



The Little Washerwoman.—See Page 50.



LEAVENWORTH
JULY 1, 1873.



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ELGIN WATCHES!
FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE!

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

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
 CHICAGO, February 17th, 1870.
T. M. AVERY, Esq., Pres't National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.:
 DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to state that the two or
 three Elgin Watches I have at different times purchased for
 presentation, have given entire satisfaction, and are highly
 valued as elegant and correct time-keepers.
 A very large number of your Watches are being carried by
 the Messengers in the employ of this Company, and are giv-
 ing entire satisfaction,—their time-keeping qualities being
 implicitly relied upon,
CHESTER FARGO, Sup't.

OFFICE GEN'L SUP'T C. & N. W. RAILWAY,
 CHICAGO, February 18th, 1870.
T. M. AVERY, Esq., President National Watch Company:
 DEAR SIR: I have pleasure in expressing my opinion of
 the Elgin Watches—the more so, since I do not think that
 there is a better Watch made. A large number of them are
 in use by our conductors and engineers, and other em-
 ployees, and I have heard no dissenting opinion upon their
 merits. They run with a smoothness and uniformity fully
 equal to any other Watch that I know of, and justify all
 your claims of excellence in manufacture and fitting of parts.
 Yours, truly,
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
 CHICAGO, January 25th, 1870.
D. W. WHITTLE, Esq., General Agent National Watch Co.:
 DEAR SIR: I have carried one of the Elgin Watches for
 some time, and am much pleased with it. It has kept excel-
 lent time under all circumstances, and I consider it perfectly
 reliable.
 Yours, respectfully,
J. C. McMULLEN, General Sup't.

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

OFFICE GEN'L SUP'T UNION PACIFIC R. R.,
 OMAHA, Neb., December 18th, 1869.
HON. T. M. AVERY, Pres't National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.:
 DEAR SIR: During the months that I have carried one of
 your B. W. Raymond Watches, it has not failed to keep the
 time with so much accuracy as to leave nothing to desire in
 this regard.
 For accuracy of time-keeping, beauty of movement and
 finish, your Watches challenge my admiration and arouse
 pride as an American; and I am confident that, in all
 respects, they will compete successfully in the markets of
 the world with similar manufactures of older nations. They
 need only to be known to be appreciated.
 Yours, most respectfully,
C. G. HAMMOND, General Superintendent.

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NO MOVEMENTS RETAINED BY THE COMPANY.
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THRESHING MACHINES,

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 ing good facilities, I am able to guarantee good work at
 reasonable rates. Repairing done in the very best manner.
 Also, all kinds of Sporting Apparatus and Fishing Tackle,
 Pocket Knives, &c. jy-ly

STRAYED

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

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BIDGOOD NURSERIES.—APPLE TREES A SPECIALTY.
 Pear, Dwarf and Standard, Concord Grapevines, Peach,
 Cherry, Plum Trees, and Nursery Stock, at lowest figures.
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 SOULE, Proprietor. 15,000 Crab Apple Trees (10 varieties),
 150,000 Apple Trees, Shade Trees, Grapes, and Small Fruits.
 Address P. O. Box 211, Lawrence, Kansas. oc-ly

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 lently grown: Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Apple Root Trees.
 Wholesale & Retail. Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo. oc-ly

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 Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Seedlings, Hedge
 Plants, Small Fruits. First-class Stock, at Wholesale or Re-
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AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES. ALSO,

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TROPHY TOMATO.

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**SCHENCK'S
 Pulmonic Syrup.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, \$1.25
 per bottle, or \$7.00 per half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents
 per box. Prepared and for sale by

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THE KANSAS FARMER



DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

[ENTERED, ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN JULY, 1872, BY GEO. T. ANTHONY, AT THE OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, AT WASHINGTON.]

VOL. IX.—NO. 13.]

LEAVENWORTH, JULY 1, 1872.

[\$1.50 A YEAR.]

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

A. G. CHASE, ASSISTANT EDITOR.
MISS M. E. MURTFELDT, ENTOMOLOGICAL EDITOR.
B. S. CHASE, VETERINARY EDITOR.

Published Semi-Monthly, at 317 Delaware Street.

COMMENCEMENT AT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The examinations of classes of this institution was held at Manhattan, commencing June 21st, and closing the 26th. Several prominent citizens were expected to be present and address the classes.

In a private letter from the President, Dr. DENISON, asking us to be present, we are informed that the students have made excellent progress in both practical agriculture and horticulture, and the farm is spoken of as being in excellent condition.

A CARD.

EDITOR FARMER: I desire to denounce "The Judson Branching Corn" as a humbug and swindle. I was deceived into selling the Seed, only discovering the mechanical construction of the sample when too late to recall it; and now propose to refund the money to all who have purchased from me.

M. S. GRANT.

Leavenworth, Kansas, June 24th, 1872.

FARMERS' CLUB.

Center township, Woodson county, Kansas, recently organized a Farmers' Club, by electing the following officers: I. S. LANDES, President; W. M. FRIEDLEY, Vice President; C. W. WILSON, Treasurer; O. J. SKINNER, Secretary; PETER BELL, Reporter; T. H. DAVIDSON, Librarian; Executive Committee—J. W. TURNER, J. C. ALLEN, G. E. FALER.

A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, and addresses made by Dr. JONES, Dr. TURNER, Dr. SKINNER, and others who were not doctors.

Many interesting facts were brought out as to what could be done by united effort, in purchasing implements, &c., and all seemed determined that the Club should not prove a failure. The subject for discussion at the next meeting, "How to prevent the ravages of insects," is a very important one. Should like to have a short report of it for THE FARMER.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

By the kindness of Mr. F. MISKIMEN we are enabled to lay before our readers, in this issue, a report of the Convention held in Wisberg Grove, of which we made mention in our last issue. The constitution adopted is practical, and the idea of a semi-annual Convention of farmers we think a good one. Large mass meetings of farmers can, we think, be very profitably held in every State; and we recommend every Club in the State to send a delegation to the next meeting. There are many questions

that can be profitably discussed in these Conventions, and they will serve to awaken a co-operative feeling among farmers, and open avenues of information to all. Let them be largely attended.

PLANT TREES.

We feel that there is no duty pressing upon us more strongly, in our relations to the farmers of Kansas, than to continually urge upon them the importance, the absolute necessity, of planting forest trees.

Planting orchards and vineyards is well—is a duty, in fact, but not more so than the planting of forest trees. There is no excuse for the neglect to grow these latter, except in rare cases; for there need be no cash outlay that even the poorest of poor farmers cannot pay, and the labor of planting is almost equally trifling.

The walnut, one of the best of our timber trees, can be easily and cheaply grown upon every farm in Kansas, and five bushels of the nuts can be obtained in most any portion of the eastern half of the State for as many dollars, and in a majority of cases for half the money.

The planting requires no more labor than a crop of corn, and the cultivation a mere bagatelle.

So with the hickory and the oak, and in many localities the chestnut and pecan.

These should be planted in groves of from a half acre to five acres, upon each farm, and in ten years will add hundreds of dollars to the value of the land.

The European larch, for those who can afford to invest from twenty to fifty dollars in timber trees, will prove as fine an investment, in dollars and cents, as the farmer can make.

A prominent nurseryman told us, a few days ago, that he had a fine stock of these trees, from four to six years old, that he had offered at twenty-five cts. each, at retail, without finding buyers. We suggested that the principal reason was that he had not advertised them, as we did not know there was one in the State being grown for sale, and we have referred numerous inquirers to dealers in Illinois.

But this gentleman is surrounded with farmers, who are able to buy, and who should have from three to five acres of European larch growing.

Can we not have a united, persistent effort made, in this State, toward planting and growing forest trees? Let us have suggestions from the farmers.

BREAKING PRAIRIE SOD.

The Rural World, in answer to a correspondent, recommends breaking prairie sod three inches deep in July or August, and then follow with another plow, breaking from six to ten inches.

Our advice would be, that if it is desired to have the sod rot quick, to break in June or July, from two to three inches deep, and plant to corn. Later than this the corn will not make fodder, while we have seen a fair crop of corn raised on sod, planted

the last of June. If the sod is turned under as deep as recommended by our cotemporary, it will not rot thoroughly, and be greatly in the way next season.

QUESTIONS ABOUT BUCKWHEAT.

EDITOR FARMER: Won't you please give us a few hints about raising buckwheat—what time to sow, and how to get rid of its growing next season? Several of us want to sow, and you will confer a favor by publishing proper directions.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Buckwheat is a profitable crop, and as it interferes but little with other work, is a desirable one.

It may be sown any time from the 1st of May to the 1st of August. Probably the last of June or first of July is as good a time as any.

The ground should be well plowed and thoroughly harrowed, and the seed sown at the rate of about three pecks to the acre. Some use more and some less, but this amount is probably about right.

Sow soon after a rain, if possible, and harrow and roll the ground after sowing.

In cutting, great care should be exercised to prevent the straw from heating, and thus damaging the grain. It should be put up in very small shocks.

After the seed has been threshed, if the straw is stacked in alternate layers with wheat or oat straw, and salted, it makes a food second only to clover hay.

When stacked by itself, it is very apt to heat and spoil.

After the crop is removed from the ground, break and harrow the ground well, and most of the seed will sprout this Fall; and hence, will not be in the way of next year's cultivation.

A FEW SHEEP ON THE FARM.

The Rural Home reiterates what we have so often said in these columns; and until our farmers act upon this and similar hints, let us hear no complaints about hard times. It says:

The relative profit is much greater from a small flock than a large one. The grain farmer, no matter how few his acres, can make money by keeping a few sheep. There is always room for them somewhere, and they consume and turn into money food that otherwise would waste. But he must be careful not to overstock. To illustrate: Suppose the farmer cultivate only eighty acres, raising grain chiefly. He keeps a few cows, and the necessary teams. One-fifth of his land is in pasture, one-fifth meadow, one planted, one in spring grain, and one in wheat. He thinks he has as much stock as he can profitably keep; but if he puts on one sheep for every five acres, he will find their product clear gain. In the Spring, early, they can run on the sod which is to be planted, and one sheep to each acre will not hurt the land, yet they will live well. After that they can go into the pasture, and will clean after the cows to advantage. A run on the stubble after harvest will not be felt where each sheep has two acres; and in the Fall there is plenty of feed.

Through the Winter they can be kept well on what the other stock would not consume, with the addition of a little grain.

Probably the most profitable are some of the coarser woolled, mutton breeds. Their lambs sell to the butcher for high prices; and when fat, the sheep bring as much as a yearling steer. Sixteen mutton sheep, well managed, would produce a yearly income of one hundred dollars, where, if none were kept, nothing would be realized. The greatest drawback is liability to loss by dogs; and it is a disgrace to any State to protect its curs so well that they expel, to a certain extent, the only animal that can cheapen the meat and clothing of the people.

The Kansas Farmer

FOREST TREES FOR Shelter, Ornament and Profit

BY
ARTHUR BRYANT, SEN.

THIS IS THE MOST THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL work ever written upon the subject, and should be in the hands of every Farmer in the State of Kansas. It tells you

HOW, WHERE, AND WHAT TO PLANT.

Its low price brings it within the reach of all.

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We are the sole Agents for the State of Kansas. Send in your orders. We will send the book free of postage, upon receipt of the above price, or we will send a copy free to any who send us four subscribers to THE KANSAS FARMER, at \$1.50 each.

Address, GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth.

CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation among farmers is a subject that has agitated the Agricultural world for years past, and perhaps will for years to come; but as yet, no system has been found that is feasible or practicable.

That farmers need an organization—a society—a *something*—that will enable them to say, when disposing of a fat steer or hog, as does the merchant or manufacturer, "I have this article to sell, and you can have it for so much money," is an admitted fact. How to accomplish this, without injury to others, is what we want to find out.

Our friend, Rev. W. MARLATT, of Manhattan, in a late issue of the *Beacon*, proposes a plan, originated, he says, by Mr. JONES, of Saline county, which is, in brief, that farmers shall organize a stock company, say of \$100,000, in shares of \$100 each. One-half of this amount to be used in building an Elevator or grain warehouse, and a store; the remainder to go to start a bank.

The idea is that if prices are not such as to warrant the farmer in selling his grain, he can haul it to the warehouse, borrow money from the bank, and pay his running expenses, giving his grain receipts to the bank as collateral security; and when prices advance he can sell his grain, repay the money he has borrowed, and have a nice sum left to re-deposit in the bank.

This looks nice upon paper, and is calculated to attract the eye; but let us examine the practical workings of such a scheme.

Our friend is mistaken in supposing that Mr. JONES, of Saline county, is the originator of this plan of helping farmers out of their troubles. In principle, this scheme was tried in England more than twenty-five years ago, and we are not positive but that it is of older origin in this country. At any rate, it has been tried effectually in many cases in this country since that time; and from various causes, among which are the dishonesty of agents, which must be employed in the warehouse, the store and the bank; the suspicion and dissatisfaction that is sure to arise among the stockholders themselves, and the fact that no local organization, and we doubt if any other kind of an organization, can possibly control the prices of farm produce, has, in every instance, proved a disastrous failure.

Suppose all the farmers around Manhattan—that is, those that do their trading at that point—go into such an organization. You start a store, and of course, as you propose to sell goods at only five per cent above cost and carriage, they will all trade at the co-operative store. What, then, is to become of the rest of your store keepers? They must pull up and go elsewhere, as they depend upon the farmers' patronage for their support; and as the shopmen and their families for the most part create your local market, to whom are you going to sell your surplus butter and eggs, your chickens and turkeys, and the many articles of both farm and garden that will not usually bear transportation?

And your bank—how will that operate? You propose that not more than ten per cent. interest shall be charged on loans. Suppose Mr. A. is needing money. He delivers to the warehouse five hundred bushels of corn, worth at the time thirty cents per bushel, or \$150. The bank loans him \$100—the most it would be safe in advancing. Corn does not advance, but at the end of six months has declined to twenty-five cents per bushel; so that Mr. A.'s crop only represents \$125, at which figure he sells, and takes up his note, pays five dollars for the use of the money six months, and has \$120 left. Co-operation in this case cost him just thirty dollars. The practical working of this scheme has shown a good many such instances.

But, to take another view of the case. Do merchants, under the present system, make too much money?

All statistical reports show that *ninety per cent.* of those who embark in the commercial profession fail. The same is true of grain speculators. In fact, of the latter class that follow the business for any length of time, not five per cent. succeed.

If, then, so few men succeed as merchants or grain speculators, who have been trained to the business, what right have we to suppose that farmers can take up either or both of these occupations, without previous training, and make them financially successful? To suppose that, is to commit the same error that so many parents make, in supposing that those of their children that are not smart enough for lawyers or doctors will do for farmers.

To our mind, the "Patrons of Husbandry," as now organized, is far less objectionable than the plan suggested by friend MARLATT.

To our mind, farmers must depend, for the most part, upon their own individual exertions for relief from whatever burdens now oppress them. To compress a plan into a few sentences, it is: First, raise larger crops. Not more acres, particularly, but more bushels to the acre. Keep more stock. Contract no debts. Place yourself in a position that you will not be *compelled* to sell your crop the moment it is harvested.

These all mean better farming; and it is this that farmers must reach, before they will find relief from the cry of hard times.

It was to teach this better farming, this science in farming, that our Agricultural Colleges were founded; and this is the field we desire to see them occupy. Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs all tend to accomplish the same end; and these are the organizations—the *somethings*—that promise more to our present farmers than any organization or society that we can conceive of now. Let farmers meet often. Let them discuss crops, mode and manner of cultivation. Let them discuss markets, and how to reach them. Let them take, read and discuss the Agricultural writings of the day. In a word, if the farmers around Manhattan will do as Bro. MARLATT tells them (not as he does) about raising corn, wheat, rye, oats and barley, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, we will guarantee that they will have no need of a co-operative society.

As we have many times said in these columns, it is not because farmers don't know how, that they fail; but because they don't *do*.

We regard Mr. MARLATT as one of the best farmers in the State, notwithstanding his collegiate education; but we doubt not he will tell us that even he fails in doing as well as he knows how.

Please answer, Bro. MARLATT.

"WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT JIMSON WEED."

Harvest time promises to be a busy one in the jymson lots in the city. We hear it rumored that a number of the legal fraternity are going to have an old-fashioned mowing race in one of them shortly, which will be rare fun for the boys. THE KANSAS FARMER will afterward decide whether jymson makes good hay or not.—*Leavenworth Commercial*.

The above appeal from our cotemporary, in the form of a conundrum, calls for an answer from us. We are not uncharitable enough to withhold information from those who really desire to be instructed, upon a matter of such vital importance.

Referring to that excellent text-book upon Agriculture, "What I Know About Farming," by H. GRATZ GREELEY, half calf (the book, not H. G.), we find the following interesting description:

"Jimson weed is a hardy, vigorous plant, that matures semi-annually, thirteen times a year, or oftener, if sufficient effort is made to destroy it. It is exceedingly prolific. A single seed, if cut fine and sowed broadcast, on a macadamized road with a superficial surface of say three acres, will produce ten acres of strong, healthy weeds. This is an astounding fact; but if any one says it is not within the strict limits of truth, he is a ****!"

This plant is one of the ancient remains of modern antiquity. It was first heard of, and in point of fact originated, in Kansas. A full and complete description will be found recorded in the 78th volume, page 1102, of the printed Reports of the Kansas Immigration Society. The plant owes its name to the fact that it was first brought to notice and largely used by a fellow named JIM—(his other name is immaterial).

JIM had a large circle of admiring friends, especially among editors, all of whom were inveterate chewers of the "weed." Now, JIM himself indulged in the "weed," and as his place of business was convenient, it became an established custom with his friends to drop in and salute him with, "JIM, some weed!" and as JIM was a generous fellow, he promptly responded to these demands right manfully, spending all his loose change in buying the weed, and later, mortgaged his property to obtain the means to support these impecunious tobacco dealers.

JIM died, in his vain but noble efforts to satisfy his importunate friends. A monument, composed of exhausted quids, was erected to his memory; and when the next Spring opened over his grave, from out the crevices of this monument grew the weed in question. His friends, in remembrance of his heroic devotion to their interests, whenever passing his grave, with hats off and heads bowed, plaintively murmured, "JIM, some weed!" Hence the name.

The above lucid and comprehensive extracts will, we trust, satisfy our cotemporary that we know something about the subject matter under discussion; and we now proceed to answer the query propounded to us, as to "whether jimson weed makes good hay or not." We answer that we do not believe that it makes *good* hay; in fact, doubt whether it makes even *bad* hay. We have searched through all the chronologies in our possession, or to be found in any of the public libraries, and we fail to find an instance where jimson weed, of its own volition, made hay, good, bad or indifferent. We have, however, seen farmers, by using a mowing machine, make an excellent quality.

The fact that straw (monium) is made from the jimson weed has, no doubt, misled the Commercial man.

REGISTERED STALLIONS.

In our last issue we spoke of the importance of using only thoroughbred stallions as breeding animals. The importance of this can hardly be overestimated; but in order to become feasible, some system of record or registry of all breeding stallions in the country must be made, in such a way as to be of easy access to every citizen of the State.

The pedigrees of nine tenths of the stallions, as published in posters advertising the "season," are false, even though in some cases made in good faith by the owner of the horse.

As we remarked in our last issue, the use of "scrub" stallions has damaged the horse interests of the West millions of dollars; and any possible plan relieving us from their presence is to be hailed with delight by every man who owns a brood mare.

From the *Washington County Post*, published at Cambridge, New York, we learn that that State has provided by law for a public record, but does not, perhaps (for the *Post* does not publish the whole

law), go far enough to remedy entirely the evil. The following is the first section of the law:

SECTION 1. Any person or persons owning or keeping a stallion for breeding purposes shall be required, before advertising the services of said stallion, to file a certificate under oath, with the county clerk of the county where said stallion is owned or kept, stating name, color, age, size, together with the pedigree of said stallion, as full as attainable, and the name of the person by whom said stallion was bred. Any person who shall neglect to make and file the certificate required by the provisions of this act, or who shall willfully make and file a false certificate of the statements aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

The remainder of section 1 provides for the execution of the law. One half of the fine goes to the informer, and the act (which was passed by the last Legislature) takes effect immediately.

We would favor a similar law for Kansas, and would even go farther, and require that each stallion pay a nominal sum to the county for a license; no license to be issued to any stallion whose blood was not at least one-half thoroughbred, and the penalty for false swearing or failing to comply with the provisions of the act to be increased to two hundred dollars.

The term thoroughbred, as formerly applied to horses, we are aware, only meant a *running horse*; but this definition is now obsolete, and in our opinion, with all due deference to ancient horsemen, was always a senseless definition of the term. As the word thoroughbred is now used it means, in horses as in cattle, an inbred animal, whose ancestry has been bred in one line, without crossing, until certain points are perfected, and the ability to reproduce itself was established.

This is what the country needs in a breeding stallion, and a law similar to this would obviate the necessity of a State Examiner, as recommended by the *Michigan Farmer*, to which there are many objectionable features.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

One of the most potent reasons for the wide spread dissatisfaction among the young folks upon the farm, is that they have no rational, healthy amusement. No parent fulfills his duty to his children, or indeed to himself, who fails to supply them with all the means in his power, with those pleasures that relieve the mind from the dull routine of farm life, and contribute toward strengthening the body and expanding the mind.

The exercise of a little ingenuity, will open up many schemes for benefiting the young folks, will make farm life more bearable, and in the end make them better, and more intelligent men and women.

One plan suggests itself to our minds that we think can be adopted both with pleasure and profit by the young folks, and older ones as well, which for want of a better name we will call the *Technical Society*.

To make the organization interesting, there should be at least twenty members and may be composed of boys and girls ranging in age all the way from twelve to sixty, and if any young folks can be found above the latter age, there can be no objection to admitting them as members.

The meetings should be held weekly at the schoolhouse, or at the house of one of the members, or indeed during the Summer season, some inviting shade in the open air, may be selected as the place of meeting. The only officer needed is a presiding officer who may be called either President, Censor, or Judge, and a deputy to act in his or her absence.

Having organized, the question arises, What is the Society to do? Without laying down any arbitrary rules, we will make some suggestions, being satisfied that the lively imaginations of our young readers will enlarge upon and develop them, changing them from theories to actual facts.

Supposing that we have a Society of twenty-five members organized, we would divide them into five sections, and number them one, two, three, four, and five, each section having five members. Number one is to be the honor section.

Upon first organizing, the sections should be

made up by casting lots. For instance, five pieces of paper are marked one; five marked two, and so on, and these all put in a hat. Each member draws out one, and the number drawn out is the number of the section that each one belongs to. Afterward, it will depend upon each section as to what place they shall occupy.

The object of the Society is to *develop interesting scientific and amusing facts*. We propose to accomplish it in this wise: A question, or series of questions similar to the following is given out at the first meeting by the Censor:

Who was Hannibal? When and where was he born, and when did he die? For what was he particularly noted? How many battles, if any, did he engage in, and in how many was he successful?

Another. How long is the Mississippi river? Where does it have its origin? Its total length? How many towns of over fifteen hundred inhabitants are there on the banks of said river, and how many rivers are tributary to it, with the names of each?

Another. What are the six largest cities in the world, and the population of each?

Another. What is the deepest artesian well in the United States? where is it located, and for what purpose is its water?

Another. What are the proper names of "Sam Slick," of "Artemus Ward," of "Mark Twain," of "Mrs. Partington," of "Petroleum V. Nasby"?

Who was the father of Napoleon III, late Emperor of France? When and where was the Emperor born, and how long did he occupy the throne of France?

Another. In what months of the year do the oaks, the chestnut, the hickory, and the pecan trees drop their seeds?

But we will not multiply examples at this time. We have given enough, so that the young folks will catch our ideas, and we fancy questions will not be lacking. If they are, call on THE FARMER.

We can ask questions; it is the answering them that gives us the most trouble.

Well, now about that system of promotion. The President at one meeting announces what the questions are for the next meeting. Each section goes to work through the week, under the direction of a captain, to find the answers to the questions.

To illustrate. The captain calls his section together, which should be composed of both boys and girls, (supposing it to be the first series of questions above given) and say, "I will try to find out who Hannibal was. You Mary, must find out when and where he was born. John must ascertain when he died. Jennie will learn for what he was noted, and Sallie must learn the number of battles fought and won, if any."

On the night of the meeting, each section gets together and compare notes, and the captain writes down the questions obtained, and signs his name at the bottom as captain of section No. 4, and hands the written answers to the Censor. When all the sections have reported, the Censor reads them out, and the section that has answered correctly the most questions, becomes for the next night No. 1, and so on down to No. 5. If two or more sections answer a like number of questions, the Censor must be prepared with additional questions, to be answered on the spot by the competing sections, and in this way decide the rank.

"But how are we to find the answers to such hard questions?" asks some of our young readers.

Why, look through such histories, biographies, dictionaries, encyclopedias, &c., as you can get access to. If you have none, go to some neighbor's and examine their stock of books. Ask the doctor, the storekeeper, or the postmaster. If you can't find out any other way, try us. We don't know much about such things, but we have access to large libraries, where we can find out most anything of the kind for any of our young readers.

It will be seen by the above hasty outline, that it will require a person of considerable general in-

formation for the office of Censor, and he should be one too, that would enter into the spirit of the organization with great enthusiasm.

The strictest order and decorum should be observed, and every member that shows signs of temper should be promptly dismissed.

We hope to hear from our readers in regard to *The Kansas Farmer's Technical Society*, and if our ideas above expressed are accepted, we shall have some other suggestions to make, showing how much mirth and merriment may be created by these queries, and we promise every assistance in our power to these organizations. Who starts the first one?

POLLED CATTLE.

Those of our readers who are taking any of the extreme Eastern Agricultural papers have, no doubt, read numerous articles upon the great merits (?) of the Polled cattle, and have doubtless concluded that, whatever the value of the cattle in themselves might be, somebody was getting a vast amount of free advertising.

The fact of the matter is simply this: A firm in New York have opened what may be called an importing agency. They expect to make money by importing stock of various kinds, upon order. To bring their firm prominently before the people, they have selected the Polled cattle as the principal string to their bow, and a correspondence has been opened with nearly all the leading Agricultural papers of the country, in which these cattle are extolled as beef cattle, as dairy stock, and as work cattle; and claiming for them peculiar excellence as a stock to cross with Texas cattle.

We have been surprised that some of our contemporaries, who have credit for being shrewd in detecting—not a dead beat, exactly—but in ferreting out those who desire to get their advertising done without rendering a fair equivalent; we have been surprised, we say, that this class of publishers should admit as correspondence what rightfully belongs to their advertising columns.

As to the particular merits of the Polled cattle, we believe (and we know something of their history) that they are inferior to our Shorthorns as beef cattle, inferior to the Ayrshires and Dutch cattle as milk stock, and inferior to the Devons as work cattle; and as a stock to cross with the Texas Longhorns, we believe our beautiful, square built Durhams are incomparably better than the rough, uncouth-looking Polled cattle, that are attempted to be foisted upon the country by interested parties in New York.

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS' CONVENTION.

A second large Convention of agricultural laborers was recently held at Leamington, near London, England, for the purpose of forming a National Agricultural Laborers' Union.

The real object of this Union is to dictate the price that is to be paid for their labor. Several large strikes have been made in various parts of England this season, and in most of them the laborers have been successful.

It is a notorious fact that farm hands in Europe are the worst paid class in existence, and it is not, perhaps, to be regretted that they have acquired the power by a unanimity of action, of saying to the wealthy land owners what price should be paid for their labor. This cause will probably finally affect the price of produce in this country to some extent.

DEEP PLOWING.

The *Practical Farmer* disposes of this subject completely, in a very few words, as follows. Treasure them up:

Unless there is no such thing as capillary attraction, unless the fact of there being no moisture five inches below the surface proves that it is equally dry six or eight inches deeper; unless the whole theory of dew deposits is wrong, and that a deep and deeply pulverized soil will attract no more from the atmosphere than shallow and surface plowing; then we hold that this deep system will render us measurably secure in our grass and other crops, from the consequences of such a drought as is now upon us.

As soon as the Lexington races are over, JOHN HARPER will start East with his stable, including Longfellow, Littleton, Express, and others, and on July 2d, barring accidents, the conflict will be witnessed between the mighty sons of Lexington and Leamington, Harry Bassett and Longfellow for the Monmouth Cup. If they both reach the post in fine condition, we may expect to see the fastest and grandest two and a half mile race that has ever taken place in America.—*Exchange.*

SALES.—The following sales of thoroughbred and trotting stock will follow each other in rapid succession, and from the character of the stock advertised and catalogued, offer unusual inducements to parties desiring to purchase:

R. S. STRADER & Co., Training and Stud Farm, Bulletsville, Ky.; trotting stock: Friday, June 21.

RICHARD WEST, Esq., Hill Stock Farm, Georgetown, Ky.; trotting stock; Tuesday, June 25.

A. J. ALEXANDER, Woodburn Stud farm, FSpring Station, Woodford county, Ky.; thoroughbred yearlings and trotting stock; Wednesday, June 26.

M. H. SANFORD, at Lexington, Ky; Preakness Stud Farm; yearlings and two year olds; Thursday, June 27. Catalogues to be had at this office, and at the above address. For particulars, see advertisements.—*Turf, Field & Farm.*

THE number of miles of railroad now constructed in the United States is nearly 65,000. Of this, there are in Illinois 6,000 miles, Pennsylvania 5,800, New York 4,500, Ohio 4,000, Indiana 3,800, Iowa 3,400, Missouri 3,000, Michigan 2,800, Georgia 2,000, Wisconsin 2,000, Kansas 1,900. Then comes Massachusetts, Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Minnesota, about 1,600 each, while the rest of the States and Territories have 1,200 or 1,000 or less. A peculiar and significant fact is that in the year 1871 alone, nearly 7,000 miles of new road were constructed, a number surpassing that of all the miles of railroads existing in the whole of the United States only twenty-three years ago, when their sum total was nearly 6,000 miles. To keep these roads in repair requires 400,000 tons of rail per year, of which three parts are re-rolled rail, and 100,000 tons new iron; but as there are yearly some 7,000 miles of new roads made, it requires over 1,000,000 tons of new rail; in fact, we are short of iron, as the demand for this article exceeds the production.—*Manufacturer & Builder.*

THE HOG: ITS DISEASES AND TREATMENT; WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS UPON ITS BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER VI.—COOKED FOOD.

[CONTINUED.]

J. T. WOLFINGER, Milton, Penn., says: "Repeated experiments have convinced me that unground corn has from one-half to one third less fattening qualities for hogs, than when ground and well cooked."

S. H. CLAY, Bourbon county, Ky., who has made several experiments to test the relative value of raw and cooked corn, reports: "Other conditions being similar, one bushel of dry corn made five pounds ten ounces of live pork; one bushel of boiled corn, fourteen pounds seven ounces of pork; one bushel of ground corn, boiled, made, in one instance sixteen pounds seven ounces, in another nearly eighteen pounds of pork. Estimating pork at four cents per pound, one bushel of dry corn made 22½ cents' worth of pork; one bushel of boiled corn, 57 cents' worth of pork; and one bushel of ground corn, boiled, 65 cents' worth of pork."

In other words, the corn ground and boiled made nearly three times as much pork as the corn fed whole, and uncooked. That is an argument that farmers ought to be able to appreciate, in considering the matter of cooked vs. uncooked food.

Another experiment, made in England, to test the relative value of cooked and fermented food, resulted as follows: "Four heifers, practically equal in all respects, and six pigs, from one family, were selected. The ten animals were separated into equal lots by alternate choice, and were weighed at the commencement of the experiment, and weekly during its continuance. Those in the one lot were fed with fermented food; the others with cooked food. During the first week the amount of fermented food eaten was less than the quantity of cooked food consumed, and the animals fed on the fermented material made the greater increase of live weight. During the second week those upon the cooked food made a steady progress; those on the fermented food scarcely any. The apparent success of the latter during the first week was actually the result of an accumulation of undigested matter in the intestines. The experiment was continued for three weeks; those fed on the cooked food thriving and increasing, the others not. There was a difference in the return of the lots of pigs, in favor of those fed on cooked food, of \$7.77."

According to experiments made by the late Prof. MAPES, in New Jersey, it required thirty pounds of raw corn to make as much pork as thirteen pounds of cooked meal would produce.

Mr. J. SULLIVANT, in writing upon this subject, says: "I conclude that nine pounds of pork, from a bushel of corn fed raw in the ear, twelve pounds from raw meal, thirteen and a half from boiled corn, and sixteen and a half from cooked meal, are no more than a moderate average to be realized from a bushel of corn, under ordinary circumstances of weather, with dry feeding pens."

"If my experiments have proved anything," he says, "it is that it is easy to get fifty per cent. more for corn than we do now, for all the millions of bushels of bushels of corn used in the process of pork-making; and Agricultural Societies could engage in no more beneficial work than to arrest our wasteful system of feeding, by the dissemination of correct information."

For a report of the following experiment we are indebted to Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS, of Fort Riley:

"The following is a summary of an experiment by W. F. BAGGERLY, of Wayne county, New York, in feeding four pigs littered March 31, 1868. The pigs were kept in thrifty condition until October 24th, when Mr. BAGGERLY commenced feeding to them as much shelled corn as they would consume, amounting in quantity to one bushel per day for the four animals. The result, as exhibited for the week ending November 6th, was an average daily gain of nine pounds on the weight of the pigs. The value of this increase is stated to be twelve cents per pound; the shelled corn thus returning a value of one dollar per bushel. During the eleven days following, cooked indian meal was fed, at the rate of three-fourths of a bushel per day. The result was an average gain in total weight of eleven pounds daily, making the cooked meal return a value of \$1.65 per bushel."

Mr. HARRIS, in his work on "The Pig," gives the result of several experiments to test this question, and in relation to the subject Mr. H. says: "It may safely be asserted that the saving of food is only a very small part of the advantage to be gained from cooking food. What we should aim at in breeding and feeding is, to get pigs to eat twenty-five per cent. more, rather than twenty-five per cent. less food."

This is a great truth, that should be better appreciated than it is. It is not claimed, however, by the friends of cooked food that the mere act of cooking adds anything to the flesh or fat-producing qualities of the corn, but only that it puts all of the grain that the hog eats in a condition to be as simulated; and consequently, that by grinding and cooking, we accomplish with ten bushels, what requires fifteen bushels of corn in the ear to do, so that the farmer that fattens twenty hogs saves one hundred bushels by grinding and cooking it.

It will require no great knowledge of arithmetic, if this fact be true, which we think the experiments above given fully prove, to show the farmer how long it will take to pay for a steamer, or to provide other means for cooking the food for his stock.

European Correspondence.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

A New Treatment for Making Hay—More Cattle Plague; No Cure—5,000,000 Francs Voted to Indemnify Owners, &c., &c., &c.

PARIS, FRANCE, June 12th, 1872.

French agriculturists—scientific and practical—are keenly if not warmly discussing the questions of permanent meadows and the feeding of cattle on the grass preserved in pits, in place of being converted into hay. The first idea has for prominent advocate—but not discoverer—M. GOETZ, backed by the high authority of CHEVREUL. It is simply the house-feeding versus the grazing of stock. M. GOETZ prefers for his meadows grasses alone, rather than a mixture with clovers. He dispenses with irrigation, but resorts to top dressings, where chemical manures enter into play. He supports on an average, three head of cattle per two acres, the manure yielded by one animal being sufficient for this area of soil, that from the others being available for elsewhere. The cuttings are more numerous, and the total produce of fodder are of superior quality, greater than in the case of ordinary pasturage. It is alleged that by grazing, cattle derive more nutrition than when the plant is either cut for soiling, or converted into hay, and not a few hold for both plans in the impossibility to pasture animals all the year round. M. GOETZ does not maintain that the soil cannot be deteriorated by making the manure of one animal restore to two acres of ground the mineral substances consumed by three. His idea seems to be, that after creating the permanent meadow by rich doses of farm yard and extraneous manures, a yearly top dressing represented by the manure of one animal suffices to counterbalance subsequent exhaustion of the soil. By this system he so successfully ameliorated his property, as to increase its value four-fold within thirty-five years.

Since a dozen years German and Hungarian farmers have successfully adopted the preservation of all descriptions of green fodder—in air—closed pits or long and narrow trenches—such as beet-tops, rye, maize, lucerne, &c., allowing such a few hours to deaden before being enclosed in the trench. The plan is indisputable in an economic, a monetary point of view. The battle, however, does not range over the question of expense, but of comparative quality. Opinion leans to the preserved fodder, as superior to the dry in richness, solubility, and rapidity of assimilation. When in a desiccated state, the albuminous matters in the fodder are coagulated more or less, like the white of an egg according to the length of its being boiled. The experiments of PAGGIALE with brass, and of WOELCKER on oats and wheat straw, demonstrate that the alimentary power of these substances diminishes in a ratio to their maturity, nitrogenous compounds decreasing most markedly. There must be a loss in nutritive value in the case of dry, as compared with green plants. In steeping say a pound of dried flesh, *tasajo* as named by the South American Indians, do we refine the equivalents of the fresh meat? In bad weather the method of pitting green fodder offers many advantages, and while cereals enter rotations of cropping, straw will not be wanting to mix with roots.

The cattle plague has broken out with fresh violence in the most northern townships of France, and the extent of losses is as great as painful. The government has been compelled by terror to do what it should have done long ago from prudence—surrounded each infected district with troops. It is thus that Austria and Germany, and

subsequently Belgium, restricted the march of the distemper, slaughtering in addition the affected stock at once. The Cattle Distemper Congress at Vienna admits that only prevention can mitigate the ravages of the malady; there is no cure possible. Prevent the entry of the disease; vigorously circumscribe it whenever it appears, and kill the patient. Such is the sum of the measures.

In France the tribunals are without mercy for drovers, who, even by negligence violate the regulations, by the transport of diseased animals; the delinquents are not only mulcted in the full penalty, but the State sues for civil damages into the bargain. These rigors have borne excellent fruit in Normandy. The Legislature has voted over five million of francs additional to indemnify owners whose cattle have been directed by the Veterinary inspectors to be killed. The total credit thus voted is twelve millions, to compensate demands from forty Departments—the one-half of France—for 57,000 head of cattle irrespective of the animals dead from the plague.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM LOUISBURG.

BY JOHN Q. WHITE.

EDITOR FARMER: This thriving and beautiful town is on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, twelve miles east of Paola. The most rich and fertile country in our State surrounds it. The class of farmers in this locality is rather above the generality. Neat houses, orchards and farms are to be seen on all sides.

The Spring has been unusually backward, and many have not plowed their corn over once. Oats are looking well, and promise a bountiful yield. Winter wheat is almost a total failure in this section. The chinch-bug is among us, but as yet has done no damage. The prospects for a good crop of fruit are promising, especially peaches.

As to the crop prospects in general, we would not call them good.

This place is now the second town in Miami county, and since the railroad has passed through it new life and energy have made their appearance. There are several dry goods stores, one grocery, two drug stores, one agricultural implement and lumber yard, three blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one paint shop, one boot and shoe shop, and a millinery shop; all which are driving a good trade.

We are in need of a No. 1 dry goods store. To one who will bring a good stock of goods, adapted to the wants of the farming community here, would find a large business. In this line from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars per year could be sold. A good saddle and harness shop would be received here with joy by our farming community. A stove and tin shop would be well supported; and in fact, all branches of industry would be welcomed here by the citizens of the place and the farming community.

The town was laid out four years ago by Col. CHAS. LINES, who has associated with him JAMES DOYLE. They have lots to dispose of to industrious and honest men, on long time, and at reasonable rates. To any who contemplate locating at any point outside the county seat, no better place could be selected than Louisburg, Miami county. This county is known as one among the best in Kansas, and a man of limited means can here secure a home cheap, either in town or of wild land.

Any information concerning this place or surrounding country will be cheerfully given, by letter or in person, by Col. LINES or Mr. DOYLE.

Louisburg, Miami Co., Kan., June 12, 1872.

A MASS MEETING OF FARMERS.

BY F. MISKIMEN.

EDITOR FARMER: According to previous arrangements made on the 25th of May, 1872, at Wisberg's Grove, Odense, Allen county, Kansas, the convention of delegates from Farmers' Clubs, met at this place.

The meeting was called to order, and H. JUDSON, of Big Creek Farmers' Club, was elected Chairman, and F. MISKIMEN, of the same Club, was elected Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed on credentials. The committee was as follows: J. H. JOHNS, Cremonia Farmers' Club; R. N. JONES, Rochester Farmers' Club; Mr. MURRAY, Prairie Farmers' Club.

The number of Clubs reported, and the number of delegates, are as follows: Big Creek Farmers' Club, two; Prairie Farmers' Club, two; Rochester Farmers' Club, two; Pleasant Valley Farmers' Club, two; Cremonia Farmers' Club, two; Elm Township Farmers' Club, two; Spring Valley Farmers' Club, one; Tioga Township, one.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 1 o'clock, P. M.

Called to order at stated time, the object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman. On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft a Constitution. The committee was as follows: REGNA, JONES, MISKIMEN, MURRAY, and JEWEL.

The Convention then adjourned for an hour, to give the committee time to draft a Constitution. At the expiration of the time, the meeting was called to order, and the following Constitution was adopted:

ART. I. This Society shall be known as the — Farmers' Club.

ART. II. The object of this Society is for the elevation of the farmer, and the advancement of their interests.

ART. III. SEC. 1. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer; to be elected by ballot, and shall hold their office for six months, or until their successors are elected and installed.

SEC. 2. The duty of the President shall be to preside at all meetings of this Club, and in case of a tie, he shall have the casting vote.

SEC. 3. The duty of the Vice President shall be to preside at all meetings of this Club in the absence of the President.

SEC. 4. The duty of the Secretary shall be to keep a faithful record of the proceedings of the meetings of this Club, and at the expiration of the term of his office, he shall make a report in writing of the condition of the Club, and of the number of members admitted, &c.

SEC. 5. The duty of the Treasurer shall be to receive and hold all moneys paid into the Club, and he shall only pay out money upon the written order of the Secretary, signed by the President, and he shall also make a written report of the financial condition of the Club, at the expiration of the term of his office.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer shall execute a bond to the Club, of double the amount of money likely to come into his hands, as near as can be ascertained.

ART. IV. No person shall be admitted to membership in this Society unless they are farmers, or farmers' sons over sixteen years of age.

ART. V. SEC. 1. The payment of—cents at the time of making application, shall constitute a membership.

SEC. 2. All members shall pay—cents quarterly for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Club.

ART. VI. All members are held bound in all contracts made through this Club, or through any committee elected by the Club.

ART. VII. Any officer of this Society may be removed for incompetency, or for neglect of duty, a two-thirds vote of the members favoring such a removal.

ART. VIII. This Constitution shall not be changed or amended except at a regular meeting of delegates from the different Clubs throughout the State; said meetings to be held semi-annually. Two delegates shall be elected from each Club.

The next regular meeting of delegates will be held in New Chicago, Neosho county, Kansas, on

Saturday, December 14th, 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Lacon Hall.

On motion, a vote of thanks was given to the proprietors of Germania Hall for the use of their hall.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

BY E. S. HILGOTT.

EDITOR FARMER: At the meeting in Humboldt, June 11, on motion of Prof. GALE a Committee on Forest Culture was appointed, which reported the following:

Resolved, That the rapid increase of population in the United States, the extension of settlements, and the multiplication of industries, all requiring an immense consumption of timber, forestall the destruction of the forests within a comparatively brief period.

Resolved, That the State of Kansas, having only about five per cent. of her area in woods, and exposed in her extended surface to the sweeping winds of elevated plains, has a peculiar interest in the subject of Forest Tree Culture, in groves and wind-breaks, not only for the supply of fuel and timber, but also for amelioration of climate.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be respectfully requested to bring before their respective bodies the importance of some appropriate action to encourage the growth of Forest Trees on the Western Plains.

Resolved, That we respectfully call the attention of the farmers of Kansas to the fact, that the deciduous trees native to the State are not only of species valuable on the farm and in the arts, but are of easy propagation by seed and cuttings; and we recommend that the seeds be gathered and cuttings made and planted, as the cheapest mode by which large tracts can be set in timber.

Resolved, That in order to extend the planting of coniferous and evergreen trees, in shelter-belts and in forests for the production of timber, we recommend that action be taken by the Legislature of Kansas to provide special encouragement, by premiums, by exemption from taxation, or by the establishment of State nurseries for the free distribution of such trees to farmers desiring to plant the same.

On motion, the foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted as the voice of the Society.

SOMETHING ABOUT PEACHES.

BY D. S. HADLEY.

EDITOR FARMER: My subject is peaches. Knowing this to be a good fruit region, I planted fifty budded peach trees in the Spring of 1868. They were budded the previous year, and some did not push the inserted bud, so I allowed the seedling to grow. In 1861 all the seedlings bore good crops. They were four years old and brought from Ohio. But the seeds only bore about half a dozen each, and some none. Thus they went on until 1868, when we had our first yield of budded peaches; but even then not half a crop. What was to be done? Many cut down their budded trees as worthless. In the Fall of that year I concluded to try an experiment. I took a tree of that Summer's growth, and cut off the top three feet from the ground. In 1869 it threw out limbs, and August I budded in the limbs. In September, 1870, I cut back the limbs one-half. In 1871, when the buds were only one year old, but the root and body three years old, it bore a bushel of Presidents. This year it hangs full, while my trees by the hundred budded just above the root, are nearly or wholly barren. Carrying the sap through the native stock up to the limbs, or having the body of the tree two years old when the buds are inserted, or both perhaps, makes the difference. I have others budded in the same way, since full of fruit.

Wyandotte, Wyandotte County, Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

In resuming the consideration of this subject, we desire to repel all efforts to construe this discussion as an assault upon the Agricultural College of Kansas, or upon any other individual institution. It is not war upon men, but for a principle and a public right. It is but justice to say that the endowment fund in this State has been managed with much caution and entire integrity. No one in the least conversant with facts will charge waste or fraud in the handling of the land grant to the Kansas Agricultural College.

The fact that we have so wisely invested and protected the Congressional aid, is the greater reason for a desire to have its earnings wisely applied. If we had frittered away and wasted the grant, as many States have done, the subject would not be so important as it now is, when we have ample means to secure the purpose of the endowment. Once for all, then, we deny all direct or implied charges of an ulterior purpose in this work.

Having presented the views of the author of the Agricultural Act, as to its purpose and meaning, we now call up the declarations of others who participated in the debate upon it.

Mr. STEWART, from Senate Committee on Public Lands, reported the bill without recommendations, calling it—

A bill donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

This definition is at once terse and comprehensive. How could it be a bill for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, unless it was to furnish technical schools for the instruction of students in the practice of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts?

Mr. PUGH, opposing the bill, said:

Does it follow, because Agriculture is laudable, that therefore the power to regulate or advance its interests is vested in us? This bill is not for the promotion of Agriculture through the aid of State Governments. If you choose to grant public lands to the States in aid of Agriculture, and for the establishment of Colleges, as the first and second section of the bill provides, do so, but leave it to the wisdom of the States how to apply it.

Let us hold these words of Mr. PUGH up to the political light of that period, and then see what they mean. The question of free and slave labor, was then the dividing line of parties. Mr. PUGH, a Democrat of the North, joined the slave interest of the South in repelling everything that impinged upon State Rights, or looked to educated labor. He recognized as a fundamental condition of this bill, the advance of Agriculture to an educated profession, which was incompatible with human chattelhood. Hence he asked the elimination of this condition, leaving to the States to decide whether the endowment should be used to promote industrial or the learned professions; to say whether they would have an *Agricultural College* or a *University*.

Senator MASON, of Virginia, taking the same view of it, said:

Sir, where do you get the power? If you have the right to use the public property, or the public money either, to establish Agricultural Colleges, cannot you establish a school system in each State, for general purposes of education? Would it not be in the power of Congress to fasten upon the Southern States that peculiar system of free schools in the New England States? * * * Here is a proposition to take this public property, to the amount of nine or ten million dollars in value, and to apply it directly for the purpose of building up a system of Agricultural Colleges, to instruct the public mind upon the subject of Agriculture.

Senator GREEN, of Missouri, said:

Has the constitution under which we are acting confided the care of Agriculture and the education of agriculturists to us? Will any Senator answer me in the affirmative? If not, I trust they will not characterize me as opposed to Agriculture, because I say I have not the power to give the vote.

Representatives of Western States objected to the bill for the reason that it took lands situated in the new Western States, to endow schools in the older States East. Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, answering these objections, said:

We should educate people to cultivate the lands of the old States, as well as the new ones; and it is better for the young men, before they emigrate, to get their education, than it is

to get it after they go and settle on the public lands to obtain a living.

To claim that Senator SIMMONS understood by education, as sought by the bill, and referred to in these words, as anything more or less than education in tilling the soil as a life profession; to assume that he voted for this bill as one in the interest of literature, the fine arts, or the learned professions,—is to make him a dishonest demagogue, in the use of the words we have quoted.

Senator COLLAMER, of Vermont, who was never charged with deceit or stupidity, as a legislator, said:

It is a great excellence of this bill that it foresees that no one system of Agriculture, no one department of Science or Art, could possibly adapt itself to the varied conditions of the various parts of the country. In one part of the country, if you please, the cultivation of Irish potatoes, or flax, or oats; in another part of the country, the great object is to promote the cultivation and encourage the growth of cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice. Now, if you are to fit up an institution for instruction in this important branch of national economy, you could make no system that would be adapted to the varied conditions of the different States of the Union; and hence, this bill proposes to give to the States themselves the means of adopting a course of Agricultural education suited to the wants and conditions of their respective communities.

We might leave these words of the Senator to stand alone against the preposterous idea, that Agricultural Colleges were to be institutions of learning, only unlike those then existing, in that greater prominence should be given in the school-room to text books of the sciences more intimately related to Agriculture. But we are not left to this, and add his closing words in this debate:

Gentlemen say we have got along very well in Agriculture. I do not desire to make any unfortunate exhibitions; but the truth is not to be disguised that it is very much feared, after all the effort which has been put forth by our Agricultural Societies, by our Agricultural publications, by all the associations we could make—whether, in point of fact, the longer we inhabit the country we do not make it the less productive; whether the land has not deteriorated just about in proportion to the length of time the country has been inhabited; and whether we should not go on stripping the country, and leaving a track of desolation behind. To prevent that, the great cause of Agriculture demands practical instruction. It needs it, and should have it.

In our next issue we shall continue these quotations; and before we close them, hope to place the subject in so clear a light that it can not be misunderstood.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

IRTBERT CAPPERT, Elk Falls, Montgomery county, Kansas, propounds queries to the Editor of THE FARMER, as follows:

- 1st. Will it give a profit, and pay interest and expenses, to buy land at from \$3 to \$6 per acre—land, say, from one-half to one-third cultivatable—and fence it exclusively for native cattle raising; considering, at the same time, the probable depreciation of cattle?
- 2d. Will it pay best to buy, say, fifty yearling heifers, and gradually raise a herd; or will it pay best to buy two or three year olds, and fatten?
- 3d. Do you know of a plan for building a wire fence, that will be safe and durable?
- 4th. How many head will do well on a half-section of such land as I describe?
- 5th. Do you know of any one successfully seeding down upland prairie to the tame grasses in Southern Kansas?

To answer the questions seriatim, we say to the first question, that it depends altogether upon how much money and skill a given man brings to the task. If a man understands the business of cattle raising thoroughly, and can bring enough money to the work to stock his land to the full capacity, and to build barns and sheds for their winter accommodations, in our judgment he can hardly fail to make money.

For making money would advise buying, say, fifty cows, good natives, of from six to ten years, and at least one well bred Shorthorn Durham bull.

In buying land, we would have an eye to its location for dairy purposes. If possible, get a tract with a good spring, and over the spring we would build a milk house, and arrange boxes for cooling the milk, so that they would have a constant stream of cold water running through them. If the spring cannot be obtained, we would construct a good milk cellar, and arrange an apparatus for cooling the milk, which can be done cheaply. These arrangements are necessary to making a fine quality of butter.

If the party understands the art of making good cheese, this may be advantageously done at certain seasons; but good butter will pay a better profit than cheese. The making of butter or cheese is,

however, but an incident to the stock farm, and not the real business. The first feature to be looked after is the raising of good calves. But from such a number of cows, by giving the requisite attention, the profits may be increased from one to two thousand dollars annually; and unless it is proposed to give this attention to the business, we advise our friend to follow general farming.

The difference in the profit between grade Durham steers and common stock, is fully twenty per cent; hence, none can afford to embark in this business without a thoroughbred bull.

It pays best to raise your calves, but some calves can usually be bought in every neighborhood, at prices that pay a profit to the purchaser.

A great mistake made by many men in the cattle business is, to fatten at three years old. There is more money in steers between four and five, than there is between two and three years of age. Therefore, we would never fatten under four, and ordinarily not until they are five years old.

The reason of this is obvious. The steer does not stop growing until he is four years old, and previous to this a part of the food must go to making bones, hair, horns, &c.; and it is a well known fact that a full grown animal will take on fat faster, on a less amount of food, than will a young animal.

There is the additional fact in favor of fattening the full grown animals, that such animals bring a better price in market, on account that the proportion of net to the gross weight is greater in the full grown animal than the younger one.

To the third question, we must refer our correspondent to back numbers of THE FARMER, where various plans have been fully set forth.

A half-section of such land as described, provided it will all do for pasturing purposes, will support from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five full grown cattle, or their equivalent in younger cattle.

Yes. U. S. Marshal HOUSTON is seeding a large part of his farm, in Anderson county, we believe, to tame grass. We know of numerous instances of small meadows and pastures that have been as successfully seeded in Kansas as in any of the older States.

Upon the farm of P. G. LOWE, in this county, there is one hundred and thirty acres of timothy, clover, blue grass and orchard grass, as fine as one would wish to see. We think the question of the tame grasses in Kansas is fully settled.

GRADE STEERS.

In another place we have stated, in answer to a correspondent, that the difference between a grade Shorthorn steer and a common steer was at least twenty per cent. in favor of the former. To show that our ideas in this respect are not singular, we quote the following extract from an Indiana correspondent of the *Rural New-Yorker*:

I sometimes pay \$15 for a calf, while others are offered at \$6 or \$7, that I would not accept as a gift; and the best I can buy are only grades (Shorthorns).

Here is a difference of over one hundred per cent. at the start. Again: Take your common steer at the age of three years. He will weigh 1,100 pounds, worth four cents, equal to \$44. A steer sired by a thoroughbred Shorthorn, of a common cow, with the same amount of feed and attention, will weigh 1,400 pounds, and bring 5½ cents per pound, equal to \$77. Balance in favor of a grade steer, \$33; on one hundred steers, \$3,300—enough to buy a small farm, and all on the difference in stock.

This statement comes from Morgan county, a county long noted for the excellence of its cattle. But the gentleman makes the case still stronger, as follows:

A thoroughbred steer, at the same age (three years), will weigh 1,600 pounds, and be worth 6½ cents equal to \$104—a difference of \$60 in favor of a thoroughbred. Dr. C. C. STEVENSON recently made a statement before the State Board of Agriculture, that he had just sold a lot of good common steers, at 4½ cents gross; while some Durhams, fed in the same way and of the same age, brought 6½ cents per pound.

I do not recollect the difference in weight, but it was fully as much as I have made it in the comparison above.

The Dr. STEVENSON spoken of above is one of the oldest and best known Shorthorn breeders in the country; and any statement he may make is worthy of the most implicit confidence.

With such testimony before them, can our farmers longer neglect to grade up their cattle? If Kansas could import five thousand Durham bulls this season, it would be worth a million of dollars to the State in the next five years.

GLADIOLUS.

The Gladiolus is the most desirable of our Summer bulbous plants; its flowers are of such large proportions and of such magnificent beauty, as to

ture of Girlhood, before a false education has made work (both necessary and right) a disgrace. It seems a misfortune, that so many good little washerwomen should be spoiled, to make such poor, simpering Dolly-Varden-stands, when they grow up.

SOMETHING ABOUT PEACHES.

Our correspondent, D. B. HADLEY, of Wyandotte county, in a letter to be found elsewhere, advances some new ideas in regard to peach trees, that are somewhat plausible, and we commend them to the consideration of our readers.

We are not prepared to express an opinion in the case; but Mr. HADLEY's success is sufficient to warrant its trial by others, and his example, in fur-

for which we are chiefly indebted to the very excellent reports in the Humboldt Union.

There was a very fair attendance of nurserymen and fruit-growers, and an excellent display of seasonable fruits and flowers—the latter chiefly presented by the ladies of Humboldt and vicinity.

Dr. STAYMAN gave his plan of training a vineyard. He uses the ordinary wire trellis, and cuts to two canes the first year, training them nearly in a horizontal position. The next year he permits four canes to grow, and "pinches in" close to the last bunch as soon as the buttons develop, and also all that start from the axils. In the Fall, all bearing wood is cut away, and this practice followed up. Cultivates as little as possible.

J. C. VINCENT had planted Delaware and Concord, and his experience was that Concord would make more money at five cents per pound than Delaware at fifty cents per pound. Thinks Concord the only grape for cultivation.

The meeting mostly concurred that the best site for an orchard was high land, sloping to the south; and the most profitable apples, some large, showy, long-keeping variety, that will bear shipping.

On the question of strawberries, none disputed the title of Wilson's Albany to being the berry for the million.

Mr. MAXWELL plants in hills eight inches apart, and mulches with old hay.

Mr. BRACKETT renews his plants every three years. Plants in September and early in October. [Many of our best growers plant only in the Spring.]

The Philadelphia Orange and Purple Cane raspberries were pronounced lumbags; and the Miami, Mammoth Cluster and Belle de Fontenay were recommended for general cultivation.

The Kittatinny was agreed upon as the only blackberry worthy of cultivation or to be desired in Kansas. Lawton's and Wilson's Early both winterkill.

The Houghton was recommended as the best gooseberry.

The currant was not generally appreciated, on account of the many failures. [We are of the opinion, from observation, that the currant can be successfully grown, if the ground is mulched or the bushes shaded. We know of two instances, so situated, that do well.]

The cause of so much fruit dropping off was discussed—some attributing it to immature buds, and others to immature wood.

A valuable paper upon Forest Tree Culture was read by Rev. E. GALE, of Manhattan. He recommends that the next Legislature of Kansas be selected, with a view to the proper encouragement of forest tree planting. An excellent suggestion.

Resolutions were submitted by the committee on Forest Tree Culture, and adopted (which will be found elsewhere in this paper), asking our Senators and Representatives in Congress to bring the matter of forest tree culture, and its great importance, before both Houses, asking appropriate action to encourage the growth of forest trees.

The depredations of the rose chafer, upon its sudden influx in portions of the State, was a matter of discussion. It was reported that in places it made a sudden appearance, making a noise equal to a swarm of bees, and the next day everything green was covered with them. They left as suddenly as they came.

Resolutions of thanks were offered to the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, for favors; also, to the good people of Humboldt and vicinity, for their cordial reception and generous hospitality.

At the close of the deliberations of the Society, they were treated to an unexpected surprise, in the shape of a concert by the Humboldt String Band, that has the reputation of being the finest string band in Southern Kansas.

The next meeting is to be held at Topeka, in December next, the exact time not being fixed.



GLADIOLUS.

attract the eye of every passer-by. For large table bouquets it has no peer.

They may be planted as late as the first of July, in groups or rows. The bulbs should be put in about three inches deep, and the plant tied to a stake. In the Fall the roots must be taken up, well cleaned, and securely housed from both freezing and moisture. The prices range from fifteen cents to two dollars and seventy-five cents. The accompanying engraving is from the beautiful catalogue of BRIGGS BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

THE LITTLE WASHERWOMAN.

The vignette on our titlepage is a life-like pic-

nishing the facts to THE FARMER might be imitated, too, by many of our fifteen thousand readers, in matters of every day life, with profit.

We desire to publish the greatest possible amount of practical information, pertaining to the farm; and there are few but what could send us an interesting item from their own experience, or ask a question that would call out some one else. Let us have the facts.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The semi-annual meeting of the above Society was held at Humboldt, commencing June-12th.

We were unable to be present, but present report of the principal matters of general interest,

FOR DRAWING WATER.

EDITOR FARMER: Being a subscriber of your valuable paper, I desire to inquire, through your columns, as to the best mechanical appliance now in use in drawing water from wells, to supply stock farms on the high prairie.

Many living on the uplands and keeping twenty or thirty head of cattle, where creeks are not convenient, would undoubtedly be interested in the subject.

Yours, &c.,

J. W. DUCHESNE.

We think there can be but one answer to our correspondent's question, all things considered, viz: windmills. For economy, first cost, and general desirableness, in our opinion the windmill has no competitor for a prairie or lake country.

There are several companies manufacturing them in the West—some of them, we believe, as low as fifty to seventy-five dollars. But we do not know of any of them being advertised outside of Chicago.

COST OF GROWING WHEAT.

An exchange, in speaking of the above subject, says that in western New York, it costs with good cultivation, from seventy-five to seventy-eight cents per bushel to grow wheat.

This is probably true of that section, but it is equally true that it is too much. With the average price received one year with another, they cannot afford to raise wheat at such a cost.

We are of those who believe that it can, by a judicious system of rotation, and the scientific use of manures, be raised for much less money.

In Kansas, Nebraska, and portions of Iowa, we doubt if the cost exceeds fifty cents per bushel. But we have the virgin soil, rich in plant food necessary to the complete growth of wheat.

In a few years this will change, unless we adopt a more rational system of farming; unless we are guided by the experience of New York and other wheat growing States, in a short time our wheat will cost us from seventy-five to seventy-eight cents per bushel to raise it.

What are we doing to guide our ship from the shoals that have stranded so many other States? Are we using the light that is given us, to advantage? If not, why not?

THE MOST PROFITABLE WOOL.

J. EDWARDS, an extensive Massachusetts manufacturer, writes to Dr. RANDALL as follows, in regard to combing wool: "As regards combing wools, the more lustrous they are, the more valuable. The staple must be uniform throughout its length, and sound. It must not be harsh or brashy. Its staple must not be more than 5 inches in length, from 5 to 9 inches.

Delaine wools should have a staple of 3 to 5 inches in length. It must be strong, sound, and mellow, which qualities are found only when the sheep are well cared for. Luster is not wanted, but the staple must be uniform in quality throughout its length, which is the desideratum in delaine wools. If weak in any part of the staple, the wool is fit only for the card of the cloth manufacturer. A cross of $\frac{3}{4}$ with Southdown, would produce a good delaine wool, and would be in demand for other fabrics.

The blood of Canada combing wool sheep is Leicester, Lincoln, Bakewell, and Cotswold, and their crosses. Of these, the Leicester is the most desirable for crossing with our native sheep, as the wool is a little finer than most of the others, and it has the advantage of being a more hardy sheep, and therefore, more profitable for our American farmers.

Our present consumption of combing and delaine wools is about fifteen millions for the year, and about one half of this is long combing. The production of combing may be stated at two and one-half millions, leaving about five millions to be imported from England and Canada, the greater part of which, about three millions, comes from Canada. The production of delaine wool in the United States is about six million pounds for the year.

If our farmers raised sheep for mutton, they would supply the manufacturer of combing wool with all the good qualities they desire—length,

strength, luster, elasticity, and uniformity of staple—as their sheep then would be well fed and well cared for, without which we may not expect the best wool, or the best mutton.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

EDITOR FARMER: I inform you through this note that I did not receive the 15th of May number of THE FARMER. As I am binding them into a volume, I wish very much to have all the numbers. It seems to me that I could not do without THE FARMER in my family. We think every number is better than the preceding. Will you please send me the above mentioned copy, and oblige

C. S. FRANK.

We have had more trouble in regard to subscribers receiving their papers this year than any former year, and yet the mailing system in this office is nearer exactness than we have ever before attained.

It is almost an impossibility for an error to occur in mailing, without being discovered before leaving the office, as we could very readily show to any one taking the trouble to give us a call, and this is especially true of offices that receive more than one copy.

In one instance a subscriber in the same county wrote us that he had received no paper since May 1st. His name is plainly recorded on our books, occurs right in the middle of the list, and for certain reasons the writer of this could swear that the last two issues certainly have been mailed to him. Ordinarily we could not do this, but have to depend upon the exactness of our mailing system.

We do not know who to blame for these delinquencies, as we do not know who has the handling of the mails, but that there is gross neglect on more routes than one is a self-evident fact.

Postmasters are very often too negligent, and violate known laws, to the detriment of subscribers to papers, but more to the papers themselves, as there is nothing that will damage the circulation of a paper more, than the failure of the subscriber to receive it regularly.

We regret these failures the more in the present case, from the fact that we cannot supply but one or two of the back issues this year, the large and unexpected number of new subscribers absorbing every copy, and we have this proposition to make to parties concerned; that if they have such a high appreciation of THE FARMER as to compel them to borrow it without their consent from our regular subscribers, if they will make the fact known at this office, we will take pleasure in putting their names upon our books without charge, but we beg of you gentlemen, to permit THE FARMER to reach its destination, without let or hindrance.

We shall be glad to have any of our readers inform us of any irregularities that come within their knowledge, as we are determined to do all in our power to see that every subscriber gets his paper.

THE CHINCH BUG.

The greatest drawback to Spring crops in all prairie countries, is this half brother to the bed bug, and in some localities the culture of Spring grain is almost abandoned on his account.

It becomes us to use every effort looking toward the extermination of this pest, and if any of our readers have discovered any plan to ward off their approach, to check them when at work, or to annihilate them, we shall be glad to hear from them through THE FARMER.

By the report of the Chester Farmers' Club in our last issue, it will be seen that it is therein stated that quails are an inveterate enemy to the chinch bug. Any farmer can satisfy himself of this fact by opening the "craw" of a quail (the law don't allow you to kill them mind you) whenever chinch bugs are plenty, and it will be found to contain hundreds of these insects.

Doubtless there are other birds that destroy the chinch bug; if so, farmers should know it and make this kind their special friends. We propose, then, to start a list of birds that destroy chinch bugs.

We have got one. We start the list with the quail; who knows of any others?

In the meantime we advise every farmer in the State to post sign boards at every corner of the farm, warning all persons against killing or trapping quails on said land, under the pains and penalties of an action for trespass; and further, we recommend the farmers of the State to prepare petitions for the next session of the Legislature, and place them in the hands of their representatives, asking that the law which permits quails to be killed between the 1st of October and the 1st of March be suspended for five years.

Such a law would permit their accumulation to such an extent, as would in our judgment, annihilate the chinch bug. Shall we have it? What say the farmers?

Our Correspondents.

J. A. H., of Olathe, Kansas, writes to ask: "Where and by whom are the Sanford & Mallory Lint Mills made?"

"What is the lint from tangled flax worth, when properly milled, and where can a market be found?"

"How much lint will a ton of straw give from the mill?"

"What will the probable cost of the mill be?"

"Is there any other mill made that is better than the Sanford & Mallory, and if so, where and by whom is it made?"

We do not know who manufactures the S. & M. flax and hemp mill, but believe it is made in New York city. Write to R. H. ALLEN & Co., postoffice box 376, New York.

There are quite a number of lint manufacturers, or rather manufacturers of the materials made of lint, in the Northwestern States. In 1868, these mills consumed about 2,500 pounds of lint, but we do not know the exact location of any of these factories.

There are other mills made, that are as good, perhaps, as the S. & M., but they evidently do not believe in advertising.

The other questions we propose to refer back to our readers, and hope that some one will answer them.

J. Fancett, Emporia, Kansas, answers Mr. HOSKINSON's question as to whether plum trees will bear in Kansas or not, as follows: "I set out five two year old plum trees in the Spring of 1866, two of which were the Yellow Gage. The trees are now eight years old, and two of the five trees are in bearing, one of the three being very full. On one limb fourteen inches long, there are twenty-nine peaches. The soil is rich bottom land. Two years ago I spread gravel around the trees, and this year I cooped my young chickens under the trees. Thus far the fruit has not been stung by the curculio.

I also have seven quince bushes of the same age as the plums. Two years ago I salted the bushes, putting about one-half pint of salt to each, and did the same thing last year. This Spring five out of the seven blossomed, and two now have fruit on them. I feel satisfied that we can grow all kinds of fruit suitable to the latitude.

E. W. Durkee, Russell, Kansas, writes: "At this date I cannot say exactly as my friend SENFT expresses himself in your last issue, for the bugs are now beginning to make their appearance, but as the potato crop is pretty well advanced (having new potatoes), a little perseverance on our part in fighting off the bugs will save the crop.

We have had plenty of rain, and all crops are looking well in Douglas county as far as I have been. The Winter wheat I wrote you about some time since, has been fed down pretty bad around our young city, but we have got wheat away from town a little, that is believed will yield thirty bushels per acre. It must be a mistake that Russell county is on the "Great American Desert," and that it never rains here, for crops show to the

reverse, and prove that we have an extremely rich soil, that cannot be beaten even in eastern Kansas.

"Allen County Farmer," Geneva, Kansas, sends us a line from his section, as follows: "Crops look first rate, that is, corn and oats. Wheat is a failure, there being none in the county to speak of. There is one man here who has about twenty-five acres, that will average about fifteen bushels per acre, and will be fit to cut in two or three weeks. Corn looks well, that that was got in early. The farmers that planted late will have to replant; consequently their's will come in the rear, if it comes at all. The prospect for fruit never was better. There has been a kind of bug here eating the fruit; they did not stay more than a week. When they came, they came all at once. Where they came from nobody knew, and left the same way. I like your paper, and don't see how any farmer can do without it."

S—, Aurora, Jewell County, Kansas, says: "Coming from the strong clay lands of northern New York, and wading through the mud holes of Illinois for some time, it is a real pleasure to cultivate the mellow, naturally drained lands of Kansas. "Crops, save Winter wheat, promise a large return. Potatoes are doing extremely well, and have just commenced eating the new crop (June 10th.) Stock looks well. Most of the objections to the herd law have vanished.

"The county is filling up rapidly, and considerable fine stock is being brought in. The Spring was quite favorable for farmers. We have room here for more industrious settlers with their families, and they will have no trouble in securing good claims."

A Friend, in Russell County, Kansas, writes for the information of our readers, as follows: "Good homesteads can be obtained along the line of the K. P. R. R. in this county, and near Russell (an already organized city), and as good as can be found anywhere. At short distances from the city, either north or south, good claims can be got on different streams, with some timber and good water, which would make desirable stock farms. We have splendid water, good building stone, stone coal, and everything necessary to make a good farming country. Settlers are coming in fast."

OUR CORNER

A Visit.—We took a few hours, that rightfully belonged to the office, to visit the nursery and fruit farm of E. J. HOLMAN, near this city. We found everything in apple order—the grounds neat and clean, and the stock of apple, peach, pear and plum trees, all looking well. The small fruit—that is, the raspberry and blackberry bushes—were loaded with fruit; the "Black Caps" were already ripening, while the "Mammoth Cluster" were a perfect sight.

Mr. H. has some of the largest strawberry beds we have seen in this section. They bore only a partial crop this season. He is growing several acres of Early Rose potatoes on contract, to be delivered this Fall, at fifty cents per bushel. The father of E. J. HOLMAN, a gentleman who has served nearly half a century in the nursery and market garden, has a general supervision; and we found him in the nursery, knife in hand, giving beauty and shape to the growing trees. Before leaving, a dish of "Black Caps," with sugar and cream, at the hands of Mrs. HOLMAN, put us at ease with all man and woman kind.

Blymyer, Norton & Co.—By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that these gentlemen are again in the Western market with their incomparable Cane Mills and Evaporators. Probably three-fourths of the Mills and Evaporators in the West come from their establishment, which is proof conclusive of their merit.

Certainly.—If J. H. NELSON and A. McCAHAN will tell us where they have been getting their FARMER, we will gladly change it to Wakarusa Station. We cannot do it without.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The Kansas Magazine.—The July number of our Magazine is promptly on hand, with the best table of contents of any number yet received. D. B. EMMERT, of the

Humboldt Union, contributes a lengthy and valuable paper upon our public land system. Rev. CHARLES REYNOLDS contributes Hungary and the Huns. Our Secretary of State, W. H. SMALLWOOD, furnishes an excellent article on Decoration Day. Other able writers help to fill the one hundred pages of reading matter, with as choice literature as can be found East or West.

In the last issue we were informed that the Magazine had been self-sustaining from the start, which is, perhaps, the best evidence of merit that can be furnished. Those of our readers who fail to subscribe for the Kansas Magazine, are doing an injury to themselves. It is worthy of a generous support.

Scribner for July.—This monthly, *par excellence*, is promptly on time, and, as usual, its columns freighted with the very cream of current American literature. A timely and well written article upon the West Point Military Academy and its surrounding is given, with copious illustrations. WARNER's "Back Log Studies" are continued, and Mr. WILKINSON's criticisms of LOWELL's prose, thorough yet courteous, are concluded.

The remainder of the volume is well filled with original articles, interesting and instructive to all. The address is 654 Broadway, New York, or may be procured of any news-dealer.

Ross's Paper, Coffeyville, Kansas. We have recently received the first number of Mr. Ross's paper published since the tornado that swept over that town a few weeks ago, at which time all the material of the office was taken up by the wind, with the office itself, and scattered over the surrounding prairie. It was a total wreck, destroying everything connected with the office.

Mr. Ross, however, with the aid of a few friends, has got material together for a new office, and is now publishing one of the neatest papers in the State.

The Southwest, Humboldt, Kansas; G. P. SMITH, Editor and Publisher. No. 1, Vol. I, of a new eight-column paper, with the above title, has reached us. It is well printed, and the editorials have the ring of a man who understands himself. In a measure, it takes the place of the Statesman, which recently closed.

General News.

EARLY Rose potatoes appeared in this market June 8th.

CHETOPA has voted \$25,000 in bonds for a new schoolhouse.

AMERICA and Russia are now conceded to make the best sheet iron known to manufacturers.

LAMBERT BOY, a stallion of some note, sired by Daniel Lambert, was recently sold for \$7,500.

THE First National Bank of Junction City has commenced the excavation for their new bank building.

By careful experiment, it has been found that a quart of milk weighs two pounds, two and one-quarter ounces.

THE Oakland Park race course near New Orleans, was recently sold to the Metairie Jockey Club for \$100,000.

MR. ROBERT BLAKE, of Centerville, California, recently sold twenty head of his French Merino sheep for \$2,800. A good round price.

A WRITER in the *New England Farmer*, after experimenting, finds that the flat English turnip excels all other vegetables in milk producing qualities.

A VOTE recently taken in Butler county, Kansas, removes the county seat from Eldorado to Augusta. The former town proposes to contest the matter in the courts.

EUREKA, Kansas, recently received a car load of thoroughbred cattle, among which was one Durham, and one Devon Bull. A Mr. RAVENCROFT owns them.

THE Northwestern Association of St. Joseph, takes place on the 2d, 3d and 4th of July, running races. Quite a number of Kansas horses are to participate.

THE wheat crop of England for a series of years has averaged twenty-eight bushels per acre. One-seventh of the cultivated land there is annually sown in wheat.

M. RODEN is out with a challenge to trot Henry (formerly a Topeka colt), against Goldsmith Maid, or Lucy, mile heats, 3 in 5, and two mile heats, for \$5,000 or \$10,000 a side.

A Horse Fair was held at Lowell, Michigan June 14th, four days. Eight purses were offered for trotting, three for running, and one for pacing, amounting in all to \$20,000.

THE best sugar factory at Freeport, Illinois, is in a very prosperous condition, and will pay out for beets this season, \$60,000. The factory is 200 by 800 feet, and two stories high.

SEVEN hogs fattened and sold by F. D. PATTERSON, McHenry county, Illinois, weighed five thousand and six hundred pounds. An average of just eight hundred pounds. Whew!

C. W. IVES, of Iola, Secretary of the Salem Township Farmers' Club, is said to have the best coops of Black Spanish and White Leghorn Fowls, to be found in Southern Kansas.

MR. J. S. GOE, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, recently bought six rams, one hundred and thirty-one ewes, and fifty-six lambs, for which he paid \$5,000. They are Spanish Merinoes.

NEW JERSEY has passed an act exempting all property, houses, land, machinery, capital, &c., used in the manufacture of beet sugar, from taxation for a term of ten years. A good law.

SOUTH Carolina reports a corn crop of over two hundred bushels of corn per acre. If they can raise such crops of corn as that down there, which we doubt, they had better abandon King (?) Cotton.

WASHBURN College, Topeka, Kansas, has let the contract for their new College building. The size is 181x54 feet. The contract for the masonry was let to WM. LESCHER, of Lawrence, and is to be completed by the first of November.

THE New York *Tribune* has been interviewing the milkmen of that city, and as the result of that interview, it finds that they sell daily 75,000 quarts of Croton to the unsuspicious buyers of that burgh. Ten cents a quart, twelve for one dollar. Who buys?

WEDNESDAY morning, Pocahontas trotted in harness, a half mile at Fleetwood Park, 1:06 1/4. Only Dexter and Startle have trotted a faster trial than this.—*Turf, Field & Farm*.

Pocahontas is by Ethan Allen, and owned by SPRAGUE & AKERS.

SEVERAL counties in this State have reported the discovery of minerals, principally lead, that promises to be of great future value to this State. Specimens of ore recently taken out near Augusta, Butler county, are reported to yield from 90 to 95 per cent of pure lead.

THERE is a rumor afloat that the King Wrought Iron Bridge Company are about to remove their works from Iola, Kansas, to Leavenworth. Iola gave the company \$50,000 to locate at that point. This removal would necessitate the return of the bonds to that city.

IMMENSE beds of phosphate of lime, extending over forty-five millions of acres, have been discovered in Russia. The per cent of phosphoric acid averages from twelve to thirty-five per cent. This will prove a great blessing to European agriculturists, provided it can be moved at a reasonable rate.

THE Convention of Indiana Shorthorn breeders which met in Indianapolis May 21st, was largely attended, and the proceedings interesting and important.

A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, and the fourth Tuesday in May appointed as the day for the annual meetings hereafter.

ALL the brood mares at Stony Ford this Spring, that have gone over their time, have produced fillies. Those that went under the prescribed period of pregnancy dropped horse colts. Do not these

facts corroborate the theory that it requires the greatest concentration of force to produce the females.—*Turf, Field & Farm.*

At a recent meeting of the Forest Grove, Crawford county, Kansas, Farmers' Club, the subject under discussion being hogs, the testimony of most of the farmers that spoke upon the subject was, that the Berkshire was the most profitable hog the farmer could raise, and as a breed to cross with our common stock, it was especially recommended.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Commonwealth* writing from Wichita, states that the reports that have been circulated to the effect that there are now 75,000 head of Texas cattle around Wichita, and that the drive this season would reach 500,000, are both without foundation. Careful inquiry has satisfied said correspondent that the drive will not exceed 200,000 head.

A MASSACHUSETTS Farmers' Club is discussing the moral side of raising tobacco. Those who live in the Connecticut river bottoms, where tobacco can be raised with large profits, think it no more immoral than to raise corn or rye, which may be converted into whisky, while those farmers living on the hills where tobacco cannot be raised with profit, think it highly immoral.

THE colts of the renowned stallion Planet, are most of them doing credit to their sire. In the recent races of the Kentucky Association at Lexington, Planetarium was a winner in two stakes, and Platina in the Harper stakes, for three year olds. Planetarium is by Planet, dam Hambletonian, by Imp. Knight of St. George. Platina by Planet, dam, full sister to Idlewild.

SETH GREEN shipped in March last, twenty large black bass from his breeding ponds in New York, to California.

There are none of this species in the waters of California, and these were sent by order of the President of the Society for Acclimatization. Eleven of the twenty arrived alive and in good order. It is considered a very successful experiment in moving live fish that distance.

AN examination of the office and books of the late Secretary of the Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society, shows a balance of nearly \$200 against the Secretary unaccounted for. The discrepancy is probably occasioned by the very loose and unsatisfactory system of book-keeping so many persons fall into, where no immediate accountability is required. Secretaries of similar organizations would do well to make a minute of this.

THE Cincinnati Industrial Exposition will be held in that city, commencing September 4th, and holding open until October 12th.

There are seven large buildings, giving an exhibition space of seven acres. The power will be supplied by four first-class engines of five hundred horse power. The Fair held at this place last Fall, was one of the largest ever held in this country, but this one promises to make the other a pigmy in comparison.

Our Boys and Girls.

FARMING ON THE PRAIRIE.

BY S. E. LONDON.

EDITOR FARMER: I see so many of the boys and girls writing, that I thought I would write one letter, as I have not seen any from this place.

I live eight miles south of Russell City, on a little creek south of the Smoky Hill river. My father moved here one year ago, with myself and two brothers. We expect to have eight hundred acres of land when we get our titles. We have a beautiful location. We have abundance of prairie, timber and beautiful springs. We have the best of stone, of which my brother has erected a building twenty by thirty five feet, two stories high. Father has completed a frame house, plastered

and painted outside and inside, all ready to receive Ma, who was not able to endure the hardships of pioneer life, but who is now here.

We have eight horses, two cows, three large Poland-China hogs, turkeys, chickens and ducks, too numerous to mention. I forgot to mention my calf. His name is Gen. Grant. This will indicate our politics.

We are in the lime business, and in any other in which we can turn an honest penny.

We have broken considerable ground this Spring, and are intending to break around the entire farm, for the purpose of setting out a hedge next Spring. We also have several lots in the city of Russell, near the park grounds, which has been set thickly with trees this Spring.

I am going to school here this Summer. We have a fine school, and well attended. Russell is a very fine town, one year old, about ten miles west of Bunker Hill.

I am fifteen years old, and this is my first effort at writing for the press; so, please excuse mistakes. We all like THE FARMER very much, and wish you success.

Russell City, Kansas, June 18th, 1872.



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

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

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

Ruptured Ligaments.

EDITOR FARMER: I would like some information, through your Veterinary Column. A three-year-old colt, in rearing up, fell over backward, and has since been very lame in the right hind leg. There seems to be no pain. He stands well on that foot—no swelling; but when he moves, he swings the leg as if he had no use of it. Sometimes he runs on three legs. I think it is a strain in the stifle. Am I right? and, is there any cure?

By returning an answer in your next number you will greatly oblige
A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—It cannot be a strain of the stifle. If it were, he could not stand square on his foot. But it is a rupture of some of the ligaments of the hock joint. I will give you the symptoms of such a rupture, and you will see that it fits your case. It is at once recognized by the loss of power of the horse over the leg below the joint, but he can stand on the leg as if it were sound, and there is little or no swelling; which peculiarities serve to show the difference between a broken bone of the leg and the ruptured ligaments of a joint.

TREATMENT.—Give the colt absolute rest, with occasional friction with the following liniment: Oil of turpentine, one ounce; oil of olives, two ounces; creosote, one half ounce. Mix. Be assured of the complete union of the ligaments, which will have taken place when the colt can bend and properly use the leg, before exercise or working him.

Bone Spavin.

EDITOR FARMER: You would oblige me if you would inform me of a remedy for a bone spavin. I have tried various means for it, but have met with no success. I have used several remedies of yours, and have done well; but I have not seen a remedy of yours for this complaint.
L. E. D.

ANSWER.—The biniodide of mercury ointment is the only remedy that I use for spavin, ringbone,

splint, &c. In the early stages of these diseases it invariably has a happy effect. It is made as follows: Take of biniodide of mercury, one drachm; lard, one ounce. Mix thoroughly. Cut the hair short, and apply once a day by rubbing it in well with the fingers. In obstinate cases it could be applied for ten days, without remission. At the end of the ten days, wash the part and apply a little fresh lard, or what is better, if you can get it, use Goulard's extract, a preparation of lead that may be had of almost any druggist. A very important part of the treatment is to give the animal perfect rest.

Founder.

EDITOR FARMER: As I have been a reader of your excellent paper for the past year and more, and seeing the continued invitations to all who have sick or injured horses or cattle, and who need advice, to write and get the same, free, I thought that I would improve this opportunity and ask advice concerning a valuable mare of mine. She has (I say) been stifled; others say, corns in the feet; and our doctor here says she is shoulder-jammed. It seems almost an impossibility for her to keep her fore feet under her; first the one to the right and in front, then back, then the other to the left and in front, and so on as long as she stands still. When we turn her out for noon, her first wish is to lie down, before she eats anything; and when she gets up, she acts as if she was standing on spikes or something sharp; but after traveling a ways she does not seem to mind it, until she stops again.

Now, if you can find out the cause of these actions by these few but I fear unintelligible descriptions, and answer through THE FARMER, the remedy, if any, I will esteem it a lasting favor.

WILLIAM HART.

ANSWER.—I think the mare's trouble was caused by a founder. You do not say of how long standing it has been. If but recently done, a lump of alum the size of a hen's egg, pulverize and put in pint of water, with which drench the mare at night. The next morning give her a pint and a half of linseed oil, and a cure will be effected. If it has been of long standing it cannot be cured.

Black Leg.

ANSWER TO J. P. WILSON.—Black leg is the name of the disease. You will see in THE FARMER of June 1st a description of the disease, with a treatment for it.

Valvular Disease of the Heart.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a sow that acts very curious. She is suckling pigs, eats well for a time, and then jumps quickly, looks frightened, jerks her fore feet up in quick succession, and then seems well as ever. This evening I noticed a small pig acting very much in the same way. I have also a fine pig five or six months old that is lame in the right hind leg, and cannot bear much weight on it. Cannot find any particular place that is affected. It eats well, and is in good order. If you can tell by this description what is the trouble, and what to do, you will oblige
A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—Procure from your druggist one-fourth ounce of tincture of veratria viride (*American hellebore*) and give the sow ten drops every three hours, in a small quantity of milk or slop. Give her three doses a day for three days, and if there is a recurrence of the disease, use it again.

The probability is that she will not recover from the disease, and our advice would be to fatten and kill her as soon as possible. The disease does not affect the quality of the meat.

Affection of the Kidneys.

EDITOR FARMER: About three months ago, we had six little pigs. Four of them have since died when about three weeks to a month old. They became very weak in the hind legs, and could not use them. They would sink down on their hind

quarters and drag themselves along with their fore feet. The two remaining are in the same condition. If you will give me your advice what to do with them, you will greatly oblige.

LEWIS CLAPP.

ANSWER.—Give the pigs one half grain of arsenic daily for three or four days, and then suspend the treatment for about the same length of time, when the arsenic may be again used if necessary.

Several doses of turpentine may also be used to advantage, giving say ten drops to each pig once a day, in a little slop.

Ringbone.

EDITOR FARMER: I bought a mare about a year ago, and after examining her closely, I found a small bony lump on her left hind leg, an inch above the top of the hoof. She was not lame then at all. I did very hard work with her, and about three months ago she began to get lame and is getting worse every day. She is so bad I cannot work her at all. The lump has grown some too, and is now the size of a small hen's egg. She is eight years old, and of fine stock. Most persons that see the mare tell me that it is ringbone, and incurable, but have known men that could stop her from going lame, and I wish to know in your next paper if the mare can be cured; if not, is there any remedy to prevent her from getting lame. For any information I will be very thankful. CHAS. LEBOW.

ANSWER.—Your advisers are correct. It is ringbone, and is generally incurable. Sometimes the lameness may be removed by the use of biniodide of mercury ointment, once a day for three days, to be washed off each night, and a little fresh lard applied. It is made as follows: Take biniodide of mercury, one drachm; lard, one drachm, and mix. Give the mare perfect rest for two months. The ointment can be obtained at any drug store, and the cost will be slight.

Swelling.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a mule that has a swelling on the inside of the hock joint, extending down the back of the leg in the form of a comb. She is lame, and has been so for some months. If you can prescribe a cure through the columns of your paper, you will oblige. R. HARBISON.

ANSWER.—Treat your mule the same as prescribed for CHAS. LEBOW in this issue, except that the ointment should not be used if there is any great amount of inflammation.

THE FARMER'S SONG.

[From the Family Magazine, 1838.]

Sweet is the bread that toll hath won,
And sweet the sleep it brings;
And sweetly, when the day is done,
My cheerful helpmate sings.
How proudly round my hearth I see
My sturdy sons draw near!
And O! how kindly smiles on me
Each one that's gathered here!

A thousand songsters welcome me
Forth to my daily toil;
And flowers of many a form and hue,
Upspringing from the soil;
The Spring, whose promise beckons me
To sow the needful grain;
And glorious Autumn thankful shows
Its harvest-mantled plain.

The student, in his narrow cell,
Reads by his midnight lamp;
I read in Nature's open book
Truths of immortal stamp.
While monarchs tremble on their thrones,
And quake the city's lord,
I firmly stand upon the Earth,
A basis deep and broad.

Sweet is the bread that toll hath won,
And sweet the sleep it brings;
And sweetly, when the day is done,
My cheerful helpmate sings.
How proudly round my hearth I see
My sturdy sons draw near!
And O! how kindly smiles on me
Each one that's gathered here!

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

"A huge Kossuth, now and then,
Is related by the wisest men."

"I BELIEVE in going to the bottom of things," said the schoolmarm, when she laid a refractory pupil across her knee.

A MAMMOTH apple in a Chicago store is labeled, "Shorthorn Pippin; bred by Horace Greeley, of Chappaqua; Long John variety; slight in a hill."

"I CAN speak seven different languages," said a convict as he entered the penitentiary. "No matter," said the keeper, "we have only one language here, and very little of that."

A MISSOURI woman eloped recently, leaving the following note to comfort the heart of her husband: "Dear William—good bye. Do not mourn for the children, for none of them are yours."

THE Lafayette (Ind.) Courier says: Eight babies in seven days is the last report from Kossuth street. When the street is fully opened and improved, what a wonderful work of nature and art it will become.

AN Alabama young lady was caught smoking a cigar, and gave as a reason for so doing, that "it made it smell as though there was a man around." We know a better way to make it smell as though a man was around.

THEY have rather a singular railroad in East Tennessee. A newspaper at Jonesboro speaks of that place as a "termini." It is not one time in a thousand that you find a railroad with both ends sticking into the same town.

A BACHELOR editor, sensitive in relation to his rights, objects to taking a wife, through fear that if she should have a baby, his cotemporary, who habitually copy without credit, would refuse to give him credit for the baby!

JOSH Billings says: "There is one thing about a hen that looks like wisdom; they don't kackle much until after they have laid their egg. Sumpholks are always bragging and a kackling what they are going to do beforehand."

THAT Danbury, Ct. News fellow says: "The majority of women care but little about suffrage. If the backs to the car seats could only be hollowed out so as to admit of their bustles lapping over, the ballot might go to thunder for all they care."

"I SAY, boy, is there anything to shoot about here?" inquired a sportsman of a boy he met. "Well," replied the boy, "nothing just about here, but our schoolmaster is just over the hill there cutting birch rods, you might walk up and take a pop at him."

EX-MAYOR SMITH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is said to be worth over a million of dollars, began life as a milkman when Brooklyn was a mere village.—Es. It is not hard for milkmen to make money when water is as cheap and as extensively used as has been proved in New York and Brooklyn.

A GOOD story is told of an engineer who runs a locomotive on the western division of the Erie Railway. The track runs through an Indian reservation up in Cataragus county. One day a squaw holding a papoose in her arms, was standing on the depot steps at Salamanca. As the engineer was drawing his train up to the station, he observing her called out, "Hello, have you got a little Injun there?" "No," said she, "it's half Injun and half Injuner."

WE find the following healthy item in the river column of the Memphis Avalanche: In the course of an interview yesterday, between General Cheat ham and one of his soldiers, Major C., the General asked the Major: "How many children have you?" "I have nine," modestly answered our friend, "and would have had but eight had it not been for you." "How's that?" asked the General, somewhat surprised. "I was indebted to your kindness for a furlough." The General saw it.

MARKET REPORTS.

APPLES—Scarce. A few of the new crop received, but small and worthless. No prices can be given.

BRAN—Sacked, 3 cwt., 90c@1.00.

BUCKWHEAT—None in market.

BARLEY—60c@75c.

BUTTER—In full supply, and all grades below strictly choice dull, with prices 12½@14c. A prime article will bring 20 cents.

CORN—In the ear, in fair demand, at 28@30c.

CORN MEAL—Nominal. Price 90c@1.00 @ 100 pounds.

DRIED FRUIT—No demand.

EGGS—12½@15c.

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

LARD—Choice, 7@7½c.

POTATOES—Old, but little demand, and prices nominal. New Potatoes, in full supply, chiefly Early Rose, with fair

prices, considering the supply. We quote retail price, \$1.00 @ \$1.00 ½ bushel; wholesale, \$1.30@1.50.

POULTRY—No demand, except for Spring Chickens. Prices, \$2.75@3.25 retail, owing to size.

WOOL—Is still a little dull, without any decline in price. Manufacturers are still holding off, in the hope that the clip will prove greater than anticipated, and a consequent reduction of price will ensue. In our opinion, based upon knowledge gleaned from correspondence and other sources, the bulk of the clip of 1872 will bring from 20c to 25c ½ lb., for all good to choice qualities.

WHEAT—Still stands firm at \$1.30@1.35 at both Chicago and St. Louis, and all reports of the present crop do not indicate any immediate reduction in price. In our opinion, another crop must be grown before prices decline much from the present figures.

CATTLE—In the Chicago market, are in fair demand, and prices well maintained. Good graded Steers of 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., 2½@3.00; good to fair Heifers, 2.00@2.25; lower grades, from 1.40 to 2.00.

HOGS—The Hog market is more active than for the past month, with prices at \$3.00@4.00, in Chicago.

SHEEP—In but little demand.

STRAYED

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, AT LAFLAND F. O., IN Greenwood county, Kansas, about the 25th of April, 1872, the following described Cattle: One sorrel Filly, 2 years old, star in forehead; one bay Filly, 3 years old, heavy mane and tail, hind feet white, star in forehead; one bay horse Colt, 1 year old; one sorrel Filly, snip on forehead, white spot on nose, mane hangs on both sides. The above described Cattle are all part Pony. Also, one large bay horse Colt, 1 year old, bald face. For any information leading to the recovery of the said Cattle, a liberal reward will be given.

Je-11

O. H. HOVER.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 21, 1871, section 21, 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 stray, the day at which they were taken up, their estimated value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

STRAYS FOR JULY 1.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by B. S. Martin, Deer Creek tp, one black Mare, 3 years old, average size. Appraised \$20.

Atchison County—H. B. Gale, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Charles Barnard, Grasshopper tp, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, saddle and collar marks, white stripe in face. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by F. B. Wilson, Walnut tp, one iron-gray Mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high; star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

Butler County—A. N. Stearns, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by B. Kennedy, Eldorado tp, May 27, 1872, one dark iron-gray Horse, 3 years old, saddle and collar marks, small lump on head. Appraised \$20.

Cherokee County—J. G. Norris, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by T. J. Wilson, Salamanca tp, May 24, 1872, one bay Horse, 3 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot white, white on fore feet, white stripe on nose, a star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

Clay County—E. F. Huston, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by B. C. Bolderbeck, Five Creeks tp, May 16, 1872, one white Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one red Cow, 5 years old, mottled face. Appraised \$20.

Coffey County—Allen Crocker, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Edw. Drumm, Pettowatomie tp, June 1, 1872, one bright bay Horse, 7 years old, black mane and tail, a dim brand on left shoulder and left hip, blind in one eye, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

Cowley County—A. A. Jackson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Jas. Culbertson, Buck Creek tp, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet and right fore foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$20. Also, a gray Mare, 1 year old, dark mane and tail, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

Doniphan County—C. Rappaport, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Elizabeth Trant, Barr Oak tp, one dark iron-gray Horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high, branded O on left shoulder, left hind foot white. Appraised \$20.

Jewell County—W. M. Allen, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by W. Everett, Big Timber tp, June 4, 1872, one bay Horse, 3 years old, 15 hands high, star on black, a little lame. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay Mare, 4 years old, snip on nose, white on right hind foot. Appraised \$20.

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

PONY—Taken up by G. W. Bowman, Fairview tp, May 18, 1872, one black mare Pony, 5 years old, 13½ hands high, star in forehead, white spot on and of nose, mane roached, dim brand on left hip. Appraised \$20.

Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. P. Dutton, Fairmount tp, one dark roan Horse, 3 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by John Cullison, Sherman tp, one bay Mare, 5 years old, some white on left hind foot and face. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by J. S. Williams, Sherman tp, one bright bay Horse, 3 years old, black mane, tail and legs. Appraised \$20.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Lovelace, Liberty tp, June 24, 1872, one black Horse, 3 years old, 15 hands high, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by D. W. Holmes, Liberty tp, May 18th, 1872, one light bay Mare, 15 years old, white hairs in forehead, shoe on left fore foot. Appraised \$20.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Hill, Agnes City tp, May 14th, 1872, one dark roan Mare, 10 years old, star on left hip, knee-sprung, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Updegraff, Elmendorf tp, June 5, 1872, one black Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$20. Also, one iron-gray Mare, 3 years old, 15½ hands high, blind in one eye, collar marks. Appraised \$100.

Marion County—T. W. Brown, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Wm. Andrews, Clear Creek tp, one red

Steer, 3 years old, crop off each ear, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$16. Also, one roan Steer, 3 years old, crop off left ear, slit in right. Appraised \$16.

COLT—Taken up by Jacob Bibler, Doyle tp, one chestnut sorrel mare Colt, 3 years old, white in face, branded G on the left shoulder. Appraised \$41.50.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk.

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

Osborne County—C. W. Crampton, Clerk.

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

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

Riley County—Wm. Burgoynes, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H M G Kincaid, Grant tp, May 14th, 1872, one sorrel horse Pony, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, mane roached, left hind foot white, narrow white strip in face, white hairs on neck, branded S on left shoulder. Appraised \$37.50.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W A Cardwell, Monmouth tp, May 20th, 1872, one brown mare Pony, 6 years old, blaze in face, harness marks. Appraised \$38.

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

Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

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

Washington County—G. W. Shriner, Clerk.

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

STRAYS FOR JUNE 15.

Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C Baker, Walnut tp, one bay mare Pony, 10 years old, 12½ hands high, blaze face, 2 left legs white, branded O on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.

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

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

Bourbon County—J. H. Smith, Clerk.

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

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.

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

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.

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

COLT—Taken up by Wm McDonald, Towanda tp, May 18, '72, two light sorrel Colts, blaze face. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Colt, 2 years old, white in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

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

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

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W S Caskey, Shawnee tp, May 29th, 1872, one bay Mare, 14 years old, 12½ hands high, star in forehead, collar and saddle marks, dim brand on right shoulder. Appraised \$10. Also, one iron-gray Mare, 2 years old, 18 hands high, branded HB on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

Cloud County—Wm. E. Reid, Clerk.

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

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

Coffey County—A. Crocker, Clerk.

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

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

Cowley County—A. A. Jackson, Clerk.

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

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

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.

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

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

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

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

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

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

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

HORSE—Taken up by L J Cunkle, Madison tp, one light bay Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, four white feet, white face, star in forehead, black mane and tail, ear marks. Appraised \$90. Also, one light bay Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$60.

Harvey County—H. W. Bailey, Clerk.

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

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Lyke, Shawnee tp, one light bay Mare, 10 years old, 15 hands high, white stripe in forehead, white

nose, collar and saddle marks, ugly scar on each side, right hind foot white. Appraised \$55.

Labette County—S. C. Howard, Clerk.

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

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

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

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

Lincoln County—A. S. Potter, Clerk.

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

Linn County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk.

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

STALLION—Taken up by —, one cream-colored Stallion, 2 years old, 18 hands high. Appraised \$30.

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

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

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

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

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

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk.

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

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

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

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

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

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

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

Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

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

HORSE—Taken up by D N Jones, Wilmington tp, May 17, 1872, one black Horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high, right hind foot white, white stripe in face, snip on nose. Appraised \$75. Also, one sorrel half-bred horse Pony, 6 years old, a small star in forehead. Appraised \$0.

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TIME TABLE

OF THE KANS. PACIFIC RAILWAY, FROM LEAVENWORTH TO ATCHISON.

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE	MAIL	EXPRESS
Leavenworth.....	12:25, P. M.	7:52, A. M.
Fort Leavenworth.....	12:40, "	8:01, "
Kickapoo.....	12:55, "	8:15, "
Port William.....	1:15, "	8:30, "
Sumner.....	1:35, "	8:45, "
Atchison.....	1:45, "	8:55, "

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVE	MAIL	EXPRESS
Atchison.....	2:50, A. M.	1:35, P. M.
Sumner.....	3:00, "	1:45, "
Port William.....	3:19, "	2:01, "
Kickapoo.....	3:36, "	2:17, "
Fort Leavenworth.....	3:53, "	2:30, "
ARRIVE AT—		
Leavenworth.....	4:02, "	2:41, "

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