

Portulaca, Single and Double.—SEE PAGE 221.



Flowers of Callopsis.—SEE PAGE 231.

LEAVENWORTH
JULY 15, 1872.



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FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE!

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT BRIS RAILWAY,
 New York, February 7th, 1870.
T. M. AVERY, Esq., Pres't National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.:
 DEAR SIR: Having for three months tested, in various ways, the "time-keeping" qualities of one of your Elgin Watches, I most cheerfully award it the praise that is its due. For one month the Watch was carried by one of our Locomotive Engineers, and since then by different persons, so that its full value as a time-keeper could be known under different modes of treatment. I will simply say that it has given perfect satisfaction; and in my opinion is as near perfection as I believe it possible a Watch can be made.
 Respectfully, yours,
L. H. RUCKER, General Sup't.

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 Chicago, February 15th, 1870.
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OFFICE GEN'L SUP'T C. & N.-W. RAILWAY,
 Chicago, February 16th, 1870.
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 Yours, truly,
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
 Chicago, January 25th, 1870.
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 Yours, respectfully,
J. C. McMULLEN, General Sup't.

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 Chicago, January 27th, 1870.
T. M. AVERY, Esq., President National Watch Company:
 DEAR SIR: I have carried the Elgin Watch long enough to be able to pronounce it a first-rate time-keeper. I am making a very careful test of its performance, and will soon give you the results. I think it will show that the West can produce Watches equal to the manufacture of any part of the world.
 Yours, truly,
E. B. PHILLIPS, Pres't L. S. & S. M. R. R. Co.

OFFICE GEN'L SUP'T UNION PACIFIC R. R.,
 OMAHA, NEB., December 10th, 1869.
HON. T. M. AVERY, Pres't National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.:
 DEAR SIR: During the months that I have carried one of your B. W. Raymond Watches, it has not failed to keep the time with so much accuracy as to leave nothing to desire in this regard.
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 Yours, most respectfully,
C. G. HAMMOND, General Superintendent.

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SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS ARE THE only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the Lungs heal.
 First, The Liver and Lungs must be got into a good, healthy condition; for, when the Lungs are wasting, the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the liver and stomach are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food; consequently, the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off, without nourishing the system.

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

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

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

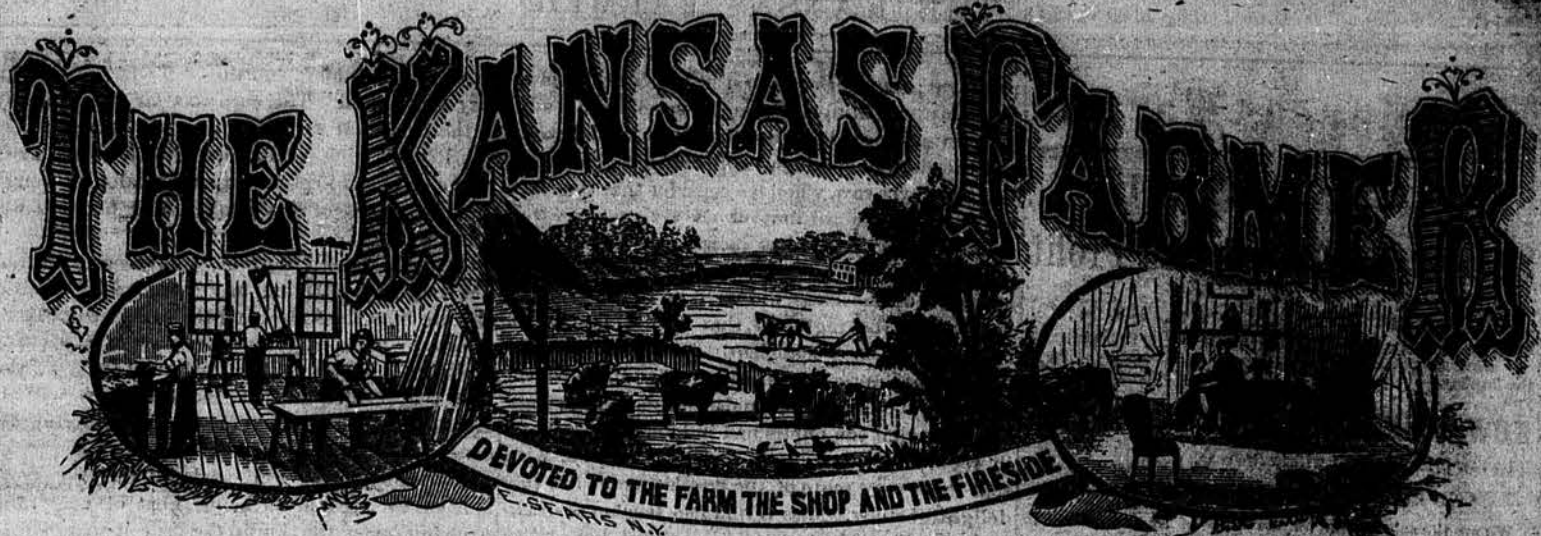
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LEAVENWORTH, JULY 15, 1872.

[\$1.50 A YEAR.]

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

A. G. CHASE, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

MISS M. E. MURTFELDT, ENTOMOLOGICAL EDITOR.

B. S. CHASE, VETERINARY EDITOR.

Published Semi-Monthly, at 317 Delaware Street.

THE LEAVENWORTH COUNTY FAIR.

We omitted to call attention to the advertisement of the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, which appeared in our last issue.

As is generally known, a stock company composed of our most worthy and respected citizens, has obtained the county as well as a large proportion of the stock owned by private citizens, and they propose to hold an annual Fair that shall be worthy our city and county.

The grounds are being improved, and an amphitheater built, with a capacity for seating thirty thousand persons, and other buildings and adornments added, to make it the most beautiful and convenient Fair Ground in the State.

A Liberal Premium List is being prepared, which will contain many new features and attractions, and special reference has been made in it to the wants and necessities of farmers and mechanics, and legitimate stock breeding, rather than the "fast and fancy" stock and stock men.

Of course the races are not and should not be ignored. We need the thoroughbred horse to improve our stock, almost as much as the thoroughbred cattle; and in all closely contested trials of speed and endurance, none but the thoroughbred horse can excel. The race-course tends to bring out these qualities, and hence necessarily encourages their breeding. It is of no particular advantage to the farmer to have, for his own use, a horse that can trot his mile in 2:30; but a horse that can do this must have more vital force, more energy and power of endurance, than a horse that requires ten minutes to go the same distance, and these are qualities that are of great advantage upon the farm.

In breeding horses for sale, it is very doubtful whether at the prices usually paid, the farmer can afford to breed any but the thoroughbred horse. A scrub colt at three years old will not ordinarily sell for more than \$85 or \$90, while at the same time, an average thoroughbred will sell for \$150 to \$200.

If the races can be kept out of the hands of gamblers and disreputable men, we deem it wise policy to offer liberal premiums for fast horses, and we believe that the directors of the Leavenworth Fair will endeavor to make this feature of the Fair creditable and profitable to the farmers of the county, and we hope they will take an interest in the exhibition, and by their presence and influence

do all they can to make this the largest and best Fair of the season.

FAIRS.

The following Fairs will be held at the times and places below named:

Northern Kansas District Fair, September 10th to 14th, at Atchison.
 Nemaha County Agricultural Society, September 18th to 20th at Seneca.
 Brown County Agricultural Society, September 26th to 28th, at Hiawatha.
 Leavenworth County Agricultural Society, September 10th to 15th, at Leavenworth.
 Pottawatomie County Agricultural Society, September 25th to 27th, at Wamego.
 Republic County Agricultural Society, September 12th and 13th, at Republic.
 Salem Township (Allen County, Kansas) Agricultural Society, September 24th to 26th, at Sedro.
 Industrial Exposition, September 23d to 28th, Kansas City.
 St. Louis, Mo., Exposition, October 3d to 8th, at St. Louis.
 Northern Ohio District Fair, September 16th to 21st, at Cleveland.
 Kansas State Fair, September 16th to 21st, at Topeka.
 Iowa State Fair, September 9th to 14th, at Cedar Rapids.
 Minnesota State Fair, September 14th to 19th, at St. Paul.
 Wisconsin State Fair, September 23d to 28th, at Milwaukee.
 Illinois State Fair, September 16th to 21st, at Ottawa.
 Indiana State Fair, September 3d to 8th, at Indianapolis.
 Ohio State Fair, September 2d to 7th, at Mansfield.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Any spare time from now on can be well improved in breaking wheat ground. Last year many farmers failed to sow all they had intended, because dry weather set in about September 1st, and they could not break the ground. Don't fall from the same cause this year. Break whenever you have a spare day, and harrow at once while the ground is fresh. Don't be afraid of getting the ground too fine. Three or four harrowings will not hurt the crop. Aim to drill the wheat in, between the 25th of August and the 5th of September, certainly not later than the latter date, and afterwards roll the ground with a heavy roller. In our opinion it will pay to mulch a small crop, if refuse hay or straw can be had upon reasonable terms.

THE FRUIT CROP.

Kansas has never before had so good a prospect for all kinds of fruit as it has to-day, and it is important that measures be taken in time to save it. Very few farmers have drying kilns of sufficient capacity to properly preserve any considerable crop, and we remind them of it now that steps may at once be taken to construct kilns, or procure appliances for that purpose.

It must be remembered that in many portions of the State the fruit trees are not old enough to bear, and such neighborhoods must depend upon the older settled portions of the State for a supply. Hence we conclude that prices will be sufficient to justify the careful saving and drying, or canning of the whole crop. Let none be wasted. Five or six dollars and your own labor will build a kiln.

PREMIUMS.

Our correspondent, Mr. EHART, brings up the subject of premiums for growing forest trees, and it is a matter worthy the consideration of the people of Kansas. As Mr. EHART says, there are hundreds of men who care nothing for trees, or any other beautiful thing, who will, if you appeal to their cupidity by offering liberal premiums, aid the other and more liberal citizens in their efforts to benefit the State by growing forests.

We make the following suggestion, for the consideration of farmers and Agricultural Societies: Let the State offer a premium of five hundred or one thousand dollars to the farmer who, on a given day, plants the largest number of forest trees, of named varieties; and second, third, fourth and fifth premiums, of smaller sums, for the same. Let the State Board of Agriculture offer a good large premium to the County Agricultural Society that, on the same day, plants the largest number of trees, with second and third premiums for the same.

Let all County Agricultural Societies offer first, second and third premiums to the citizens of the county who shall, on that day, plant the largest number of forest trees, in conformity with the offer of the State and of the State Board.

In this way, if the premiums are commensurate with the importance of the undertaking, it seems to us that in a few years we might have thousands of acres of thrifty, growing forest trees, upon prairies that are now treeless. We believe that this would augment the yield of crops at least two-fold.

THE SLANTING TOOTHED HARROW

There is a harrow upon the market known as Thomas' Smoothing Harrow, that is being very largely and skillfully advertised as containing within itself all the desirable qualities of a harrow. We have never seen this implement in operation, but we notice in several of our exchanges, notices that are anything but complimentary. A correspondent of the *Iowa Homestead* pronounces it "a failure in the hard service required of a harrow in Iowa, and the penuriousness exhibited in its construction is simply contemptible."

We advise our readers to examine and test this harrow, before buying. Our soil is very similar to that of Iowa, and if it does not do well there, it is not likely to do well here.

THE WOOL CLIP.

It will be remembered that we took exceptions in a recent issue to a statement in the *St. Louis Democrat* to the effect that the wool clip of this year would be nearly one-third less than the wool clip of last year.

The editor of the *Ohio Farmer* recently issued a circular letter to the farmers of that State to obtain information on this point, and from careful estimates based upon answers received to this circular, finds that there is an increase of flock amounting to 110,370 head, and estimates the total clip in excess of that of last year, to be over 4,000,000 lbs.

The Kansas Farmer

FOREST TREES Shelter, Ornament and Profit

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Address, **GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth.**

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

Quite unexpectedly we were enabled to be present during the last two days of the above examinations, and we must say that in many things connected with the College we were agreeably disappointed.

The principal desire of THE FARMER has been to see our Agricultural College of practical benefit and advantage to the farmers of Kansas, as we believe it was designed to be by the originators of the law creating them; and we have from time to time blamed, criticised or praised, as the occasion seemed to us to require.

We have had for years great hopes of these institutions, believing that, if rightly conducted, they would revolutionize our entire system of Agriculture, and place it in a condition where a man could invest his money and talent in rural pursuits, with as much certainty of pecuniary success as in any other branch of business, or in any of the so-called learned professions.

To do this, we must go into the domain of theory and of science, and there crystalize and develop ideas, and establish them as practical facts, that they may be accessible to the great mass of farmers. Hitherto, private enterprise has not been sufficient to accomplish much in this direction; and hence, the more need of a public enterprise that would meet the want.

With this idea ever before us, it is not strange that we should feel pained to see our Agricultural College wholly neglecting the very sphere it was designed to fill, and attempt to wedge itself into a space already more than full.

But, as we have said, on our recent visit we were in many respects agreeably disappointed.

Of the present Faculty of the College we have never had anything to say except in terms of praise. We have thought, and still think, that too much attention was devoted to those branches not related to Agriculture; but the Faculty all seem to be devoted to the development of this science, and we trust that they will be heartily supported by the Board of Regents, and that the Agricultural College of Kansas shall lead the van in the matter of Agricultural education.

The examination of classes, so far as we heard them, were creditable alike to both instructors and pupils; and we are pleased to mention, in particular, the classes in botany, geology, landscape gardening, entomology, and free-hand drawing.

In botany, without making invidious comparisons, it is but justice to say that Mr. McCURE, of Junction City, and Mr. CLARK, of Manhattan, stood a most excellent examination; and of the other members of the class, Miss PERRY, Miss DEARBORN, Miss DENISON, and Mr. LOPING, Mr. DENISON and Mr. CHENOWITH, are all worthy of special mention. The latter excelled all the others in collecting specimens.

In the geology of Kansas, the class all seemed

proficient; due, perhaps, to the great enthusiasm Prof. MUDGE brings to this, his special life study.

In entomology, likewise, the class all did well; and the show of specimens collected surpassed anything we ever saw, when we consider that the class has been organized but about six weeks. One member, whose name has escaped us, collected in that time six hundred and thirty-two species. Other members of the class did well in this direction; but it is to be regretted that up to this time we have no text-book sufficiently complete to enable the student to properly classify the insects collected.

The examinations in landscape gardening indicate fully that the pupils had imbibed correct ideas in regard to the subject, and we could but wish that there were more of the pupils engaged in this delightful study. Miss WILLIAMS, teacher of drawing, proved conclusively to all present her ability to instruct in this department; and the examples upon the blackboard showed, too, the practical value of this study. Among the many interesting crayon sketches, was a well executed trio of Cotswold sheep, exact imitations of the breed; a large sketch of a stationary engine; an Anderson food-steamer; a sulky horse-rake, with a pair of horses and a young lady driving. All of these were exact imitations of the originals, and drew forth many encomiums from those present.

Among the finer specimens, upon card-board, was a beautiful cherub, after Raphael, executed by Miss ELLA GALE.

We did not hear the examinations in general pathology (veterinary science), but were informed that they were good. The class in physiology, however, did not pass a very creditable examination.

The examinations in practical horticulture we did not hear, but were told by several who were present that they were wholly creditable; and our examination of the nursery, orchards, vineyards, and fruit farm, convinced us that the practical work, at least, was as well done as it could possibly be, and Prof. GALE deserves great credit for the admirable appearance of his part of the College Farm.

The students have grafted 58,000 stocks for the nursery, the young ladies doing their part of it, and doing it as well, or better, than the young gentlemen. For this work they are paid at the rate of 12½ cents per hour; and at that price it promises to be a profitable investment for the College.

The essays and examinations in practical agriculture, while not as full and complete as we could have desired, were yet creditable to the students engaged.

Upon the farm, however, we saw many evidences of practical agriculture, that are a credit to the institution and to Maj. F. E. MILLER, the Superintendent in charge. It must be remembered by our readers that the late purchase of the College, comprising something over three hundred acres, is separated from the College building and the one hundred acres obtained with it, by nearly a mile; and the Superintendent and students labor under a disadvantage in having to vibrate back and forth between the two farms. It is designed, as soon as possible, to erect a College building, a farm house and a barn, upon the larger tract; and then the smaller piece is to be devoted entirely to growing forest trees, about twenty acres of it being now set to European larch, maple, ash, elm, ailanthus, catalpa, hickory, osage orange (as a tree), black walnut, &c.

Of farm crops proper, we found growing 35 acres of corn, 25 of oats, 9 of millet, 3 of potatoes, 7 of Fall rye, one-half acre of sugar beets, one-half acre devoted to experimental crops, and 3½ acres in clover. Besides this, there are 10 acres in Summer fallow, 40 acres in wild meadow, 40 in wild pasture, and about 20 acres in lawns and fence rows, that have to be mowed and kept clean.

The rye was being cut while we were there; and although the straw has made a good growth, the

heads were not long, and the crop will not make a very large yield. The corn was far ahead of any of the crops that we saw in the vicinity, and was in a thrifty, growing condition. The plows and cultivators had been kept moving right along through the two weeks of dry weather, and hence it was doing well.

On one piece of new ground (the second year from the sod), Maj. MILLER had spread a few loads of manure from the stable, and the benefit was plainly shown, by the corn being nearly as high again as that portion of the field not manured; and we venture the prediction that the difference will be equally marked when it comes to gathering the corn.

The oats promise well, as do all the other crops. Accurate account is being kept of everything growing upon the Farm, the time it was planted, how and when cultivated, how much labor expended upon each crop, and the cost of the same; so that, at the end of the year we may hope to obtain correct information for the benefit of farmers at large.

This is the field from which we expect the greatest immediate results from our College; and we hope that with another year it may be greatly enlarged and extended, and embrace all the crops cultivated in this State or suited to this latitude. When the College fills this place, then they can go before the Legislature and demand an appropriation in the name of the farmers of Kansas, and—get it.

ARE FARMERS MENTAL PAUPERS?

In a communication elsewhere, from Maj. HUDSON, the above question is asked, and it is one worthy a little consideration.

In effect, farmers are treated as mental paupers, as men deficient both in intellect and education, by a large class of our population. In questions of state or national importance, their opinions are rarely sought; in politics they are almost ignored. Should they ask it, they would be refused admission to private polite society. The wife of the millionaire merchant would consider her reputation irretrievably ruined should she be seen walking the streets of any of our large cities arm in arm with the farmer's wife; and if by force of circumstances they are thrown together, the former assumes a patronizing air that says plainly, "You are not my equal."

Can any of these ideas be sustained by any show of reason, of common sense? We trow not.

Our duties in life have for the most part thrown us into the most intimate social and business relations with farmers and their families. Not the farmers living adjacent to large cities and towns, whose families have pretty much the same advantages of culture and education, as have the citizens thereof themselves, but the farmers of the backwoods, whose children are fortunate if they secure three months schooling out of the twelve; where neighbors lived from one-half to five miles apart; and where milliners and dressmakers were as unnecessary as they were scarce; and we can bear testimony, that among no class of citizens, in no walk of life, will be found better minds, closer or more logical reasoners, or better conceptions upon state and national questions. And more, no city or town population can begin to compare with the average farmer's family in native refinement, or those qualities that make the true gentleman or lady.

These statements are not intended to be merely complimentary—farmers have too much of that already; but are the mature convictions of the writer, after years of social intercourse and opportunities of judging of the matters of which we speak.

The farmer, for want of opportunities, is not often qualified to get up in a public assembly and address an audience. This requires a peculiar schooling. So too in writing a newspaper article.

The farmer may not always be the peer of the lawyer, the doctor, or the minister, but go to the farm and seat yourself upon the fence corner with the farmer, and your sophistries are pricked as soon as uttered, false theories are exposed, and the dross sifted from the gold, with as much readiness and accumen, as by any other class of citizens.

This quality of analysis which he possesses, fits him for the legislative hall or other office far more than the "gift of gab," that attaches to certain other professions, as it is notorious that the talking members are generally the lightest members both in Congress and the Legislature.

Were we to be sent out to find a lady, one who would meet the requirements of the term in its fullest sense, we would certainly seek her in the country.

It is rare to find any senseless class distinctions in the rural districts, so common in cities and towns. In the former, excellence is measured by modesty, virtue, and other personal and moral graces, while in the latter, the taste of the milliner and dressmaker employed, and the length of the purse. In town, the lady (?) may abuse the servants, depart from the truth, flirt with the opposite sex, neglect her children, snub her neighbors, and yet in the estimation of her "set," she is still a lady.

Gop forbid, that such a rule shall ever obtain in the country.

Let modest merit and worth be the guide, and by this rule we conclude that farmers are *not* mental paupers.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

E. A. PARKER, Barnesville, Pike county, Georgia, writes as follows:

Being a constant reader and subscriber of your paper, I claim the privilege of asking you a few questions. Please inform me, through your columns, where is the best place, and under what circumstances, a homestead can be obtained, and where town lots are situated, and what they generally sell at, and also, what corn and horses sell at.

I hope that you are making a good crop of corn especially, for the corn nearly throughout this State is very poor. If we have plenty of rain through the middle and southern part of this State until corn is made, it will not average a half crop. Cotton is very small, but flourishing. The drought did not injure it any, except making it later about coming up. Reports from the southern part of the State, where most of the cotton is made, are not very favorable. The farmers there are preparing for a complete failure, their crops and property being heavily mortgaged for fertilizers and provisions, which were furnished a year or two back.

In writing, state what your country thinks of GREELEY for President. Please gratify a subscriber, by answering the foregoing questions. Yours, &c., E. A. PARKER.

We of Kansas, especially those of us who have never farmed where we were *compelled* to buy commercial fertilizers, cannot appreciate that effluence of our correspondent relating to the condition of many of our Southern farmers. It is not rare for those farmers, in the section spoken of, as well as in other portions of the country, to apply those fertilizers at the rate of two-thirds the cash value of the land per annum, and in some few instances the fertilizers applied exceed the value of the land. Our farmers in Kansas would think they were poverty-stricken, indeed, if we had to expend the value of our land, say, every three years, in buying manures, to raise at last only a passible crop. But so it is with many farmers in our country as well as in Europe.

We can but think that there are serious faults in their system of farming; but it is too late now to change it, to relieve those whose homesteads are already mortgaged, and will probably be sold under the hammer before another crop can be raised.

To answer our correspondent's questions, we say that homesteads—good homesteads—can be obtained in what we call the western part of the State, but what within the next ten years will be known as Central Kansas. In Republic, Russell or Lincoln counties, in the northwest; or Reno and adjoining counties, in the southwest, good homesteads may be obtained by any citizen of the United States over the age of twenty-one years. One hundred and sixty acres will cost \$14 at the time of

entry, and \$4 more when the patent issues, which is five years after entry, unless the homesteader has been a soldier in the United States Army, in which case the time of service is deducted from the five years.

Our correspondent is not clear as to what he means by town lots. They cost all the way from \$1.00 up to \$15,000, owing to what town they are located in.

In the eastern part of the State corn is now selling at thirty cents per bushel, and good average farm horses at about \$185. Two hundred miles west of this, corn is now from fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel, and horses are rather above the prices here.

The prospect is very good for crops in this State, except Fall wheat. The corn crop is late, but for the most part in good condition, and recent rains are pushing it along very fast.

It is hard to answer the last question. We have here, as there are, no doubt, in Georgia, many ardent admirers of HORACE GREELEY, and many others who think Gen. GRANT the most competent man for President. The latter will, no doubt, carry the State.

MORE QUESTIONS.

I. CAPPERT, of Montgomery county, desires more information through THE FARMER, as follows:

* * * I would ask another, which I am sure will be an interesting matter to probably 50,000 Kansas rocky land owners. If too late for the July number, perhaps you can give an article in August. I live in Howard county (Elk City, Montgomery county, being our postoffice), in the north-west part of this county. I have a stock-owning friend, who tells me that all this rocky land, which cannot be plowed, can be seeded by the cattle manuring it. That is, you have a patch of blue grass, timothy, &c., which you feed to your cattle. They wander over your rocky lands, and gradually work in the tame grasses where the prairie has become tramped or worn out. He says his son has just returned from Leavenworth county, with a lot of cattle he bought there; and he tells him that the rough and waste spots in that county, especially around Leavenworth, are covered with tame grasses, got there just as above.

Your friend tells you the truth. Blue grass, if it has any show at all, will certainly follow the feeding of cattle.

We believe it to be policy, however, upon such land as our correspondent speaks of, to assist this plan by sowing some cleaned seed on the rocky places, about the latter part of Winter.

In this part of the State, along what was known as the Fort Riley "trail," where for years the government trains freighted goods across the Plains, the blue grass has spread from two to four miles on either side of the trail, in many places forming a close sod, covering acres of ground. These blue grass "spots," as they are called, are of great value as late Fall and early Spring pasturage to the surrounding country; and we hope the farmers of Southern Kansas will take immediate steps to seed their waste land, especially to blue grass and orchard grass.

THE USE OF ROLLERS.

THOS. MEEHAN, editor of the *Gardener's Monthly*, a man who never speaks unless he has something to say, whose opinions are sought, and whose advice is followed by thousands, is credited by an exchange with saying that the policy of making a seed bed for any ordinary farm crop, light and loose, is wrong. The ground should be thoroughly pulverized, brought to the finest possible comminution, and then before the seed is sown, a heavy roller should be passed over the ground, the grain or grass seed grown, and then be lightly harrowed or rolled.

Is this correct? We have no practical experience in the matter, but we are inclined to accept the theory as correct in the main. Have any of our readers had any experience in this? If so, we shall be glad to hear from them.

IT MAY BE GOOD.

An exchange says that the rich dark brown color of black walnut may be imparted to pine or any

other light colored wood by the following mixture:

Asphaltum (one variety of bitumen), one-fourth pound; beeswax, one-half pound; turpentine, one-half gallon. Mix.

If too thin, add beeswax; if too light in color, add asphaltum, a very little at a time. This preparation need not be followed by a varnish, as the beeswax gives a fine gloss to the paint.

THE LANCASTHIRE HOGS.

Some friend has sent us a little pamphlet, giving a description of what is claimed as two distinct breeds of hogs, viz: The Lancashire Short-faced and the Large Lancashire.

Personally we know nothing of either breed (?), but the pamphlet contains a glowing description of their merits.

We shall be pleased to have any of our readers tell us "what they know" about the Lancashire hogs.

THE OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE.

Being part of an Essay read by W. G. WILSON, a Student at the Agricultural College, June 23d, 1872.

The seeds are procured by gathering the matured fruit, or so called Osage oranges, and crushing them so as to admit water freely. Then they are placed in baskets, or similar articles to be submerged either in a bayou or running stream, the latter preferred. After remaining for several days with occasional stirrings, they are taken out, at which time they are easily separated from the pulp. They are then dried and packed for transportation.

Bad seeds are often sold, which as frequently lead to disappointment and loss; but these can always be detected before planting, as it is essential that they should be scalded, or soaked for several days, until they swell and show signs of vitality—if bad, they will decay. They may be propagated the same as other tree seeds, but care should be taken not to plant them too thick.

Quicks, or hedge plants, should be transplanted when one or two years old, and the ground should be in a thoroughly pulverized condition. If the ground designed for a hedge row is sod or unbroken prairie, it requires a year to bring it into a favorable condition. This of course must be done by plowing it a number of times. The first plowing should take place in May, or when the grass has nicely started. This should be succeeded by a regular course of fallowing, as if preparing for wheat. The ground thus prepared should be at least six paces in width.

Where the farmer is possessed of an abundant capital, the approved plan for setting a hedge is to dig a drain so as to have it directly under the hedge row at a depth of two feet or more; but as this is too expensive for common farm use, the easier way is preferred, which consists in ridging. This may be done any time after the plowing, by back furrowing, or throwing the earth toward the center of the line; but ridging should be in accordance with the natural drainage. If the ground is high and well drained, the grading should be light; but if it is low, wet, and adapted to overcharges of water, it must be ridged to a considerable height, in some places to eighteen or twenty inches, or even two feet in some instances is required, in order to have the roots of the plants above saturation. The Osage is peculiarly adapted to dry ground, therefore, no fear of drouth injuring it. Caution should be observed to keep the roots in a comparatively dry soil, or they will winterkill. On a hillside or slope where the ground is very dry, Fall planting is preferred. After the row is in order, the best method of proceeding for a single row is by opening a furrow in the center of the ridge. It is best to have a plow with a broad land board on the land side, so that it will leave that side smooth and perpendicular. When this is expertly done, the line will be straight and a good guide by which to set the quicks. Setting them in this way the perpendicular side of the line serves as a stay to hold them in place, while any

number can be put in line before you commence covering. Two furrows are made for a double rowed hedge; the furrows being turned both one way at a distance of two, or two and one-half feet. In planting a single row, not so much precision is necessary as in planting a double row, though the distance should always be regular, eight to ten inches apart in the single, and fourteen inches in the double, the plants in each row being midway of the vacant space in the opposite row, thus forming an equilateral triangle. The covering is best performed with a hoe by leveling the furrows to the surface, then trample the earth firmly about, having one foot on each side of the row. No other trees or plants should be allowed to grow in the hedge row than a regular hedge plant, as a mixture is apt to cause breaks or deficiencies. But merely planting a hedge is not putting it in a serviceable condition. Therefore, in order to obtain service from a hedge it must be systematically trained and cultivated. If pruning is neglected, you will never have an efficient hedge; to this is attributed more failures than to anything else. The only form in which a single row hedge can be kept to be of service as a fence, is that of a pyramid. When a hedge is five feet in height, it should be at least three feet in width at the base; all pruning must be directed with a view to secure this form. As soon as the plants are set in the row, they should be cut to within three inches of the ground, then allowed to grow without disturbance the rest of the season; their growth in the meantime being encouraged by judicious cultivation, and as much care should be taken to keep a young hedge clear of weeds as is required in a vegetable garden. After the leaves have fallen, the quicks should be cut down to within four inches of the original height, and the side branches cut off about two inches distant from the main stem. This severe pruning will cause new buds to develop near the foot of the stem, and new lateral branches are caused to grow rapidly. During the second season the perpendicular branches are again cut back in June; this will partially repress the growth in that direction, and tend to throw the growth to the side branches, which is of the greatest importance at this period; thus you are beginning to shape the hedge. The following Winter, or early in the third year, if the plants have progressed at all favorably, they may be pruned down to sixteen inches in height from the ground surface, with horizontal branches extending ten to fifteen inches on all sides. The principles of pruning are that the growth is repressed by Summer trimming, and encouraged by pruning after the leaves have fallen.

By keeping these in mind, and working accordingly, the proper shaping of a hedge is only a work of time. The pyramid form must be maintained by each successive pruning, or the lower branches will be smothered and die. With these rules strictly followed, the hedge in five years will be stout enough to hold at bay any Texas steer that may attempt its penetration. The labor gradually becomes less every successive year, but the ground should not be neglected.

European Correspondence.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The Horse Show — Farm Laborers' Cottages — Phosphate of Lime — Vegetable Nutrition — Students of the Agricultural Colleges — the Weather, &c., &c.

PARIS, FRANCE, June 12th, 1872.

The French have every reason to feel satisfied at the result of their Horse Show, just held in Paris. It is the sixth annual exhibition since the Society commenced its labors, having for its object the development of home industry in the breeding, but above all in the training, of horses. Breeders, trainers, professional dealers and the purchasing public, are brought together, compare ideas, and

agree upon a programme. The great evil of France up to the present has been, not so much the want of horses, as the absence of their judicious training, and of qualified grooms and coachmen to effect such. The horses exhibited are presented with care—art, even; are harnessed and yoked with thought and judgment, conducted with care and decision, and groomed without cries, curses or bad treatment. There is also noteworthy progress in the development of the points of the animal. Their qualities have been brought out by studied exercise, the flesh is no longer soft and flabby like that of a prize hog. Breeders do not subject colts in their second stage to any kind of rational work, so that when they are sold off, the purchaser has everything to effect.

The animals at this show record a veritable advance; the great stomach has been reduced, the head is less fleshy; the eyes, no longer encased in fat, are open, lively and expressive. Being more muscular, the horse has become freer in his gait, and with freedom has followed docility. Of the 359 animals entered, 329 came from Normandy and the district around Poitiers. Southern and Central France, where horse-rearing was formerly so extensive, were almost unrepresented. Seventy-six per cent. of the exhibits were owned by eleven competitors, principally trainers, one of whom alone contributed sixty-two horses. This is the consumption so devoutly wished for by the Society—to leave the breeding of the horses in the hands of the farmer, to be encouraged by the local agricultural shows, but to confide to the special trainer, to seek the animal in his nursery, and train him up according to fixed principles and for special ends; more especially should this be the case for horses destined for the saddle, single or double harness. The trainers will pay handsomely for the young animals, with the view of encouraging the breeder, and to stock the country with good half-blood, and so remain independent of the foreigner. It is utility, rather than beauty of form, that the judges seemed to favor; to have a good, serviceable, rather than a showy, fashionable horse; possessing a solid frame, without being vulgar.

No prizes were offered this time for post horses, their occupation, like Othello's, being gone. The trials of hacks and hunters was most interesting and exhaustive. They were led before the judges, were made to walk and back, were saddled and mounted in their presence; then followed a defiling past at walking pace, trot and gallop, with jumping over four hurdles. The competition of horses in harness, and yoked to various equipages singly, doubly or in fours, was most interesting and creditable. The Anglo-Norman horse is unquestionably the favorite in this country, and certain always to command a good price.

In reference to the celebrated Percheron horses, foreigners prefer those of a roan color; in fact, any color rather than the almost general white.

The Agricultural Society of Ghistelles, in Belgium, is satisfied with its experiment of farm laborers' cottages, to each of which is attached fifty square perches of a garden. The cost of the cottage is 1,200 frs; and the rent, one franc per week. The scheme seems to retain the laborer from immigrating to the large towns, by the attraction of a commodious and sanitary home in the country.

The discovery of immense beds of phosphate of lime in Central Russia, extending over a surface of 45,000,000 of acres, ought to prove a great boon to farmers, especially as analysis shows that the phosphoric acid varies from twelve to thirty-five per cent. This inexhaustible supply could not only manure, but pave, one-half of the continent. The beds are intersected by the trunk railways, but are distant, nevertheless, from seaports. At Riga, a factory sells crushed phosphate from Smolensk at ninety francs per ton, which is about fifty per cent. too high. A ton ought to yield two and a half cwt. of phosphoric acid. What is very singular, the Russian farmers show no eagerness to benefit by

the discovery. Some sacks of the phosphate have arrived in Paris, and its value will soon be tested side by side with other mineral manures.

M. GRANDEAU is the director of the principal agronomic "station" in France, and a gentleman of long and wide experience. He concludes, as the result of his varied researches on vegetable nutrition, that ordinary soils retain the nutritive mineral matters, as supplied by farm-yard manure, notably by urine; that the fertility of a soil is closely bound up in such mineral matters, and the solubility of the organic substances in the ammonia of said manure; that organic substances constitute the vehicle for the mineral food, extracting the inorganic matters from the soil, and presenting them in a form to be assimilated by the roots of the plants.

A select number of the pupils of the agricultural college at Grignon have proceeded, in company with three professors, to visit the chief farming lands of France. This is an excellent, a practical, innovation. The government contributes to the expense, and the railways allow a reduction of one half in the price of fares. Every year three pupils will be enabled to make a tour in England and the continent, and every second year in America.

The continued cold and wet inspire the most serious apprehensions for the wheat crop and the vines. The weather is not only unseasonable, but unnatural; equally strange, the severity of the times has had no effect upon the attacks of insects. Continued testimony is received of the excellence of soot as a preservative against the phylloxera. About one pound is applied to the root of each vine, and then covered with the earth.

The director of the agricultural colony of Metray states that the grains from a brewery can be preserved, and without the addition of salt, from year to year, and even longer, in earthen trenches, the interior battened hard, and the grains, as tightly pressed as possible, covered at once with twelve inches of earth. A part of the liquid should be allowed to drain off. Air-tight tanks are also excellent. Thus preserved, cows eat it with avidity, and an occasional feed is gratefully relished by horses.

JERSEY CLUB.—A club with this name has been established at Woodstock, Vermont, of which the Hon. B. H. STEELE has been elected President, and H. W. VAIL, of Pomfret, Secretary. "Any breeder of Jersey stock may become a member upon the payment of one dollar," is one of the rules. At the meeting for the election of officers, several members made statements as to the amount of butter made from Jersey cows. Mr. E. S. WOOD, of Pomfret, made from three cows, grade Jersey, in 1868, 900 pounds butter; from six cows in 1869, 1671 pounds; from eight cows in 1870, 1892 pounds.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—No. III.

BY J. K. HUDSON.

EDITOR FARMER: Allow me to thank you for your timely and excellent contribution upon Agricultural Colleges, in your issue of June 15th. The extracts from the discussions in Congress, leave no doubt whatever as to what was intended by Congress in their Agricultural Land Grant. There are some other practical facts which it may not be inappropriate to connect with this expressed intention and will of Congress.

In the Legislature, two years since, there were a large number of farmers from all parts of the State; in fact, this may be said of every session of our Legislature. In working for the passage of bills for appropriations for the Agricultural College, the writer testifies from personal experience, the bitter hostility which was met from all parts of the State, not only from farmers, but from professional members, because, as they claimed, the College had made little or no effort to become an

Agricultural School. In the Legislature last year, the same feeling had to be met by the promises on the part of the friends of the College, that changes of the most radical character would be made in the interest of practical Agriculture. At the same time, an appointment of the Governor for a member of the Board of Regents, was refused by the Senate because he was a minister and not a farmer.

Another name was submitted, and confirmed by the Senate under the impression that he was a farmer. How stands the public Press of the State? Is there a paper outside the town of Manhattan that has ever volunteered the information to its readers that the College was even remotely connected with Agriculture? Does the voice of the representatives from year to year and the public press, represent anything? Are they all wrong in believing this conglomerate institution does not represent the needs of the State? Another fact. Before me are letters from various parts of Kansas, from some of its best farmers. They say, "The Agricultural College needs reconstruction. A good thing, for Manhattan but of little benefit to the farmers," and other comments far from complimentary. It may be that these "sons of toil" know nothing of what they are writing. If the above facts indicate anything at all, it is in the opinion of the writer that they clearly prove that the institution has been a complete failure. Without the sympathy or respect of the people of the State, a new order of things is demanded in accord with the progressive spirit of our people.

Many good people who wish farmers well, seem to be weighed down in soul and body with the burthen of "farmers' welfare." Their mental degradation causes them anguish. They desire somehow or other to do them missionary service. Upon public occasions their orations are full of overflowing of the love they bear the "sons of toil," and their very noble avocation. Every politician who solicits your vote tells you he was once a farmer, and sighs for the time to come when he shall again hold the plow. Our professional men say to us, "Ah! You are a happy man. Farming, sir, was the favorite occupation of WASHINGTON, CINCINNATUS, and HORACE GREELEY." So it goes from the shoemaker to the professor. This mock sympathy, this condolence, has become a part of every day talk. It simply means that farmers are a sort of mental paupers, who need sympathy and encouragement. Throughout the United States where farmers have lifted up their voices to say how they wanted their sons taught in their own technical schools, the educators have said practically, "You are a set of muttonheads, we are the educators, and we know what you need." What we have to say to these men who are so anxious to educate the "whole man" is, that we, the farmers of the State of Kansas, or any other State, are neither mental nor pecuniary paupers. We are as able as any other class of citizens of this republic to educate our children. We are not asking of the ministers, or physicians, or lawyers how shall we educate your children; we grant you fully that it is none of our business. We say to you also, that we shall educate our sons and daughters at our common schools, our University or denominational schools, or at any school we may select. Should they elect to be farmers, we want the privileges of an Agricultural school, where they may learn all that modern science, art, and thought has done for Agriculture. To send them to an Agricultural school as ours in Kansas, where the Farm Superintendent is the only man that knows anything about farming, is an absurdity too great even for the rural districts.

Before me is the Examination Programme of the College, commencing June 21st to 26th, 1872. In the four days examination of six hours each, two hours is devoted to Agriculture, and two hours to Horticulture. One-half of the above time being given to examination of crops, nursery, &c. Eight hours to the classics and languages, and the bal-

ance of the time being devoted to arithmetic, essays, lectures, &c., such as appertain to every well regulated common school. This is the result of the curriculum we have heard so much about. Strike four lines from the Examination Programme, and the wildest romancist would fail to discover that it was the programme of an Agricultural College.

In conclusion, I wish to say to Rev. Dr. REYNOLDS that I have no personalities to discuss. It is Agricultural College education, and not the attainments or lack of them of those who are discussing this question that is of importance. To the learned chaplain of Fort Riley, we accord with pleasure the highest scholarship. We admire the elegant "Literature of the Farm," and appreciate the position which admits of such research. We cannot, however, but firmly and frankly assert the necessity of more modern ideas in the development of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Illside Farm, Wyandotte County, Kansas.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

BY "BURR OAK."

EDITOR FARMER: Some time back I saw an inquiry in your paper in regard to the Patrons of Husbandry. Myself, with many others, have waited very patiently for information about that mysterious organization, that is going to revolutionize the farmers, not only of the United States but of England, Ireland, Scotland, and in fact the rest of mankind. It is not for me to impart to your readers the great benefits that are to accrue to those who are fortunate, or unfortunate, enough to have a place within the guarded gates of the sure and safe retreat. It is only for me to say something about the constitution and by-laws of the Order, that have recently come into my possession.

I find that the Order consists of Subordinate, State and National Granges. Subordinate Granges are composed of not less than nine persons, some of whom must be females.

The State Grange may be organized from nine Subordinate Granges. The Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges compose the State Grange. Masters and Past Masters of the State Granges compose the National Grange.

Fifteen dollars will procure a dispensation from the National Grange, authorizing a certain number of persons to form and organize a Subordinate Grange, under which they will work until it is superseded by a charter. Members have to pay, as dues to the State Grange, ten cents per month, and twenty-five cents per year annual dues to the National Grange.

Five dollars is the fee for admission to the Subordinate Grange, for males; and three dollars for females. The Subordinate Grange pays to the State Grange the sum of twenty-five cents for each degree conferred upon males, and twelve and one-half cents for females. The number of degrees determines the amount of money that goes to the State Grange.

I submit this, as an answer to your correspondent about "what I know" of Patrons of Husbandry. And, in conclusion, I would caution my brother farmers to beware of swindles. This may not be one; but if I wanted to perpetrate one on my brother farmers, I should not desire anything better than this.

Burr Oak Farm, July 4, 1872.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

BY C.

EDITOR FARMER: A correspondent inquires why Agriculture is not taught at the Agricultural College. Very likely the late Professor of Agriculture could inform him that the students do not wish to pursue the study of Agriculture, and that if the College had to depend upon Agricultural students, the attendance would be too meager to sustain the institution for any length of time. As far as we can ascertain, the largest class in

Theoretical Agriculture consisted of eleven members, five of whom were Seniors, and to obtain their degree it was necessary for them to study this particular branch of science; Practical Agriculture being taught upon compulsion, and not successfully at that.

From personal observation, we are fully satisfied that the design in establishing a Department of Agriculture in these Colleges is not brought into requisition. The people understand the object of these colleges to be the dissemination of knowledge relating to Practical Agriculture.

Instead of this, we find the students performing but a small portion of the work upon the farm, and such as it is, is but a repetition of ordinary farm work; no scientific knowledge being applied to the production of crops upon the College Farm.

On the contrary, we find the crops of wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, produced upon the Agricultural College Farm to be below the average of the surrounding country.

True, some attention is paid to the nursery, but we cannot all expect to become nurserymen, as some must grow breadstuffs for the world. It is our firm belief that a purely Agricultural College in a new State cannot be accounted a success, and that all efforts to make it such will transfer all its classical and scientific students to the University, and leave it without students, and as a general rule, only those of an inferior grade.

Centralia, Kansas, June 27, 1872.

PREMIUMS FOR GROWING TREES.

BY C. EHART.

EDITOR FARMER: By your issue of July 1st I see that the State Horticultural Society have recommended the planting of forest trees extensively, by the farmers of Kansas, promising to procure an act from the Legislature offering premiums for the same.

Farmers in Kansas may well be a little distrustful of premiums. We had a law offering a premium for planting hedges and trees, and making stone fence; and about the time the farmers could receive the premiums, the law was repealed. Will it not be so in this case?

The groves should be planted; but there are some who are only moved to action by an appeal to their cupidity, and liberal premiums, faithfully carried out, would secure the planting of many acres that otherwise would not be planted.

Millwood, Kansas, July 3d, 1872.

THE KANSAS CITY RACES.

BY WEB.

EDITOR FARMER: The sporting fraternity of Kansas City enjoyed themselves hugely on the Fourth, the Jockey Club having the boards up for five different races, the first of which was a trotting match between JEROME'S B. G. "Young," and CARSON'S Br. G. "Sam," in which the former won in three straight heats; time, 3:00, 2:56½, 3:03.

"Young" is a small, close built horse, resembling a "Kenuck" pony, and his trotting surprised all who were unacquainted with him.

Between the second and third heats of this race, there was a half mile dash for two year olds, in which McGEE entered "Tester," and SPARKS entered "Billy West."

The former is a light sorrel of medium size, and the latter a dark sorrel. The race was closely contested, and was won by Billy West, notwithstanding he flew the track, giving Tester every opportunity to take the stakes. Time, 1:03.

This was followed by a pacing match between CARSON'S "George," and JEROME'S "Andy." Best two in three won by George, in two straight heats. Time 3:00, 2:57.

The races wound up with a running race, mile dash, two in three, in which McGEE entered "Buck," and SPARKS entered "Harry Miller." Won easily by Buck. Time, 2:04, 2:21¼.

Kansas City, July 4, 1872.

The Kansas Farmer

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

To some, it may appear a waste of time, both of writer and reader, to multiply quotations from Congressional debates upon the Agricultural College Act. In this series of articles we have undertaken to show the true understanding of the men who created this law, as to its provisions and purposes. We desire to make the work exhaustive for the benefit of present readers and for future reference. To this end we shall continue the call of witnesses.

Senator GREEN, in support of an amendment proportioning the lands on the basis of population instead of representation, said:

I propose, as it is an Agricultural donation, to aid Agriculture, to make it in proportion to the wants of Agriculture, predicated upon arable land, upon territory, and to put it upon the compound ratio of people and land.

Senator HARLAN, viewing the bill as one for establishing a School of Agriculture, *pure and simple*, and in order to make its provisions general in their application to the whole country, moved an amendment:

That there be appropriated to the Columbia College, in the city of Washington, and the Georgetown College, in the City of Georgetown, District of Columbia, respectively, fifty thousand acres of land, for the purpose of founding an Agricultural Department in said Colleges.

Senator GWIN, of California, before casting his vote for the bill, stated to the Senate that he did it under specific instructions from the Legislature of his State, and not in conformity to his own judgment. This instruction was in words the import of which is conclusive as to the understanding of the people of California. The declaration reads:

WHEREAS, The Hon. JUSTIN MORRILL, of Vermont, has introduced into the House of Representatives of the United States, a bill for the endowment and maintenance of a College in each State and Territory, by donating to each State and Territory a portion of the public lands; which College is to be dedicated and devoted to instruction in such branches of education as pertain to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts and Natural History. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, &c.

These California Legislators were as stupid as we have been charged with being. They never for a moment supposed the language of the bill, "To promote the *liberal* and practical education of the industrial classes in *all* the several *pursuits* and *professions* of life," meant a *liberal* education in the classical sense, or *professions*, outside of those followed by the industrial classes.

Senator BROWN, in recording his vote against the bill, said:

Congress now says, or proposes to say: We have no right to erect Agricultural Colleges within your limits; you have; we think Agricultural Colleges ought to be erected; if you will do it, then we will give so much land to aid in the object.

We now come to words uttered in this memorable debate, which speak with double force. They declare that the bill is a deception and a fraud; ostensibly for the purpose claimed by its author and friends, but really for another and entirely different purpose. Senator DAVIS said:

This is a bill, taking its provisions generally, to establish schools for the instruction of persons who may be devoted to farming or other pursuits; for it says they are *not* to exclude scientific or other studies, but they are to direct themselves particularly to that of farming. The argument is made that the same right exists to instruct farmers as to instruct soldiers and sailors. I have seen the growth of this proposition to do something for the Agricultural interest, and I believe it was always delusive, not to say fraudulent. It needs no aid. Agriculture needs no teaching by Congress.

Senator CLAY, of Alabama, follows, and clinched the nail driven by Senator Davis. He said:

I do not believe the honest tillers of the soil desire the patronage of Congress. Agriculture is the mere name by whose pretended claims the people are to be defrauded of their rights. The promotion of Agriculture is but the incident, not the great object of this measure; for I find that it authorizes instruction in "all scientific and classical studies," and that the object of the measure is not so much to qualify men for Agriculture, but "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in all the several pursuits and professions of life." Thus, by this endowment men are to be trained for the pursuits of navigation, commerce and manufactures, and for the professions of law, theology and medicine. Under the pretense of promoting Agriculture; commerce, manufactures and navigation may improve their wits, and learn how to transfer still larger per centages of its profits into their pocket.

Here we have the only direct reference to the classics and the learned professions, to be found in the discussion of this bill—a discussion running

through months of time and filling volumes of closely-printed matter. No friend of the measure claimed it as a merit of the bill that the classics and the arts and sciences, as defined in the old college connection, were not to be excluded. No one claimed that the learned professions of the University were to form a part of the Agricultural College instruction.

It was left for the enemies of the bill to detect this flaw, and attempt a forced definition of educational terms used in it, in order to impeach the integrity of its advocates and defeat its passage. The attempt seems to have been accepted as the last dodge of the demagogue, unworthy of notice. No one took the trouble to defend the language of the bill, or the character of its supporters, against so unworthy an assault.

We cannot now believe the crime charged to Mr. MORRILL and his friends, by Senators DAVIS and CLAY, of studied deception and purposed fraud in the wording of the bill. We do not believe that upon the lips of those men, who spoke so eloquently and worked so faithfully for this bill, "Agriculture was the mere name, by whose potential charms the people were to be defrauded." It seems incompatible with reason or justice to suspect them of such earnest words and apparently honest pretensions in the interest of practical Agricultural education, with an ulterior purpose of strengthening the aristocracy of letters, and giving a new advantage to the learned over the industrial professions and pursuits of life.

We believe the advocates of this measure were honest; yet, how prophetic were the words of Senator CLAY, of the construction since put upon this act by those who have undertaken to execute it. What was charged then, has since been made too true; not as against the authors and advocates of the bill in Congress, but against the hide-bound, fossilized educationists, who have attempted to draw this new and grand conception of practical, technical education, through the old college rut of Hebrew, Greek and exact science. A study of Agricultural College history, since the passage of this act, will almost, if not quite, convince the most doubting that this cruel perversion and unjust imputation of Senator CLAY has been the source of inspiration, and standard of interpretation, for the law and its purpose, from that hour to the present.

It will be remembered that the debates from which we have quoted, thus far, were in 1858-9. The bill went to President BUCHANAN, and was vetoed by him February 24, 1859. This veto message, like everything else said or written upon the subject, carries unmistakable evidence that practical Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, were to be taught in the Colleges provided for. One of the leading objections named in BUCHANAN'S veto message is framed in the following words:

It is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether this bill would contribute to the advancement of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The Federal Government who makes the donations, has confessedly no constitutional power to follow it into the States and enforce the application of the fund to its intended object.

Whatever may have been the motive of President BUCHANAN in interposing his veto to this educational scheme, time has justified him in the sentiment above quoted. The same bill has since become a law, and the "advancement of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" has been very little therefrom. Congress has not followed the donation into the States, and "the application of the fund to its intended object," with very few exceptions, has signally failed.

Mr. MORRILL, having been returned to the Senate, in 1861 introduced the same bill, with military proviso added, originally introduced into the Lower House by him, and killed after its passage by Presidential veto. This time there was little debate in either branch of Congress. The discussion in a preceding Congress had been so earnest and protracted as to retain its place in the memory of all, save a few new members.

To show that no change had taken place in the

understanding of the provisions of the bill, we make a few quotations.

SENATOR HARLAN—The bill proposes to take less than 10,000,000, and give it to the States as trustees, to be used for the education of their Agricultural people.

SENATOR WISSITT—It is entering on a system that will do no practical good. It will build up in certain States a certain interest. That interest would be much better off if let alone. That interest now, under the organization of our State Agricultural institutions, relying on voluntary aid and subscription, does not require this measure for the improvement of the country.

SENATOR HOWE—This purpose of forwarding Agricultural Schools I hope I am as much in favor of as anybody; but I cannot, for my life, see that any Agricultural School is going to get any benefit from this grant. * * * If you want to engraft a new kind of education upon the educational system of the country, I am ready for it; but do not attempt to get a fund out of these lands. If you wish to put the burden of educating the Agricultural interest of the country upon the Treasury of the Nation, just say so, and appropriate the money out of the Treasury. * * * There is no reason why we should assume the Agricultural education of the United States, any more than its education in any other department, or any other branch of science.

Senator HARLAN responded to the above, in the following significant language:

He (Howe) is opposed to the General Government assuming the education of the nation, in the way proposed in this bill. I wish to ask him if he is opposed to the grant of every sixteenth section in every township to support the common schools, and seventy-two sections for the support of a State University?

SENATOR TEN EyCK—Now, here is a proposition designed, not for the benefit of the old States alone, but mutually for the benefit of the old and the new to aid the farming interest, to enable farmers to avail themselves of the benefit of the public lands to educate their children as scientific Agriculturalists.

We shall make but a single quotation more, and that a fitting one to close every mouth as to the true meaning of all doubtful terms in this bill. It will show that the issue of Practical vs. Classical education was clearly made up in the contest; that Agricultural Colleges were designed for those who did not desire to master the classics, or enter the professions, in the accepted definition of that term. It blows out all the chaff and nonsense that the words "profession," "arts and sciences," as used in this bill, mean *learned* professions, *fine arts*, and *exact science*, as understood and taught in the College and University. We quote from Senator HARLAN:

This is a body of lawyers. There are very few gentlemen here who are not professional lawyers. Heretofore, appropriations of lands have been made for State Universities. The proceeds of the sales of those lands have usually gone to educate the children of professional men—men who are able to defray the expenses of educating their children—in classical studies and in the professions. Here, for the first time, I believe, in the history of the Senate, a proposition is made to make an appropriation of lands for the education of the children of the Agriculturalists of the nation, and it meets strenuous opposition in a body of lawyers. If this Senate was composed of Agriculturalists chiefly, they would have provided first for an Agricultural College. * * * This is simply a proposition to take a fraction of the public lands to aid the farmers of the country in educating their sons, or those of them who choose to give them a scientific Agricultural education.

In another article upon this subject, we shall venture to outline an Agricultural College that will be in harmony with the design of Congress, as shown by preceding extracts, and the desire of the true friends of Agriculture.

THE PREMIUM TEN ACRES.

G. H. RUSHMORE, of Grantville, Kansas, asks us to again publish the terms of competition for the best ten acres of wheat, as offered by the Champion (not Clipper) Machine Company.

The offer claims to extend to farmers both in Kansas and Missouri, but the former State is virtually shut out from competing, as all the entries have to be made at the Kansas City Exposition. This, and the course of the Champion Company in some other matters, will not tend to make either them or their machines very popular in this State.

At the time of writing the former article, we were wrongly informed as to the terms of entry, being led to believe that entries could be made at our State Fair, but this is not the case.

The entry must be made at Kansas City, and accompanying it must be a certificate showing the variety of wheat, time and manner of sowing, amount of seed per acre, amount and kind of manure used, if any, when applied, and the general treatment the crop received.

TO FARMERS' CLUBS.

We have yet a few bound volumes of THE FARMER for the year 1870, and we shall be pleased to

donate a copy to each organized Farmers' Club that is now holding regular meetings.

As a work of reference to the agricultural history of the State, it will be found valuable. Those Clubs desiring it, will please send through their Secretary their postoffice address, and twenty cents to pay postage, when it will be immediately sent.

THE APPOINTING POWER.

A farmer, writing to the *Maine Farmer*, in regard to the Maine State Agricultural College, says:

Another political appointment for the "Agricultural" College is announced, that of Hon. JOHN A. PETERS, as one of the Trustees. Mr. PETERS is a capital lawyer and a shrewd politician, but neither a farmer nor the son of a farmer. Such appointments are an imposition upon and an insult to the farmers of the State, and are doing more to intensify the want of confidence bestowed upon the Institution by a very large proportion of the farmers of Maine, than all other causes combined.

That College is, or was, designed professedly to educate for agricultural and mechanical pursuits; yet of the whole Board or Managers, one possibly may be a farmer, while there are two lawyers, a merchant, and a lumberman—men not identified with, nor even practically interested in Agriculture—who have the supervision and management of the school at Orono, wherein farmers' sons are to be taught what they "know of farming." The tendency of the whole matter is, as ex-Gov. CHAMBERLAIN predicted, that the College would drift out of Agriculture into Literature. We had hoped better things of the College; but as it seems to have become the established and settled policy of "the powers that be," to deny to the farmers of Maine any voice in the management of that Institution, it is to be hoped that the next Legislature will change the name, that it may no longer give the lie to its true or prospective character.

The above shows that the idea is obtaining, all over the country, that these institutions must be what they were designed to be, or else farmers and those who believe in a progressive Agriculture will not give them countenance.

The idea of appointing professional men as Regents of these institutions, seems preposterous.

Occasionally a minister, a lawyer or a doctor may be found, who has enough knowledge of farming, and who is backed by good common sense, to make them especially qualified to fill the position. The Board of Regents of our College has one or two who are thus adapted; but the rule holds good in a very large majority of cases.

There was, and is now, a vacancy in the Board of Regents of our College. Last Winter, Gov. HARKNEY sent to the Senate, for confirmation, the names of two different gentlemen, both being ministers of the Gospel; and the Senate, without knowing of their special fitness for the position, very properly refused to confirm them. A third name, also a minister, was sent in; but the Senate did not act upon it. We do not know what motive inspired our Farmer Governor to appoint these clerical gentlemen; but it certainly seems to us that, out of the thousands of intelligent farmers—farmers qualified by education to fill any position in the land—he certainly could have found one especially fitted for this place.

Were it necessary, we could name a score of practical farmers, the peers, in point of education, of any citizens of our commonwealth, who, had they been appointed, would have brought knowledge, enterprise and enthusiasm to the task, and would have been of material benefit to the President and Faculty in making the College what we believe they desire it should be; and who would have given confidence to the farmers of the State that, at the earliest possible day, the institution would have been a school where they could send their sons and have them educated in the science of farming, or if they preferred it, in the mechanic arts.

This thought, too, brings up another in regard to this school.

The mechanic arts, by the charter granting the land, is to be an important branch of study; and in the appointment of Regents this should be considered, and a portion of them should be selected with special reference to their knowledge of the mechanic arts.

When the appointing powers learn that the people have set their hearts upon having either an Agricultural and Mechanical School out of these institutions, or else nothing at all, we will, perhaps, have the right kind of men nominated for Regents. Until that is done, we predict that State Legisla-

tures, elected by farmers, will feel little like appropriating money to run them.

CONDITION OF THE WHEAT CROP.

By advance-sheets of the Department Reports for June we learn that the area of the wheat crop is only two per cent. below that of last year. The condition is placed at six per cent. below an average. The crop last year was estimated at about 230,000,000 bushels, and the yield at $11\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre—or about four and one-sixth per cent. below the average yield of the country; and the estimate made the first week in June places the crop of this year at 220,000,000 bushels.

We are inclined to think that the estimate is too high, basing our opinion upon newspaper reports and the reports from the Department.

Below we append the condition of the crop in Kansas and California; and although much has been expected from the latter, the report does not seem to justify reporting an average, or above an average crop in that State:

KANSAS.

Chase County—Early sown fields sheltered from the north wind look well, but many others are frozen out; crop but two-tenths of last year, notwithstanding an increased acreage.

Douglas County—Winter wheat a failure; Spring wheat looks well, but acreage small.

Labette County—Winter wheat improving; Spring crop good—the first in the county.

Bourbon County—Chilch taking the remains of the crop.

Johnson County—Mostly frozen out.

Shawnee County—A failure; small area of Spring wheat.

Sedgewick County—Frozen out.

Marshall County—Mostly plowed up for Spring crops.

Leavenworth County—Frozen out; chilch taking the remains.

Osage County—Badly winter-killed, though drilled in good corn ground; eaten by chinchies.

Morris County—Almost a failure.

Cherokee County—Many fields are coming out wonderfully in the fine weather.

Nemaha County—Winter-killed; mostly plowed up.

Washington County—Badly winter-killed; Spring wheat largely sown.

Ellsworth County—A failure.

Montgomery County—Drilled wheat looks well; broadcast winter-killed.

Riley County—Nearly a total loss.

Marion County—Mostly plowed up.

Republican County—Badly winter-killed and plowed up.

Saline County—Almost totally winter-killed.

CALIFORNIA.

Placer County—Acreage increased 10 per cent.; wet Winter has reduced the promise of a fine crop.

Sonoma County—Early rains in excess and the subsequent drought cut down the crop 40 or 50 per cent. below average.

Sacramento County—Late sown grain a failure; extensively cut for hay.

San Bernardino County—Rusted by hot winds and sea-fogs.

Humboldt County—Acreage increased.

Stanislaus County—Average twelve bushels per acre; early sown, good; late sown, mostly made into hay.

San Joaquin County—Better than since 1869.

Touhams County—Crop light.

Amador County—Distinction between Winter and Spring grain almost unknown.

El Dorado County—No Spring grain.

The reports from parts of Northern Ohio and Northern Indiana are very favorable.

The most of the favorable reports from the country at large are in relation to the Spring wheat.

RECEIVED.—THANKS.

We are indebted to Mr. PATTERSON, of Tonganoxie, for a specimen of sandstone, whose broken surface is thickly studded with ferns, three distinct varieties being plainly seen, and save in color, as perfect as when growing from mother earth.

We are also indebted to G. W. MOORE, of Kickapoo township, for three petrifications, comprising sections of weeds, heads of grass, worms, and others that we cannot make out to what they originally belonged. All geological specimens are fully appreciated, and we shall be glad to have more.

ABNER ALLEN, of St. George, Kansas, who last Fall sent us the mammoth Brazilian sweet potatoes, the largest of which weighed almost eight pounds, of which mention was made in THE FARMER, has favored us again with a fine sample of the same, designed to illustrate their keeping qualities. Mr. ALLEN sent us nearly a bushel, and thinking it not enough to donate the potatoes, also paid the expressage. He has our thanks for the potatoes (if that pays the bill), but we consider that we owe him the express charges.

The specimens sent were all large, smooth, yellow potatoes, the largest weighing $4\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, the

smallest about 2 pounds, as hard and fine as the day they were taken from the ground, and of a sweetness and flavor that has no superior and rarely an equal. We are not informed as to whether Mr. A. has any peculiar method of keeping sweet potatoes, but at any rate we think he will do our readers a great service by informing them how they were preserved. It must be remembered that most of our sweet potato growers lost largely, owing to some peculiarity in the weather, and the manner in which these have been so well preserved is therefore of the more importance.

TURFMAN AT WAR.

The *Spirit of the Times*, of New York, publishes a list of very serious charges against B. F. AKERS, of this city, over the signature of C. R. JENNISON. Mr. AKERS is charged with a violation of the rules of the American Trotting Association, and of the rules of honor governing the intercourse of honorable men.

The charges are made in an official form to the Secretary of the Association, with detailed specifications, and a demand for the arraignment and trial of Mr. AKERS upon them.

We know nothing of the animus or truth of these charges; but we do know that their publication to the world, before the arraignment of Mr. AKERS, smacks more of persecution than prosecution, and is a disgrace to the Association whose Secretary gave them for publication, and discreditable to the paper that published them.

A CORRECTION.

JNO. W. FISHER, Prairie View Farm, Atchison county, informs us by letter that our advice to sow three pecks of buckwheat to the acre, is incorrect.

Some of his neighbors tried one-half bushel to the acre year before last, and it proved too much, and last year they sowed one-third of a bushel, and it was still too thick, and this year they are going to sow only one peck to the acre. They also think it should be sown the first week in July, and the grain should be cut on a damp day, or early in the morning, and threshed from the field without stacking, as it is very liable to heat, and hard to put into a stack.

Mr. FISHER likes our suggestion in relation to the Technical Society, recommended in our last issue, and proposes to organize one in his neighborhood.

NORTHERN KANSAS DISTRICT FAIR.

We have received the Premium List of the above Fair, to be held at Atchison, September 10th to 14th, inclusive. The List comprises the greatest range of objects, and the Premiums are among the most liberal of any ever offered in the State.

Atchison is well located for a District Fair, and Woodland Park, where the Fair is to be held, is one of the most beautiful Fair-Grounds in the country, and with favorable weather, we may expect to see a very large display of stock, farm and garden produce, and manufactured articles, and we feel sure that the people will be there to see. The trotting premiums are very liberal, as are the "special" premiums for different objects. Send to JOHN A. MARTIN, Secretary, Atchison, for a copy of the Premium List.

PORTULACA.

The portulaca is one of our hardiest, most brilliant annuals, valuable for beds, edgings, or pots. The flowers are gay and showy, and the bloom abundant. The seed should be sown early, either in open ground or in pots, and transplanted to six or eight inches in a warm situation.

CALLIOPSIS.

This, too, is a handsome, showy, hardy annual, of long duration in bloom, and succeeds well in any good garden soil. It should be grown in masses.

HEDGES.

In another place we publish part of an Essay on the above subject, read by one of the students of the Agricultural College, at the late examinations.

The author of it, Mr. W. G. WILSON, has been a student but for two terms, but has devoted himself strictly to agricultural studies, and to work upon the farm. Maj. MILLER, the Farm Superintendent, spoke of him as one of the most faithful workers, he having, for the most part, paid all of his expenses by work in the nursery, orchard, and upon the farm. The most of the ideas advanced in the Essay are not new, but they are in the main sound; and if followed, they will not fail to make a good fence.

THE HOG: ITS DISEASES AND TREATMENT;

WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS UPON

ITS BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER VII. — DISEASES OF HOGS.

There is probably no farm stock that so little is known of its diseases as the hog. From some cause, whether from lack of observation or lack of opportunities, those who have written upon this animal have had little to say of its ailments; and the result is, that when a hog gets sick, it is either allowed to seek its own remedy; or, if treated, remedies are given without knowing what the effect will be. There is, perhaps, no other stock that suffers more from disease than the hog, and this results from many causes.

Among these may be mentioned, first, the *forcing* process, by which young animals are made to take on an undue and unreasonable amount of fat, to the detriment of the muscular, nervous and bony structure.

As the result of this, we have weak constitutions, nervous diseases, diseases of the respiratory organs, and general debility.

Another potent cause of disease is the filth in which the animal is so often compelled to live; giving rise, also, to nervous affections, diseases of the stomach and bowels, and of the skin.

Still another cause of disease, is the exposure that the hog is made to suffer, without adequate protection, giving rise to disease of the lungs and bowels, and to the mucous membranes generally, and to rheumatic affections.

There are, also, other causes of disease, that we shall speak of in connection with the diseases; those that we have mentioned being of a general character.

Before we enter upon the subject of diseases and their remedies, we wish to impress upon the mind of the reader that medicines ought never to be given to either man or beast, without a well-defined idea as to what they are expected to accomplish; and again, we should remember that the catalogue of medicines furnishes few, if any, *specifics*—that is, medicines that will always cure certain diseases.

We sometimes say that sulphur is a specific for *scabies*, or itch; and yet, there are those now living, no doubt, that can refute this idea, in their own persons.

In the same way, quinine is called a specific for *ague*; and yet, its failures are almost as great as its cures.

We have, however, a great number of medicines that are *specifics* for certain *symptoms*; and this should teach us to approach disease by cautious advances, planting a battery here, moving up a flank there, cutting off supplies in another place, until we place it *hors du combat*. Then we can arrange the terms of capitulation to suit ourselves; but don't think of annihilating the enemy by a single well-directed shot or shell.

If this idea was well understood and acted upon, we would have fewer fatal cases among diseases of animals; and the treatment that we shall give here is based upon this view of the matter.

In the following treatment we shall confine ourselves, so far as possible, to the common names of remedies, and shall proceed to speak first of a class of diseases known as Skin Diseases.

SUN SCALD.

This is a trifling affliction, called by this and other names, which is a cracking of the skin, principally along the back, and corresponds to the condition of our hands when they are chapped. It attacks pigs and young hogs mostly, and is generally met with during the late Spring and Summer season. There is usually a feverish condition of the skin, and pigs will not thrive well while it lasts.

The only treatment necessary is, to anoint the skin with mutton tallow, and allow the pigs access to water to wallow in, if possible, at the same time protecting them from the sun.

Another and more troublesome disease of the skin is called

MANGE.

There are at least two distinct diseases, arising from different causes, that pass under this name. The one is properly called mange, and the other is an itch, that is caused by a minute insect.

Mange proper is caused by feeding too much corn, or rather not feeding enough vegetable food, and also by sleeping upon wet manure or wet straw. The treatment is plain: Give the animal a change of diet and dry quarters to sleep in. Wash the parts affected daily with a weak lye-water, say one pint of lye to two-thirds of a pail of warm water.

ITCH.

Is a much more troublesome complaint. It is most always difficult to explain where the itch insect comes from, or how it gets among a herd. When affected, hogs will not thrive; and what is peculiar about the disease is, it most always manifests itself during Winter or early Spring.

The animals affected should be at once separated from the rest, and washed thoroughly with a weak lye-water, and the diseased parts then rubbed with the following: Carbolic acid (solution), one ounce; water, one and a half pints. Mix. This should be applied once each day, and the pens and fences painted over with crude petroleum; or, if this cannot be obtained, use whitewash. Quick lime may very properly be sprinkled upon the bottom of the pen and around the lots.



QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

F. W. O., of King City, McPherson county, Kansas writes as follows: "Enclosed in a quill you will find a bug which is very destructive in this locality. Its choice of a vegetable is the potato, but we also find it eating cabbage, tomatoes, and other vegetables. We would like to know its name, origin, and general history."

The "bug" enclosed, is the ash gray blister beetle (*Lytta cinerea*—FABR). It is a slender, long legged beetle, of a uniform gray color, about half an inch in length, belonging to the same family as the "Spanish fly" used in medicine, and if crushed upon the skin will blister the latter severely. When it appears in great numbers it often does serious damage to the foliage of a variety of plants, seeming to prefer, however, as our correspondent observes, that of the potato. It is only in its perfect state when it attacks vegetation, "the larvæ," according to the *American Entomologist*, "living underground and feeding upon various roots." We believe, however, that the larval history of this—as well as several other-species of *Lytta* is, as yet, but imperfectly understood, and there is abundant scope for original observation on the subject. There is but one brood of these blis-

ter beetles during the year, and the period of their devastations is of comparatively short duration. From the authority quoted above, we learn that the insects take to their wings most readily in the middle of the day, and the most efficient remedy is to drive them at that time into a windrow of hay or straw, which is then set on fire and the beetles that have taken refuge in it, burned up. The driving may be done by lightly beating the potato vines with a stick or a twig with a cluster of leaves at the end.

JOHN CADOGAN sends a pretty little moth, with wings of golden yellow, divided into large checkers by wavy reddish lines, crossing each other obliquely. The pupa from which the moth emerged, was found in the folded leaf of the grape vine. We have bred the same insect from a small flattened green larva, feeding on various plants. It is a *Tortrix*, but the name of the species is unknown to us. The solitary leaf folders and leaf rollers to which this moth belongs are quite abundant at this season of the year, and produce many of the most exquisite small moths with which entomological cabinets are enriched. They cannot be classed among noxious insects, as they only appropriate a few leaves on each plant for which the beauty of the perfect insect more than compensates. In case they should appear in injuring numbers, as in exceptional cases they have done, they are easily found and destroyed by pinching the leaf in which they are hidden.

THE LAY OF CHAPPAQUA.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

I dream of a beautiful time
When the world shall happy be;
When elephants and hyenas
Shall blossom on every tree,
When tamarinds and potatoes
Shall cease their dreadful roar,
When turnip trees shall blossom
In the garden forevermore.

I dream of a great republic,
Whose people shall all go West,
Sow plums and reap tomatoes
In the land they love the best;
Where pig-iron and molasses
Shall bloom on every hill,
And chickens low in the barn-yard,
While gooseberries toil at the mill.

I'm weary of seeing the cabbage
Handle the rake and hoe;
I'm weary of watching and waiting
For the grasshopper bush to grow.
I long for the time when spinach
Shall cope with bread and milk;
When hens shall lay potatoes,
And horses spin raw silk.

Oh, sweet were the vanished hours
When I wandered down the glen,
And wreathed my brow with tomatoes,
Or plucked the ripened hen,
When the donkey twined up the trellis,
And the cucumber chirped in the grass,
And the sweet white turnip whistled
To its mate in the mountain pass.

But gone are the days of childhood,
And manhood's dreams are mine;
Yet I long for the by-gone hours,
As I sit 'neath the turkey-vine.
Oh, wreath your blossoms about me,
And soothe my aching breast,
While the gooseberry plaintively warbles
And lulls me into rest.

General News.

CINCINNATI is said to have 38,000 people to the square mile, New York has but 23,000.

THE Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad constructed thirty-two miles of road in two weeks time. Fast work.

FLOUR has fallen \$1.00 per barrel in this market to date (July 3rd). Best grade is now selling at \$5.25 per cwt.

THE Burlington Patriot says that the total valuation of real estate in Topeka, is a little over \$1,816,000.

THE cost of the Hoosac Tunnel when completed, will be about \$18,000,000.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad with its branches will be 2,500 miles in length.

THE North Pacific Railroad has recently closed a contract with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for fifty first-class locomotives.

THE Hiawatha *Dispatch* says there are hundreds of cribs full of old corn in Brown county, and the prospect of the new crop was never better.

BAKER University (Methodist) at Baldwin City, held its fourteenth annual commencement June 28th. Miss MARY C. DALLAS was the only graduate.

CHIEF JUSTICE KINGMAN, of Topeka, was fined five dollars for the violation of the ordinance in relation to fast driving. Dispensers of justice should be careful.

JOE ELLIOT, one of BONNER's horses, has beaten both Dexter's and Goldsmith Maid's time, he having been driven a mile in 2:15½. Joe Elliot is eight years old.

THE St. Louis *Journal of Commerce* states that a company is erecting large smelting works just outside the city limits, for reducing gold and silver ore, and refining bullion.

THE same paper says that R. H. ABRAHAM, one of the old settlers of Lyon county, was drowned while attempting to cross the Verdigris river at Wasson's ford, twenty miles south of Emporia.

A. D. BROWN, editor of the Burlington *Patriot*, will be the candidate of the Republicans for Representative from Coffey county, says the Neosho Falls *Advertiser*. He is an able and an honest man.

CANTON, Maine, is the champion toothpick manufacturing town of the country. They have used this season over 100 cords of poplar wood, each of the machines working 5,000 toothpicks per minute.

JOHN J. INGALLS, of Atchison, is spoken of as a candidate for Congress. Mr. INGALLS is a gentleman of fine education, and an accomplished lawyer, and has withal an immense fund of common sense.

THE "butcher bird," the peculiar enemy of the English sparrow, is, notwithstanding its cannibal habits, a dainty fellow withal, as after killing the sparrow, he crushes the skull and eats only the brains.

THE City Marshal of Baxter Springs was shot and instantly killed by the Mayor. The former had a warrant for the arrest of the latter, and in serving it some words were used, which resulted as above.

BROWN county, Kansas, has voted \$68,000 to secure a branch of the Kansas Central Narrow Gauge. This branch will probably continue on into Nebraska, and connect at Nebraska City or Lincoln, with the system of railroads in that State.

WE get the following items from the Abilene *Chronicle*:

"The Abilene, Solomon Valley & Denver Railway Company are perfecting arrangements that will insure the speedy building of the road."

"There is a fair prospect that Dickinson county will soon have a large woolen mill in operation."

"Six horses have been stolen from the neighborhood of Junction within the past week."

PROF. MUDGE, of the Agricultural College, informs us there are large quantities of stone in this county, and in the vicinity of Lawrence, from which a hydraulic cement can easily and cheaply be made, that is equal, if not superior to the best Louisville (Ky.) cement.

This is one of the most important industries around Louisville, and we know not why Kansas may not compete with Kentucky in furnishing this very necessary article.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says editorially that the probabilities are that during July the price of Fall wheat will be \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel; Spring wheat, \$1.20 to \$1.25. In August, Winter wheat will range at from \$1.35 to \$1.60, and Spring at 65 cents to \$1.00.

We thought the prophets were all dead, but it seems not.

FROM the *White Cloud Chief*, we learn that Wolf River township Doniphan county, cut in 1871, 356½ acres of wheat, making 88,466 bushels; 1465 acres of barley, making 25,334 bushels; 10872 acres of corn, making 378,640 bushels; 1482 acres of oats, making 44,004 bushels.

There were sown last Fall, 8,425 acres of wheat, of which there are only 150 acres standing, after reducing it to a full crop of 25 bushels per acre. There is a larger area of corn planted than ever before in this township, and most of it looks fine.

OUR CORNER

The Smith Reaper & Mower.—The above machine advertised in this issue, and of which mention has been made heretofore, is being well received by all farmers who have examined it, and when seen in practical operation, meets the want heretofore felt. We predict that it will have the largest sale of any machine now manufactured, and when agencies are established to bring it within the reach of the farmers generally. M. S. GRANT, of this city, is we believe, the General Agent for this State.

State Fair.—We are under obligations to Hon. ALFRED GRAY, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, for a complimentary ticket to the State Fair. We hope to be able to use it. He will please accept our thanks.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Over the Plains and On the Mountains, by JOHN H. TICE, Esq., Secretary of the St. Louis Agricultural Association. We acknowledge the receipt from the author of a copy of the above work, and take pleasure in adding our mite to the many encomiums it has already received. The book treats of Kansas and Colorado, in an Agricultural, Mineralogical, and aesthetic point of view, and is one of the most instructive, pleasant, and readable books ever written upon the subject.

It will be remembered that Mr. TICE was one of the members of the Editorial Excursion party, that visited this State and Colorado about a year ago; and as we also were one of the party in its travels from this point until its return, we can bear testimony to the faithful delineation of all matters treated upon, and as a guide to the future traveler, or as a book of reference to those who contemplate a residence either in Kansas or Colorado, it will be found invaluable.

It abounds in illustrations of prominent points, and the narrative throughout is entertaining. It may be obtained of the St. Louis Book & News Co., or of the American News Co., New York.

The Medical Herald, Leavenworth, Kansas; T. SINKS, Editor and Proprietor. Vol. III, No. 1; \$2.00 per annum. The above journal in the last half of its third year, has been materially changed, and Dr. SINKS has assumed the entire responsibility of its publication. There is no medical journal in the country that is more carefully edited or neatly printed, and is deserving the cordial support of every physician in Kansas and throughout the West.

Many physicians are constant readers of THE FARMER, and we urge upon them to give the *Herald* every assistance and support in their power, not only by subscribing and paying for it, but by contributions from their pens, making it a mirror of practice throughout the West.

The Kansas Spirit, Lawrence; I. S. KALLOCH & Co., Publishers and Proprietors. Weekly, \$2.00 per annum. We have but recently received the above excellent publication in exchange, but we have seen enough of it to justify us in saying that it is one of the best family papers published in the United States.

It is nearly all original, and the editorial matter is such as no one but I. S. KALLOCH can write. To those of our readers who want a little literature, a little religion, a little agriculture, and a great deal of news, humor, and pleasant reading generally, we know of no publication that will fill the bill so perfectly as the *Kansas Spirit*.

The Bee-keeper's Magazine, New York, H. A. KIRK & Co., Publishers and Proprietors, Vol. I, No. 1.

The largest and best semi-monthly ever issued upon the subject of Bee Culture. Two editions. Plain, \$2.00. Chromo edition, \$2.50 per annum. Every person that keeps a stand of bees should have it. Address as above, at 14 Murray Street, New York.

THE Lawrence *Journal* says that the bill for the expulsion of Jesuits from Germany has become a law, and will be rigidly enforced.

COL. TAYLOR, editor of the Wyandotte *Gazette*, is strongly talked of as the Republican candidate for Governor. He is a man whom the party could support with credit and honor to itself.

A NEW process has been discovered for making fine wood carvings, or sculpture, which consists briefly in making an elaborate design in wax, from which moulds are made, the wood inserted, and hydraulic pressure brought to bear on them, and the result is said to be almost marvelous; producing an artificial carving, superior to the old method in artistic finish.

FROM the same paper we learn that I. S. KALLOCH, of Lawrence, sold to J. K. HUDSON, of Wyandotte county, one hundred head of pure bred Berkshire hogs, and bought of the latter six thoroughbred Ayshire cattle. This without a doubt makes Mr. HUDSON owner of the largest herd of Berkshire hogs in the United States, he now having about four hundred head.

STEAM cultivation has proved a great boon to English farmers. In one field, beans and grain have been grown without a fallow for fifteen years, and the crop of wheat last year was forty bushels per acre. In another case wheat alone was grown for the same length of time which has averaged the same amount per acre. Under horse cultivation the yield of these fields was only twenty bushels per acre.

In the recent 2½ mile running race between Longfellow and Harry Bassett, the former won the stake by twenty lengths. JOHN HARPER owns Longfellow, and it will be remembered he ran a hotly contested race with Helmbold at Saratoga last season and lost it. Before that race HARPER was offered \$50,000 for him, and refused it. In the recent race at Long Branch there was an immense crowd of spectators, and the betting was heavy. The time was 4:34. Both horses were in excellent condition.



Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.
BY A PROFESSIONAL VETERINARIAN.

[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 questions will be answered by mail.—EDITOR FARMER.]

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

Disease of the Kidneys.

EDITOR FARMER: As I see so many inquiries about sick horses, &c., I take the liberty of asking you a question about mine. I have a valuable mare. She got sick last Fall, with a lung fever I suppose, and I got the fever broke; but she is not well yet. The most I can see is that she appears to be very weak in her back, or across the kidneys. When she goes to turn round short or goes backwards, she seems to have much pain. Otherwise, she appears to be well. She eats heartily. If there is a remedy I am anxious to learn it, through THE FARMER.

What can be done to a mare to make her breed?
C. J. S.

ANSWER.—I think the trouble with the mare is in her kidneys. You might with advantage give one or two doses of the sweet spirits of niter, in one ounce doses to the pint of water. Bathe her back across the loins with any good liniment.

I cannot answer the last question, without knowing the cause of the barrenness. Sometimes it is from debility, or weakness. If such be the trouble, tonics are indicated.

Garget.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a two-year-old heifer, which calved about two months ago. She seemed to get along well, but in two or three weeks after, she began to give bloody milk out of one teat, just as we were finishing milking. It kept increasing for a short time, and then two teats began to give bloody milk at the close of milking. It is getting worse, or there is more blood than at first. The cow seems well and hearty. Is there any cure for it? If there is, what ought to be done, and what is the cause of her giving bloody milk? I would be thankful to you to receive an answer in your next paper.

J. M. R.

ANSWER.—Garget is the name of the disease. It does not always assume the same form. It is most common for the udder to inflame and swell. Pus or matter forms and breaks, leaving a troublesome sore to heal. At other times it assumes the form as in your heifer, giving bloody or stringy milk. Often there will be lumps felt in the teats.

Bathing occasionally with warm water, clean milking at least twice a day, and the calf allowed to suck and knock around at its pleasure in the first stages of the disease, oftentimes are all that will be necessary. A liniment made of alcohol, turpentine and sweet oil, equal parts, applied twice a day, will generally effect a cure.

Over Work.

EDITOR FARMER: My neighbor has a very fine stallion. He will jump a mare, but it does no good. I was to his house to-day, and the horse is very sick. His pain seemed to be from behind his shoulder back to his flank. His legs were stiff, so that he could hardly walk. It seemed to be a cramping pain, and it drew him up so that he seemed to have no insides in him. He would lie down, but could not be easy. He has his sickness by spells; it has been about a month since he had one before to day.

The owner wishes to obtain your advice.

W. E. OSWALD.

ANSWER.—I could determine with some degree of accuracy, if your description had been more complete. It may be that he has been overworked. If that be the case, rest and a few eggs are all that is needed. If there be any disease about him, describe the symptoms more fully, and I will give you a prescription for him.

Heart Affection.

EDITOR FARMER: I would like a little information through your columns as to what ails my mare. She has been ailing for over four months, and is now so I cannot work her. She commenced falling off in flesh, and her hair looked very bad, and gradually grew worse until she would tremble after pulling a little ways. In April she commenced scouring very badly, and her passages now after driving a little ways are very thin and soft. She seems to be getting weaker, and trembles badly after a little exercise, and her heart beats very fast. She eats well anything I feed her, and has never refused her grain. She was raised on my farm, and was worked very hard during the Winter; she had a good stable. She is running on grass now. What is the matter with her, and what shall I do for her so I can work her again, as I need her services very much? I can think of nothing more the matter with her than overwork.

Yours, truly, HIRAM PERKINS.

ANSWER.—I think the mare's heart is affected. Give her an occasional drench of salt and water; a small handful of salt to a pint of water. (Don't fail to try it, because it is so simple.) After which, take powdered sulphate of iron, three ounces;

powdered gentian, three ounces. Mix and divide into twenty four powders, and give one powder night and morning in wet bran or cut feed.

Pneumonia.

EDITOR FARMER: I see in your valuable paper many questions asked, and I desire to ask you one, but hate to trouble you, and hope you will answer this one. I had a number one farm mare die the other day. The young man plowed with her all day. At night she came in all right, ate her feed well, and went out on grass all right. Next morning we found her stretched out nearly dead. She had tumbled and rolled all night. We thought it was bots, and gave her teas for that disease. Her eyes were sunk, with a dead look, her nostrils spread, her breath quick, her lips drawn from over her teeth, would not stand on her feet a minute at a time, would roll over and over, and when she would lie still for a few minutes she would always lie on her right side. After noon we took her to the pasture and turned her out to die. She went to the creek, where the water was about knee-deep, and wallowed in that. Every few minutes she would come out and wallow on the ground, and then back in the water again, until night.

The next morning I went to look for her, and found her standing quietly in the creek. I drove her to the house, and turned her on to the prairie. She was very stiff, and could hardly walk. She went and held her head over a watering-trough, as if she wanted water. I gave her water several times, and she drank hearty every time, but would eat nothing. She stood on her feet most of the time, her head drooped, and every five minutes she would jerk her head up, and some ugly, watery looking stuff would run from her nose. When she now lay down she lay very still, but drew her breath very quick. She kept on this way, getting weaker, until near sundown, when she fell down as limber as a wet rag, and panting worse than ever. Finally, she stretched her mouth and drew her breath through her mouth, and would rise on her fore feet often to get up, but could not. She continued so until nine o'clock, when I went to bed.

Next morning she was dead. We cut her open. She was not swelled. All looked well inside, except the lungs, which looked as if they were bruised; no blood settled in them; no bots to do any harm; nothing but water in the stomach, and it was full of that. She was very ill-natured through her sickness—would kick and bite at us.

Now, Sir, will you please tell me your opinion of what the complaint was, and the remedy for it? and oblige your friend,

J. E. JOHNSON.

ANSWER.—Pneumonia, or lung disease, was the name of the disease that killed the mare. There is no such disease as bots. My opinion is that they never killed a horse. The proper treatment in the case of the mare would have been to bandage the legs well; no matter what the temperature of the weather may be the legs must be kept warm; after which give twenty-five drops of the tincture of acornite root in a pint of cold water. Drench the horse with it. Repeat the dose every four hours, until six doses have been given. Two or three doses nearly always effect a cure.

Spavin.

EDITOR FARMER: I see that your subscribers are making inquiries about sick and lame stock, so I thought I would ask your advice also. I have a two-year-old colt that has a puff or lump upon his hind leg at the hock joint. It is as large as a walnut on the outside, and larger on the inside, of his leg. By rubbing on either side, it will go through. It does not appear to be callous; has no fever in it, that I can discover; is not lame. Some quack doctors have pronounced it thoroughpin; others, blood spavin. It injures the looks of the colt.

Please state, if you can determine from this simple description, what it is, and a cure for it; and oblige a subscriber,

G. J. SWEET.

ANSWER.—The quacks are right this time. It is probably both the blood spavin and thoroughpin combined; they almost always go together. They are incurable. I have reduced them with the binoiodide of mercury ointment, but they will return when the animal is put to work again.

Cancerous Tumor.

EDITOR FARMER: The object of this communication is to obtain some information from your Veterinary Department. I bought a horse lately from a stranger. The horse has something on his right hind leg that has made its appearance on the outside of the pastern joint, about the size of a hen's egg now, and resembles a large wart some in shape. Seems continually raw and tender, but does not run or matter any. The man of whom I bought him says that it made its appearance about two years ago without any apparent cause, and continued to grow until it was larger than it now is, when he had it cut off, and it grew out again. It has not caused him any lameness or pain since I have had him, and the former owner says the same of it. It looks more like a piece of raw flesh than anything else. Some call it a wart; some proud flesh; some one thing and some another. The horse is in good condition, eats well, and is a good young four year old. Though this is rather an imperfect description, it is all I know.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—The disease is probably what is known as a carcinomatous tumor, and the knife in skillful hands is the best and only perfect treatment. We have sometimes used the following preparation with success. It can be obtained at any drug store: Sulphate of copper, two drachms; simple cerate, one-half ounce. Mix and apply to the raw surface every second or third day, a small portion, cutting away at each application all of the dead portion of the sore. Do not fail to try this remedy.

Kidney Worm.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a valuable Poland or Magie sow that appears to have kidney worm or something similar. She got out of the pen and I had to catch her and lift her back. I may have injured her back, and would like to have your Veterinary Editor answer me through your valuable paper, and oblige

M. S. JOHNSTON.

ANSWER.—It is kidney worm. A few kernels of allium (garlic) chopped fine and mixed with the food, will cure it if caused by a strain. Bathing the back with cold water is all that will be necessary. Give two or three doses of turpentine, a tablespoonful at a dose.

Black Leg.

EDITOR FARMER: There were a large number of cattle died last Fall and during the Winter, almost immediately after being turned in the stock fields. In this neighborhood it was confined principally to the young stock, calves, and yearlings. In one of our adjoining counties it seemed to be their best cows that died in considerable numbers, and cattle that were driven in the field in the morning, apparently all right, some of them would be down in the evening and dead by next morning.

Others would be dead when first found. Different examinations were made, and all agreed that it was smut that killed the cattle, but differ very materially. Why was it? Some claimed that it was for want of water, and others that it was too much water, while others claimed it was caused by the cattle not getting enough salt. I would like to know if you have ever known smut to kill cattle, and if so, what is a preventive. After they are down, what is a remedy? Information on this subject will be thankfully received by myself and other subscribers.

W. A. L.

ANSWER.—I wish you could have sent me the result of the post mortem examinations in some of

the cases you speak of, for from that I could have given you some definite answer as to the disease. My judgment is that in a majority of cases, it was the black leg. I do not think smut had anything to do with it. By referring to THE FARMER of June 1st, 1872, you will find an article on this subject.

Electric Stroke.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a horse that was severely shocked by lightning about a week ago. One ear lops down, and the eye on that side is badly affected. He holds his head to one side, and staggers as he walks. He eats well, but seems to be in considerable pain. Is there anything I can do for him?
T. L. DRINKWATER.

ANSWER.—I know of no remedy for your horse. He will recover somewhat in time, but he will never be himself again.

Diseased Sow.

EDITOR FARMER: Having been much interested in your answers in the Veterinary Department of THE FARMER, I have concluded to ask your advice for once. I have a fine thoroughbred Cheshire sow that lost a litter of pigs last Winter, and has been discharging a milky substance ever since. She generally eats well, but does not thrive as well as I could wish. At one time she was so bad as to not eat anything for several days, and I gave her a dose of rosin, which relieved, but did not cure her. If curable, what will cure her?
O. A. SEATON.

ANSWER.—Injections with a solution of slippery elm bark will correct the discharges, after which careful feeding will probably perfect a cure.

Snake Bite.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a yearling heifer. She came home one evening sick. She could hardly move her jaw or open her mouth, and I had to drench her to keep her from starving. Her head commenced swelling on one side so she could not see with one eye. After several days she commenced picking a little grass with great difficulty. She is now better, but has some trouble in eating. Is it lock-jaw, or what, and what will cure it?
Yours, in haste, A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—I think there is no lock-jaw about it. Examine her tongue and mouth carefully, and you may find the cause of her trouble. Possibly it has been caused by a snake bite.

HOW TO TEST KEROSENE.

[From Dr. Nichols's Fireside Science.]

But how can we be positively assured of safety in the use of kerosene? How can we know of the quality or character of the article offered us by dealers? These are important questions, which will naturally arise in the mind of the reader. We answer, there is positive assurance of safety, if pure, well manufactured kerosene is consumed. We do not believe a serious accident ever occurred from kerosene, the inflammable point of which was above 110 deg. F., and this is the legal standard. During the past fifteen years the writer has made a large number of experiments upon burning fluids, and investigated thoroughly the conditions under which accidents occur in their use. Personal investigation has been made of the alleged causes of explosions, many of which have been reported, and therefore opinions are expressed upon the subject with a confident feeling of their correctness.

Purchases made direct, of long established, reputable manufacturers, afford assurance of safety. But such are not readily accessible, and in most cases a supply is sought from the nearest dealer, without any definite knowledge of the source from whence it comes, or its character or quality. If consumers are willing to be put to a little trouble, a simple experiment will determine the safety of the kerosene they purchase.

Fill a pint bowl two-thirds full of boiling water, and into it put a common metallic thermometer. The temperature will run up to over 200 deg. By gradually adding cold water, bring down the temperature of the water to 110 deg., then pour into the bowl a spoonful of kerosene, and apply a lighted match. If it takes fire, the article should be rejected as dangerous; if not, it may be used with a confident feeling of its safety. In this experiment, which is the most simple that can be devised, the fire test is directly applied. Upon practical trials it has been found to afford correct results.

WORK AND WAIT.

A husbandman who, many years,
Had plowed his fields and sown in tears,
Grew weary with his doubts and fears:

"I toil in vain! These rocks and sands
Will yield no harvest to my hands;
The best seeds rot in barren lands.

"My drooping vine is withering,
No promised grapes its blossoms bring,
No birds among its branches sing.

"My flock is dying on the plain,
The heavens are brass—they yield no rain,
The earth is iron—I toil in vain!"

While yet he spake, a breath had stirred
His drooping vine, like wing of bird,
And from its leaves a voice he heard:

"The germs and fruits of life must be
Forever hid in mystery,
Yet none can toil in vain for Me.

"A mightier hand, more skilled than thine,
Must hang the clusters on the vine,
And make the fields with harvest shine.

"Man can but work; God can create;
But they who work, and watch, and wait,
Have their reward, though it come late.

"Look up to heaven! Behold and hear
The clouds and thunderings in thy ear—
An answer to thy doubts and fear."

He looked, and lo! a cloud-draped car,
With trailing smoke and flames afar,
Was rushing from a distant star.

And every thirsty flock and plain
Was rising up to meet the rain
That came to clothe the fields with grain.

And on the clouds he saw again
The covenant of God with men,
Re-written with His rainbow pen:

"Seedtime and harvest shall not fail,
And though the gates of hell assail,
My truth and promise shall prevail."

ABOUT QUICKSILVER.

DR. NICHOLS tells the following, to illustrate the properties of quicksilver:

One of the most curious properties of quicksilver is its capability of dissolving or of forming amalgams with other metals. A sheet of gold foil dropped into quicksilver, disappears almost as quickly as a snow-flake when it drops into water. It has the power of separating or of readily dissolving those refractory metals which are not acted upon by our most powerful acids. The gold and silver miners pour it into their machines holding the powdered, gold bearing quartz, and although no human eye can detect a trace of the precious substances, so fine are the particles, yet the liquid metal will hunt it out, and incorporate it into its mass. By subsequent distillation it yields it into the hands of the miners in a state of virgin purity.

Several years ago, while lecturing before a class of ladies upon chemistry, we had occasion to purify some quicksilver by forcing it through chamois leather. The scrap remained upon the table, after the lecture, and an old lady, thinking it would be very nice to wrap her gold spectacles in, accordingly appropriated it to this purpose. The next morning she came to us in great alarm, stating that the gold had mysteriously disappeared, and nothing was left in the parcel but the glasses. Sure enough the metal remaining in the pores of the leather had amalgamated with the gold, and entirely de-

stroyed the spectacles. It was a mystery, however, which we never could explain to her satisfaction.

MARKET REPORTS.

CORRECTED TO JULY 10TH, 1872.

APPLES—In full supply, of the early varieties. Retailing at \$1.75@2.00.

BARN—Barned, 2 cwt., 100@110.

BUCKWHEAT—None in market.

BARLEY—60c@65.

BUTTER—No change in price since last report. All low grades in full supply, with prices ranging from 10 to 15 cents. Prime article in good demand, at 20 to 25 cents per pound.

CORN—In the ear, rather scarce, and prices advanced to 33c@35c; wholesale: 40c@45c from the stores.

DRIED FRUIT—But little in market.

EGGS—15c, and in small supply.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10c@10½c; Flint, 20c@21c.

LAND—Choice, 8c@9c.

POTATOES—Old, none in market. New, in full supply and of excellent quality, chiefly Early Rose. We quote prices at wholesale, 60c@75c; retail, 75c@81.00.

POULTRY—Chickens in full supply, and prices are lower. Wholesale, \$3.00@3.50; retail, \$3.25@3.75.

WOOL—Still continues dull, with little change in price. We are now importing large quantities of Wool from Australia, South America, Turkey, Russia, and East India; which will, of course, operate to keep down the prices of Native Wools. We quote tub washed and picked at 60c@65c; tub-washed, 58c@63c; fleece-washed combing, 50c@55c; fleece-washed merino, fine, 40c@45c; fine grades of tub-washed combing wools, 75c@90c.

WHEAT—Has declined considerably since our last report. Fall is now quoted in St. Louis at \$1.35@1.45—the latter for old Wheat, the former for the new crop.

OATS 25c@30c.

RYE 45c@50c.

CATTLE—In fair demand. Of the number of Texans received so far, few if any could be considered fair butchering cattle.

In the St. Louis market good native shippers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards, sold at \$6.25; prime cattle, of 1,300 to 1,300 lbs, sold at \$5.50@5.75; fair butchering stock, 950 to 1,000 lbs, \$3.75@4.50.

In the Chicago market prices were slightly better at same date. Best native shippers, 1,400 lbs and upwards, \$6.50@6.75. Lower grades sold at \$5.25@5.40—the latter price for prime second-class corn-fed Steers.

With the excellent shipping arrangements now nearly completed, by the Chicago, Rock Island & Leavenworth Railroad, at this point, shippers will probably find it to their advantage to ship cattle to Chicago, instead of to St. Louis, as formerly; as prices are almost invariably better at the former market, and freight is now shipped through direct, without breaking bulk.

Read! Great Bargain for Some One!

I WILL TAKE IN TRADE FOR 1,000 TO 10,000 GALLONS of the very best Grape Wine, Leading Nursery Stock and Grape Vines, good Western Lands, Town Lots or City Property. Give description and price of Property, and address to Bloomington, Illinois. [Jy15-3t-155] Dr. H. SCHROEDER.

THE STRAY LIST.

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

STRAYS FOR JULY 15.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo Taylor, Elm tp, one chestnut Mare, white spot in forehead, branded C on right shoulder. Appraised \$50. Also, one black Colt, 1 year old, white hind feet, black spot on left foot, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by E L Smith, Elm tp, one light bay Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, snip on nose, left hind foot white. Appraised \$80.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G M McKnight, Reeder tp, May 15, 1872, one bay Horse, 7 years old, right shoulder swollen, star in forehead, saddle marks, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by M B Bierly, Reeder tp, May 15, 1872, one light bay Horse, 7 years old, saddle and collar marks, star in forehead, white spot on left hind foot, 3 shoes on, heavy black mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by G A Marshall, Jackson tp, May 11, 1872, one small roan Mare, 12 years old, a star in forehead, ears split, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J H Hydon, Lincoln tp, May 6th, 1872, one light bay Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, white face, glass eyes, hind legs and one fore leg white. Appraised \$40. Also, one chestnut mare Pony, 9 years old, 14 hands high, a white strip in face, one hind leg white, branded T on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.

MULE—Taken up by J H Day, Ozark tp, June 1, 1872, one black horse Mule, 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$70. Also, one black horse Mule, 6 years old, 13½ hands high, saddle and harness marks, white hairs on top of head. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by J W Paul, Washington tp, May 24th, 1872, one iron-gray Stallion, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$50. Also, one bright bay Stallion, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by J K McCoy, Birch tp, May 20th, 1872, one light iron-gray Horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$65.

PONY—Taken up by J. M. Jones, Ozark tp, one dark cream colored mare Pony, 4 years old, 13½ hands high, black legs, man and tail, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by S. K. Elder, Reeder tp, May 19th, 1872, one sorrel mare Pony, 8 years old, 12 hands high, white stripe in forehead, saddle and collar marks, branded with a ring and diamond on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. Black, Washington tp, May 18th, 1872, one pale sorrel Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, left fore foot and hind feet white, blaze face, dim brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

Atchison County—H. B. Gale, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by A. W. Fletcher, Center tp, one white horse Mule, 7 years old, 14 hands high, glass eye. Appraised \$20.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by E. J. Milburn, Scott tp, one chestnut sorrel Mare, 15 years old, 16 hands high, blind in right eye, hind foot white; has a sucking Colt. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by H. B. Wagoner, Marmaton tp, one bay Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, light blaze in face. Appraised \$40. Also, one horse Colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by A. V. Orr, Freedom tp, one light-colored Horse, 12 years old, 16 hands high, harness marks.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by L. E. Brown, Augusta tp, one red Steer, 3 years old, left horn dropped. Appraised \$15. Also, one red Steer, 3 years old, white on left hip. Appraised \$15. Also, one roan Steer, 3 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one black Steer, 7 years old, white spots on hip. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by E. J. Plummer, Walnut tp, June 6th, 1872, one bay Horse, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, black mane and tail, left hind foot white, collar marks, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$75.

COLT—Taken up by Martin Pearce, Eldorado tp, June 18, 1872, one dark brown stud Colt, a star in face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$20.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. T. Freeman, Spring Valley tp, April 30, 1872, one black Mare, 12 years old, 15 hands high, white on hind feet, branded J on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

Crawford County—F. B. Russell, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Jas. Adorn, Lincoln tp, one bay mare Pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, right hind foot white, white spot on back, bald face. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by H. S. Giddings, Sheridan tp, 6 years old, 13½ hands high, branded O on left shoulder, white hairs in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$20.

Davis County—D. Mitchell, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Job Welton, Davis tp, March 5th, 1872, one red and white Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by A. Anderson, Davis tp, one chestnut sorrel mare Pony, 13 hands high, brand on left shoulder in shape of a rock; also a Colt, 3 weeks old. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by J. B. Walker, Davis tp, May 29th, 1872, one dark roan Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, branded W on left shoulder. Appraised \$75.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by A. McLeod, Newburn tp, one gray Pony, 10 years old, 15½ hands high, branded UB on left shoulder and N on right hip. Appraised \$18.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by D. W. Sears, Salt Springs tp, March 9, 1872, one bay horse Pony, 7 years old, 14 hands high, fore feet and right hind foot white, blaze face. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Henry Ritchey, Pleasant Grove tp, April 30th, 1872, one iron-gray stud Pony, 4 years old, 13½ hands high, dark mane and tail, white spot on nose. Appraised \$40. Also, one light sorrel stud Horse, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, light mane and tail. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Hoover, Pleasant Grove tp, May 30, 1872, one bay Mare, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, harness and saddle marks, blaze face, knots on fore legs. Appraised \$110. Also, one bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white, blaze face, saddle marks. Appraised \$100.

HORSE—Taken up by J. R. Hoggett, Pleasant Grove tp, June 6, 1872, one sorrel Horse, 14½ hands high, saddle marks, star in forehead. Appraised \$80.

PONY—Taken up by N. H. Harman, Jancsville tp, May 30, 1872, one yellow horse Pony, 7 years old, 12 hands high, dark line from neck to tail, white feet, bald face, right corner of under lip white, white spot on under jaw. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by John Gage, Salt Springs tp, May 29, 1872, one brown bay Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot white, harness marks. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by A. W. McCain, Jancsville tp, May 18, 1872, one bright bay horse Pony, 14 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, front of under lip white, fore feet and left hind foot white, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$30.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Calvin Homes, Carryville tp, May 2, 1872, one strawberry roan mare Pony, 12 years old, split in each ear, left hind foot white, a scar under left eye, black mane and tail. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by M. Butcher, Greenfield tp, a dark brown Mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, bunch on back of withers, ring sore on right side of head. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Isaac Edwards, Sedan tp, May 9, 1872, one bay Mare, 3 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. J. Bryant, Doyle tp, June 11th, 1872, one brown horse Pony, 12 hands high, branded JTI on left shoulder, Spanish brand on left hip, 3 white feet, star in forehead, white stripe on nose. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by David Spicer, Peabody tp, June 8, 1872, one bay Horse, 5 years old, 16 hands high, star in face. Appraised \$25. Also, one chestnut Horse, 14 hands high, white stripe in face, branded SB on left flank. Appraised \$30.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by E. W. Parker, Mound tp, June 3, 1872, one dark bay Horse, 9 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, small white spot on end of nose, branded PJ on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Gynn, Stanton tp, June 7, 1872, one gray Mare, 15 years old, 14½ hands high, branded NS on the left shoulder, stified in right hind leg. Appraised \$20.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helplingstine, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Eli Lay, Sycamore tp, May 22d, 1872, one bay horse Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, branded S on left jaw and left shoulder, left hind foot white, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Heslip, one light bay Horse, 20 yrs old, blind in left eye, Texas or Spanish brand on left hip, saddle marks. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by David Cook, Louisville tp, one brown Mare, 6 years old, branded TH on left shoulder; also, one sucking Colt. Appraised \$30. Also, one dun Filly, 3 years old. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by R. Oliver, Louisville tp, May 20, 1872, one dark bay Pony, 10 years old, star in forehead, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$22.50.

COW—Taken up by J. Edwards, Sycamore tp, one black Cow, white back, belly and tail, branded H on left hip; also, one calf, 2 weeks old. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by N. W. Quisenberry, Louisville tp, one dun Cow, 3 years old, branded H on left hip. Appraised \$12.50.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. C. Stewart, Diamond Valley tp, one

lark bay Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, white on right hind foot, star in forehead. Appraised \$100.

McPherson County—J. R. Fisher, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by A. G. Hout, Smoky Hill tp, April 29, 1872, one cream-colored mare Pony, 3 years old, 13 hands high, blaze face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

Osborne County—C. W. Crampton, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by B. F. Harvey, Liberty tp, one dark bay or brown mule Mule, 11 years old, 14½ hands high, branded UO on the left shoulder and jaw, and circle on left side, harness marks, split on right fore leg. Appraised \$30.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. R. Elder, Olivet tp, in May 1872, one bay mare Pony, 3 years old. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by A. M. Henderson, Arvonia tp, in May, 72, one Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, a small star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. W. Works, Burlingame tp, in January, 1872, one dark red Heifer, ears slit, dark around the nose and eyes, black on belly. Appraised \$13.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Gilbert, Lyndon tp, June 21st, 1872, one black Mare, 4 years old, 13 hands high, a white spot on right side, small white spot on forehead. Appraised \$35. Also, one light bay Mare, 4 years old, 13 hands high, short black mane and tail, black feet. Appraised \$35. Also, one iron-gray Mare, 4 years old, 13 hands high, blaze face; has sucking Colt. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by J. T. Cowden, Arvonia tp, in June, 1872, one Chestnut Mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, white strip in face, left foot white, rought (?) mane. Appraised \$37.

Rice County—Clerk.
COW—Taken up by F. Chitty, Atlanta tp, May 28th, 1872, one black Cow, 5 years old, ears cropped, left ear cut short, branded NA on right side. Appraised \$18.

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by T. S. Wolcott, Ohio tp, one bay Mare, 11 years old, 13 hands high, rope mark on right hind leg. Appraised \$27.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. T. Herring, Auburn tp, May 25th, 1872, one gray Horse, 10 or 12 years old, 15 hands high, lame in fore legs. Appraised \$33.

HORSE—Taken up by J. F. Bell, Soldier tp, June 8th, 1872, one lark bay Horse, 10 years old, harness marks, scar as of poll-evil on head. Appraised \$50.

MULE—Taken up by J. F. Bell, Soldier tp, one dun Mule, 8 yrs old, scar on left fore arm, harness marks. Appraised \$75.

MARE—Taken up by T. D. Mills, Auburn tp, May 11th, 1872, one brown Mare, 7 years old, 16 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, harness marks. Appraised \$75.

Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by G. D. Ensign, Wabunsee tp, one calico roan Mare, 11 years old, 15 hands high, blaze face, saddle marks, shod all round. Appraised \$70.

Wilson County—J. C. G. Smith, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by H. F. Amsden, Guilford tp, April 24, 1872, one mare Pony, 8 years old, 13½ hands high, branded O on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Henry Pearmain, Clifton tp, May 7, 1872, one cream-colored Horse, 10 years old, 15 hands high, flax mane and tail, white nose, left hind leg white, has fistula. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by W. Irwin, Clifton tp, April 27th, 1872, one bay Mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, a white stripe in face, left hind foot white, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay Filly, 3 years old, 14 hands high, dim brand or scar on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by John Osborne, Verdigris tp, May 1, 1872, one flea-bitten gray Mare, 12 years old, branded TB on left hip. Appraised \$17.

STRAYS FOR JULY 1.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by H. S. Martin, Deer Creek tp, one black Mare, 3 years old, average size. Appraised \$25.

Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Charles Barnard, Grasshopper tp, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 7 years old, 13 hands high, saddle and collar marks, white stripe in face. Appraised \$32.50.

MARE—Taken up by F. B. Wilson, Walnut tp, one iron-gray Mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

Butler County—A. N. Stearns, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by H. Kennedy, Eldorado tp, May 27, 1872, one dark iron-gray Horse, 5 years old, saddle and collar marks, small lump on head. Appraised \$40.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by T. J. Wilson, Salamanca tp, May 24, 1872, one bay Horse, 9 years old, 16 hands high, left hind foot white, white on fore feet, white stripe on nose, a star in forehead. Appraised \$45.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by H. C. Biderbeck, Five Creeks tp, May 16, 1872, one white Steer, 4 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one red Cow, 5 years old, motley face. Appraised \$30.

Coffey County—Allen Crocker, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Edwd. Drumm, Pottawatomie tp, June 1, 1872, one bright bay Horse, 7 years old, black mane and tail, a dim brand on left shoulder and left hip, blind in one eye, saddle marks. Appraised \$45.

Cowley County—A. A. Jackson, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Jas. Culbertson, Buck Creek tp, one dark bay Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet and right fore foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$45. Also, a gray Mare, 1 year old, dark mane and tail, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

Doniphan County—C. Rappehey, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Elizabeth Trent, Burr Oak tp, one dark iron-gray Horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high, branded O on left shoulder, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

Jewell County—W. M. Allen, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by W. Everett, Big Timber tp, June 4, 1872, one bay Horse, 5 years old, 2 white feet, scar on thigh, a little lame. Appraised \$50. Also, one bay Mare, 7 years old, snip on nose, white on right hind foot. Appraised \$35.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by L. U. Reid, Elm Grove tp, May 1, 1872, one dark chestnut sorrel Mare, 14 years old, saddle marks, left hind foot white. Appraised \$11.50.

PONY—Taken up by G. W. Bowman, Fairview tp, May 18, 1872, one black mare Pony, 6 years old, 12½ hands high, star in forehead, white spot on end of nose, mane roached, dim brand on left hip. Appraised \$35.

Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. P. Dutton, Fairmount tp, one dark roan Horse, 3 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by John Cullison, Sherman tp, one bay Mare, 5 years old, some white on left hind foot and face. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by J. S. Williams, Sherman tp, one bright bay Horse, 3 years old, black mane, tail and legs. Appraised \$40.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Lovelace, Liberty tp, June 3d, 1872, one black Horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by D. W. Holmes, Liberty tp, May 16th, 1872,

one light bay Mare, 15 years old, white hairs in forehead, shoe on left fore foot. Appraised \$20.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John Hill, Agnes City tp, May 14th, 1872, one dark roan Mare, 10 years old, scar on left hip, knee-sprung, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$70.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Updegraff, Elmendaro tp, June 5, 1872, one black Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$105. Also, one iron-gray Mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, blind in one eye, collar marks. Appraised \$100.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Wm. Andrews, Clear Creek tp, one red Steer, 3 years old, crop off each ear, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$16. Also, one roan Steer, 3 years old, crop off left ear, slit in right. Appraised \$16.

COLT—Taken up by Jacob Bibler, Doyle tp, one chestnut sorrel mare Colt, 8 years old, white in face, branded G on the left shoulder. Appraised \$41.33.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helplingstine, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by R. Miller, Liberty tp, one cream-colored horse Pony, 10 or 12 years old, black mane and tail, branded DD on left shoulder, harness marks. Appraised \$30.

Osborne County—C. W. Crampton, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by H. J. Dixon, Bethany tp, two Texas or Cherokee Steers, 4 years old—one is light red, white strip on the head, flank and left hip, branded D on left side and R on right hip; the other a darker red, white spots on belly, ears slightly split, branded D on left side, and SX on right hip. Appraised \$36.

OX—Taken up by C. H. McHugh, Penn tp, May 20, 1872, one red Texas Ox, 4 or 5 years old, crop and slit in left ear, branded V on left side. Appraised \$15.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by H. M. G. Kincaid, Grant tp, May 14th, 1872, one sorrel horse Pony, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, mane roached, left hind foot white, narrow white strip in face, white hairs on neck, branded S on left shoulder. Appraised \$57.50.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W. A. Cardwell, Monmouth tp, May 20th, 1872, one brown mare Pony, 6 years old, blaze in face, harness marks. Appraised \$35.

COW—Taken up by G. N. Ernal, Topeka tp, June 7th, 1872, one roan Cow, 8 years old, branded K on left hip. Appraised \$15.

Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by W. B. Gilbert, Newbury tp, May 14, 1872, one sorrel Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, white face and legs, white spot on belly, lame in right hind foot. Appraised \$65.

Washington County—G. W. Shriner, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by S. Porter, Mill Creek tp, May 22, 1872, one red and white spotted Steer, 3 years old, smooth horns, slit in left ear. Appraised \$30.

STRAYS FOR JUNE 15.

Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by C. Baker, Walnut tp, one bay mare Pony, 10 years old, 13½ hands high, blaze face, 2 left legs white, branded O on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J. R. Gikerson, May 28, 1872, a bay Mare, 7 years old, 14 hand high, star in forehead, right hind foot white, branded AN on left shoulder, white spot on each side. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by J. L. Meade, one bay Horse, 14½ hands high, hind foot white, white spots on belly. Appraised \$45.

Bourbon County—J. H. Smith, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by Geo. Bellmow, Drywood tp, one mouse-colored mare Mule, 4 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, black stripe on back, saddle and harness marks. Also, one sorrel horse mule, 15 years old, 14½ hands high, saddle and harness marks, light stripe on shoulders and back. Appraised \$150.

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by D. W. Reeves, Hiawatha, April 26, 1872, one brown mare Pony, star in forehead, snip on nose, flatulous withers. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel Colt, one year old, left feet white, star in forehead.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Jos. Shortt, Plum Grove tp, April 18, 1872, one black horse Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$19. Also, one brown mare Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$18.

COLT—Taken up by Wm. McDonald, Towanda tp, May 18, 72, two light sorrel Colts, blaze face. Appraised \$60. Also, one bay Colt, 2 years old, white in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by G. W. Comine, Towanda tp, May 30, 1872, one dark brown mare Pony, 3 years old, blaze face. Appraised \$30. Also, one mare Colt, 1 year old, blaze face. Appraised \$15. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by R. C. Spaulding, Towanda tp, May 1, 1872, one pale red and white Cow, 9 years old, branded NC on right hip and JB on left hip, both ears cropped.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W. S. Caskey, Shawnee tp, May 29th, 1872, one bay Mare, 14 years old, 12½ hands high, star in forehead, collar and saddle marks, dim brand on right shoulder. Appraised \$10. Also, one iron-gray Mare, 2 years old, 15 hands high, branded HB on left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

Cloud County—Wm. E. Reid, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by A. S. Rodgers, Buffalo tp, one light bay mare Colt, 2 years old, 3 white feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

MULE—Taken up by Wm. Casterline, Sibley tp, April 18, 1872, one brown male and one female Mule, 7 years old, 14 hands high, branded Q on left shoulder, mare's right foot crooked. Appraised \$200.

Coffey County—A. Crocker, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Allen Jones, one iron-gray Horse, 7 yrs old, 15½ hands high. Appraised \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by F. B. Scott, Ottumwa tp, one dun dapple Horse, 6 years old, 16 hands high, right hind foot white, white hairs in forehead, white spot on nose. Appraised \$100.

Cowley County—A. A. Jackson, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. K. Fees, Vernon tp, May 7th, 1872, one bright bay mare Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, blind in right eye. Appraised \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. S. Woolley, Vernon tp, May 7th, 1872, one light red and white spotted Cherokee Heifer, 2 years old, white face, Spanish brand on right side. Appraised \$12.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by H. Schlesner, Union tp, May 1st, 1872, one bay mare Pony, 10 years old, white spot in forehead and on end of nose, black mane and tail, hind feet white, harness marks. Appraised \$30.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by P. B. Porter, Pottawatomie tp, April 16, 1872, one bay Filly, 2 years old, white in face, the right hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. James, Appanosee tp, May 4th, 1872, one black Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, a white spot on nose, hind feet and left fore foot white. Appraised \$40. Also, a black mare Colt, 1 year old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by E. Pyle, Harrison tp, May 13, 1872, a light sorrel mare Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, white on left hind foot, star in forehead, branded B on right shoulder. Appraised \$25.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. T. Gage, Salt Springs tp, a dark brown Mare, 7 years old, left eye out, star in forehead, white hind feet, branded H on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$45.

HORSE—Taken up by L. J. Cunkle, Madison tp., one light bay horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, four white feet, white face, star in forehead, black mane and tail, ear marks. Appraised \$80. Also, one light bay horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$60.

Harvey County—H. W. Bailey, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. W. Page, Valley tp., May 4th, 1872, one dark bay gelding pony, 5 years old, white stripes in face, hind feet and right fore foot white, branded K on right thigh. Appraised \$40.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Lyke, Shawnee tp., one light bay mare, 10 years old, 15 hands high, white stripes in forehead, white nose, collar and saddle marks, ugly scar on each side, right hind foot white. Appraised \$55.

Labette County—S. C. Howard, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Wm Vandever, Liberty tp., one dun mare colt, 1 year old, dark legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$45.

MARE—Taken up by Jas. Begg, Labette tp., May 14, 1872, one iron-gray mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, white spot in forehead, white inside of hind feet, harness marks. Appraised \$35.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. L. Broxton, Montana tp., May 23, 1872, one red heifer, 3 years old, right ear off, an underbit in left ear. Appraised \$15.50.

PONY—Taken up by A. Maginnis, Valley tp., May 5th, 1872, one roan mare pony, 8 years old, branded S on left shoulder and hip. Appraised \$30.

Lincoln County—A. S. Potter, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H. Anglin, Indiana tp., one dun horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high, dark strip on back, left hind foot white, blind in right eye. Appraised \$60.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbitt, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by B. Fawcett, Scott tp., one claybank or dun mare pony, 5 years old, 12½ hands high, blaze face, saddle marks, dark strip along back. Appraised \$15.

STALLION—Taken up by —, one cream-colored stallion, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by M. B. Riggs, Doyle tp., May 18th, 1872, one black mare pony, 8 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, 3 white feet, branded W on left hip, saddle marks. Appraised \$38. Also, one brown horse pony, 6 years old, 13 hands high, 3 white feet, bald face, white spots on belly, Spanish brand on left hip, a circle brand on left shoulder and jaw. Appraised \$40.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. Noe, Center tp., one black mare pony, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, white in forehead, sore back, right hind foot white. Appraised \$60.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. F. Lay, Middle Creek tp., May 2d, 1872, one dark brown horse pony, 12 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, branded SB on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphinstine, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by W. H. Garrett, Cherry tp., one sorrel mule colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$30. Also, one mare mule, 2 years old, hip shot and feet footed. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Rufus Miller, Liberty tp., one dark bay mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, saddle marks, blind in left eye. Appraised \$37.50.

Neosho County—G. W. McMullin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. S. Bacon, Erin tp., May 10th, 1872, one cream-colored mare, dark mane and tail, collar marks. Appraised \$22.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by L. D. Gardner, Valley Brook tp., one light iron-gray mare, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$4.

HORSE—Taken up by N. Hayden, Arvonia tp., May 18, 1872, one light bay horse, 7 years, 14½ hands high, branded B on left shoulder, dark mane and tail, white stripe in face, hind feet white. Appraised \$60.

Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. G. Long, Wilmington tp., May 21, 1872, one brown pony mare, 5 years old, white spot in forehead, branded P on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by D. N. Jones, Wilmington tp., May 17, 1872, one black horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high, right hind foot white, white stripe in face, snip on nose. Appraised \$75. Also, one sorrel half-breed horse pony, 6 years old, a small star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS IN

Well Bred Poultry!

I AM COMPELLED TO CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE
Stock of Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, E. D.
Games, and White Leghorns,

WITHIN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS!

My Birds are all Well Bred, and will give entire
Satisfaction.

I have about one hundred Chickens, that I will sell at \$10
per dozen, and my whole Stock will be sold very low.

I will have a few Eggs to sell, until my Stock is sold out.
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ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS, BEE HIVES, WITH
Comb Guide, sure to secure the combs straight in the Hive.
Honey Extractor cheaper than Eastern patent machines.
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Seeds of other honey plants. Bee Books and Papers. Send
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B. S. RICHARDS, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c., &c., &c. No. 50 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kan.

STRAYED

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, AT DEEP CREEK, CLAY
County, Kansas, on the 11th of April, 1872, a LARGE
BROWN MARE, 7 years old, with the letter P branded on
her left hip, a small star in her forehead, no shoes on, a cork
mark on one of her fore feet. I will give \$15 for her recovery.
[Jel15 3t] **JOHN GILL.**

M. S. GRANT,
519, 521 AND 523 SHAWNEE STREET,
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS,

GARDEN CITY, GRANT AND

MOLINE PLOWS,

SKINNER BREAKERS & GANG PLOWS,

Champion and Excelsior Reapers & Mowers,

MARSH HARVESTER,

Vibrator and Massillon Threshers,

BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILLS,

Cider, Cane and Fanning Mills,

AND ALL KINDS OF FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS;

Landreth's Garden Seeds, at Landreth's prices; Vick's
Flower Seeds, sold as low as sold by him, thereby saving
freight and postage.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

Terra Cotta Ware Trellis Work, Rustic Work, Statuary in
great variety. Flower Vases, Aquariums, Globes, Gold Fish
Fountains, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Low Prices will be given, and every attention paid to cus-
tomers. Juni-1y

THE RIGHT PLACE

To Buy the Celebrated



AND BEST QUALITIES OF

TIN PLATE,

SHEET IRON,

FENCE WIRE,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Tinners' Stock,

AT

The very Lowest Prices!

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612 & 614 NORTH MAIN STREET,

SAINT LOUIS,

Salesrooms of the

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MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Jel15 m-164

WANTED—AGENTS (\$20 PER DAY), TO
sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MA-
CHINE. Has the Under-Feed, makes the "Lock
Stitch" (alike on both sides), and is fully licensed.
The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in
the market. Address **JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,**
Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Illinois;
or, St. Louis, Missouri. oct-1y

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Fruits and Flowers.

"NEW POCKET EDITION," SIX SAMPLES, 1.00.
Also, superb Show Card, price \$5.00 each. Price
List free. my1-4m
P. O. Drawer 13, Bloomington, Illinois.
(Formerly with F. K. PHOENIX.)

JULY, 1872.

Kansas Pacific Railway

The Short, Favorite and only All-Rail Route

TO

Denver, Georgetown, Golden City, Erie, Longmont, Central City, New Memphis, Villa La Font, Idaho Springs, Greeley, Colorado Springs, Evans, Green City, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, Sacramento, Marysville, San Francisco,

AND ALL POINTS IN KANSAS, COL-
ORADO, THE TERRITORIES, and on the Pacific

Coast.

No Omnibus or Ferry transfer by this Route.
EXPRESS TRAINS run daily. MAIL and ACCOMMO-
DATION Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Trains Leave Leavenworth, Going West:

EXPRESS, 11:00, P. M.; MAIL, 2:00, A. M.; TOPEKA AC-
COMMODATION, 4:35, P. M.

Trains Arrive at Leavenworth:

EXPRESS, 6:35, A. M.; MAIL, 4:35, P. M.; TOPEKA AC-
COMMODATION, 11:20, A. M.

188 miles the shortest Line between Kansas City or Leav-
enworth and Denver.

Passengers taking this Popular Route will make close
connections, as follows:

At Lawrence, for Baldwin City, Prairie City, Ottawa,
Garnett, Humboldt, Thayer, Parker, Burlington, Oswego,
Chetopa, and Fort Scott.

At Topeka, for Burlingame, Emporia, Burlington, Neo-
sho Falls, Humboldt and Chetopa.

At Junction City, for Council Grove, Emporia, Burlington,
Neosho Falls, Humboldt and Chetopa.

At Carson with the Southern Overland Mail and Express
Co.'s daily line of coaches for Pueblo, Trinidad, Los Vegas,
Fort Union, Santa Fe, and all points in New Mexico and
Arizona.

At Denver with Passenger and Express coaches for
Georgetown, &c., and with Colorado Central Railroad for
Central City, Golden City, &c.

At Cheyenne, for Ogden, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, San
Francisco, and all points in California and the Frontier.

Tickets for the above points are for sale at the Company's
Offices at Leavenworth, Kansas City, State Line and Law-
rence.

At Leavenworth with the Missouri Pacific and Missouri
Valley Railroads for Atchison and St. Joseph.

Trains going East make close connections at State Line,
Kansas City and Union Depots, with trains for Chicago and
St. Louis, and all points South and East.

Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to night express
trains, and run through between Kansas City and Cheyenne,
without change.

5,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Lands for sale,
situated along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, at from
\$2 to \$6 per acre. For particulars, address J. P. DEVE-
REUX, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas.

EDMUND S. BOWEN, General Sup't.
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PACIFIC RAILROAD

(OF MISSOURI).

3 EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY!

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Old Reliable & Popular Route,

BETWEEN

St. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY,

AND

The Principal Points in the Great West.

Pullman Palace Sleepers and Elegant Day Coaches,

Equipped with Miller's Safety Platform and

the Patent Steam Brake,

RUN THROUGH EITHER WAY,

Between St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Scott, Parsons, Law-
rence, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph,

Council Bluffs and Omaha,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

A. A. TALMAGE, Gen'l Sup't, St. Louis.

E. A. FORD, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Louis. Jel15-tdc15*

TIME TABLE

OF THE

KANS. PACIFIC RAILWAY,

FROM LEAVENWORTH TO ATCHISON.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL. EXPRESS.

LEAVE—

Leavenworth..... 12:25, P. M. 7:52, A. M.

Fort Leavenworth..... 12:40, " 8:01, "

Kickapoo..... 1:25, " 8:15, "

Port William..... 1:35, " 8:30, "

Sumner..... 1:45, " 8:45, "

Atchison..... 1:55, " 8:55, "

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL. EXPRESS.

LEAVE—

Atchison..... 2:50, A. M. 1:45, "

Sumner..... 3:00, " 2:01, "

Port William..... 3:10, " 2:17, "

Kickapoo..... 3:35, " 2:30, "

Fort Leavenworth..... 3:55, " 2:41, "

ARRIVE AT—

Leavenworth..... 4:02, " 2:41, "

