

THE KANSAS FARMER



DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

VOL. X.—NO. 16.]

LEAVENWORTH, AUGUST 15, 1873.

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The Kansas Farmer

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

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LIST OF FAIRS FOR 1873.

Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Leavenworth, commences September 29th.
Kansas City (Mo.) Industrial Exposition, commences September 15th.
Lyon County Agricultural Association, Emporia, commences September 16th.
Northern Kansas District Fair, Atchison, commences September 8th.
Mitchell County Fair, Beloit, commences October 16th.
Anderson County Fair, Garnett, commences October 1st.
Coffey County Fair, Burlington, commences October 1st.
Jefferson County Fair, Oskaloosa, commences —
Miami County Fair, Paola, commences —
Johnson County Fair, Olathe, commences —
Riley County Fair, Manhattan, commences September 30th.
Kansas State Fair, Topeka, commences September 22d.
Greenwood County Fair, Eureka, commences October 1st.
Butler County Fair, Douglas, commences September 10th.
Wilson County Fair, Fredonia, commences October 1st.
Allen County Fair, Iola, commences October 8th.

A FARMERS' CONVENTION.

In pursuance of a notice which appeared in the last FARMER, a delegate convention of the farmers of Easton and Kickapoo townships, Leavenworth county, was held at HENRY SQUIRES'S. The meeting was largely attended by delegates and lookers-on, and the earnest debates and argumentative speeches showed that the farmers of those two townships were very near a unit, and we opine that when the farmers of the whole county again meet in convention, that no light matters will distract them from the work in hand.

The meeting above mentioned, very properly we think, took hold of the matter of taxation, and proposed to direct their efforts to a reduction thereof, and to perfecting the organization throughout the county to effect other objects hereafter.

We suggest to other representative districts in the county the propriety of meeting in mass or delegate convention, as these two townships have, in order that they may know what kind of legislation is needed the coming Winter, to advance the interests of the county. We must needs be informed, in order to have harmonious and effective action.

RESIGNED.

We are informed that Hon. E. S. NICHOLS, President of the State Board of Agriculture, has resigned that position.

We are not at liberty to state all the causes that have led to this, but they are such as to redound

to the credit of Mr. NICHOLS' head and heart. He has been connected with the State Society some six or seven years, and during most, if not all that time, has had charge of the cattle department, one of the most difficult departments to handle, and in all this time he has given almost universal satisfaction. His strict honesty and impartiality have endeared him to all who have come in contact with him, and his absence from the next exhibition will be felt.

A COUNTY FARMERS' CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the farmers' county organization have met, and agreed to call a county delegate convention on August 23d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Each Club, Grange or Union will be entitled to two delegates in this meeting. As we now have about forty organizations in the county, this will make a pretty good sized convention.

We desire to urge particularly that active working men be selected as delegates. Matters of momentous interest will be considered, and it is important that the delegates be men who command the respect and good will of their neighbors. Take early action in this matter.

ROSE VALLEY FARMERS' CLUB.

A correspondent writes: "The farmers of Rose Valley, Cowley county, Kansas, met and organized a Farmers' Club over some opposition. We propose to be temperate and go slow, but are going to have justice. Have ordered THE FARMER for the Club. We claim that this is a people's movement, and we propose to set aside for the present all party feeling. We would be glad if those papers who say that we are going to organize the old Democratic or any other party, would tell the truth."

PERRIN PRAIRIE (MO.) FARMERS' CLUB.

At its annual meeting the above Club elected the following officers: Wm. Johnston, President; W. E. McWilliams, Vice-President; Michael Moorhead, Secretary. Postoffice address, Plattsburg, Clinton county, Mo.

THE HORSE, SMUGGLER.

Within a few weeks past a stallion owned in Johnson county, and named "Smuggler," has been exciting a good deal of attention among turfmen by reason of his showing some extraordinary time on the race track. The horse is seven years old past, large and finely formed. Up to last Fall his principal gait was a pace. At that time his owner broke him to a trotter, and since that time has had him in training on the Olathe track.

Some four or five weeks ago a proposition was made to sell him, and Mr. B. F. AKERS offered \$15,000 for him, provided that the horse could show as good time as his owner claimed, viz: three heats of 2:26, 2:28½ and 2:31½. A trial was had, and the record stood 2:26, 2:30½ and 2:31, and

we are informed that the horse showed considerable fatigue on the last heat.

Mr. AKERS has, we are informed, traced up the horse's pedigree, and finds too much cold blood to depend on him to "stay" with a race, therefore he refused to buy him; but we understand that Capt. TOUGH has purchased him for \$10,000. These are the facts as we have them from those who are supposed to know.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

We find the following in the Manhattan Nationalist:

The Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College met, pursuant to adjournment, at Manhattan, July 27th, 1873. Present: Regents Denison, Reynolds, Adams, Hudson, Copley and Green.

Prof. W. K. Kedzie was elected to the chair of Chemistry.

Prof. J. S. Whitman was elected to the chair of Botany and Entomology.

Prof. M. L. Ward was elected to the chair of Mathematics.

Rev. Jno. A. Anderson, of Junction City, was elected President of the College.

Regent Hudson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Board of Regents hereafter meet in open session, except when on executive business.

Regent Hudson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That labor shall be compulsory upon every student attending this institution, under such regulations as may be made by the Faculty.

The Executive Committee was instructed to rent rooms to be used by the classes in music.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the resignation of Dr. Denison and the withdrawal of his name for reelection to the presidency of this institution, his connection seems permanently severed with the same: Therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Board, that we fully appreciate the debt of gratitude due from the State to him, for the long and able service and unswerving devotion to the interests of the College, in the discharge of duty, under the most trying and difficult circumstances.

The Board then adjourned, to meet Tuesday, September 2d, 1873, at 10, A. M.

WM. BURGUYNE, Sec'y.

ROSE CUTTINGS.

The most certain way of rooting rose cuttings is by bending the shoots and inserting both ends into the ground, leaving a single bud uncovered at the middle and on the surface of the ground. The cuttings are about ten inches long, and are bent over a stick laid flat on the ground, holes being dug on each side of the stick for the reception of the ends of the shoot. The roots form only at the lower end of the shoot, but the other end being buried prevents evaporation and drying up.—Ohio Farmer.

The Kansas Farmer

A REMARKABLE UTTERANCE.

There is a weekly paper published at Pitsburg, Penn., called the *Land and Law Advisor*, that claims to, and does expound the law of the land in answer to questions from its subscribers.

We have read this paper for more than a year, and no publication that comes to our table has been more welcome. The editorials are always well written, and the subjects of general interest. We had not supposed that politics formed any part of its field, but the last number received contains a two-column editorial discussing the question as to whether Gen. GRANT will run a third time for the Presidency of the United States. It argues that there is nothing in the Constitution prohibiting him from running a third time. If he chooses, and even says that the Constitution *should not* prescribe the number of times a man should be eligible for the office of Chief Magistrate. That eligibility should be wholly determined by public opinion.

But it does argue that three terms by one man is a step toward anarchy, and then warns Gen. GRANT not to seek the office a third time. The following are the closing sentences of the article, and do the writer no injustice:

And there are thousands of Americans who would assassinate him if he dared attempt a third term. We would not give a fig for the patriotism of any American who would not applaud President GRANT's assassination under such circumstances. We hardly think GRANT will take any step toward a third term: we believe he would not live twenty-four hours of a third term. We know that these are the sentiments of many good Americans; and those who preach that kind of doctrine would practice it.

The above we would consider a remarkable utterance coming from any paper in the land, but when it comes from a *Legal Advisor*, a paper that expounds the law and gives advice to its readers that it is claimed will be sustained in the courts, we think it is more than remarkable; it is infamous.

We do not know whether Mr. GRANT wants the Presidency a third time or not; we do not care. If he gets it a third time it will be because a majority of electoral votes are cast for him, and so far as that office is concerned, the electoral college is the supreme law of the land. If the people do not want him for an executive officer a third time they will say so at the polls; but when a man talks about defeating the will of the people by assassination, he makes himself amenable to the law and should be punished to its fullest extent.

THOROUGHNESS.

In any occupation or calling in life the man who does his work well is successful. It is the negligent man that fails. We wish we could impress this truism upon the mind of every young farmer that reads this article.

In the shop, the counting room, the store, it is the careless employee that is discharged when dull times come. On the farm it is the careless and negligent farmer that drags through life, barely escaping being sold out under the sheriff's hammer, perhaps, but never achieving success. It is the prompt, energetic, thorough farmer that fights his way successfully in the world, hewing his path and gathering his chips as he goes. Everything that he does he does well. His crops are planted and garnered at the proper time. His tools are properly taken care of. His stock is well provided for. His buildings and fences are kept in repair. The thorough farmer *crowds his work*. He never lets it crowd him. He *pushes* instead of pulls. He exercises judgment in planting the different kinds of crops. He reads everything pertaining to his calling; he is up to the times.

Young farmers, be thorough in your work. Make it an established rule of your life to do well whatever you attempt. In this way, and in this way only will you achieve success. It is a straight path

with an open door at the end. You have only to walk in that way. Will you do it?

THE ELECTIONS.

We notice, from exchanges and correspondents throughout the State, that the farmers' organizations are preparing to put a full list of candidates in the field the coming Autumn.

The last of these that we have noticed is the large and intelligent gathering that met at Monrovia, Atchison county, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Farmers' Association of Atchison county, and their friends, put a full and complete ticket in the field.

Our theory all the time, whether right or wrong, has been that the farmers' strength lay in farmers' votes. We may resolve until doomsday, but until farmers look after their own interests at the ballot box, little relief will come. If they vote for this political party or that, they need not expect to reduce taxation, break up monopolies that affect them, reduce freights, or secure better and more efficient officers.

At the elections immediately following the war, a favorite motto was, "Vote as you shot." We would recommend to farmers the following: "Vote as you talk!"

FARMERS vs. BUSINESS MEN.

The following extracts are from a very able article in a recent issue of the *Iola (Kansas) Register*. The sentiments must commend themselves to all thoughtful farmers. Society is made up of parts, fitted and grooved by our wants and necessities, each to give strength and beauty to the other, and when all conjoined form one symmetrical whole. Lop off and cast away one of these and each of the other parts feels the absence. Read what the *Register* says:

We have noticed that men, whether farmers, merchants, mechanics or professional men, are all human, and that no one class is exempt from selfishness, ignorance or dishonesty.

We should be glad to see the condition of the farmers of this country improved, and so will all other men; whether merchants, mechanics, lawyers or editors; all classes, no matter what their pursuits. All recognize the farmer as the wheel horse in the great team that keeps our nation moving forward, and all honor and respect him and his calling, and we believe give him due credit for all the work he accomplishes. But all can't be farmers any more than all can be doctors, or teachers or ministers, yet it is generally believed that these last are just as necessary for the welfare, enlightenment and good government of our country as the farmer, and as all are working to accomplish the same purpose, we believe that much greater good could be accomplished by all pulling together, than for one class to pull one way and another directly the opposite.

A feeling of enmity is being worked up between the merchants and farmers. The farmers think they might dispense with the merchants and middlemen by purchasing their goods direct from wholesale men or importers, and thus save the profit made by the merchant. They also propose to send their surplus to market and be their own salesmen. This may work, but we doubt it, for the country demands the time and attention of several hundred men to attend to this business, and it matters not if the farmers appoint them, for it will end by their finally being nothing more nor less than merchants or middlemen. Hence, we believe that as long as there is any farm produce to sell or goods needed by farmers there will be merchants to trade with. That the farmers may be able to make these men handle goods for less per cent. than at present is possible, but they can never be driven from the field.

We hope farmers may be benefited by their organizations, and believe they will if they are conducted on liberal and unselfish principles. On the other hand, if they neglect their legitimate work of building up home industries, such as manufacturing establishments, and attempt to control the vast political machinery of this country without the help of the rest of mankind, they will find their ship on a rock in less than two years that will knock a hole in her bottom and forever swamp her.

The fact is, that farmers are no more a necessity in supplying the necessities of life than are mechanics and manufacturers in furnishing the comforts of life, or the physician in saving life; all are

necessary and each is dependent on the other, and all should work together in harmony for the political and moral elevation of our country.

NUMBING.

Among the distinguished arrivals at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, on June 21st, was "Stonewall Jackson," bullock, weighing 4,800 pounds.

SPRINGERS MORRIS, of North Union township, Fayette Co., Pa., found a guinea-fowl's nest on his farm, one day lately, that contained seventy-four eggs.

In Montana they have a "Society for protection against cattle and horse thieves," with a central council, and branches for the administration of justice. These branches vary from ten to twenty feet from the ground.

A STABLE at Point Breeze Trotting Park, near Philadelphia, was burned on June 20, and twelve valuable trotting horses perished. An extensive stable was also burned at Buffalo, the same day, and fifty horses perished.

ENGLAND raised 16,000,000 bushels of wheat a century ago—now 100,000,000 a year. How came the increase is suggested in part by the fact that, since 1837, she has imported over \$150,000,000 worth of bones, as fertilizers.

T. O. GAMOAN, a young Japanese, has just arrived at the Michigan Agricultural College, at Lansing, and has taken a set course in practical Agriculture. He is sent by the Japanese Government together with 200 others now being educated in this country.

AN instance is reported in the *Canada Farmer* some years since, of an Ontario farmer who grew, on six acres of land, 6,840 bushels, or 1,140 bushels per acre, of turnips; a quantity which, at ten cents per bushel, a moderate valuation, amounted to the handsome sum of \$684.

We see it stated that cheese factory men in some places have commenced the introduction of gang presses, which everywhere give satisfaction and save labor, besides making the cheese truer and more uniform in size. Several of the best factories are throwing away the old presses and introducing the new.

THE most extensive stock grazer in Texas is Samuel W. Allen, who lives at Galveston, and carries on an immense rancho forty miles north of there, shipping his cattle to Galveston, and thence to New Orleans and New York. He owns 500,000 head of Longhorns, and his freight bills over the railway during the month of March were \$31,000; while on the steamer line they amounted to \$380,000.

AN English gentleman was visiting a farmhouse, when a horse came to the door, grasped the handle of the door with his mouth, opened it, and entered the room. The mistress of the house, who knew what he wanted, put a lump of sugar into his mouth. The horse then backed out of the room, shut the door, and marched back to the barnyard. The woman said he often came in this way to get a lump of sugar.

This gentleness was the effect of kindness. Roughly treated a horse becomes ugly. Kindly handled and gently spoken to he is willing, gentle and affectionate. Try it, boys, on your father's horses. Depend upon it, kindness is a magical wand. It will tame both men and brutes. Try it.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thinks that the old story of Zeuxis and the grapes has been paralleled at the studio on Crescent Hill. The story is as follows: "Mr. Elwell has two pet kittens about five months old, big enough to act 'cat' all over, which he delights to see disport themselves around his studio. The other day as one was wandering playfully there, she came suddenly in sight of a 'speaking' portrait of a dog, a keen-eyed black and tan. Suddenly kitty's back up-arched to the utmost, as bristling from nose to tail, to twice her size, and growling under breath, she

assumed an attitude of defense against an expected attack from her painted enemy. So for several minutes kitty stood her ground, till, finding the dog not at all disposed to pick a quarrel, she very warily backed out, as if she were treading on eggs, and made her exit with a scamper, congratulating herself, no doubt, on her escape."

A BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM.

In the Tyrolean mountains it is the custom of the women and children to come out when it is bedtime and sing their national songs until their husbands and brothers answer them from the hill, on their return home. On the shores of the Adriatic such a custom prevails. There the wives of the fishermen come down to the beach about sunset and sing a melody. After singing the first stanza they listen awhile for the answering strain from off the water, and listen till the well-known voices come borne on the tide, telling that the loved ones are almost home.

DOGS!

A TREATISE, BY THE EDITOR.

The boy was right when he said, "Dogs was useful than cats." Cats are only good to catch rats and mice, and to get into the pantry and taste of the milk to see if it's sour, and to gobble down the mince pies that are lying around loose; but dogs are handy things in many ways; they are, in short, useful critters.

We've got a neighbor—a near neighbor: he lives on the next lot. That neighbor has got a dog, and it is about that dog we want to write. O! he's a magnificent animal (the dog). Such a voice as he has got! His voice is only excelled by his appetite. He's a hunter. He has hunted the way down into our cellar. It is astonishing what keenness and perception that dog has got. The minute the grocer's wagon stops before our door, that dog knows that something is going into the cellar, and that dog can't rest easy until he has investigated. Investigations, you know, are the order of the day, and that dog has become infected with them. In fact, we incline to the opinion that investigations originated with him, for he has been "a committee of one" ever since he was a pup. There's no "dog in the manger" about him; it's "a dog in the cellar" all the time!

We keep a record of that dog's visits to our cellar; the record is a pile of brickbats, stones, clubs, and other miscellaneous articles, against the fence where he jumps over. Each half-dozen of these counts one visit. We counted the pile the other day, and found that he had been in our cellar just four hundred and eighty-three times! He gets on an average three pounds of butter, a six-pound roast and two beef-steaks each trip; so, you see, he is getting to be quite a valuable dog! He can put away a dozen eggs quicker than any dog we ever saw; and you just ought to see him stow away spring chickens! He is very partial, too, to nut-ton-chops. In fact, it worries us to find something that he won't eat. The only thing we have yet found that he neglects, is strychnine; he absolutely refuses to taste that, no matter how it is prepared.

Well, we must confess that there was one lot of butter that we got that he positively declined; but we didn't blame the dog for not eating it. It was older than the dog, and stronger, and had more hairs than the dog; and it was sad to see him walk up to the crock, remove the cover, and smell of that butter! The tears would come to his eyes; he would give his jaws one or two licks; his tail would gradually descend until it got between his legs, and with solemn mien and stately tread he would ascend the stairs; but the moment he got to the top he changed it to a quick step. We always have an escort to accompany him to the fence, and he don't want to keep us waiting. He's always in a hurry, the minute he gets to the top of the stairs. He seems to have an intuition then that he's wanted at home.

And then, his voice! What eloquence there is in his how-wow-wow! From "early morn till dewy eve"—No, it is just the reverse of that, but that makes a nicer quotation—that dog sends out his musical notes. He can find more things to bark at than any dog we ever knew. Night after night we have kept awake—have even left our couch, with nought but a boot-jack and revolver for company, and from our porch have listened entranced to his ever-varying notes. His *basso profundo* excels any artist that we know of; while his *pato alto*, as we coax him to proceed with our revolver or boot-jack, is the kind of music that hath charms for the untutored savage.

But we are going soon to lose what has been our joy and comfort for the past two years. Our neighbor has got four more dogs, or rather pups, lately—"chips of the old block"—and we have rented another house, a mile and a half away, with no near neighbors. Alas! how sad to think that we must part company with that dog! But our grocer's and butcher's bills compel the change. It would delight us to feed that dog for ever; but as we are only an Editor, with no rich relations to fall back upon, we must go. It is painful, but life is full of pains.

Good-bye, old fellow! May some richer man occupy the house we leave! May your appetite never clog! May the rich, full tones of your voice remain unimpaired! Again, farewell!

CROP REPORTS.

WILSON FARMERS' CLUB.

EDITOR FARMER: Our Club held their regular monthly meeting on July 26th, and they decided to take up with your offer and send you the monthly report of the Club in return for THE FARMER.

Crop reports were as follows: Corn reported injured by worms, both in ear and eating stalk connecting ear with mainstalk, also in tassel; considerably injured by dry weather. Early Rose potatoes fair, but later kinds very small. Without rain there will soon be none. All are injured, some by worms and bugs. The vines are injured by the dry weather. Spring wheat, oats, rye and barley are fair.

A. O. GIBBS.

Wilson, Allenworth County, Kansas.

EDITOR FARMER: The crops that are now maturing in Sumner county are very flattering. Never saw better prospects for corn, castor beans, potatoes, hungarian, millet, &c, in my life. Wheat crop was light from two causes; not much sowed, and even that little put in too late. From an experience of two years I conclude that wheat must be put in with a drill from the 25th of August to the 10th of September. We must get drills—anything that will tend to insure a crop must be brought into requisition. A few failures these times will break many of us. I have twelve acres of castor beans growing, and some of my neighbors have more. Mr. Snell, who resides four miles northwest of town, and who has twenty-five acres planted, showed me a spike twenty-six and one-half inches in length. From that, do you not conclude that castor bean culture would pay in Sumner county? Now, will some of your correspondents give us a plan for making a floor upon which we can hull our beans? Lumber will cost us too much. Will not cement make a cheaper floor? Yours, respectfully, J. W. FORNEY.

Belle Plaine, Kan., July 24, 1873.

THE APIARY.

NOAH CAMERON, EDITOR.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DOUGLAS COUNTY BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

On last Saturday, August 2, several of the most prominent beekeepers of the county met at the court house to discuss the subject of the exhibition of honey at the Fair this Fall. On the subject no official action was taken by the Society. Some

thought our cause was prejudiced by the action of the acting Superintendent of Class N, last year, in what was supposed to be a packed committee, that awarded some premiums, which were so palpably unjust that they considered this whole business of Fairs pretty much of a humbug run by rings. And also the premiums were so insignificant, when considering the difficulty and expense of making a decent exhibition, there was really no inducement.

Dr. Dallas said he was changing his bees to a larger sized hive, inside space 7,800 cubic inches, with two sets of frames, that his bees were doing well. He had brought up a plant that was very abundant in his section, which he considered a good honey plant, as it continued in bloom a long time, and he believed it yielded a large amount of honey. The botanical name of this plant is *Verbena stricta*, commonly called hoary verbena. His bees are doing well. He had lost only one stock during last Winter, of dysentery; caused, he thinks, probably by too much ventilation.

Mr. Fitts was using a hive of 2,350 cubic inches. It was Fitt's hive, made after the style of Cameron's hive. He had divided and Italianized with queen cells from an Italian stock, but as they were rather long in hatching out he examined and found the cells were empty, and it is his opinion that that way is not much of a success. When cells are cut out for transferring if they are held up and looked through towards the sun you can generally see if there is an embryo queen in them.

O'Neil thought we ought to exhibit honey at the State Fair of Nebraska, as there was the extraordinary sum of two dollars offered for the best honey.

Cameron suggested that there was a better show closer by, where there was ten dollars offered in first premiums on honey made by the exhibitor. Honey made or gathered by the bees of course gets no premium. A recipe for making honey will now be in order.

We have a letter before us from a person who says that he has an idea of going into the business, if on information he is convinced that it is a paying business. Now, it is not our business to convince anyone to undertake beekeeping, though we may have been to sell. We advise great caution to all new beginners that have never handled bees, that do not know how they would like the business, or whether they could handle bees at all.

Almost anyone can be convinced if they read the reports of the large yields and extraordinary profits that are being continually reported in the columns of our bee journals. It will be necessary not to be misled by them to consider that they are all or nearly so exceptional cases; the poor seasons and small crops are not generally reported. The same correspondent goes on to say: "Could not a swarm of bees be raised from a queen, a few drones and a few worker bees, artificially placed in a hive by themselves?" The drones might be dispensed with, but the queen and workers are essential. Just how many it would take to make a success has probably never been determined. A very small swarm put into a hive of empty combs, if there is any to be had, will soon make a strong swarm; but an ordinary sized swarm divided into four equal parts and a queen put with each, we would venture to say would in most cases all prove a failure, if put in empty hives. The building of a comb is a slow and laborious operation, probably requiring a bee several weeks to average a cell, and also a large amount of honey to be consumed to enable the bees to generate wax. A portion of the bees must be gathering honey, another portion generating wax, and another portion tending the young. When there is a scarcity of honey in the flowers sometimes large swarms prove worthless, as they are unable to build combs, and therefore cannot increase until they have combs in which to raise broods, and they cannot build combs without a good honey harvest, so that finally our success depends on God that puts the honey in the flowers.

If our correspondent has got faith sufficient he may succeed.

Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas.

"Knitting and Talking."

EDITED BY ANN APFLESEED.

[Written for the Kansas Farmer.]
COUNTRY CHILDREN.

Only a tangle of nut-brown hair,
A maze of arms uplift and bare,
A scamper of feet all swift and brown;
Thus they differ from those in town.

Now after the calves, now high in air,
A flitting here and flying there,
Lading the wind with maddest glee,
As full of fun as full can be.

Up in the loft where the swallows hush,
Out where wintergreen berries blush;
High on the hill where ripe berries grow,
Deep in the swamp where blue flags glow.

Falling asleep on a cock of hay,
Risking necks, or running away;
Hunting what next they can do or dare,
Full of frolic and free as air.

We grieve for the loss of youth so fair,
As every country child may share,
Whenever we walk the city street,
And watch the tread of children's feet.

So poised and posed by a master's art,
Threading their way through hall and mart;
Daintiest ruffe and silken gown
Are not so fair as free arms brown.

Satin and kid on pallid white feet
Are far less fair than brown ones fleet;
And tinnest hands, in "Jongler's best,"
Daintily clasped in affected rest.

Are far less fair than plump ones free,
Clasping fruits or swinging from tree;
For country mothers, with brown sun-bloom,
Guard their darlings from an early tomb.

No city man or woman can see
Country children wild with their glee,
Without a sigh for the rugged steep
Where mosses hang and ivies creep;
For craggy ledges, where sweet ferns grow,
And paths are white with arbutus-snow.

A yearning wish for the old refrains,
The long-hushed songs and long lost games,
A waft of new-mown hay at the door,
The soft sweetbrier's breath once more,
The faint perfume of the cinnamon-rose,
The breath of all the garden grows,
The twitter of swallows, cooling of doves,
And, perhaps, alas! a sigh for dead loves!

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

To-day we have seen what would please the boys of THE FARMER—the artificial fish-pond of the celebrated actor, Joe Jefferson. It lies near his residence, in New Jersey, and is hid snugly in the lap of a little valley, close curtained by tall trees and rising ridges. We passed through a winding road, came to a pretty rustic lodge, where the gentlemanly Scotch keeper lives, and then by an easy slope of stairs descended to the pond. It covers two acres, and has two divisions—one for the parents and one for the baby trouts. Beside these there is a division containing a few Tanlock salmon, and the breeding-house. This latter is over a living spring, and varies little from fifty degrees, Summer or Winter. The three tanks in this house are for the eggs, for the young fish after its birth, but while it is absorbing the egg, and for the fish until it is strong enough to take its chance in the open pond. They spawn in November, so we did not see a nest and eggs. There are twenty thousand trout in the pond, all of which have been bred from thirty-six, which the keeper began with two years ago.

He told us he had bred a trout to measure eight inches at a year old, which is unprecedented in fish annals. He feeds the young fish chopped maggots, and the older ones chopped beef and liver. They consume four pounds of meat a day. The keeper, with a line and false fly, lured a female and then a

male to his hook, took them carefully in his hands, and, removing the hook from the lip, said it did not hurt them. We queried if the fish would have said the same if they had talked to us; but as they did not, we hoped it was true, and looked admiringly as the man stroked them gently in his hand, and showed us the bright scarlet lines on their sides, which, he said, in trout raised in muddy streams were of a brown color, and the beautiful golden spots on the male.

The pond was separated into its two parts by a dike, along which wound a path, and bordering it grew many greenhouse flowers—geraniums, fuchsias, bright-colored foliage plants, and beautiful ferns. Altogether, it was a pleasant place for the world-weary actor to pause and rest. It is said that the retreat has cost him ten or fifteen thousand dollars; but it seems as sensible an expenditure as to build a stable costing twice that amount, as many gentlemen do.

Mr. Jefferson's residence is not far from the pond, and is a most artistic and poetic looking place. We mention him thus personally, because he is somewhat the property of the public, since he is by many considered the finest living American actor, and a large public are proud of his fame and wish him all good gifts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MENTAL AND LITERARY CULTURE.

MY DEAR JULIA: Our mutual friend, "ANN APFLESEED," has referred to me your letter of the 17th, in which you speak of the desire you have for some social privileges, which you do not see how to secure.

I can appreciate your feelings, remembering my own early days in Kansas; and if any slight suggestion of mine shall be of any service to you, or any one similarly situated, I shall be very glad.

There are, no doubt, others in your community who would be glad to avail themselves of social advantages, in the line of mental and literary culture, if a plan for so doing were presented to them.

Why not form yourselves into a book club, and meet one afternoon of each week at each other's houses, to read and talk of what you read?

Perhaps you have little time, and less money, to spare; but by planning for it you can manage, I think, to do your darning at that time—it is nice, quiet work—or your basting for the sewing machine; and as for the money part, you will find, by consulting the advertising columns of the N. Y. Tribune, a list of lectures upon a wide range of topics, by eminent men, which you can obtain for fifty cents, and which will keep you in entertaining and instructive reading for a long time. Five dozen eggs will buy that. Two of you can begin a club. Let me beg you to count in your twelve-year-old daughter, and for her sake and your own I heartily recommend you to read Mrs. Whitney's Stories for Girls, which you will find advertised in all the leading papers. There is a healthy helpfulness about them, that makes them valuable to every woman who has daughters, or sons, or friends; while, as stories for the young, they deserve the highest praise, on account of their thorough purity and the practical wisdom they teach, as well as for the stories themselves and the charming way in which they are told.

I am your truly interested AUNT JANE.

GETTING USED TO THE BABY.

One of the most trying times in every family, is the first few weeks of the first baby's life. No matter how welcome the little stranger, nor in how favorable circumstances it may have begun its career, the baby is a new element in the household, and there will be more or less confusion among the older elements before all is adjusted to harmonious action.

I do not intend to write a medical article, nor to give "hints on nursing;" but, having seen and experienced the friction that is caused by this added

force in the machinery of life, and knowing that the "heaviest end" of the burden falls upon the new-made mother, I wish to offer an item of serious advice to her.

And first, no woman knows until she tries it how completely a baby will engross her time. You can absolutely count upon no time, except that when the baby is asleep, and that you will often need to use in sleeping, until your system becomes adapted to the new demands upon it.

Bearing this in mind, I wish you to make a practice of reading while you nurse your baby.

It will not make this any too important.

If you are fond of reading, you will eagerly adopt the suggestion, and will find more and more reason for being thankful that you did so. If you have never read much, let me urge you to begin now. If it is the Bible, if it is the almanac, if it is the newspaper, if it is a handy volume of Shakespeare—read.

Fifteen minutes, three or four times a day, will make your mind grow as fast as the little body you nourish at your breast; and for your own sake, as well as for its sake, you should give your mind that chance.

It is all very well to gaze admiringly at the little face, to cuddle and kiss the tiny fingers, if, when the meal is ended, you can hand the little treasure over to Sue or Molly, and use your time as you please; but if your own hands must do all that is done, you will find it a question between getting a little lift out of your cares at that time, and not getting it at all.

In addition to the direct mental benefit which you may gain in the way I have suggested, there is the incidental advantage of associating the idea of rest and refreshment for yourself with one of the most taxing of your duties to the baby; and this will aid you much in making the best of your new position.

A few months, and the dainty feet will begin to walk the world's ways for themselves; the rosebud lips will be ever opening with questions about this life and the life to come; and you cannot lay up too great a store of wisdom against that day.

AUNT JANE.

FASHIONS.

There is nothing different in the fashions from what we have given our readers in the early part of the season.

Of course, the elegant watering-place costumes, of dainty white muslins so covered with embroideries as to hide the material, are not in the line of our needs, or even wishes; and so of the elegant tea-rose and moonlight colored silks, with their flounces of point lace, at seven hundred dollars, or applique at two hundred. Such fashions are only to be seen occasionally, like the wonderful gems of the world, and even then one gazes with bated breath and eager eye, and thinks how many hungry people could be fed and naked clothed with the cost of these frail laces—so finely wrought that their makers have to work them in damp cellars, lest the threads break, and upon some of which years of unremitting labor are spent.

When Mansard roofs were first adopted for general use, we remember a witty friend, who had just returned from the East, remarked that there was scarcely a woman in the East who could sleep nights unless she had a French roof over her head. The rage for polonaises, or riding gotes, this season has often reminded us of that remark. Every woman must have a riding gote, with lappels, cuffs, and two immense pockets of a contrasting color, and a dozen and a half buttons two inches in diameter—gray linen or worsted trimmed with black, buff with brown, calico of all sorts with all imaginable contrasts of calico for trimming; white goods with pink, buff or blue; mourning goods with heavy corded silk; silk garments with velvet. Hoops have disappeared, paniers are gradually but surely following them, and the stately top-crowned figures that glide through the streets with their high ruffs,

four-buttoned gloves, Medici sleeves, and skirts so scant in front and trailing behind, look as if just stepped forth from the galleries of their great-grandmothers.

Long, beautiful plumes, are much worn on large leghorn hats, and fine ostrich tips colored, on small hats and bonnets. The Normandy peasant cap is copied exactly, in shape, for children; and with their high cap crowns, the little folks look nearly as stately as their mammas.

Parasols are uglier than ever, short or club-handled. With almost no top ornament save a ring, they are of immense size, ungraceful shape, and fabulous price. Even the salesmen admit that this year parasols are a failure.

HOME HINTS.

DRESSING FOR BOILED EGGS, LETTUCE OR POTATOES.—The yolks of four eggs beaten with a tablespoonful of mixed mustard and a tablespoonful of salt, with cayenne pepper to taste, and a quarter of a cup of cream. Boil three-quarters of a pint of vinegar with half a cup of butter. When it comes to a boil, add the mixed ingredients, stirring thoroughly. Add sugar, if liked, and when cold, bottle for use.

COLD SLAW DRESSING.—One teaspoonful corn starch, one of mustard stirred together, one egg beaten and added, then a half teacup of vinegar; after which pour in a teacupful boiled new milk. Let the whole just boil up, if it is not sufficiently thick. Sprinkle salt on the shred cabbage, and pour the dressing over.

LIVER AND HEART CHEESE.—Boil beef's heart and liver, chop fine, season highly, tie in a cloth, and press heavily. Slice for breakfast.

PRESSED CHICKEN.—Boil chickens until well done, take out the bones and skin, chop fine, and season highly. Boil the broth until there is but a teacupful; pour that over a pint of fine bread crumbs; mix thoroughly with the chopped chicken; press heavily for a day, and slice down for tea or evening entertainments.

BONED CHICKEN.—Boil the chicken until the bones will slip out; then remove them, and lay the meat in a deep dish, arranging the light and dark meat in layers. Put the bones back, and boil down until the broth is thick; then strain, and pour the liquor over the chicken, after seasoning to the taste. Hard boiled eggs may be sliced, and laid in with the meat. When entirely cold, turn the mold over on a platter, and slice.

TONGUE TOAST.—Chop cold boiled tongue, mix with cream or milk, add the beaten yolk of one egg, and give it a simmer over the fire.

Toast and butter some bread, and cover each slice with the tongue mixture.

ROLLED PATTIES.—Chop any cold roast meat; add the fat of ham, nutmeg, salt, butter, eggs, parsley, and chopped shallots if you wish. Stir this over the fire till thick enough for stuffing. Fill raised rolls with it, and bake for breakfast.

GOOSEBERRY CATSUP.—To nine pounds of green or ripe fruit, add one quart of vinegar, and boil till thoroughly broken; then add six pounds sugar and one tablespoonful each of salt, pepper, cloves, allspice and cinnamon.

SPICED CURRANTS OR GRAPES may be made by using the same quantity of spices as above, with five pounds of fruit, two pounds sugar and one pint vinegar. Mash, and boil together fifteen minutes. If grapes are used, it is best to slip off the skin, and save in a dish; then boil up the pulp and seed a little; then putting them in a colander, you can press the pulp through. Add the pulp to the skins, and proceed as for currants. Grapes seeded in this way for preserving are very nice.

DELICIOUS CORN BREAD OF NARRAGANSETT.—Eight tablespoonfuls of corn meal, one pint sweet milk in which a tablespoonful of butter has been warmed, two eggs well beaten, one teaspoonful

cream tartar in the meal, and half a one of soda in the milk.

CORN MEAL PUFFS.—Six heaping teaspoonfuls of flour, three of corn meal, three eggs, one pint milk, and a little salt. Bake quickly fifteen minutes in cups half filled.

INCIDENTS.

THE REB AND THE YANK.—During the War the pickets sometimes had orders not to fire on each other. Then they sometimes met in friendly conversation. It happened that one of them had some whisky; so they chatted and drank, and became pretty mellow. Johnny says, "Yank, what regiment do you belong to?"

"The 4th Pennsylvania Reserves. What regiment do you belong to, Johnny?"

"Oh, I don't belong to any regiment. I belong to the Army of the Lord. I am fighting in the Army of the Lord."

"Well," says the Yankee, "I don't know but that is so. I guess it is; but it seems to me that you are a h— of a ways from headquarters."

BREVITIES.

ONE said of the Jesuits, "They were men who lengthened the creed and shortened the decalogue."

ELEMENTS OF A GOOD ACTION.—There are three a right rule, a right principle, a right end. The right principle is the love of God; the right rule is the word of God, and the right end is the glory of God.

WHAT is friendship? One soul in two bodies.—Aristotle.

What is a friend? Another I.

LET him be declared infamous who stands neutral in times of sedition.—Solon.

If you have any doubt whether an action is good or bad, abstain from it altogether.—Zoroaster.

To live in hearts we leave behind, is not to die.

OF all our infirmities, vanity costs us the most. A person will starve his other vices to keep that alive.

IT is a glorious sight to see two old people, hand in hand, go down the declivity of life with no anger, jealousy, or hatred against each other, looking with hope and joy to the everlasting youth of heaven, where they will be one forever. This is the true marriage, the marriage of spirit with spirit. Their love to each other is woven into a web of bliss which neither time, nor death, nor eternity will destroy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TILDA HOMESPUN NO. 2.

EDITOR FARMER: I know that I will be too late this year with my suggestions in regard to your "harvest rest," but better late than never. I would suggest this alteration in the picture: Instead of the woman sitting there taking her rest as the men are doing, it would have been more natural to have shown her sweating and toiling over a stove at red hot temperature; but I have thought of a plan that will save all that useless heat and labor. I am not sure whether the men will like my plan or not, but I am sure that my tired sisters of the farm will. It is, that our husbands hire men through the harvest that will board themselves. It would probably cost a little more in wages, but it would really be a profitable one in the end; besides it would save the gude wife a great deal of hard, hot work.

Where is the woman that would rather cook for six or eight harvest hands than to get her own husband and sons, if she has them, their breakfast, and then fix up a good substantial lunch for their dinner and supper, and then send them off to work? Then, when they came from work at night, tired to death almost, instead of her being just about give out with the work and heat of the

day, she has the milking all nicely done up, beside other chores too numerous to mention, and not tired either. I just want to put the ball in motion (boarding themselves), and hope the farmers' wives will assist to keep it rolling.

Tilda Homespun speaks of canning gooseberries with the American fruit preserving powder, and her good success with it. I have never used it, but have had excellent success in canning fruits of all kinds, gooseberries in particular. I canned 15 quarts last year and 22 this year, and they look splendid. I have canned three cans to take to our county Fair this Fall. They grow on young bushes, and are extra nice and large.

I will give a method of cooking sweet corn that is very nice: Take ten ears of corn and scrape them clean; put to them four eggs, ten level teaspoonfuls of flour, the same of sweet milk or cream, a little salt, and beat it well; pour into a skillet well buttered and hot, and bake about fifteen minutes.

America City, Nemaha County, Kansas.

FERNS AND FERN-HUNTING. No. VI.

BY JAMES WILSON.

EDITOR FARMER: On our way up we passed another variety of fern, that I wish to call your attention to. Let us go back and see if we can find it. Yes, there they grow—quite a little patch of them; their broad, deeply-incised fronds growing in all the luxuriance of moisture, shade and shelter, spreading themselves along the edge of this and other marshy places, that we avoided in coming up, such being the spots they usually select as their habitat.

The fern that I have brought you to look at is the

ONOCLEA SENSIBILIS, OR SENSITIVE FERN. One of the distinguished four* that you may remember, I spoke of as having been for nearly three quarters of a century the only foreign ferns introduced into England—the straggling advance-guard of the vast numbers that have since followed them from all parts of the known world. Its *cerivation*, or mode of growth, is *uniserial*—that is, having a creeping rhizome, and giving off fronds at intervals. The large fronds that you see are sterile. At first sight they look more like the deeply laciniated leaves of some graceful weed, than the fronds of a very interesting fern. They are usually from one and a half to two feet long (occasionally I have found them in this county measuring two and one-half feet), the foliaceous part comprising about one-third of the whole length. The long, smooth stipes is sometimes round, sometimes furrowed, the fronds ample and somewhat triangular in outline, sub-bipinnatifid, pinnae sinuous-pinnatifid, rachis winged, the narrow wing commencing at or below the second pair of pinnae, and widening as it reaches the apex. The foliage is of a beautiful light green tint, and delicate in texture, wilting very soon after being gathered and withering at the first breath of Winter; which is probably the reason why it is called the *sensitive* fern. The fruit-bearing fronds—the very peculiar-looking little spikes you see springing up here and there among the others—are about a foot high, bi-pinnate, with petiolate pinnae, and sessile pinnules; each pinnule being divided into segments, and contracted, or rolled up into little berry-shaped involucre, in which the spores are concealed, each lobe or segment of the pinnules being nearly covered with sori; these involucre thus enclosing the seed-vessels, are called common indusia; the special indusia, or immediate covering of the sori, are lateral and very membranous.

The *Onoclea sensibilis* is the only representative

*I find that I was mistaken in saying that the *Cystopteris fragile* was introduced into England by Tradescant. It was the *Cystopteris bulbifera*—a fern that I have not, so far, found in Kansas; although my fernery is nearly overrun with it, having brought several plants from Niagara, which reproduce themselves with astonishing rapidity from the bulbils that give it its specific name.

of its genus, and, I believe, is strictly confined to this continent, in many parts of which, however, it is very plentiful. From Eastern Canada to Kansas it is quite common along the borders of streams, and in low, moist grounds.

There is a variety of this fern, however, that, unlike the original form, is not at all plentiful. I have found it once, and only once, in all my numerous fern hunts; and as we have plenty of time to talk about these things, I may as well tell you how and where I found it.

I was attending the Leavenworth County Fair last Autumn—not as a competitor, for I am entirely unconscious of any real or imaginary excellence in agricultural pursuits. I had no fat steers to enter, no bovine beauties from distant Durham, nor lowing kine from "Ayrshire's Bonnie woods and braes;" and yet, I came home the happy possessor of an unexpected prize, and this is how I got it. I was crossing one of the little bridges that span the little stream that winds through the Fair Grounds, when I was attracted by a patch of bright green ferns (the *Onoclea sensibilis*), stretching along the margin of the stream. I could not resist the temptation to step aside and gather some of the fronds, and once more examine the curious arrangement of the revolute spikes, or racemes, that I have just been pointing out to you as containing the seed-vessels; and had stooped down to gather some, when all at once I detected a frond among the fresh green foliage quite different in appearance from the others, and was delighted to find that it was a variety of the sensitive fern, that I had been trying to find for many years; the

ONOCLEA SENSIBILIS.

Variety *Obtusilobata*—not remarkably elegant in itself, but quite interesting as a variation from the original form, not often met with.

In this variety the pinnules of the fruitful fronds are not rolled up into little berry-like involucre, forming a spike of three or four inches long, like the one we have been considering; but are only slightly contracted, obtuse, and slightly coriaceous, with only two or three sori on each segment. The barren fronds are precisely the same as in the original form.

I found only two plants of the variety, and transferred them to my open air fernery.

By going back to the village, and walking a short distance down the road that runs parallel with the railway, we will find the only other species that I know of in this neighborhood—the

ASPIDIUM GOLDIANUM.

Or Goldie's fern; a fern that is not uncommon in Eastern States, but in Kansas I have found it only in two places—here and immediately below the next station (Pomeroy), on the right-hand side of the railway, just after crossing the culvert.

You will readily notice that it is a large, stately fern, the most so of any on our list, but not so graceful or attractive as some of them. The development of its fronds is marked by a peculiarity I have not noticed in any other fern. Instead of the usual compact circinate arrangement, having the young fronds coiled up like a watch-spring, and gradually uncoiling from the underground stem, their first appearance is not unlike a bunch of tangled loops, which after a while straighten out their ungainly links, and assume the usual spiral development, growing usually from two and a half to three feet high, fronds broadly ovate in outline, stipes fully one-third of the whole length and chaffy at base, with frequently narrow torn scales scattered along the rachis; fronds pinnate, lower pinnae sub-opposite, upper ones alternate, pinnules deeply pinnatifid; sometimes two or three of the lower lobes on the lower pinnae are pinnate; pinnae and pinnules numerous, the latter slightly scythe-shaped, and crenate with mucronate serratures; the light brown sori are arranged in two rows, nearer the midrib than the margin; indusium reniform, attached by its sinus on the interior, sometimes orbicular.

And now, while we are waiting for the coming train, let us take a seat under these fine old spreading elms, and I will tell you something about another fern—in fact, two ferns—that I found very unexpectedly last Summer. It will serve to illustrate one of those singular freaks of Nature, that every botanist must have noticed in his rambles through the woods.

I had spent several hours of a very hot Summer day, fully as hot as this has been, in a range of woods some miles from Leavenworth that I had often intended to visit, having apparently all the requisites of an interesting fern station. But, so far I had seen nothing to repay me for my long and tiresome walk—not a single fern could I find. In vain did my hungry eyes peer into moist and shady places, where sensible cryptograms certainly should have been; or scanned the sloping banks, ravines and swelling knolls, that I came to in my "gentle meanderings." Lycopodiums in great abundance were all around me, but not a solitary fern.

But botanists, you know, must not be easily discouraged; so, on and on I went, wandering and sweltering through the hot, stifling forest, worming my way through the thick underwood, now garroted by festoons of climbing briars, then treacherously tripped up by trailing vines, stumbling over great old crumbling forest-giants that the storms of by-gone years had felled in their fury, wading through tall weeds, crashing through dead branches, and almost scaring the life out of several venerable black snakes, that probably could not imagine what in the world I was doing any how in such out-of-the-way places. Lycopodiums, snakes, rabbits, and—Ha! what is that?

That is right, my pretty little four-footed bottle of patchouli! Pray, don't wait; dart through the bushes just as fast as you please. "Distance lends enchantment to the view." I am hunting Filices—not Mephites-Americanæ. Ahem! And yet, no ferns appear.

Glad of my narrow escape, I turn off in another direction, and dive into a new and unexplored territory. Once more I am busy battling with the hazel-brush; prying once more with curious eyes into many a moist and shady hiding place; peering underneath the mossy ledges of overhanging rocks, and pressing the soft velvet lips of rippling brooks that flash out in the bright sunlight, disappear in the deep gullies, or glance beneath the tangled arches of briars and wild roses, humming all the while their faint, monotonous song, as they wind and trickle down the woody hillsides, on their way to the broad bosom of the "turbid Missouri." And yet, no ferns in view!

I may say of myself, that I am deeply imbued with a Druid-like devotion to trees—grand old patriarchal trees in particular, and trees of every description in general. I confess to a deep heart yearning for the boundless wealth of beauty that is to be found in the pathless forest, to a reasonable fondness now and then for "a day in the woods," and, it may be, an unreasonable fondness for ferns above all other plants; and yet, just about this time I began to be—not discouraged, of course not, but—willing to go home! and had turned my face toward the city, when, "wonderful to relate," I caught a glimpse of a fern, a real live fern, at last; and one, too, that I had never found before in Kansas; for, on examination, it proved to be the

ASPLENIUM FILIX-FOEMINA.

And only a single plant of it, growing at the base of an abrupt mossy terrace, that overlooked one of the busy little brooks I have spoken of; and singularly enough, within a few feet of it were growing several plants of the *Cystopteris fragilis*, and a solitary specimen of *Botrychium virginicum*—all evidently young plants; quite a miniature fernery of God's own planting, in the midst of those otherwise fernless woods; for I believe, from a careful examination of the surroundings, that there was probably not another fern within a mile of them, and just

how they came there is doubtless one of those things I shall never know.

The *Asplenium filix-foemina* is the "Lady fern" of the British botanists, and is regarded by them as the most beautiful fern that belongs to the British Flora. It is, indeed, exceedingly graceful, and only excelled in our own country by the delicate and ever-graceful *Adiantum pedatum*, that I have already told you something about.

There is, however, another fern in our Flora, the *Dicksonia punctilobula*, that I think is equally pretty in single fronds; but, not growing in tufts, it lacks the charming *tout ensemble* of the "Lady fern."

The fronds of the *Asplenium filix-foemina* are compound, of an oblong-lanceolate form; stipes smooth and reddish. The fronds are from one and a half to two feet high, delicate in texture and finely cut, being divided into pinnae, pinnules, and distinct segments or lobes; the latter being in their turn divided into deep serratures, terminating in two or three bristly teeth, making it one of the most frequently divided ferns that we have, and giving to its fronds that fragile, feathery appearance so peculiar to them. It is coespitose, forming tufts of from ten to fifteen fronds, the greater part of which are fruit-bearing. The sori, covered with vaulted indusia, are large and crescent-shaped, each pinnule having from three to five pair arranged along the midrib, which ripen in July and August, and becoming confluent, entirely cover the greater part of the foliage with millions of minute dark brown spores.

This beautiful fern is very abundant farther east. In my rambles through the moist woods of other States I have seldom failed to find it well represented among the thousands of stately ferns that are to be seen bowing their graceful heads as you approach them, as if willing to give you a courteous welcome to their sylvan homes, and invite you to tarry awhile and have a pleasant time, "all under the greenwood tree."

Leavenworth, Kansas, August 1, 1873.

THE OX.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

EDITOR FARMER: Excuse me, Mr. Editor, if I have selected a subject somewhat out of the common channel of newspaper articles. I have just witnessed ten yoke of cattle drawing human freight, traveling to the southern part of the State. A sight like this is seldom witnessed any more, even in Kansas. It recalled old associations, when every farmer on the Pottowatomie Creek had one or more yoke of cattle.

It is not a poetical subject, neither is it political, but it is certainly historical. In this age of electricity and railroads, we are apt to forget the valuable services which the ox has rendered man in times past. Of all domesticated animals it has been the most useful to the agriculturist. From the earliest history of time the ox has been the faithful servant of man. In the old Jewish records we find a law prohibiting and regulating the services of the ox. We are told, "muzzle not the ox, which treadeth out the corn." Job we find had "five hundred head of oxen," an evidence that they used them for work, to till the ground. The hieroglyphics of the Egyptians are also evidence that they regarded them as valuable animals.

Its hide was converted to cover the shields of the Romans and other warlike nations, and its horns were used as trumpets to rally the contending forces on to victory. The Gordian Knot, which Alexander severed in two by his sword, was made of the skin of the ox.

Only seventeen years since might be witnessed on the great thoroughfares which ran through Kansas—connecting Santa Fe with Westport and Independence, Mo.—long team trains consisting of hundreds of oxen yoked together, attached to the heavy and cumbersome wagons loaded with merchandise, on their way to New Mexico. To one

who had never witnessed the sight before, it afforded a great amount of interest—the whole picture was novel—the dark, swarthy Mexican drivers, called greasers, presenting a Darwinian link in the brotherhood of humanity, was rather humiliating to a Yankee who prided himself on the unity of the races. His heavy whip and the dexterous but barbarous manner in which he applied it on the sluggish oxen, all added to make a picture nowhere to be seen but on the frontiers of civilization. But this also has passed away. Now come hundreds of tons of bones of the buffalo and Texan cattle which have been accumulating and been bleached upon our Western plains. A new supply of material to fill the manufacturing establishments of Wilmington, Delaware, where they are made into combs, knife handles, &c., a portion selected and ground into dust and used in refining sugar, and the refuse into meal as a fertilizer. Thus a portion of these bones return again in the shape of combs to ornament our female heads, and handles for knives and forks for our dinner tables, and a portion we take into our stomachs as a luxury in the shape of refined sugar. In fact, the bones of the Texan cattle and our Western bison threaten to come into competition with the far-famed tortoise-shell of the West Indies. What a change a few years have brought about?

Our go-ahead and nervous temperament has almost driven the working ox, as a beast of draught, from our sight. Our Yankee friends in the old States still use them, and those who have them would not part with them for any consideration. There is economy in their use, and really, I believe they have the best of the argument. The Western people, we admit, have not philosophy sufficient to manage oxen properly. It requires a vast amount of patience, and when that is lacking, ox driving becomes burdensome. One of my good Quaker neighbors once observed to me that he never felt like using profane language save when he was working with oxen, and he thought an accidental adjective ought not to be noticed and scored against him.

The work ox is seen no more in his agricultural harness—there is no help for it—the last we owned were named Tom and Jerry. We sold them to Gov. ELDER, and they were slaughtered, cooked and boiled, and then converted into Indian bone and muscle. They were good workers, never turned sullen at the sight of a mud hole, but old Tom was a tricky old fellow; he knew when noon came better than a clock—he was a sun dial himself. In plowing away from the direction of the barn he would hardly move, so slow was his gait. Old Jerry was of more uniform temperament; he was a non-resistant, and believed in passive obedience. He would mind the word of command, and in bawling out to Tom to "get up," he would pull Tom along. As soon as the other end of the land was reached and the plow pointed homewards, old Tom would put in his whole strength, and Jerry was then kept in the rear. This instinctive faculty of knowing the time of day could not be knocked out of him—he always caught the first sound of the dinner horn—then he would stop and look at you so innocently that the only way was to unhitch him from the plow.

In a moral or religious point of view, perhaps we ought not to regret the departure of the work ox, for there is no doubt of the fact, the ill broke ox tried the feelings of the converted, and increased the natural morbid temperament of the unconverted.

Lane, Franklin County, Kansas.

STATISTICS.

BY J. W. SPONABLE.

EDITOR FARMER: Your item of August 1st, "Township Assessment Rolls," calls for a remark, and has set me to thinking and also to figuring. You may be correct, but I think so far as statistics are concerned, you are wrong. Your article implies that we are likely to have too much knowledge of

our affairs—that we may know too much about our resources. You surely do not mean what your article seems to lead us to believe. It is not long since you were much in favor of statistics. I see on page 236 these words: "All reforms must go forward." When we turn to page 232 we do not make the two statements dovetail.

I do not believe it necessary that the statistics for 1878 shall cost \$50,000; but suppose they do, remember this is more to us, and perhaps costs more than they will for 1874. You say they cost about \$50.00 to the township. I don't think so; but suppose they do, and you have 100 bushels of wheat to sell, and you learn by those returns that wheat will be fifty cents per bushel lower than you can sell for now, and you sell and save \$50.00, and fifty other farmers do the same, your township is \$25,000 richer than it would have been without this knowledge. You can reverse the case and it will be the same. I think our township will thresh 40,000 bushels of wheat at least; suppose these statistics save ten cents per bushel, that is \$4,000. Then we have the satisfaction of knowing whether there were 2,000,000 or 1,000,000 bushels on hand. I have always found people ready and willing to pay a large price for guess work, but when they are asked ten cents for a little general knowledge, they make a great howl about high taxes, great expenses, thieves, leeches, &c., &c. These same men will ride to their market town once a week and spend a day to find out what wheat is worth, and in addition to the day may spend several dollars for John Barleycorn, or something as useless or hurtful. No, Mr. FARMER, give us information as cheap as you can, but do not fail to post us with facts.

Let us take the wheat crop last reported by the U. S. Census. Kansas had a population of 385,000. She produced 2,391,198 bushels of wheat on 158,746 acres. Suppose we sowed the same number of acres for the next crop. It took out of that crop 238,119 bushels for seed. There were 38,222 farmers. Consequently, that number of farmers' families, of five persons each, would make a total of 141,110 persons. Each farmer would need to reserve eight bushels to each person, forty bushels to a family, or 1,628,880 bushels. When we had 178,890 more persons to feed, besides Indians, that would take 1,391,120 bushels more; so to sum up the bushels of wheat we must have to make a living for twelve months is—for seed 238,119 bushels—for farmers' bread 1,628,880 bushels; to sell to our other inhabitants 528,199 bushels, we find we are short for home consumption 367,921 bushels. How are we to feed 100,000 people already here, and the 100,000 that will come among us during the twelve months to come? We did feed all in some way.

I do not like to occupy too much space, but let us know just the number of acres of wheat grown in the United States in 1873, the kind and quality, and we can then judge whether we want to sell at 75 cents per bushel, or \$1.50. A resolution that farmers of a township endorse, saying they will not sell for less than \$1.50, is not information as to the amount and balance of the crop. This want of reliable information is what keeps farmers poor, and when we attempt to get the information sought there is a howl about expense. From whom? The press, farmers that perhaps never expect to sell a bushel of wheat, and speculators generally—and I will predict that the speculators and their aids will carry the day. I will venture the assertion that if a farmer should by some means get hold of fifty dollars of public funds, there would be more fuss and howling about that fifty dollars than there would be if some politician or speculator would purloin fifty thousand dollars, and the worst of the howl would come from farmers and their professed friends. When it comes to friends, let farmers once see that they must first be friends among and to themselves, and then all other classes will be of their friends.

Suppose our Agricultural College should or would take hold of this statistic matter? They could make monthly statements, besides the official annual statement. It does seem to me that the Agricultural College might be made useful as well as ornamental. Up to this time if it has been any use I have not heard of it, and there never was a number of THE KANSAS FARMER printed that I did not read.

Our county clerk has just published the assessor's returns, and I will say that rather than have the law repealed, I will pay for making the returns for the township of Gardner. Please remember, Mr. Editor, that I am a farmer and have no other way to make a living. Therefore, I want to know as much about my business as I can. I am glad that the Douglas county wheat-growers combined to hold their wheat until they get a price that pays them for the expense of growing the crop. I do not believe there is enough wheat in the State of Kansas to supply the home demand for twelve months.

Gardner, Johnson County, Kansas.

NOTES FROM ALABAMA.

BY P. J. F.

EDITOR FARMER: It may interest yourself or some of your readers, if they are cultivating cotton, to know that we have had the worst season to make a crop known here for at least thirty years; and that now the cotton caterpillar is making an appearance generally over the country. Many planters are not making enough corn to last until the 1st of March, and this county will not average five bushels to the acre for the land planted. From present indications, we won't make forty pounds lint cotton to the acre.

I enclose you the report of the Mobile Cotton Exchange, showing that this county is not the only one in a bad fix. Moral: Your cotton planters may look for good prices. Your meat (hog) producers can count on hungry customers; and learn that corn at even fifteen cents per bushel is better than four or five bushels to the acre at any price.

Preble Bluff, Alabama.

PLANTING TREES.

BY A. S.

EDITOR FARMER: The March number of your paper contains a very interesting article on "Timber Culture for Profit." Twenty-four varieties are mentioned as adapted to this State.

An article on the subject of propagating each from the seed, would be of special interest to the readers of your paper. Also, how to obtain the seeds of many of them; as, for instance, the larch, the pines, the cedar, the butternut and the chestnut. I do not see the common mulberry in the list mentioned; nor can I obtain any information in regard to propagating from the seeds or berries.

But more interesting would be an article like the one contained in your paper of March 1st, on the Culture of Fruit Trees, and what kinds are best adapted to the different parts of the State.

Donthan County, Kansas.

SEED CORN—HOW OLD.

BY J. W. SPONABLE.

EDITOR FARMER: I would like to have some one tell me how long seed corn may be kept? I picked an ear of corn in October, 1856, near Hastings, Dakota county, Minnesota. I kept this ear of corn until June 23d, 1873, and then planted it. I think every grain was good, and has grown finely. One more question. I have inquiries every week for Shorthorn cattle. I look in THE FARMER, and answer that there is none to be had. It does seem to me that Shorthorns would pay a man that can handle them. It must be otherwise, or some one would try it. Don't say, "Do it yourself." I am growing stock and beef cattle, and that is enough for me; but I would patronize the Shorthorn man.

Gardner, Johnson County, Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer

THE STATE GRANGE.

The Kansas State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry was organized at Lawrence last week by the election of the following officers: Dr. P. G. V. Bolling, of Leavenworth county, Master; M. E. Hudson, of Bourbon county, Overseer; J. H. Boyd, of Montgomery county, Lecturer; G. W. Spurgeon, of Cherokee county, Secretary; Mr. Hanna, of Franklin county, Chaplain; E. D. Smith, of Jewell county, Steward; J. B. Richey, of Franklin county, Assistant Steward; Mrs. J. B. Richey, Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. Chas. Morris, of Leavenworth county, Ceres; Mrs. Ripple, of Doniphan county, Pomona; Mrs. Charles, (county not known), Flora; F. H. Dumbauld, Wm. Popenoe and Mr. Shaffer, Executive Committee.

As was expected, numerous office-seekers, both in and out of the Order, were on hand at Lawrence, expecting that the lightning of office would strike them, or that things could be managed for their future advantage; but the record of names above shows that the Patrons are fully able not only to clean their own skirts but to keep them clean.

Dr. Bolling, the Master elect, is one of the most prominent citizens of Leavenworth county, and a man that has the respect and esteem of all. The Order has done itself credit in electing so able and competent a man. The Secretary, Mr. Spurgeon, was re-elected, showing that the Order had full faith in his ability. The Lecturer, Mr. J. H. Boyd, takes the place of J. H. Cramer, and we are satisfied the Patrons will not regret the change, as it was chiefly brought about by Mr. Cramer's own neighbors, and a resolution was passed that none but Masters and Past Masters could be made deputies to organize Granges.

The attendance was large and represented some of the best elements of our State, and we feel assured that from this time forward the Order will acquire more solidity, and secure more respect from those farmers who have held aloof from it. Its purposes and objects are good. It is simply a question of good and honest administration, and the names of the officers elect are a guarantee that in Kansas it will be both.

STATISTICS.

Friend SPONABLE takes us to task for that little item in our last issue, and to some extent does us injustice. Somebody asked for information in regard to the matter, and we gave what we had. Our statement showed upon what basis the calculation was made, and every reader is as capable of judging as to the cost as ourselves.

But let us look at the subject again. We admit the full force of Mr. SPONABLE'S arguments or conclusions as to the value of accurate and carefully prepared statistics of farm crops. To the intelligent farmer they would be of immense service, provided they were current. Statistics two years old lose all their value for practical purposes. How is it with statistics taken this Spring? They show with some certainty the number of bushels of corn, wheat, &c., that were raised in 1872 in the various counties. Sometime this Summer they will go to the State Board, be compiled this Fall or Winter, and published next Spring or Summer, should the Legislature make an appropriation for that purpose. How will this kind of statistical information benefit Mr. SPONABLE or any other farmer, practically? Mr. S.'s idea seems to be that if we know how many bushels of wheat were raised in Kansas in 1872, it will enable him to better judge how many acres he ought to plant in 1873. This of course implies that the statistics of the various counties have been compiled and published previous to the time of sowing in 1873. But in order to be of advantage to any other crop they should be published as early as January succeeding the raising of the crop.

Again, the crops of other States have considerable influence upon prices here and the reverse; so that if the farmer gets much benefit from this source he must have the statistics of six or seven of the great grain-growing States of the West before him.

In some respects the statistics even two years old of a State are interesting, because it shows the growth and prosperity, or rather the condition of its various resources. It is simply a question of how much we can afford to pay for this kind of information. We do not believe that we can afford to pay any such price as the present statistics will cost.

Some time ago we suggested to the various farmers' organizations the propriety of reporting at each meeting upon the condition of the various crops, and (at the proper seasons) upon the acreage and variety of crops planted, and that the statistics be forwarded monthly to the various county organizations, where they could be at once compiled and sent to the press. A law could be passed making it the duty of the county clerk to compile and forward to the county paper, and from there the Agricultural papers could gather them. This would be as effective for all practical purposes as any system that has yet been devised, and would be of little or no expense to the tax-payers of the State.

There is no objection to making the Agricultural College the center from which these statistics shall emanate, as Mr. SPONABLE suggests. If they could organize a system of correspondence in the various townships in the State, they could furnish us with all the data that we need at a very slight expense. It seems to us that this is an important matter for our farmers to consider, and we shall be glad to have it still farther discussed through our columns. Let the present system be examined, and see if this is the best and cheapest system that can be had, remembering that a considerable part of the expense is contemplative, and we will hardly know when we get done paying it.

REV. JOHN A. ANDERSON.

The gentleman whose name heads this article has recently been elected President of the State Agricultural College, and holds the nomination under advisement. He is a Presbyterian minister, about thirty-eight years of age, and has lived in Kansas some years, chiefly at Junction City, and for some months past has done most of the editorial work on the Junction City Union.

Our impressions of the gentleman upon a first acquaintance are entirely favorable. We think that he will fill the place to which he has been elected to the satisfaction of every advocate of industrial education. We judge this from the fact that he is a man of broad culture, quick perception, great energy, and infinite common sense. He is intensely practical, and his ideas as developed in a three or four hours' conversation are in strict accord with those that have been advanced through THE FARMER for the past four years. While he remains President, should he accept that position, he will be the head of the institution.

This is, perhaps, enough to say. We hope Mr. ANDERSON will fulfill all our expectations. We believe he will. Should he fail to meet the expectations of the friends of industrial education, it will be his duty, as we believe it will be his pleasure to tender his resignation. In the meantime we hope he will accept the nomination, and we bid him God speed.

THE HAY CONTRACT.

A short time ago a contract was let at Fort Leavenworth for several hundred tons of hay at some \$6 or \$7 per ton.

It is a well-known fact that men cannot afford to haul hay ten to twenty miles for any such price, and there is no need of farmers accepting it if there was any unity of action among them. If every farmer that has hay to sell would but hold

back thirty days, they could get remunerative prices for this one crop at least, and as the contract will be chiefly filled by thirty or forty men, it would be no hard matter to control it. There are yet, we understand, some three hundred tons to be delivered, and less than thirty days to do it in. Cannot there be a concert of action on this remaining amount? If it does nothing more, it will make the contractors more wary of taking future contracts at such low prices.

The proper way for the government to do in these cases is to advertise for whatever they want, and let the farmers fill it direct. The Post has to keep an Inspector any way, and we know of no reason for paying a commission to a middleman here, especially as his profits all have to come off of the farmer.

DIED.

General HIRAM J. STRICKLER died at his residence near Tecumseh, in Shawnee county, last week after a long illness.

General STRICKLER has been identified with the Agricultural interests of Kansas since the State had any organization. He was Secretary of the State Agricultural Society for years, and in the Fall of 1871 was elected President. He was a man of excellent judgment, quick perceptions and generous impulses. During the years we knew him we knew nought but good of him. His circle of acquaintances was large, and we know of no man who will be more sincerely mourned. He leaves a wife and six children.

DEATH OF CATTLE IN MISSOURI.

Despatches from Daviess and Caldwell counties, Missouri, state that within the past few weeks a terrible disease, supposed to be "Texas fever," has broken out in the townships of Colfax, Sheridan, and Liberty, in Daviess county, and Kidder township in Caldwell county, and up to this date (Aug. 4th) seven hundred head of cattle, mostly Short-horn grades, have died, and the disease still progresses.

The origin of the epidemic is stated to be as follows: This Spring a drove of 200 head of Texas cattle were taken off the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. at Kidder, and were kept near there some time, or until the farmers made complaints, when they were moved to an adjoining township, and so on until they had traversed over a part of four townships, when the complaint became so general that they were re-shipped. Soon after they left, the disease made its appearance, and has been making sad havoc. E. R. Chubbuck has lost 50 out of 80 head; G. H. Thompson lost 10 head out of 28; D. Crall lost 27 out of 36. Many have lost all they had. The cash value of those that have died is said to exceed \$17,000.

A formal demand was to be made upon the railroad for redress, and in the event it is not given, a prosecution in the courts, backed by the wealth of 200 of the best farmers, is to be commenced.

WOODBURN FARM.

A writer in the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture has been visiting Kentucky, and speaks as follows of the farm and stock of A. J. Alexander:

"Mr. A. has 3,200 acres under fence, all teeming with improved stock of every description, and enclosed in a net work of stone walls, which give an air of substantial solidity to the entire landscape, which those living in an atmosphere of rail and plank fencing can scarcely appreciate. There we met Broadhead, now managing the estate, who 'showed us round,' and trotted out for our inspection the host of old and young ones which make up the present quota of trotters at Woodburn. Woodford Mambrino, Belmont, and a host of younger animals were inspected, all sleek and glossy and full of the fire and spirit imparted by high breeding and extra keeping. The time at our command did not admit of a visit to the thoroughbred stables, where old Lexington, Aus-

tralian, Planet and other heroes of the stud and turf are passing their time in luxurious ease. The cattle stables are built substantially of stone, and are occupied with some of the finest Short-horns in the land; Duchesses, Mazurkas, Miss Wileys, etc. We selected two young bulls for P. C. Maffitt, of this city, who proposes to use them in the improvement of cattle about the Iron Mountain, in this State. One of them, by Star of the Realm, was a beautiful animal, in fine condition, suited in every way to the improvement of any stock in any land."

THAT PRINTING BILL.

Too late to remedy it in our last issue we learned that we had made a great mistake in regard to those five leaves of tinted paper inserted by the State printer in our State Agricultural Reports just published.

We then stated that the State printer had charged up those ten pages at nonpareil rates. Instead of ten pages, he charged up for eighty pages; a full signature of sixteen pages each for each leaf. This changes the cash amount from one hundred and seventy-odd dollars to about fifteen hundred dollars.

How long must the taxpayers of Kansas pay tribute to these thieves? Whose duty is it to prosecute such palpable malfeasance in office? Shall we submit to it?

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed at the recent meeting of the State Grange, at Lawrence:

By the Committee on horse racing at State Fairs:

Resolved, That the late action of our State Board of Agriculture in giving such unusual prominence to horse racing at the coming State Fair in September, and in offering such large and exorbitant premiums for the same, to be paid out of public money, meets with our unqualified disapprobation; and that to thus permit the horse racing interest to overshadow every other is unjust, immoral and unworthy a Board supposed to represent the highest interests of Agriculture in our State.

Resolved, That the State Grange and all the Subordinate Granges, and farmers generally, be earnestly requested to take such an active and lively interest in all matters connected with our Agricultural Fairs as to secure a large and crowded attendance upon the same, and thus avoid the necessity of those having them in charge to resort to questionable means to secure financial success.

Our friends are laboring under something of an error in the first resolution above. The State Board, as we understand it, came out of the last Fair at Topeka something over \$4,900 in debt. It was resolved to apply to the Legislature for a donation, which was done, and the sum of five thousand dollars appropriated, and this money was used to extinguish the debts of the Society. It is claimed by some that this money was donated by the Legislature with the express understanding that it was to be used to pay premiums, and the Premium List so states; but we have the statement of one of the officers of the Society, that it has been used to pay off the debts, and future premiums are not provided for, so that the language above that refers to the paying of large premiums for horse racing out of the State fund is not, so far as it relates to the next Fair, correct. The principle of the resolution, however, is a good one, and we hope farmers throughout the State will give their aid to the various Fairs as recommended, that they may not be compelled to resort to such means to pay expenses.

WOMAN LECTURERS.

The Elkader (Iowa) Journal makes this comment upon the selection of Matilda Fletcher to deliver the address before the Nebraska State Agricultural Society at their Fair, this Fall, on the subject of Farmers' Wives and their Daughters:

"Matilda will have a good many points in sympathy with an audience of farmers' wives and daughters. Having known her from early enough to have been called for the doctor at her first

appearance up to big girlhood, we can give her a character as a genuine farmer girl, born very near the backwoods. The prairie boys used to call it 'down in the barrens,' a palpable misnomer, for her close-fisted father raised a family of thirteen and had nothing to brag of over his neighbors! If she lets oratory alone, and simply tells the girls and wives of Nebraska what she knows of farming in a new country, in a family where to be born a girl involved a severe pinching of privileges and a corresponding multiplication of burdens; she will be sure to intensely interest if she fails to greatly instruct."

"No western soldier will listen to her who has fought a braver fight than that through which she won the really rich trophies of scholarship which she bore into the door of womanhood. No farmer's girl, however hard her lot, will be there with hands more familiar with rough toil than the speaker's own. No farmer's wife whose burden is three fold greater than she ought to bear, will command the sympathy of a more faithful or helpful daughter than this same Matilda. We have seldom met her since she became famous, but if she is an orator, as they say she is, she should certainly have the male cow by the horns in an agricultural address."

THE WILL TO BE TRAINED, NOT BROKEN.

Men often speak of breaking the will of a child; but it seems to me they had better break their necks. The will needs regulating, not destroying. I should as soon think of breaking the legs of a horse in training him, as a child's will. I would discipline and develop it into harmonious proportions. I never yet heard of a will in itself too strong, nor of an arm too mighty, or a mind too comprehensive in its grasp, too powerful in its hold. The instruction of children should be such as to animate, inspire and train, but not to hew, cut and carve, for I always treat a child as a live tree, which was to be helped to grow—never as a dry, dead timber, to be carved into this or that shape, and to have certain mouldings grooved upon it.

OUR CORNER

To Lovers of Ferns.—We are requested by Mr. JAMES WILSON, who is writing a series of articles on Ferns and Fern-hunting, for THE FARMER, to say that those of our Kansas readers who have a fancy that way would confer a favor on him by collecting specimens of such ferns as may be found growing in their neighborhood, and send them to his address by mail. He would prefer fair specimens of entire fronds, pressed and dried, enclosed in pasteboard, and addressed to JAMES WILSON, 325 Delaware street; but where it is not convenient, a part of any fern-leaf enclosed in a common envelope will be gladly accepted. In every case let the locality where the fern grew be enclosed, with the name of the obliging sender. He is desirous of working up this branch of botany for the future "Flora" of our comely young State, but finds it impossible for the present to visit the different localities he had hoped to visit this Summer.

Lyon County Horticultural Society.—We have received from the Secretary, ROBT. MILLIKEN, a copy of the Premium List of the Lyon County Horticultural Society. The Fair is to be held at Bancroft Hall, Emporia, August 28, and premiums are offered for fruits, flowers and vegetables. This is something new in the West, but we will guarantee that it will be a pleasant occasion. If opportunity presents, we shall try to be present.

The officers are: D. D. Chambers, President; J. A. Newlin, Vice-President; Robert Milliken, Secretary; E. W. Cunningham, Treasurer.

Getting Used to the Baby.—We want to call the particular attention of every young mother who reads THE FARMER, to an article in "Knitting and Talking," under the above title.

It is written by a woman, herself a mother more than once, and contains counsel worthy of being adopted by all mothers who desire to see the minds of their little ones expand and grow into a full and complete man and womanhood.

We can twist and twine the tendrils at will, but the gnarled vine resists our sturdiest efforts. Mothers, read, think, that you may be able to discharge your whole duty to those of whom Christ said: "Suffer them to come unto me, and forbid them not."

Delayed.—Several articles sent us, designed for publication in this number, were received too late for insertion. Two of them, we notice from the dates, must have been delayed on the road, as they were mailed in time to reach us.

Correspondents will bear in mind that we can rarely get in an article of any length, that reaches us after the fifth or

twentieth of the month. It takes about four days to get THE FARMER through the press and mailed, and we always aim to have it in the postoffice here the night before our publishing day. Short articles can sometimes be used after the dates above given.

Address Changed.—ROBERT CRAWFORD asks us to change his address to Apple, Saline county, Kansas, but fails to tell where he has been getting it. He also encloses six postage stamps. What are they for?

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The New Breech-Loader.—ORANGE JUDD & Co., 245 Broadway, New York, Publishers. Price, \$2. A book of 190 pages, neatly bound, telling all there is to know about breech-loading shot-guns, by some one, evidently, that knows all about them. This gun is rapidly gaining in favor with sportsmen, and will soon be generally adopted.

The following are some of the most interesting chapters: The Selection of a Breech-Loader; How Breech-Loaders are made; How to Load a Breech-Loader; New Explosives; The Dead Shot; How to Aim; The Value of Field Sports; Game Laws; Field Philosophy.

The Lawrence Tribune.—This old and excellent paper now comes to us changed from a four to an eight page form, with a greatly improved appearance. Its face looks as clean and bright as a new dollar, and the editorials of the Tribune will compare favorably with any journal in the country.

Catalogue of Ogden Farm.—We have received from Col. WARREN, of Newport, Rhode Island, his Catalogue for 1873 of Jersey Cattle, containing photographs of some twenty head, with names and pedigrees of some fifty or seventy-five others. It is worthy of an examination by all lovers of this stock.

The Topeka Blade.—A new Evening Daily, started at Topeka by J. CLARKE SWANER. It is sprightly and new-say throughout, and no doubt will receive a good support. Success to it.

AN INTERESTING DAIRY ITEM.

[G. E. Waring, in the Agriculturist.]

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers about some marvelous butter making in Illinois. So and so many hundred pounds were made, in a day; the whole milk was churned twice a day, just as it came from the udder; a steam-engine did this, and a steam-engine did that; and the wonderful result in quantity of butter made, to say nothing of the quality—which was the best ever sent to the Eastern markets—was to throw all the old-fashioned processes into the background. There was no setting of milk in shallow pans to be cooled by exposure to the air, nor in deep cans to be cooled by the contact of water—no making of airy milk-rooms nor of cool cellars—but, slap, dash! milk your cows, pour the milk into a mammoth churn, turn on the steam, light your pipe, and there you are! You have only to wait for the mass of butter which you will put into a steam butter worker, when all the buttermilk will be squeezed out of it, and when it will be made ready for the paating locomotive to whisk off to market. Verily here was a revolution. The romance of dairying is gone; and the rosy maid, with her well-washed arms bare to the shoulder, may roll down her sleeves, and apply herself to the steam-driven sewing machine in a stove-heated room now, and be happy. After this account had been sent me from several sources, like the Frenchman, "Zen I began to suspect something," and I wrote to the journal in which the marvel first appeared, and got from its editor the address of the proprietors of this really remarkable dairy—Messrs. I. Boies & Son, Marengo, Ill. I wrote to them asking what was the truth of the matter, and have received the following very satisfactory reply: "There is but a small part of the article that is correct. We keep a dairy of 185 cows, which we intend to have come in in the Fall—September and October. These cows give milk 10 months and would give longer, but we take pains to let them go dry 60 days. You will perceive we do not make much butter in hot weather. We would here say that we buy 4,000 pounds of milk per day of our neighbors. They deliver as much milk in Winter as in Summer. Our cows are fed 8 quarts of corn and oatmeal (mixed) per day for every day they

give milk. In Winter we give them every day in addition to the meal a large load of corn in the shuck, also what nice early cut hay they will consume. (You will perceive that we have a good manure heap.) The milk is set as soon as it is drawn into the common 10-quart pan. As soon as it is sour it is churned immediately. We use the Swan-box churn. Churn every day, Sundays excepted. We make about 800 pounds of butter per cow, which bring us 40 cents per pound at home.

"The sour milk we feed to our hogs, which we find very profitable—low as hogs are. This manner of farming brings land up to a very good state of fertility. Our corn last year produced 100 bushels per acre. We are all poor farmers compared with what we ought to be. We have 350 acres of land. We intend soon to feed clover cut green to our cows. Corn and oatmeal cost us \$15 per ton. We use a white ash, inclined-plane butter-worker. Butter is taken from the churn salted, set for 24 hours, then worked and packed. We make about 250 pounds per day."

GRAPE ROT.

Have any of the readers of this taken notice whether grape rot is usually worse after a severe Winter, than after an ordinary one? I am led to this inquiry, because I have more of it in my vineyard than ever before, so far as variety is concerned. Ives, Concord, Clinton and Taylor, are all more or less affected. I never before saw any on the Ives, Taylor or Clinton, in my own vineyard, but have seen it bad in other places before now. What makes me think it must be that the cold has something to do with it is, that in some cases I have known vines protected through the Winter escape the rot, while exposed vines rotted badly. One season, near Lebanon, Pa., a man near me had several rows of Catawba in his garden. He laid down one row of vines, and covered them. The following season, the vines that had been laid down bore a full crop of clean fruit, while the unprotected ones were completely destroyed by rot; showing most conclusively, in that case, that the Winter had something to do with it.

What puzzles me most is, why one vine should be badly affected by rot, and those on either side should be entirely exempt; which can be seen in a row of my Clintons. Some of my Taylor vines were not trimmed this Spring, and it seems to be a hit; for such a crop of that variety I never saw before. The bunches are full set, and not straggling as usual. There is but little rot in the Taylor, but even that is a new thing to me. Here we have rot on four of the most reliable varieties, that were heretofore exempt; but we cannot account for the cause. Too much wet will cause it, as I have just learned that they have the rot badly at Memphis, Tenn., on account of the excessive rains. Here we have had it when we had no rain for weeks; and then, when a good shower of rain came, the rot seemed to stop at once. Now no rain for a week or more, and the rot can be seen worse again. It seems there is a mystery in this matter, that it is hard to unravel.

A friend of ours tried sulphur plentifully this season on a large part of his vineyard, while the vines were in blossom; but he writes to me that he cannot see any difference between where he applied it and where he did not. To say that wet about the roots is the cause, won't hold good, as I know of Catawba and Isabella vines bearing heavy crops whose foundation was a spring bank, yet they ripened crops year after year without mildew or rot, when ordinary vines failed to produce any ripe fruit.

Again: To think that the nearer a native stock, the nearer exempt from disease, is an erroneous idea. I have seen the rankest Fox grapes in the woods rot to the last berry, and have seen the frost grape in the East mildew so that the bunches looked as if they had been dipped in water and then dipped in flour.

The fact is, we are in a measure out-generated by the rot, and it is doubtful if we know more about it now than we did twenty years ago. As to the mildew, we can control that if we only will do it. Flower of sulphur applied to the under side of the leaves and on the fruit, before the mildew has made the attack, is a sure remedy, as the fungus and sulphur cannot agree; or rather, where sulphur is the other cannot flourish.

I find that my Norton vines were injured to some extent by the Winter, which did not show itself early. The Cynthiana, adjoining, has stood it better, showing that the latter is the hardier of the two. Grapes are very forward, considering the lateness of the Spring—Ives, Clinton and Taylor nearly grown.—S. Miller, in Rural World.

WOOL—THE NEW CLIP AND THE OUTLOOK.

The course of the wool market for the past few years has been such as to impress upon all classes of dealers in that staple the importance to their interests of more cautious operating, and of the utter avoidance of speculation. The time has passed when the wool markets of this country could be easily controlled in the interests of speculators. The magnitude of our wool clip might interpose no serious obstacle, perhaps, as a concert of action between the growers and dealers—whose interests as against those of the manufacturer are identical—might easily be arranged. There is, however, in the foreign wool clip a lever with which the manufacturers can so far control the course of our market as to protect themselves from any combination seeking to effect anything more than a legitimate advance sympathizing with improved values abroad. Within the past few years American manufacturers have learned the value to them of the power which they thus control, and to wield it has become a matter of little difficulty, in view of the closeness of our commercial relations with Europe. Experience thus far has proved that it is, in the long run, to the best interests of our manufacturers to avoid, as far as possible, heavy operations on their own account, either in the wool producing markets of our own or other countries. If conducted independently of speculation, trade is more satisfactory when the supplies of manufacturers are drawn chiefly through the regular channels. To the few who are able to contract for their full year's supply of domestic at the beginning of the season, buying direct from the farmer may be an advantage. But the purchases of manufacturers in the interior are almost invariably made at a higher figure than eastern dealers can afford to pay, and a range of prices in the country based upon the figures paid by consumers is always of disadvantage, and almost invariably a break has to follow before the wool moves freely into the eastern market, or the dealers here who purchase at prices manufacturers can afford to pay have to suffer a loss before their stocks are worked up. The experiences of 1871 had the effect of keeping manufacturers at home last year, and as a rule, their purchases in the interior have been unimportant thus far this year. A few, chiefly the buyers of delaine wools, have gone into the country for their supplies, but the buyers for eastern houses have not suffered much from competition with consumers—and although there has been an occasional reactionary feeling, the clips taken up have generally been at prices which dealers were willing to pay. Allowing for commission, interest, freight, shrinkings, &c., and ten cents per pound is only a fair margin between the purchasing price in the country and the selling rate here. This leaves the dealer barely a profit; and as 48 to 51 cents is the best range that can be quoted upon the average clips in this market, it is evident that buyers cannot afford to pay more than 40 cents in the country for clips as they run. The range quoted on actual sales in Ohio and Michigan is 40 to 44 cents, with a few transactions except of very choice lots above 42 or 43 cents. Old X and XX Ohio fleeces are worth here to-day 50 to 52½ cents, and allowing these figures to be maintained upon the new wools when the supply of old has run out, there will be no more than a fair margin for dealers.—New York Bulletin.

ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF A GOOD FLEECE.

From the New York Economist.

The qualities most valuable in regard to the fleece are these: 1. Softness. 2. Fineness. 3. Freeness. 4. Fullness. 5. Length. 6. Soundness. 1. Softness is essential to good fleece, and the want of it is generally the most conspicuous between the points of the shoulder and up the neck. The fleeces are best which abound in a sort of transparent oil, which, after flowing to the end of the staple, forms a kind of gum that attracts the dust and gives the surface of the wool a dark look. This gum is of service in preserving the wool from dead ends, in hastening the growth, and imparting softness, elasticity and strength to the wool.

2. Fineness of fiber can be tested by laying a lock of wool on dark colored cloth, and a deficiency in this quality reveals itself in a sudden coarseness in the neck or breech of the sheep, or in both, where the difference in fineness, as compared with the rest of the fleece, should be so gradual as to be almost imperceptible.

3. Freeness implies that the individual staples or locks of wool, as also their individual fibers, are not entangled, but perfectly separate and distinct. The wool, on being opened in a well-bred sheep, should fall apart under the hands, clear and broken.

A want of freeness usually shows itself most plainly among the ridges of the back.

4. By fullness is meant the closeness with which the staples or locks grow together. Upon opening the wool of a sheep possessing this quality in perfection, only a fine line of skin will appear around each staple, where, if there was a deficiency of fullness, it would show a bare place.

5. Length of fiber must be carefully regulated by the nature of the pasture and climate; for the smallest excess will cause a proportionate unsoundness, by which the wool will be depreciated for clothing, and rendered useless for combing. To judge of the length of the staple, the best part to examine is the division along the ridge of the back, where it is generally a little shorter than in other parts.

6. Soundness, or strength of fiber, is an indispensable quality in a combing wool, and a want of soundness, or, as it is usually called, "tenderness," invariably reveals itself along the ridge of the back, where there is a sort of division between the wool on each side. To test it, one has only to take out a staple from this part and give it a strong, steady pull, holding one end in each hand. If it proves sound, it may be assumed as certain that the rest of the fleece is sound too.

This subject is of so much importance that it will bear more than one discussion; for wool has this peculiarity as compared with cotton and silk—that whereas these are produced only in certain latitudes, and in comparatively few countries, wool is produced, more or less, in all countries. Another characteristic which it possesses is the great variety of its qualities, comparing the produce of one country with that of another, or even with that of different districts of the same country. Each fleece, indeed, contains several "sorts" adapted for various purposes, so that there is no single article of commerce that gives rise to so many dealings as wool; so much so, that interchange of their wool produce frequently takes place even between manufacturing districts.

ALCOHOL IN BREAD.

It has been generally stated that the alcohol generated in dough during the process of fermentation, is all expelled in baking; but our teetotal friends will be pained to learn that Mr. T. Bolas finds that a perceptible amount of the intoxicating fluid may be obtained from so small a quantity as two ounces of ordinary bread. From the report of his investigations, published in the *Chemical News*, it appears that six samples of new bread, bought at shops in London, yielded from 221 to 401 of one per cent. of alcohol. After the bread had been exposed to the air, in a moderately warm room, for a week, two thirds of the alcohol had evaporated. Mr. Bolas remarks that: "The amount of alcohol contained in bread is too small to be of any dietetic importance; but it may be, perhaps, worth while to notice that forty-two pound loaves are about equal, in alcoholic strength to an ordinary bottle of port." He hopes soon to determine the amount of alcohol which dough loses in baking. Our readers probably recollect that, some years ago, attempts were made in England to save the large amount of alcohol supposed to be lost in bakers' ovens. A good deal of money was sunk in the experiment; but it was found that the amount and quality of spirit obtained were not such as to make the experiment remunerative.

AN ILLINOIS STOCK FARM.

Here in Vermilion county a single individual owns and manages seven thousand acres; while other farms of still greater magnitude may be found in adjoining counties. Mr. John Sidel, of the township bearing his name, has a dominion of seven thousand acres. The tract is six miles long, and varies from one to two miles in width. Running through its entire length is the Little Vermilion river, skirted for two miles with beautiful groves and clusters of thickets. Three thousand acres are in a meadow, and as much more in a blue

grass pasture, and the remaining thousand is devoted to corn.

Roaming over the great pasture are fifteen hundred head of cattle, a thousand of which will soon be shipped to New York city. Mr. Slidell has also about a thousand head of hogs on this place. The corn that he raises, together with thousands of bushels that he buys annually, is consumed on his farm. He employs about forty teams and fifty men, and has nine comfortable tenement houses on his plantation.

There are no public roads through his premises, but Mr. Slidell says that it is a highway of itself. Wagon roads run from one end of the domain to the other, with gates at the fence crossings. The farm abounds in springs, and it is well drained throughout.

The proprietor of this miniature dominion dwells in a brick mansion of size and surroundings corresponding with the general magnitude of his comprehensive undertaking.—*Etc.*

AN AYRSHIRE CHALLENGE.

[From the Vermont Farmer.]

Gen. S. D. Hungerford, Adams, sent to the *Jefferson County (N. Y.) Journal* a report of the milk produced by his Ayrshire cow Old Creamer, for one week ending June 2d, being an average of eighty-one pounds per day. He now sends the following statement, for the week ending June 9th, showing an increase in the average to 92½ pounds per day:

1873.	At 5 A.M.	At 12 M.	At 7 P.M.	Total.
June 3.....	27½ lbs.	31½ lbs.	29 lbs.	87½ lbs.
June 4.....	28½	31½	29	91½
June 5.....	29	32	29	90
June 6.....	29½	32	31½	93½
June 7.....	31½	32	32½	96½
June 8.....	32	31	33	96
June 9.....	32½	32½	33	98
Totals.....	210	219½	219½	649½
June 10th, morning's milk, 33 pounds.				

Gen. Hungerford thinks no one who has seen the cow can doubt her "capacity or disposition to yield one thousand pounds of milk in ten consecutive days in this present month of June," and adds:

"I challenge the world to produce, as to quantity and quality of milk, her equal, with the same amount of feed and care which she has had—the lactometer and scales to be the test."

DOUBLE WORKING PEAR GRAFTS.

A correspondent of the *Southern Farm and Home* states that he has been successfully practicing a new mode for double working such varieties of pears as are difficult to graft on the quinces. He takes the reluctant variety, whatever that may be grafts it on some other pear—the Bartlett, for instance—then cuts the latter from its parent tree and grafts that upon the quince. Growth in both cions follows at once, he claims, and he gains at least a year's time by it. He says also, that this method improved the habits of some straggling varieties—the Rostlezer, for instance—and that the Seckel, double worked on the Bartlett, will grow much faster than when grafted on the quince. He has practised this for twelve years, he says, and now first makes it public.

THE SMART GIRLS NOT ALL DEAD.

Our mothers are apt to think that girls nowadays are not good for much compared with the maidens of the good old times, but we think "our girls" average pretty well. We have an instance in mind, and while we do not wish to offend her maidenly modesty, we want to tell "our boys" something about one of Lyon county's fairest daughters, and if they wish to know more about her they must find out for themselves.

When she was but twelve years old her brother enlisted for the war, and she took his place herding cattle for her father. At fourteen she went into a printing office, and in one year's time became quite a skillful compositor. At fifteen she entered the Normal School, graduated with honors at eighteen, taught school three years (two of which were in Lawrence), served six months as deputy district clerk, and for two Winters past has held the office

of enrolling clerk in our State Legislature. She is now spending the Summer in the Rocky Mountains. It takes courage and brains to accomplish what this girl has, and she is a worthy example for our daughters to follow.

PROFITS OF GRAPE CULTURE.

Some months ago Mr. Thomas H. Yeatman, a disgusted grape-grower in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, stated that "grape-growing cannot be profitably followed in this latitude." To this a committee of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society have replied. They deny that grape-growing has become unprofitable. In support of the conclusion that grape-growing is still profitable, they recite the experience of Col. Waring, of Indian Hill, Hamilton county. That gentleman has a small vineyard of two acres, which yielded last season 650 gallons of wine. The previous year one acre of vines yielded 500 gallons. The 650 gallons sold for \$1.40 per gallon, or \$2,655 for the whole. There was received in addition, for cuttings, \$1,500, making the total value of the product of two acres, \$4,155, or \$2,075 per acre.

Messrs. Bogan, of the same county, have a vineyard of one and a half acres, planted with Norton's Virginia. In 1864 it yielded \$2,300 worth of wine and cuttings. Messrs. Bogan have also one-third of an acre planted with the Delaware. It yielded eighty-seven gallons of wine, at \$6 per gallon, cuttings worth \$450, and roots from layers to the value of \$5,050. Total yield of one-third acre, \$8,022. The cost of cultivating is placed at the low sum of \$22, leaving the net profit at \$8,000, or at the rate of \$9,000 per acre, which seems almost incredible.

Mr. J. E. Mottier's vineyard of one and a half acres of Delaware grapes yielded, in 1864, 200 gallons of wine at \$6 per gallon, \$1,200; roots from the layers to the value of \$2,380; total product, \$5,986. Expenses, \$700; leaving the net profit at \$6,195, or \$3,526 per acre.

SOME VERMONT DAIRYMEN.

[From the Mirror and Farmer.]

The editor of the *Vermont Farmer* has been visiting some of the farmers of that State, and gives his readers the benefit of his observations. He first visited Hon. Edwin D. Mason, of Richmond, Vt., who established the pioneer cheese factory in the State in 1857, and which has been in constant and profitable operation ever since, using the milk of about 150 cows each year. Mr. Mason is widely known as a dairyman, having been the President of the Vermont Dairymen's Association from its establishment. He is not only a cheese-maker himself, but of cheese-making ancestry, and many of the older citizens of New England remember well the story of the mammoth cheese taken by his grandfather, the Rev. John Leland, as a present to Thomas Jefferson on his election to the Presidential office in November, 1801. This cheese weighed 1440 pounds, and with two small ones, weighed in all 1,600 pounds, was the product of one day's milk from the dairies of the town of Cheshire, Mass. The *Farmer* says:

Mr. Mason's farm lies beautifully in the valley of the Winooski river, part intervalle and part upland. Both meadow and pasture are in high condition, the latter without division fences, thoroughly free from weeds, rocks and brush, kept up to the highest points by top-dressing, and improving every year. His stock is mostly native, with a little sprinkling of Ayrshire blood, and he believes that the coming race of Vermont cows, though they may and will be improved by the foreign importations, will be substantially based upon the native, which needs only selection and careful breeding for a few generations to make it equal to any in the world for dairying purposes. Mr. Mason grows the Lane sugar-beet as his root crop, and regarding roots as indispensable, gives his preference to this as much the best for the dairyman.

Mr. J. A. Shedd has a dairy farm of 284 acres in South Burlington, and in company with Mr. Van Sicklen is extensively and profitably engaged in breeding Shorthorn cattle. The milk from Mr. Shedd's herd is sold to customers in Burlington.

Among the noted milkers of the herd are the Duchesses of Rochester, Lady Larcom, and Masurka, of Oakdale. Mr. Shedd uses two mule teams in his farm work, and thinks them more economical than horses for such business.



Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

B. S. CHASE, VETERINARY EDITOR.

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

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

Tumor.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a young horse that has a bunch on the side of his head about half way between the nostril and the eye. It is about the size of a hen's egg, and seems to be increasing in size. At first there were two came, but one went away. The lump he now has is hard, and appears to be a bone. Is there anything that will take it off?

F. L. DRINKWATER.

ANSWER.—Apply the biniodide of mercury to the lump once a day for five days, fastening his head so he cannot rub it for an hour after each application. At the end of the five days wash the part well and apply a little fresh lard. It is made as follows: Biniodide of mercury, two drachms; lard, one ounce. Mix.

Inguinal Hernia.

EDITOR FARMER: I desire to know through your paper what remedy I shall pursue for a bursted sucking horse colt, ruptured in the bag.

I have a horse that had the epizootic, and he still runs at the nostril. What shall I do for both of them? An answer through your medium will be appreciated.

R. H. PEARSON.

ANSWER.—Inguinal rupture is the name of the colt's disease. He should be castrated at once by what is called the conered operation. That is, by leaving the tunica vaginalis, or inner covering of the testes entire and uncut, and placing the clamps over it, allowing the testes or stones to fall off or be removed in two days from the time of operation.

If there are no ulcers on the lining membrane of the nose, or no enlargement of the glands under the jaw, the following powders will cure it: Powdered sulphate of copper, two ounces; powdered gentian root, four ounces; powdered Spanish fly, one drachm. Mix and divide into twelve powders, and give one every twenty-four hours. Give the powders in cut feed.

Withholding Milk.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a fine cow that very often won't let the milk down in milking. As she is treated and salted well, in good condition, I wish to know what is the cause, and if you know the cause I wish you would answer in THE FARMER.

Yours, respectfully, A READER.

ANSWER.—Lay a chain across her back when you milk her. This will cause her to give down her milk.

A Blood Disease.

EDITOR FARMER: Please tell me what is the matter with the horse and what the cure. He is about nine years old. Had in a very light degree the epizootic (influenza) last Winter. Would and will hardly eat anything but prairie hay or grass—is lean as a handspike—and sometimes has white spots under his tail. Bled some weeks ago out of

his nose a little, and is hardly able now to pull an empty wagon. Worked well all the Spring. Hair and eyes look good. Is awful weak.

Yours, C. H. VANDER LINDEN.

ANSWER.—Debility is the matter. Give plenty of good feed, and give the following blood-making medicines: Powdered sulphate of iron, three ounces; powdered gentian root, three ounces. Mix and divide into twenty-four powders, and give one powder night and morning.

Lolling Tongue.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a mare that has a sore on the under jaw bone caused by halter being too tight and rubbing it, last Winter. I cannot heal it. The sore runs some and is about the size of a silver dime. How am I to heal it?

Also, I have a three-year-old colt that has the notion of late of carrying her tongue out on one side of her mouth when she has a bit in. Can it be remedied? Please answer. S. B. F.

ANSWER.—Apply diluted carbolic acid to the sore once a day for a few days. Carbolic acid, one ounce; water, one pint. Mix.

Get a Baldwin bit. It is a sure preventive for lolling of the tongue.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

"Sir," said the astonished landlady to a traveler who had just sent his cup forward for the seventh time, "you must be very fond of coffee." "Yes, madam, I am," he replied, "or I should never have drank so much water to get a little."

A GENTLEMAN describing a wedding, the other day, got off the following extraordinary sentence in regard to the bride: "In her bony face the twin roses of health and beauty shone." He probably meant to say bonny—but "those careless printers!"

AN old gallant asserted that he never saw a plain lady in his life. "Except one," observed a female friend at his elbow, with a nose "tip-tilted like the petal of a flower." "You, madam, are an angel that has fallen from heaven, and have had the misfortune to fall on your nose."

A WOMAN called on a lawyer to consult him about getting a divorce. "On what grounds?" he asked. "On the ground of false pretences—I was led into marriage by false pretences," said the lady. "False pretences," said the lawyer, "why, madam, was ever a marriage founded on anything else?"

A PENNSYLVANIA preacher, while holding services recently, gave thanks in a fervent prayer for the prosperous condition of the crops, "excepting, O Lord, the corn, which is very backward, and the oats, which are mighty thin in spots."

A MAN in Schuylkill Haven, who wanted to be a minister, said he believed he had been called to "labor in the Lord's vineyard." His brother, who was less noted for his piety, said that he had mistaken the word "barnyard" for "vineyard."

THE daughter of a milliner who was attending a fashionable school, annoyed her mother by teasing for money to buy "Watts on the Mind," saying that it was of great importance to a young lady to have it. "'Watts on the mind' may be of great importance to a young lady," said the mother, holding up a fashionable bonnet as she spoke, "but w'at's on her head is a good deal more important."

Here is a laughable instance of "A man short of Bible." "A reverend gentleman, while visiting a parishioner, had occasion in the course of the conversation to refer to the Bible, and on asking for the book the master of the house ran to bring it, and came back with two leaves of the book in his hand. "I declare," says he, "this is all we've got in the house; I'd no idea we were so near out!"

THE wife of a Methodist minister in Tennessee has been seriously ill for some time, "but," says a Southern paper in announcing the fact, "hopes are entertained that she will recover." And then it adds: "Let him (the husband) have the sympathy and prayers of his brethren in this hour of affliction and discouragement."

A RICH old fellow in a provincial town who owns more houses than any one man in the place, was waited upon by a committee for a subscription to rebuild the fence around the cemetery. His re-

ply was characteristic as well as humorous: "Gentlemen, I have always made it a rule in my business never to make any repairs until my tenants begin to complain."

THE New York papers challenge Chicago to beat this, which all happened at Waterford, in that State: Three months ago a woman married there against her father's wish. The husband was forgiven and all went well for a week or two, when a falling out occurred, which resulted in a divorce. But the girl loved so well that the matter was made up, and one day last week the pair again eloped, and were a second time married.

If there is any class of citizens who are an unmitigated nuisance, and ought to be shut up in an iron cage, it is these same "Enoch Ardens," who go off and stay until their wives are comfortably married to somebody that will stay at home and take care of them, and then persist in turning up and making trouble in the family. One appeared lately down in Maine, and the second husband had to return to private life, the labors and trouble of some ten years of married life being thrown away.

THE Birmingham Morning News says: A story, in which the Bishop of Litchfield is the prominent figure, is just now circulating at Wolverhampton. It is to the effect that while walking in the Black country a short time ago, his Lordship saw a number of miners seated on the ground, and went toward them with the object of saying a word in season. He asked them what they were doing, and was told by one of them that they were "lovin'." The Bishop evinced some astonishment, and asked for an explanation. "Why, you see," said one of the men, "one o' us has foun' a kettle, an' we been a tryin' who can tell the biggest lie to ha' it." He was shocked, and proceeded to read them a lecture, telling them, among other things, that he had always been taught that lying was an awful offense; and that, in fact, so strongly had this been impressed upon him, that he never told a lie in the whole course of his life. His Lordship had barely finished when one of the men, who had previously been silent, exclaimed: "Gi'e the Bishop the kettle! gi'e the Bishop the kettle!"

MARKET REPORTS.

(CORRECTED TO AUGUST 10TH, 1873.)

APPLES—But few in market, \$1.00@1.50 per bushel.
APPLES, DRIED—8½¢@10¢ per pound.
BEAN—Per sack, 75¢. BUTTER—Per pound, 15¢@20¢.
BACON—Per pound, 9¢@10¢.
BEANS, DRIED—Per bushel, \$1.00@1.35.
CHEESE, FACTORY—Per pound, 12½¢@14¢. Country made, 11¢@13¢.
CASTOR BEANS—Per bushel, \$2.00.
CORN—In demand at 40¢@42¢.
EGGS—Per dozen, wholesale, 8¢@10¢ per dozen.
FEATHERS—Prime live geese per pound, 60¢@75¢.
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs, \$3.75, \$4.50.
HIDES—Dry flint, 20¢@21½¢.
HAY—Prairie per ton, \$4.00@6.00.
POTATOES—Early Rose, 50¢@60¢.
CLOVER—Per bushel, \$6.00; Timothy, \$3.85; Kentucky Blue Grass, \$1.75@3.00; Orchard Grass, \$3.00; Red Top, \$3.50; Millet, \$1.25; Hungarian, \$1.25; Osage Orange Seed, \$6.50; Rye, 75¢; Barley Spring, 80¢; Barley, Fall, \$1.00.
Onion Sets, \$2.00 per bushel.

CATTLE—Under advices from Eastern markets of an improved condition, cattle have moved off livelier than for some days past. This is especially true of the better grades. In St. Louis and Chicago choice steers have brought from \$5.25@6.50; fair to good \$4.50@5.25. Common to good wintered Texans \$3@4.25. Trade has been fairly active in these grades.

HOGS—The condition of the hog market throughout the Western cities has improved, notwithstanding the hot weather. The prices now range from \$4.30@4.70 for hogs averaging from 215 to 270 pounds.

SHEEP—Not very active, but prices remain good. We quote choice lambs \$3@3.25. No. 1 wethers \$3.25@4 per hundred weight.

GRAIN—Under unfavorable reports from various localities of the growing crop, corn has advanced in this market to 40¢@42¢ per bushel on the market, and unless this section gets a good soaking rain soon we look for a still farther advance.

OATS—Do not as yet seem to sympathize with the corn market. They sold the past week at 20¢@22¢.

WHEAT—Millers are yet holding off, buying only in small quantities and only at low prices. They do not seem to be as confident of getting wheat at a dollar this Fall as they did two weeks ago. They dropped the price of flour ½¢ per pound in this city, which we suspect to be one of the tricks of the trade. We repeat the advice of two weeks ago, don't be too eager to sell.

WOOL—From the New York Daily Bulletin of the 6th inst. we extract the following: The market is strong on all domestic descriptions, especially of the finer varieties, and

there is a favorable outlook for the holders of these wools. Prices are a shade better on Ohio wools, but the range of quotations previously given still cover the rates obtained on late transactions. Foreign grades are dull and very slow of sale, except at a concession, the inquiry at present running almost exclusively upon the domestic grades, which are more desirable this season than they have been at any time for several years past. The transactions since our last report are light, and include 12,000 lbs Texas at 30½¢; 2,000 lbs damaged Georgia at 27¢; 2,000 lbs burry Georgia at 20¢; 3,000 lbs Fall California burry at 18¢@22¢; 3,400 lbs low-couraged Fall at 55¢; 6,000 lbs Spring California, slightly burry at 26¢@27¢; 10,000 Iowa fleeces at 40¢@45¢; 2,500 lbs tub at 52¢; 7,000 lbs combing at 56¢@58¢.

CHEESE—The following from the Bulletin of the 4th inst. will interest our Kansas cheese factory folks:

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., August 4, 1873.

The shipment from here last week was 5,490, and from Herkimer 1,800 boxes. To-day the shipment of dairy has been 690 boxes, which sold all the way from 11 to 12¢ for fair, 12 to 12½¢ for fine, only three lots reaching 12½¢. The prediction of a drop on factory, which I made last week, proved true to-day. It was the dulllest day this year; very few New York buyers were here, and those who were present did not seem anxious to buy; at the same time salesmen were not willing to accept the prices offered, and as they had generally sold very close at high figures last week, they declined prices offered and held on. A few fine factories sold small lots at 13½¢, and there were rumors of 18½¢, but I did not learn of any bona fide transactions at that figure. I do not think there were 6,000 boxes sold, although I put that as the estimate in my telegram. It was very difficult to tell how many boxes actually changed hands; a great many went on commission and on guarantees. I quote fair factory at 13¢, some poor lots as low as 12½¢, and fine factory at 18½¢. Corresponding week last year fine factory brought 18¢, fine dairy 12¢.

HEDGE PLANTS.

STRICTLY NO. 1, FOR FALL OF 1873. AT STARVATION PRICES. In quantities from 100,000 to 10,000,000. Shipping facilities unsurpassed.
10-16-17 J. P. TAYLOR & CO., Olathe, Kan.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

From Chas. Blanke, Organist First Presbyterian Church (German), Drake, Mo.:

I take pleasure in stating that the ESTEY ORGAN, Style 21, arrived without a mark or blemish, and has been thoroughly tested by our congregation, with entire satisfaction. Some of them have organs of other first-class makers, but all are unanimous in giving the Estey the preference. Its deep, pervading, pipe-organ quality of tone I never before heard in any other make of Reed Organ. The Vox Humana and Vox Jubilante Stops, have to me the finest effect of the late improvements in Organs, reminding the listener more of celestial than terrestrial melody. I can with confidence recommend the Estey.

Our Fair Associations should see to it, in matters of the Diploma they issue, that they procure the best they can get—one that will be preferred to cash premiums—one that will be a pride to the Society and a substantial advertisement.

We have a sample of a Diploma, by W. J. MORGAN & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, that is very appropriate. Substantial and elegant, and, for the class of work, very reasonable indeed in price. Before making your selection, send for a sample of this Diploma to W. J. MORGAN & Co., Lithographers, Engravers and Printers, Cleveland, Ohio.

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

Seek a Warmer Latitude.—There can be no more important step than a change of Home. The past Winter has been a bitter lesson. Remember it, and in searching for a new home farther West, seek also to get farther South.

The Land Grant of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad—three million acres, on eleven years' credit, low prices, and 22½ per cent. reduction to actual settlers—has just been placed on the market. It is the best opportunity ever offered.

For circulars, and all particular information, inquire of
A. E. TOUZELAN,
10-7-17 Manager Land Department, Topeka, Kan.

Emigration Turning.—Cheap Farms in Southwest Missouri.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of Land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from \$3 to \$12 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches, and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. TUCK, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Missouri.
10-5-17*

UMBRELLAS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

In looking over an old magazine my attention was attracted to an article on that useful and domestic article, the umbrella. And as the writer calls in question the common received opinion that the umbrella was introduced into England by Jonas Hanway, the author of several works of travel, and otherwise termed "the philanthropist," about the middle of the last century, it affords a subject of some interest to ascertain by what evidence he attempts to overthrow the general claim of introducing the umbrella into England. I will therefore endeavor to present an abstract of the evidence he introduced.

First, he says that the word is derived from the Italian *ombrello*, and probably came to Italy from the East, where it was used to protect persons from the rays of the sun. That the umbrella was known in England before the time of Hanway, the writer refers to Johnson, in his dictionary, who illustrates the word "umbrella" by quotations from Dryden and Gay. The passage from Dryden and quoted by Johnson, reads, "I can carry your umbrella, and fan your ladyship;" and the words of Gay, to which reference is made, were published the very year Jonas Hanway was born, 1712. In a work written in the reign of Charles I, the writer, Sir Wm. Davenant, asks, "Is your climate so hot that as you walk you need umbrellas to intercept the sun?"

Here is the quotation referred to by Johnson. As it contains the history of the umbrella at the time the poet lived, we give it in full:

Good housewives all the Winter's rage despise,
Defended by the riding-hood's disguise,
Or, underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,
Safe through the wet in clinking pattens tread.
Let Persian dames th' umbrella's ribs display,
To guard their beauties from the sunny ray;
Or sweating slaves support the shady load
When Eastern monarchs show their state abroad.
Britain in Winter only knows its aid,
To guard from chilly show'rs the walking maid.

It appears, therefore, from these authorities, that the umbrella was then commonly known, and was used by females in hot and rainy weather. How then has the claim of having introduced the umbrella been so generally awarded to that somewhat eccentric personage, Jonas Hanway? His biographer, Pugh, says: "He was the first man who ventured to walk the streets of London with an umbrella over his head. After carrying one nearly thirty years, he saw them come into general use." This no doubt was true. He was the first man but not the first person who made use of them, for women used them long before.

Jonas Hanway died in the year 1786. If he had used the umbrella thirty years, it must, therefore, have been about the year 1756 when he first made his appearance with an umbrella on the streets of London. One fact is conclusive, that Jonas was a bold man who, in such a city as London, first ventured abroad with a convenience which had previously been appropriated to females.

As a closing paragraph on this subject, the following, from a Glasgow paper published many years since, will be read with interest. It is entitled the "March of Umbrellas." "When umbrellas marched first into this quarter, they were sported only by the minister and the laird, and were looked upon by the common class of people as a perfect phenomena. One day, Daniel M—n went to pay his visit to Col. M'Pherson, at Blairgowrie House. When about to return it came on a shower, and the Colonel politely offered him the loan of an umbrella, which was politely and proudly accepted of; and Daniel, with his head two or three inches higher than usual, marched off. Not long after he had left, however, to the Colonel's surprise, he again sees Daniel posting toward him with all possible haste, still o'ertopped by his cotton canopy (silk umbrellas were out of the question in those days), which he held out, saluting him with, 'Hae, hae Kornel, this'll never do! There's nae door in my house that'll tak' it in—my very barn door winna tak' it in!'"

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It has been changed from a Monthly to a Semi-Monthly because it is believed that the educational interests of our State demand a medium of more frequent communication than a Monthly affords.

With this change of frequency of issue there will be no advance in the subscription price; but, instead, each person sending his name

Before October 1st, 1873,

Accompanied by One Dollar and a Half for the JOURNAL, and Six Cents for postage, will receive either of the following Premiums which he may select:

Three Quires of the Southworth Co.'s 5lb. Linen Note Paper, (worth in the retail stores 90 cents,) and

Two Packages (50) Fine Envelopes, (worth in the retail stores 30 cents.)

Or, **One Gross Fine Steel Pens,** (worth at retail \$1.00.)

Or, **A Copy of a New Map of Kansas,** (worth in the retail stores 50 cents,) and **One Hundred (Four Packages) Fine Envelopes,** (worth in the retail stores 60 cents.)

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These articles have been chosen because they are deemed *useful* to every one, and because their usual market price is generally known. A Three Dollar and a Half Chromo with each subscription might have been advertised, (and its cost would have been only about 25 cents,) but it was preferred to place on the list articles of permanent value to every teacher and parent.

It is hoped that this action will meet that kind of approval by the friends of the JOURNAL, and of our Public Schools, which manifests itself in *action*—not merely in words—and that every *present reader* of the JOURNAL will become an Agent to secure at least *one more subscriber.*

JOHN A. BANFIELD,

Publisher.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, August 1, 1873.

A Word to Travelers.—We have a word to say in favor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was the "pioneer" line westward, and the "old reliable" route to St. Louis. With the improvements which have been made during the past year, we believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi. It is the only line which runs three daily express trains of fine Coaches and Pullman Sleepers, equipped with the Miller platform and the patent air-brake, from leading points in the West, through Kansas City, Sedalia and Jefferson City to St. Louis, without change, connecting at St. Louis with eleven different through routes to points North, East and South. Particular information, with maps, time tables, &c., may be had at the various "Through Ticket" Railroad Stations in the West, or upon personal or written application to G. H. BAXTER, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Missouri; or to E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-18

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature, at its last Session, for the ratification or rejection of the electors of the State, at the next General Election.

[Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 17, providing for an Amendment to the Constitution.]

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring therein:

SECTION 1. That article 2, section two, of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, be amended so as to read as follows: The number of Representatives and Senators shall be regulated by law, but shall never exceed one hundred and twenty-five Representatives and forty Senators. From and after the adoption of the amendment, the House of Representatives shall admit one member from each county in which at least two hundred and fifty legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election; and each organized county in which less than two hundred legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election, shall be attached to and constitute a part of the representative district of the county lying next adjacent to it on the east.

SEC. 2. This amendment shall be submitted to the electors of this State, for adoption or rejection, at the next general election.

SEC. 3. The ballots used at said election shall be written or printed as follows: "For amendment to section two, article two, of the Constitution;" or, "Against amendment to section two, article two, of the Constitution."

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Kansas Weekly Commonwealth*.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above Joint Resolution originated in the House of Representatives February 5, 1873, and passed that body February 26, 1873, two-thirds of all the members elect voting therefor.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ALEX. R. BANKS,

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above Joint Resolution passed the Senate March 6, 1873, two-thirds of all the members elect voting therefor.

E. S. STOVER,

GEO. C. CROWTHER,

Secretary of the Senate.

Approved March 6, 1873:

THOMAS A. OSBORN,

Governor.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled Joint Resolution now on file in my office, and that the same was published in the *Kansas Weekly Commonwealth* April 10, 1873.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great Seal of State. Done at Topeka this 31st day of July, A. D. 1873.

W. H. SMALLWOOD,

10-16-73

Secretary of State,

IMPURITIES of the BLOOD

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

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THE STRAY LIST.

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

STRAYS FOR AUGUST 15.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by C. P. Keith, Osage tp, one yearling sorrel mare Mule, good size. Appraised \$18.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by T. G. Pitchford, Ozark tp, one bay mare Pony, 12½ hands high, white hairs on flank and at root of tail, small star in forehead, right hind foot white, branded Q on right hip and right shoulder. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by B. F. Saintabin, Reeder tp, a sorrel horse Pony, 15 years old, saddle marks, hind feet white, bald face, red spot in center of forehead, branded H on left fore shoulder. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by H. C. Masgrave, Rich tp, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 18 hands high, a small white spot on each hind foot. Appraised \$30.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. N. Box, Neosho tp, one small dark red Cow, 4 years old. Appraised \$24.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by W. W. Brazel, Pleasant Grove tp, April 26, 1873, one dark gray mare Pony, 6 years old, harness and saddle marks, a lump on left fore knee, head halter on. Appraised \$30. Also one dark bay mare Pony, 12 years old, roan hairs at root of tail. Appraised \$30.

STALLION—Taken up by Ole Ellison, Salem tp, June 12, 1873, one roan Stallion, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by D. S. Jones, Eureka tp, June 24, 1873, one light bay Pony, 9 years old, 14½ hands high, collar and saddle marks, blaze face, left hind foot and right fore foot white, left eye watch or glass. Appraised \$30.

STALLION—Taken up by Thos. Alexander, Eureka tp, June 24, 1873, one bright bay Stallion, 2 years old, half-pony, medium size, white on right hind foot, star in forehead, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$30.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Dan Dean, Walton tp, one light red and white Texas Cow, medium size, 12 years old, marked on both ears, branded A on left hip. Appraised \$18.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by W. C. Ong, Fremont tp, July 25, 1873, one sorrel mare Pony, 4 years old, right hind foot and right fore foot white half up to knees, and both the other feet white a little above hoof, white spot on belly, under hip white, collar marks, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. F. Cabbage, Waterloo tp, July 10, 1873, one light iron-gray Mare, 6 or 7 years old, 14½ hands high, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$75.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by L. P. Alsbaugh, Clear Creek tp, one white and black spotted Texas Cow, end of right ear cut off. Appraised \$7. Also, one light red Cow, crop out of right ear, slit in left, old brand on left hip, star brand on left side. Appraised \$6.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.
CALF—Taken up by Patk Funk, Richmond tp, March 15, 1873, one pale red, heifer Calf, white on belly, and white head. Appraised \$10.50.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. M. Mitchell, Centerville tp, July 25, 1873, one red Cow, 9 years old, white on belly, hind legs and tail, star in forehead, slit in brislet, left ear cropped, branded with letter M. Appraised \$16.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Thos. Bereet, Lyndon tp, July 7th, 1873, one bright bay Mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high, small white spot in forehead, a little white spot on right hind foot. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Lyman Griggs, Arvonia tp, July 11, 1873, one black Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high, both hind feet white, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$—.

PONY—Taken up by C. H. Buck, Olivet tp, June 25th, 1873, one black mare Pony, 10 years old, 18 hands high, saddle and harness marks, branded CF on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.

STRAYS FOR AUGUST 1.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by T. H. Dehaven, Elmore tp, one bay mare Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, collar and saddle marks, white spot in forehead, a scar on ankle of right fore leg, a small white spot on back. Appraised \$20.

Atchison County—E. B. Gale, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Joseph King, Walnut tp, one dark bay Mare, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, fore feet white. Appraised \$50.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Jas. Campbell, Stanton tp, May 12, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 4 years old, white strip in forehead, left hind foot white, collar marks. Appraised \$57-50.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemester, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by H. H. Vorse, Elm Creek tp, June 23, 1873, one brown horse Mule, 6 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$55.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. Jones, Agency tp, June 12th, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 8 years old, 16 hands high, blaze in face, a running sore on one pastern joint. Appraised \$60.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by C. B. Reno, Pawnee tp, a small bay Mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, white on right hind foot, saddle marks, Spanish brand and TIT on left hip.

PONY—Taken up by J. S. Knowles, Franklin tp, one dark horse Pony, 7 years old, 16 hands high, hind feet white, 6 white spots on left hind foot, 3 black spots on right hind foot, one black spot on pastern joint of right hind foot, white hairs in forehead, snip on nose, collar marks. Appraised \$90.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Geo. Irons, Republican tp, June 6th, 1873, one light sorrel horse Pony, 10 years old, 13½ hands high, all legs white, saddle marks, white stripe in face, branded on the right shoulder. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by J. Remington, Five Creeks tp, June 18th, 1873, one brown mare Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, branded C on left shoulder. Appraised \$45.

Harvey County—A. Crocker, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by L. D. Jernigan, Darlington tp, one light bay Mare, 3 years old, black mane and tail, white stripe on nose. Appraised \$30.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. T. Nix, Liberty tp, July 8, 1873, one gray Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by V. Renner, Shawnee tp, July 8, 1873, one sorrel horse Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, left

hind foot white, saddle marks, double link brand on right hind hip, lump on right side of mouth. Appraised \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by B. G. Williamson, McCamish tp, June 11, 1873, one white and red Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J. McIntyre, Aubrey tp, May 1, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 11 years old, hind feet white, white slip in forehead, white spot on left flank, sweetened in left shoulder, blind in left eye. Appraised \$20.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by W. C. Cabbage, Waterloo tp, April 2, '73, one bay stallion Pony, 8 years old, 18 hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. F. Smith, Vermillion tp, May 24th, 1873, one black Mare, two years old, white stripe on face, a few white hairs on right side of neck. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Robt. Shirley, Blue Rapids tp, May 28, '73, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, white over right eye, scar on left shoulder, black mane and tail, black legs. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. Wells, Vermillion tp, one sorrel mare Pony, 8 years old, light mane and tail, some white on forehead, branded PH on left hip. Appraised \$35.

COW—Taken up by Polly K. Ackerman, Vermillion tp, Feb. 24, 1873, one red Cow, 9 years old, white spots on top of shoulders, brislet and rump, and inside each hind leg, ears cropped, left horn drooped. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by W. M. Campbell, Vermillion tp, June 12, '73, one bay mare Colt, 1 year old, large size, star in forehead, some white on right hind foot. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, small size. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by E. D. Wheeler, Blue Rapids tp, June 17th, 1873, one bright bay Mare, 3 or 4 years old, 14½ hands high, black mane, tail and legs, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$50.

STEER—Taken up by Alex. Joh. Vermillion tp, June 3d, 1873, one white speckled Texas Steer, 11 years old, branded "11" over right kidney. Appraised \$15.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. Hardendorph, Shiloh tp, June 17, 1873, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, blaze face, white feet, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$30. Also, one brown Mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high, saddle and harness marks, scar on left fore leg, branded JHS on left shoulder, left hind foot white. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Levi Baxter, Chetopa tp, June 7th, 1873, one bay Mare, 6 years old, hind feet white. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay mare Mule, 8 years old. Appraised \$30.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by S. Nichols, Silver Lake tp, June 16, 1873, one sorrel Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$70.

HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Milliken, Tecumseh tp, June 12, '73, one bay Horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, blaze in forehead. Appraised \$50.

Wabash County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by F. Rickerhauser, Mill Creek tp, June 15, 1873, one bay Horse, 2 years old, left hind foot white, lately castrated. Appraised \$25.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Gallagher, Prairie tp, June 30, 1873, one iron-gray Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

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This Pump Possesses the following Superiorities:

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 3. It thoroughly ventilates the well, ridding it of foul air.
 4. It saves its cost every year in labor, it runs so easily.
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 6. The cylinder being of stone, and glazed on the inside, is equal to glass, and much stronger; there is no slime or filth ever collecting on it.
 7. The well requires no cleaning out after one of these pumps is set in one, that is clean.
 8. It combines both the atmospheric and force principle, which gives it an equal pressure on the water, throwing a steady stream, both with the up and down motion of the handle.
 9. This Pump always brings cool water from the start, the water standing six feet below the platform, in a stone cylinder.
 10. The buckets may be removed at any time without moving the Pump or platform.
- These Pumps are now being used very extensively, and are fast superseding all others made for raising water. Every Pump warranted. The Pump itself is its best recommendation.

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 living 3 miles southwest from Atchison, in Atchison Co.,
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 MARE, black mane and tail, seven years old, about fifteen
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 A Reward of \$25 will be given for the return of said Mare
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