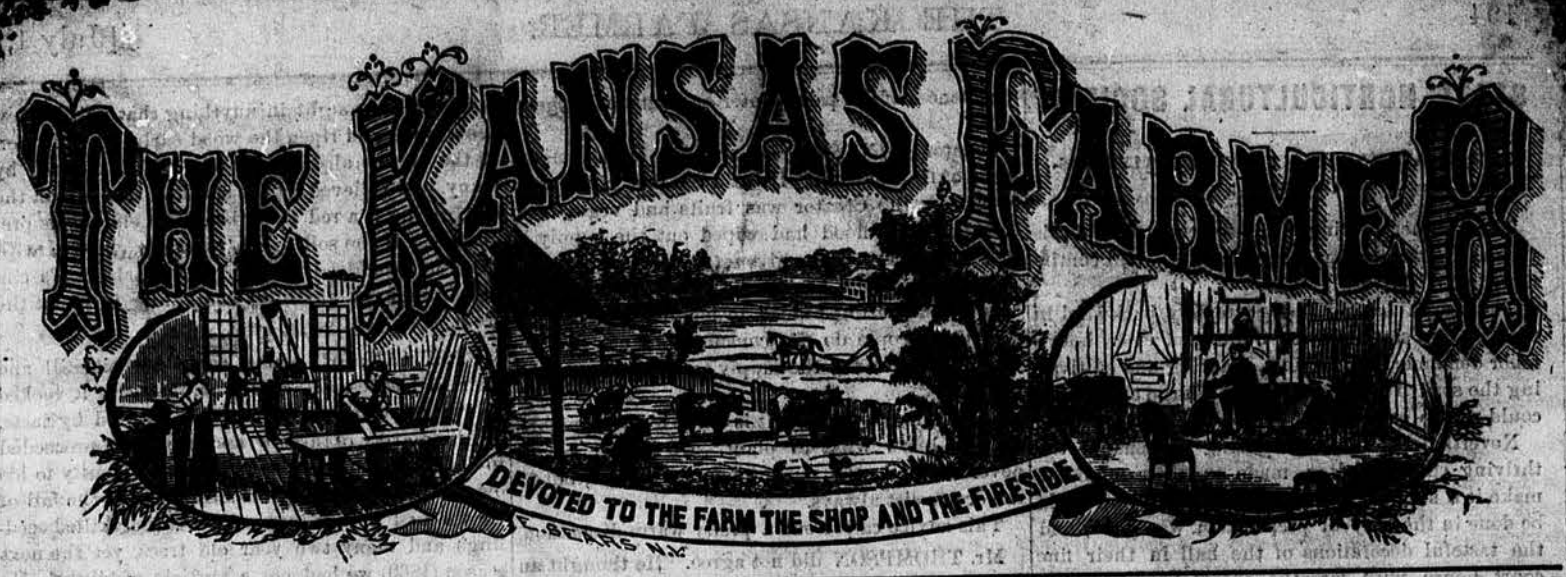
SHOWING LAND DISTRICTS,

And the Railroad Lands of SOUTH-EASTERN KANSAS, the Finest Part of the State.

Map of 1876 or later



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The Kansas Farmer

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DR. A. G. CHASE, EDITOR.

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GREENWOOD COUNTY FAIR.

This Fair is to be held at Eureka, October 1st, 2d and 3d.

The Directors have published their premium list in the *Herald*, and it will subsequently be published in pamphlet form. They have exhibited wonderful good sense in the premiums offered. Greenwood is well supplied with thoroughbred horses, cattle and hogs, and if any county in the State has handsomer women or more energetic men, we don't know it. It takes all these to make a successful Fair.

BUTLER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EDITOR FARMER: The Butler county Agricultural and Horticultural Association will hold its second annual Fair at Douglass, Butler county Kansas, on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of September, 1873. Open to the State.

The officers of our Society are as follows: Lewis Maxwell, President; Chester Lamb, Vice President; D. W. Boutwell, Treasurer; M. D. Ellis, Secretary.

MYERS VALLEY FARMERS' CLUB.

J. W. Smith, President; Jno. Vance, Vice President; W. D. Willetts. Rec. Secretary: A. E. Castello, Cor. Secretary; J. M. Haid, Treasurer.

Meetings are held weekly, and a lively interest taken therein. The Secretary is instructed to correspond with some party or parties, relative to the probable manufacture of cheese. The club will celebrate the Fourth of July in Martin Manihan's grove.

A. E. CASTELLO.
Cor. Secretary.

OUR VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Judging from the number of letters we receive, asking about sick and disabled animals, we conclude that our Veterinary Department is appreciated by our subscribers. This indicates that practical information is appreciated. We aim to publish such matter as will interest and instruct the greatest number of readers, and as the correspondents of this department increase with each issue, we judge that it is working to the advantage of those who thus use our columns. We shall be glad to hear from those who have asked for information in this direction as to the result. Remember that a failure is often of more benefit than a success.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

We like to use that good old-fashioned term, "Independence day," when speaking of our American birthday. It means something. Let us stick to the old term.

The farmers of Leavenworth county propose to celebrate this day in a becoming manner, July 4th, 1873, in the grove near Bell's crossing, on Big Stranger creek, eleven miles southwest of this city, and two miles south of Scagg's schoolhouse. Arrangements have been made for good speakers, and everybody is invited to be present and bring their baskets of provisions with them. Let us have a rousing time.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

No apology is needed for the space occupied by the report of the proceedings of the summer meeting of this society. It was reported for THE FARMER by Mr. C. H. CUSHING, and will be found to be the most complete report of the proceedings that has been published. The Atchison *Champion* exhibited commendable enterprise in employing a short hand reporter (Judge ADAMS of Waterville), and laid before its readers a very full and excellent report, it being the only paper in the State, (except THE FARMER and the local press), that went to any pains or expense to get the proceedings of the society.

THE WHEAT CROP LIGHT.

D. C. KRON writes us from Montgomery county that he has been cutting wheat for his neighbors with a Marsh harvester for four and one-half days, and finds that wheat is not near as good as he expected. The most that he has cut will not average over fifteen bushels per acre, and much of it not half that. Chinch bugs are plenty

On good land corn looks well. The highest price paid within my knowledge, was seventy-six cents.

We have had an idea that the crop of fall wheat would be light, and have so expressed ourselves. We advise farmers to be in no haste to sell.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

The Valley Farmer's club, Greenwood county, has organized by electing the following officers: John N. Corey, President; Wm. Hallyard, Vice President; J. L. Livingood, Recording Secretary; T. S. Holloway, Cor. Secretary; Aaron Sudy, Treasurer. Meet every two weeks on Saturday, at 3 o'clock at schoolhouse in Dist. No. 41.

A WORD TO FARMERS' CLUBS AND GRANGES.

We have repeatedly urged the gathering of statistical information by farmers' organization, but unless this information is disseminated it will be of little benefit. We ask the secretaries of the different societies to forward us this kind of information as gathered at their meetings. We can aid farmers at large much more if we have reports of this kind. Make them short, sharp and concise.

WHO WAS IT?

Somebody at Emporia, Kansas, has sent us a Money Order under date of May 24th, and the envelope contained nothing to indicate who sent it, or what it was for. We could perhaps ascertain the former by writing to the postmaster, but he could not enlighten us as to the latter. Will somebody rise to explain?

DAVIS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We find the following report in the Junction City *Union*. It is the statistical report of the above society for the month ending June 14th:

WINTER WHEAT, now left standing, about an average crop.
SPRING WHEAT—Good; rather extra.
CORN.—Not an average breadth planted, not promising fair.
OATS.—Full breadth sown, and looking well.
RYE—A larger breadth than usual sown, and looking well.
BARLEY.—Not largely sown; profitable and looking well.
POTATOES.—Dr. Reynolds reported two good crops from the same ground. Largely planted and promising.
TIMOTHY.—Not largely sown; looking well.
CLOVER.—More sown than usual; looks fine.
BLUE GRASS.—Larger breadth sown; doing fine.
APPLES.—Some varieties promising. Young orchards extensively planted.
PEARS.—No promise of pears.
PEACHES.—One-fourth crop.
PLUMS AND APRICOTS.—Mostly killed.
CHERRIES.—Hardy varieties promising.
GRAPES.—Full crop.
RASPBERRIES.—Fair crop.
BLACKBERRIES.—Favorable.
STRAWBERRIES.—An abundant yield.
CURRANTS.—Promising.
HORSES.—A number raised and in good condition.
MULES.—Not many raised; good condition.
CATTLE.—Extensively raised; good condition.
SHEEP.—Not many raised, good condition.
CHICKENS.—Largely raised. Some disease; known as chicken cholera.

Secretary Hoyt, of Clark's Creek Club, reported twenty members in their society, and all at work in good earnest.

On motion, adjourned till Saturday, June 28, at 2 p. m.

JOHN DAVIS, President.

N. F. GREEN, Secretary.

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

The above association perfected their organization at the meeting held Saturday, June 7th, a full report of which we find in the Eureka *Herald*.

The entire action commends itself to our judgment as being wise, deliberate and intelligent. The discussions took a wide range, and were participated in by forty or fifty of the most intelligent farmers of the county. We would be glad to publish the proceedings entire, but our space will not permit. As a specimen of hard common sense, we publish below the resolutions introduced by Mr. FALEY, and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the agricultural interests of the country are the primary source of its growth, wealth and prosperity, and the protection and development of these are essential to the prosperity of every vocation or business.

Resolved, That the immediate objects and purposes of this convention should be to devise some means or system of means to cheapen the prices of production.

Resolved, That the success of co-operative effort, as illustrated in the accumulation of capital for the carrying forward of immense business enterprises in the combination of working men for the increase of wages or the restriction of the hours of labor, should teach the farmer the lesson both of its efficiency and its adaptation to their particular needs if applied with intelligence.

Resolved, That it is the duty of farmers' clubs and similar organizations to put forth their best efforts for extending and multiplying these organizations until they shall compass the industrial interests of the entire west.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

LARGE ATTENDANCE! INTERESTING DISCUSSIONS!

The summer meeting of the society was held this year at Holton, commencing June 10th, and continuing two days.

The season having been extremely backward in nearly every section of the State, and every hour's labor demanded in plowing, planting and cultivating the soaked and weedy fields, a large attendance could not be expected of farmers or fruit growers.

Nevertheless, the enterprising citizens of the thriving city of Holton, made up their minds to make it a success, and they did it. All that could be done in the way of preparation was done, and the tasteful decorations of the hall in their fine court house, with wreaths, choice bouquets, and hanging baskets, would do credit to much older towns. In fact, our elder and larger towns generally do nothing of the sort. The exercises were also greatly enlivened and made attractive by the music of glee clubs and a fine brass band. In fact, the taste of the Holtonians seem to run decidedly in a musical channel, and shows careful cultivation as well as unusual talent.

The people of this section are becoming deeply interested in the cultivation of fruit, and in our judgment, they have great reason to be. Ten years ago it was thought as useless to plant apples and peaches as oranges and figs. The trees would not grow on prairies, else why did not Nature grow them; or if by good luck they grew, they would only bear leaves; and if the persistent fruit lover should succeed in producing fruit, the winds would not leave a specimen to ripen.

A few, however, nothing daunted, determined to risk it. One farmer, Mr. GRUBB, of Netawaka, told us he hauled one hundred bushels of corn, (and the corn was too valuable to be used for fuel) to Atchison, and bought with it one hundred apple trees. His neighbors laughed at him, but to-day the laugh is on the other side. Not half the trees proved true to name; many were worthless sorts, yet for three or four years, the annual product of one of those trees could be readily exchanged for a hundred bushels of corn. A few others showed their faith in the country by the same course. But not until recently, since these early set orchards have borne fruit, have the community generally waked up to the importance of the subject.

It is now demonstrated that all kinds of fruit can be grown with as much certainty as anywhere in the State or in the United States. Several early settlers stated that peaches had not failed with them in seven years. Some had none this year, others had plenty. Branches were shown in the hall loaded with young peaches, both budded and seedling.

The lowest point reached by the mercury last winter on the upland, was 20 deg. below zero, which demonstrates two things: First, that the range of temperature was considerably higher than in many other portions of the State; and second, that the peach will endure a degree of cold greater than has heretofore been thought possible, provided the conditions are suitable.

There is no question but Jackson and Pottawatomie counties will rank among the first fruit producing counties in the state. Formerly, they labored under the disadvantages of obtaining unsuitable or worthless trees from peddlers or eastern nurseries, but now they have a nursery in their midst, of which all seemed to speak in the highest terms. Capt. CREITZ has evidently a choice spot for growing trees, the energy to make thorough work of it, and the soldier's honor to do as he agrees.

The society came to order at ten o'clock Tuesday morning, at the call of the President. W. H. DODGE, of Holton, welcomed the society most cordially on behalf of the citizens, and the President replied thereto.

The President then addressed the meeting on the "Influences of the past winter on fruits and vegetables."

Senator WINTERS read an essay on the importance of fruit culture. He said the first gift of food to man by the Creator was fruits and vegetables. Not until the flood had wiped out the supply of these, was permission given to eat anything else. And even now, he hazarded the assertion that excessive flesh-eating tended to make men gross and corrupt. People do not consume as much fruit as they would like to; the supply never equals the demand.

In starting an orchard, it is of the highest importance to know what to plant. He would advise never to go to the nurseryman for advice, but to the orchardist always.

This advice called out a pretty warm discussion.

Mr. THOMPSON did not agree. He thought an honest and experienced nurseryman would know his business better than an orchardist who had only tried a few varieties in one locality.

ANDERSON had been severely humbugged by the peddlers and nurserymen; they will advise a man to buy what they have the most of. The loss already caused us by following such advice is incalculable.

STAYMAN backed the statement. Had been in Mr. WINTERS' orchard, and was confident he had lost thousands of dollars by having the wrong varieties. Mr. T. insisted that if we wait till others have tested all the varieties of fruit in our several localities, it will be a pretty slow business.

GOBLE would ask the advice of every man he met, and take that which everybody recommended. Others would consult western books and papers.

GREEN was following the essayist's advice, and in the course of a hundred and fifty years or so, he thinks he will know what to plant.

The gist of the discussion seemed to point to a middle course: to get the benefit of all experience possible, to read all that is at hand, to play shy of irresponsible tree-peddlers, and go to the nearest reliable nurseryman, consult with him, and finally, use your own judgment in selecting. Then as soon as a variety is found undesirable, top-graft, and in two or three years it is all right.

Adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first thing in order was an essay by Mr. Byram, on "Kansas as a fruit growing State," but Mr. B. not being present, the President took the floor, and addressed the meeting upon that subject. He said the fruit we exhibited at Philadelphia was an evidence that Kansas was a fruit growing State, but it was not conclusive. It was obtained from the few trees planted before the war of 1856. The question is whether our soil and location are such as to make us essentially a fruit growing State. He contended that we are in the midst of the great inclined plane, reaching from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi river, giving a south-eastern exposure. Our rains come from the Rocky Mountains caused by the melting of snows, and are most abundant during the growing season; later, the atmosphere becomes dry, the Missouri river retires within its banks, and we have the conditions most favorable for ripening the fruit, and bringing it to perfection in size, color and flavor. California can produce fruits as beautiful in appearance as any in the world, but in flavor they cannot compete with ours. The only difficulty we have to contend against is the depth and richness of our soil, which causes great luxuriance of growth. Here is the source of blight which is just now so destructive. What is the remedy? Evidently a high and dry location with a thinner soil, rather than the river bottoms and low prairie.

The Doctor then proceeded to develop his well-known theory of blight, which is, in brief, that the watery sap and succulent growth produced by rich soil, wet seasons or other causes, becomes disorganized by severe or sudden attacks of cold or heat, and spreads decay and death over the tree. The remedies are sought in anything that will harden the growth and ripen the wood early. In addition to the means already mentioned, it is claimed by many, and believed by the speaker, that iron in the soil, giving it a red color, is a most efficacious preventive. If the soil is not naturally charged with iron, he would advise applying blacksmith's cinders, filings, or anything containing it, about the trees.

STAYMAN, of course, could not sit still and hear so baseless a theory promulgated. It looked all very beautiful until it was assailed by facts. With an array of these weapons, he then proceeded to demolish the President's theory, evidently to his own satisfaction, if not his hearers'. In the fall of '59 we had a very intense frost, that killed seedlings and many two year old trees, yet the next season (1860) we had not a particle of blight. He received from Charles Downing a lot of scions cut early in the fall, kept them in the cellar through the winter, set them in the spring, and they all blighted, while the trees did not. Mr Smith, of Syracuse, stated that he planted seeds, and the seedling trees blighted the first season. He exhibited cuttings of wood injured by the winter, and claimed that while such injury produced a sickly appearance in the tree, it was not blight—the two were entirely distinct. Previous to '65, we had no blight in Kansas. Then began a series of wet seasons that has continued till the present time; and from that date we have had blight growing worse and worse. From an average of 35 inches of annual rainfall up to that time, it suddenly jumped to 42. At Manhattan, however, they only had 32 inches and no blight. This year they have there an excessive rainfall, and the first blight is seen. From the 10th of May to the 10th of June is the time when blight usually attacks the tree. During these last years the rain fall of this month has been excessive—as high as eight or nine inches. The remedy was, thorough, and especially surface drainage. They agreed precisely as to the remedy, though they differed as to the cause.

The discussion was continued for some time between the two.

WILLIAMS noticed for the first time that something was the matter with the trees in his neighborhood, (near Holton). Concluded it was blight. Noticed that on the bottoms it was worst, on the slopes not so bad. In his own orchard, rich, alluvial soil, inclining to the northwest, there was very little blight.

Our worthy Secretary was here forced to his feet by outside pressure. It is well known that he is one of the most brilliant and effective speakers in the State, but the difficulty is that he only talks with the plow and pruning knife to a silent and attentive audience of trees. It requires strong inducements to make him "speak in meeting." He has no pet theories to provide for, but we understand that he has several pets of another kind at home to care for, all of which may account for his deep interest in the question of orchards or no orchards.

BRACKETT. The remedy as stated here is to plant in a well drained soil. I will give my experience. The President is well aware of the condition of my pear trees—on high, dry ground, with a porous subsoil. He himself pronounced it one of the very best locations for the standard pear. Last season it was with the greatest difficulty that I kept life in my pear trees on this high ground. This season I will lose many of my most valuable trees. I have another orchard of six or eight hundred trees on an elevation naturally very dry, and there I have the blight again. Now, on a piece of low ground, deep, black soil, that had previously been thoroughly manured for potatoes, I have thirty-five pear trees, and there is but one single instance of blight. This is a most discouraging state of affairs. I have tried pinching in the summer without apparent success thus far. I even commenced a week before

we came here, hoping to find a better state of things on my return.

WILLIAMS. My pear trees grow on a good soil, with a stiff, tenacious subsoil, and I never saw any blight on them.

GRUBB (of Netawaka). Have been raising fruit in Kansas since '62, and this is the first season I have seen any blight, and that is on the R. I. Greening. The Genet, Rambo and Sweet Bough, show injury by the winter. Have a few pear trees, but they show no blight. I knew Reuben Ragan well. Went to him to buy some pear trees. He refused to sell them to me, as they were diseased. I found there was not a sound one among them. Soil was a black loam on limestone rock. I took a dozen of those trees and put them out on white oak upland, and when I left there fifteen years ago, they were the finest trees in the country. My soil here, I consider too rich for pears, although high, dry and rolling. My apple trees bore full last year. Peach trees have borne for seven years in succession; this is the first year of failure. Apple trees were generally full of bloom, but not one in ten thousand set. Those that were fullest of bloom, dropped the worst, while those that had but few, hold some fruit.

HOAGLAND. Have grown peaches eight years in this State. The trees commenced bearing eight years ago, and have borne every year since. This year the crop will not be as large as last, but I have a respectable amount. Trees that have grown where the stone was planted have remained healthy, while many of those transplanted, have taken the rot and died. My Genet apple trees are diseased. The bark dries on the south side.

GRUBB. It is the effect of the winter. The trunks of some of my Genets were split so that I could see through them. When I cultivated my trees right through the season, I was much troubled with bursting in this way, but since I cultivate like corn, and lay them by, it has stopped.

Ex-Gov. GREEN thought that so far the negative had it. Cannot we hear from the affirmative now?

WILLIAMS set out an orchard of yearling trees in '59, cultivated them five or six years and then sowed to clover. His trees are bearing well, appear healthy, and think they will prove a success. In his observations in his neighborhood, noticed that Talman Sweet was blighted worst, Genet next.

WINTERS (Chairman). The question is "Is Kansas a fruit growing State?" Now, last fall I met some forty wagons loaded with apples from Missouri, and coming to Jefferson and Jackson counties. How is this?

GRUBB. So far as my experience goes, it is the best fruit growing State I ever lived in. The only trouble is the rapid growth. Seed down with clover, and the trees will go to bearing. One difficulty is, farmers do not care for trees as they ought. My trees are set 24 feet apart in quincunx order.

FULLER. Have seen Mr. Grubb's orchard, and watched it for some years, and also others in the same section, and am of the opinion that there is not a finer fruit growing region in the world. This talk of non-bearing trees is much exaggerated. Have known numbers of orchards in the east where there was the same trouble. Trees could not always be made to bear, especially when young. Trees bear as soon and as regularly here as anywhere else. I can name fifty men in this county that I have known fifteen years, who always have an abundance of fruit, apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries.

TODD, (of Netawaka.) This is a young State, and the art of fruit growing is not yet fully understood. I know one orchard that was too much surrounded with wind-breaks. The trees were beginning to die. The owner thinned out, and the trees revived and are now doing first-rate. We have many things to learn. I was in Mr. Grubb's orchard; he handed my little boy a hatchet, and told him to hack away at a certain apple tree. He said it needed the discipline to make it bear.

GRUBB. My orchard is surrounded by a heavy growth of cottonwoods on the north, east and west. I consider it worthless for protection. If I were going to plant again, would only plant a wind-break on the south. Every top goes over to the north; nothing can prevent it till they get old enough to shelter each other. If you want trees not to bear, send to eastern nurserymen. I do not prune much, I pinch out a sprout before it gets large enough to do harm.

FULLER believed in bringing trees into the exact shape you wanted. There is no difficulty in doing it.

GRUBB. I will give him a cow if he will bring one variety of apple tree I have into good shape.

STAYMAN supposed no one doubted that Kansas was a fruit-growing State. The exhibitions had demonstrated that. Mr. Fuller's method of pruning reminds him of Dr. Houghton, of Philadelphia. He planted twenty thousand Duchess pears, and ten thousand of other sorts. He spent eighty thousand dollars on them. They were pinched and pruned to a line, so that a bullet fired lengthwise close to the top of a row would not touch a shoot. But it was a perfect failure. Our success here depends very much on training. Would not prune a particle, even in transplanting, except to remove dead or diseased wood.

The President wanted to know if pruning was wrong, why the Doctor pruned his grapevines.

STAYMAN. To get new wood, and keep the vine within bounds.

PRESIDENT. This practice of close pinching and pruning grapevines has ruined some of our most celebrated varieties. The balance between the top and the root is destroyed, and the result is disease and decay.

Miscellaneous business being next in order, Mr. Hopkins inquired how to grow celery.

STAYMAN said it was difficult to grow it at all, and very few succeeded with it. Plant in shallow trenches as late as possible in the summer. Draw earth to it only in the middle of the day when it is dry. When grown, it is difficult to keep over winter. Pack in trenches closely, and cover with cornstalks sufficient to keep out frost. If covered too soon or too deeply it will rot, and if frost gets to it, it will destroy it. Requires much care in applying the covering.

EVENING SESSION.

The session opened with music. "Don't mortgage the farm," was most effectively rendered, and brought down the house.

An essay on Floriculture by James Christian of Lawrence was then read by the Secretary. As it was the same one read by Mr. C. before the society two years ago, we need not give an abstract of it.

The exercises closed with a solo "The drunkard's child," by Miss Nellie Coffin.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The session opened with prayer by Rev. T. W. Ramy.

Then followed a solo by Mrs. Layton, showing much skill in execution as well as a rare sweetness and power of voice.

The President announced the first subject on the day's programme to be "The general prospect of fruit for the year 1873." This was postponed till a later hour for the purpose of hearing an essay on "Kansas as a fruit growing State," by Mr. Byram, who had now arrived.

He reviewed the geological formation of the State. In the eastern portion we have a clayey loam mixed with the *debris* of limestone rock which are scattered all over it, a retentive subsoil with a rolling surface, giving good drainage. Here was the natural home of the apple, and as far west as the 6th principal meridian, he believed it would flourish, beyond that it was doubtful. As you advance west, the limestone ledges disappear, the soil becomes more sandy and the subsoil more and more loose, until it becomes a quicksand, through which the moisture quickly disappears. Here the grasses dry up in August and will readily burn. The apple loves a more retentive soil. The standard pear, however, would do finely, he thinks; its long roots running deep for the moisture, and the meteorological influences securing sound, well-ripened wood. The dwarf pear, he is of opinion, will only do well in the eastern portion of the State. Mr. B. states that the cherry did not succeed with him on the Mahaleb stock. The trees are too short lived. Would prefer the Mazzard, not however, from experience, but as recommended by others.

The essay called out a lively discussion.

BRACKETT. The Mazzard in our section is more short-lived than the Mahaleb. All through the west it is considered tender. If it is grafted low and planted deep, it sometimes succeeds.

STAYMAN. The Mazzard stock is worthless. Have seen orchards on the Mahaleb fifteen years old, sound and healthy. It will stand the winter better than the Mazzard. Has stood well till this winter. Perhaps Mr. B.'s trees were budded too high up. It should be budded low, and the stock buried in planting out. Under these conditions it is perfectly hardy.

BEARD, of Easton, said that after twelve years' experience, he had succeeded only with the Mahaleb. Has tried both the Mazzard and Morello, and failed with both. Early Richmond and English Morello are the only two varieties that have succeeded with him. Attempting to grow the sweet cherries is a waste of time.

WINTERS understood the essayist to say that Kansas apples side by side with Michigan apples, were inferior.

BYRAM. Only in regard to packing. As I buy them in the markets of Leavenworth or Lawrence, those put up as Michigan apples are the best. They are selected with care, and all inferior specimens rejected, a trick which our fruit growers have not yet learned. When, however, these same apples are packed by our dealers for shipping to Denver, the case is exactly reversed. Ours are the best.

WINTERS. It has been said here that apples are hauled to this county from Missouri. What is the cause? Kansas is a new State, and many orchards have not come into bearing. And second, the apples of Leavenworth county command such a high price that your farmers cannot afford to buy them. They are wanted for shipping to Denver, and the supply is not equal to the demand.

GALE. This is a subject of deep interest. It is true that extreme western counties have yet their reputation to make, but I am confident fruit will succeed much farther west than has been supposed. In Davis and Dickinson counties, it has proved a remarkable success. I picked apples last fall two years from graft. On Gov. Harvey's farm there are pear trees that have borne for eight or nine years, beginning two or three years from setting. We have apples thirteen years old from the seed, that have borne for seven years regularly. A great many trees are being planted west of the 6th principal meridian. Some have planted as high as ten thousand trees.

STAYMAN. It is a fallacy to argue that because the apple succeeds well on a heavy limestone soil, it will fail on sandy soil. It does succeed on sandy soil. In Pennsylvania there are many instances in proof of this—where clay and sandy soils in the immediate vicinity produce equally good fruit. The fruit from Manhattan is even finer than ours. It is generally thought that the fruit in the neighboring counties of Missouri is equal to ours, but it is not so. Ours is fairer and freer from codling moth. The open prairie country, giving freer circulation of air may account for it.

FULLER. Have had experience in growing fruit in several eastern states, and believe that our trees bear as regularly as at the east. They have often failed to bear, and they cut them off and grafted,

GRUBB had some experience in growing peaches in Delaware. There the trees die after one or two good crops. The soil is too poor to sustain life. In the west his experience is entirely different. They will live and produce fruit for fifteen or twenty years. This year is an exception, old trees badly injured, many dead, while young trees are all right.

COLEMAN has been in Kansas some seventeen years, and has had good success. Some trees fail to bear, and he grafts over, getting fruit in two years. Prefers the Genet to Ben Davis. It is said manure will make trees grow too strong; his experience is different. If we do our duty by our trees, we shall never fail to get fruit.

Williams understood the essayist to say that Southern Kansas was pre-eminently the peach region. Four years ago he was down there, and they had none, while we had an abundance. Since '61 I have not failed of a crop till this year.

The fruit prospect for 1873 was next in order.

WILLIAMS said that in the early part of the season there was a very fine prospect for apples, but they have nearly all fallen off. Winter varieties dropped worst, Winesap worst of all.

GRUBB had the same report to make. Ben Davis had few blossoms, but all seem to have set. Genet has not one on; Wagner loaded last year—none this year; Porter one-third of a crop; Sweet Bough badly winter-killed, and no fruit.

TRAVERS (near Netawaka). Apples mostly fallen off. Some varieties are full, others but few on.

DODSON. Orchard full of bloom—will not have one-fourth of a crop. Missouri Pippin appears to be the best. Winesap none.

COLEMAN. Missouri Pippin full. Keswick Codlin, Early White and Genet good. Ben Davis bearing well on top of tree—none on lower branches.

STAYMAN. Prospect in his neighborhood not very flattering. Some varieties are bearing very well, others, none. Mr. Tanner has an orchard of five thousand trees, and it is nearly a failure.

PORTERFIELD. Estimate about one-third of a crop of apples. Mayduke cherries a fair crop; Morello, nearly all fallen off; currants in abundance; fair prospect for grapes.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

JOHNSON (Douglas County). Apples and cherries bloomed full, and set well. No twig blight in that part of the county. Estimates one-fourth to one-third of a crop.

GALE (Riley County). Mr. Wells reports some varieties from one-fourth to one-half a crop. Many apples falling. Mr. Cutter's crop will be small.

The following varieties have more or less fruit: Roman Stem, Fulton, White Winter Pearmain, Kittegeskie, Early Ripe, Sweet June, Fameuse, Cole's Queen, Red Astrachan, Gilpin, Willowtwig, Duchess of Oldenburg, Early Harvest, Cooper's Early White, Red Jnne, Early Pennock.

VANWINKLE presented the following list, showing degree of blight, and indicating by figures the bearing condition this year—10 being full crop, 1 the lowest.

Blighted badly.—Sweet June, 5; Early White, 5; Maiden's Blush, 5; Genet, 1; Rhode Island Greening, 1; Willow Twig, 4.

Blighted some.—Swaar, 3; Striped Gilliflower, 1; Dominie, 5; Northern Spy, 1; Roxbury Russet, 3; White Winter Pearmain, 5.

Blighted little or none.—Roman Stem, 10; Seeknofurther, 2; Little Romanite, 10; Winesap, 3; Gravenstein, 2; Fall Orange, 2; Early Washington, 5; Fulton, 6; Benoni, 10; Genet, 4; Fameuse, 2; English Golden Russet, 1; Milam, 1.

PRESIDENT. Some pear trees bearing part of a crop. Apples not a tenth of a crop. Ortley set an abundance, but large trees will not have twenty apples on. Winesap nearly all fallen off.

WILLIAMS (of Jackson county), read an essay on "Gardening," which was full of practical and useful suggestions.

GALE read an essay on "Horticultural Education," showing the advantages of the new system of education and the successful progress it is making in this country.

STAYMAN read an essay on the "Apple," mostly devoted to the technicalities of the nursery.

WINTERS introduced the subject of pruning again, by stating that if a tree had a tendency to run up tall, he would cut it back; did not wish to pick apples from bean poles.

This started a warm debate on this well worn subject, ending in a general favoring of a middle groundt—hat is, pruning only so much as is necessary to keep the tree in good shape—pinching the young shoots early if possible, but using the pruning-knife and saw, if the early education had been neglected.

EVENING SESSION.

The subject for the evening being "Small Fruits" the Raspberry was first taken up.

BEARD considered it one of the most delicious and profitable of small fruits. Is planting pretty largely—mostly black-cap varieties. Has tried eight or ten sorts, but finds only three or four desirable: Doolittle, Miami, Mammoth Cluster and Philadelphia.

BYRAM. Mammoth Cluster almost a failure with him—not equal to Miami or Doolittle. Got his stock from Purdy & Hance.

PRESIDENT cultivates the Miami and Philadelphia; considers the latter one of the best, but a little tender. Injured this winter. Cultivates in rows six feet apart. Cuts off one-third the new growth in June, and again in September.

BEARD. My experience is that it is injurious to prune the black-cap after the middle of June. The Philadelphia will bear half a crop, even if the canes are killed down.

CUSHING. A fair crop of Philadelphias can be secured by throwing up a heavy furrow each side the row in the fall. This will protect the lower buds, which will bear heavily, even if most of the cane is destroyed.

BEARD. That is a first-rate plan. Mulching is not necessary, where good cultivation is given, but is a good thing.

The Blackberry was next called for.

JOHNSON. He and a neighbor cultivate the Lawton and Kittatinny, on the system called "let-er-rip." His Kittatinnies are sound, while his Lawtons are killed to the ground; but with his neighbor the case is exactly reversed.

BEARD. Lawton and Kittatinny have proved first-rate; condemns the Wilson and Missouri Mammoth as worthless. Thinks a large proportion of the Lawtons sold are not genuine.

The Gooseberry followed next in order, and seemed to be cultivated with universal success. The different American varieties such as Houghton, American Cluster, Downing, &c., are the only ones planted.

Currants called for.

GALE. They are raised successfully in Riley County without shade; on the rich bottoms they do well. Have found in planting cuttings, that they do better taken off as early as August or September. If planted then, nearly every one will grow.

BYRAM. In the summer of '65 put out two thousand Red Dutch and White Grape currants, but they have not given satisfaction.

ELLIOTT grows the currant with good success; uses plenty of manure.

HOAGLAND. Has been growing both under shade and without. They do as well as at the East, apparently. Has four varieties, all as full as he ever saw.

Strawberries were called.

FULLER gave his experience with high culture—they all killed out, and he got no berries except on a weedy, neglected patch. Considered high culture a humbug.

WILLIAMS took issue with Mr. F. Has cultivated the Wilson. The first year gave them good attention, and had magnificent berries. Since then has not had quite as good success, perhaps because he has been unable to cultivate them as well. It has been so wet he could not do it. Considers corn stalks the best mulch. The covering should be coarse, not close.

PRESIDENT. Has the Kentucky; a fine berry but not prolific. The Wilson is the berry for Kansas. It runs but little, and makes but few plants. Cultivation in hills has been a failure with him.

CUSHING raises Wilson, Downer, Green Prolific, McEvoy's Superior, Kentucky, and Col. Cheney. Wilson is the most prolific of all, but Downer and Green Prolific are of excellent quality, and yield well. The beautiful scarlet color of the Downer, and its high perfume are recommendations. Kentucky is a large, rough, rather coarse berry, not of high flavor, pale in color, yields well, and comes in late. Gives good cultivation in rows three feet apart, on what is called the matted row system. Two years ago raised four thousand quarts from three-quarters of an acre of Wilsons.

Grapes came up next for discussion.

STAYMAN. Here is something we can make money out of. Only recommends two varieties Concord and Ives Seedlings. Concord is the best market grape we have. Somewhat liable to rot, but on the whole, the best. The Ives is a better grape—comes earlier into market, and continues later. You can ship it, and you cannot the Concord. Then, what you cannot sell, you can make into wine. It is the most profitable wine grape we have. Martha is a fair grape. Dracut Amber is a good grape—for those who like it. The trellis, as formerly constructed, with three or five wires, is too expensive. Two wires are just as good; even one will do. Pinching is better not done all at once—it checks the vine too much. Go over and pinch the strongest shoots to one leaf beyond the last bunch; then in five or six days go over and pinch the balance. After they are done blooming, pinch the shoots that start from the axils—and in about ten days pinch again. Am trying the spiral system of training, which has the merit of convenience in cultivation and picking. Wrap the canes tightly around a stake three or four times, and nail with a tack at top. The canes for next year's planting should be pinched at two or three feet, and the terminal lateral allowed to extend. This makes shorter jointed wood. For fruiting, select the small, rather than the large canes.

The committee on the fruits and flowers exhibited, reported through J. C. Beard that nine varieties of apples of last year's growth were shown by Mr. Van Winkle, all in almost perfect condition. One variety of this year's growth, gooseberries, peaches and currants, by C. J. Cowell and others. Strawberries, by Edward Bateman, W. F. Creitz, and J. W. Williams. The committee also paid a deserved compliment to the ladies for their tasteful decoration of the room with bouquets, wreaths, &c.

JOHNSON offered a resolution, looking to the organization of a Western Pomological Society. Inasmuch as Western climate, soil and varieties differ so widely from the Eastern, the time has come for the formation of a society comprising the fruit growers of the Mississippi Valley. The resolution was adopted.

Prof. GALE offered a resolution of thanks to the citizens of Holton for courtesies extended to the society. Adopted.

A resolution of thanks to the railroads which had given reduced rates of fare, was also adopted.

The society then adjourned, to meet in Leavenenworth on the first Tuesday in December next.

We make our very best bow to the Wamego *Blade* for the following flattering notice:

THE KANSAS FARMER.—This sterling semi-monthly has fairly won popular favor, and become a fixed institution in the State. In variety of topics discussed and purity and force of style it has no superiors. Its criticisms are keen and exhaustive, yet terse. The person who can rise from its perusal without enlarged views must be wondrously wise, else a very dullard. Progressive men welcome it, and their children find it both amusing and instructive. It deserves and will receive a place in every intelligent household.

FEED FOR PRODUCING MILK.

The *Practical Farmer* says: It is well settled in the opinion of all our best dairymen, that bran greatly promotes the milk secretion in cows, and it is fed almost universally. About equally mixed with corn meal is the usual proportion. This mixture seems to promote both quality and quantity of milk. From several sources we hear that buckwheat bran is a great milk producer, and it is now being used considerably among our Chester county dairymen, in about the same proportions as the other.

Thomas Gawthrop, near West Grove, Chester county, also by repeated trials with his own cows, has fully satisfied himself that they do as well with corn and cob meal and bran as with pure corn meal and bran. The amount of nutriment in corn cobs is so very small that this result will have to be explained on the supposition of the ground cob, acting to promote digestion by distending the stomach. The presence of bulky material being necessary to promote distension and fill up the stomach of ruminating animals, before perfect digestion can be accomplished, is frequently lost sight of. Hungarian grass is found also for milch cows to be rather superior to the ordinary run of hay. The last year or two, Hungarian grass has loomed up wonderfully in the estimation of our dairy farmers; and a large scope of land will be sowed with it the coming season. It matures for cutting in about sixty days, and produces two to four tons per acre—the latter of course on good soils. Three pecks to the acre is the usual allowance of seed. Where a good hay market is convenient, this substitution of Hungarian grass for common hay in home feeding will be a clear additional source of profit.

A GOOD FARM.

Two years ago Mr. Jacob Keenan stopped on the high prairie between Little Walnut and Hickory Creeks, and pitched his tent with a view to making for himself and wife a home. He was surrounded with nothing but prairie grass and sunshine.

He had an industious wife, a little money, and plenty of muscle. For the encouragement of others we will state just what Mr. Keenan and wife have done within the past two years. They have 35 acres under cultivation. Their corn is nearly waist high, their wheat is heading out, the oats look splendid, and the potatoes are in bloom. They have a nice young orchard of apple, peach, pear and plum trees.

They have set out over 700 cottonwood, hackberry, walnut, mulberry, elm and other kinds of forest trees. They have a comfortable house in which to live, and plenty of everything substantial and good to eat, as their many friends can testify. The place, from a distance, looks like an old and well cultivated farm. Let it be remembered that Mr. Keenan has had no assistance whatever, but has done this work himself. Let those who feel discouraged take heart at the success of Mr. Keenan. —*Walnut Valley Times.*

SMALL CHEESE DAIRY.

I give my way of making, with three or four cows, a cheese that will weigh from ten to fifteen pounds: Take milk that is sweet. Do not remove much of the cream from the night's milk, then warm it so that it shall be of the same temperature as the morning's milk fresh from the cows, and mix night's and morning's milk together. A piece of calf's rennet should have been soaked in a pint of water over night. Put one-half or more in the milk, adding more if not sufficient. Then after it turns, take your ladle or knife, and cut through and through, dividing the curd into small squares. When the whey separates, pour it all off; then take boiling water and pour over it; let it stand ten minutes in the water; this is to give it a toughness and prevents its being "crumbly," now let it stand in some kind of vessel in a cool place until it gets entirely cold; then chop it up fine and salt it to taste, and put it into a press, pressing moderately hard for three hours; then take it out and turn it; then press about three hours; again take it out and place on a clean shelf; rub a little butter over it, turning it once a day.—*Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

REASON IN ANIMALS.

So much attention is at present directed to this and similar subjects that we may be pardoned for adding another instance of the power in question. Nellie is a Pomeranian dog, about thirteen months old. She was given to her present mistress six months ago, and the attempts that had been made to educate her had all resulted in failure. She had not even been properly instructed in the ordinary amenities of life, as found in dogs who are inmates of our city houses. Under these circumstances her mistress took her education in hand, and by a judicious system of rewards, and rarely of punishments, soon taught her the ordinary accomplishments of sitting up, and walking on her hind legs about the room. By degrees her attainments increased in number and perfection, and now during dinner she stays under her mistress's chair, and when the order is given to get her table cloth, she brings a newspaper which is kept in the corner of the room, spreads it out, and sits up while her mistress prepares her food in a saucer, which is then placed on the newspaper—but Nellie does not touch it until her mistress gives the signal by counting one, two, three.

From the account we have given it will be seen that Nellie is a dog of considerable intelligence, and even possesses a mathematical mind. It is possibly this latter gift that has enabled her to show the evidences of reasoning power we propose to relate. Four or five times each day, for about a week, Nellie had carried messages to her master that were written on old envelopes, and generally received something to take back in return. She had therefore learned that if she delivered an envelope she received something. Lunch being served on one occasion in the library, Nellie sat up and begged for sugar that happened to be on the table; that failing, she stood up; then she tried sitting up again, but without success. She then seemed to think for a moment, and as the result of her cogitations went straight to the waste-paper basket, picked out an old envelope, and presented it to her mistress, evidently in the hope that she would receive what she desired, and so earned her piece of sugar.

It may be said that in this instance appetite gave the stimulus, and otherwise she would not have exerted what certainly appears to be a reasoning faculty. To meet this objection we give another instance. Nellie always comes down the hall-stairway to meet her master on his return home, and after greeting him, races off to the front room for his slippers, and brings them to the head of the stairway. A recent attack of illness having confined her master to the house for a couple of weeks, Nellie was in high glee until he went out for the first time after convalescing, when she was greatly distressed, and watched him from the open window as long as he was in sight; when he finally disappeared she gave a despairing yelp, and racing off to the place where the slippers were kept, snatched one in her mouth, and leaping on a chair, held it out of the window as far as she could reach, and whined piteously, evidently hoping that if her master saw the slipper it would induce him to return. In this instance there is certainly nothing satisfactory in resorting to instinct for an explanation; the act was evidently the result of a true reasoning process, prompted not by greed, but by an almost human affection and attachment.—*Scribner's for July.*

EDMUND MUNGER, in speaking of the time when he was a boy, says it was the custom of school children as you passed a school-house to make a bow, but in these latter days, as you pass a school-house, you must keep your eye peeled or will get a brickbat at the side of your head.

THE young ladies of Kansas City are getting to be high-toned, "W-h-y, y-o-u o-l-d s-a-r-d-i-n-e! Is that you?" is the way one fair one saluted another one on the street, recently, and the angel in bustle and high heels meekly and poetically responded: "You bet! I'm your katy-did every time!"

OUR CORNER

The Kentucky Cattle Sales.—Elsewhere in this issue will be found the advertisement of cattle sales of five of the finest Kentucky herds. The names of these breeders will at once be recognized as pioneers in breeding short-horn stock, and those of our western breeders that think of infusing new blood into their herds would do well to correspond with either of these parties.

Persons desiring to attend these sales can also attend the sale of JAS. N. BROWN'S SONS, at Berlin, Ill., July 30th, and Dr. A. C. STEVENSON'S sale at Green Castle, Ind., Aug. 13.

Strawberries.—Elsewhere will be found some practical and valuable observations as to the quality and characteristics of several different kinds of strawberries. The writer is an old correspondent of THE FARMER and a man of good common sense, as well as a close observer of things around him. In a private note to us he says:

"Possibly my taste is not yet educated sufficiently to be counted a connoisseur, but my remarks expresses the relative value of the different berries spoken of."

He adds:

"I have ten varieties of raspberries on my grounds, and after they ripen will send you results."

We wish others of our readers would imitate W. W. C.'s example, and not only take notes of their growing crops, but also send them to us for publication, in his concise and readable style.

Alsike Clover, Timothy, &c.—WENDLIN HUND, a prominent farmer of Salt Creek Valley, in this county, sent us in a specimen of Alsike clover, timothy and orchard grass grown on his farm. The clover is a little over four feet high, the stalks small and tender, with a profusion of leaves down to within six inches of the bottom. It must make one of our most valuable forage plants. The other two grasses are fine specimens of their kind.

Grade Short-horns.—JESSE CONNELL, an old citizen of this county, has a cattle ranch out on the Solomon. He now has 215 Texas cows. Two years ago he bought seven thorough-bred Durham bulls, and now has 175 choice grade calves, and soon will have over 200. That's the way the money is made.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Worcester's Quarto Dictionary.—A copy of this work was laid on our table some weeks ago by the agent of the publishers, Mr. TAGGART. Worcester's dictionary has been accepted as standard authority upon the English language, from the first moment of its publication, by such scholars as Edward Everett, Chas. Sumner, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Wm. Cullen Bryant, and by all the colleges and universities of the east. In this work Dr. Worcester has made no effort to empirically transform the English language, being content to give the spelling and pronunciation as used by the best speakers and writers, and where there are two or more ways of spelling or writing a word he has given them *with the authority in each case.* In the spelling and pronunciation of all technical terms, he has called to his aid acknowledged experts in the different sciences, and has given us a work as a whole that is, in our judgment, almost faultless. It contains over 1850 pages, and sells at the low price of ten dollars per copy, bound in sheep. Full information may be had by addressing J. M. TAGGART, Leavenworth.

The Homestead Guide, describing the Great Homestead Region of Kansas and Nebraska. Compiled and published by F. G. ADAMS, of Waterville, Kansas.

A copy of this work has been laid on our table by Judge ADAMS, and we have given it a careful perusal. It is a work of over 300 pages, printed on tinted book paper, and profusely illustrated. It contains an accurate and minute discription of a large part of the more thinly populated sections of Kansas and Nebraska. It contains a new map of Kansas and Nebraska, also the Homestead, Pre-emption and Timber Bounty Laws. As a guide to persons seeking homes in the Great West, we have no hesitation in saying that it has no peer, and the old residents of Kansas and Nebraska will find much to interest and instruct them.

Judge ADAMS has been engaged on this work for more than two years, and has brought to it a large experience and observation, a cultured mind and descriptive powers coupled with a brevity and terseness that makes it one of the most readable books we have picked up for some time. It is a book we can recommend to all. Price one dollar. Address Judge F. G. ADAMS, Waterville, Kansas.

Scribner's for July.—"The Great South," series of magnificently illustrated articles begins in SCRIBNER'S for

July. In the first paper entitled "The New Route to the Gulf," Mr. Edward King gives us graphic descriptions of the movement of the army of emigrants into the great southwest land, and of the romantic border life—past and present—of that strange but now rapidly modernizing country. An entertaining illustrated paper on "Low Life in Berlin" follows this. One of the most interesting magazine articles of the day is the Rev. J. A. Reed's defence of Lincoln from the attacks of certain late biographers. Another noteworthy article in this number is Dr. Newell's singular autobiographic paper, entitled "Recollections of a Restored Lunatic." Beside the continuation of Arthur Bonnicastle (in which is chronicled the death of Old Jenks), stories by Adeline Trafton and Miss Osgood; a bright little article on "Children's Magazines;" a remarkable paper by "An Orthodox Minister" on "The Liberty of Protestantism," and poetry by MacDonald, G. R. Lathrop, B. F. Taylor, Miss Annan, and others.

In "Topics of the Time," Dr. Holland discusses American Morals, Skilled Domestic Service, and Summer Play. In Twilight, Within and Without, Ideal and Real, Song of a Heathen—sojourning in Galilee, A.D. 32. The Book Reviews are more than usually full and readable, and the other departments have their customary interest. Bret Harte's new story will begin in the August number.

Our Correspondents.

Wagon Grease.—A subscriber asks:

"Please tell us how to make a good axle grease for summer use."

Melt two pounds of beef tallow, and add a lump of beeswax size of a hen's egg, and about half as much rosin. This makes a good grease for summer use. Can any of our readers tell how to make a better and cheaper article?

The Nail on the Head.—W. W. C. in a private note says:

"Never since the farmers' movement started have you hit the nail more directly on the head and drove it home so well, as you did in the last FARMER, page 178, 'About Buying Goods.' That's the point exactly."

A Wild Clover.—G. C. SPEECE, Montgomery county, Kansas, writes:

"I inclose a specimen of wild clover found growing wild here. Please give some information concerning it."

The specimen sent is a genuine clover—one of the *leguminous* plants. It is found in southern Missouri and in some parts of Kansas. We suspect it to be the same plant that grows wild in South America, but have no means at hand of veryfying this. In its present condition it would not be valuable for a forage plant. Cultivation might improve it as other plants of the same family.

Grasshoppers.—J. REUTTY adds the following postscript to a letter:

"Will you please keep us posted on the movements of that army of grasshoppers that have invaded Texas. I want to commence sowing wheat in about fifty days if everything looks favorable."

Sow the wheat. Don't let a few grasshoppers scare you.

A Correction.—J. J. BREWER writes:

"I must accuse your printers of misquoting my language in my last communication. I said, 'a surplus left to use in corrupting our elections and shaping our legislation.' The printers make me say 'corrupting our editors.' I didn't mean to be so harsh as that."

We are glad to know that friend BREWER didn't say that he thought editors could be corrupted. As a rule they are a pretty clever set of fellows—that benefit others more than themselves, and are fully as honest as the average run of men.

Crop Notes.—JAMES HANWAY sends the following items in a private note:

"I see your FARMER is crowded, but you have called me *out*—so if I should "*bore*" *you* a little you must not blame *me*, for this hot weather keeps me close to the house, and I cannot be idle, therefore I must read and *write*.

"The great amount of rain during the last two months, have put the farmers back. Corn is now growing, but most fields are very weedy. The average is small compared to last year. Some of our best lands are laying idle in consequence of so much wet weather. The bloom on appletrees was good, but the crop in general is not an average one. Some silly people cut down their peach trees, alleging they were killed by the winter freezes, but in most cases the younger trees will recover. This was the way they done some eight or ten years since—but experience and observation is not worth much to people who 'can't afford to take a paper.'"

Timothy and Clover Meadow.—A. G. COGSWELL, of this county, informs us that he has fifty acres of timothy and clover meadow that promises to yield nearly three tons per acre.

When a man can raise three tons of timothy and clover per acre, we doubt the propriety of raising fifteen cent corn and oats. We are glad to know that most of our best farmers are following Mr. Cogswell's example.

THE APIARY.

NOAH CAMERON, EDITOR.

TRANSFERRING BEES.

There may be some that will wish to change their bees from box hives to frame hives, and also a few that will want to change the other way, from frame to box hives.

We will endeavor to describe one or two methods: First, if your stocks are strong enough to spare a swarm, invert the hive, putting a box on top, just to fit the open end of the hive, and by gently rapping on the sides of the hive, you will generally get the queen and the most of the bees, up in the hive in about ten or fifteen minutes. If you get the queen and a couple of quarts of bees, it will do. Put them in an empty hive, and place it on the old stand, and move the old hive away, the same as though you were making a forced swarm. Then at the end of twenty days, the old hive will (or should) have a young queen, and all the brood in the comb will be hatched out, and as a general thing, they will have but little, if any honey, as the outside workers all leave the old stock when it is moved away from the old stand, and return to where it stood and enter the new hive. In this condition the comb will be much easier handled, and transferred than when the comb is full of brood and honey. At this time drum out as before, get the bees as near all out as you can. Set the box with the bees in, where the hive stood, and take the hive in some out house or cellar, where you will be secure from the intrusion of bees that are looking for a chance to appropriate what does not belong to them. Cut the comb loose from the sides of the box with a long knife. We have sometimes used a saw when we had not a knife long enough; by heating a little, it will cut just as good as anything. When the comb is cut loose, pull off the sides of the hive, then you can cut the comb from the top as you need them for fitting in the frames. Fit them in the frames as tight as you can without springing the comb; put them in the frame the same side up they were in the hive, and always have them held close against the top bar of the frame. If the piece of comb should not be large enough to fill the whole frame, put a slat across under it to hold it up to the top bar. Empty light comb can be held in the frame by putting holes through the frame with an awl, and sticking pegs into the edge of the comb. After you have all the comb transferred that you wish to use, (it is best not to use that which is very crooked, nor but little, if any of the drone comb,) put the frames in the hive, then place the hive on the stand and shake the bees out of the box in front of it, and they will soon enter.

Comb that is very heavy with honey is very difficult to transfer and keep in the frames until the bees fasten it. Comb with brood and not much honey is not so difficult. If you transfer immediately without waiting the twenty days, the heaviest combs will need to be held in with slats across the sides of the comb, and held to the edges of the frame with tacks or strings. In that case, if you choose, and the stock is strong enough, you can put the transferred comb and brood in two hives, and return one-half of the bees to each, and regulate the two hives on the old stand, so that there will be about an equal number of bees work to each. Sometimes it will be necessary to move the hive that has the queen in, two or three feet further off than the other. Sometimes the bees will all want to come out of the hive that has no queen and go into the other if it is close by; that will have to be guarded against. But probably the best plan would be to move the one that has no queen to a new stand; then at the end of two weeks if they are too weak on account of the old bees that have gone to the old stand, give them a frame or two of sealed brood from the other hive, or any strong stock.

If you wish to transfer from a frame hive to a box hive, send for the man you bought your frame hive of, and make him do it for nothing, and take his frame hive, moth trap and patent back at once.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Is a success, saying nothing of its honey producing qualities. It will produce as much, if not more hay than the red clover, and its being a perennial plant should recommend it to every one that intends to sow clover, in preference to all other varieties. Our piece at this writing, is a perfect "sea of bloom," and a continual hum of bees, standing higher on the ground, and thicker than a piece of red clover adjoining. We would like to hear from Mr. BAIRD, of Easton, and others that have sown this clover last season.

Lawrence, Kan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REPLY TO MR. DAVIS.

BY L. STERNBERG.

EDITOR FARMER: Inasmuch as Mr. DAVIS upon "sober second thought," has expressed himself as fully in accord with the conclusion I reached in my article in defence of ministers, the main point that was at issue between us requires no further discussion. It being conceded that competency, and not occupation or religious profession, should be the only test for any position in connection with our Agriculturul College. I proceed candidly to reply to the questions proposed to me by Mr. DAVIS in regard to the management of medical and law schools. The cases are not parallel with the one in hand. Physicians and lawyers are presumed to have studied their respective professions, to have acquired a scientific knowledge of them. There can be no such presumption in the case of farmers. Agricultural science is yet in its infancy. Agricultural schools are just beginning to struggle into existence. It is even difficult properly to rear them when established. A competent agricultural professor is a *rara avis in terra*. When a generation ar two of farmers shall have been educated in our agricultural colleges, we shall doubtless find among their graduates the best material for positions in these institutions. Until then, the learned professors are our readiest and best resource, especially where we can light upon men who are rural in their tastes, and are perhaps themselves practical farmers.

How must I stake and rider a rail fence so that it shall be self binding? Perhaps a larger number of farmers than of ministers, doctors or lawyers, could answer this question. But when we come to the analysis of soils, the structure and growth of plants and animals, and the thousand and one recondite natural laws on which agriculture as a science is based, I imagine that "the boot is on the other leg."

The main design of our agricultural college is to teach the *quare* and *quo modo* only in so far as it is an improvement growing out of a knowledge of the *quare*. Such being the case, the fact that a man belongs to one of the learned professions, though it does not in itself prove his fitness for a position in connection with one of these institu-

tions, yet to say the least, it affords no presumption against his fitness. He may be opinionated, impractical, incompetent, an old granny. If so, do not touch him, or if he has managed to push himself into a position for which he is unqualified, turn him out. There are ministers, professors, doctors and lawyers endowed with good common sense as well as sound learning, thorough business men as well, at home in the history and science and the practice too of agriculture. Why should such men be tabooed, and farmers be taught to look at them through green goggles?

Mr. DAVIS' reminiscenses in regard to the discussion of former years in which he perhaps could say *magna pars fui*, though interesting, yet have no relevance to the state of things in Kansas. Whatever of learned fossils Illinois may have contained, an old fogy could not exist among us. The future paleontologist will never exhume a single specimen from Kansas soil.

Here all agree that agricultural colleges are a prime necessity in our advancing civilization; that they have a specific and most important field of instruction to occupy; that it should be their main, and so far as circumstances permit, their exclusive business to cultivate this field; that while farmers need the broadest culture, the instructions of an agricultural college need not embrace the whole circle of human knowledge, but that much that should be known may be learned elsewhere; that if more be embraced in the curriculum than an industrial education would imply, it is because of present necessity.

Had Kansas started as Nebraska is now doing, with a university, embracing a college of agriculture, literature, medicine, &c., then each college could have confined itself to its specific object, and yet a student could have pursued such studies as his talents, taste or intended profession would have rendered desirable. As it is, he cannot attend at Lawrence and at Manhattan at the same time, and he may not have the time or the means to spend years at each place. Facilities for a somewhat rounded course of study must therefore be furnished at Manhattan until academies shall spring up in every part of the State, whilst making the course in agriculture thorough and complete. Unless this is done, our students for want of previous preparation cannot with honor to themselves or to their *alma mater* graduate at our agricultural college.

Nor can anyone reasonably object to such an arrangement because it does not detract in the least from the main objects of the institution. The number of pupils is not so large but that without additional expense to the college, or detriment to any of the students, those who wish, may sip at the fountains of literature, and then apply themselves with greater zest to the study of agricultural science. Nor need we fear that we shall thus educate our sons and daughters away from the farm.

"Here shallow drafts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking largely, sobers us again."

This being a very busy time with us farmers, I have been obliged to pen this in haste, to have it ready for your next issue.

Ft. Harker, Ellsworth County Kan.

THE FARMERS OF LYON COUNTY HEARD FROM AGAIN.

The Organization Completed.

BY S. M. WHEELER.

EDITOR FARMER: The Lyon County Co-operative Association met June 3d, pursuant to adjournment, President Percy in the Chair. The association perfected an organization by the adoption of a Constitution, election of executive committee, directors, &c. The other officers holding over until the next annual meeting.

The following resolutions were then adopted by the association.

Resolved, That this association recommend to all farmers' clubs in the county, the appointment of a committee to whom all applications for membership shall be presented for approval or rejection, and that no person be received by any club except by a majority of two-thirds of all members present.

Resolved, That in consequence of the alarming tendency of the rural population to civic life, that we use all possible means to encourage our fellow citizens to adopt rural life.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary forward $5 to the State Farmers' organization, that we may become auxiliary to the same.

Resolved, That we will support no man for office who is an office seeker.

Adjourned to meet on the 3d Tuesday in August next.

Emporia, Kansas.

WILL STOCK-RAISING PAY.

BY E. BUTTY.

I answer Yes, with good management, but with far less real profit than people generally suppose as will appear from the following calculation. We will take a man who has been in the business eight or ten years, whose stock counts to the number of eighty head.

	Cash value
30 cows including the three year old heifers. $30 each	$ 900
25 two-year old steers and heifers, $20 each	500
25 yearlings at $15 each	375
	$1,775
Expense 40 tons of hay, $3 per ton	$120
480 bushels of corn 30 cts. per bu.	144
30 acres of corn fodder, unstacked,	30
25 acres of wheat or oat straw	15
1 hand at $20 per month	240
Capital used for interest on stock-yards and shelter	20
Bull service, half-breed short horn	15
	$584
Interest on capital $1,775 at 12 per cent.	$213
Taxes	30
Bill of expense	$827

A good herder may increase the stock yearly to the number of 25 head, after deducting all losses which we will put down as the annual increase of the stock, which should at three years old bring an average of $33 each—$825. There may be taken from the cows milk worth at least $15, and butter at least 200 pounds, allowing one-half for making, $20; and if there is plenty of help, the two last items may be greatly increased.

Now it seems plain to me that the man who raises stock to sell at the age of three years, gets little or no profit, but if he will keep the three-year old steers one year longer, and feed them well, they will nearly double both on weight and in value, thus affording a handsome profit.

Mount Florence, Jefferson County.

"GE" AND "WO"—THE ORIGINAL MEANING.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

EDITOR FARMER: The short article on the origin of "foolscap paper," in the June FARMER, reminded me that I had laid aside an item of equal interest.

In glancing over the pages of an old magazine, published many years since, I was much interested in reading an article on the origin and signification of words in common use, which may not be understood by those who speak them.

We have heretofore devoted some time to this interesting subject, but it is seldom that we have come across a more singular illustration, that even the most unintelligible words which are in daily use, are not destitute of an honorable mention.

Every farmer, every wagoner, every person who is employed in managing horses, are daily using them—we refer to the obscure and short syllables "Ge" and "Wo." Although they appear to be devoid of meaning to ourselves, they were well known by our ancestors, and in actual use among them. Horses are made to move or stop mechanically when they hear these words, by continual recurrence, under proper training.

The writer above referred to, says that the word *Ge*, with a very trifling modification seems to be the imperative *Geh*, of the German verb *Gehen*—to go. In many of the northern counties of England, the term *Ge* is still retained as a conversational word. Thus, if things do not suit or fit each other, or where neighbors do not accord, the expression is—"they do not *ge* well together." In fact, we have heard similar expressions used in Kansas.

Wo was anciently applied to knights and combatants in armour. It is no other than a broad pronunciation of the Danish word *Ho*, commanding cessation or desistence. At tilts and turnaments, when the king or the president of the combat gave the signal for discontinuance by throwing down his warder (or baton), the herald cried out to the combatants, *Ho!*—that is Stop! The word still exists in nautical language in nearly an uncorrupted state. Thus, when one ship hails another, the words are, "What ship? Hoy!"—that is, "Stop! and tell us the name of the ship!"

A person who has paid no attention to the origin and meaning of words, would be amused, and I may add, instructed, to find that we are daily making use of common words, which have originated from some event or circumstance which have brought them into vogue.

Lane, Kansas.

RAILROADS AND BONDS.

BY B. D. MOSHER.

EDITOR FARMER: Let me say a word on railroads and bonds. As Mr. SPONABLE says, there is two sides to this question. I believe that law allowing us to vote bonds by counties works badly. It is just the same as one county bidding against another, therefore we are apt to pay more for the whistle than it is worth, and then don't get to blow it.

Lyon county is paying $28,000 interest on bonds per annum, which is a very unhealthy drain on the people. Railroads will come just as fast as they will pay, without those bonds. The reason that people go wild on bonds, is to draw the roads to certain points.

Now, let me say one word on that article on Railroads, by J. W. SPONABLE in THE FARMER of May 15th. In the first place it don't rain eight months every fall in Kansas, and that man that has as good a granary as the State affords, and it would not keep wheat eight months, and the rats got in and destroyed 5 per cent. of his wheat, and then it cost him $160 rent on his own granary; that argument is a little on the jug handle order.

Give me free schools and railroads and churches, without bonds, and I will not incur a debt on my children or anybody else's children, for the next generation to pay.

Hartford, Lyon County, Kan.

AMONG THE STRAWBERRIES.

BY W. W. C.

EDITOR FARMER: The following notes were taken while the berries were in their best condition.

Wilson's Seedling.—Plant hardy. Short stout fruit stalk. Firm berry; good bearer, .4. Sour, poor flavor, and after first picking, small size, .3.

Agriculturist.—Large size, fine flavor, firm, .3. Sun scalds, winter kills, poor bearer, and not uniform in shape, .4.

Charles Downing.—Plant hardy, berry large, uniform in shape, fine flavor, .4. Poor bearer, long slender fruit stalk, .2.

Ida.—Good bearer, plant hardy, .2. Berry small size; soft, poor flavor, sour, .4.

Green Prolific.—Plant hardy, berry large size, continues large during whole of picking; uniform in size, (nearly round); firm, short, stout fruit stalk, and immensely productive, .7. Indifferent flavor, .1.

French's Seedling.—Good flavor, .1. Poor bearer, medium size, soft, .3.

Michigan Seedling.—Good bearer, sweet berry, plant hardy, .3. Medium size, poor flavor, soft, .3.

Kentucky.—Plant hardy, berry large, uniform in shape, fine flavor, very late, good bearer, .6. Long, slender fruit stalk.

Location, side hill facing the east; soil, dark loam, with considerable clay.

As you will see, I have marked the advantages and disadvantages.

Dover, Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer

SATIS ELOQUENTIÆ SAPIENTIÆ PARUM.

A Stray.

Some man down in Linn county has taken up a stray and has not advertised it according to law.—*The Kansas Farmer.*

The law which requires a "man down in Linn county" to send fifty cents and advertise "a stray" in THE KANSAS FARMER, a hundred and fifty miles away, is as mean as it is foolish. It is compelling the people to support a paper without their consent. "A stray in Linn county" should be advertised in the local papers in Linn county.—*Lawrence Tribune.*

The old latin proverb is well exemplified in the above extract, "much eloquence, but little wisdom." Our readers will doubtless recognize the paragraph taken from THE FARMER above, as being part of a little squib, in our last issue, in relation to a stray *bridge* "taken up" by some enterprising farmer down in Linn county, but we are very willing to accept it on the ground that the *Tribune* chooses to place it, and apply the principle to stray *animals.*

The present stray law of Kansas was introduced, and we believe originated with, Senator Martindale, of Greenwood county, in 1867. The law was not passed for the purpose of giving a bonus to THE KANSAS FARMER. The publication of the strays in THE FARMER was not ordered to *compel* the farmers of the State to "support it." The law was enacted and its publication ordered in THE FARMER *solely for the benefit of the farmers.* We believe the law was a wise one when it passed; we believe it to be a wise one yet.

The same law that ordered the publication of the strays in this paper, stipulated that a copy of every issue should be sent to each County Clerk's office, where it should be *kept on file for the benefit of the farmers of said county.* By this clause of the act, the *Tribune's* criticism that the people are *compelled* to support THE FARMER whether they want to or not, is rendered void. Each farmer can go to the clerk's office, at any time, and examine the stray list without cost.

Another point. The *Tribune* thinks that the strays of Linn county should be published in the local papers of Linn county; it follows that those of Douglas county should be published in the papers of said county. As Douglas county now has *five* papers published within its borders, it would then cost the farmer of that county *two dollars and fifty cents* to get his stray, when it now costs but *half a dollar.* So we are to understand the *Tribune* as saying that in its judgment it would be much better for the farmers of the State to pay two dollars and a half for publishing a stray notice, than to pay fifty cents as now. Or, if we take the other horn of the dilemma, that it should be published in some *one* paper in Douglas county, (which of course means the *Tribune*), how would the farmers of that county be benefitted? The *Tribune* is not vain enough to suppose that all the farmers prefer to take it in preference to the *Journal*, the *Standard* the *Spirit*, or *Vox Populi?* Granting, then, that a goodly proportion of the intelligent farmers of Douglas prefer one of the excellent papers we have named, to the *Tribune*, would not the *Tribune's* puny criticism on THE FARMER hold good as against itself? Wouldn't it be an imposition on them to *compel* them to take the *Tribune*, by having the strays of that county published in that paper alone. The *Tribune* can take either side of the fence it chooses.

But there is still another serious, indeed fatal, objection to the *Tribune's* plan, unless the *Tribune* can enforce a law "that no stray animal shall go outside the boundaries of its own county."

If the *Tribune's* plan should become a law, then a portion of the farmers of Leavenworth, Jefferson, Wyandotte, Johnson, Miami, Franklin, Osage and Shawnee counties would have to take the Douglas county papers [or paper] in order to know where in Douglas county the stray animals were taken up, and the system would cause endless vexation and much unnecessary expense to the farmers.

We could, were it necessary, give instances by the thousand, of animals recovered through the present easy, cheap and effective method of advertising strays. Farmers often write us, that by means of THE FARMER they have found animals, horses in particular, that had strayed over one hundred miles from home, and they did not have to subscribe for the paper either.

Several efforts have been made by interested parties to get the present law repealed, and another enacted in its place; but in every instance it has been defeated, because the proposed change would either largely increase the expense, or injure the effectiveness of the object.

In conclusion, we have this to say: Whenever a legislature, elected by the farmers of Kansas, and the latter *know that an attempt will be made to repeal the present stray law*, shall say that some other system of publication is better than the present, we shall not interpose an objection. The money that THE FARMER receives from this source is not sufficient to quarrel about, and will in no wise affect the resources of its publishers. But knowing from years of experience, how the farmers of Kansas look at the present law, and having so many acknowledgments from them of its cheapness and efficiency, we shall object to local papers springing this question upon the legislature, when the members have had no opportunity of consulting the wishes of their constituents. It is not simply whether this or that paper shall have a crumb thrown to it. It is a matter that intimately concerns every farmer and stock raiser in the State, and if the *Tribune* proposes to change the law, we would advise it to keep its object in the back ground until after the legislators are elected.

MANUFACTURES.

Every paper that we pick up nowadays when asked for a key to the dull times that farmers are experiencing, express the opinion that it is a want of manufactures in the west that occasions it, and they advise their readers to encourage manufacturers. The advice is good. Just in proportion as the non-agricultural population exceeds the producers of bread and meat, will the latter prosper. But advice is cheap. What farmers want to know is *how* to get manufactures. How to bring those thousands of mouths to their doors to feed, instead of paying freight on their corn and cattle for thousands of miles to reach them.

They are assured as to the policy, and it is of no use to preach it to them. Give them a feasible plan of obtaining them.

It is not a matter of easy accomplishment. It would seem that the cheap corn of the West would of itself draw the starch factories of Oswego, N. Y., and Madison, Ind., but they *don't come.* What inducements can we offer that will bring them. We can't vote bonds to donate to them, and we have not the money to offer a cash bonus. It would seem that the millions of cheap hides, cheap living, and cheap tanning materials of the West, would of itself draw the shoe factories from the New England States, but they *don't come.*

Many of the large furniture factories stick to the east with black walnut lumber at $120 to $150, per thousand feet, and other fine timber almost equally high. The large paper mills cling to the granite hills of New Hampshire, to the green slopes of Vermont and to the Bay and Empire States, notwithstanding they have to send west for millions of pounds of straw and rags, and to the fact that the west sends to them annually for millions of pounds of paper. *Why* don't these and similar entetprises come west, when we can feed them cheaply, and their profits will be enhanced. This is the question to be answered. Don't waste time in telling us that we ought to have them. We know that, but they *don't come to us.* Who will answer the question?

INTEREST ON CAPITAL INVESTED.

In a majority of cases when a man goes to estimate the cost of raising any crop or stock, one of the first things he does is to count the interest on the capital invested. This is all wrong. A profit is that sum of money, or representative of a sum of money, that a given capital will earn. If we loan $10,000 at twelve per cent. interest, we make $1,200 per annum on our capital invested. If we invest the same amount in cattle, and make $1,200, we have simply made twelve per cent.

If we loaned the money as above, and count the profits as so many do, we would make nothing by loaning at twelve per cent. It would be rather hard upon the borrowers, if money loaners counted *their* profits as do those who invest in cattle or other stock. If they did, they would only make a *profit* on their capital, when they loaned at more than twelve per cent. per annum.

We want to see fair estimates upon the profits of growing crops and stock, but it is sheer nonsense to charge up a rate per cent. against these crops *for the capital invested.* The cattle, hogs, &c., *are* the capital, and whatever you make is profit. If you don't make over twelve per cent. then you would do better to loan the money. That's all there is to it.

DON'T KNOW IT.

E. B. of Neosho Falls sent us a bug that we have never met, and do not recognize it. It was badly smashed when it reached us. He says it has been in his neighborhood for two years; came in the last week in May. They have destroyed all of the present year's growth on young fruit trees, also upon the grape vines and native ash and willow. Last year they destroyed all my apple, peach and pear trees.

We advise E. B. to enclose specimens of those bugs to C. V. RILEY, St. Louis, Mo., who will if requested, doubtless reply through THE FARMER.

YOUNG ELLIOTT, THE TREE SEED MAN.

Ellis is the finest station on the road between Ellsworth and Denver. It contains a beautiful hotel and three or four houses, and is the breathing place between Kansas City and Denver. State Senator Edwards lives here. He has planted trees about his residence, and he says they are thriving finely. Mr. R. S. Elliott, the Industrial Agent of the railroad company, has been planting tree seeds between Ellis and Wallace, 118 miles further east. He believes that they will prove a success, but the Senator declares that Elliott will be an old man before his trees shade the plains. *Elliot is remarkably handsome and has a wonderful intellectual development. He seemed to be about 25 years old, and is regarded as one of the rising young men of Kansas.*

We clip the above from a lengthy article in the N. Y. *Sun.* Judging from this and other paragraphs in the article, we judge the writer was on his first trip to the West, and has been badly imposed on by somebody. The joke in the above is in calling Col. ELLIOTT a "handsome *young* man, who seemed to be about twenty five years old." The fact is Col. ELLIOTT is nearer *ninety*-five than *twenty*-five, and as ugly as a mud fence. We'll bet our old friend put up the job on the young man himself.

As Mrs. ELLIOTT reads THE FARMER, we guess we had better take back a part of what we have said, and tell the truth. Mr. ELLIOTT is a fine looking *old* man, a trifle past sixty, and as "brainy" as the best.

GOOD FOR DROUTHY KANSAS.

Mr. Geo. Wells commenced yesterday to harvest a field of wheat of ten acres, which competent judges say will yield forty bushels to the acre. Mr. Wells is an expert architect. His business is to make the plans of, and build houses. But aside from this, the above feat in the agricultural line proves that he is well versed in this also. Mr. Wells' farm is only three-quarters of a mile from Lawrence. He has raised wheat in abundance during the last five years. One season he had a crop which averaged forty-one and a half bushels to the acre.—*Lawrence Tribune.*

ONE of our city papers headed its telegraphic dispatches "Navel Exhibition. If it had specified the occasion on which somebody made this exhibition, it might have been an item worthy a place in their colnmns. Otherwise its too unsatisfactory.

W. J. Williams has on his farm east of Irving, one of the largest, if not the largest field of wheat in Marshall county. He sowed 175 acres last fall and lost all but about twenty acres. He has 190 acres of spring wheat that cannot be surpassed. He proposes to sell 300 acres this fall. Still he only occupies his leisure moments in this branch of industry.—*Blue Rapids Times.*

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

EDITOR FARMER: Will you oblige many of your readers by publishing the following:

Arrangements have been made to send to any person applying, the following valuable information:

1st. The new Timber Tree Law, together with the instructions of the General Law Office, Washington, D. C.

2d. The law offering a bounty for planting forest trees in Kansas.

3d. Practical hints on Forest Tree and Osage Orange Hedge culture, by S. T. Kelsey, the best authority upon this subject in the west.

4th. A new Township and Railroad Map of Kansas.

5th. Full instructions under the Homestead and Pre emption Laws.

6th. A description of the Arkansas Valley.

Address with stamp, C. C. HUTCHINSON,
Hutchinson, Reno County, Kan.

IT FILLS A PLACE—CROP ITEMS.

W. D. RIPPEY writes as follows:

"Amid the hurry and bustle of farming, THE KANSAS FARMER almost miraculously, recently, slipped in, about as misteriously as it slipped out a year or so ago. To see it was to render it indispensable, so replete with interest is it to every farmer. I fear your readers will think Doniphan county is behind the times, we have so little to say for ourselves in our paper—THE KANSAS FARMER. But we are progressing. We have churches and fine school houses, and farmers' clubs are the pride of our people. We have about twenty organizations, with a membership of 1,500 to 2,000. There has been a large amount of grain raised and shipped during the past year. In hog raising and cattle breeding, our county stands at the head; fine prospect for fruit of all kinds."

We are glad to know that THE FARMER fill a place in the estimation of our correspondent. We only need the cordial support and co-operation of the enterprising farmers of Kansas and the West, to make it par excellence *the farmers' paper*. Subscribe for it first, and then send us the results of your every day observations and practical experience.

BLUMONT FARMERS' CLUB.

We find the following report of a committee of the Blumont Farmers' Club, made by W. MARLATT, in the Manhattan *Nationalist*. This club is showing more real enterprise than any other that we know of, but this may be in part due to the fact that the proceedings are better reported. The report of the committee speaks well for the college farm.

COLLEGE FARM CROPS.

Seven plats of winter wheat, treated in as many different ways, were pointed out by the Farm Superintendent, all showing marked and varied results of their different modes of treatment. That which was top dressed with well rotted manure before sowing, gave the best promise of a full crop. Next, green manure plowed under, and another plat top dressed with gypsum, showed about equally well, while that without manure of any kind gave the least promise—being in places badly frozen out. All were of the Early May variety and drilled in at the same time and in like manner.

A piece of rye sown on corn ground after the crop had been gathered and the stalks plowed under, the same having been heavily manured in the spring and yielding one hundred bushels per acre, stands now six feet high and promises to yield a bountiful crop.

Several plats of sod corn were pointed out. Some of the ground simply broke in the ordinary way, other trench plowed in addition, and other yet, subsoiled in addition to this. All were up and looking equally well. The final result will be given next fall in the Superintendent's report.

Oats drilled in on sod, trench plowed last fall, are short, promising little, while that on old ground alongside is tall and heavy—the manured portions showing the tallest growth.

Ten acres in corn, sloping south and west, looked well; the thinnest ground having been manured, looked much the best. Planted three feet ten inches by three feet six, and thinned down to two and three stalks in a hill. Stirs the ground with a one horse cultivator and nothing else.

MEADOW OF TAME GRASSES.

Clover, and Clover and Timothy mixed are a complete success. Seeded last spring with oats, eight to ten quarts to the acre, by means of a drill. Timothy sowed broadcast on the lower portion of the field immediately after and all rolled, is now being harvested and put in the barn. Small plats in different parts of the field, on both the higher and lower grounds, treated variously with manure, gypsum and with nothing, all show invariably with this as in the other crops, that that dressed with manure gives promise of the heaviest yield. The different portions of the field will average from one to three or more tons of well cured hay per acre.

W. MARLATT.

THE FAMILY.

The family is like a book,
The children are the leaves,
The parents are the cover
That protective beauty gives.

The above little verse was "set up," and "corrected" by SADIE JOHNSON, a little girl ten years of age, who visits our office frequently. She knows the "cases" perfectly, and can set two thousand ems per day easily. She ranks among the first in her grade at school, and by the time she graduates, will be able to earn fifteen to twenty dollars per week, should it be necessary for her to stand at the "case."

Cannot some of the young ladies seeking means of support, take a hint from the example here given. Cannot our Agricultural Colleges furnish the misses that attend them, an opportunity to learn a trade every way fitted to their physical and mental powers, that will enable them to support themselves easily? Girls or boys cannot know too much, and we know of no better educator than the composing room.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

Men may gamble, profane the Sabbath, be obscene in speech and licentious in conduct. They may absent themselves from home and spend whole nights in lasciviousness, lust, excess of wine, revelings, banqueting, and abominable idolatries, and not lose their place in society, but be recognized as honorable men. But let a woman follow their example, she is driven, like Eve, from the social paradise. If even the breath of suspicion blows upon her vestal robe, it is soiled! If she lapse but once from the path of virtue, she falls like Lucifer." No patience, however protracted, can place her on the pedestal from which she fell. No tears can wash away the stain upon her fair name. You might as well attempt to construct a broken vase or to restore the tints and fragrance of a flower.

"The white snow lay
On the narrow pathway
Where the lord of the valley crossed over the moor;
And many a deep print
In the white snow's tint
Showed the tracks of his footsteps to Eveleen's door.

The next sun's ray
Soon melted away
Every trace of the path where the false lord came;
But none shall tell the day
When the stain shall wear away—
The stain upon the snow of fair Eveleen's fame."

And yet that proud lord will lift his head in society as if he were an angel, while the victim of his hellish act, is like Cain, a vagabond upon earth. And even the virtuous woman, who would shrink from her presence, as from a pestilence, will give him her hand and heart, as if he had never sinned.

FURTHER EXTORTION PROMISED.

We have several times, in connection with the present agitation for cheaper freights, recorded our conviction that the protective tariff on iron is not the least cause of the evils under which the West groans. As an illustration of the workings of monopoly, we quote one of the resolutions at the Convention of the National Association of Pig Iron Manufacturers, held at Cleveland, O., on May 19th:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that in the present condition of the iron trade in this country, it is desirable that the production of metal should be curtailed so far as possible until a market is established.

This is simply, in effect, a resolution that the present exorbitant price of iron is not high enough, and that ironmasters are not satisfied with their enormous profits, but wish to increase them even by the dishonorable means of creating an artificial scarcity. This resolution is a far more bitter commentary upon the present state of affairs, than any opponent of the monopoly system can furnish. The worst of it is, that in the present state of affairs, the ironmasters have so complete a monopoly that they will have no difficulty in carrying out what they have determined on. All the people can do is to grumble and pay, and hope for a time when they shall cease to be slaves to monopoly.

Even those journals which are committed to a policy of protection, condemn this outrage. The Chicago *Journal* warns iron men from pursuing this policy which would turn their best friends against them, and says if they do, they will forfeit all claim for protection; if the production of iron be curtailed, Congress would be justified in at once taking the tariff entirely off iron. After language like this from a protection organ, surely the ironmasters will pause before they irretrievably commit themselves to a policy which is the equivalent of suicide.—*Western Rural.*

A LIVE YANKEE.

C. W. Converse purchased a farm March 12th, of two hundred and eighty-three acres, partly improved, with sixty acres of winter wheat. He has put in thirty acres of spring wheat, sixteen acres of oats, forty acres of corn, and six acres potatoes, with the average help of one man. Probably no man in this section of the country has walked out of a paint shop, or any of the professions, into farmer's shoes, and shown more true grit, enterprise and skill, in the management of a farm than Mr. Converse. Croakers and bummers have assailed and tried to discourage him, but he has moved forward, sowing, planting and cultivating. The prospects now are that he will be amply rewarded for his trial.—*Junction Union.*

THE following, copied from the assessor's books of Palestine township, for 1873, will be of interest to our readers:

Palestine township has 94 voters, 65 acres of cotton planted, 72 acres of spring wheat, 1,601 acres of old corn ground planted and 316 acres of sod corn ground planted.—*Belle Plain (Sumner County) Democrat.*

FINE CATTLE.

James Martin, Esq., of Nemaha county, called to see us this morning. He was on his way home from Elyria, Ohio, with a lot of blooded calves. He has one hundred head, and succeeded in getting thus far in good condition, considering the long ride, without the loss of a single head. Three of these calves are thoroughbreds, and the rest are all good grades. These calves cost $5.50 each, and the cost of shipping will be about $2 each, making the total cost $7.50. Mr. Martin would not sell them for double the money.

There are a number of farmers in this county who might take a hint from this. They will realize much more than fifteen cents a bushel for corn if they will feed it to cattle.—*Atchison Patriot.*

"Knitting and Talking."

EDITED BY ANN APPLESEED.

THE FOOT.

The heart is called the seat of the affections, the brain the throne of intellect. With our real enjoyment, those humble appendages of humanity, the *feet*, have much to do. Reason may struggle with insanity, and misery may brood her dusky offspring in the very chambers of the soul, yet our manhood will fold itself closer in the mantle of its strong purposes and silently suffer on. A tender foot, shrinking beneath the torture of unyielding patent leather and the strong man—animal shrieks in agony. To have a good understanding with ourselves, we must be on good terms with our feet. To be ill at ease with them is to be at cross purposes with all other human comforts.

A false standard of beauty requires tight-fitting boots and shoes, and so an army of self-made martyrs limp about, scowling over their corns, their bunions and ingrown nails. The smaller the foot, the greater pride in it the owner possesses, and so the more it must be pinched. Few women who can wear a two shoe, but insist upon buying one and a half; and few men who are so fortunate(?) as to wear number six, but assure their boot maker that five and a half is their size. We have marveled much while doing our knitting that every few rounds some one stops by our chair to assure us very shyly, that they "wish the sky would clear up, this sort of weather makes their corns hurt terribly!" or some of our young gentlemen wind our ball of yarn, and confide to us that they "are well, yes, quite well, only this pair of new boots!" Such acute self-consciousness as tight boots imposes, render persons incapable of wide benevolence, and we recommend the girls to never expect a man can be sincere in his love making, while his feet are encased in boots a size too small. Imagine a man undergoing the torture of the ancient thumb screws, and essaying small talk and the platitudes of modern society. We fear this army of self-made martyrs will never be canonized, yet we have no doubt that their penance is far beyond that of many fabled saints. Their courage under pain, their apparent calmness under torture, would rise to the sublime, if the cause were not so ridiculous.

The knitters have done their work well, and if the shoe makers shape shoes like a pumpkin seed instead of conforming to the shape of human feet, it must be because their customers require it. Yet we must suggest to the shoemakers, Judge Humphreys, of the city of Washington, has recently uttered a great principle, which should make his name immortal. Before him came as party plaintiff, a shoemaker and asked for judgment against a man for whom he had made a pair of shoes. Came also defendant, declaring the shoes did not fit. The shoes were brought into court and placed upon defendant's feet, but defendant swore, that being on, the shoes made existence insufferable. Then Humphreys promulgated that tight shoes were a torture that no freeman should be required to endure, and that when a shoemaker fails to consult the comfort of his patron, the latter is under no obligations to pay for the work. Judgment for the defendant.

May Judge Humphrey's name be immortal!

ORNAMENTS FOR HOME.

No. 2.

Many pretty frames may be made by using wire as a foundation. This has the advantage of being easily bent in any desired shape, circular, oval, square at the bottom, and a round or pointed arch at the top, and if square, surmounted by a small cross. Having bent the wire the desired shape, tie autumn leaves so closely as to not show the wire, or any of the everlasting flowers may be used, and these can be prettily mixed with short grasses, either colored or crystalized, but the prettiest of anything for these frames is the wild everlasting "mouse ear," its white fragrant blossoms are so common as to be scarcely noticed. Nothing is prettier than a frame of these. Have the stems pretty long, and tie the wire full, and you will be astonished at its beauty. These frames can be hung over a picture which is tacked to the wall, or one can put a glass over a picture with a pasteboard back, and having the back extend a little outside of the glass, can sew the frame on the edge of the back.

It is now time to begin collecting your pretty grasses before they are in fullest bloom. If you wish them for winter wreathes or bouquets, after picking, tie them up and hang in a dark place to dry, so they will fade as little as possible. When dry, you may form them into bouquets, or crystalize them singly. Pulverize a pound of the best white alum, and dissolve it over a slow fire in a quart of pure soft water. Do not let boil, and let nothing stain it or you will mar the whiteness of your crystals. A new earthen bowl is the best dish to use. When the alum is all dissolved, let the solution cool to blood heat, then having your grasses arranged in the bowl, pour your solution over them, cover up and set away twenty-four hours. Then carefully take them out, dry in the sun four or five hours, and put them in the vase. Do not move them for several days. If you form the grasses into a bouquet first, you must suspend them on a string from a stick laid across the top of a jar, taking care the grass is not bent or doubled over, then pour on the solution. What remains of the alum water may be re-heated, tinged blue, purple or scarlet, by a few drops of dye, and used again.

Grasses may be colored green by dipping them in warm gum arabic water and then rolling them lightly in Paris green, shaking them afterward. This green or other shades of green or yellow may be procured already in powder, for a few cents at a druggist's. Such grasses in winter bouquets, with bitter sweet berries, the seed vessels of wild roses, and all varieties of the everlasting flowers are very pretty. Pasteboard pockets cut in fanciful shapes—palm leaf, &c., if ornamented with leather work, or cone or seed work, will form suitable holders for these bouquets, and can be suspended against the wall.

Speaking of the wall pockets, reminds us to suggest that they are among the most tasteful and convenient of house ornaments. One for newspapers, one for waste paper, one for the "good man's" slippers and one for strings, if made prettily, are a real ornament. A simple newspaper holder is two circles of pasteboard fifteen inches in diameter, covered with wall paper or cloth, a pretty picture pasted in front or embroidered on the cloth. Then the circles laid together and both perforated with holes nearly half way round. Through these holes lace a cord, finished at the bottom with tassels, or a ribbon with a bow at the bottom. Through two holes in the back circle, within four inches of the top, draw cords to suspend.

Another design is the shape of a common wall basket, but in place of a bottom, a half circle of cloth gathered on the straight edge and sewed to the bottom of the front of the box. The pasteboard back goes down to the bottom of the pocket. The basket part may be plainly covered with scarlet or green cloth and braided handsomely, or the whole may be made of a pretty print or chintz to match the curtains or cushions, and bound with bright braid. This pocket shape holds more papers than any other. The basket should be sixteen or eighteen inches across the back, and the front curved enough to give a depth of five or six inches. The semi-circle should be ten inches in depth, and wide enough to gather prettily.

WYANDOTTE AND KANSAS CITY STREET CARS.

DEAR ANN: The editor of THE FARMER said some pleasant things about HARRIET in the last number, and as they ended in a gentle criticism, she would like to acknowledge the compliment by sending him a bouquet, if it could only reach him in all its freshness and beauty. Tell him to imagine the bunches of roses that would be in the bouquet, "and the musk of the roses blown"—red and carmine, blush and white, and exquisite moss rose buds, from the "old pink moss and cristala," syringas and fraxinella, lemon lillies and spiderwort, feather grass and day lillies, and the deutzias, spineas and pansies, with Harriet's compliments.

Yes, it is right that the editor should feel like doing justice to all reliable seedsmen and florists, and I hardly think that what I said could be understood to mean injustice to any, or that Mr. VICK was *better* than all others; but that ladies in this vicinity, who had bought of him and bought of others, preferred after all, to deal with Mr. VICK.

In his catalogue he gives very minute directions for growing seeds, and somewhat different directions from other catalogues, and it may be that the success of his customers around here is due wholly to their following strictly his instructions. But then—setting aside all these considerations, as Mr. VICK is the first and only seedsman who has magnanimously come forward and offered liberal premiums to the good women and girls of our State, it would be no more than fair, it appears to me, to recommend and urge one and all to buy of him, and cultivate the flowers, a taste for them, and win if they can, a handsome reward for doing so. As I have never been a customer of Mr. VICK'S, and he is entirely ignorant of what is being said, you will see that I speak out as I do because it seems to me right to do so.

But Dear APPLESEED, I must tell you of an event that has just taken place in the uneventful lives of these Wyandotters. At last—after these many years of waiting "for the good time coming," it has arrived, and the street railroad between Wyandotte and Kansas City is an established fact. Of the many trips we have taken to that city on foot and on horseback, in buggies and wagons, on the railroad and on ferry boats and steamboats, we never enjoyed a ride like the one we took yesterday in the low-backed car behind a mule. We rejoiced so heartily that we thought of swinging our hat, veil and all, or hooraying after the ga-lorious, manly way of doing things, but concluded that the feminine, undemonstrative fashion of being glad and being still would be more becoming, and so we didn't shout, and no one knew the boiling over state of our feelings.

For sixteen years every trip to Kansas City has ended in weariness and fatigue and oft-repeated vows to stay at home for the next six months, and perhaps, the very next week would find us on that broad and dusty road, forgetful of past tribulations, and like all the rest of the world, more alive to the present than to past or future. Yesterday we walked to the other side of the free bridge, (the rails will soon be laid on the bridge) and seated ourself in a new nice car, and at once experienced an agreeable sensation of comfort and trust. We felt that there was no need of watching *that* mule, he was too conscious of the good work he was engaged in, and we were not constantly looking at every strap and buckle of his harness, expecting it to come apart somewhere. Our hands were relaxed, and smash-ups did not occupy all of our thoughts. We were so comfortably near the ground, and so free from cares and fears, that we did feel jubilant. This being hauled up into a buggy or wagon so high that when we are fairly landed like a bale of goods, the first thing we do is to measure with our eyes the distance between us and the ground, and make mental calculations as to what will be our shape and weight when we next touch *terra firma*, is not what might be called "blissful dreamings." And then those frisky horses, that had rather pirouette on their hind legs, and give us a little specimen of circus acting just as we get opposite a screaming locomotive, is not a nervine we can recommend, and the dodging the locomotive and trains of cars on nine or ten tracks, within a few yards of each other—especiallly when elevated in the air so

high that if we should get spilled out, we would in all probability be precipitated down the smoke-stack of some passing locomotive—is not calculated to make one long for the high places of this world, and we feel as "umble" as URIAH HEAP and feelingly appreciate BUNYAN's lines:

"He that is down need fear no fall,
He that is low, no pride."

We have heard that "the coward dies a thousand deaths," and we are that humble that we beleive it, and that "these women are always scared to death at nothing when there is not the least danger, and the horses are so gentle." Yes, we know they are as lambs for gentleness, two broken ribs not far from this pencil can testify to the playful gambols of one of them.

But the delightful ride of yesterday, we cannot easily forget. Two little vagabondish boys, one carrying a harp and the other a violin, crowded in among the passengers, and played and sang some unintelligible songs, and we listened in such a happy frame of mind, that those two young voices sounded far sweeter to us than NILSSON would have done had we been *kited* over to K. City behind those lambs.

So farewell to the deep sand and dust of the Kaw bottom; to ferry boats and bridge tolls; to tip over omnibuses; to detentions and annoyances innumerable; and welcome, thrice welcome, the street cars and mules. HARRIET.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TILDA HOMESPUN'S JOURNAL.

June 4.—While I am waiting for Will to come to dinner, I am going to relieve my mind at the point of this pen. I wonder if anyone gets as tired of meat and potatoes as I do; not only tired of eating them, but completely sick of cooking them. But I havn't meat and potatoes for dinner to-day, and if Will says I have, I will just inform him that I fried my meat in the kettle, not the skillet, and when it was about half done, I dropped in half a dozen sliced potatoes and the same of young onions, covered them with water, and let boil till done, then with pepper, salt and a little thickening, I made us a dinner that tastes far better than fried meat and boiled potatoes.

Friday, June 6.—I have just been looking at my rose bushes and find that the bugs are eating the buds. I don't know of any surer way of spoiling their fun than to shake the little rascals into a basin of hot water.

I had lettuce for supper prepared in this way: after it was put on a platter in little piles, I sliced a hard boiled egg and lay over the top, then took of vinegar, sugar and sweet cream about equal parts, and after stirring them well together, poured it over the whole.

June 7.—How delightful such a day as this is, neither too warm or too cold, the sun is not too bright or too hidden. I think sometimes when surrounding circumstances seem to blend to suit my mind, how happy I should be if I could always have everything just as I wanted. But then that would be very selfish, for perhaps, when I wanted a nice day, some one else would want it to rain; then if Will should always do just as I wanted him to, (that is not saying but what he does) he would have to sacrifice his pleasure for mine a great many times. No, I do not doubt but that it is all right that we are led by an unseen hand, and cannot tell one hour whether the next will bring us pleasure, pain or death.

My Poor Man's cake that I made to-day is good enough for a rich man. It is one cup molasses, one cup warm water, ½ cup butter, two eggs, one teaspoonful soda and four cups of flour.

Geneva, Allen County, Kan.

HOME HINTS.

USES OF RHUBARB.

In places where small fruits are either scarce or expensive, many things can be made from rhubarb, which an inexperienced person would little suspect. In Mrs. Warren's admirable work entitled "How I managed my house on $1,000 a year," we find many valuable household suggestions, and have selected from among them, some of her directions in regard to the use of rhubarb.

We understand that rhubarb takes all flavors, and gives none, thus helping to make up a deficiency of more valuable material.

Cherries mixed with rhubarb cut very small, makes a tart not to be distinguished from one made of all the first named fruit.

To make a raspberry tart, you mince the rhubarb very small, then wash it. Stir the sugar with it, and bake till soft; then when cold, stir in your raspberries, make your tart, and bake only long enough to cook the paste. A half pint of berries will make a large tart.

Boil rhubarb and black currants together, till you have extracted the juice from both; then strain through a jelly bag, boil it with its weight in sugar, and you have black currant jelly.

Flavor the simple juice of rhubarb with lemon peel and stick cinnamon, and you have quince jelly.

Again, boil the juice with an equal quantity of sugar and red currants. Strain it, and when boiling, drop in singly some ripe strawberries, and you will have a delicious addition to your dessert in winter.

In making these mixed jellies, we extract the juice of the rhubarb by boiling without sugar till it is separated into fibre, then strain through a flannel bag. We add to this the juice of such fruit as we intend to use, and to every pound of this compound we put a pound of sugar. Boil again, and proceed as in any simple jelly.

SALAD DRESSINGS.

No. 1.—One spoonful of vinegar, one of butter or oil, one of water, pepper and salt.

No. 2.—Yolk of one hard boiled egg, a teaspoonful of mustard, table spoonful of butter or oil, one-fourth teaspoon of salt, one cup of vinegar.

No. 3.—One boiled yolk bruised to a pulp, add a raw yolk, a teaspoonful of pepper, one-half spoonful of vinegar, a teaspoonful of flour. Stir in alternately until 8 teaspoonsful of oil, and 3 of vinegar have been used. Add celery and onions and chopped white of eggs. Cork, and keep a few days if desired.

No. 4.—Cut cabbage fine, sprinkle on it pepper and salt. Take 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful of sugar ½ a spoonful of flour, ½ a teacup of sweet cream, ½ a teacup of vinegar, a small piece of butter. Let these boil up, and then pour hot on the cabbage.

Our Boys and Girls.

A YOUNG FARMER.

BY M. C.

EDITOR FARMER: As so many of the boys and girls are writing to THE FARMER, I thought I would try. I like to read what they write in THE FARMER. The first thing I do when we get it is to hunt those nice little letters. I like THE FARMER very much, and think when I get to be a man, I will take it myself. I am only thirteen years old. I can plow and do most anything on the farm. I have got a nice two-year old colt, and call him Whisky Bill. He strayed away in April, 1872, and my pa took THE FARMER, and we heard from my colt, and went and got him. You bet I was glad of it, and that is why I like THE FARMER so well. I have got two pigs and one pup seven months old. He can drive cattle and horses, can herd and do most anything; his name is Prince. I can do most any kind of housework, I often help mother get dinner and supper, and I generally mind little brother Jimmie while mother gets breakfast. I have got about an acre of Irish potatoes planted, my pa said I could raise them to sell in the fall to get some money of my own. I have got eight ducks, six little ones and two old ones.

Well, I will stop for this time as this is my first letter, and will write more the next time.

[NOTE.—This is a first-rate letter. Come again and tell us how that acre of potatoes turns out. Tell us about the pup and the ducks, but we hope you will change that pony's name. If he had some better name we don't believe he would have strayed. It's a wonder he aint sick all the time. "Whisky Bill." That's too bad.—ED. FARMER.]

Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

B. S. CHASE, VETERINARY EDITOR.

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

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

Thick Wind.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a mare that commenced three years ago to be thick winded when worked or rode. She sometimes swelled under the throat on the withers, and each side where the large veins run along her belly. If you hold your ear close to her side behind her fore leg, you can hear when she breathes, a noise like wind passing through water. She sometimes trembles and sweats, but appears to be in no pain. She is now suckling a colt, eats heartily and is in good condition, but cannot be used. I would also state that when she swelled, she would break out on the swelled places in pimples or small abscesses, and run thick yellow water, and then the swelling would go down. Can you tell by the description what the complaint is and what the remedy.

Yours respectfully, JAMES RENFRO.

ANSWER.—Broken wind and thick wind are terms in common use, but are not so well understood as they ought to be—over exertion. Strangles (distemper) and other causes sometimes leave the horse with thick wind. Give the mare arsenic in five (5) grain doses, mixed in cut feed once a day for two weeks. It is one of the finest remedies for such diseases that I have used.

A Running Sore.

EDITOR FARMER: I have one two year colt that has a sore foot. It commenced getting sore about the first of January. Fore leg swelled very much up to his body, very high fever, and very painful, finally broke at top edge of the hoof on the back part of the leg, running much pus; then it would heal over, swell up and break out again, and has continued to do so up to the present time. About three weeks ago I had a mare taken the same way. Please send name and remedy.

Yours, &c. A. G. WILHITE.

ANSWER.—Your description indicates no disease, a bruise would cause the trouble. A snag sometimes penetrates the parts affected in your horses, and causes immense pain and trouble, and with an opening so small as not to be seen, or one that closes over some foreign substance, that eventually makes a bad sore. Bathe the swollen limb several times a day with tincture arnica one ounce, water one pint. Keep the sore clean, bathe occasionally with castile soap and warm water.

Abortion.

EDITOR FARMER: My mare was taken with a chill about three weeks ago, and three days after lost her colt. Immediately after the chill, the glands of her neck were swelled and sore and have

remained so since, and the poll on her head is quite sore and the cords of her neck are also stiff. Can you inform me of the complaint and mode of treatment.

Respectfully yours, JOHN MITCHELL.

ANSWER.—My judgment is that the mare received some injury, either from other horses or from a fall. Use some good liniment for the swollen parts. If there be heat in them use tincture of arnica one ounce, water one pint, mix. If her general health is affected, then other treatment will be necessary, but you don't state anything about that.

Chronic Ulcers.

EDITOR FARMER: You will probably remember of my writing to you during the past winter for a remedy for my mule's leg. You thought flaxseed poultice would relieve it, but it did not. I will again state symptoms. It began with a few sores breaking out just above pastern of right hind leg, the sores continuing to increase in number, extending up the leg. Sometimes they break out and run, then form a scab and remain so—they do not heal up. These sores have nearly covered the leg—on the outside up to the fleshy part of the thigh—on the inside up to the sheath. He does not go lame, but the leg appears to be tender. He eats heartily, but loses flesh while working. Several call it Farcy. What say you? What will cure it?

Respectfully, ROBERT PECK.

ANSWER.—Give the mule a table spoonful of the sulphite of soda twice a day in cut feed if he will eat it, if not drench him with it mixed with a pint of water; continue this for two weeks. Give him also the following: Powdered sulphate of iron, three ounces; powdered Spanish fly, one drachm; powdered gentian root, four ounces; mix and divide into twelve powders and give one powder at night in some good feed with no more cold water in it than will keep the particles together. Continue them until the mule is well. Give grass and good hearty feed.

Lameness in Hock Joint.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a pony that got lame about three weeks ago. I supposed in the coffin joint, but have been told it was in her hip; that she was hip shot. Her hip shrunk away; she got over her lameness, but her hip did not fill out. She is now so lame again that she cannot let her foot touch the ground; she is in good flesh. Please let me know what to do for her. A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—The lameness is in the hock joint. Examine it carefully, and you will find it swollen or hot. Fomentations with hot water will be a good treatment for it. The muscles of the hip always shrink more or less in lameness of this joint.

Pleurisy.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a valuable stallion ten years old, that was in perfect health two weeks ago last Thursday evening to all appearances, and had previously been the soundest and healthiest horse I ever saw. Had been regularly fed and watered, and otherwise well cared for. On Friday morning he refused his feed for the first time in a year, had a wild anxious look in his eyes, and seemed to be suffering great pain; two hours after seemed stiff in shoulders and loin, with labored breathing and symptoms of feverishness, general soreness and pain in the muscles of the body, with cramps and quiverings which increased until night, when he seemed in great distress, standing with his feet gathered under him; muscles of the loins hard and rigid, and muscles of the rest of the body and limbs generally jerking and quivering; would not lie down and disliked to move, but when compelled to move, raised his feet slowly and stiffly, and set them down violently; refused to eat or drink. Next morning seemed in less pain, or showed it less—otherwise seemed much the same, but with an access of fever. Saturday afternoon commenced swelling about the head; eyes and eyelids very much swollen, also nostrils and lips; tongue swollen out of his mouth, and throat and neck badly swelled, which swelling gradually extended back between the forelegs, along the belly and into the sheath.

Sunday morning I found him lying down for the first time. The swelling went down gradually, and in twenty-four hours was mostly gone. The horse then began to drink freely and to eat a little, but has had more or less fever in the middle of the day, being better morning and evening, and lying down most of the time, until within a few days, when he has commenced to pick grass.

At the end of a week the trouble seemed to be mostly in the chest and lungs, with a slight cough and stiffness in both shoulders. He would when standing, jerk up one of his fore feet, move it sideways and replace it, apparently from pain or uneasiness in the chest, which is slightly shrunken now. He still walks wide and awkwardly, with his fore feet, throwing his knees wide apart at every step; but otherwise seems recovering rapidly. He has a good appetite, and has fallen away less than I expected. I neglected to state that in several places on his side, flank and ham, each as large as my hand, a kind of eruption appeared, which soon dried up leaving small, scaly or scurfy spots, from the size of a pin head to a small pea.

The treatment I have given has been simple: A dose of oil for physic, and an injection of warm water to assist the same. His bowels since have been regular, and there has been no urinary trouble. I picket out on grass, and feed lightly, giving condition powders, and occasionally sub carbonate of iron in bran mash, as a tonic.

I wish to know what in your opinion ailed the horse. There has been no heat or tenderness in his feet, and he has not been injured by excessive service. An answer through THE FARMER will oblige, R. J. HUBBARD.

ANSWER.—The disease was Pleurisy, and your treatment was very good. I should have varied it only by giving first the tincture of aconite root; the swelling you noticed might have been prevented by this change in treatment. These dropsical swellings and effusions almost always attend this disease. When internal, it is called Hydrothorax, and it almost always proves fatal. The favorable termination of pleurisy is by what is called resolution.

Weak Eyes

EDITOR FARMER: Seeing that you answer many questions asked, I wish to ask one: I have a horse that has very weak eyes. They look white or milky, and sometimes run matter. Can I do anything better than let them alone.

Yours, &c., JOHN HEPBURN.

ANSWER.—Bathe the lids with arnica one ounce, water one pint—mix. Apply several times a day. Apply twice a day to the ball of the eye with a small camel's hair brush a little neat's foot oil.

Hydrothorax.

EDITOR FARMER: Will your veterinary editor tell me what was the matter with my mare. She was 18 years old and with foal. Four weeks before foaling she was taken with something like colic pawing, and laying down flat on her side. This would continue from 4 to 6 hours, making ineffecual attempts to pass urine; was but little bloated. In all her bad spells, of which she had seven or eight, she was very stupid for several hours, and would neither eat or drink while troubled by them. The foal died when two days old with diarrhoea.

What would have been good for it? Ten days after foaling, the mare had an attack much like the preceding, from which she died. Opened her kidneys, somewhat inflamed cavity, and inwards full of water. Could find nothing else wrong. What was the matter, and what the remedy? I treated her for gravel, was it right? An answer through THE FARMER will be thankfully received.

Respectfully, D. C. CLARK.

ANSWER.—Hydrothorax—the name given when water accumulates in the chest, is what killed the mare. Cause—debility from the effect of inflammation of some of the organs within the chest.

Treatment.—Tonics to improve the general health, and medicine to draw off the water by the kidneys and bowels. For scours in colts, the best remedy is scalded flour, in which an egg has been beaten.

Written for THE FARMER.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

"Gunboat."

BY A. G. C.

If I ever knew his right name, I have now forgotten it. He answered at roll call only to the name of "Gunboat." He was only known to his comrades by that name. He had been a flatboatman on the Mississippi; a soldier in the regular army for years, and early in the war had served a short time on a gunboat. Whether the name was his own choice or the whim of his comrades, I never knew, but certain it is that Gen. Thomas was scarcely better known in the 14th Corps, "Army of the Cumberland," than was Gunboat.

In general appearance he was of a tall, muscular build; hair and eyes as black as an Indian's, and his skin scarcely less tawny.

At the time I knew him he was probably forty-five years of age, and in many respects, was one of the most remarkable men I ever met.

To make the matter clearly understood, I will state that I was Captain of Co. I, 82d Ind. Vol., but had been detailed by the Division Surgeon, Dr. Chas. Pearson, as surgeon of the 17th Ohio Vol., a regiment belonging to our brigade. After five months service in that capacity, I was relieved from duty by the appointment and arrival of a surgeon from Ohio. "Gunboat" was a private in Co. H, of the 82d.

While acting surgeon of the 17th, Gunboat came to my quarters one day while in camp at Murfreesborough, after the battle of Stone River, and asked for a prescription for some trifling disorder, at the same time making some excuse for not going to his own surgeon.

I gave him the prescription, and on two or three other occasions prescribed for him. He would often drop into my quarters of an evening, and chat for a few minutes, until by the time I went back to my own regiment, Gunboat and I were pretty well acquainted. Shortly after I returned to my company, our division was moved up to Triune, which is a little hamlet, twenty odd miles northwest of Murfreesborough, and fourteen miles south of Franklin. Here we built Ft. Phelps, on the crown of one of the three high hills, that gives name to the locality.

Our camp was pitched in a beautiful piece of timber, on the west slope of the hill, with the "loud mouthed dogs of war" of Ft. Phelps above us, and here we remained for some four months.

To the north of our camp, lay the Nashville & Tullahoma turnpike, and to the south of us, a large clover field. The timber being about a quarter of a mile wide.

Scarcely a day passed while we were in camp at Triune, but what Gunboat was outside of the lines, and I never knew him to have a "pass." On returning from these forays, he always brought in a few chickens, eggs, butter or other delicacy, not supplied by the quartermaster, and I must say that our camp table was often the recipient of these delicacies, Gunboat rarely ever retaining anything of this kind for himself. Bacon, hard-tack and coffee was almost his exclusive diet.

We have said that Gunboat was peculiar. He was at once the best and worst soldier we ever knew. In camp, or on the march, he was a "company" to himself. He could not be kept "in line" on the march, always trudging along by himself. In camp, when "off duty," no one ever knew where to put their hands on him. But he never shirked duty, and in battle he was the bravest of the

brave. His gun was always in excellent order, and his accoutrements perfect. If placed under restraint, he was sullen and morose, and when angered was almost a maniac.

He kept his own coffee pot and frying pan, allowing no one else to use them, and though the cooking was done by a company cook, yet Gunboat always cooked his own "grub." In his actions, he was sly, crafty and cunning, and as active as a panther.

I was sitting at the door of my tent one bright, soft moonlight night, in May, 1863. I had been writing letters until I supposed the camp was all asleep, and then sat down outside the tent for a quiet smoke. It must have been near twelve o'clock. While thus sitting, thinking of loved ones at home, I was somewhat startled by the hooting of an owl a few hundred yards to the right and a like sound off to the left. Before the notes of the latter had died away, a hand was laid on my shoulder, and looking up, beheld Gunboat at my side, his gun in his hand, and his cartridge box buckled on.

Stooping down and half whispering, he asked:

"Did you hear that Captain?"

"The owls? Yes."

"Do you think, Captain, that owls would make a good dish for breakfast?"

Half laughing, I asked him what he meant.

"Just wait a half hour, Captain," and before I could speak, he was stealthily slipping off in the shade of the trees, not a twig cracking, or an echo giving back the sound of his footfall.

In about fifteen or twenty minutes I heard a gun fired but a short distance to the right of the regiment, and a moment later I heard a sound as of a man rushing through bushes down the hill towards our picket lines on the west.

I was surprised at what I had heard, and was about starting to investigate, when I saw Gunboat returning.

"By G——d Captain, I never saw an owl run as that one did."

"What have you been doing, Gunboat?"

"Well! I'll tell you Captain. Yesterday afternoon while I was outside the lines, a "nigger" told me that there was a couple of rebel soldiers in the neighborhood, and that they were hiding in the brush around our camp, and I swore that if them rebs come into our lines as spies, I'd *save* them."

"I was lying under a tree down there, when I heard that owl hoot, and thinks I, that's 'Johnny,' and when I heard the answer, I was sure of it. I went out then about a hundred and fifty or two hundred yards, and I heard a shaking in a dogwood bush, and presently a man drops down out of it. I raised my gun and fired, but I couldn't see the sights, or he never would "a hooted" again. He broke down through the timber like a race horse, but I didn't follow. But Captain, I don't want you to say anything about this, until I find out something more about it."

While he was yet speaking, the "officer of the day" came slipping along, and said, "Captain do you know what that gun meant a few minutes ago?" Without giving me time to answer, Gunboat spoke up and said:

"I was just going out that way to see, Captain, and if you're a mind, we'll walk out there and see what's going on." They walked off together, and I was not questioned again upon the matter.

I always had some doubts about the truth of Gunboat's story, but could never explain the noise I had heard following his shot.

Gunboat's career was wound up in the following manner:

The cook of his company one day by mistake, let the picket guard take Gunboat's frying pan out, when they went on duty. When he went to cook his dinner, the cook explained it to him, but Gunboat went off in an ungovernable rage, swearing he would have his "heart's blood," for meddling with his things, and started toward his "dog" tent, which was the one nearest the cook's quarters, the latter being an enclosed shed made of rough boards.

As Gunboat started off, some of the boys said to the cook to look out, "he's gone after his gun."

Thinking to be prepared, and probably somewhat alarmed; the cook stepped into his shed, and took down his own gun, which was loaded, stepped to the door, and while putting on a cap, with the gun pointing upward, it was discharged.

I was sitting at my tent door, some fifty or sixty yards away, and saw the gun discharged, and had seen Gunboat come up to his tent, and could see that at the moment the gun was fired, that he was on his hands and knees, the most of his body being in the tent.

Hearing the shot, Gunboat raised from his tent, without a word, glanced toward the cook shed, brought his gun to his shoulder, and apparently without taking aim, fired.

The cook when his gun discharged had stepped back, and was, it seems, looking through a knot hole watching Gunboat's movements. The latter, catching the gleam of his eye had fired, his ball crushing through the poor man's brain, just above the left eye. He was brought out and carefully laid upon the grass, but the aim was but too accurate. In half an hour a wife was a widow, and five children fatherless.

Gunboat uttered no word. He carefully wiped and loaded his gun, standing in his tracks, from where he had shot his comrade. Then hanging it in a rack at one side of his little tent, walked up to the colonel's quarters, and was placed under arrest.

A few days after he was tried by court martial, and some three months later, was hung at Nashville.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

It takes two boys to go to school nowadays, one to study and one to carry the books.

"Mamma, can't we have anything we want?" "Yes, my dears, but be careful and not want anything you can't have."

It takes years of careful training to convince a boy who is taken sick on a Saturday that there is not a screw loose somewhere in the universe.

"Mamma, this is very old butter," said a little three-year-old girl at the breakfast table. "What makes you think so, my dear?" "Because it has *gray* hairs in it!"

The latest instance afforded by a "fond mother" of her son's cleverness, is said son's correcting her for saying he was all over dirt. He said the dirt was all over him.

There was a desire on the part of the teacher to make a scholar understand what conscience is. She said: "What makes you feel bad after you have done wrong?" "My pap," said the youth feelingly.

A Memphis jury, having convicted a man of murder, now finds that the supposed murdered man is living. The question is whether the verdict shall be rescinded, or the man allowed to murder his victim.

A father, in consoling his daughter, who had lost her husband, said: "I don't wonder you grieve for him, my child; you will never find his equal." "I don't know as I can," responded the sobbing widow, "but I'll do my best!" The father went home comforted.

A lady in Henry county, Ky., who produced her sixteenth child the other day, named it Omega. Madam does not know much about the Greek alphabet if she cuts it short at sixteen letters but she doubtless thinks, with reason, that it is high time she reached the end.

A pretentious hypocrite who was in the habit of praying so vociferously that his neighbors and persons passing in the street, could hear him, was quietly informed by his pastor one day, that if "he would get a little nearer to God he wouldn't have to pray so loud."

A man in Cincinnati owned a pet panther. Last week he went off with his wife and family for a visit of a couple of days, leaving the pet panther and his mother-in-law to keep house. On his return his grief can be imagined on discovery that it was the panther that was dead, not the mother-in-law. The old lady had talked the poor animal to death.

"Got any medicine?" asked a boy entering a drugstore the other day. "Yes, lots of it. What do you want?" inquired the clerk. "Oh, it don't make any difference, so that it's something lively. Dad is fearful bad?" "What ails him?" asked the clerk. "Dunno," said the boy; "but he's run down orful. He jest sits around the stove all day and mopes; he hasn't walloped mother since Christmas. I guess he's going to die."

An old gentleman went one day with his gun to shoot partridges, accompanied by his son. Before they approached the ground where they expected to find the birds, the gun was charged with a severe load; and when at last the old gentleman discovered one of the birds, he took a rest and blazed away, expecting to see the game fall of course; but not so did it happen, for the gun kicked with so much force as to knock him over. The old man got up, and while rubbing the sparks out of his eyes, inquired of his son: "Alphy, did I point the right end of the gun at the birds?"

MARKET REPORTS.

Corrected to June 25th, 1873.

Apples—But few in market, and no standard of values.

Apples, Dried—8½c@10c per pound.

Bran—Per sack, 75c. Butter—Per pound, 15@18c.

Bacon—Per pound, 9c@10c.

Beans, Dried—Per bushel, $1.00@$1.35.

Cheese, Factory—Per pound, 14½c@16c. Country made, 11c@13c.

Castor Beans—Per bushel, $2.00.

Corn—In demand at 25c@30c.

Eggs—Per dozen, wholesale, 10c.

Feathers—Prime live geese per pound, 60c@75c.

Flour—Per 100 lbs, $3.75. $5.00 and $5.25.

Hides—Dry flint, 20c@21½c.

Hay—Prairie per ton, $4.00@$6.00.

Potatoes—Peachblow, 25c ℔ bushel; Early Rose, 25c.

Clover—Per bushel, $5.00; Timothy, $3.85; Kentucky Blue Grass, $1.75@$3.00: Orchard Grass, $3.00: Red Top, $2.50: Millet, $1.25: Hungarian, $1.25: Osage Orange Seed, $3.50: Rye, 75c: Barley Spring, 80c: Barley, Fall, $1.00. Onion Sets, $2.00 ℔ bushel.

Cattle—In limited supply, and prices advanced at this point for butchers' stock. Fat cows bring readily $4.00 per hundred, and fair to good steers bring $5.00. In St. Louis and Chicago, prices rule about the same as at last report.

Hogs—The extremely hot weather of the past week, with reports of cholera from different parts of the country has depressed the hog market, and we have heard of no transactions.

Hog Product—Remains dull, and prices unchanged.

Wool—Has advanced slightly. No. 1 tub washed and picked will bring 50c., other grades in proportion.

Lambs—Farmers having some good fat lambs at this time can sell them to good advantage. Range $1.50@$3.00.

IMPURITIES of the BLOOD are removed by the healthy action of the Kidneys and Liver, they are natures own blood purifiers, and prevent diseases by removing their Causes. Hamilton's BUCHU and DANDELION secures the healthy action o these organs, and is a great health preserver

W. C. HAMILTON & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

dec1-1y-93

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Low Priced thing is sometimes the dearest The best is always cheapest. The "Blanchard" is the very best churn in the market.

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

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

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

For circulars, and all particular information, inquire of

A. E. TOUZELAN,

10-7-tf Manager Land Department, Topeka, Kan.

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

Emigration Turning.—Cheap Farms in Southwest Missouri.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,900,000 acres of Land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches, and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. TUCK, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-tf*

$15 REWARD!

STRAYED on the night of May 26, from my farm, three miles northwest of Muscotah, a **Bright bay Pony**, six or seven years old this spring, low and heavy set, will weigh eight or nine hundred pounds, small star in forehead, both hind feet white, shod all around with smooth shoes; a pacer under saddle.

Will give ten dollars for any information that will lead to his recovery, or will give fifteen dollars to any person that will return him to the livery stable in Muscotah, Atchison county, Kansas. O. F. NELSON.

Muscotah, Kas., June 16th, 1873. 10-13-2t

THE STRAY LIST.

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

STRAYS FOR JULY 1.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Amos Stuart, Timber Hill tp, one Steer, supposed to be 3 years old this spring, color black, with white spot in forehead, hind feet white, and white under the belly, the brush of tail white; branded T O on right hip, crop off right ear, slope on under side of left ear. Appraised $25.

MARE—Taken up by J H Roe, Timber Hill tp, one dark bay Mare, with some white hairs on forehead, and collar marks—no other marks or brands. Appraised $40.

MULE—Taken up by Robert T Wilkett, Franklin tp, one sorrel horse Mule, mane and tail unsheared, about 13 hands high, a double linked chain fastened to the left foot with a strap, supposed to be 3 years old. Appraised $50.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.

STEERS—Taken up by Wesley Cornell, Union tp, six Steers, described as follows: One large spotted Steer, six years old, brand with letter L on left loin, and A C on left hip, and a heart on left side. Also one red Steer, 4 years old, branded with letters thus J-O, also with a diamond and heart on left side and hip, marked with a swallow fork and underbit in left ear, and an under cross in right ear. Also one red Steer, six years old, branded with the letter J on left loin, letter O and heart on left side, left ear off, marked with an over and under bilt in right ear. Also one black spotted Steer, 4 years old, branded M C on right hip, and a heart on left side, staple fork in right ear. Also one brindle Steer with line back, 4 years old, branded W C on right hip, and W C on right thigh, and A V on left hip, marked crop and underbit in right ear, crop and under half crop in left ear. Also one brown line-back Steer, 4 years old, branded L on left loin and left side, crop and underbit in right ear, and overbit in left.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Philip Shawger, Washington tp, April 2, 1873, one dark sorrel or chestnut mare, star in forehead, glifirted, supposed to be ten years old. Appraised $17.

COLT—Taken up by the same, one bay stud Colt, supposed to be two years old. Appraised $30.

COLT—Taken up by the same, one light bay horse Colt, supposed to be one year old. Appraised $8.

COLT—Taken up by John S Shaw, Walnut tp, June 6, 1873, one dark bay mare Colt, 14 hands high, small white star in forehead, hind feet white, about two years old. Appraised $50.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Joel Byrnes, Holland tp, May 22, 1873, a bay Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, white stripe in forehead, left forefoot white, right hind leg white, stiff in shoulders, blemish on left hind leg, branded on right shoulder with the letter E. Appraised $15.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. Brussow, Liberty tp, May 28, 1873, a small iron gray mare Pony, about eight years old, thin in flesh, saddle marks on withers. Appraised $18.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by David H Hodges, Hayes tp, on or about June 1, '73, one dark bay stallion, 3 years old, small white spot in forehead, and small white spot on left side of neck, a few white hairs on right shoulder. Appraised $22.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W G Hamilton, 4 miles east of Shawnee, May 26, 1873, a dark sorrel Mare, 3 or 4 years old, about 14½ hands high, branded G on left shoulder. No other marks or brands. Appraised $30.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J R Dew, Richland tp, June 5, 1873, a red Cow and Calf, white in flanks, undercrop in right ear, short horns, supposed to be two years old. Appraised $15.

COLT—Taken up by Francis Johnson, Richland tp, one sorrel stallion colt, two years old, 4 white feet, blaze in face, no brand or mark. Appraised $35.

Lincoln County—A. S. Potter, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Lyden, Elkhorn tp, one bay Horse, white spot on his face, 16 hands high, 8 years old, no marks or brands. Also, one sorrel Mare, white strip in face, 15 hands and one inch high, over 9 years old, no marks or brands.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helpingstine, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R W Cory, Rutland tp, May 14, 1873, one light bay Mare, dark mane and tail, an irregular star in forehead, right hind foot white, branded PR on right shoulder, about two years old, fourteen hands high. Appraised $35.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Lewis Jones, Mound tp, May 26, 1873, a flee bitten gray gelding Horse, fifteen hands high, stiff neck, no marks or brands. Appraised $35.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J W Gilbert, Council Grove tp, a black Horse, about 4 years old, branded on right hip D, about 15 hands high, collar marks, star in forehead, and left hind foot white. Appraised $70.

MARE—Taken up by Peter Hauser, Elm Creek tp, June 5, 1873, one dark iron gray mare, about 15 hands high, and supposed to be 10 years old, white face and throat, left hind and four legs white up to the knees, and some white spots on the belly. Appraised $25.

Marion County — T. W. Bown, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Shorley, Risley tp, one dark sorrel horse, between 8 and 12 yeaes old, about 15 hands high, ringbone on left hind foot. Appraised $60.

PONY—Taken up by Ellis Smith, Grant tp, one sorrel horse Pony, hind feet white, white strip in face, spanish brand on left hind leg, saddle marks, about 8 years old, and 13 hands high. Appraised $15.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by A Murray, Grant tp, a dark brown Texas Cow, branded on the right hip with letters F & D, also letter V on right side. Appraised $10.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

GELDING—Taken up by J J Moore, Olivet tp, about June 4, 1873, one Gelding, medium size, bay color, about 6 years old, star in forehead. Appraised $50. Also one Gelding, small size, black color, about 8 years old, star in forehead, gray snip on nose, left hind foot white, blemish on ankle of left hind leg, branded H on left shoulder. Appraised $25. 3-K

PONY—Taken up by J Q Golder, Burlingame tp, a black mare Pony, 3 years old, small blaze in face, hind feet white above the pastern joint, about 13½ hands high. Appraised $30.

GELDING—Taken up by O W Marshall, Junction tp, about June 7, 1873, one claybank or dun Gelding, 13½ hands high, saddle marks. Appraised $25.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S C Knights, Topeka city, May 31, 1873, one chestnut sorrel mare Pony, about four years old, 13 hands high. Appraised $40.

HORSE—Taken up by Sam'l Beal, Rossville tp, May 13, 1873, a black Horse, white spot on nose, with head stall, about 7 years old, 13 hands high, saddle and harness marks. Appraised $30.

PONY—Taken up by G W Stone, Dover tp, May 23, 1873, a black stud Pony, supposed to be two years old. No marks or brands. Appraised $18.

MARE—Taken up by Robert Jackson, Topeka city, June 2, '73, one bay Mare, left hind foot white, a bunch on same foot, no other marks or brands. Appraised $30.

GELDING—Taken up by the same, one bay Gelding, small star in face, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Appraised $40.

MARE—Taken up by Frank Workman, Silver Lake tp, April 28, 1873, one dark iron gray Mare, one hind foot white, star on forehead, three years old past. Appraised $15.

COLT—Taken up by the same, one dark brown horse Colt, one year old past, three white feet, star in forehead. Appraised $15.

Also, one black mare Colt, one year old past, star in forehead. Appraised $15.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm H Earl, Wilmington tp, May 30, 1873, one black Mare, about 15 hands high, three years old, blaze in forehead, no marks or brands. Appraised $50.

STRAYS FOR JUNE 15.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by F M Moore, Cottage Grove tp, one horse pony, light bay, J H on left shoulder, bald face, under jaw white, both hind legs and right fore leg white, white spot on left fore leg between knee and hoof, white spot back of left shoulder, six years old, 13½ hands high. Appraised $40.

MARE and PONY—Taken up by G H Dunham, Elsmore tp, one gray mare, 16 hands high, five yeais old, fore feet shod, scar on right fore foot, has been badly foundered, still very lame. Appraised $15. Also, by same party, one bay mare pony, 13½ hands high, three years old, dim brand on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised $20.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A G Hanna, Rich tp, April 2, 1873, one three year old horse, iron grey, three white feet, bald face, small white spot on right hip, branded with a figure "6" on left shoulder. Appraised $50. Also one dark chestnut sorrel mare, three years old. Appraised $70.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W H Douglass, Douglass tp, one light brown heifer, supposed to be three years old, small size, no marks or brands visible, a little white under brisket. Appraised $16.

MARE—Taken up by J C Becker, Chelava tp, one brown mare five or six years old, left hind foot white, branded B I on right shoulde. Appraised $25.

HORSE—Taken up by James McCabe, Syracuse tp, one horse, dirty milk color, four white feet above the pastern, three years old this spring, black mane and tail, of medium size; no other marks or brands. Appraised $80.

COLTS—Taken up by John P. Wing, Union tp, three colts, two years old, described as follows: One iron gray horse colt; one bay horse colt; one light bay mare colt, branded B on left shoulder. Appraised $19 each.

Cherokee County — J. O. Norris, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J R Short, Crawford tp, one sorrel mare three years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised $55.

HORSE—Taken up by W K Allen, Shawnee tp, one bay horse, seven years old, 14 hands high, saddle marks, white spot on the side of neck. Appraised $20.

Cowley County—A. A. Jackson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R. R. Turner, Cedar tp, one dark brown mare, three years old, no brands, about 15 hands high. Appraised $40. Also two black Texas mare ponies, one six years old, branded "60" on left side of the neck and "B R R S" on left thigh; the other has undistinguished brands on left shoulder. Appraised $40.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by T C Zliff, May 2, 1873, Willowdale tp, one dark brown mare, four years old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised $40.

COLTS—Taken up by John Cole, in Jefferson tp, March 18, '73, one sorrel horse colt, about one year old, ten hands high, three white feet, white face, and one white eye. Appraised $15. Also, one bay mare colt, black mane and tail, two years old, about 11 hands high. Appraised $25.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L J Cunkle, Madison tp, April 26, 1873, a small bay stud pony, three years old, star in forehead, white on the nose, black mane and tail. Appraised $15.

MARE—Taken up by M Favor, Janesville tp, May 9, 1873, one black roan mare, 12 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised $25.

MARE—Taken up by John W Bush, Madison tp, May 12, 1873, one black mare, about four years old, saddle and collar marks, and star in forehead. Appraised $20.

MARE—Taken up by R C Wolcott, Lane tp, May 14, 1873, one light chestnut sorrel mare, four years old, white stripe in forehead, strap and chain on fore foot. Appraised $65.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Archibald Morris, Carnyville tp, Apr. 26, 1873, one dark bay stallion pony, 13 or 14 hands high, black mane and tail, three years old, star in the forehead. Appraised $18.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jackson Sutherland, Lenexa tp, a dark brown horse, about 15 hands high, 12 or 14 years old, saddle and collar marks of white spots, has the swens or big shoulder, and looks as if he has been doctored for the same. Appraised $25.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J McLin, Liberty tp, March 18, 1873, one bay horse pony, six or seven years old, shod all round, white on end of nose. Appraised $18.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A J Mays, Scott tp, April 17, 1873, one light roan mare, four years old, 14½ hands high, a few white hairs in forehead, sides sheared with harness, and with foal when taken up, foaled and cold died since. Appraised $20.

MARE—Taken up by James L Smith, March 28, 1873, one light gray pony, three years old, 14 hands high, has harness marks. Appraised $20.

PONY—Taken up by J H Thomas, Sheridan tp, May 19, 1873, one dark bay pony horse, 14 hands high, four years old, saddle and harness marks, mane lays on left side. Appraised $20.

MARE—Taken up by Walter Butler, Liberty tp, May 14, 1873, one chesnut sorrel mare, 12 years old, left hind foot white half way to the hock, a small star in forehead, a sniff on the nose, left eye out. Appraised $40.

Lincoln County—A. S. Potter, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Joshua White, Grout tp, April 25, 1873, one brown filly, three years old, star in forehead. Appraised $55.

McPherson County—J. R. Fisher, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. F. Lundstrum, Smoky Hill tp, April 13, 1873, one gray horse pony, six or seven years old, branded with Spanish brands on left hip, left hind foot white. Appraised $15.

STEER—Taken up by Cyrus Lamer, Smoky Hill tp, March 31, 1873, one steer, four years old, crop off right ear and slope off left ear, red head, body white. Appraised $15. Also, one brown steer eight years old, crop off right ear, and under-slope off left ear. Appraised $12.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk

MARE—Taken up by Wm A Goff, Wea tp, May 3, 1873, a black filly, three years old, white face, white on hind feet, 14 hands high, no brands or marks perceivable. Appraised $30.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Todd Roberts, city of Council Grove, a light bay mare pony, about eight years old, white star in forehead, right hind foot on inside white, saddle marks on back, scar on each side of the weathers, and scar on left shoulder, about 14 hands high. Appraised $35. Also, one brown horse, about six years old, both hind feet white, no marks or brands, about 14 hands high. Appraised $40.

MARE—Taken up by W R Terwilleger, Council Grove, one sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, star in forehead, no brands to be perceived, about nine years old. Appraised $45.

Montgomery County—John A. Helphingstine, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C F Reed, Liberty tp, Dec. 31, 1871, one mare Pony, ten hands high, color bay, four years old; no marks or brands. Appraised $—. Said stray was not properly posted until Feb. 1873.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C A Fitch, on or about April 8, 1873, a sorrel mare pony, right hind foot white, little white in forehead, white spot on back under saddle, about 14 hands high, 10 years old. Appraised $30.

Sedgwick County—Fred. Schattner, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Chas R Bisbey, May 14, Wichita tp, one gray horse, 15 hands high, eight or nine years old, blind in left eye, collar marks on shoulders, shod all round. Appraised $75.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm Swofferd, Wichita tp, May 20, 1873, one dark bay horse, about 15 hands high, harness marks, branded Q H on left jaw, and right hip H, about nine years old. Appraised $20.

TEXAS CATTLE—Taken up by F S Carlton, Gypsum tp, on or about May 25, 1873, thirteen head of Texas cattle, each about four years old; 11 head branded with a spade, and two branded with inverted L thus ⅂. Appraised each $14. Total $182.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S E Sower, Mission Creek tp, May 19, '73, one sorrel horse pony, star in forehead one tooth gone from upper jaw, about six years old, mane cut off. Appraised $25.

MARE—Taken up by Wm M Johnson, Mill Creek tp, May 6, 1873, one light brown mare, four years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, wart on nose, both hind feet white, some white on left fore foot, harness marks on neck and sides. Appraised $70.

Woodson County—J. A. Burdett, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Henry Neiman, Liberty tp, April 9, 1873, a bay mare pony, a few white hairs mixed in with the bay, black mane and tail, bone spavin on right hind leg, six years old last spring. Appraised $25.

HORSE—Taken up by F. L. Arnold, Liberty tp, May 10, 1873, a bright bay horse, eight years old, small saddle marks on back. Appraised $30.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B F McDaniel, Shawnee tp, May 15, 1873, one iron gray mare, five or six years old, and 14½ hands high, no marks or branks. Appraised $50.

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