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KANSAS THE FARMER

1873.

The Kansas Farmer.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

VOL. IX.—NO. 23.]

LEAVENWORTH, DECEMBER 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.

INFORMATION WANTED.

BAXTER SPRINGS, KANSAS, November 17, 1872.

EDITOR FARMER: I am in search of knowledge on the following points:

- 1st. Is there any remedy for a cow holding up her milk?
- 2d. Any remedy for hens eating their eggs?
- 3d. Is blind staggers in horses caused by eating worm-eaten corn? and will your veterinarian give a recipe for the cure of blind staggers?
- 4th. Must there necessarily be a "runt" in every litter of pigs? If not, how can it be avoided?

I would suggest that your correspondents, who make application for remedies for diseased stock, through your Veterinary Column, report success where the remedies have been tried. I had a nice two-year-old filly attacked by pneumonia, or lung fever, a short time since. (This disease, or the horse doctors, kills nearly all the horses attacked by it in our neighborhood.) The symptoms were so accurately described in your article on pneumonia, in THE FARMER of March 15, last, that I could not mistake it. I treated her strictly according to directions given in said article, and cured her at a cash expense of fifteen cents for the medicine used. In less than a week she was as well as ever.

Respectfully, yours, ROBERT M. PECK.

ANSWER.—If there is any way to keep a cow from holding up her milk, we trust some of our readers will inform our correspondent; for we are in search of light on that subject ourselves.

Yes. A patent nest, that will drop the egg out of sight as soon as laid; but in the absence of such a nest, feed pounded bones, lime, sand and gravel, with plenty of meat scraps. If she still persists in eating the eggs, the complete remedy is for you to eat her—nicely cooked, of course.

We do not believe that worm-eaten corn will produce any disease of this kind. Smut, or the fungus that is often found on corn, might produce a disease of this kind.

That fourth question is a stumper. It is a question that has shaken empires and nationalities, from center to circumference, and even now threatens to destroy the peace and prosperity of our own beloved America. "Must there necessarily"—mark you, necessarily—"be a runt in every litter?" Momentous question! We have ransacked all the public and private libraries to which we could obtain access; we have pored over musty tomes and through antiquated volumes; but nowhere can we find aught in relation to the runt question. 'Tis true, SHAKESPEARE once alludes to "runts," but the connections evidently show that his puny intellect was insufficient to grasp the question in all its details; and hence, we conclude that it is left to our posterity to decide whether or no "there must necessarily be a runt in every litter!"

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WOOD BY WEIGHT.

An important matter to the people of a prairie State, is that of fuel. Cheap fuel is a prime necessity to the successful settlement of any country, and all things considered, Kansas has about as cheap fuel as any other section of the western prairies. But there is one point in the fuel question that needs a radical change. It is a matter that affects all buyers of wood, and these are by far the larger part of our population, and it is a matter that causes more disputation between buyer and seller than any other that we know of, and it is a matter too that can be easily settled if the people will but take hold of it. We speak of the measurement of cord wood.

Those who have given this subject any attention, and especially those who buy their wood in any of our larger markets, know that it is almost impossible to get a cord of wood when you pay for it.

Most of our readers know, too, that it requires but little sleight-of-hand to take three-quarters of a cord of wood and cord it up to measure a full cord. Some of the States already have laws prescribing what shall constitute a cord by weight, of the different kinds of wood, both green and dry, and it occurs to us that such a law as that would be of great value to the people of Kansas. If the weights can be arrived at, and we see nothing to prevent, this system would be nothing more than justice to both buyer and seller, and there are more reasons for buying wood by weight, than for corn, oats or wheat.

We have seen the standard of weights for all the different kinds of wood used for fuel, but the

figures have escaped our memory; but we trust some of our legislators will take this matter in hand, and let us have a law that will be just to all alike.

THE LIVE OAK.

We met Mr. J. T. HOLMAN, of Lagrange, Texas, in Southern Kansas this Fall, and in a long conversation with him, he expressed the opinion that the live oak of Texas would succeed in Kansas; and upon our request, he agreed to send us some of the acorns, upon his arrival home.

He faithfully redeemed his promise, and we recently received a package of them, and have distributed them among some of our prominent tree growers.

The live oak is an evergreen, growing to about the same size as the black oak, with a very dense foliage. Indeed, so very heavy is the foliage, that it will turn a hard rain almost equal to a roof; and when full-grown, the sun's rays find no opening to penetrate.

It is chiefly valuable as a shade tree; and from the fact that it holds its leaves and color throughout the Winter.

As a timber tree, it is of little value. It has been tried in the Northern States, east of the Mississippi, but never, we believe, in this section; and if it does well here, in the experiment that will now be made, it will, no doubt, be largely planted.

ENGLISH LABORERS.

The strike that commenced some weeks ago among the farm hands, has gone steadily forward until it has now assumed gigantic proportions. A recent London paper states that the Laborers' Union now numbers over 130,000, and the Ministry have already discussed the subject. Later dispatches to this country intimate that employers will have no choice but to accede to the demands of the employees, which, it is said, are not unreasonable.

The matter stands simply in this way. The sum received weekly by the English farm laborer has been, up to this time, wholly insufficient to support an ordinary family in even the humblest manner, amounting on an average to about five English shillings, the food being a very short allowance of bread and cheese, with porridge and gruel occasionally. As often as once a week the family may secure a fitch of bacon or a fish. No tea nor coffee, no beef nor mutton, no vegetable save potatoes.

The labor has been of the most exacting kind, commencing at sunrise, and often lasting long into the night.

The strikers ask, and we think they are entitled to receive, only sufficient wages to enable them to support their families. They do not ask any reduction in the hours of labor, and from the magnitude the strike has assumed, we have no doubt they will obtain what they ask.

The Kansas Farmer

THE COW—A MACHINE.

It has been said that a man's wife was what he made her. We believe it to be true. We also believe that a man's cow is whatever he makes her.

We have satisfied ourself, by careful experiment and observation, that the cow reflects, to a considerable extent the disposition of those who have the care of her, and her value as a milk producer depends to a very considerable extent, upon what she eats, and upon her surroundings.

Some farmers never have a good cow, while others never have a bad one. This is entirely owing to the treatment the cows upon the respective farms receive.

We once bought a cow from one of those that did not know a good cow, and paid \$37.50 for her. The owner did not recommend her as a number one cow, but said that she had no vicious habits, which was the most we desired to know. We kept her nearly a year, and while in our possession she made a reputation for a yield of milk and butter, that enabled us to get \$62.50 for her when we sold her. We kept track of her for some months after she left our hands, and found that she had degenerated into a third rate animal, and was fattened for beef when but eight years old.

Another cow that we paid \$18.00 for before the war, was sold two years later for \$75. But this latter price was partly the effect of war prices, although we never saw an animal improve as a milker, as did this one. We could cite numerous instances of this kind, but doubtless every reader has experienced the same thing.

We have in our possession now, a cow that the former owner sold only from the fact that she went dry so long; stating that on one occasion she went five months without giving milk. We knew just how he treated his cows, and we bought her without fear that she would go dry that length of time in our hands.

With her last calf she was dry exactly six weeks, and was dry so long only from the fact that she strayed away and we did not succeed in finding her until her calf was two or three days old. With this cow we have in less than forty-eight hours brought her milk from five to nine quarts at a milking, and again, within the same time, reduced it to five quarts or less. This was done by changing the quantity of the feed, by sheltering and by watering. The quality of the food was the same throughout the experiment, and we are now holding the quantity of the milk at nearly nineteen quarts a day.

Our theory is that the quantity of milk that a cow is capable of giving is limited solely to the amount of food she can digest. The reason that a cow gives more milk upon the rich, succulent pasturage of June, is not so much that the grass at that time is a better milk producing agent, as it is that it is more easily and quickly digested, and it is therefore consumed in larger quantities than is food at a different season of the year.

Our practice, when trying to do the most we possibly can from a single cow is, mix the feed (bran) in warm water, and on cold days to give the water freshly drawn from the well, which is several degrees usually warmer than the atmosphere, or otherwise have all the water the cow drinks slightly warmed. In the present instance, our cow being a large one, we fed two wooden pails full of very rich bran at a feed, with plenty of good hay, and she gets in addition scraps of cabbage, potato and turnip peelings, from the house. If we reduce the feed to one pail full of bran, we cut down the yield of the milk from two to three quarts, and if we permit her to stand out in the cold winds, and give her water but little above the freezing point, the yield is still farther reduced, while upon the contrary, whenever

the treatment is as we have before stated, the yield is again increased.

Any farmer can easily test this matter for himself, and we have no fears in stating that results, substantially the same as we have stated above, will in every instance be obtained. If these results can be obtained in one instance, like surroundings and circumstances only are needed, to produce similar results in fifty instances. Hence we urge upon farmers first, to build up a good sized herd of cows. Second, make arrangements to shelter them during the Winter season. Third, make up your minds that an abundance of food, not enough to keep the cows from losing flesh, but all they will eat, will add from twenty-five to fifty per cent. in the yield of milk, and then act as any other sensible man in other pursuits would, and see that the cows are supplied.

It is not so difficult to make a good article of butter in the Winter season as in Summer, but even in Winter arrangements should be made that the milk may be kept remote from the odors of the kitchen, and also that it will not freeze until all the cream has had time to raise. Another fatal mistake, fatal to good butter, that many persons make is, in keeping the cream too near the fire. In this way the cream is scalded, and becomes bitter. Good butter cannot be made in this way. But if the necessary conveniences are furnished, there is no stock that pay a better profit than cows.

THE IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

This institution held its annual commencement exercises November 11th, 12th and 13th.

Iowa, so far as we know, is the only State that had the moral courage to break away from the old-time collegiate practice, and hold their commencement exercises at this season of the year instead of June.

So far as a purely literary College is concerned, it matters little what season these exercises are held, but for an Agricultural College there are many reasons why the session should not be broken up in mid-summer. The classes are organized in the Spring, farm work commences, and just about the time the students become interested in the work, at the time the student's labor is most needed, the session is brought to an abrupt termination, and the students are scattered.

The operations of the College Farm (outside of the experimental portion) are of little interest or benefit to the State at large, unless it is made useful in teaching the young men who seek a scientific agricultural education, the practical part of the work, as well as the physiology of plant life and vegetable growth. If the sessions can close in Fall or early Winter, as in Iowa, the practical instruction is not seriously interrupted, but otherwise it is almost worthless. Can the change be made in Kansas?

BROOD SOWS.

Special attention should be paid to those sows that farrow in Winter. A warm, sheltered bed is necessary to save the pigs; and if not already done, a pen should be constructed, and the sow placed in it, and supplied with abundance of straw or leaves. In building the pen, it is a good plan to fasten a six or eight inch board against the side of the pen, and about six inches from the floor, so that the sow cannot overlie the pigs. This board serves to keep the sow from the sides of the pen, and enables the young ones to get under it, if in danger of being laid on.

If the sow is fed with turnips or potatoes, either cooked or raw, for a few days before farrowing, it will increase the flow of milk, and relieve constipation, with which they are often troubled at this season of the year.

The pen in which young pigs are confined should by all means be covered, to keep out both rain and snow; and they should be early taught to drink milk and slop. The pig is very easy stunted, and

if once set back in its growth, it takes months to recover them.

While suckling, from the time of farrowing forward, the sow should be frequently given charcoal and salt, as these serve in a greater measure to remove the morbid appetite that causes them to eat their pigs.

THE CATTLE.

It is possible that calves can be wintered on hay or straw alone, but he that does it loses twice the value of the food that they ought to eat, by confining them to hay diet alone.

The calf, as much as the horse or the hog, requires grain of some kind to perfect its growth. The bones, muscles, fat, skin, hair and hoofs, each need a specific kind of food, and if it is withheld, some portion of the animal will suffer. Hay contains no fat-producing or flesh-forming qualities of any moment. It contains but very little lime for the bones, or iron for the blood. All these must be obtained from the grains, and it is the poorest kind of poor policy to stint the young animal in any of these.

If you expect to make a steer weigh 1,500 to 1,800 pounds at three to four years, he must be crowded from the start. If you want to build up a herd of scalawags, winter your calves on hay. If you expect to raise a lot of nice, thrifty, clean steers, even though you winter them on grain, you must provide good, warm, comfortable quarters. An open shed does not fill the bill, though that is much better than nothing.

If you have not already got it, we would advise you to build a "lean-to" to the stable. A stable 16 by 20 feet, if an enclosed shed is built on three sides of it, will give you space for eight cows, eight two and three-year-old steers, eight calves, twenty sheep, and space for a small corn-crib thrown in.

The lumber for this (a twelve-foot shed) will not cost, in this county, more than fifty dollars, shingles and all; and any farmer that can make an ax-handle, can put it up himself. If the main barn is eighteen, or even sixteen, feet to the eaves, the shed can be so constructed as to leave considerable room for hay, sheaf oats, &c.; and a portion of the shed left can be very profitably used for storing plows, harrows, cultivators, &c.

Next to a "bank" barn, we think that this form of structure gives the most room, and is the most convenient, of any barn that can be put up.

The farmer who has a place of this kind to shelter his stock from the bleak, unfriendly winds, from the driving rain and cutting hail, from the snow and sleet of Winter, can conscientiously sit around his blazing fire, his mind at peace and his heart content; but we do not envy the man whose cattle, horses and sheep are compelled to take the weather as it comes, with no shelter save that furnished by Nature.

THE VALLEY OF THE SOLOMON.

A correspondent at Nesbitt, De Soto county, Mississippi, says: "My attention has been drawn to the descriptions in THE FARMER of the Solomon Valley, and from them I judge it to be one of the most lovely and beautiful portions of the American continent. I write to ask you, are these descriptions true?"

In this letter, which is somewhat lengthy, our friend gives us a picture of farming life in the South, that certainly is not flattering to that section, but in regard to the question asked above, we can assure him that in our judgment Prof. MUDGE's descriptions are not in the least overdrawn; in fact we doubt if any newspaper descriptions can do justice to that and many other portions of the State. Our correspondent can safely immigrate to the Solomon Valley.

A BRILLIANT THEORY.

A writer in the Topeka Record suggests as a theory to account for the great conflagrations in Chicago and Boston, that there is an ethereal

essence given off from men's bodies who use stimulating drinks, and from alcohol, coal oil, and other substances, and that this essence permeates stone, slate, glass, &c., and renders these materials combustible—hence the great fires.

If the grammar and orthography used in the above are fair examples of his scientific attainments, the world is in no danger of being set on fire by his theory, whatever it may do for some of our cities.

TOP DRESSING GRASS LAND.

Those of our readers who have sown any of the tame grasses this season, will be doing a prudent thing if they top dress the field this Fall with rather short stable manure. It will not only fertilize the soil, but will also prevent freezing out to a considerable extent.

For the benefit of old, sod-bound meadows and pastures, a good thorough harrowing and top dressing of manure in early Autumn is needed, and a dressing of plaster in the Spring, to be followed by another harrowing, would be beneficial. Even upon meadows and pastures of the wild grass, we are confident that the top dressing in the Spring would add largely to the yield. Will some of our readers try it?

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

J. F. BARRY, Houston, Texas, asks the following questions:

- 1st. What is a yoke of good work cattle worth in Kansas? Also, the price of a good mule team?
 - 2d. Do you consider a good yoke of cattle equal to the task of breaking ordinary upland sod?
 - 3d. Will the wild grasses of Kansas make a good quality of butter?
 - 4th. What is the price of fair milking cows—such as would be fit to start a dairy?
- Lastly: Do you consider that a person, by energy and close attention to business, could make a successful dairy farm on the uplands of Pottawatomie county?

ANSWER.—1st. An average yoke of cattle will cost about \$125. The price of mules is all the way from \$250 to \$500.

2d. A good yoke of cattle, if they are not crowded, are sufficient for breaking ordinary sod.

3d. The wild grasses of Kansas make a superior article of butter. We have quite a number of Eastern dairymen in the State, who pronounce them equal to many tame grasses, and greatly superior to some.

4th. The price of cows varies from \$25 to \$40.

5th. We have no doubt but that good management will build up a fortune as quickly upon a dairy farm in Kansas, as in any other business that a person can engage in.

GETTING RICH.

Laura Little, a girl thirteen years of age, writes us (too late to get it in the "Boys and Girls' Column") "that she saved all the pennies she got, until it amounted to one dollar, and with that she bought a sheep from her uncle; and after getting it fat, sold it back to him for three dollars.

"I worked out for seventy-five cents a week, until I got eight dollars. With that I bought a calf. Well, I kept that calf until it has grown into a cow, and she has raised me one heifer, now almost two years old, and has another calf that will be a year old next Spring."

There's a girl that we will guarantee will get along in this world; but she has only done what every boy and girl might do if they would. Instead of spending her pennies for candy, or for going to the circus, she has put her money in a bank that pays an enormous interest, and rarely or never fails. Boys, girls, go and do likewise.

ABOUT POINTING BRICK WORK.

We see an item in an exchange, taken from the *Rural New Yorker*, that will perhaps interest some of our readers. It says that a brick wall should never be pointed when the bricks are dry, for the reason that they will then absorb the

moisture from the mortar, and the mortar will fall off or wash off. If the bricks are thoroughly wet, and the mortar made of clean sharp sand three parts, unslaked lime one part, good cement one part, it will then be as indestructible as the brick themselves.

OHIO STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A circular from Dr. J. A. WARDER, informs us that the Annual Winter Meeting of the above Society will be held at Zanesville, Ohio, December 4th, 5th and 6th, 1872.

The meeting is held at Zanesville on the invitation of the Muskingum County Horticultural Society, and other prominent citizens. It is expected that this meeting will be of unusual interest, and a cordial invitation is extended to everybody to attend.

The Society offers premiums of \$25, \$30, \$35 and \$40 for the best displays of fruit, and premiums of \$8 and \$12 for best display of flowers.

WEED SEED.

Farmers who send East for small quantities of seed wheat, oats, rye, barley, turnips, &c., should examine it carefully when received, to see that there are no seeds of noxious weeds among it.

It is in this way that many of the pests of the Eastern States have traveled westward, and it is in this way they will be introduced into Kansas, and they can only be kept out by the utmost vigilance. The Canada thistle is, perhaps, the most to be dreaded, but there are others that are not at all desirable. Watch 'em.

CORN FOR FUEL.

A correspondent at Severance, Doniphan county, Kansas, says: "We are all burning corn, it being cheaper than coal for fuel."

It seems almost a sin to consume this noble cereal for fuel; and we can but think that, however large the crop, if it were put into pork, mutton or beef, it would buy five times as much fuel as it now makes. Is it not so?

WE STAND CORRECTED.

In a recent number we wrote a little article on "Timber belts," stating incidentally that in a belt eighty feet wide there would be ten rows of trees.

The Garnett *Plaindealer* copies the article, notices and mentions the discrepancy, for which Bro. WILSON has our thanks, but we suspect that any one planting an eighty foot belt would have found out that it took eleven rows to do it, planting eight feet apart.

OHIO STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A private letter informs us that the Board of Trustees of the above institution have gone to New England for a President, and have secured him in the person of a Mr. PATTERSON, of Dartmouth College. The other Professors are to be named in January, and the school to be opened in September, 1873.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION.

D. R. SEYMOUR, Walnut Valley, Kansas, in a letter to the *Pleasanton Observer*, takes issue with a policy advocated by a Mr. BRONSON, that a Farmers' Co-operative Union is a panacea for all the financial ills that farmers are heir to. He says:

Mr. BRONSON, and many other enthusiasts, think that the prices of produce can be regulated to suit, by concerted co-operative action among farmers. By building warehouses, letting the farmers deposit their grain, and needy ones receive a little money at a low rate of interest; and by thus having the grain all in their own hands, fix the prices to suit themselves.

The scheme is visionary. To build warehouses, and advance money to those who must sell and realize, would require an immense capital in every county. The farmers have not got it. It is impossible to borrow it at fifteen or twenty per cent. How, then, could we expect men to advance money at a "low rate of interest," to assist their poorer brethren?

The following extract shows that Mr. SEYMOUR is not opposed to co-operative action, but only to the financial plan set forth by Mr. BRONSON:

We should work to obtain legislative action, giving us cheaper freights. We are robbed by railroad monopolies. The consumer pays a good price for our corn, but the producer gets too small a part of that price. For instance, corn in New York is now worth about 70 cents per bushel, and in Pleasanton 15 cents. So, when we send a bushel of corn to the seaboard, we have to send along five bushels to pay the freight upon it.

Below, Mr. S. strikes at the true plan, in our judgment, for relieving any financial embarrassments that farmers may labor under:

If we would feed all our grain to stock, we could send it to market much cheaper than in its crude state. If we shipped no grain to the East, there would be less business for the railroad, more competition and cheaper freights. Again, if we consumed our own grain, and sent none East, the demand there would soon far exceed the supply, and prices rise high again. Then we could ship a part of our grain, and feed a part, according as it yielded the most profit; but thorough farming requires that most of it be fed upon the farm, to keep up fertility.

The conclusion, then, appears plain to me, that we should never send a bushel of corn or oats to the East except the price be very high, but should send it in the form of meat.

The following advice is gold—pure gold; and if farmers would but follow it, all their troubles would vanish into thin air, and as a class they would, in a few years, be the most prosperous and wealthy of any other pursuit. That it can be done we have no doubt. It will require what the boys call "nerve" to bring ourselves to it, but with a little shrewdness and management, it can be done:

Farther, we must keep out of debt, so that we need not be obliged to sell when the prices do not justify. Low prices are not caused so much by there being a great surplus of grain in the country, as by pushing it upon the market faster than it is wanted. Let us, then, keep out of debt, and follow a well mixed system of farming (so as to always have some crop that will bring a good price), and we can safely steer through every adverse wave of the great financial tide, that is ever ebbing or flowing upon the sea of commerce.

We know the many pressing needs the farmer has all through the cropping season, for a little money. The plows must be frequently re-sharpened, the harrow loses a tooth, the plow-beam breaks, the sickle-bar is to be mended, the wagon-tires must be cut, the children's shoes half-soled, lard-oil for the machinery, a fork, rake, shovel or hoe is to be replaced; all these, and hundreds of other incidentals, besides the regular expenses of the family, are to be met; and these expenses come at a time when the farmer has no leading crop to sell; and hence, the accommodating tradesman and mechanic trust him until he "sells his hogs, his cattle, or his corn."

If the farmer can arrange to pay these incidental expenses as they accrue, the necessity for running in debt is greatly lessened; and we believe that a little prudence and foresight now will enable every farmer to meet this contingency.

If you have two cows now, and they are simply sufficient to supply the family, buy two more, or, if possible, a half-dozen more; and the product of these six cows will pay the running expenses of your family.

The question arises, How are we to buy these half-dozen cows, when we have no money? This is the matter that requires the foresight. Can't you trade some corn, oats or potatoes for them? Perhaps you have a colt, that your neighbor would rather have than a cow he now owns. You may have put up a surplus of hay or fodder, that can be traded. You may have a couple of steers, that would buy you three cows. If you have a wood-lot, you can, perhaps, spare some wood, rails or posts, and in this way procure the cows. If the farmer really desires to get them, there are few who cannot find some means to obtain them. He should remember that there is no other stock that will bring him so much ready money, all through the season, as will the cows; and if keeping out of debt through the coming year be to him a matter of prime importance, there is no other stock that he can so profitably feed. Hence, if he has any steers, or other present non-producing stock, he had better trade it or sell it, and buy the cows, that will bring him immediate returns.

It may be, too, that his flock of chickens, ducks and turkeys can be profitably increased. Each of these, in their season, if rightly managed, may be made to return a considerable income to the farmer. What's the odds, if eggs are worth but ten cents per dozen. If you can market twenty dozen a week,

it is two dollars; and a portion of the season they will bring you five or six dollars a week, and will, besides, bring you seventy-five or one hundred dollars' worth of young chickens. If, in addition to this, you can manage to market twenty pairs of ducks and two dozen fat turkeys, your income will probably be increased to the extent of fifty dollars, at least.

We could go on and enumerate many other ways of making money—small ways, to be sure, but certainly not beneath the dignity of any honest man who is striving to relieve himself from the incubus of accrued and accruing debt; but we are satisfied that each one can conceive and execute these plans for relieving himself, if he will but devote some thought to it.

Whatever the means employed, we feel assured that Mr. SEYMOUR'S advice, above given, is the true key to independence for the farmer, and we cordially recommend its adoption.

CLASS D—SWINE.

We have received a letter from Mr. THOMAS WHITE, Topeka, Kansas: "It was my lot of pigs (and not J. S. MCCREARY, of Canton, Illinois,) that took the first premium in ring of best lot of six, under six months old, at the recent State Fair held in Topeka, and justice demands that you make the correction in THE FARMER."

Mr. WHITE is both right and wrong. The first premium was awarded to his pigs, but the conditions of the premium were, that the pigs should be shown with sire and dam. The award was made by the committee regardless of the fact that the sire and dam of his pigs were not shown with the lot. This fact coming to the knowledge of the State Board, they reversed the decision of the committee, had a new committee appointed, who under the rules of the Premium List, were compelled to award the premium to Mr. MCCREARY, and the records show that it was to him paid.

This fact, of course, does not militate against Mr. WHITE'S pigs, for had he exhibited the sire and dam with them, he certainly would have received the premium.

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

In a recent issue we referred to the above law, but fully appreciating the disadvantage that the new law will be, especially in the Spring season, we recommend that the farmers who desire to have the "four pound" section of the old law restored, and the former rate of postage established on packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, &c., and to have the other changes mentioned therein adopted, to circulate a petition similar to the following, and send it to this office. We will compile and forward them to our members in Congress. This action, if taken at all, should be done at once, so that Congress may act upon it the first thing after the session opens. The following will secure the desired change:

To the Senate and House of Representatives, United States of America:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, do hereby respectfully petition your honorable bodies to so change, alter, and amend the present postal law of the United States, as to permit such mail matter as seeds, bulbs, cions, cuttings, roots, tubers, &c., and such other mail matter as is now rated as third-class, to be sent through the mails in quantities or packages of four pounds weight or under, at the rate of two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, and also that the rate of postage on bound books shall be one cent for each one ounce or fraction thereof.

We do also petition your honorable bodies to so amend the law relating to newspapers and other regular publications, as will permit those published less frequently than once a week to circulate free to regular subscribers in the county where published, and for these changes your petitioners will ever pray.

The above hastily sketched petition probably

covers all the points in which farmers are directly interested. The clause relating to book postage is substantially the old rate. The clause relating to papers published less frequently than once a week is based upon common sense, and does away with a law that is obsolete, from the fact that it is rarely if ever enforced.

If we can secure the above change, it will save hundreds of dollars to the farmers of Kansas. The saving to them will occur from the fact that every package of seeds, &c., that they receive, the sender will have to charge them just in proportion to the postage thereon, and the garden and field seeds, plants, cuttings, bulbs, &c., so shipped each year, amount in the aggregate to tons.

Will some of our readers at each postoffice in the State, take hold of this matter, secure as many signers to the petition as possible, and return it to this office without delay?

PORK PACKING.

The *Inter-Ocean*, of Chicago, claims that the pork packers of St. Louis and Cincinnati have formed, or are about forming a local organization in each city, to control the price of hogs, having agreed that they would not pay above a certain price. Other small packing towns have also formed these organizations.

Many farmers have already acted very unwisely in our judgment, and have engaged their hogs at \$3.50 and \$3.75 per hundred, to be delivered at some future time, thus working into the hands of the packers, in enabling them to control prices. Chicago it seems has not yet formed a packers' association, and the probabilities are that that will be the best market to ship to.

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

CHAPTER XI.—SCOURS, OR DIARRHEA.

Young pigs are frequently troubled with a running off at the bowels. The discharges are usually of a whitish color, and we have frequently noticed that the pigs of those sows that are suffering from cold, or catarrh, were most liable to attacks of diarrhea.

The treatment is usually simple. Boiled milk, thickened with wheat flour, is generally sufficient for those pigs old enough to eat. If they are too young to eat, take a lump of alum, the size of a walnut, pulverize, and dissolve in a quart of water. To pigs of a week, or less, give a teaspoonful of the alum water morning and evening.

TUMORS.

This term covers a variety of swellings, the most frequent of which are abscesses.

These are swellings that may be found upon any part of the body, and are distinguished from wens, first, by increased heat and redness of the part in the forming stage; and later, by fluctuation. When the tumor is tapped upon one side, hold the hand upon the opposite side.

In the early stage of an abscess, before matter forms, the tumor is attached to the skin and to the flesh below, and slightly so from the skin.

The treatment of both these forms of swelling is exceedingly simple. In an abscess, as soon as matter forms, open it with a sharp knife, cutting across half or two-thirds the diameter of the surface. No other treatment is necessary, unless it be in warm weather, to prevent the flies "blowing" it, in which case a little turpentine may be rubbed around the edges of the wound.

In the case of a wen, the most successful treatment is, to cut it out at once. To do this, lay open the skin with a sharp knife clear across the whole diameter of the swelling, and if it is very large, another incision half across, intersecting the first at right angles, making the cut T-shaped; loosen

the skin with the fingers, using as little force as possible; take out the tumor, and sew the wound together, leaving a little space for the matter that will form, to exude. If the wen is very large, it is best to keep the hog confined, and as soon as the inflammation sets up in the wound, bathe it frequently with cold water. In small wens, the animal may be turned loose, as no treatment will be required farther than to protect them from flies. We have sometimes cut them out that would weigh a pound or more, and as large in diameter as an ordinary saucer.

To the experienced eye, the *shape* of the tumor will generally determine its character; the abscess being of a conical shape, while the wen assumes a spherical form.

Enlarged glands is another form of tumor, sometimes met with in the hog; and when found, it is generally the glands of the throat.

There may be some difficulty to the inexperienced to distinguish this form of swelling from the wen formation. We can give no certain distinguishing features, but give the following rules for their guidance:

1st. The locality. If in the region of the throat, the presumption is that it is an enlarged gland. 2d. If the animal declines to eat, or eats with difficulty, it is evidence of an enlarged gland, as the wen is external, and does not interfere with deglutition, or swallowing. 3d. Increased heat, as in the wen, except in the formation stage, and then very slight, there is no increased heat.

Between the enlarged gland and the ordinary abscess, the only distinctive feature is the shape, and the feeling.

The treatment of enlarged glands is somewhat difficult, owing to the difficulty of keeping a poultice, which is the proper treatment, in position. The next best remedy is a stimulating liniment—say, equal parts of chloroform, ammonia and alcohol. Turpentine may be found to answer the purpose, however, as an external application.

If the swelling does not subside under this treatment, give a quarter of a pound of salts, to a grown hog, daily for three or four days.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GRASSES OF WESTERN KANSAS.—No. II.

BY P. H. FELKER.

8. *Poa Compressa*, L.—WIRE GRASS. Low; the culms six to twenty inches long; geniculate ascending from a running root-stock; stem very much flattened. The leaves are smooth, of a dark bluish green color, remaining so until late in the season. This is a very valuable grass for grazing, and is highly relished by all kinds of stock. It flourishes on gravelly and rocky soils, and never forms a close turf. I found but few specimens of this grass, but enough to show that it can be grown without difficulty.

9. *Panicum Crus-galli*, L.—BARN-YARD GRASS. Stem procumbent, or erect, stout, from two to four feet high; leaves rough-margined, one-half an inch wide; flowers awned or not. Grows in rich soil in barn-yards, along ditches, or around pools of water. GRAY mentions this as "probably indigenous." It is undoubtedly so; for I found it growing all over the Plains, by the side of old buffalo-wallows, and as far west as the Mountains, where it is very abundant along the irrigating ditches. Its large, succulent leaves are greedily eaten by stock, and our horses neglected other grasses to feed upon its juicy stems. Its yield is large, and it might be profitably cultivated for green fodder, in place of millet.

10. *Setaria glauca*, BEAUV.—BOTTLE GRASS. Introduced from Europe. This is an annual; stem from one to three feet high; leaves broad, hairy at base; spike two to three inches long, dense, cylindrical, with a bristly appearance, and of a tawny yellow color when old. This grass is very common in corn-fields, and proves quite a pest, and it almost

forms a sod. It is also very abundant in old stubble fields. The seeds are greedily eaten by fowls, but especially turkeys, which are said to fatten very rapidly upon them. The grass is not eaten by stock, except under peculiar conditions.

11. *Setaria viridis*, BEAUV. — GREEN FOXTAIL. Resembles the preceding species very much, but the spike does not become tawny with age, but remains green. According to Mr. SINCLAIR, it forms a favorite food with birds. It was introduced from Europe.

12. *Triticum repens*, L.—QUACK GRASS, QUITCH GRASS, &c. Stem erect, round, smooth, the upper sheath shorter than its leaf; spikelets are arranged flatwise on the rachis; root-stocks long and creeping, penetrating deeply into the earth. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the merits and demerits of this grass. The farmer of the Eastern States considers it the greatest nuisance, and no efforts are spared to eradicate it. In England it is considered a still greater pest than with us. In meadows or pastures it may not be so troublesome; but in cultivated lands, and gardens especially, it is a most troublesome intruder. Its long underground stems penetrate the ground in all directions; and when broken by the cultivator or spade, each separate joint sends forth a stem, and rejoices in a life of its own. It grows early in the Spring, and with such great vigor as to surpass and choke the crops. It is said that it will have its way through potatoes, turnips, and other root-crops. With us, the only remedy seems to be digging it out, root and stem.

Besides its bad qualities, it has some virtues. It grows in almost all situations, and all kinds of soil. Its long, interlacing root-stocks are admirable for restraining banks from sliding. Its young stems are readily eaten by cattle, and are very nutritious. In Western Kansas and Colorado, where it is a native, I saw hundreds of acres covered with a heavy growth, and in some portions of Colorado it forms the principal pasturage. Dogs and cats eat the leaves when sick, to promote vomiting. It was once thought that wheat (*Triticum vulgare*) was derived from this grass, but that idea is now abandoned. It would be well if every farmer could recognize this grass, and prevent its getting a foot hold in cultivated grounds.

13. *Cenchrus tribuloides*, L.—BUR GRASS. Stems branched, from one to two feet long, procumbent; spikelets enclosed in a roundish and bristly covering, which becomes a hard bur. Grows quite abundantly in Kansas on light soils. This plant is an unmitigated nuisance. Its hard, spiny burs are difficult to withdraw from the clothes, or from the wool of sheep. Worthless for grazing, it should be thoroughly exterminated and prevented from spreading.

Agr. College, Michigan, Nov. 2d, 1872.

SEEDLING APPLES.

BY T. R.

EDITOR FARMER: A portion of the article on Seedling Apples, in your paper of October 15th, is, we think, incorrect and rather out of place in THE KANSAS FARMER. The writer sets out to answer an inquiry regarding the proper manner of sprouting apple seeds, and then proceeds to discourage any progressive ideas that the inquiring subscriber, or others, may entertain in the direction of seedling apples. His answer to the inquiry is, in the main, correct; though the action of frost upon apple, and thousands of other seeds, is evidently something more than merely loosening the hard shell or husk that surrounds the germ. We find many apple seeds, the shell of which is already burst open when taken from the apple; but, though planted early in the Fall, none of them will germinate till the next Spring.

In the next paragraph, he says: "Common seedling apples generally furnish the best seeds. In many of our most highly improved sorts, the seeds are shrunken and worthless." This is hardly in

accordance with the facts. At least, since reading his article we have examined every improved variety that we could find, and have failed to discover any that did not furnish some sound, plump seeds. Most of them, including the finest specimens we could secure, yielded from six to twelve good seeds from each apple.

The usual (because the cheapest) manner of procuring apple seeds in large quantities, is to wash them from cider pomace, where "common seedling apples" (unmarketable sorts) are generally used.

He then speaks of throwing time away in growing seedling apples, and says: "We should as soon expect to be struck by lightning, or draw a capital prize in a lottery, before we obtained a seedling superior to the hundreds now grown." That might sound well enough, if written in some parts of the East, where it is difficult to raise a fair specimen of apple; but not in Kansas, where it is nearly as difficult to find an inferior one. Well, we have been struck by Kansas lightning—have drawn a capital prize in our only lottery venture (matrimony), and have raised seedling apples superior to some sorts called improved. All accidental, of course. These seedling trees were from common Eastern cider-mill apple seeds; were set out to be top-grafted at some future time; but the operation on about a dozen of them was neglected until they began to bear, and now some of them will not be grafted, as they are quite good enough. One tree bore about five bushels for its first crop—the fruit about the size and quality of the Winesap. Another tree has been loaded to the ground two seasons, with fine large apples, of excellent quality. Other trees have done nearly as well.

If such fruit can be raised from such seed, what might we not expect if we select the seed from our finest Kansas-grown apples? We intend to make some further experiments in that line, and wish ninety-nine other volunteers would join us, each individual to raise one hundred trees from the seeds of the best varieties within reach. If this be done, we have faith to believe that in a few years Kansas can show apples far superior to any she has yet shown.

As our list of good Winter apples is quite limited, it would, perhaps, be advisable to select the greater portion of seed from Winter varieties; but there are many fine sorts that have the fault of small size or being shy bearers, which might be improved.

Garnett, Anderson County, Kansas.

European Correspondence.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Cut Potatoes for Land—Phylloxera—Extracting Honey—A Portable Hay Compressor—Tobacco Culture—An Insect Show, &c., &c., &c.

PARIS, FRANCE, November 2d, 1872.

At Dahme, in Germany, M. HELLRIEGEL has conducted a series of experiments confirming the general opinion, that the potato when planted by cuts, or tubers, develops most vigorously, yields more abundantly, and tubers richer in farinaceous matters, the more the seed is voluminous. Thus of two tubers, weighing respectively one and two ounces, employed as seed, the yield was twice greater in the case of the latter, and some five per cent. richer in fecula. The same superior results followed when large tubers cut in two were used.

Hop cultivation is extending widely in France, and demands rich manures. MUNTZ has determined that an acre of hops draws from the ground 90 pounds of nitrogen, 22 of phosphoric acid, 12 of magnesia, and 40 of potash; one-half of these are directly carried off in the cones to the market.

The ravages made by the phylloxera continue to be of an alarming character; the vines droop and die as soon as the insect has sucked the roots dry; no chemical solutions have proved efficacious, and a more intimate knowledge of the habits of the vine bug is all the progress to register, and

which is a great deal. It is now certain that the insects are both winged and wingless, and that if they cannot fly, they can support themselves in the air and be wafted by every breeze. The bugs crawl over the soil as rapidly as young ants, and enjoy the sunshine as well as the shade. A straw slightly wetted catches them for specimens, and a few fumes of sulphur admitted into the bottle containing them, soon places them at once beyond all surgery. Relative to the passionate discussion going on respecting M. FANCOIS' remedy, this gentleman simply states that he submerged his vines for one month, in Autumn or Winter, that they recovered, are exempt from disease, whilst his neighbors' vineyards are infected, and invites the public to come and see. M. NAUDIN, a distinguished *savant*, is of opinion the disease is the consequence of a sameness in the system of vine culture. He proposes that in the case of diseased vines, the ground should be devoted to the growth of annual or biennial plants—clover, luzerne, &c., that would cover the ground like a thick mantle, shading it from the sun, the whole ultimately to be plowed in as green manure. Rape, mustard, wild radish, are also suggested, as their bitter sap would drive away the phylloxera in disgust. But all this remains to be tried.

In France, the honey is extracted from the hives by "smoking" the bees. Dr. CHAIRVOU's system is now coming into general use. Select a bright, clear, sunny day; place a large table cloth under the hive, and introduce inside a good quarter of an ounce of chloroform on a pocket-handkerchief, then knot the table cloth on the top of the hive so as to exclude the air; a loud buzzing will be heard, similar as when the bees are about swarming, and at the end of a few minutes complete silence will ensue. Untie the table cloth, raise the hive, the bees will be found in a lethargic heap on the cloth, and the few remaining inside will prove too drowsy to interfere with the removal of the combs. On exposing the bees to sun and air, they will gradually waken up and return to their hives.

A portable hay compressor has been, not invented so much as perfected, by a M. ALBARET. It is worked by two men, who by cog wheels and an endless chain, force upward a movable bottom against a well secured lid, of a square box mounted on wheels. Two cwts. of hay can be reduced to a truss three feet in diameter. The machine costs 1000 francs. Equally general is becoming the stone breaking machine—rather new to France; it is driven by steam—5 to 6 horse power, and like all kindred implements, dear. In the south of France satisfactory trials have been made with mowing machines drawn by oxen and cows. The new motive power is slower than the horse, but more uniform.

The Noe variety of wheat promises to supersede the reigning favorites—Galland and Japan; from two grains of this wheat 246 heads were gathered, yielding 7,300 grains, or 3,500 per cent. profit.

In some districts of France the farmers, owing to the destruction of the vine by the phylloxera, are resorting to tobacco culture; the soil for this plant is well dosed in Winter with farm-yard manure, and a fortnight before planting, guano or *poudrette* is applied. Wheat is the favorite crop after tobacco, and the latter is spoken of as succeeding clover in the case of lighter soils.

Excellent results are still testified to of the advantages springing from mixing tan with the sewage of towns, and adding thereto a little sulphate of iron. A valuable manure is thus obtained, and impure water purified.

An "Insect" show is now taking place in Paris where the insects hurtful and beneficial to agriculture are exhibited. The former are classed according to their ravages either on fruit trees, forage plants, grain crops, the kitchen garden, &c.

Then follow those insects who prey on those that prey on the crops, and those used in medicine for blisters, aperients, astringents, &c.

The Kansas Farmer

If you wish to receive the benefit of our offer of two copies of THE FARMER, one to an old and one to a new subscriber, for two dollars, remember the names must be sent in before December 15.

CALL OFF YOUR DOG!

In our humble capacity as the conductor of a journal devoted to the industrial, producing interests of the country, it became a duty to study carefully and discuss fearlessly the subject of Agricultural Education, as contemplated in the national endowment of Agricultural Colleges. In doing this, we have neither assailed men nor institutions. Assuming that the men in charge of this enterprise were inspired by a common purpose all over the country; and that counsel, even from the unlearned, if it embodied common sense and tended to the end sought, would not be rejected, we have urged such changes as we honestly believed necessary to make the fruits of these institutions answer to a great public want. A cordial welcome has greeted us in this work from the liberal and intelligent educationist, both in and out of Agricultural Colleges. However widely they differed with us as to the means, we have agreed as to the paramount importance of the end.

A few men, so well described by LOCKE as "greatly learned but of little knowing," who had come to look upon Agricultural Colleges as politico-benevolent institutions—pap for politicians and homes for the brainless—construed our work into an invasion of the sacred domain of their rights. In defense, they resorted to a plan of warfare upon THE FARMER, as wanting in character as its authors were of sense. Anonymous communications appeared, crediting us with sentiments never written, spoken or entertained. A disreputable local paper, published somewhere near our State Agricultural College, was impressed into the service; and its editor, wearing a collar inscribed, "Prof. LEE's Greek Dog," has been howling upon our heels, in bad English and base Billingsgate, for months.

Prof. J. H. LEE has undertaken to bully the Board of Regents, and baffle the public, in every effort to eliminate the obsolete and incorporate the modern in the conduct of our College. To this end he seems to bring a low cunning, but little in harmony with his position as a minister of the Gospel of Truth. But for want of discretion, this cunning would be a dangerous element, to be dreaded by all who cross his path.

These are plain words, used in full view of the responsibility incurred in their writing. Prof. J. H. LEE has chosen to raise a question of veracity between himself and us. He has made it impossible for the public, so far as they have been made acquainted with the facts, to stop short of the conclusion that either Prof. J. H. LEE or the Editor of this paper is guilty of deliberately making and telling a lie. As we have neither "Rev." nor "D. D." to protect the flanks of our good name, we cannot afford to stand on the defensive, but propose to move upon the enemy's works, by immediate and direct assault.

We charge Prof. J. H. LEE, *First*: With attempting, in his official capacity as Librarian, to exclude THE KANSAS FARMER from the College Library.

We charge Prof. J. H. LEE, *Second*: With an attempt to evade the responsibility of this cowardly act, by deliberate lying.

Now for the proof. In January last, the writer was present at the Agricultural College, at its Annual Institute. At that time Prof. LEE stated to us that he had been appointed by the Board of Regents to the position of College Librarian, and instructed to secure the leading Agricultural papers to be kept on file, for the use and benefit of students. We responded at once with an offer of THE FARMER, free, and desired him to call

attention to it again before the closing of the Institute. This Prof. LEE failed to do; but about two weeks later, viz: February 7th, the following letter was received from him by course of mail:

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Jan. 5th, 1873.

G. T. ANTHONY, Editor Kansas Farmer:

DEAR SIR: At the Institute of the Agricultural College, you told me to remind you and you would put the College Library on your books for a copy of your paper. I failed to see you, but now write to again ask this favor to the Library. Please direct to Prof. J. H. LEE, College Librarian, Manhattan. Yours, &c., J. H. LEE.

Why this letter was dated a month earlier than its writing, unless from force of habit, we do not pretend to say. It came to this office two days from posting; and on the following day, February 8th, an entry was made upon the subscription book, in the words dictated: "Prof. J. H. LEE, College Librarian," and back numbers of 1873 at once sent him. The paper continued to be sent until receipt of the following letter:

MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

G. T. ANTHONY—SIR: Please discontinue sending your paper to my address, as I do not wish to take it. Yours, &c., J. H. LEE.

This letter is without date, probably from the same reason that the first one was ante-dated. It came to this office October 10th, last; whereupon we gave it to our readers, as an official denial of THE FARMER to the files of the College Library by the Regents, through their Librarian. The Regents at once disclaimed the act, as one not only without authority, but against their wishes.

Now comes Prof. LEE with the very plausible story, that he did not know that the paper sent to him was designed for the College Library; that it came to his personal address without being brought to his knowledge that it was not contributed to him by the publisher. Not only this—to deceive the Regents and his associate Professors into the belief that we had unjustly accused him of prostituting his official position to a low personal purpose—but he lets loose his "Greek Dog" upon us, charging us with being "devoid of the instincts of true manhood;" of assailing his master, Prof. J. H. LEE, "in articles filled with malicious falsehoods and hypocritical professions;" "disgracing the journalistic profession," and various other crimes against the religion and morality of the nineteenth century.

Prof. LEE's private denial of his receiving THE FARMER in trust as Librarian, is made public through his "Greek organ," which says:

We can say that no paper has come to this postoffice with that address (Prof. J. H. LEE, College Library) upon it. On the contrary, it did come directed to "Prof. J. H. LEE," and was accordingly regularly put with his private mail instead of with the College mail. * * * Instead of attempting to exclude THE FARMER from the "College Library," the Professor was only endeavoring to exclude it from his own household.

We instinctively knew, in the first place, that the "simplicity dodge" would be resorted to, and therefore withheld the letter now published, in which Prof. LEE orders the paper sent to him, for the Library. We withheld a statement we now make, viz: That very many, if not all, the papers, had the full direction written upon them, as directed by Prof. LEE and entered upon our book. We did not say what we now do, that we can personally make oath to the writing of such address upon a number of issues, with our own hand. As a conclusion of this proof, we now call Mr. PILLSBURY, Postmaster at Manhattan, whose testimony will not be called in question. Our inquiry brought the following response:

MANHATTAN, KANSAS, Nov. 19, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Your note of yesterday is received. The Editor of the Nationalist made the statement referred to without any authority from me or my assistant. I have never noticed particularly the address on Prof. LEE's KANSAS FARMER; but my son says that some of them have been directed to "Prof. J. H. LEE, Librarian Agricultural College." We have for several months past put THE FARMER in Dr. DENISON's box, at Prof. LEE's request. This is all I know of the matter. Very respectfully, J. H. PILLSBURY.

To GEO. T. ANTHONY.

It seems, by this letter, that to protect his pure fingers from the polluting touch of THE FARMER,

he ordered it put in President DENISON's box some months before he mustered courage to order it stopped; and that, when he did so order, the paper was reaching the College through the President's hands.

Were this a personal matter, it would never have found its way into these columns. We want no one to take or read THE FARMER, unless he wants it. Any subscriber has as good a right to stop as to subscribe for it, and can give us no offense by so doing. But Prof. LEE is in the public service, and attempts to use his official position to suppress discussion and proscribe the Press in the free use of its right to discuss and consider the best mode of conducting a State Institution in which he holds position. His conduct is an insult to the Board of Regents, and a disgrace to the State.

The signs are propitious for the largest list of subscribers to THE FARMER that it has ever had. Remember that two dollars pays for two copies, one to an old and one to a new name, from now until the end of 1873.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

One of the most important matters that the farmer of this day has to deal with is, how to get his crops to market.

From the generous soil and genial climate of the West, it is no difficult matter to raise paying crops of corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye; but at this point a check is put upon the farmer's progress, in the shape of extortionate charges for moving these crops forward to the consumer.

As it now stands, the producer and consumer are separated by thousands of miles, and the problem for us to consider is, how to get the produce from one to the other, at prices that the one can afford to take and the other to pay. There are two ways of reaching this, and it remains for the farmer to decide which of these he will adopt. It is either to cheapen freights by legislation, or else move the consumer nearer to the producer. Which plan is the cheapest? Which is easiest of accomplishment?

In all the discussions that we have heard, from Farmers' Clubs and others, the first subject only has been considered. None have discussed the feasibility or propriety of moving the manufacturers of the East, who are our chief consumers, to the corn and wheat growers of the West; but, to our mind, this is really the most sensible, and easy of accomplishment.

When it comes to legislating against railroad companies, backed as they are by millions of capital, and having in their hands gifts to bestow that are usually so acceptable to legislators, it will be found to be up-hill work, as it has proved in the past. Still, we believe that with united, persistent work upon the part of the producers, even this could be accomplished.

To show that freights upon grain and produce generally are simply extortionate, it is only necessary to inquire the price at which merchandise of other kinds is shipped from the East to the West.

The dry goods man in Leavenworth can ship ten thousand pounds of freight from New York here, at about one-half the price per hundred weight that the grain dealer can ship the same amount of wheat from here to New York. If railroads can afford to ship car-loads from East to West at thirty cents per hundred, there is no reason why they should charge sixty cents from West to East. But this proportion, even, does not represent the exact facts in the case, as the proportion, or rather disproportion, is nearer three to one than double.

The enormous freights charged do not affect the producer alone; for, while it keeps the price of produce down here, it enhances it at the East, so that, in a legislative war upon the railroads, the former could rightfully expect some support from the latter.

The matter of freights is not the only question

that the shipper has to consider, when fixing the price he can pay for produce; for of late years another difficulty has come up—in fact, has become so formidable that the law has been invoked in more than one case to give relief. We refer to the matter called "shortage," but which is, in reality, stealage. Judging from reports in the Chicago and St. Louis papers, it is something of a rarity for a car-load of wheat to reach those cities and weigh out anything near as much as the shipping bills call for. In one or two instances this matter has been brought into court, and the shipper has obtained judgment for the deficiency; but, usually, the shipper cannot afford to go to law with the railroad companies. As we have said, this is a matter that the shipper has to take into consideration when fixing the price of produce, and, of course, it operates against the producer.

To our mind, the most practical solution of this question is, to offer such inducements as will bring manufacturers, no matter of what kind, to our borders. We will then be comparatively independent of railroad monopolies.

How can this be done? We answer, by obtaining legislation that will permit any town or township in the State, upon a majority vote of its citizens, to vote bonds in aid of any manufacturing establishment that may be seeking a location; or by obtaining such legislation as will enable a community to exempt these institutions from taxation for a given time.

We suggest this subject to the various Farmers' Clubs throughout the State, for discussion; and we also suggest that the Farmers' Unions throughout the country, after proper discussion, offer to the country something that will lead to a solution of this question.

We wish to add 10,000 subscribers to our list during the present campaign, and if furnishing the best paper in the West, and furnishing it at less than cost, will secure them, we will get them.

FLAX SEED.

We are informed by R. S. ELLIOTT, that Col. THOS. RICHESON, President of the Collier White Lead Works, St. Louis, proposes to loan flax seed to any parties in Kansas that will plant it. This is of course with a view of buying the crop of seed when raised.

We have never seen a crop of flax raised in this State, but we know of no reason why it may not be profitably cultivated. Unlike hemp, the same crop produces both seed and fiber, and although it is a hard crop on the soil and requires some hard work in the harvesting, yet a hundred dollars may be added to the annual income by raising a small crop of flax, without detracting from the other crops. Try two or three acres.

In the same letter Mr. ELLIOTT suggests the castor bean, sumac and peanuts, as being as profitable crops as can be raised.

As our readers know, the peanut has been quite a favorite with us, and we have so often recommended it to the favorable consideration of our farmers, that we need say no more at this time.

With the castor bean we have had no practical experience, but we infer it to be a profitable crop to raise, and shall be glad to have the subject more fully discussed through THE FARMER, by those conversant with their culture.

Sumac, or as it is called through the country, shoemake, is a plant that is rapidly gaining in favor in this country, as a profitable crop for cultivation. For years our tanneries and dye houses have been importing the leaves of the sumac from foreign countries, but chiefly from Sicily, and paying a good price for them, too, when the fact is, that they can be supplied from this country equally as good in quality, for considerable less money.

We shall take occasion to write farther upon this subject shortly, giving our readers full directions as to the time of gathering the leaves and manner

of preparing them for market. The plant grows abundantly throughout eastern Kansas, and if we can get a market for the leaves (the bark also is sometimes used) it will pay our farmers to encourage its growth, rather than to cut them down and root them up.

Ask your neighbor to join you in a year's subscription to THE FARMER. Remember, one new and one old name for two dollars.

THE QUAILS.

Of all the game birds that we have, there are none more highly esteemed for the table than the quail, but at the same time we never killed any game that the killing seemed as much like murder as does the shooting of these beautiful half-domestic birds.

We have heretofore entered a protest in their behalf, partly from the above feeling, but more especially because they were so destructive to the chinch bug, the insect that makes the growing of Spring wheat almost impossible, and which has rendered the growing of all small grains hazardous, and seriously damages the corn crop.

There is no doubt that this bug destroys enough grain annually to pay the entire taxes of the State, and it becomes our duty to use whatsoever means are in our power to check its depredations. As we have heretofore stated, the quail is, so far as we know, the most inveterate enemy that the chinch bug has, and hence it becomes us to foster and protect this bird to the full extent of our ability.

We therefore suggest that every farmers' club in the State, and if there be no farmers' club, let some enterprising farmer in each representative district, draw up a petition and secure as many signatures as possible, asking that a law be passed, making it a criminal offense to "kill, net, trap or have in possession, any quail or quails, for the space of five years;" and forward this petition to your representative in the Legislature.

The penalty attaching to a violation of this law should have considerable latitude, so that the ignorant might not be oppressed, but at the same time, that the professional hunter might be deterred from its violation.

If the fine be placed at from five to fifty dollars for each and every violation, one-half to go to the informer, upon conviction, we think the end will be fully reached, and we urge upon our readers to take prompt and decided action. Let the petition embody the above ideas, in order that there may be uniformity of action, and that the members of the Legislature may not be in doubt as to what the real desire of their constituents may be.

If we can secure the passage of the above law, within three years the quails can only be numbered by millions, and within that time the chinch bug will be well nigh exterminated, and tens of thousands of dollars saved to the commonwealth.

All persons who accept the \$2.00 offer for an old and a new subscriber, before December 15, will receive the remaining two numbers of this year, free.

THE SMALL FRUIT GARDEN.

During the leisure hours of Winter we should carefully canvass our business matters, and look over the farm to see where improvement is possible or desirable.

There is one direction in which most farmers can materially add to the pleasures and comforts of life, and if desirable, lay the foundation for a considerable increase at a very slight expense, and with comparatively little labor. We mean the small fruit garden. It is an appendage to the farm that should be no more neglected than the orchard, or in fact the kitchen garden, and when we consider how cheaply a supply of small fruits may be had, it is a matter of surprise that any farmer should be without it.

It is too late in the season to do anything at it

this Fall in this latitude; unless it be perhaps to break up the ground.

The size of the fruit garden should depend upon the distance from market and the size of the family, but ordinarily it should not be less than half an acre, and in some cases can be very profitably increased to one, two, or even five acres. The division of the garden, whatsoever the size, is a subject that demands considerable thought, and must for the most part depend upon the market. If within five or six miles, or even ten miles of a good market, strawberries should occupy a prominent place. But as this fruit does not bear shipping to any great distance, unless expensive shipping boxes are used, we would not recommend the farmer to plant this fruit, more than would afford a plentiful supply for the family. A bed twenty by fifty feet will do this.

Raspberries, especially the "black caps," will bear shipping better, and can also be utilized by planting different varieties; the season can be longer extended, and therefore should be more largely planted.

Gooseberries are most profitable marketed green, indeed are most universally so used, and we know of no fruit that will pay a better profit from an eighth of an acre than will some of our fine large gooseberries.

Blackberries are a fruit highly esteemed by most everybody; almost invariably bring a good price in market, are about as good dried as when fresh, and are extensively used for canning; fruit through a long season, and from their size as well as their popularity, may be called the king of berries. This fruit may be planted to almost any extent, without fear of getting too many. The only objection to the blackberry is its liability to winter kill, but where hay and straw are abundant, as around most farms, a little care in the Fall in mulching or covering the canes, will prevent this.

The currant, although it has not proved eminently successful, may still be profitably cultivated, if a proper location be selected, which is upon the north side of a fence or timber belt.

The fruit garden, it is true, would demand from the farmer some little time and attention in the way of plowing and cultivating, but the most of the labor would very cheerfully be performed by the farmer's wife and children, and the enjoyments that would result from it would well repay the outlay. The first expense in cash may be made very slight. All the small fruits are so readily propagated from slips, or multiply so rapidly from runners and shoots, that, if money is scarce, a dozen plants of each will soon enable the farmer to have a plantation as large as desirable.

We will send specimen copies of THE KANSAS FARMER free to all who desire to see it.

WESTERN KANSAS.

A convention of citizens of Western Kansas is called to meet at Solonion City, December 11th, 1872, for the purpose of considering all questions of mutual interest to that section. The portion to be represented is the counties of Marshall, Pottowatomie, Wabaunsee, Greenwood, Lyon and Howard, and all west of those counties.

The railroad question will be one of the chief subjects discussed. Each county will be allowed five delegates, and it is recommended they be elected by mass meetings. The call is signed by some twenty of the most prominent citizens of the several counties.

INFORMATION WANTED.

JOHN LORD, Rock Stream, Yates county, N. Y., wants information about Kansas, such as would be of interest to one seeking a home in the West.

Will those interested in settling up the different sections of the State forward maps and other documents to his address? He asks specifically for the report of some Land Commissioner, but we believe there is no such paper published in Kansas.

NEOSHO COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE UNION.

By the *Weekly Transcript* we learn that the farmers of Neosho county have organized a co-operative union, and the organization now numbers one hundred and fifty-nine members.

Article 8 is the only one that gives us any clue as to the purpose of the Society, the substance of which is, that each member shall subscribe to the following pledge:

We, the undersigned farmers, mutually pledge ourselves to deal, both in the sale of our surplus produce and in the purchase of supplies, with the parties who will bind themselves to do the business on the most favorable terms to us, and upon such conditions as may be determined by the Board of Directors, doing business for the Neosho County Farmers' Co-operative Union.

The capital stock is limited to \$500,000, divided into shares of \$5.00 each. The officers hold their offices for one year, and the official year commences with January 1st. All business is to be strictly upon a cash basis.

We await further information as to the workings of the Society.

BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The acquirement of knowledge is to be commended under nearly all circumstances, and it is the boast of our civilization that books and papers have been so cheapened in their manufacture, as to be within the reach of the humblest citizen.

But, as FRANKLIN has told us, there is such a thing as paying too dear for the whistle; and, in the matter of buying books, we propose to show that there are many who, in purchasing knowledge, do so at too dear a price.

Within the last ten years, chiefly, there has been built up an enormous trade in books, which are sold only by subscription.

The plan is this: A firm of publishers buy the copyright of a book, and proceed, in advance of publication, to advertise it all over the country. You can scarcely pick up a paper but what some strange device in the advertising columns attracts your attention; and upon examination, you find that Cheatem, Sellum, Brass & Co., have in press, and will shortly issue, a work that should be in the hands of every farmer, merchant, lawyer, minister, doctor, tradesman and mechanic. It is a new *Cyclopedia*, edited by Prof. Gumption Cute, D.D., L.L.D., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Sciences, and Adjunct Professor of Greek and Hebrew, &c., &c., in Stumptown College. Said book will contain 14,000 pages, will be elegantly bound, and printed on the best paper. Then follows a line calculated to create sorrow: "*Sold only by Subscription.*" You cannot take your ten dollars, go to the book store, and purchase this invaluable book, that your soul is thirsting to possess. No, sir; you must possess yourself in patience, until the affable and condescending agent calls at your house, to take your name. If you intimate that you do not want such a book, at such a price, you are told that you are the *only* man he has yet met that did not want it. Gov. A., Judge B., Col. C., and many other intelligent persons, had got the book, and had told him (the condescending agent) that they would give fabulous sums rather than be deprived of this rare work, that had consumed so much brains, money and time in its construction.

Finally, impressed with your own ignorance, and wondering how you had ever concluded that you did not want such a book, you sign your name to a contract that you did not read. In course of time the book is brought to you, paid for (perhaps with borrowed money), laid away on the shelf, and in the following year may be opened half a dozen times, but is not read, for the reason that—you have no use for it.

This is the history of nine-tenths of the books sold by subscription.

There are many evils attending the buying of books by subscription, chief of which is, that we have to pay, in every instance, at least double the price that the book would be sold for through the regular channels of trade. Proof of this has come under our own eye in several instances. Three or

four years ago a book was sold through this State, called "The Practical Cyclopedia." It was a book of about 1,000 pages, and was sold at six dollars. Through the failure of a subscriber to take his book, we saw it sold for four dollars, and the agent afterwards told us that he then made \$1.50 on it! So that the book that he sold at six dollars, cost him \$2.50; and at that price the publishers made a large profit, as it was printed on a second-rate paper, and in very large type.

Another instance was an Atlas, containing maps of the United States, &c., with some additional geographical information. This book was sold at twenty-eight dollars; but a few favored ones bought them for fifteen dollars—this price still leaving the agent a profit! We could cite numerous instances of this kind.

The second objection is, that a very large majority of the books sold by subscription are comparatively worthless. The *Cyclopedia* above alluded to, and which we examined thoroughly, we found for the most part to be made up of old recipes, which had been going the rounds of the newspapers for years, very many of which we would not think of publishing in *THE FARMER*, because we know them to be unreliable and worthless.

A class of books that has been largely sold in this way, are known as "Family Doctors," many of which, if not pernicious in their teachings, are, to say the least, unreliable, and are sold at from two to three hundred per cent. profit.

Another objection to the system is, that, with only an occasional exception, a book is purchased that is not wanted, and is only bought to relieve yourself from the agent, or because of an over-drawn description of its future value to you.

It is a safe rule to buy a book only when you feel the need of specific information, or when you desire to plan a certain class of reading for your children.

The only proof that is needed of the immense profits following the sale of books by subscription, is the rapid increase of publishing houses that issue only this class of books, and the great number of book peddlers that traverse the country throughout the Summer season.

We feel assured that we can render the farmers of the West no more valuable pecuniary service, than to advise them to make it an established rule of their lives, never to buy a book by subscription; for, rest assured that, as certainly as you do, you are permitting somebody to rob you of nearly or quite one-half the price asked for the book that you propose to buy.

The plan of selling books in this way not only injures the regular trade, which is conducted under a system of legitimate profits, but it actually retards the book business, which, next to the newspapers, are the most valuable educators and civilizers that a nation can have; and when a man finds that he has been victimized once, he is apt to regard all books with suspicion.

Therefore, we say again, when asked to subscribe for a book, no matter how plausible a story the agent may tell as to its intrinsic value, no matter who has subscribed before you, politely but firmly inform him that you do not want it.

THE MANURE HEAP.

The prudent farmer will not permit the manure that is made through the Winter season to go to waste, and if he is very wise he will not be content with simply hauling out a half-dozen loads, when, if it is carefully saved, he might have twenty loads or more to put on his land.

Until one tries the experiment, it seems astonishing that so much manure could be saved as we have seen hauled out from one barn during a single Winter. The secret of a large manure heap consists simply in cleaning out the stalls, stables and pens *every day*, instead of once a week or once a month. By frequent additions, the value of the heap for fertilizing purposes is also greatly increas-

ed. When the manure has accumulated so as to be in the way, the better plan is to haul it at once to the field.

Practically, every load of manure hauled to the field, this Winter, will add a load of corn to the crib. We believe that the good farmer can just as well get one hundred bushels of corn to the acre in Kansas, as to be getting but forty or fifty; and we believe this result is to be obtained chiefly by using manure.

No matter whether the ground has been long in cultivation or not; no matter if it is second year's ground; a good coat of manure will increase the yield of grain. Upon the Agricultural College Farm, we saw the effect of manure on new ground. We saw that the portion manured was nearly as high again (in June), and the stalks much larger and stronger, and the color better, than upon an adjoining piece that was not manured. We have not heard the difference in bushels of grain, but we will guarantee that the manure counted in the crib in proportion to its looks in the field.

We are satisfied that clover is a much cheaper fertilizer for our large Western farms, and our peculiar style of farming, than is stable manure, or, indeed, any other fertilizer; but this is no reason why we should waste the manure. Therefore, improve any leisure hours by distributing the manure—not one or two loads only, but twenty, thirty or fifty loads. It will pay.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

The following we extract from a circular sent us by the Secretary of the Illinois Humane Society. We publish it, more to show that the secret of success in the treatment of the disease is, chiefly, as the article in our last issue, and the one in this issue from our Veterinary Editor, show, *in letting it alone enough*, the treatment being principally of a hygienic character, and that no patent medicines or quack nostrums are needed:

SYMPTOMS.—Prostration of strength, loss of appetite, hot mouth and sore throat, swallows with difficulty, coughs frequently, pulse quick (50 to 70), eyes watery and red, discharge from nose, cold legs and ears, disposition to droop, looseness of bowels.

TREATMENT.—Keep the patient well blanketed, in a clean, airy stable; give it a steaming, by placing a peck of scalded oats in a bag, and so tying this to the head that the steam from the oats will be inhaled, until discharge from nostrils is of natural color; sponge eyes and nostrils with lukewarm water several times during the day. If the throat is sore or swollen, apply the following, by rubbing it well from the jaws to the chest, twice a day: Tincture of arnica, chloroform, ammonia, sweet oil, each, four ounces; mix well. If the legs are cold, bandage them loosely. If the horse is taken with chills and fever, mix one ounce tincture of aconite leaves with three ounces of soft water, and give a teaspoonful every hour until the symptoms abate.

Feed the animal on a warm mash of oatmeal gruel; give about two quarts at a time. If a bottle is used for the purpose, be sure that it is not so thin as to make its breaking liable. Instead of water, give your horse hay tea, from a pail in which you have stirred a handful each of powdered slippery elm bark and liquorice root; clean the pail every time after watering. If the horse feels better, do not work it for two or three days. Absolute rest is necessary.

SEEDLING APPLES.

Elsewhere we publish a communication under the above head, that we commend to the attention of our readers.

We think our correspondent is wholly wrong in supposing that we ought not to publish the article that he alludes to. We think that the experience of every apple grower will sustain Mr. CUSHING's idea, in so far as the general rule goes. At the same time, there is no objection—in fact, we like to see—experiments made with seedlings. Of course, these experiments ought not to be considered a part of the orchard; should not be counted as fruit trees; but, as our correspondent T. R. says, if the trial is not made, we need not expect to develop new fruit. Therefore, we say, Plant the apple seed.

UPLAND CRANBERRIES.

JAMES C. TOPLEFF, Arkansas City, Kansas, asks the same question in regard to upland cranberries, that was answered in a recent number. We refer Mr. TOPLEFF to that answer, but will repeat here that we do not believe it would pay to grow cranberries in a situation that cannot be flooded at pleasure.

ANOTHER BAISE.

We notice a statement in some of our exchanges to the effect that six or seven of the largest manufacturers of plows and cultivators in Illinois have agreed to raise the price of those articles the coming season.

The schedule of prices was put up last season by this same ring, and the increase in price then was thought to be unjustifiable, and if upon that another ten per cent. or five per cent. be added, what will be said? The fact of the matter is, the manufacturers above alluded to, now make and place upon the market fully seven-tenths of all the plows and cultivators used in the western country, and having established a reputation for making a good article, which they do, they assume to dictate to other and smaller manufacturers what the price shall be.

So far as we have noticed, there has been no general advance in the cost of material used in constructing these implements; there has been no advance in wages; on the contrary, the prices of most everything are on the decline; hence it seems to us that this increase of price is unjust and uncalled for, and if persisted in will work an injury to the aforesaid half dozen.

We believe in a fair profit for every trade and occupation, but we are utterly opposed to combinations, that look toward compelling one portion of our population to pay tribute to another.

Our farmers already have enough burdens to bear, without having to pay a royalty to any clique of manufacturers, and we would suggest to the farmers that in buying plows, cultivators, &c., it would be well to inquire the prices of the different manufacturers, and buy the cheapest, made at home if possible, but buy the cheapest.

General News.

SALINA has a corn sheller that requires six horses to run it.

G. C. WEST has sold his interest in the *Parsons Sun* to one **H. S. GOSLING**.

The *Blue Rapids Times* says that parties from Ohio have visited that section with a view of establishing a dairy near Blue Rapids.

JOS. COPLEY, of Perry, Kansas, furnishes the *Lawrence Journal* with an interesting series of articles entitled, "Colorado, and its relations to Kansas."

The *Seneca Courier* says that a disease similar to "black leg" has appeared among the cattle of that county. It has proved fatal only in Clay township.

By a wine circular received from **J. M. CURTIS**, San Francisco, California, we learn that the vintage of this year will be fully twenty per cent. below that of last, owing to the heavy frost of April 10th.

The *Cawker City Sentinel* says apples recently sold on the streets of that city at \$1.80 per bushel. Also that there are two first-class nurseries near that town, both well stocked with all kinds of fruit and forest trees, hedge plants, &c.

The *Newspaper*, Solomon City, Kansas, says that an eighteen inch vein of coal was recently discovered near "Bunker Hill," in that county. Also, that the same town received a carload of Spanish Merino sheep.

We get the following items from the *Vermont Farmer*:

The value of the wheat shipped to England in October, was \$1,633,000.

For sheep there is no better Fall or early Winter range than cornfields, if water is accessible, and there are no burrs.

WELL posted judges estimate the tobacco crop of Missouri, this year, at 30,000 hogsheads. Last year it reached 18,000 hogsheads.

AMASA SPRAGUE, of Providence, R. I., the pur-

chaser of Vermont Abdallah, has refused an offer of \$15,000 for him. He gave \$3,000.

ASSOCIATED dairying is becoming quite popular in Maine. Three cheese factories have been put in operation, and others are to be established.

THE flocks of west Texas have greatly increased of late, and the coming wool clip will exceed in quantity and quantity any of former years.

A DISEASE with symptoms similar to those of the horse disease, is prevalent among the deer in northwestern Minnesota, and large numbers are found dead or dying in the woods.

At a show of the Highland Society of Scotland, lately held at Kelso, a machine was exhibited for raising turnips from the land, taking the dirt off, and placing them in the carts.

At the Michigan Agricultural College the students are required to labor three hours per day, and may do extra work. During the first half of this year \$1,672 was paid them—at the rate of 7½ cents an hour.

THE *Dover (N. H.) Gazette* says large quantities of Baldwin apples are being purchased for the South American markets—principally for the port of Rio Janeiro. The best quality are quoted at \$1.75 per barrel.

DURING the first nine months of this year the receipts of cheese at New York were 1,195,491 boxes; the exports were 1,031,695. These quantities do not much exceed those of like time last year.

DURING the season, caps for hay and grain have been extensively used at the Michigan Agricultural College. Dr. Miles says they have much more than paid for themselves, and all the trouble of putting on.

THE crops on the Agricultural College Farm at Amherst, Massachusetts, have been harvested, and include 500 bushels of corn, raised upon eight acres, and 500 bushels of potatoes from four acres, the latter crop being diminished by worms and rot.

Our Correspondents.

A Subscriber writes: "I have a sow and Spring pigs that I am trying to fatten, and notwithstanding they eat well and are hearty, they do not gain in flesh. What shall I do?"

Supply them with charcoal and salt, with an occasional dose of either sulphur, tobacco or ashes. The last two are excellent for expelling the worms, which may be the cause of their not taking on fat. Be sure that you give them enough corn.

L. H. Gest, Grasshopper Falls, Kansas, writes to ask if it is necessary to take the seeds out of pumpkins before feeding to milk cows, stating that it is generally believed that the seeds will dry up the milk.

We do not know whether they will or not. It has always been our practice to remove the seeds; but we have done so because our father did it before us, and not because we have proved the fact for ourselves. We must say that we have a latent opinion that it is all humbug about the seeds drying up the milk.

E. P. Ingersoll, Rosevale, Clay County, Kansas, writes, at the instigation of some of his neighbors, to ask, "At what degree of heat should the water be for scalding hogs?"

There is no one who has had much butchering to do, but what has had more or less trouble in getting the hair to slip. We do not know the actual degree of heat required, but it is something less than 212°—probably 200° is not far from the exact thing. To a barrel full of boiling water add two pails full of cold water, a pint of pine tar, or six quarts of good ashes; and we think you will have no trouble in scalding hogs.

Mr. INGERSOLL further states: "On my farm in the Republican Valley I have raised, this year, fifty-six bushels of potatoes upon twenty-two rods of ground, which is fully equal to four hundred bushels per acre. I used no manure. The ground has been in cultivation four years. The variety of seed was Early York—a potato as good for the table as it is prolific."

Hiram Ward, Vice President Dragoon Farmers' Club, Burlingame, Kansas, writes: "The annual election of officers of the above Club was held last week, and the following gentlemen elected: **J. W. Brock**, President; **H. Ward**, **J. Ulry**, **J. N. Blackburn**, Vice Presidents; **W. D. Farrar**, Secretary; **Mr. Oliphant**, Corresponding Secretary; **J. Ulry**, Treasurer; **J. McNealey**, Librarian. The Club meets Friday evening of each week. The Farmers' Co-operative Union is the subject for discussion at our next meeting. Nearly all the farmers are in favor of the co-operative plan. It is proposed to organize upon the same plan as that of Douglas county. Crops, especially corn, oats and potatoes, extra good. Nearly double the amount of corn raised in Osage county this year than ever before."

OUR CORNER

A Good Word.—**J. W. STROHM & Co.**, Red Oak, Iowa, who recently advertised "Osage Plants for Sale," in THE FARMER to the extent of Two Dollars, write us that it sold them in Kansas over Five Hundred Dollars worth of plants.

Can any better evidence of the value of THE KANSAS FARMER be advanced than the above?

It is not to be supposed that every two dollars will return the above percentage on the investment, even in so valuable a medium as THE FARMER, but we do say that no investment that a man can make, who has a good article to sell, and who proposes to sell it at living prices, will pay so well as judicious, persistent advertising.

We Take It Back.—On the strength of "Hoosier Girl's" testimony, we beg to make a retraction. In our last number we were led to accuse "Yankee Boy" of—well, of being a woman. We thought at the time, that we had indubitable evidence that the writer of that article was dressed in petticoats, but it seems that we were mistaken.

Alas! for human expectations. They are shadows, vaporous nothings. We beg "Yankee Boy's" pardon. We wish him to consider that those lines were never written, and respectfully ask him to come often. We would like to have half a dozen just such "boys" to write for THE FARMER.

Hoosier Girl favors our Boys and Girls with a "promiscuous" letter in this issue, which will be read with interest. We have tried to secure "Hoosier Girl" as a regular instead of an occasional contributor, but like the sensible girl that she is, she proposes to finish her studies first, and make her engagements afterwards.

She will yet make her mark in the world, and we hope she will visit THE FARMER household as often as her other duties will permit.

Hershfield & Mitchell, manufacturing jewelers of this city, whose advertisement will be found elsewhere, probably carry the largest stock of solid silver and plated ware in the West, and who employ more men in their manufacturing department than any house outside of St. Louis and Chicago, have just put on sale a most beautiful assortment of solid silver goods, that draws crowds to their windows and show cases daily, and which must be seen to be appreciated. Dealers will find this a desirable house to trade with.

Certainly.—An old subscriber, who accepts our offer to furnish THE FARMER to one old and one new name for two dollars, and asks "if other names can be added at the same rate?" Certainly. This offer is made for the two-fold purpose of getting our old subscribers to renew, and get them to act, in a small way at least, as agents. The offer only holds good until the 15th of December; so if our readers wish to avail themselves of bottom prices, they should send in their own and one or more names, before that time.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The *Musical Independent*—Suspended since the Chicago fire, has reappeared. It has been purchased by **ROBT. GOLDBECK**, the well known pianist and teacher, who promises to conduct it in a "really independent manner." **Mr. GOLDBECK** proposes to make critical reviews of new music, which, being a composer, he is well able to do.

Also to select music for teachers, dividing it into twelve grades of difficulty, and give besides, several choice contributions from the best writers.

The independent publication of a really artistic musical journal is a necessity of the American musical taste, and if the "new features" are continued in fact, the *Independent* will be of great value to teachers, and those purchasing music by mail. Send \$2.00 to ROBERT GOLDBECK, Chicago, Illinois.

New Chicago Times.—A. L. RIVERS, formerly of the Commercial office of this city, has started a seven-column paper with the above title, at the enterprising city of New Chicago. We hope he may succeed in building up a profitable business. He deserves it.

Ladies' Floral Cabinet; New York. H. T. WILKINS, publisher. A monthly paper that should find a place at every fireside, as it is the only paper in the world devoted to the culture of flowers. Price, 75 cents per annum.

Our Boys and Girls.

A "PROMISKUOUS" LETTER.

BY "HOOSIER GIRL."

EDITOR FARMER: I have found out something that has been so much benefit to me, that I wanted to tell it to you. It is: How to make good yeast. Perhaps many of you already know, but to those who do not, I now speak.

Take three or four large potatoes, peel them, and grate (raw) quite fine. Then add a teacupful of white sugar, and two quarts of water. Put it on the stove and let it boil about three or five minutes. Then take it off, and when cool stir in a little good yeast. It will be ready for use in twenty-four hours.

Then to make nice bread. In the first place, try and convince your father that a poor article of flour is never cheap. Then take a large pan, put in as much flour as you think you need. Make a hole in the center, stir in some mashed potatoes and salt, and some warm water. Then you must use your own judgment as to how much yeast to put in. I usually use a teacupful to three or four good sized loaves. Then, when your batter is light, stir it up stiff (but not too stiff), and work well, then set it to raise again. Then when light, work out into loaves, and when it rises again, put it into a moderate oven. I think bread should bake about an hour. I forgot to mention that this yeast never sours.

I have not had an opportunity of seeing THE FARMER but a few minutes for two or three months, just long enough to see who contributed to the "Boys and Girls" column, and to glance over the Editor's Corner. So, if I have given any instructions previously given in "Talking and Knitting," I beg pardon.

Mr. Editor, I beg leave to inform you that for once you are mistaken in your surmises in regard to the gender of "Yankee Boy." He is a veritable youth of about forty summers, over whose head the frosts of Winters and the furrows of time have passed and left but few traces, whose days are filled with content, and whose life is honest in the sight of man. May he live and retain his youth for three-score years to come. I should not have known him but for the little couplet at the close of his letter, with which there is connected a little story, which, were we all seated around a blazing hearth, I should like to relate to you.

We have been having quite cold weather here for about a week, with just a sprinkle of snow.

Our new University Building towers aloft on Mount Oread, much to the advantage of its architecture, and to the disadvantage of us poor mortals who, after Thanksgiving, expect daily to ascend into its spaciousness.

Boys and girls, send in your letters; tell us about your crops, your literary societies, your households, your candy pullings. In fact, anything to make our column lively and instructive.

Now I must come to a close. A merry Thanksgiving to all.

Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas.

A LETTER FROM YANKEE BOY.

BY YANKEE BOY.

EDITOR FARMER: You seem to think that "Yankee Boy" is not a boy, after all. All of which goes to show that you are not good on the guess. We can assure you that "Yankee Boy" is a genuine article, simon-pure, and no mistake. He would not be a gal if he could; but he thinks a mighty sight of the gals, which may account for your suspicion. Now, we did not intend to write again so soon, but found it necessary to set ourself right before the public; and as we have no particular subject to write about this time, we will fill out this letter with a few general remarks.

We made a big search for "Talking and Knitting" in the last FARMER, but we guessed she had talked out, and was knitting. Now, Mr. Editor, we will give you our solid opinion about this Household Department business. We guess it will be a genuine failure. The fact is, the girls won't write for it, because they don't know anything about house-work. Oh! Guess we had better take that back, or the girls will be in our wool! We will say that they are too busy catching beaux, to write. The old maids won't write, because they are not so vain as to want to see themselves in print; besides, they will not set themselves up as teachers—they are too modest for that. The married women will not write, because they have their hands full now, especially if they have a few like "Yankee Boy" to look after. The strong-minded women will not write, unless they are paid for it; and that settles the whole question.

Now, Mr. Editor, if "Yankee Boy" should tell what he knows about house-keeping, you would think he was a girl, sure; and besides, the girls would think he was vain, and you know it is necessary to keep the good opinion of the girls.

The next time will be something else.

AN ADDRESS BY THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

To the People of the United States:

The Congress of the United States has enacted that the completion of the One Hundredth Year of American Independence shall be celebrated by an International Exhibition of the Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the soil and mine, to be held at Philadelphia, in 1876, and has appointed a Commission, consisting of representatives from each State and Territory, to conduct the celebration.

Originating under the auspices of the National Legislature, controlled by a National Commission, and designed as it is to "Commemorate the first century of our existence, by an Exhibition of the Natural resources of the Country and their development, and of our progress in those Arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older Nations," it is to the people at large that the Commission look for the aid which is necessary to make the Centennial Celebration the grandest anniversary the world has ever seen.

That the completion of the first century of our existence should be marked by some imposing demonstration is, we believe, the patriotic wish of the people of the whole country. The Congress of the United States has wisely decided that the Birth-Day of the Great Republic can be most fittingly celebrated by the universal collection and display of all the trophies of its progress. It is designed to bring together, within a building covering fifty acres, not only the varied productions of our mines and of the soil, but types of all the intellectual triumphs of our citizens, specimens of everything that America can furnish, whether from the brains or the hands of her children, and thus make evident to the world the advancement of which a self-governed people is capable.

In this "Celebration" all nations will be invited to participate; its character being International. Europe will display her arts and manufactures, India her curious fabrics, while newly-opened China and Japan will lay bare the treasures which

for centuries her ingenious people have been perfecting. Each land will compete in the generous rivalry for the palm of superior excellence.

To this grand gathering every zone will contribute its fruits and cereals. No mineral shall be wanting; for what the East lacks the West will supply. Under one roof will the South display in rich luxuriance her growing cotton, and the North in miniature, the ceaseless machinery of her mills converting that cotton into cloth. Each section of the globe will send its best offerings to this exhibition, and each State of the Union, as a member of one united body politic, will show to her sister States and to the world, how much she can add to the greatness of a nation of which she is a harmonious part.

To make the Centennial Celebration a success, as the patriotism and pride of every American demands, will require the co-operation of the people of the whole country. The United States Centennial Commission has received no Government aid, such as England extended to her World's Fair, and France to her Universal Exposition, yet the labor and responsibility imposed upon the Commission is as great as in either of those undertakings. It is estimated that ten millions of dollars will be required, and this sum Congress has provided shall be raised by stock subscription, and that the people shall have the opportunity of subscribing in proportion to the population of their respective States and Territories.

The Commission looks to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section, to see that each contributes its share to the expenses, and receives its share of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deeply interested. It would further earnestly urge the formation in each State and Territory of a centennial organization, which will in time see that county associations are formed, so that when the nations are gathered together in 1876, each Commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the national glory.

Constantly relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displayed by our people in every national undertaking, we pledge and prophecy, that the Centennial Celebration will worthily show how greatness, wealth and intelligence, can be fostered by such institutions as those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, *Pres't.*
L. W. SMITH, *Temp. Sec'y.*

HOGS—SMALL BREEDS.

[From the Live Stock Journal.]

A stock raiser of much experience, in an article upon over-grown and medium sized animals, thus speaks of hogs, indicating his preference for the smaller breeds:

There is not one single advantage to be claimed in favor of large hogs. There never was a monster hog that did not make the man who raised him pay for every pound he weighed. They don't furnish an ounce of meat gratis, but charge full price for every atom of their carcass. When slaughtered, it takes one a long time to get cool to the marrow of the bone, and when the hams are put in salt, it is troublesome to finish them to the center. Four hundred pounds, live weight, is as large as hogs should be in order to make good bacon. Beyond this size, there is a loss somewhere. Either the feeder, butcher or consumer is beat; and as a general thing, every one who has anything to do with the big hog will find if he observes closely, that they are not so profitable as the smooth, nice hog of three hundred and fifty pounds weight. Small head, with little upright ears, and with legs and feet delicate to perfection, are marks which indicate the greatest amount of flesh for any given amount of food consumed, and will more readily draw the attention of the butcher.

FALL PIGS.

[From the Live Stock Journal.]

The farmer who has Fall pigs will do well to keep them and take good care of them. A year

from now they will be wanted. In the West, it is thought that Fall pigs are not as profitable as Spring pigs. But Mr. HARRIS claims that he can make cheaper pork from early Fall pigs than from Spring pigs. The great point is to keep them well through the Winter. If well wintered, they will keep fat on clover during the Summer, and a very little corn in the Fall will make them ready for market. His plan is, to feed the young pigs all the cooked corn meal, with a little bran, that they will eat and digest until they are four months old. After that he aims to keep them on cheaper and less concentrated food. There is nothing better than clover. In this way pork can be produced at a comparatively cheap rate.



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.]

THE HORSE EPIZOOTIC.

BY THE VETERINARY EDITOR.

The Canada Horse Disease, as it is called, is no new disease. It was first observed in England in 1819, and again in 1832, and more or less ever since. In the United States it manifested itself in 1856, and is still seen every Spring and Fall, with symptoms more or less severe.

The treatment, according to the books which our publishers frequently issue, is certain to increase the mortality in this disease. One thing is to be borne in mind in the treatment of it—that one step wrongly taken can never be recalled. Place the horse in a cool (not cold) and airy place, put a light covering upon him, and give him twenty drops of the tincture of aconite root, in a little cold water, every four hours, till five doses are given. Recovery being slow, and the appetite poor, give the following powders, morning, noon and night: Powdered carbonate of ammonia, three ounces; powdered gentian root, two ounces; powdered pimento berries, two ounces. Mix, and divide into twelve powders, and give them, mixed in a little cold water, and drench the horse out of a strong-mouthed bottle. The powders will have to be wrapped well, so as to keep them from the air, and prevent the loss of their strength. Twenty drops of commercial sulphuric acid may be given occasionally, in half a bucket of cold water, which the horse will readily drink. Plenty of cold water should be kept before the horse, that he may drink as much as he wants. Be certain not to bleed under any circumstances. Do not apply blisters or anything to the throat, as is too often done. They can do no good, but positively much harm.

If treated in this way, in from four to six days the horse will be himself again.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

Swelled Leg.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a large mule, six years old, that has been lame for six weeks. There is a swelling on the hind leg, just over the fetlock joint, and is on both sides of the leg, and on the cords. Each side is swelled about half the size of a hen's egg. The swelling does not appear to be very hard or sore to the touch, nor feverish. Can you send me a remedy soon, and oblige?

I also have a pony that has a running sore on her withers, caused, I suppose, by the saddle. If you will prescribe a cure, you will greatly oblige

Yours, &c., G. C. HARDING.

ANSWER.—For the swelling on the mule's leg, use the biniodide of mercury ointment. It is made as follows: Biniodide of mercury, two drachms; lard, one ounce. Mix. If there is no fever in the swellings, apply this once a day for five days; after which, wash off the parts and apply a little fresh lard.

For the pony, take carbolic acid, one ounce; water, one pint. Mix, and apply once a day for two or three days.

The mule's head must be tied up for an hour after each application.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

AN IRISHMAN, who was found guilty of stealing a lot of coffee, was asked what he did with it.
 "Made tay wid it," was the reply.

BILLINGS says: "There ain't any thing that will completely cure laziness, but I have known a second wife to hurry it sum."

In the Mission School recently, the teacher asked a little girl, "Do you like Lamentations?"
 "I don't know them 'uns, but I like lam'in' peas."

UNDER the head of fashionable intelligence, an exchange gives the following: Ladies' bustles will be enlarged at the end of the present month, by the addition of one more newspaper.

"How does that look, eh?" said a big fisted Wall street man to a friend, holding up one of his brawny hands. "That," said the friend, "looks as though you had gone short on soap."

"IKE" said Mrs. Partington, "how do astronomers measure the distance of the sun?" "Why," replied the young hopeful, "they guesses at a quarter of the distance, and multiplies by four."

A BUCOLIC editor is forced to the conclusion that the young ladies of his village are not alarmingly like St. Paul, inasmuch as they pay rather more attention to "things which are behind," than he did.

"What's to become of me, if you die?" asked an affectionate wife of her receding husband.
 "I don't know," he snapped out querulously, "it would look better in you to be thinking about what's to become of me!"

THERE is one young lady in town who ate oysters all through the month of August when she could get them, under the supposition that there was an "r" in that month. "Orgust" is the way she spelled it.—*Yrusville Press.*

POOR but dishonest young boys fasten wrought nails to the end of strings, and harpoon sweet potatoes and apples from their abiding places in front of stores. This may be considered sport, but it is the first step on the downward road to Congress.—*Danbury News.*

A LADY with a very inharmonious voice insisted on singing at an evening party. "What does she call that?" inquired a guest. "The Tempest, I think," answered another. "Don't be alarmed," said a sea captain present, "it's no tempest; it's only a squall, and will soon be over."

WAGG went to a station of one of the railroads one evening, and finding the best car full, said in a low tone, "Why, this car isn't going." Of course this caused a general stampede, and Wagg took the best seat. In the midst of the indignation Wagg was asked, "Why did you say this car wasn't going?" "Well, it wasn't going then," replied Wagg, "but it is now."

A MAN went into a beer shop, and called for a pint of ale. He drank a little, and thinking it tasted rather queerly, asked the landlord if there was anything the matter with his beer. The answer was, that it was first-class beer. This satisfied the customer, and he swallowed the remainder. When he got to the bottom, seeing something in the measure, he asked what it was. "I declare," said Boniface, "I forgot to take out the soap when I shaved this morning!"

JOSEH BILLINGS says: When we cum to think that thare ain't on the face of the earth even one bat too much, and that thare hasn't been since the daze of Adam a single surplus muskeeter's egg laid by acksident, we can form some kind of an idee how little we know, and what a poor job we would make of it running the masheenery of kreasahun. Man is a phool eny how, and the best of the joke is, he don't seem to know it. Bats have a destiny to fill, and I will bet four dollars they fill it better than we do ours.

NO MORTGAGE ON THE FARM.

BY JOHN H. YATES.

MARY, let's kill the fatted calf, and celebrate the day, For the last dreadful mortgage on the farm is wiped away; I have got the papers with me—they are right as right can be; Let us laugh and sing together, for the dear old farm is free!

Don't all the Yankoes celebrate the Fourth day of July, Because 'twas then that Freedom's sun lit up our Nation's sky?

Why shouldn't we, then, celebrate and this day ne'er forget! Where is there any freedom like being out of debt?

I've risen up many mornings an hour before the sun, And night has overtaken me before my task was done. When weary with my labor, 'twas this thought that nerved my arm: Each day of toll will help to lift the mortgage from the farm!

And, MARY, you have done your part in rowing to the shore, By taking eggs and butter to the little village store; You did not spend the money 'n dressing up for show, But sang from morn till evening in your faded calico!

And Bessie, our sweet daughter—God bless her loving heart! The lad that gets her for a wife must be by nature smart— She's gone without piano, her lonely hours to charm, To have a hand in paying off the mortgage on the farm.

I'll build a little cottage soon, to make your heart rejoice; I'll buy a good piano, to go with Bessie's voice; You shall not make your butter with that up-and-down concern.

For I'll go this very day and buy the finest patent churn! Lay by your faded calico, and come with me to town, And get yourself and Bessie a new and shining gown; Low prices for our produce need not give us now alarm; Spruce up a little, MARY: there's no mortgage on the farm!

While our hearts are now so joyful, let us, MARY, not forget To thank the God of Heaven for being out of debt! For He gave the rain and sunshine, and put strength into my arm, And lengthened out the days to see no mortgage on the farm!

THE STRAY LIST.

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

STRAYS FOR DECEMBER 1.

- Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.**
PONY—Taken up by F F Rosecrans/ Iola tp, one light iron-gray mare Pony, 4 years old, 12 hands high, saddle-girth marks. Appraised \$25.
MARE—Taken up by E Moore, Osage tp, one black Mare, 10 years old, 15½ hands high, branded W on left shoulder, had been shot in left shoulder and was foundered. Appraised \$30.
STALLION—Taken up by J W Swan, Humboldt tp, one bay Stallion, 2 years old, 16 hands high, white spot in forehead and on upper lip, left fore foot white. Appraised \$30.
- Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.**
SWINE—Taken up by S P Cornell, Reeder tp, Oct 2, 1872, three Swine, all white, barrows, 2 have short tails. Appraised \$36.
- Atchison County—E. B. Gale, Clerk.**
COW—Taken up by A D Cain, Mt Pleasant tp, Nov 1, 1872, one dark brindle Cow, four years old, white under belly, white hind legs, short tail white at point, a few white spots on rump. Appraised \$15.
- Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.**
STEER—Taken up by H W Humphreys, Walnut tp, Nov 19, 72, one red yearling Steer. Appraised \$12. Also, one red yearling Heifer, star in forehead. Appraised \$12. Also, one white yearling Heifer. Appraised \$12. Also, one white yearling Heifer, red neck and head. Appraised \$12.
FILLY—Taken up by Jas Cessna, Freedom tp, one chestnut sorrel Filly, 3 years old, some white in forehead and on nose. Appraised \$20.
- Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.**
HORSE—Taken up by A M Cain, Eldorado tp, Nov 5, 1872, one bright bay Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, collar and saddle marks, star in forehead. Appraised \$60.
- Chase County—E. A. Broese, Clerk.**
MARE—Taken up by A Brandle, Bazaar tp, Oct 23, 1872, one dark bay Mare, 9 years old, 16 hands high, star in forehead, saddle marks, white spot on hip, branded P on left hip. Appraised \$60.
- Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.**
PONY—Taken up by M Younklin, Grant tp, Oct 9th, 1872, one dork mare Pony, 2 years old, branded FF on left hip. Appraised \$20. Also, one dark claybank Pony, 16 years old, branded MI on left shoulder, 3 white feet, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$30.
- Cowley County—A. A. Jackson, Clerk.**
COW—Taken up by W H Hunt, Creswell tp, Oct 10th, 1872, one speckled black, white and red Cow, 3 years old, branded H on left hip, left hip knocked down. Appraised \$16.
- Harvey County—H. W. Bailey, Clerk.**
MULE—Taken up by A Beyer, Larlington tp, one black Mule, 6 years old, 14 hands high, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$35.
- Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.**
MARE—Taken up by B McBride, one bright bay Mare, 4 years old, left hind foot white, bald face. Also, one dark brown sucking Cow, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$60.
BULL—Taken up by James Thornton, Oct. 1872, one dark red Bull, 5 years old, white face, white feet, lower part of tail white, short horns. Appraised \$80.
- Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.**
COLT—Taken up by M Connors, Olathe tp, Nov 12th, 1872, one sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white strip in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$60.
COLT—Taken up by Thos Lovett, Gardner tp, Nov 12th, 1872, brown horse Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$25. Also, one gray Mare, 5 or 6 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by E J Lee, Aubrey tp, Oct 30, 1872, one gray horse Pony, 3 years old, 13 hands high, small saddle marks. Appraised \$25.
MARE—Taken up by C S Williamson, Shawnee tp, Oct 12, 1872,

