

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

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### STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It was our pleasure to attend the closing exercises of this institution just before the holidays. The examination of the classes was quite satisfactory to examiners and visitors, as well as creditable to the ability and constancy of the various Professors.

Soon after the commencement of the term just closed, the Executive Committee employed Miss MARY F. HOVEY, of Indiana, as instructor of modern languages and literature. So satisfactorily has Miss HOVEY filled the important position, that the Board of Regents confirmed the action of the Executive Committee, by making it a fixed professorship, and calling her to a permanent occupancy of the chair. This action will meet the approval of all who desire their children educated in the languages necessarily used in the daily walks of life.

Our State, like others that accepted the magnificent Agricultural College endowment of Congress, has failed to fully recognize the obligation imposed by such acceptance. It was the unmistakable intent of Congress to place it in the power of every State, that desired it, to open and maintain a college where education for the professions of agriculture, mechanical and military science, should be the prime object. To this end, enough of public domain was set aside to maintain an ample professorship for all time.

The act guards the endowment with jealous care against the possibility of perversion or exhaustion. One-tenth might be used for college buildings, if the State so elected, but no more. The other nine-tenths must be invested, that its earnings might be a perpetual support to the Faculty, a solid foundation for a perfect system of instruction in the departments of education named in the act.

In accepting this endowment, the State voluntarily and most solemnly obligated itself to do and supply all things, not already done and supplied by Congress, necessary to carry out the intent and secure the end for which the endowment was made. It pledged itself in a bond of law and honor, too strong to be broken and too sacred for a thought of repudiation, to furnish grounds, buildings, laboratories, libraries, mechanical apparatus, arsenals, arms, and everything needful for the instruction provided for in the endowment.

Without recurring to the past, let us look at the present and future of this institution. By the report of Land Commissioner Goodnow, it appears that 48,800 acres of land have been sold, at an average price of \$4.10 an acre, amounting in the aggregate to \$178,000. Of this sum \$86,000 was received in cash on sale, the balance being secured by notes bearing 10 per cent. interest and lien upon land.

The estimated income of the current year is \$18,000, a sum more than equal to the salary of the present Faculty.

The prospective value of the endowment depends much upon the care and judgment used in the disposition of the remaining lands, and investment of the proceeds. Calculating the value of unsold lands at \$9 an acre, will give a permanent fund of \$318,000. This is more than the present worth of the land, but much less than it will realize, if handled with ordinary discretion and judgment. It is not too much to anticipate \$750,000 as a final result. It would realize even more than this large sum to an individual owner.

Here, then, we have, in the early future, a sum of thirty or forty thousand dollars a year for instruction in our Agricultural College. The present college grounds and buildings will have to be greatly enlarged, and a large outlay made for educational appliances to meet this endowment. This is just what the State has agreed to furnish, as soon and fast as is required. It is just what the best interests of the State requires to be furnished, with a liberality and promptness that will keep pace with the rapidly accumulating instruction fund.

It will not do for Legislators to dodge responsibility, by saying that it is not an agricultural, mechanical and military college now, in the true sense of the term. If that be true, as it really is, it is the manifest duty of the Legislature to make such provisions as may be required to make it an agricultural, mechanical and military college, this being precisely what the State agreed to do if Congress would provide for instruction.

It is not the business of Faculty or Regents to hang around legislative tables, begging for the crumbs that fall from a feast, whereat every conceivable speculation feeds to fatness. It is the business and duty of educational committees of the Legislature to wait upon Regents and Faculty, and learn what is required, and then give it with a cheerful good will, not as a donation, but as an investment made in the highest interest of the people, in pursuance of an obligation deliberately and wisely assumed by the State.

What we have said of the Agricultural College is equally true of all other educational institutions, State in character. What the world calls profuseness, is the essence of wisdom, when applied to the promotion of education. Give us more money for schools and less for criminal courts and prisons, is the demand of wisdom and patriotism.

### FRANKLIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It is a mistake to suppose that State and County Agricultural Societies cannot be made self-sustaining. It is a fatal error for the managers of such Associations to depend upon State or county appropriations for current expenses and premiums. We have never known an instance where such aid did not chill enterprise and ambition. The managers of such societies, because they have a fund to fall back

upon; and citizens feel no responsibility, claiming that the Society has money, and can pay for itself if it is needed.

The two essential elements of success are self-reliant energy in management, and a full, cordial sympathy and cooperation on the part of the people. Neither of these can be secured without making the results of the Society's efforts a matter of public concern, county pride, and the desire to have the best attained by the use of other means.

The Franklin County Society is an example of this. Citizens of the county, having placed their confidence in the Society, did not as a private, but as a public enterprise. They did not offer money they had begged or borrowed, as a guarantee that premiums would be paid in any event, but put forth a liberal premium fund, with a promise of no rate payment, in case bad weather or other special causes should result in less than liabilities.

This course, instead of weakening the Society, gave it popular strength. Not only were exhibitors ready and willing to come out upon these conditions, but a long list is published of those who drew premiums and then donated them to the Society, to aid in the fitting up of permanent grounds. In that list we notice non-residents of Franklin county, who, inspired by the open-handed, go-ahead spirit of the Society, took stock in its future to the amount of their premiums. A higher compliment could not well be paid to any Society than this.

The Treasurer reports receipts, \$1,932.15; expenditures, \$1,538.65; balance in treasury, \$393.50. This balance the Society ordered put at interest at not less than ten per cent.

The following paragraph from [the Secretary's report is of public interest, as showing the power of "will" as capital stock in such enterprises:

The Society is now free from debt. It owns forty acres of land a half-mile west of Ottawa, which is worth at least two thousand dollars; it owns six hundred dollars worth of improvements on Forest Park, in Ottawa; it has, as shown by the report of the Treasurer, about four hundred dollars in cash—making the total assets about three thousand dollars. There is probably no other county in the State that has so vigorous and healthy an Agricultural Society, as the above showing makes clear. One year ago the officers determined to make a bold, vigorous effort to put the Society on a permanent foundation for future prosperity and usefulness. They had \$100 in the treasury to commence with. They applied to Senator Foxworth for some land he had near Ottawa, he very generously offered to sell the land to the Society at one-half its value. We afterwards sold one-third of the land for \$1.50, leaving us two-thirds, or forty acres, clear in that transaction.

We applied to the City Council for aid. The city responded by paying us six hundred dollars in cash, by leasing Forest Park at a cost of about four hundred dollars, and giving us the use of the Park for fair purposes for five years.

The Society paid but sixty cents on the dollar in premiums awarded at the last Fair; which certainly was necessary, in order that the money on hand might hold out; but since that time Mr. WILKINSON has paid in seven hundred and fifty dollars for land, which released the Society from all indebtedness, and left a surplus, as shown by the report of the Treasurer.

Read this, O ye of little faith! and straightway go and do likewise.

TO OUR WANTS ON HORSES AND CATTLE, take a small quantity of blue vitriol, pulverize it, and add enough water to make it into paste; rub the wants over with this once or twice, and it will remove them.

# The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

## THIRD ANNUAL MEETING KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 9, A. M., Dec. 14, 1889.

The Society met in Turners' Hall, at 9 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

Fruit for exhibition was called for, and placed upon the tables.

1st. Reading of the Call for the present meeting.  
2d. Welcoming Address, by E. TOPPING, Ottawa. Compliments the Society on its work in bringing out Kansas as a star of the first magnitude in the Horticultural sky. The Society ordered the Address for publication.

3d. Address by the President, WILLIAM TANNER. Reviews the history of the Society. Origin, by correspondence, in 1866. First meeting at Lawrence, in 1867. Name changed to Horticultural Society. The exhibition at Philadelphia has started a tide of emigration to the State. The Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society voted a gold medal, as an evidence of their appreciation of our fruit. Passed a high compliment to the Committee, for their labors in collecting the fruit. Hopes the Legislature will reimburse them for their personal expenses; and would have no objection to an appropriation for publishing our minutes.

4th. Reading the proceedings of last meeting, by G. C. BRACKETT. Report accepted, except as to recommending the arbor vite, which, KELSEY thinks, was rejected. Report corrected, by striking out recommendation of arbor vite.

Action suspended to receive members.

5th. The Committee appointed to exhibit fruit at the American Pomological Society, reported through Dr. HOWSLEY. At its close he presented to the Society, through its President, the great GOLD MEDAL of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. It was received amid great enthusiasm by the audience, and responded to in a graceful speech by the President.

Report accepted and adopted.

Moved, That a Committee be appointed upon the President's Address. Adopted.

The Committee on petitioning the Legislature for a Board of Agriculture and Horticulture, reported, through GEO. T. ANTHONY, Chairman. Report adopted.

TUESDAY, 2, P. M., December 14.

Treasurer read his Report, which was accepted.

Dr. STAYMAN, one of the *Ad Interim* Committee appointed at last meeting, read a report of his own observations.

S. T. KELSEY, from same Committee, made a verbal report, giving an account of his observations while collecting fruit for the Philadelphia exhibition, in Southern Kansas. Found pears generally doing well; especially on poor, thin soil, they bore large crops, and showed no blight. Apples generally did finely, and some varieties, like the Rhode Island Greening and Esopus Spitzenberg, which generally do not succeed, doing finely. Several varieties were mentioned specially as bearing fine crops. Wagner he noticed bearing very young, growing very upright, occupying very little room, and therefore recommended for planting in an orchard, instead of peaches, with the design of removing them when the other trees come into full bearing. Ortley and White Winter Pearmain were scabbed badly in some orchards. Grapes, as far down as Fort Scott, were found doing well, especially Delaware and Iona; Concord good everywhere.

C. B. LINES, of Wabaunsee, the same Committee, gave a short verbal report of orchards in his vicinity. One orchard, on bottom land, had a crop of corn among it, but little fruit. Others, as that of Mr. SMITH, of Wabaunsee, were loaded with fine fruit. Of pears, he found very fine specimens of White Doyenne and Howell; also, saw the Belle

Lucrative in great perfection. The Sheldon was found doing well; he considers it a pear of great value. Among apples, found the Wine Sap doing best.

Dr. HOWSLEY, from Committee on Nomenclature, read an extended report, principally devoted to proving that the McAfee's Nonsuch apple originated with Mr. MCAFEE, in Kentucky, and is identical with the Park apple, and other synonyms, as stated elsewhere. Believes the Ben Davis to be identical with the New York Pippin. It is also known as Hutchinson Pippin, Carolina Red and Baltimore Red. S. T. KELSEY, same Committee, said he found the Lowell under the name of Risley. Kirby Red is the same as Red Ladyfinger.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 14.

A Report on Meteorological Influences was read by A. GREACIA, which viewed it from the chemical side, and discussed the effects of the various gases in the atmosphere.

The Committee on the President's Address reported with a series of resolutions—1st. Of thanks to the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, for their beautiful testimonial to Kansas fruit; 2d. Thanking the railroads and newspapers for favors; 3d. To petition the Legislature for funds to publish the Society's Transactions; 4th. On Officers; 5th. Asking railroads to grant passes to the *Ad Interim* Committee.

Mr. ANTHONY—In regard to the first resolution, thought we owed the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society a debt we could never repay. They not only received them with the greatest cordiality, and gave them every possible facility to show the fruit to advantage, but went out of their way, and outside of their rules, to do this high honor to the Kansas fruit.

Mr. LINES—Spoke of the crowd at the Philadelphia exhibition, and their remarks as they inspected the fruit. Many were incredulous—didn't believe it came from Kansas, and wanted to know if he was acquainted with Old JOHN BROWN.

KELSEY—Felt some trepidation at first, when they went into the exhibition, in competition with those old, experienced fruit-growers at the East; but after the labor of arranging the fruit was through, he took a look around, and came back satisfied that we had beaten everything that was there. Then a new fear took possession of him—that those old, distinguished horticulturists would be jealous of this young upstart. But they rose entirely above all such feelings, and did everything they possibly could for us.

Dr. WARDER—The half has not yet been told. Their modesty forbade their telling the whole. Nobody expected much of a display from this State; they *did* expect it from California. For weeks before the exhibition they were advertised in every possible way. Splendid, highly-colored pictures cut from a European work that cost one hundred dollars, were hung in the various shop-windows in the city, and labeled, "California Fruit!" Crowds went to the exhibition to see the wonderful California fruit. All eyes were turned to the Pyramid of Fruit in the center of the Hall, as the long-expected show. But, lo and behold! it was Kansas Fruit! They could not believe it—thought there must be some mistake about it.

The first resolution was unanimously adopted.

The second was also adopted.

On the third resolution a spirited discussion arose.

Dr. HOWSLEY—Was in favor of asking the Legislature for funds to publish our minutes and get up an exhibition.

Mr. ANTHONY—Was utterly opposed to petitioning the Legislature for money to run the Society's work.

After considerable discussion, it was amended by striking out all except the petition for funds to publish Transactions.

The resolution asking railroads for passes was then adopted. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 9, A. M., Dec. 15, 1889.

On motion, Dr. WARDER was voted a Life Member of the Society.

A Committee on Wine was appointed, consisting of Dr. WARDER, Dr. MORSE and Dr. STAYMAN.

A Committee was appointed to perfect the legal organization of the Society.

On motion, a Committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. WARDER and Dr. HOWSLEY, to prepare a biography of REUBEN REGAN, the distinguished pomologist of Indiana, recently deceased.

## REVISION OF THE APPLE LIST.

[The system employed by the American Pomological Society of marking varieties according to their merit, was adopted, as follows: One (\*) signifies recommended for general cultivation; two (\*\*) very highly recommended; and a (—) signifies recommended for trial, but not sufficiently known.]

## SUMMER APPLES.

### RED JUNE.

FURMAN—Thinks the tree a little tender; finds the body injured by what is called the sap-blight. His orchard is on level ground, deep black soil, not under-drained. The heavy flooding of the ground in Winter may have unfitted the trees for standing the cold.

STAYMAN—Has cultivated the Red June for ten years, and never saw one blighted.

KELSEY—Has found it invariably one of the hardest varieties he has grown. Retained unanimously with two \*\*.

### EARLY HARVEST.

Retained unanimously. One \*.

### COOPER'S EARLY WHITE.

Retained unanimously. One \*.

### AUTUMN VARIETIES.

#### MAIDEN'S BLUSH.

Retained unanimously. Two \*\*.

#### LOWELL.

KELSEY—Believes there is more money in it than any apple except Maiden's Blush, and it is a better apple. Have seen it in many Kansas orchards bearing splendidly.

STAYMAN—Good here, good in Illinois, good everywhere. No failure in it. Retained \*\*.

### FALL WINE.

STAYMAN—Moves it be rejected. Blights badly. The fruit ripens irregularly; is not a good market fruit. A good apple, but not profitable.

TANNER's objection to it is, that it bears too heavy. Considers it unworthy of cultivation.

KELSEY—Have known it in several orchards in Franklin county. In all healthy. The fruit was so fine that the specimens we took to Philadelphia, the judges would not at first believe to be genuine.

ANTHONY—We carried specimens from five counties. Nothing was said from any quarter against the apple.

Retained, by a large majority, with a —.

### FAMEUSE.

Retained unanimously. One \*.

### BAILEY SWEET.

Retained. One \*.

### HAYS' WINE.

BRACKETT—Has them in his cellar now, perfect and fine. Retained. One \*.

### ORTLEY.

KELSEY—When well grown, is one of the best. Quality first rate. Fair bearer. Tree a good grower. But it is beginning to speck and scab on the tree. Moved its rejection.

ANTHONY—The specimens furnished for the Exhibition were from nine counties, and all inferior.

HOWSLEY—Thinks it good, but too liable to be bruised in transportation.

TANNER—Says it bears so full, that the limbs are liable to break. Part of his scabbed badly.

HOWSLEY—A deep, sandy loam will produce good fruit.

ANTHONY—We are here making a list for general cultivation. We want apples for money. When this list is completed it should embrace such varieties, and such only, as are absolutely required to cover the seasons, and make an apple orchard that will pay best. The apple that represents the earliest and largest amount of greenbacks, is the one for this list. Amateurs may test and experiment at leisure; but the farmer, in planting an orchard, has no such ambition. Hence, this list should only deal in settled facts.

Retained, with a —.

### RAWLES' GENET.

STAYMAN—Would reject it, above all others, Blights more than all. Late in coming into bearing.

HOWSLEY—Has known this variety a long time, and values it highly. Visited the Doctor's orchard, and must say, if any tree has a right to complain, that tree had. Like Barney's cow, he expects it to bear anyhow, whether cared for or not. The tree requires peculiar treatment. The fruit spurs are very close together, and must be thinned. Give it good cultivation, prune out the fruit spurs, and there is no tree that will stand sun-scald better, no fruit that will bring a better price in market.

Dr. WARDER—An A No. 1 apple. And if the Kansas war has settled that Southern immigration into the State shall be prevented, why, just abolish the Genet, and you will never see another Kentuckian among you!

CUSHING—The difference of opinion in regard to this apple is caused by the different methods of growing it. When well grown, and thinned out, it is a handsome, high-flavored fruit; but when unpruned, and allowed to overbear, it becomes small, green, tasteless, and nearly worthless.

BRACKETT—Considers it one of the finest apples grown. Has some blight, but lays it to his own negligence. In his old orchard, the trees were so placed as to get the wash from higher ground, and suffered from the winter, as also did other varieties. In his young orchard, he has eight hundred Genets, and not one shows the first symptom of damage. Thinks there is a period in the growth of the tree when it is subject to damage, but they outgrow it, and become healthy.

LAW—Does not know a single orchard in Johnson county where they did not blight. Retained with one \*.

### LARGE STRIPED PEARMAN.

STAYMAN—Comes into bearing too late; also, blights badly.

HOWSLEY—I visited Dr. Stayman's trees. They stand near his stable. He has left the manure piled all around them. There are legions on legions of insects about them. Being one of the most thrifty growers, it can scarcely escape blight, if so planted. Being such a rampant grower, it will not bear so early as if planted in sandy soil. Has cultivated it for thirty years, and never saw anything the matter with it. Will bear shipping earlier and better, keep longer, and there is more money in it than any other apple.

KELSEY—Would give it two stars. It was grown here before Kansas was a Territory. Those trees are still fine and healthy. Will make a larger tree than any other. Can get more bushels from it in ten years than any other tree he knows of. In the old Indian orchard above referred to, this

tree stands by the side of the Genet. The Genet seems to have the most apples on, but actually this bears almost twice as much, being uniformly so large. They bring the highest price in market, and are longer in use than any other apple. Good in October, and good next July.

**HOWLEY**—Has seen them in Wyandotte county, in an old Indian orchard, twenty-five years planted, and still bearing heavy crops, and healthy. Adopted, two \*\*.

## MISSOURI PIPPIN.

**BARNES**—Has fruited for six years, and it beats anything he has for bearing. Tree perfectly healthy, bears younger than any other variety, and bears every year. Shall plant one thousand trees of it. It hangs well to the tree; is not blown off by the wind.

**BOULE**—Is of the same opinion. It bears in two or three years, and then bears every year.

**BRACKETT**—Has ten or twelve trees now eight years planted, but they have not commenced to bear. Are on a northern slope—deep black soil.

**BARNES**—Mr. BRACKETT has just ordered 20,000 scions of this variety of me. Retained on the list, with one \*.

Adjourned.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, 2, P. M., December 15, 1869.

The first business in order was the election of officers for the ensuing year. After a short discussion, the former officers were unanimously re-elected, as follows:

**President**—WILLIAM TANNER, of Leavenworth.  
**Vice-President**—C. B. LINES, of Wabunsee.  
**Recording Secretary**—G. C. BRACKETT, of Lawrence.  
**Treasurer**—S. T. KELSEY, of Ottawa.

A Committee appointed to perfect a legal organization of the Society, reported. The report was referred back to the Committee, to perfect the same.

## APPLE LIST—(CONTINUED.)

**SWEET ROMANITE**—Retained, with one \*.

## WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN.

**KELSEY**—Opposes it always. It is an excellent apple, and has been fine here thus far, but it invariably scabs at the East and becomes worthless.

**STAYMAN**—Has had it in cultivation for ten years, and it never scabbed till this year. Mr. Todd, of Missouri, says it never scabbed with him. He calls it Campbellite. Many apples scabbed this year, probably on account of the immense fall of rain.

A motion to reject was lost. Retained, with a—.

## WINE SAP.

Two \*\*, and an extra one moved for it.  
**KELSEY**—Objects to more than one \*. While it is a delicious and early bearing apple, it is also inclined to scab. Have seen it scab in several orchards. Some ten years ago it scabbed in Illinois, but finally recovered, and became healthy.

**THE PRESIDENT**—Have had it in bearing six years. Have never seen any fault with the tree, except occasionally the fruit spurs blight. An excellent apple, and great bearer. Have not seen a bit of scab.

**MAXWELL**—There is no apple but will sometimes be imperfect. To reject it on that account would be to exclude all.

**HOWLEY**—Have seen the apple in fifty or sixty different orchards, and do not recollect to have ever seen a single specimen scabbed. Have known it for twenty-five years, and never saw it scab. A peculiarity of it is, that an excessive crop does not affect the crop next year. Retained with \*\*.

## BEN DAVIS.

Objected to, on account of its flavor.  
**THE PRESIDENT**—It is a splendid bearer and good grower, but don't think it worthy of two stars.

**STAYMAN**—It grows well, and is especially hardy. Retained with one \*.

**WILLOW TWIG**—No objection. One \*.

## LITTLE ROMANITE.

**BRACKETT**—Moved to change the name to GILPIN. Carried.  
**KELSEY**—Is a good apple for market, but cannot see why it is better than Willow Twig, and many others. It is not a good apple, when you get it.

**STAYMAN**—It bears better than any other, except one. Very hardy, very perfect, and will keep till July.

**LAW**—Considers it an apple of very good flavor, and a good bearer. Added, with one \*.

**JONATHAN** was proposed to be added to the List.

**THE PRESIDENT**—At our last meeting it was thought to show signs of bitter rot, and was rejected, to my regret. We have no better apple in cultivation. Trees have shown no sign of disease. Rather hard to propagate; that is the only objection I know.

**STAYMAN**—One of the most perfect apples he ever saw. This season, when many other apples failed, it was splendid.

**KELSEY**—Is a favorite with me. Last year, however, all the specimens brought in showed black specks, and the Society rejected it.

**ANTHONY**—At our last meeting it came from seven different orchards, and they were all specked. It has been said that it goes no deeper than the skin, but I saw it then run down deep into the apple.

Other quite contradictory statements were made in regard to it, but it was finally added with one \*.

**MILAM** was moved to be added.

**STAYMAN**—Blight. Comes early into bearing; we have other varieties worth more. Rejected.

## RED LADY FINGER.

(Synonyms—Kirby Red and Red Winter Pearmain, its true name)—Moved to be added.

**HOWLEY**—One of the best—of the finest flavor.

**THE PRESIDENT**—My trees bore four years ago, and have never borne much since. The blight originated in my orchard in that variety. Have never recommended it, on account of its liability to sun-scald.

**BRACKETT**—My trees suffered some, once, but have since become healthy.

**STAYMAN**—The tree is remarkably tender. In 1862, my trees were nearly all killed.

**HOWLEY**—It was frozen-sap blight, and this tree is no exception. All other varieties suffered at the same time. He thinks it is the peculiar location of STAYMAN and TANNER that causes the blight.

**MAXWELL**—It will not do to reject a tree because it was injured in 1862. Yellow Bellflowers were killed to the ground then. Added to the List, with one \*.

**KANSAS KEEPER**. Moved to be added.

**BRACKETT**—Has been fruited in this section for several years. Inferior quality, but productive. Has seen it on the list of July as perfect as when picked. Tree a strong and vigorous grower, spreading top, hardy. It has knobby excrescences on the twigs.

**GRACIA**—The trees differ from the Ben Davis. The trees in the nursery have a white, woolly substance growing on them. They have not those little knobs on the fruit spurs like the Ben Davis. The fruit differs in its keeping qualities; keeps two months longer than the Ben Davis.

**BOULE**—It was called the Hutchinson Pippin in Missouri.

**COLMAN**—Has fruited for seven years. Received it under

the name of Baldwin, and supposed it to be that until lately. It bears well. Adopted, with a—.

## ROMAN STEM.

**STAYMAN**—Very good. Bears early, and has a fine flavor.

**CUTTER**—A beautiful grower and fine bearer. Added, —.

A resolution was adopted, that, when the Society adjourn, it adjourn to meet at Manhattan, on the second Tuesday of December next.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 15.

## LECTURE ON THE GRAPE VINE.

BY DR. J. A. WARDER.

Dr. WARDER was loudly cheered on his appearance, but commenced by saying that the highest compliment they could pay him was by silence and attention. This compliment the large audience certainly gave him. His graphic illustrations on the blackboard were watched with the closest attention. It is not possible for us to give more than a brief synopsis of his very clear and simple instructions in the elements and principles of vine culture.

It was difficult, he said, for him to regard his audience as ignorant of the subject; and yet, the only safe way for a teacher to start, is with the assumption that the class don't know A.

It is desirable to know exactly what we mean by every expression we use. He should discuss the vine, and its peculiarities, meaning, of course, the grape vine, and not a squash vine.

All have noticed that certain projections thrust themselves forward on the vine, from certain points. These are the buds. The bud was a most wonderful production, in fact, a plant; and the vine an aggregation or community of plants. These buds are constituted in certain definite relations to each other. (Gives diagrams, showing the regular alternations of buds on a vine.)

Under the growing season these buds begin to grow, under the stimulus of light and heat. A bud is just as capable of making a plant as a seed. Each one is independent of the plant; as the grain falls to the ground, so the bud, though attached, may be separated, and make an independent plant. But the bud differs from the seed in this: It is a rare thing for a seed to reproduce itself exactly. On the contrary, the bud reproduces a plant like the one that produced it. Any bud on this Concord vine will produce a Concord, and not a Catawba vine. The bud at first grows by the aggregation of parts that were in the vine itself. Horticulture has to come to the aid of this little infant plant, and aid its development. The portion produced from the bud is called the shoot for the first six months of its existence. At first it is a soft, sappy, green material, easily removed, even with the thumb and finger of a delicate lady. It has also certain organs. The most important is the leaf, an expansion for a very important purpose. All plants do not have leaves. They manage, somehow, to get along without them. A peculiarity of these leaves is, they are not stuck along at random, but alternately, one on the right and the next on the left, to the end. This is of great practical importance.

Again, as this little shoot pushes out, it needs support. Opposite the leaf, there is an organ of wonderful interest to it; but not opposite every leaf. The vine needs support. I can see these soft, green tendrils feeling around for something, and the moment they touch anything they become woody, and cling to it with great tenacity.

There is another point of practical importance. The fruit always grows opposite a leaf, and is really nothing more than a tendril modified. The office of the tendril is only to cling; but now it becomes changed in a wonderful way. This tendril, with no life or leaves, becomes divided up into many parts, and each one into a bud capable of producing fruit.

As the shoot progresses, changes occur in the sap. It gets firmer and stronger, until it becomes firm wood. The next peculiarity is, that these shoots are not only furnished with leaves, but a bud is formed at the base of each, for a new plant. Further, these buds are not always satisfied to stay dormant until next year. If the shoot is bent down or broken off, the bud starts out and becomes a lateral.

At the same time that this bud shoots, another bud is formed at its base—sometimes two—and these

buds will be arranged alternately, whether one falls or not.

The peculiar arrangement of the leaves is called *phyllotaxy*. The buds on this apple shoot are arranged in a spiral manner. They are arranged with mathematical precision. It takes five buds to go once around this shoot; and all the buds on every shoot of this tree, will be arranged exactly like this—by fives. The same beautiful order is found in the cones of a pine tree.

Toward Fall, the wood ripens. Now, these are no longer shoots, but canes. The next year they undergo still another change, adding another layer of wood, and the outer bark becoming loose. So, when you see a vine with loose bark, it is no longer a cane, but a *stem*. This is what we call *old wood*. It is not bearing wood; it has no buds, at least not apparent. All pruning depends upon this fact, that last year's is the bearing wood. In pruning, we must have a sufficient amount of last year's wood, that is, fruitful wood. We hear about long pruning and short pruning; but it is difficult to say what is long and what is short pruning. What one calls long, another calls short. Certain buds are found not to be fruitful. Some Englishmen say, count out three at the base, and then look for fruit. But this is not an invariable rule here. Sometimes you find fruitful buds at the base, and in other varieties seven or eight unfruitful buds first. In certain varieties—Concord, for instance—we find a better development of buds on the *lateral* than on the main cane.

## PRUNING AND TRAINING.

The two are distinct, but both should be carried out with the same object. We trim our vines with a double purpose: First, to remove old wood; second, to reduce the length of the bearing canes. Some intelligent Yankees in Western New York, who were not willing to be bound by European rules, planted their vines farther apart—some even twelve feet—and then, in a few years, removed every other one. Rows twelve feet apart. And I must say, this system has been most successful. I begin to think our wide planters have the best of it.

This pruning is a matter that cannot be put into feet and inches. Some canes are weak, others strong, others too fat, as it is called—rank or watery. Europeans say our canes are generally too fat to produce good fruit; but these wide planters seem to have solved the problem.

A gentleman in Western New York has struck a new lead. He trims off perhaps one-third, leaving four times as many buds as are necessary to bear. When they shoot, then he begins to rub off what he does not want, and has the opportunity to select the best shoots. Certain it is, that his canes, exhibited at Elmira, were truly marvelous. He had Delaware vines with sixty pounds of fruit. In some varieties, as in Taylor's Bullitt and Herbemont, we must have a multitude of shoots, to modify the growth.

In *training* a vine, we have first to ask what we wish to do—make it grow, or stop its growing. Is it a young vine? Then train it up, and help it along. A cow's tail will grow down, but a grape vine will not. Then, if you want to increase the growth of a shoot, train it up; if you want to check it, train it down.

Suppose you have a young vine. Cut it back severely, and it will produce one or two or three shoots. Let them all grow—laterals and all—if you wish to grow a strong vine; for these shoots develop roots, and roots are what we want. But if you wish to secure fruit soon (and the speaker could easily excuse such an anxiety), train one cane carefully up, so as to secure strong, well ripened wood. Now, in the Fall, cut back your best shoot in an inverse ratio to its strength. If weak, cut it short; if strong, cut it longer. Next year, pursue the same course—only, try to grow two good canes, at least. Don't attempt to build up a great big grape vine at once.

Next comes the training of vines for fruit. Suppose you have two canes; one is cut back for next

year's cane, the other is cut the proper length for fruit. We spread them each way, like a fan. Now, the top bud is always the boss, and will, if allowed, steal all the sap; therefore, we train out in a horizontal or inclined position. The same is true with bow training, to equalize the sap.

Sometimes we have permanent arms running out horizontally, and from them shoots are trained vertically. These should be cut back, every alternate one to one bud, and the other long enough for fruit. Mr. KNOX adopts this system in practice. But it is a rare thing to find it carried out. Very often the buds refuse to grow where we wish. Then the cane is left another year, and the laterals are fruited again. A little training will help you mightily, when the buds do not start properly. Pinch off or twist down. Often another shoot bursts out, and you have to treat that the same way. In any system of training, the lower buds will sometimes fail, and carry the fruit too high. Thus, year by year, the fruit gets farther off, until you have a long, naked stem, with a little fruit at the end. The only way to do then, is to cut the whole thing down, and start new canes at the base from dormant eyes.

The speaker alluded to the plan of Mr. SAUNDERS, of putting a couple of boards as a narrow roof over the trellis, to prevent mildew. Sometimes it has a favorable effect.

The system of Summer pruning, adopted by Europeans, cannot be too strongly decried; and yet, a great deal of pruning is to be done. Summer pruning should all be done in early Summer. As soon as the shoots have started, rub out and rub out. This requires judgment. We must be severe, and do the work early. Then there is no loss to the vine. His Summer pruning is generally done in the latter part of May, and rarely more. Let the new shoots grow as long as they will. Strong-growing kinds, that incline to grow too long, can be checked by allowing a greater number of shoots to grow.

Summer pruning is quite another thing from "Summer slaughtering," as it is called. Some let the shoots all grow until they are a perfect mat, and then go through with grass-hooks, and slash off the shoots, tuns and tuns of them. This cannot be done without damage to the vine. The check is seriously felt. There are no longer leaves to develop the fruit, or to furnish it sufficient shade. You will notice that the shaded bunches are always the first to ripen.

In pinching the fruiting shoots, leave at least one or two leaves beyond the last bunch. Three bunches are enough, and two bunches are better, to a shoot. Generally speaking, with judicious pinching, there is very little to be done thereafter.

Tying must be attended to, and not with hemp twine. Blue grass will do; yellow willow is first-rate. It is not tied, but twisted upon itself, and bent back.

[An inquiry was made as to cutting down young vines in Winter.]

There is some difference of opinion. We generally cut in the Autumn, and throw a shovelfull of earth over the stem. Don't prune a vine when frozen. There is always a certain amount of circulation in an unfrozen vine—something that dries down, and protects it from frost.

Never cut close to a bud in Winter. Always cut close to a bud in Summer.

The best practical height for trellis is four and a half feet—would not care to have it over five feet. In Mr. KNOX's vineyard they are seven feet; but there is too much loss of time in going up and down stairs.

In answer to a question as to the best distance for the first wire, the lecturer said most of his were sixteen inches—he would as soon have it eighteen inches. The mud will often splash up on it if lower.

In order to look out for renewal canes, always let a few water shoots grow out from the base, so that you can fall back upon them, in case of a failure of other shoots.

[Question in regard to propagating.]

Many want layers, but he would as soon have vines grown from a single bud. But, with some varieties it is necessary to use layers. Norton's Virginia is an example. It will not root from open air cuttings, though it may be grown from single eyes with bottom heat. There is a prejudice against layering vines that you care about. It seems to injure them. There is a notion that a long cutting is better than a short one; but he had no faith in it. A single eye is as good as three, if well grown, and the wood well ripened. Does not believe anything in the talk about over-propagation. Does not believe in Summer layers, because there is not sufficient time to ripen the wood or roots. But, if they could be well grown and well ripened, they would be just as good as any.

In regard to the direction of trellises, he would, perhaps, prefer north and south; but it is of very little consequence in this latitude. Mr. JORDAN, of St. Louis, trains on an inclined trellis, and the sun never sees the ground.

[Question as to best exposure.]

Don't care a straw. Still, he would like them to have the first rays of the morning sun.

Some one inquired what was the cause of aerial roots on his vines.

The Doctor answered: What! in Kansas—"Drouthy Kansas!" It is caused by excessive moisture in the air.

One thing the lecturer wanted to teach us, especially. We must learn by our brains and good common horse sense, not to over-bear our vines. We could not figure it out, but use our judgment. On the shore of Lake Erie, it is necessary to grow very fine grapes, well colored and ripened, to secure good prices; and he had seen an entire crop ruined, by not removing half of it. They could not be sold for more than two cents a pound. Two tuns per acre is a very safe crop. Six tuns, however, is often taken; but it is never safe to do it.

At the close of Dr. WARDER's lecture, Mr. ANTHONY called the attention of the Society to the death of the late Dr. BENJ. D. WALSH, State Entomologist of Illinois, in a few fitting words of eulogy, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

It having pleased God to open the portals of eternity, and take from the earth, the great field of his usefulness, Dr. BENJAMIN D. WALSH, State Entomologist of Illinois, and Senior Editor of the *American Entomologist*, it becomes our sad duty, in reverently bowing to the Divine behest, to admit all the obligations under which the deceased has placed us, in common with the culturists of the West, by the patient, persevering devotion of a life-time to the science of Entomology, as applied to the highest material interest, of this Association, and of the State of Kansas: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby formally express the sorrow inseparable from our great loss in the death of Dr. WALSH, in the midst of his great and increasing usefulness.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be spread upon the records of this Society, and that an authenticated copy thereof be transmitted to the wife of the deceased, and to C. V. RILEY, associate surviving Editor of the *American Entomologist*.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, 9, A. M., December 16.

Dr. WARDER, from the Committee on Wine, reported that the Committee's labors had not been severe, only three specimens having been presented. One, called Missouri Burgundy, was very good. A specimen of Norton's Virginia, a rich red wine, of high grade. Also, Concord wine, of 1869, a fine light red wine, of good quality, with some roughness, on account of being fermented on the skins. Some fine Concord grapes were also exhibited.

Dr. HOWSLEY read a report on Atmospheric Influences, mainly devoted to proving that the destruction of fruit buds (especially peach) in the Winter, is not caused by being swollen by warm weather, and then killed by a moderate degree of cold. He gave many facts to show that, until peach buds are fully opened they will stand almost as great a degree of cold as when entirely dormant.

A discussion followed.

KELSEY gave facts to show that the peach crop was greatly dependent on the growth of the previous year—the fruit buds being rendered hardy or tender, according as the weather was favorable or otherwise to their maturation. Difference of location, high or low, wet or dry, also has its effect on the peach buds. The occurrence of local showers

in a drouth, has often secured a crop in the favored spot, by giving the fruit buds regular growth and maturity, and preventing late succulent growth in the Fall.

STAYMAN—Had known peaches to stand 22 degs. below zero, without injury, and at another time be killed by 12 below. His theory is, that a sudden change of sixty or seventy degrees will kill anything.

FURMAN—Believes it depends upon the condition of the tree. We can tell from the character of the previous season whether we shall have a crop or not.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FRUIT.

The Committee appointed to examine and report upon the fruit on the table, respectfully report that they have made the examination, and find the following varieties, generally in very fine order:

Large Striped Pearmain, Cannon Pearmain, Gilpin, Pryor's Red, Wine Sap, Yellow Bellflower, Wagner, Willow Twig, Sweet Pearmain, Swaar, Red Ladyfinger (Syn.: Kirby Red, or Red Winter Pearmain), Roman Stem, Hays' Wine, Genet, Michael Henry Pippin, Rome Beauty, Kansas Keeper, Esopus Spitzenberg, Fallawater, Fameuse, Orley, Pennock, Rambo, White Winter Pearmain, Jonathan, Grimes' Golden, Cutter's Seedling, Westfield Seeknought, Belmont, Black Gilliflower, Vandevere Pippin, Roxbury Russet, Northern Spy, Baldwin's Seedling, Rhode Island Greening, Dominie, Missouri Pippin, Talman's Sweet, Lady's Sweet, Newtown Pippin, Smith's Cider—41 varieties.

The fruit was not arranged so that we could ascertain the names of contributors, and give credit to the proper persons—a fact which we much regret.

We also report, that we had not time to give as careful and thorough an examination as was desirable, and a few varieties had to be passed over, which we did not recognize. An apple exhibited by C. C. CUTLER, for a name, proves to be the Grimes Golden; one shown by G. C. BRACKETT as Kirby Red, proves to be the Red Ladyfinger, or Red Winter Pearmain. Respectfully submitted,

S. T. KELSEY, Ottawa,  
D. E. TOPPING, "  
J. A. WARDER, Ohio,  
C. B. LINES, Wabarinsee, } Com.

#### REVISION OF THE PEAR LIST.

##### STANDARDS.

BARTLETT—Was given two \*\*, without objection.

SECKEL—One \*, without objection.

##### FLEMISH BEAUTY.

HOWSLEY—Favors it; but it will rot at the core after being picked a short time.

THE PRESIDENT—Has found them rotting at the core the second day after picking. And the tree is more subject to disease than any other variety.

GRAY—Had them at the Fair, picked a week or ten days previously, that were perfect. Never heard the objection before.

DR. WARDER—Don't that gentleman go ahead, and do his business at the proper time? There is the whole secret of his success. The Flemish Beauty should be picked before it is ripe. If left a little too long, it is worthless.

DOYENNE D'ETE—Retained, with a —.

##### WHITE DOYENNE.

KELSEY—Is afraid it will crack, though it is perfect now. It was once very fine at the East, but is now worthless.

Retained, with one \*.

##### DWARFS.

ROSTIEZER—Retained, with a —.

##### TYSON.

THE PRESIDENT—Has some forty or fifty varieties, and this is the only one that has stood perfect, without blight.

Has given very good returns. Held its leaves, and ripened up its fruit well.

KELSEY—It is not generally known.

HOWSLEY—It has only one objection—slow in coming into bearing. Has never seen the least defect in it.

Retained, with one \*.

BELLE LUCRATIVE—Retained, with two \*\*.

LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY—Retained, with two \*\*.

SWAN'S ORANGE—Retained, with one \*.

##### BEURRE DIEP.

GRAY—Has fruited it several years. Likes it very much.

THE PRESIDENT—Thought so, too, two years ago; but now would not have it if given to him. All blighted.

STAYMAN—Knows one orchard where they are all killed.

HOWSLEY—The only objection he has to it is, the tree being late coming into bearing.

GRAY—Thought they were discussing Standards. His remarks applied to Standards alone. Has nothing to say of Dwarfs. Retained, with one \*.

##### DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME.

HOWSLEY—Has no objection to the pear, but don't like the manner of setting its fruit. Retained, with one \*.

The List having been gone through, additions to it were now in order.

HOWELL was offered as a Standard and Dwarf.

KELSEY—Wherever he has known it, it is one of the best pears we have.

GRAY—Has fruited it for three years. Regards it as the best in his locality. Has to be gathered early, like the Flemish Beauty. Added with a —.

EASTER BEURRE—Offered as Standard. Added, with a —.

##### GLOUT MORCEAU.

GRAY—Trees had borne for three or four years—very full. This year it has blighted. Added, with a —.

SHELDON—Added, with a —.

LAWRENCE—Added, with one \*.

On motion, the Pear List was closed.

Dr. WARDER gave a short lecture on building orchards, with illustrations on the blackboard. Without these, it is difficult to explain his plan.

He advises not to follow the old plan of beginning at one corner, and running a variety through one row after another, and then beginning another, but group the varieties, in blocks or squares. This adds greatly to the convenience of gathering, cultivating, &c.

Next: Suppose you want to plant thick at first, for protection (and this we ought to do, especially at the West), say sixteen feet apart, each way. He has seen an orchard doing very well for twelve or fifteen years, closer than that. They were left in the nursery. Whenever they become too thick, take out every other tree in each row, but do it alternately; that is, in the first row remove the second, fourth, sixth, &c.; and in the next row take out the first, third, fifth, &c. This will leave them about twenty feet apart, in diagonal rows. Then, if you want them still farther apart, by striking out every other original row you have them thirty-two feet apart, which used to be the distance in planting orchards in New York.

The Committee appointed at the request of Dr. HOWSLEY, to examine a large number of apples grown and exhibited under different names, reported through Dr. WARDER, the Chairman, that the apples exhibited under the following names were identical, and should be known under one of the first two names, but which the Committee were not then prepared to decide:

*McAfee's Nonsuch, Large Striped Pearmain, Zeke, Missouri Superior, Storrs' Wine, Park's Keeper, Park Apple, Gray's Keeper, Vallandigham, New Missouri, Nonsuch, McAfee's Red.*

THURSDAY, 2, P. M., December 16.

The President announced the names of the *Ad Interim* Committee for the ensuing year, as follows:

Dr. J. STAYMAN, of Leavenworth; Rev. E. GALE, of Manhattan; ALFRED GRAY, of Wyandotte; W. SOULE, of Douglas; E. TOPPING, of Franklin.

A resolution, offered by Dr. HOWSLEY, was adopted, expressive of the Society's deep regret at the death of REUBEN REGAN, of Indiana, and sympathy with his bereaved family. Dr. HOWSLEY, in presenting the resolution, said he was one of the most enthusiastic pomologists that ever lived, and the West owes much to his judgment, honesty and energy.

Dr. WARDER said he had enjoyed the privilege of his acquaintance for many years. Believes his family will feel highly gratified that his name and fame have spread to this far-off region. REUBEN REGAN's name is synonymous with progress in horticulture and pomology. He spared no labor or trouble in collecting new varieties of fruit. Many a time he has performed long journeys on horseback, through the forest, for such purpose.

Mr. KINGSBURY read an interesting essay, contributed by Dr. HULL, of Alton, Illinois, on collecting grafts for the nursery. The Doctor had instituted a series of experiments, which prove conclusively, in his judgment, that scions cut from different parts of a tree will, under the same treatment, show a remarkable difference in growth in the nursery, if not afterwards. The buds on the shoots most exposed to the sunlight will be found much stronger and better developed; and when inserted as grafts, will produce a much more vigorous growth and make a larger tree than those taken from the inside of the tree, and shaded from the direct rays of the sun. Several yearling trees were exhibited, which strikingly supported the theory. Some were three times as large as others; and the Doctor asserted that they were grown under precisely the same conditions of soil and cultivation; and that whole rows of the No. 1 grafts would show the same extraordinary vigor, while the adjoining rows, set with the third quality of grafts, were small and stunted in their growth. Sometimes, with high cultivation and pruning, the terminal bud could be made to push, and thus the growth of two, and even three, seasons be forced into one; but when only a normal growth was produced, the inferior buds gave invariably a short and stunted growth; and the point where the terminal bud was started (if it was pushed) will show the quality of the graft.

After the reading of the essay, Dr. WARDER remarked that these facts were extremely characteristic of Dr. HULL himself. He is a close observer—sees everything; and all of us may do the same, if we rub our eyes open and see. Should hesitate to plant in the Fall such a rank growth as the largest of the Doctor's specimens—some six feet long; would prefer to bury them.

KELSEY—Did not agree with Dr. W. on a strong growth being necessarily tender. If he could get it early in the season, and well ripened, would just as soon have it as a short growth.

The question was asked, whether a graft from an old tree was better than one from a young one.

Dr. WARDER—Cannot imagine why it should be, unless the terminal buds are used, in which case they sometimes come into bearing the first year. By using fruit spur, you may bring it into immediate bearing, which is sometimes of use in testing fruits.

HALL—Budded five thousand cherries, and those that grew five or six feet were all killed down in October, while those that grew only three or four feet were not.

KELSEY—Thinks they must have been cultivated too late. Would have all nurserymen stop cultivating in July or August. If weeds start, cut them out, or sow oats.

A vote of thanks to Dr. HULL, for his valuable essay, was then adopted.

The President asked a question in regard to Fall grafting.

Dr. WARDER said it was not a new, but a very interesting question. We have not been accustomed to it. It can be done, however, but will require care; and they should be well protected. Sometimes a bird will disturb a scion, by alighting on it. This may be prevented, by bending a willow twig over it. Peaches may be grafted in February.

REVISION OF THE GRAPE LIST FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

HARTFORD PROLIFIC—Retained.

CONCORD—Retained.

IVES' SEEDLING—Moved to be added.

STAYMAN—Has had it, but not fruited it. Looks healthy. Can scarcely tell it from Hartford.

GRAY—Has not fruited it, but has seen it here and in Missouri. A good wine and eating grape, and as hardy as the Hartford.

Dr. MORSE—IVES is growing in favor in Missouri, and reports are favorable.

MURK—Thinks there is a great deal of difference between Ives and Hartford; and especially in the fruit. The Hartford has a great tendency to fall from the bunch; the Ives has none. It colors as soon as the Hartford, but does not ripen as soon.

KELSEY—Does not think it is sufficiently known to recommend.

GRAY—The Ives is being fruited in many portions of Kansas. At Hermann, Mo., they told me, if they were to replant they would plant it instead of the Concord.

STAYMAN—Saw it in fine condition in Pittsburgh. It promises so well, we cannot fail to recommend it for general cultivation. This has been a very trying year, but it has gone through perfectly.

Added to the List for General Cultivation.

DELAWARE.

Moved to retain for special cultivation.

MORSE—Has heard grape-growers in Missouri say they believed it would succeed there.

CUSHING—So fine a grape should not be rejected for special cultivation, without trial. It needs protection from our hot suns. A north slope, or a little shade by stronger-growing varieties, will prevent dropping of the leaves, and enable it to ripen its fruit.

Retained on the Special List.

IONA.

BAILEY—Would like information about it. Understood it received the first premium at the State Fair.

KELSEY—It received a special, not a general premium. Retained on the Special List.

ALLEN'S HYBRID.

STAYMAN—Hopes so worthless a grape will not be retained.

Rejected.

CREVELING—Retained for Special Cultivation.

ISRAELLA—Moved to reject it.

GREACIA—It is more hardy with him than the Iona.

KELSEY—Has seen no good come of it.

Rejected.

DIANA.

KELSEY—The grape is not very good in Kansas.

CUSHING—It has a very thick skin, and will keep a long time. If we can raise it, it will be valuable, as we have no other grape that will keep so well.

GRAY—Has seen it growing beside the Concord. Vines had full as much fruit as three-year-old vines should. The fruit hung on the vines full a month longer than the Concord, and then sold for five cents a pound more.

TANNER—Has had it in bearing, and had several good crops; but it will not sell in market. Got a severe scolding once from a customer, for sending it to him as a good grape.

MURK—Had five vines on rich soil, that never bore fruit; but ten plants, grown on a rocky point that had to be dug with a pick-axe, have given uniform good crops for eight years. Would not exchange those ten plants to-day for any other ten in the vineyard. Besides, its wine-making qualities are high.

Retained for Special Cultivation.

CHRISTINE, OR TELEGRAPH.

STAYMAN—Moves to add to List for General Cultivation. It has a good reputation, and he knows by its looks it will succeed.

KELSEY—Thinks it, perhaps, worthy of trial, but nobody knows it.

MORSE—It is not grown largely in Missouri, but what is known of it is favorable.

Placed on the List for Trial.

ROGERS No. 1—Placed on the List for Trial.

ROGERS No. 15—Rejected.

MARTHA.

STAYMAN—It is a fine grape, hardy and healthy. A white Concord.

Dr. WARDER—"You want Martha." You want something to gratify the eye as well as the palate. Had them on the 20th of August, and they were not called sour, by any means. It is a fancy grape, vigorous, healthy and productive.

Added for Trial.

GRAPES FOR WINE.

CONCORD—Retained.

IVES—Retained.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA—Retained.

CLINTON.

GREACIA—Shall cut mine down, and graft them with Martha.

HALL (of Alton)—They cannot be grafted.

STAYMAN—That is a mistake; it is easy to graft them. Grape is very good, however.

FURMAN—Has fruited them, and they did very well. There is some complaint about the vine.

CUSHING—They must have room. Prune them close, as you will get no fruit. But let them run, give them plenty of room, and they produce enormously, and very good, if left long enough.

Dr. WARDER—Many people don't know about the Clinton, because they don't know when it is ripe. It should always be allowed to ripen on the vine thoroughly. Never eat black Clinton; wait till it is blue. Then it will do.

Retained.

CYNTHIANA—Added for Trial.

CATAWBA.

STAYMAN—Don't know anybody who gets a crop. GRAY—Gets a crop about every other year, and thinks will pay at that. From some facts in regard to the new process of cultivating the vine (wide planting), it may still retain its old value.

CUSHING—People cannot get along without the Catawba any more than without peaches; and the crops are also equally sure.

BAILEY—Accidentally came across some Catawba planted in 1837 and never touched since. Large trees grown up among them, and they ran perfectly wild; but they bore fine fruit, and did not rot.

Dr. WARDER—It is decidedly in favor of any grape, that will grow under such conditions. Is delighted to hear the Catawba will grow in Kansas. It is worth an effort to save. It has gone by the board with us in Ohio; but it will grow in Kansas in such conditions, some of us will say with it. They thought they could grow it in Cleveland, Ohio, but they soon found that something was the matter. They had a big rain, they said, that knocked all the leaves off!

Retained.

IONA.

BAILEY—Saw it growing in New Hampshire, and ripening well. We ought to do what they can.

STAYMAN—It is just like the Catawba, only worse; but he will say, it is the best grape he ever tasted.

Dr. WARDER—Rather singular statements: The worst grape, and yet the best. No law can be laid down as to grape succeeding here, there and everywhere. There is this to be said: It is a delicious grape. There must be some place where it will succeed.

COLMAN—Wished to say a word in favor of the Iona. He was very sorry for his friend from Leavenworth, that he cannot grow the Iona. Believes he has not the only plot in Kansas that will grow the Iona grape.

In answer to a question, he said his was a red soil, perfectly underdrained.

Retained on Amateur Wine List.

DELAWARE—Retained.

Dr. WARDER wished to leave the Society a legacy.

It was the twist-knot for tying up grape vines, of which he gave a practical illustration, by tying up the Treasurer's hands with a willow twig.

A resolution, offered by C. H. CUSHING, to take up the Revision of the Fruit List at the next meeting where it now closed, was adopted.

Also, a resolution, by Dr. STAYMAN, that all Reports presented should be in duplicate, for the convenience of reporters, was adopted.

After which, the Society adjourned.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### FARM NOTES—NO. XII.

"BY CARLOS."

Another year has been added to the things that were; another seed-time and harvest have come and gone, and we are now quietly enjoying the fruits of our labor. Be they much or little, for the present we must be content therewith. If the results are meager, now is the time to scan the past, see where in we have erred, and lay our plans to correct them for the present year. It is not enough that the farmer should, at the end of the year, find himself simply out of debt; his cash book should show a Cr. balance, well up in the hundreds. To this end we should all work; not simply for the purpose of hoarding up the dollars, but that we may thereby be enabled to complete what nature has so well begun—make of Kansas the Eden of America. This is the farmers' work. They may build cities, towns and villages, but unless the farms are beautiful and adorned, the work is incomplete. We have the widow and the orphan with us, and their claims on us should not be slighted. The minds of our chil-

dren need a better till and culture than can be obtained through the country generally. All these are Christian uses for money, and many others might be named. For these reasons we would like to see the Cr. balance run up. How is this to be accomplished? We have tried the *old ruts* year after year, and they do not accomplish it. Are we still to continue, hoping against hope, that something will turn up whereby we may make a little money? I think I can solve the question. Let every American farmer do as well as he knows how, and the difficulty is removed. On much pertaining to Agriculture we are all ignorant, but none of us uses any information he has. In other words, we know a great deal better than we do. Carelessness, or laziness, is the cause. I have remarked heretofore that you no other business could we carry the same negligence, and succeed in making a living even, that can exhibit in farming.

How many plows, harrows, cultivators, drills, &c., standing in the field, where used last? How many colts are standing out? How many colts, calves, new-born, &c., are taking the storms of Winter, with other shelter than that supplied by nature? If of these questions could be answered by every farmer in the Kansas, I think the number would be fearful to contemplate. This exposure costs dollars and cents; yet we go on, year after year, repeating it.

It is almost a settled fact, that grain drilled in is a great deal more certain than broadcast sowing, and that it produces grain; yet, not one farmer in fifty has a drill. It is a settled fact, that a Summer or Winter plow is profitable; yet, few practice it. It is a settled fact that a Devon, a Durham, or a Jersey cow, is worth two of our "scrub" stock; yet none, comparatively, have them. The same is true of horses, hogs and sheep. I am aware that these things cannot always be accomplished in a day. Time is necessary; but we ought to be making a start. To this end, permit me to give some advice; and I will state, that I am ready to take the same from every reader of THE FARMER.

1st. Never sell a calf, heifer or steer, off the farm under three years old, unless they are defective in some of their parts. Every hundred and sixty acres ought to have at least twelve cows. If you have not got them, select the best heifers for milch cows. The first five hundred dollars you get from your cattle, spend it for a thoroughbred Bull, of some approved stock. Keep two good brood sows; and carry over at least twenty good shoats. Prepare pastures for them, for Summer at least. If you keep three horses, one at least, should be a good brood mare. Every farm needs a few sheep; they will pick up much that cattle and horses leave. Be more economical in feeding stock; that is, feed no more than they will eat. Make shelter, of some kind, for all your stock. If you cannot build barns and sheds of lumber, brick or stone, build them of straw or corn-stalks. Follow these directions, and in ten years you are a rich man.

Can we afford to hire more help? We think so. Let us figure a little. Suppose a farmer has eighty acres of tillable ground. It is calculated that one man will tend forty acres—twenty in corn, and ten each in oats and wheat. A good hand can be hired for twenty-two dollars per month; ten months, two hundred and twenty dollars; board for said hand, one hundred dollars; interest on forty acres of land, at twenty dollars per acre, fifty six dollars; interest on team, worth three hundred dollars, twenty-three dollars; wear and tear of tools, ten dollars: Making a total of four hundred and seven dollars. Twenty bushels of corn, at forty bushels per acre—eight hundred bushels; ten acres oats, thirty bushels per acre—three hundred bushels; and ten acres wheat, fifteen bushels per acre—one hundred and fifty bushels. Counting corn at forty cents, oats at thirty cents, and wheat at one dollar, we have a total Cr. of five hundred and sixty dollars. Deduct from this the total Dr.—four hundred and seven dollars—and we have a net profit of one hundred and fifty-three dollars, on an investment of four

hundred and seven, which is nearly THIRTY-EIGHT PER CENT.

There should be deducted from the above calculation thirty-three dollars, as the expense of threshing. With this exception, the calculation is made upon a safe basis. If a man has the stock to consume the grain, the profits will be more than doubled.

But, to accomplish anything like satisfactory results in farming, we must have better culture. To this end, the farmer should read everything pertaining to the culture of the soil. He should endeavor to give, or rather be able to give, a satisfactory reason for all the phenomena attending the growth of crops. If he raises a good crop, he should be able to tell how he raised it; if a bad one, why he failed. Our generation may not be able to accomplish these results; but in the hope of a better, a higher civilization, let us give to our children advantages that are in a manner denied to us. Let us teach them to use the hands less, the head more. In short, let us teach them to honor their calling.

One word about farm diaries. Why do farmers neglect the keeping of accounts, to show them what the proceedings of the year have been? They need no elaborate form of book-keeping, but a simple statement of receipts and expenditures. Something to systematize farm labor is necessary, and would be a great help to the farmer in laying his plans for the new year.

It is well for the farmer to decide now what crops he will raise for the ensuing year; and having decided, after mature deliberation, to carry it out rigidly. We are apt to think that when Spring comes we are going to put in a larger crop than we have yet done; but with the coming of Spring, our courage oozes out, and we take the old but well-worn track. However, a small crop, well tended, is better, far better, than a large crop half tended. Start the plow early; plow deep; pulverize well; plant good seed; cultivate thoroughly, and have no fears about a good crop—if the grasshoppers will keep away.

In maturing plans for the coming season, do not forget the kitchen garden. Examine your stock of vegetable seeds, and if you lack in anything, secure it early. In cabbage, if you have not tried them, there are two early varieties that will pay, if you get seed true to name. They are the Early Swinfurt and the Early Winningstadt. The latter also makes a good Winter cabbage. Of the late varieties, I greatly prefer the Mammoth Marblehead, but have been disappointed in securing genuine seed. In a package I procured the past season, fully three-fourths were of other varieties. I bought one of the oldest seed-houses in the country. In the matter of flower seeds, if you are not an expert botanist, be careful, or you will be misled by "high-sounding titles," and purchase flowers that are already growing in your own or your neighbor's yard. Out of twenty varieties that a friend purchased last year, seventeen could have been obtained at his own house.

Can we not have a Co-operative Society in many neighborhoods, this Spring, for the purpose of setting out shade-trees along the highways? A day's work by a dozen or twenty men would work wonders; and there is nothing, positively nothing, that enhances the value of a farm in the eyes of most purchasers, after an orchard, so much as a row of nice shade-trees around the farm, or bordering an avenue leading to the farm-house.

To those about to build, other things being equal, build near the center of the farm. By so doing, many miles of travel may be saved, in going to and from the fields. Then hedge a lane from the house to the highway, and plant a row of shade-trees.

NOTE TO THE FRIENDS OF THE FARMER.—At the commencement of these articles, I had intended only to speak of the minor matters pertaining to the farm, in the hope that by so doing I might refresh the minds of some in matters neglected; but

I have been led on, step by step, to speak of the more weighty matters, and by so doing may have incurred the censure of some. My only excuse is, that any errors I may have committed are "errors of the head, not of the heart;" and as such, I trust they will be excused. At the same time, I trust that any statements of mine that seem to be wrong, will be liberally criticised. With this explanation, we commence the New Year.

#### THE STOCK LAW.

BY S. T. KELSEY.

EDITOR FARMER: I noticed in the August number of THE FARMER an article from Mr. HARVEY RIGGS, opposed to a Stock Law, in which he refers to my report to the State Horticultural Society in December, 1868, and calls on me to write an article for THE FARMER, and give my reasons for denouncing the present Fence Law in such emphatic terms.

Since that time I have been changing my home and business from Ottawa to Pomona, and had so little spare time that I have neglected to respond to Mr. RIGGS' call, but will endeavor at this late day to do so.

In the report referred to, I said (I quote from memory, not having a copy before me): "A law most unjust and short-sighted, a blighting curse on the prosperity and progress of our State, and a disgrace to our statute books, compels every man who owns a piece of land in Kansas to fence it against all the lawless herds that may be turned upon the prairies, before he is protected in the use of his own land, which he has bought and paid for with his own money."

I say the law is unjust, because it takes the property of some individuals, and gives it to others, without compensation.

It is a principle of common law and justice, that if a man owns a piece of land, the produce of the land is also his. But the law-makers have selected one class of property—the live stock—and given it the free range of the State, allowing it the privilege of destroying every spear of grass or grain, every tree, shrub or plant, everything it can destroy, unless the owners of all other property everywhere shall protect it with a strong fence against the depredations of this one class.

Every other productive business is compelled to pay tribute to this one of the live stock grower. To produce anything else, the land must be owned or rented, and taxes paid on it, and in addition to all that, it must be enclosed at an expense of from two to six times the cost of the land, or it may be legally taken (stolen) by the one favored class.

The stock-grower need not own an acre of land. The law protects his herds everywhere, even in his neighbor's corn-field. He is not obliged to fence against anything. His herds may range wherever he chooses to send them, and feed and fatten on whatever they choose to eat.

The burden of fencing against stock being upon somebody else, and not upon the owner, a large class of stock owners care not whether stock is orderly or not; hence, thousands of breachy cattle are annually turned out upon the defenseless farmers, to destroy their crops, even after they have impoverished themselves in trying to fence their lands. Scarce a dozen are turned out without one or more bad ones among them; and as soon as the grass gets a little dry, or the feed looks better inside than outside the fields, through and over the fences they go, and a general charge is made on the crops. From correspondence and conversation with intelligent persons in various parts of the State, and my own observation, I am of opinion that twenty per cent. of all the crops planted in the State are destroyed by stock, and the owners of said crops get no pay therefor. And this damage is mainly done to crops of poor men, who have bought, fenced, sowed their seed, tilled and paid taxes on the land; while the man whose stock destroys and fattens on the crops has not expended one cent on crops, fence or land. If land was common property, no price asked for

it, and no taxes levied against it, there would be some justice in saying that those who would have the exclusive use of a portion of the earth should fence it in; but when a man buys and owns his land, I see no more justice in allowing another person to send his herds to overrun his land, and take the produce thereof, because the owner of the land does not build a strong fence to keep him off, than in allowing a man to go himself into his neighbor's house or store, and appropriate the goods to his own use, because the doors were not sufficiently bolted and barred.

If my neighbor may rightfully send his sheep to feed and fatten on my crops, while they (the crops) are quietly staying at home and growing on my own land, exhausting the fertility of my soil; if he may do this, because I am not able to fence against his sheep, why may not I send my dogs over to his farm to fatten on his sheep, if he is not able to enclose his land with a good strong fence, sufficient at least to turn ordinary dogs?

All we ask is even-handed justice. We want laws that will protect every man in his right to the use of what is his own, and restrain him from trespassing upon the rights of others.

In my next, I shall say something of the practical workings and pernicious effects of this unjust law. *Pomona, Franklin Co., Kansas, January, 1780.*

#### CULTIVATION OF OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

EDITOR FARMER: A subscriber of THE FARMER requests me to give my opinion, through your paper, on the cultivation of Osage Hedge, and asks if it is practicable to plant hedge on the open prairie, unprotected by rail fence, &c. He remarks that most of his neighbors inform him that the experiment will not pay—that cattle will destroy it, &c.

As the subject is one of interest and importance to the numerous settlers, who have come to make Kansas a home, I willingly comply; although I know my friend might have found some one more able to instruct him.

The mode adopted by cultivators of the Osage Orange hedge is wonderfully diversified,—which proves that it may be successfully cultivated by different plans; but, as I have had some little experience, and taken some observation on the subject, I can give the writer my "opinion."

Plow a land ten or twelve feet wide, in the Fall; plow to the center, making a ridge; this keeps the water from settling in the hedge-row. In the Spring, give it another stirring; harrow it well; then roll it, as this will help the cause, and make it easier to put in the plants.

Next, put up your sight-stakes, and procure a line ten or more feet long—the longer the better. A steel dibber is the best instrument to put the plants in with, such as you find used by nurserymen; but a good and cheap substitute is a wooden one. Make it six or eight inches longer than a spade handle; round it at the point; and about twenty inches from the lower end put in a pin with a three-fourths-inch auger, as a stirrup to put your foot on to force it into the ground; then force it from you, and the hole is made.

Cut your plants an inch or so above the yellow, and be careful to press the dirt around the young plants. Many die, no doubt, from the careless manner and haste in which they are put in. This is an important item, and should not be disregarded.

The distance apart is six, eight or twelve inches. Everybody has a fancy of his own; but I think this question depends upon the care and cultivation to be bestowed on the hedge. Twelve inches is enough, if the hedge is plashed when it is two or three years old, and then kept trimmed; but I find that most farmers have something else to attend to about the time the plashing should be done, in early Spring; therefore, six inches, perhaps, is best, as a general rule. The value of a fence is the two or three feet nearest the ground; the top will extend itself without care.

I would prefer, as a general rule, to set a hedge

about the time of early corn planting, although I have some that looks fine, which was put out in June. Tend it as you would corn; keep all weeds from it; and in three or four years you will have a fence that will protect your crop from all outside intruders. In the Winter of 1857-8, a large amount of plants were lifted up by the frost; in other sections they were in no way injured—an evidence that the nature of the soil has considerable to do with it. To prevent this, plow in the Fall a heavy furrow to the plants; this protects them from Winter freezing.

Now for a word on the question: "Can Osage Orange hedge be grown on the open prairie?" Certainly it can. I have no doubt on that subject, for there are too many facts to corroborate the affirmative of that question. It has been satisfactorily tried in Johnson, Franklin and Anderson counties, and, I have no doubt, in other places. Yes, Sir; hundreds of acres of corn have been raised last year in fields protected from stock by an Osage hedge; and not a rail or a pound of nails used to protect the young fence from stock.

Last year I planted about four hundred rods of hedge on the open prairie, a part of it alongside of a public road which is considerably traveled (Lawrence and Fort Scott); and I can say that I never had a better stand. A few plants were displaced by cattle treading on them in wet weather; but even these, in most cases, did not die out. They were readily reset, and in Spring a few hours' work will supply what few may be missing. Sixty acres of land enclosed with an Osage fence, which will not cost me forty dollars, including plants, putting them out, and tending for three years: This is, certainly, more profitable than destroying timber at an outlay of two hundred dollars for a temporary fence to protect the Osage fence. If any danger is apprehended, it is the first year; for then the plants are tender, and need special attention; the second year they have taken strong root, and send forth vigorous shoots. The cattle become very sensitive how they trespass near them. In most cases the stock, accustomed to graze on the ground, select a path; and it will be found that after your fence is three years old, the cattle have made a few gaps, by which they gain ingress and egress; when a few stakes will be necessary to close up, until the fence is old enough to turn stock.

I am fully aware that this project of fencing our vast prairies, will be pronounced visionary by some. Those who have been contending for a Stock Law, to prohibit cattle from roaming over the prairies, will, of course, not give it the consideration its importance deserves; for it undermines their superstructure. The owner of land contiguous to some large town or village, will not permit his vision to expand beyond a few miles from his own domicile; the hungry cattle will browse it off, and trample it in the ground. Another will delay to plant out a hedge, because he is skeptical, and timid in breaking off from the good old way of his predecessors; and when the time comes that he no longer doubts the feasibility of the plan, then the stock of his neighbors has so multiplied, that he will again be in doubt; and then he will console himself that the time is past, it is too late.

There are certain localities in which, perhaps, it would be injudicious to attempt this plan; but we must remember that the greater portion of our country is very thinly settled, and in most cases the new comer has but few cattle and a wide range of pasture.

What one man has accomplished, another may certainly attempt with reasonable hope of success. The cost of fencing is the most material item in a new farm. Those who have timber ask a good price for it, or will not sell at any price. In place of waiting for the Legislature to pass prohibitory laws against stock running at large, go to work in the Spring, break up a strip of ground at least a rod wide (to prevent prairie fires in the Fall); next year stir it and harrow it well; plant your hedge, and in three or four years you will have saved hundreds of

dollars of unnecessary outlay, and beautified the country: Or, if you have a sub-soil plow, plant the same year.

*Lane, Franklin County, Kan., January, 1870.*

#### ELLSWORTH COUNTY.

BY D. B. LONG.

EDITOR FARMER: In compliance with your request, I write you from this frontier county (Ellsworth). It being one of the most exposed to Indian depredations, and far out on the supposed American Desert, has retarded and crippled immigration to this county. Now that the Quakers have got the Indians on their Reservations, and the American Desert has proven to be the Garden of America, those seeking homes in the West can find them in this and adjoining counties. Farming has proven a success, as the past year was the first that it was tried to any extent. Some of the farmers sowed Spring wheat as late as April, and had thirty bushels to the acre in return. One piece was sown by Mr. ROBERT HUDSON, on the upland, or bluff, as it is generally termed, which yielded a plumper and finer quality of wheat, and more to the acre, than that raised upon the bottom land. Experienced farmers claim that, with proper implements for planting, and planted early, forty bushels can be raised to the acre as easily as thirty bushels sown broadcast and harrowed in with a brush, as many did the past season. Barley and oats were also raised, with the same cheering result. Corn turned out well, but not as well as the yield is generally represented by older counties. I do not think our yield in that crop exceeds forty bushels throughout the county, although there was considerable sod corn planted. Potatoes, and root crops in general, were very large, some raising over three hundred bushels to the acre. In fact, everything properly planted and cultivated, gave to the farmer an ample reward for his toil.

The stock business seems to be the general preference, as stock can be raised with so little trouble, not being required to feed hay in Winter, owing to the abundance of Winter and buffalo grass that grows in this part of the State, which will produce better milk, and consequently better butter and cheese, than other wild grasses.

The dairymen can get sixty cents per pound for butter here, when farmers in the eastern part of the State are selling at thirty-five to forty cents per pound. No part of the State offers better inducements for the manufacturing of butter and cheese, than this vicinity. This county ought to be to Kansas what Herkimer county is to New York; and it will be, if the attention of those interested in the dairy business is turned to it. Besides, it is the best thing a man can do to get his money back in the shortest time. I know of a man who arrived in this county in May, 1868, put him up a house, bought forty cows, June 4th, 1868, paying \$1,600 for them; commenced work and sold from the dairy in six months \$1,465, besides raising part of the calves and fifteen head of hogs. "Drouth," "grasshoppers" and the "American Desert" did not discourage him, but he is still sticking to it with excellent success and profit.

We need a reduction of freight for Agricultural implements. This would make friends for the Kansas Pacific Railroad, help build up the country, and raise the value of their lands. At present it is a monopoly in every way. I will here state a few facts, to show how we are compelled to pay that Company for the very articles that help to build up the country, and make their lands valuable. I purchased one car load of lumber and building material, in Kansas City, for which I had to pay \$188.78 freight for that car; besides, I had it loaded and unloaded myself. I also bought Pitts' eight-horse threshing machine, which was also delivered at the State Line and loaded, for which my freight bill was \$91.85— the same machine costing only about \$60 from Buffalo, N. Y., to Kansas City. But, on application for a piece of land adjoining mine, I am politely told I can have it by paying ten dollars per acre,

when they are selling better land in the neighborhood for three dollars per acre. Why the difference? Simply this: I erected good buildings, and improved the land adjoining theirs; and now they reap the benefit of the building material on which I paid such an enormous freight bill. Yet, it is a convenience, and I would rather pay well for the advantage than be deprived of it.

Fort Harker, Kansas, January, 1870.

#### CORRESPONDENTS—HOW THEY SHOULD WRITE.

BY HENRY G. SMITH.

EDITOR FARMER: Having only read, not written for, THE FARMER, for a few months, perhaps it is my duty, as well as that of others, to make it just what we desire it to be—one of the best Agricultural papers in the world, especially well qualified to benefit and instruct the farmers of Kansas. I believe there is a kind of mutual feeling between the Editor and correspondents of THE FARMER, and a kind of an unexpressed agreement, to be candid and honest with each other, in reference to what we write. Of course, every correspondent has his or her own way of writing. We cannot all be alike, nor do we wish to be; but we ought to either write what we positively know to be true, or else only give it as our opinion, subject to correction. I think it would be well for us to give our experience, adding our opinion, and giving the reasons for that opinion, leaving others to form their own opinion from facts given.

For instance: I planted six rows of corn in dark moon, leaving six rows, and planting other six at the same time. A week later, I planted the six rows between, in light moon. The last six rows were a little the best. Now, I might draw this conclusion from the facts in the case, and write it to THE FARMER as a fact, that corn planted in light moon does best; while, in reality, it may have been best from some other cause. It may have been that the first planting was checked by the cold, damp weather, while the last planting had moisture and heat to aid its growth. Therefore, it behooves us to be exceedingly careful, and sure we are right, before we give anything as an unqualified fact. If we do draw incorrect conclusions from our experience, which is a very easy thing to do—and men are very likely to do so, because there may be so many reasons for the same thing—we are likely to lead those astray, who look to us for a guide.

I planted two patches of cucumbers, side by side, and tended about alike in every respect—one planted sign in breast, the other, sign in arms. Although old Mr. NEWTON was so positive that those planted when the sign was in the arms would do the best, I noticed no special difference—the little difference being the reverse of what he said. Now, as intimated above, there are so many effects, originating from different causes, and causes difficult to discover, that no man ought to take anything for a settled fact, until he has thoroughly tested in every particular. This is the way—because of the want of this care—that error is scattered broadcast in the land, and the reason of so much difference on the same subject. From the experience I have had, I am rather inclined to the belief that there is no use in observing the signs of the moon in planting; for, "He that observeth the wind shall not sow, and he that regardeth the wind shall not reap." Moreover, "Sow in the morning, and withhold not thy hand in the evening; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper this or that."

In conclusion, farmers, it is our duty to plant and work, and trust and work, and learn and work, and experiment and work, and work intelligently, if we can; and if we cannot work intelligently now, let us keep on working and learning and trusting, and we cannot fail; we must and will succeed. I have experimented some with potatoes. "CARLOS" said some time ago, that one species came into use and was all the go for awhile, but soon went down. Well, as there is never an effect without a cause, there must be a cause for that, also. Perhaps, it is

because there are so many careless farmers. They plant any way and every way; plant the poorest and smallest ones, and eat the largest and best ones; go on the principle, perhaps, if I eat the best first, I shall always have the best; mix them up and mix them down; half plant, and cultivate in a still worse manner; and so the poor potato must succumb and go down. I am improving the peachblow and others. I pick the largest and most perfect ones to plant; I cut them liberally, plant thinly, giving them plenty of room to spread themselves, work them thoroughly, and stand back and say to them, "Go it!" And they do go it; and it pays.

Ottumwa, Coffey County, Kansas, January, 1870.

#### AN ARGUMENT IN DEFENSE OF THE MULE.

BY DAVID H. SPRONG.

EDITOR FARMER: In the November number of THE FARMER there is the following editorial comment upon the mule: "Mule tactics and military tactics are out of place on the farm; we want neither in time of peace." Having had experience for a number of years with both species of animals, it struck me forcibly that that opinion was given from prejudice, and from a want of practical knowledge. I differ heartily from it, and will give, in a few words, my reasons for it:

1st. The capital invested in mules does not need renewal so soon, as they will last almost twice as long as a horse, and do equal work.

2d. If well broken (and they are no trouble to break, if the person handling them treats them as all brutes should be treated when being taught anything—with caution, firmness and gentleness), they combine all that is needed in a farm team more than horses. They are truer, more gentle in harness, better animals to plow single or double, especially among corn, scarcely ever sick or ailing in any way; when in condition, as they should be, and cared for as horses are, just as handsome to a heavy wagon as a horse, and not far behind them to a carriage. They are not so easily stolen as horses are, endure the heat of Summer better, will not let a hired hand work them to death or founder them. And then, on the score of economy, let us consult the figures, taking a No. 1 span of horses and a No. 1 span of mules in comparison. Such horses a farmer would feed six months of the year—say from April 1 to November 1—fifteen ears of corn three times a day to each horse, and from November till April the same number twice a day. That would be (counting one hundred and twenty ears to the bushel) one hundred and twelve and a half bushels. The mules, if sheltered and groomed as carefully as the horses, will do the same work, in as good condition, on eight ears at a feed three times a day during the Summer, and twice a day through the Winter—making fifty-three and one-third bushels for each mule per year. A difference of sixty bushels of corn, putting it in round numbers, in favor of each mule, and one hundred and twenty bushels for the span, in one year. At fifty cents per bushel, this makes sixty dollars; and in twenty years (the time the mules are sure to last, although the horses may be played) twelve hundred dollars. This is no inconsiderable item, and a calculation which every man who has experience knows to be correct. The mules will eat the most fodder, but that is one thing that every farmer can secure plenty of, with little cost. I might enumerate more in their favor, but as I am already too long, I will close.

Atchison County, Kansas, January, 1870.

#### DISEASE AMONG CALVES.

BY W. J. McLAUGHLIN.

EDITOR FARMER: Cannot farmers, by correspondence through the medium of your periodical, gain valuable information from the experience of each other, in regard to a disease among young cattle, called "black leg," or "black tongue?"—although more than half the cattle that die with the disease have neither black legs nor black tongues—the disease being confined to the shoulders, hips or neck. The disease sometimes attacks sheep and deer, with

fearful mortality. The cause of the disease has given rise to different opinions, but the most plausible one is a sudden change from poor to rich food, or from scarcity to plenty—too much blood or nutriment for the system. The finest and most thrifty calves in a herd are the first victims. The only remedy I know of, is a speedy reduction of the system; bleeding, purging and starving, sometimes succeed. I think a powerful narcotic, such as tobacco, would relax the system speedily. Calves that are at liberty with the cows during the Summer, are subject to the disease in the Fall, when the milk is the richest. When the disease commences, the calves should be taken from the cows, and confined in a yard, and the supply of food cut off. I have reared numbers of calves every year for fifteen years, and never had any experience with "black leg" until the past Fall,—having only nineteen left out of thirty-five. After the first frost, I took them off of the prairie pasturage, and turned them on a crop of turnips. They commenced dying within a week, and continued to die for several days. I turned them on the prairie again, and the disease stopped. I saved only one that was attacked (by swelling under the jaw, which terminates in black tongue) by making an incision in the skin, and filling with powdered copperas, giving saltpeter, sulphur and copperas internally. Whether the medicine had any part in performing the cure, I do not know. In opening several, I found quantities of blood in the cavities about the pericardium. The lungs had large liver-colored spots. Some portions of the flesh was black and putrid, principally about the neck, shoulders and hips. The third stomach, called the manfolds, seemed a hard, solid ball, that will lie for weeks after the carcass has been devoured. Some have thought that the fungus, or smut, on corn killed young cattle. Numbers die just after being turned into the stalks where the corn had been recently gathered. On opening them, they find the manfolds gorged with smut, and naturally infer that smut caused the death; while, in all probability, it was the "black leg," caused by feeding on "nubbins" and soft corn, the older cattle not being affected. It is said to be extremely dangerous for a person to cut his hand while skinning an animal which has died with this disease; it is almost as fatal as a dissection wound. The remuneration will not pay the risk, as the hide will not bring market price.

Cattle are the most profitable production of Kansas, and any person knowing the cause or cure for this dangerous disease, will confer a favor upon the public by a communication through THE FARMER.

Centralia, Nemaha Co., Kansas, January, 1870.

#### LABETTE CO.—WHAT A NEW-COMER THINKS.

BY J. J. WOODS.

EDITOR FARMER: Please find one dollar on subscription to THE FARMER.

We reached Kansas June 1st, and located here June 9th. Our friends East warned us, that what the drought might chance to spare, the grasshoppers would surely devour; and stated it as a fact, that we would reach here entirely too late to make any trials this season, either in agriculture or horticulture. We planted, nevertheless. Instead of a drought, we had a superabundance of rain the first month, and very seasonable weather after that. The grasshoppers failed entirely to put in an appearance, and in one month's time we tilled some of the more rapidly growing vegetables; and later in the season found the drain upon our pocket considerably diminished, by what the earth had yielded to our labor.

Our village has grown finely. It is twice as large as when we arrived here, six months ago. It is beautifully located, on elevated ground, one-half mile west of the Neosho river. There is an abundance of timber for all practical purposes in the immediate vicinity. Coal of excellent quality is taken out near by, and sold here cheap. Rock for building purposes is found upon nearly every quarter section; while the soil for many miles around is of

a very superior quality, and has this season yielded large crops of corn, wheat, oats, and all kinds of vegetables. In front of the town, not yet improved, is one of the best water-powers in the State.

A large amount of breaking has been done this season, fully equaling the whole amount of land heretofore in cultivation. The immigration has been great in quantity, and good in quality, but will, doubtless, be greatly exceeded the coming season. Welcome, we say. In this beautiful land there is room for all.

Montana, Labette Co., Kansas, January, 1870.

#### SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS.

BY PROF. B. F. MUDGE.

EDITOR FARMER: In the November number of THE FARMER I gave its readers a sketch of the Solomon Valley to the northwest part of the State; and, having just returned from a trip in the other extreme, let me say a few words about the resources of the southeasterly counties. The Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, is opened as far as Fort Scott, and graded some twenty miles farther—thus rendering to immigrants easy access. These counties have a soil equal to any in the State, more timber and rain, and an abundance of coal—the latter article being sold in the streets of Fort Scott at fifteen cents per bushel. We found Kansas City supplied, in part, from this vicinity; and its reputation is fully equal to the average of the Missouri coal. But a far superior article, not yet in the market, is found about forty miles farther south. It crops out in a bed five or six feet in thickness, dipping slightly to the northwest. It has been traced southwesterly into the Indian Territory, and northeasterly into Missouri two hundred miles, where it decreases in thickness. From recent borings, made near Fort Scott, this seam lies about two hundred and forty feet below the streets of that city. A company has begun a shaft near the line of the railroad. As a miner can take from such a seam five times as much in a day as from those now worked in that vicinity, the company promises to deliver coal at the cars at ten cents per bushel. The specimens from that seam on Brush Creek, in our possession, are from thirty to forty per cent. better than any other coal in the State. The railroads from Junction City, Topeka, Lawrence and Kansas City, running south, pass over this coal bed, so that all places in our State, on railroads, will soon be supplied with a cheap fuel.

The records kept by the United States officers when Fort Scott was a military post, commencing twenty-seven years ago, show an annual fall of rain thirty per cent greater than Michigan and Western New York, and about the same as Massachusetts. It has, in fact, more rain than agrees with our taste. The Winters are milder than in the northern parts of the State, snow very seldom falling, and quickly melting.

Fort Scott is the center of trade. It is one of the live towns of the State, with a population of about five thousand, and much wealth in trade. It has a large woolen factory, which is making blankets and nice fabrics for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear. It thus takes the wool raised here, and fits it for the market, instead of sending it to the East, to add a half-dozen jobbers' profits to its price, before it is returned for our use. There are also other factories here, including one for making mineral paints from umber and other materials found abundantly in the vicinity.

There are many towns starting up in various places, and emigration is rapidly flowing down to the southern line of our State.

At the farm of JOHN G. STUART, on the Marmaton, southwest of Fort Scott, we saw a remarkable natural curiosity, in the form of a boiling, burning spring. In sinking an artesian boring, Mr. S., at a depth of two hundred and thirty feet, struck a stream of gas. After he discontinued the boring water filled the basin; but the gas continued to rise in large quantities. This was accidentally set on fire, and has continued to burn without interrup-

tion for over two months. The gas rises with such force that the water is in a state of violent agitation, as if from the most intense heat. The flames rise from the surface of the water to the height of four to six feet, and three feet in diameter. It presents a novel and beautiful appearance, which must be seen to be appreciated.

State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Jan., 1870.

#### JOHNSON COUNTY.

BY J. M. LIGGETT.

EDITOR FARMER: There are many families in the older settled States, who would like to come West and get homes of their own, if they only knew the true condition of things here and in other parts of the West. There are thousands of good and true men back in the States, who are toiling year after year, and those who are engaged in farming pay one-half of all they raise for rent. If those men were here, they could get homes of their own, and in a very few years have them surrounded with all the comforts of life; but they are deterred from coming West—some for want of ready means to buy land, and pay for farming implements, fencing, building materials, &c.; others on account of school privileges, society, &c.; others stay at home because their friends won't come along, and they are afraid that if they come, BETTY will get down sick, and she will have to go back and see MA.

Well, we have been in Kansas now over eleven years, and have been through pretty hard times during that time. We came here without capital, as thousands of others did, and what little we had gathered up was gone at the close of the Rebellion. Now, with our eleven years of experience in Kansas, we would say that it compares favorably with any of the Western States, in all that constitutes real wealth, viz: grain, fruit and stock. Kansas certainly presents as great inducements to the man of moderate means and the poor man, as any other place, as there is a great deal of Government land open for pre-emption and homesteads; and the different railroad companies are offering vast amounts of their lands for sale on ten years' time, to the actual settlers.

But we are of opinion that the true and best way to settle on the frontier is by colonies. Let a number of families form themselves into an association, and make a settlement in some remote place, where they can get Government land—say some fifty families—and enter into an agreement to herd their stock, and farm for a few years without fencing their lands, except a few lots and pastures. They could harriet their milch cows and work stock; a sixty feet rope to each animal is sufficient; besides, there is the advantage of having them handy when wanted. In this way all the time is saved that would be required to make and haul rails and build fences. In this way it requires much less capital to start farming. Crops can be raised year after year, houses and barns built, orchards and groves planted, Osage hedges raised, and the land eventually all enclosed with a good and durable hedge, that will last for all time, and the timber will all be saved for building and fuel. Besides, settling in this way, they can have schools, churches, mails and society, much sooner than in the ordinary way. In such a colony, of course, there would be a village started, which would supply them with mechanics, groceries, dry goods, &c.

Such a colony could be very easily formed, by corresponding with one another, and fixing upon the section of country, and then sending out four or five experienced men to select the location, and make all the arrangements necessary to accomplish the same.

And now, Mr. Editor, I hope that during the approaching Spring and Summer we will have several such colonies settled in Kansas.

Johnson County, Kansas, January, 1870.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

BY A SUBSCRIBER.

EDITOR FARMER: I would be pleased to see something in THE FARMER on the cultivation of asparagus, that is, as to the proper time for setting

out and the distance and depth it should be planted. As I intend setting a small orchard of peaches, pears, cherries, plums, currants, grapes and strawberries, and being a novice in regard to the culture of fruit, I would be pleased to see some hints from some experienced orchardist, as to the proper distance and the depth to plant each kind.

Louisville, Pottawatomie County, Jan. 1890.

#### IMPORTATION OF FRUIT TREES.

BY L. BISHOP.

EDITOR FARMER: We look upon the article of Prof. MUDGE, page 190, December FARMER, as being very appropriate. He sets forth, in a clear light, the error of importing trees from the East, on account of the danger of introducing noxious insects; and says there are nurseries now in Kansas, sufficient to supply all demands, which we believe, there having been planted last Spring in the first two tiers of border counties (Southern Kansas), according to the best of our information, nearly two million apple grafts alone. Can there be an estimate given of the number planted in the whole State? But there are several other reasons why the importing of trees from Eastern growers should be stopped. Their varieties are often such as we don't want. We have had some experience, and know what the country wants, better than they do. Their trees are often damaged, and thousands of dollars are lost. It is believed that Miami county lost five thousand dollars in this way. Besides, we can grow a better tree here at two years, than ever came from east of the Mississippi at three, and sell it at half the price.

But purchasers of their stock, in speaking of the matter, say the nurserymen don't advertise, and though they have heard that there is a nursery here, and a nursery there, they are not sure that it is so; and rather than fail to get trees, they purchase of the first peddler that comes along.

This being the case, we admit they are somewhat excusable for doing so. And now, we suggest that a column, or as much thereof as may be needed, be set apart in THE FARMER, headed, "Nurseries of Kansas," and that every nurseryman in the State, whether he has much or little, have inserted yearly a simple notice of his business and address. A more extensive advertising may be done in another place. We think this will do much towards stopping the villainous trade.

We will head the list. And now, friends, let us know who you are. This will not only be satisfactory to ourselves, but will, we think, be interesting to others both in and out of the State. We have committed to our hands an important charge; we are looked to as the guardians of the fruit interests of this great, fruitful land. Let the importing of grafts and partially grown stock be stopped, also. Let us use the most intense care and watchfulness, that our trees shall be as we represent them; and let Kansas be as eminent for tree growing as she is for fruit growing. The people have been swindled enough already by outsiders.

Miami County, Kansas, January, 1870.

#### BOTANY.—SECOND PAPER.

BY REV. D. DE C.

THE ROOT.—The first part we notice in a perfect plant is the roots. We observe, afterwards, the trunk or stem, the stalks, the leaves, the flowers and the fruit.

The root is that part of the plant that takes a downward direction, and preferring darkness, hides itself in the ground.

The root serves to fix the plant and to imbibe nourishment from the earth for its support.

It is composed of three parts: The candel, which is the fleshy part of the root. The fibrils, which are the fibrous portions of the root. The base, called, also, crown or collar, which unites the root to the radicle or base of the stem.

As the powers of the root are dormant during the Winter, that season is the most proper for transplantation.

In our next number we will see how roots are divided.

Topeka, Kansas, January, 1870.

# The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

## THE PRESS OF KANSAS.

A church, a schoolhouse and a paper; these are the three idols of an American community. In the East they come in the order we have named. Every neighborhood must have its place of worship, and, if too poor for an independent building, the school house serves for a church, also, until such time as prosperity points an expression of gratitude in the form of a church steeple.

Then comes the county paper, to support which is a duty only second to that of a free parsonage and a full paid minister. The home paper finds support, because it is a home paper; not because it contains the most or the cheapest reading. In the history of Eastern settlement, the labor of the pioneer, the hardship of frontier life, the devoted teacher and the devout preacher, all preceded and prepared the way for the press.

All this has been reversed in the history of Kansas. The pioneer of pioneers has been the newspaper. The printing office has come in advance of school house or church. A majority of the towns and cities of the State were first heard from through the columns of Vol. I, No. 1, of a sprightly paper, wherein the editor introduced himself and his town to admiring—prairie chickens, in the same salutatory.

It is unfortunately true, that in too many instances papers have been started to blow the bubble of a paper city, or the more empty bubble of a would-be statesman; yet the proud position of Kansas today, as the garden of hope and promise for the multitude of every nationality, who are looking to it for homes, is due to the press more than to any or all other agencies.

If the history of newspaper enterprise in Kansas could be faithfully written, its wonders would surpass the best wrought work of fiction. But it is not our purpose to give a history or trace the rapid spread of ink and type over our broad prairies. It is only intended to present our readers with a list of papers, now published in this "Great American Desert," with the size of paper, number of columns, name of publisher, number of issues and price of each.

We do this in response, and as a general answer, to baskets full of letters from all quarters of the country, wanting to know if a paper is published here, or there, or somewhere. If it is "a good family paper." "Gives information about the country surrounding it." "Can its statements be relied upon?" "What are its politics?" &c.

We append as complete a list as can be made up with information at hand, and will amend, by additions or corrections, if neglect or injustice is done to any. It is our pleasure to say that as a whole they are well conducted, neatly printed, and altogether reliable in statements as to the country within their respective range of observation. No better means of information about any portion of Kansas can be found, than through the paper published there. Devotion to home interests is a marked characteristic of nearly all of them, and if the people truly appreciated the worth of their home paper, many a pioneer typo would have sunshine and plenty, where now he is under clouds and on short rations.

Papers having more than one issue are included under the head of dailies, the period and terms of each issue being given where known:

### DAILIES.

**Bulletin**—Leavenworth, Leavenworth county, W. S. BURKE, Publisher; Republican; 28 x 42 inches, 36 columns; Daily \$10, Weekly \$2 a year.

**Champion & Press**—Atchison, Atchison county, J. A. MARTIN, Publisher; Republican; 28 x 45 inches, 36 columns; Daily \$10, Weekly \$2 a year.

**Commercial**—Leavenworth, Leavenworth county, PRESCOTT & HUME, Publishers; Democratic; 29 x 45 inches, 36 columns; Daily \$10, Weekly \$2 a year.

**Commonwealth**—Topeka, Shawnee county, PROUTY, DAVIS & CRANE, Publishers; Republican; 24 x 36 inches, 32 columns; Daily \$8, Weekly \$2 a year.

**Conservative**—Leavenworth, Leavenworth county, WILDER & SLEEPER, Publishers; Republican; 30 x 46 inches, 32 columns; Daily \$10, Weekly \$2 a year.

**Freie Presse** (German)—Leavenworth, Leavenworth county, J. M. HARELEIN, Publisher; Republican; 24 x 36 inches, 28 columns; Daily, \$10.00 a year.

**Monitor**—Fort Scott, Bourbon county, Monitor Co., Publishers; Republican; 26 x 38 inches, octavo; Daily \$10, Weekly \$2.

**Patriot**—Atchison, Atchison county, NELSON ABBOTT, Publisher; Democratic; 25 x 38 inches, 32 columns; Daily \$10.00, Weekly \$2.00 a year.

**Post**—Fort Scott, Bourbon county, Post Printing Co., Publisher; Democratic; 22 x 28 inches; Daily, \$10.00; Weekly, \$2.00.

**Republican Journal**—Lawrence, Douglas county, KALLOCH, REYNOLDS & TRAUBER, Publishers; Republican; 27 x 39 inches, 32 columns; Daily \$10, Weekly \$2 a year.

**State Record**—Topeka, Shawnee county, BAKER & KING, Publishers; Republican; 32 x 46 inches, 36 columns; Daily \$8, Weekly \$2 a year.

**Tribune**—Lawrence, Douglas county, JOHN SPEER, Publisher; Republican; 28 x 40 inches, 32 columns; Daily \$8, Weekly \$2.

### WEEKLIES.

**Banner**—Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, F. E. SMITH, Publisher; Republican; 21 x 28 inches, 24 columns; \$1.50 a year.

**Chief**—White Cloud, Doniphan county, SOL. MILLER, Publisher; Republican; 25 x 37 inches, 28 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Chronicle**—Burlingame, Osage county, M. M. MURDOCH, Publisher; Republican; 25 x 38 inches, 32 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Courier**—Seneca, Nemaha county, J. P. CONE, Publisher; Republican; 23 x 32 inches, 24 columns; \$2.00.

**Democrat**—Neosho Falls, Woodson county, I. B. BOYLE, Publisher; Republican; 25 x 39 inches, 28 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Dispatch**—Erie, Neosho county, KIMBALL & BURTON, Publishers; 26 x 38 inches, 32 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Educational Journal**—Emporia, Lyon county, H. B. NORTON and L. B. KELLOGG, Editors; pamphlet, 32 pp.; monthly; \$1.00 a year.

**Gazette**—Wyandotte, Wyandotte county, KESSLER & TUTTLE, Publishers; Republican; 25 x 38 inches, 28 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Gazette**—Louisville, Pottawatomie county, PATRICK McCLOSKEY, Publisher; Republican; 24 x 34 inches, 28 columns; \$2.00.

**Herald**—Salina, Saline county, B. J. F. HANNA, Publisher; Republican; 24 x 36 inches, 28 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Herald**—Eureka, Greenwood county, S. G. MEAD, Publisher; Republican; 22 x 32 columns, 28 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Home Journal**—Lawrence, Douglas county, KALLOCH, REYNOLDS & TRAUBER, Publishers; Republican; 27 x 44 inches, 36 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Independent**—Oskaloosa, Jefferson county, J. W. ROBERTS, Publisher; Republican; 24 x 36 inches; 28 columns; \$2 a year.

**Independent Press**—Seneca, Nemaha county, G. W. COLLINGS, Publisher; non-political; 24 x 36 inches, 28 columns; \$2.

**Journal**—Ottawa, Franklin county, PATTERSON, CHEEVER & FALES, Publishers; non-political; 26 x 40, 32 columns; \$2 a year.

**Medical Herald**—Leavenworth, Leavenworth county, C. A. LOGAN and T. SINKS, Editors; pamphlet, 64 pp.; monthly; \$3.

**Mirror**—Olathe, Johnson county, McKEE & WINE, Publishers; Republican; 25 x 36 inches, 28 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**News**—Emporia, Lyon county, STOTLER & WILLIAMS, Publishers; Republican; 32 x 47 inches, 36 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**News**—Horton, Jackson county, A. W. MOORE, Publisher; Democratic; 24 x 36 inches, 28 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**New Era**—Medina, Jefferson county, WEAVER & HUGHES, Publishers; Republican; 25 x 38 inches, 32 columns; \$2 a year.

**Observer**—Washington, Washington county, JOHN I. TALLMAN, Publisher; Republican; 13 x 17 inches, 16 columns; \$1.00 a year.

**Our New Home** (Scandinavian and English)—Frankfort, Marshall county; non-political; 22 x 32 inches, 24 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Patriot**—Burlington, Coffey county, A. D. BROWN, Publisher; Republican; 24 x 35 inches, 28 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Pioneer**—Independence, Montgomery county, E. R. TRASK, Publisher; Republican; 24 x 36 inches; 28 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Plainsdealer**—Garnett, Anderson county, A. REYNOLDS, Publisher; Republican; 24 x 36 inches, 28 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Press**—Girard, Crawford county, WARNER & WASSEE, Publishers; Democratic; 26 x 38 inches, 32 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Press**—Pleasanton, Linn county, M. M. LEWIS, Publisher; Republican; 24 x 36 inches, 32 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Recorder**—Irving, Marshall county, CROWTHER & SMITH, Publishers; Republican; 22 x 32 inches, 24 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Register**—Oswego, Labette county, E. R. TRASK, Publisher; Republican; 24 x 36 inches, 28 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Reporter**—Wathena, Doniphan county, G. W. LANZALERE, Publisher; Republican; 24 x 36 inches, 24 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Republican**—Paola, Miami county, B. M. SIMPSON, Publisher; Republican; 26 x 38 inches, 32 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Republican**—Troy, Doniphan county, C. G. BRIGGS, Publisher; Republican; 25 x 37 inches, 28 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Sentinel**—Baxter Springs, Cherokee county, HOLBROOK & CO., Publishers; Republican; 26 x 40 inches, octavo, 40 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Sentinel**—Hiawatha, Brown county, DAVID DOWNER, Publisher; Republican; 25 x 36 inches, 28 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Sentinel**—Mound City, Linn county, NAT. G. BARTER, Publisher; Republican; 25 x 37 inches; 28 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Standard**—Manhattan, Riley county, L. R. ELLIOTT, Publisher; Republican; 26 x 40 inches, 32 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Statesman**—Oskaloosa, Jefferson county, B. R. WILSON, Publisher; Democratic; 25 x 38 inches, 28 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Telegraph**—Waterville, Marshall county, F. A. ROOT, Publisher; Republican; 23 x 32 inches, 28 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Tribune**—Emporia, Lyon county, MAIN & NIXON, Publishers; Republican; 26 x 38 inches, 32 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Union**—Humboldt, Allen county, W. T. McELROY, Publisher; Democratic; 25 x 38 inches, 32 columns; \$2.00 a year.

**Union**—Junction City, Davis county, GEO. W. MARTIN, Publisher; Republican; 25 x 38 inches, 28 columns; \$2.50 a year.

## THE KANSAS FARMER VS. THE PRACTICAL FARMER.

THE KANSAS FARMER, though in a good humor ed way, takes us to task for omitting, in our notice of the recent Pomological and Horticultural Exhibition, held in this city, the large Gold Medal awarded to the State of Kansas, for its display of fruits.

We must plead partially guilty of the indictment, as we now find, which we did not observe before, that as intimated by THE KANSAS FARMER our compositor located the sentence "A gold medal was awarded" "to these by the Horticultural Society," as applicable to Pennsylvania and New Jersey, when it was intended to apply to Kansas, of whose magnificent and unrivaled display of fruits we had just been speaking. Such mistakes will occur in the best regulated families, sometimes.

In our November number, page 187, without knowing of the previous error, we had this editorial note: "In addition to prizes awarded at the late Horticultural Exhibition in Philadelphia, was a special Gold Medal, for the fine display of fruit from Kansas." We should be *unable*, if we were so disposed, to do injustice or undervalue the Kansas collection of fruits, many specimens of which were superior to any before seen at Philadelphia horticultural exhibitions. They indicate that the soil or climate, or both, mark out Kansas as a great fruit region.

We may also add, that the delegation from Kansas corresponded with her collection of fruits. One of the *very best* speeches of the evening was made by one of them, who prefaced his remarks by saying that "he was in a new position for him, and unaccustomed to public speaking on the stump or table." The thought occurred to us, that if Kansas sends such men, *unused* to the stump or the table, we should be very sorry to have one of her orators who *was* used to it, opposed to us on a trial in court.

We thank our cotemporary for his very handsome notice of the *Practical Farmer*.

[We were not mistaken in the good intention of the *Practical Farmer*, and gladly give our readers its frank explanation. The last part of the third paragraph is the highest possible compliment to Kansas as a fruit State. We wish what it says about that speech were as reliable, but we are afraid friend MORRIS is a better judge of fruit than of oratory. —ED. FARMER.]

### WHO IS TO BLAME?

WILLIAM BREYMAN, of Wamego, in renewing his subscription for 1870, writes a long letter about the "swindling practices of one MILLER, who pretends to represent the Bloomington, Ill., nurseries." He says:

Last Spring I ordered a bill of fifty trees and one hundred currants from him, specified the different varieties and shape of trees, namely: I wanted low headed trees, none higher than fifteen or eighteen inches. He came with them to deliver. When I set them out I found twenty-five currants short, four grape vines perfectly dead, and the most miserable trash I ever saw; the trees were high-headed things, and looked like they had been grown in the forest. I got eleven trees out of the whole amount that I had ordered. The balance he had substituted, of his own choice, for the sake of pocketing the amount in full for the whole order.

I was very busy setting other trees, and could not go down to town until late in the evening, and had no time to untie the bundles and look at them. I only have to say, that you will please warn the public not to buy from the contemptible swindler.

Mr. BREYMAN continues, with some wholesome suggestions to farmers, urging them to buy only of principals, and not then, except by orders carefully made up of known varieties found in the current catalogue of the nursery ordered from. All this is well, but we have no confidence in denouncing swindlers or offering advice to farmers in relation to such afflictions, unless they first consent to observe the plain, common sense rules of protection that

govern men, and shield them from like frauds in other branches of business.

It is useless to complain of results, and war upon effects, leaving the cause untouched. Denouncing tree swindlers and nursery stock frauds, will never rid us of the one or protect us from the other. The only hope is in a removal, as far as possible, of the inciting cause for those abuses of confidence. To that end let us consider the subject, in what appears to us a plain common sense light.

It will hardly be denied that dishonesty in business is measured by temptation. Wherever large opportunities for fraud are found, there will be found, also, men ready to take advantage of them. An open money-drawer within easy reach will find a thief, where none would have been found without so tempting an opportunity.

Admitting this to be true, the man who neglects the ordinary means of protection demanded by the experience of men in all times and under all conditions of the race, bars himself from sympathy, if theft walks into the door he has left open, and fraud accepts the bounty his carelessness has offered.

We have said that dishonesty follows close upon the heels of opportunity, and that temptation converts honest men into rogues. What business, then, more directly invites deception than dealing in nursery stock. If a man passes counterfeit money, a few days at most will find busy feet tracing it back to its source. To utter a forged note is to commit a crime, that carries evidence for certain and early conviction of the criminal upon its very face, because the necessities of commerce have fixed rules for tracing commercial paper unerringly back to its maker.

The same is true of merchandise. Nearly every variety of raw material or manufactures has its proper name, by which it is bought and sold, with no possibility of one thing being used to fill an order for quite another thing. But beyond this, we find that no business man accepts and pays for goods until they are examined, and quantity and quality verified by the invoice or order, or both.

But, how is it in the purchase and sale of nursery stock? In the first place, not one man in a thousand, who buys or deals in trees, can tell one variety from another, of the same kind of fruit, by looking at the tree. An unprincipled man can, therefore, sell the same variety of apple as twenty varieties, recommending them to cover the seasons and the needs of the orchardist, and if once sold and paid for, the chances of detection are so remote as to give no uneasiness. It will be years before fruit will tell of the swindle, and long before that time the farm may change hands, or what is more likely, the farmer forget the name of the dealer and the pretended names of the fruit. We have not been able to find a farmer in twenty who could tell, two years after his orchard is set, what varieties his various orchard rows should produce when they come to bearing.

But more than this, many men will do as our friend BREYMAN admits that he did, buy trees of a stranger, without positive knowledge of the nursery they are to come from, and receive and pay for them without opening or comparing with the order or bill of sale.

With such temptation in the very nature of the business, and such opportunities in the gross neglect of sound business rules by farmers, who can wonder at the large number of cheap swindlers and cheaper victims in the trade; and who is to blame?

#### GRIMES' GOLDEN APPLE.

It will be seen that the Committee on Fruit Exhibition at our late State Horticultural meeting, found, in the collection exhibited by C. C. CUTLER, of Franklin county, a Grimes' Golden. This is one of the rare apples of the day, and its discovery in such perfection in Kansas collections was a new surprise to Dr. WARDER, as it will be to pomological savans generally.

It is claimed that this apple originated near Wellsburgh, Virginia, upon the farm of THOMAS

GRIMES, where its great excellence attracted attention as early as 1847. Its celebrity soon spread in Western Virginia and Eastern Ohio. Wherever grown, it has been found a very vigorous grower, fruiting early, bearing constantly and perfecting a very large proportion of its fruit. Dr. WARDER describes it as follows:

Origin, Brook county, Virginia; introduced to the State Pomological Society by our zealous fellow-member, S. B. Marshall, Massillon, Ohio, who obtained it from N. Ward, of Belmont county.

Tree vigorous, healthy, spreading, productive; bears early; shoots stout, dark; foliage abundant, dark green; fruit full medium, cylindrical, regular, surface yellow; vein-russeted, dots numerous, minute; basin abrupt, folded; eye large, closed; cavity wide, regular, green, stem large, curved; core small, pyriform, closed, meeting the eye; seeds numerous, plump, brown; flesh yellow, firm, breaking, very fine grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid, aromatic, spicy, rich, refreshing; quality very best; use dessert; too good for aught else; those who have tried it say that it is excellent for cooking; season January to March.

The trees and scions are held very high in market, and friend CUTLER need not give away scions if once known that he has them.

#### QUITE SATISFACTORY.

It will be remembered that we reproduced, in THE FARMER for October, what purported to be the report of Dr. J. P. TRIMBLE, State Entomologist of New Jersey, to the Farmers' Club, of New York, which he represented at the Pomological meeting at Philadelphia. It seemed strange to us that the Doctor should have given utterance to such words, and we so stated, making the necessary corrections.

It gives us pleasure to do Dr. TRIMBLE full justice, which we do by giving our readers a frank and characteristic letter, received from him too late for publication in last issue, as follows:

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, Dec. 6, 1869.

GEO. T. ANTHONY—DEAR SIR: I have received from you a copy of THE KANSAS FARMER, of October, and I am obliged to you for it, as it gives me an opportunity of making a correction, where a correction ought to be made.

Some time ago a letter was read in the Farmers' Club, of New York, complaining of a report said to have been made by me of the Kansas fruits at Philadelphia, and I then called the attention of the reporters to the justice of the complaint and that they should make a correction, as the misstatements were theirs, not mine. Mr. CRANDALL, who reports for the *Weekly World*, and whose reports are usually copied in the *Tribune* and other papers, did make the proper correction, but whether it was copied or not I do not know. I read the *Daily Tribune*, but seldom see the *Weekly*, and knew nothing about this tissue of blunders until the above letter was read in the Club.

Now, my friend ANTHONY, I do not believe, after you had seen how much I admired your display in Philadelphia, that you could think I intended to falsify the record of Kansas. Knowing, as you must, that reporters are sometimes at fault, you might have spared me such a notice.

I knew the history of the appropriation of your State well. I had studied your fruits as well as I was able, and I was very much pleased to have the chance to speak of Kansas and her fruits, and her delegates too—and I did speak of them, not only truthfully, but with all the enthusiasm I am capable of. The reporters say I spoke so rapidly they could only take down a small part—hence the jumble.

Mr. CRANDALL will write you in explanation, if this is not satisfactory.

I wrote to the gentleman in reply to his letter to the Club, and requested him to send the letter to you.

Now let us be friends—I am old, and a Quaker. If thee must fight, fight the reporters.

Very truly, thy friend.

J. P. TRIMBLE.

P. S.—Hope we shall meet in Richmond.

We never, for a moment, supposed that Dr. TRIMBLE would do an intended injustice to Kansas, and only regretted, on seeing the report, that he had been misled by false data. It is a satisfaction to learn, thus authentically, that he was not guilty of a misunderstanding even.

It is all right, Doctor; we are a Quaker too, opposed to war, and all the spirit and manifestations of war. So we will be friends.

#### KANSAS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the stockholders, convened for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for 1870, the following gentlemen were chosen:

LEVI WILSON, J. C. STONE, CRAWFORD MOORE, ED. RUSSELL, B. F. AKERS, M. H. INLEY, CYRUS HICKS, JOHN HANNON and JOHN T. MCWHIRT.

A meeting of the new Board is called for the 19th instant, when officers will be chosen, and everything be placed in working order. The Association is in the most satisfactory shape for activity and usefulness. It has grounds and buildings of much value, free from incumbrance, and several thousand dollars in the Treasury.

If Leavenworth county does not have the largest Fair in 1870 ever held in the State of Kansas, we are sadly mistaken in the men just chosen to the

directorship of its Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

#### STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society occurred just after the issue of THE FARMER for December, which circumstance prevented the earlier presentation of its proceedings, and rendered it impracticable to give as much space to them as would have been conceded at the time. We have omitted essays and the text of reports from standing committees, but give a full report of all the discussions upon the Fruit List, and other matters of immediate importance. In subsequent issues we may give place to the more worthy and practicable papers read during the meeting.

The meeting was much larger than the one held in this city last year, and was characterized by more interest and enthusiasm; yet we esteem the meeting of last much more solid than that of this year. The papers read here and published in THE FARMER one year ago were of a high order, and would do honor to any Society in any State of the Union. There was a care in preparation, a breadth of thought, and width of fact and experience, embodied in the paper of Mr. KELSEY, and others, not to be found in the present efforts.

The citizens of Ottawa took a lively interest in the meeting, and did all in their power to make it comfortable and pleasant for visitors. We cannot speak positively, but understand that delegates and distinguished visitors were cared for by the citizens as invited guests.

Our readers are under obligations to C. H. CUSHING, Esq., of this city, who reported the proceedings as herein published. Much embarrassment arose last year in publishing the proceedings. Not being personally present at all the sessions, the chain of discussions upon important points was broken. The stenographic report of Mr. CUSHING gives the reader a clear understanding of all that was said. Space would not admit the full text of Dr. WARDER's address, yet the report will be recognized as a remarkably good one by all who heard him.

#### TRUE—EVERY WORD.

The impression is general East that society in the extreme West is crude, unlettered and unrefined. This sentiment is very general of frontier States like Kansas. Nothing we have ever said to our Eastern friends has been met with so much doubt and distrust, as the assertion that in no portion of the United States have we met a people so universally educated, intelligent and mentally self-reliant, as in Kansas.

Time is rapidly showing that, in this conclusion, we are not singular, but that all careful observers are irresistibly carried to the same conclusion. Mr. MUIR, one of the Editors of the *Rural World*, of St. Louis, in telling his readers of a recent visit to our State, puts the fact we have mentioned in the most positive form, and adds a reason for such condition, and its necessary results, in a manner as convincing to others as it is complimentary to us. Mr. MUIR says:

A few conclusions, in regard to Kansas, may be of some use. It has a fine soil, with a gentle roll, and all those features of landscape that produce pleasing pictures everywhere. None of that flat, dull, monotonous vastness that in some instances become painful.

We met in Kansas a greater number of highly educated men and women, not only at their homes, but on the roads and railroads, than we ever met in the same time or same number of individuals.

Their institution and polity must stand high, because they have the cream of the intelligence and experience of the other States, and have only to build up—nothing to undo.

Henry Eaton, of Green's Landing, Maine, writes for the last Agricultural Report of our State. He wants it for the information of the people there, many of whom are looking westward for new homes. We regret our inability to favor Mr. EATON and many others with such a Report, and sorry to inform all such inquirers that Kansas has never had an Agricultural Report. THE KANSAS FARMER is the best source of general information; while, for local information the various well-conducted papers of the State give very general and accurate information within their range of observation.

**LEAVENWORTH CO. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

The Leavenworth County Horticultural Society held its regular monthly meeting on Saturday, January 8th, President WM. M. HOWSLEY in the chair.

The Chair announced that the subject for discussion was the per centage of apples, on the Society's list, to be planted in an orchard.

On motion, it was ordered that the lists for Summer, Autumn and Winter be separately considered.

Also, that the members each prepare first, a list giving the per centage he preferred of a hundred Summer apples, and that the average of these lists should stand as the list of the Society, subject to amendment by it.

Lists of Summer apples were then made out by each one, and the average struck, with the following result:

**ONE HUNDRED SUMMER APPLES.**

Early Harvest, 11; Red Astrachan, 14; Summer Pearmain, 11; Benoni, 10; Sweet June, 20; Cooper's Early White, 24; Duchess of Oldenburgh, 10. The President then announced the above list open to amendment and discussion.

CADOGAN—Would strike out Red Astrachan. It comes too late into bearing for profit. Cooper's Early White will bear in half the time.

STAYMAN—Thinks there are too many Early White already. The list should be of those that ripen in succession.

WELLHOUSE—Early Harvest proved profitable with him. Sweet June grows too compact. [Another member remarked that age and bearing would spread it enough.] Early White is the most profitable and the earliest bearer we have. Fruit invariably large and fine. Have had them bear when three years old.

CARNEY—Likes Early Harvest, because it comes early, and brings a good price. Plants a good many Red Astrachan, because it comes in next. No Summer apple sells better. Early White is one of the best he ever marketed. Quality very good. First rate for making jelly. Summer Pearmain is a very good apple, and moderately good bearer.

STAYMAN—Was told by Mr. BRYANT, from whom the first scions of Early White came to this country, that it would bear itself to death. There are other apples that, in the end, will bring more money. It does not bear every year, and quality not very good.

CARNEY—Differs with the Doctor about the quality. The ladies especially call for it.

WELLHOUSE—It is a little acid, but considers the quality very good. Size always good. Free and vigorous grower, and hardy. Never have failed to get a reasonable crop. Being a strong grower, it will stand as much bearing as any other tree.

CADOGAN—Would strike out Early Harvest. Cooper's Early White will not bear itself to death, if properly grown and thinned out. Would not call it a fast grower, but a sturdy, vigorous tree—wood as hard as iron.

THE PRESIDENT—If any change is made, would increase the Early White. Took specimens of the Early White to Philadelphia, and it was one of the banner apples of the banner State, and attracted much attention by its beauty. Summer Pearmain is one of the finest in its season.

The list was finally adopted, without amendment, as above.

**AUTUMN VARIETIES.**

Lists of one hundred Autumn apples, having been made out by each member, and the average of the whole taken, the following was found to be the result:

**ONE HUNDRED FALL APPLES.**

Lowell, 12; Maiden's Blush, 20; Bailey's Sweet, 9; Early Pennock, 12; Autumn Swaar, 26; Smoke-house, 21.

STAYMAN—Moved to take seven from Bailey's Sweet and add to Lowell. No nurseryman ever sold two in a hundred of sweet apples. No sweet apple ever sells well, except Sweet June, and that because of its high quality. There is no apple

equal to Lowell for profit. Good here—good everywhere.

WELLHOUSE—If he was going to add to any would add to Maiden's Blush. Bailey's Sweet sells first rate after it becomes known. There is no finer apple grown here. If he were to plant another orchard, would plant a great many of Bailey's Sweet. Is not familiar with Lowell in Kansas. Regards Maiden's Blush as one of our best apples. It blooms for a long time in succession, and thus almost invariably escapes early frosts. Hangs well on the tree.

CADOGAN—Would add to the Autumn Swaar, if any. It comes in when there is no other apple to compete. Every specimen is fine, too.

THE PRESIDENT—Has not raised the Lowell. But wherever he has corresponded, they set down the Lowell as one of great profit. The Autumn Swaar is called by some the Sweet Swaar. Looks upon the Maiden's Blush as the master apple in its season. If he were to plant a hundred Fall apples he would plant seventy-five of them, Maiden's Blush. Blooming, as has been said, in succession, it ripens in the same manner, for two months. Has to-day (Jan. 8.) a handsome specimen in his cellar, and believes that with proper care it may be kept all Winter. Has never raised the Bailey Sweet.

The amendment was adopted, and the list adopted as amended, leaving the Bailey's Sweet 2, and the Lowell 10.

The consideration of the Winter list was postponed till next meeting.

It will be observed that the proportion of Summer, Fall and Winter apples recommended to be planted, was not under discussion. That will come up for consideration after the per centage of the varieties for each season has been fixed upon.

On motion, the Society adjourned until the first Saturday in February.

C. H. CUSHING, Recording Secretary.

**PRAIRIE FIRES.**

BY J. H. CARRUTH.

Every year we read and hear of immense damage done by prairie fires. Stacks of hay and grain, fences, and sometimes dwellings, are destroyed. The loss of fences, in a country where timber is scarce, affects not only the owners, but others, by increasing the demand and raising the price. The young wood, trying to extend itself into the prairie, is driven back. Sometimes, when the leaves are dry, the fire runs through the forests, killing all the young wood. Still, prairie fires are necessary. Were the grass to dry on the ground from year to year, though it would add greatly to the depth of the soil, the malaria produced thereby would make the laziest of us shake all the time, and shake many of us into our graves. Is there no way to escape disease without so much loss by the fires? There is, and we shall have it ultimately. When we shall have stock enough to eat the grass, prairie fires will be unnecessary, and if they should break out will be much more easily controlled. This being the case, farmers ought to keep all their heifers, instead of killing them for beef or veal, and keep their cows to a good old age.

But must we in the mean time continue to experience such losses by fires every year? The Legislature has done something by making those who set fires responsible for the damage they do. This undoubtedly makes some people more careful, but it is far from fully answering the desire. A man sets a fire when it seems safe, but the wind rises or changes, and it gets beyond his control. He did not intend it, and therefore, those who suffer are unwilling to prosecute, or he is poor, and they can not recover anything. A traveler camps at night, and in the morning leaves a few embers of his camp-fire unextinguished. The wind blows the fire into the grass, and it does not stop until it has destroyed hundreds or thousands of dollars' worth of property. Meantime our traveler has gone on his way, and no one can prove that he did it. Can

nothing more be done? I wish to propose a plan which may or may not, work successfully, but can be tried. The best arrangement of the details can only be learned by experience, and I shall give only an outline:

Every city has its organized fire companies, its engines, hose, cisterns, &c., with an efficient man at the head. Why cannot the county—the whole State, so far as in any degree settled—be divided into districts, larger or smaller, with an efficient man at the head of each, to see that the prairies are burnt with as little danger as possible? The boundaries of the districts might coincide with the boundaries of counties or towns. The superintendents or fire-masters, as they might be called (we have path-masters), might have power to subdivide their districts and appoint deputies. They should have power, when necessary, to call out any or all of the men in their respective districts. Two strips, each a rod wide, and ten rods apart, could be mowed, dried and burned on the exposed side or sides of every improvement, in the Fall, while the rest of the grass is green. A road would often answer instead of one of the strips. The intervening strips could be burned after the frost had killed the grass, under the direction of the fire master, at a favorable time, with men enough present to keep the fire under control. The rest of the prairie outside might be left until Spring, to serve instead of snow to keep the ground warm. Travelers might be forbidden, under severe penalties, to make out-door fires in October and November, or until the improvements were secured. The timber might be secured in the same manner as the improvements. Cannot some such plan as this be successfully introduced? Should it cost something, would it not save far more?

**SPAYING OF COWS FOR MILK.**

The following is a summary of a small pamphlet presented to the State of New Jersey by Mr. VATEMARE, a French veterinary surgeon, on the "castration" or "spaying" of cows, which may prove of interest to some dairy farmer readers: The effect of the "castration" seems to be that it produces a more abundant secretion of milk, which acquires at the same time a greater richness in quality, and results in the following advantages to the proprietor, viz: 1st. An increase of one-third in quantity of milk. 2d. Certainty of having more constantly the same quantity. 3d. The cow is not exposed to the accidents which often occur when she is in season. 4th. As she will not generate, all the accidents of gestation and calving are avoided. 5th. Greater disposition to fatten, when milk fails or the owner wishes to part with them. This is the experience of one man. Another writes as follows: Of twenty-seven cows, aged from six to fifteen years, which we have castrated, we have obtained the following results: 1st. Increase of milk in cows of six or eight years. 2d. Constant supply in those above that age. 3d. The milk is richer than in the ordinary cow, and consequently yields more butter; the butter is always of a yellow color, and has a taste and flavor superior to that of a cow not castrated. These are strong testimonies. The results of many other experiments are given, but all unite in saying that the cow should not be operated upon until her lactative powers are fully developed—say at the age of six years, and about forty days after calving, when she will continue the same flow of milk as long as the owner chooses to keep her, food and other things being equal.

A FAITHFUL following of a well selected plan of general farming will always be followed by larger profits, at the close of a long series of years, than will the following of a system which attempts to change from one specialty to another, as the prices of different products vary.

A DWARF ORANGE TREE, from China, has been imported into California. It grows two feet high, and 4,000 can be planted on an acre, yielding six or eight oranges to the tree. It is very productive.

## "EVERYDAY LIFE IN-DOORS."—No. II.

BY MRS. MARY MALCOLM.

JOHN dislikes corn bread, as well as myself; and so I compromise the matter, by making a pretty stiff pudding of meal, kneading in enough flour to make it slice without crumbling, adding about a teacupful of hop or potato yeast to two quarts of meal. Keep of proper heat to make it "raise" well, after which add a little more flour, if necessary. Make into loaves, and bake in an iron vessel as quick as possible. This makes a very sweet and palatable bread, which three out of every five persons will prefer to wheat bread for dinner. It is a small matter, but I'm afraid we women overlook too many "small matters." We should, in the words of somebody, all of us try to "lift a little."

I have three different cook books; and notwithstanding there are some good things in all of them, yet in the main there is too much theory. I have tried a dozen recipes for puddings, and as many for cakes and pies, all of which were, in the language of the books, the "ultimatum" of their respective classes, yet which proved to be only third-rate articles at best; some of which made food for the hogs, but rather expensive. The cause of it is, I think, that most of the recipes are published without trial, and whose sole merit is, that they are "something new." I am glad to see that some of the papers first try those recipes that promise something; those that do not, I suppose, are placed in "chancery." This is some expense to the editors, but it saves a vast deal more expense to their subscribers.

This tirade, Mr. Editor, does not, perhaps, come within the full scope of house-keeping, but it has been a subject of much vexation to me, and I have no doubt to others; and on that ground I hope you will excuse it.

I have been at work upon some sewing that I had got behind-hand with. In my foolishness, I persuaded JOHN to buy me a small sewing machine. It seemed to work well in the hands of the agent, on some scraps of calico; but I soon found that it was practically useless. It is resting upon the mantel-piece, where my eyes rest upon it frequently; and JOHN says, "Tis twelve dollars well spent." I have found the same difficulty in making a shirt, that some of your lady readers complain of; and while I have no doubt that a part of the difficulty may be in our "liege lords and masters," yet at the same time, in my case, I think that a part of it is due to my own ignorance. JOHN doesn't complain much of his shirts not fitting about the neck, but I can see that they don't; and I have tried to remedy the fault a "score of times," but so far without success. JOHN thought he would take the matter in his own hands, and paid a man who traveled about a dollar and a half to cut him a pattern. I wish you could have seen the first one I made "according to pattern." I looked for the pattern to make a second one by, but couldn't find it. When I asked JOHN about it, he said "may be it was that he kindled the fire with." The question is still open, so far as I am concerned, and I hope that some of your readers will be able to give us some practical information.

I noticed MARY ironing some linen socks on the wrong side; she says it makes them softer, and not so liable to hurt one's feet.

When JOHN put up his hams this Winter, he rubbed them well with molasses, and again while they were curing; we now take them and sew them up tightly in cotton cloth. I had saved some flour sacks, which we had bought buckwheat flour in, and they answer a good purpose. I never speak of buckwheat, but my mind reverts to youthful visions of pancakes; and in Winter, if one has an accompaniment of honey, or maple molasses, I know of nothing better for breakfast. Delicate persons, especially females, sometimes have a troublesome "rash," said to be caused by eating buckwheat cakes. If so, we can safely adopt the homeopathic motto, "*Similia similibus curantur*;" for there is no-

thing better for the "nettle rash" on children than buckwheat flour rubbed on dry.

The approaching Spring season, while it brings with it much joy, also brings to the housewife a season of much labor. Cleaning house time is unwelcome to the "men folks," as well as women. They know that that is the time of cold dinners, uncomfortable nights, cross children, besides other accompaniments equally disagreeable. But still, it has to be done, and MARY and I went at it with that understanding. We waged an uncompromising war against dirt and cobwebs; windows were washed, floors scrubbed, ceilings whitewashed, carpets shaken, bed-clothes washed, and other things, which every woman knows better than I can tell. We finished in five days—two as tired mortals as you could wish to see.

A few days after we finished house-cleaning, one of my neighbors came in to spend the afternoon. It is the inalienable right of women to gossip, and, of course, we did a share of it. I bring the subject up for the very purpose of saying a word about gossip; and in doing so, I take as much guilt as one person ought to bear.

When men meet for an hour's conversation, the talk is about their farms, or their live stock; giving their opinions to one another about the value of certain manures, or other subjects relating to their business. Now, why cannot we women do the same thing? A "House-keepers' Club," for instance, might be established in every neighborhood, and two hours each week spent to advantage in a social talk,—not about the last bonnet or dress, nor yet as to what such a one wore to church, but about making butter and cheese, the putting up of jellies and preserves, the canning of fruit, cutting and making children's dresses, and hundreds of similar questions that come up in every day life, and of which every woman has her own way; and yet there are none of us but can improve ourselves in some particular. What I know about making butter, perhaps my neighbor does not; and what my neighbor knows about cutting children's clothes, I do not. And so it goes.

I was in one of our country stores, a few days ago, and heard a woman ask the price of butter. The answer was, "From twenty-five to forty cents." Now, what makes that difference? It is not in the cows, nor yet in the cream from those cows. It is simply in the making; and my proposition covers just such cases. The merchant cannot afford to pay as much for poor, badly worked butter, as he can for good yellow butter, free from water, and nicely kept. It stands us in hand, then, to improve ourselves in the "arts and mysteries of house-keeping."

I can't get MARY to broil a beef-steak, when left to herself; she wants to fry it, and thereby spoils all the merit there is in beef—its juiciness. I can't conceive how any person can prefer beef fried.

MARY has been blacking the stoves to-day. I give my stoves a polish every week. It not only keeps them looking well, but preserves them from rusting; and a stove will, I am satisfied, last one-third longer than if allowed to rust. I am no advocate for prudery in house-keeping. I like to see the house clean and neat, but I do not like to see a "stiffness" or primness about a room; nor do I like to exclude my children from certain rooms in the house, except upon stated occasions. I do not allow my children, with muddy shoes, to tramp over my parlor carpet; but I do, upon certain conditions, allow them the free use of all the house.

I received a letter to-day from a younger sister. She tells me that she is soon to take charge of the "domestic concerns" of one of the best farms in the county. I suppose that includes the farmer, also. Poor girl! She will have many seasons of sorrow, much to perplex, and a great deal to learn. Her education, like that of a great many others, has not fitted and prepared her for the management of a farmer's house. Butter-making, and the hundred other peculiar duties, are all mysteries to her as yet. She needs the advice and assistance of older per-

sons, but, like most others in her condition, she is ashamed to ask it. One reason of this is, that most persons, in giving advice, give it as an evidence of mental superiority. It is hard, even for the most refined and intelligent, to give advice so that the persons receiving it shall not be reminded of their ignorance, let the subject be what in may.

## NOXIOUS VERMIN—NO. 1.

BY WM. J. M'LAUGHLIN.

The multiplication and spread of noxious vermin is astonishing. It seems that they, like contagious diseases, follow civilization to every quarter of the globe. The brown rat, (*mus decumanus*), has made its appearance in all the countries bordering on the Missouri river, and, to some extent, into the interior of Kansas. It is said to have originally come from Persia, crossed the river Volga into Europe, in the year 1727, and gradually spread throughout the country. It was introduced into England about the year 1750, and, from British vessels, it has been introduced into almost every maritime port on the globe. It was brought into America by foreign ships, at the time of the Revolution, and at this time the whole of North America is more or less infested with this troublesome vermin. I well remember when the rat was introduced into central Illinois, from steamboats on the Illinois river.

The flea, (*pulex irritans*), made their appearance simultaneously with the rat. I think the flea, like the rat, is a foreigner. At this time there are many young persons that are grown men and women, living in Kansas, that have never seen a foreign rat, or a flea. But the bed bug, (*cimex lectularius*), is indigenous to our country, and especially to our State. It has been introduced into England from America, and has drawn the blood from royal veins.

The wood rat, (*neotoma cinerea*), is a native of our State, and much resembles the brown rat, but its habits are entirely different and it disappears as civilization advances.

Of the cockroaches there are two varieties, the native (*blatta americana*), and the foreign, (*blatta orientalis*), which is said to be a native of the East Indies, from which it was introduced into Europe, and from Europe to America, and at this time is spread through the greater portion of the United States. They are vastly more troublesome in other countries. It is said that some houses in St. Petersburg become so infested with them that no one could live in them, and they were burned down to destroy these insects. Our native cockroach, (*blatta americana*), has been introduced into England, and there is not a maritime port that is not more or less infested with them. It seems the two species will live together. But as to the rats, the brown rat has nearly exterminated the old English black rat, which was introduced into England from France, in the middle of the 16th century. It is said that it is becoming rather a rare animal in England from the attacks of its stronger and more voracious adversary.

Centralia, Kansas, January 1870.

## TRANSPORTING HONEY TO MARKET.

[By D. L. ADAIR, in Southern Farmer.]

One great difficulty in the way of supplying the large markets with good honey in boxes, has been in getting it there in good condition. The comb being new, and filled with heavy honey, if not very carefully handled, is broken down and soon churned into a mushy mass. This is particularly the case in warm weather, and but little better success has been met with in holding it back till Winter. Express and other transportation companies seem to have a particular spite against brittle things, and take extra pains to tumble them about. Most of the large honey-raisers find it necessary to accompany their honey to market, and see to the handling of it themselves. The section honey-box has so far proved successful as a shipping package. It is only necessary to take the sections apart, and under each sheet of comb insert a block of wood half an inch square and five inches long, coated with hot beeswax, as a support; and as the comb is generally fastened at the top and sides, this holds it firm. I have shipped boxes thus prepared over a thousand miles by river and railroad, which arrived in good order.

## CATTLE DISEASE.

A laudible ambition to improve our native stock by the importation of thorough-bred for crossing, and a demand for cheap beef, answered by the introduction of Texas cattle, have united in inflicting disaster upon disaster, in the form of cattle disease, in various malignant forms, not before known, and a spread of which must work irreparable injury.

It is not claimed that importation for either of the purposes named must cease at once and altogether, but it is urged by every consideration of economy and safety, that more care, and a greater respect for the public good, be observed in the future than in the past, by the importers of foreign stock, whether they are brought for breeding or the shambles.

The disease known as the "Texas fever" has awakened attention so thoroughly, that the subject cannot again rest until efficient means of protection are devised and enforced. Legislatures have already taken temporary action, and we understand the Commissioner of Agriculture is to bring the subject before Congress, in a manner not likely to escape notice or fail to secure action.

The diseases brought in with importations from foreign countries are less malignant and fatal, but still are as contagious, and greatly to be dreaded. The hoof or mouth disease is the principal one, and has attracted the attention of the General Government, as will be seen by the following timely order of Secretary BOUTWELL, addressed to collectors of customs:

Sir: The department is advised that a contagious disease affecting the hoof and mouth of neat cattle and other animals is now prevalent in Europe, and as it is of the utmost importance that the introduction of this disease into the United States shall be prevented, you are hereby instructed not to allow the landing of any animals brought into your port from England or from the continent of Europe, except upon the production of a consular certificate that they are free from any contagious disease, and that no such disease prevails in that part of the country from whence imported. All regulations heretofore issued which are inconsistent with these instructions are hereby rescinded.

I may also add that under date of the 28th of October last, the Secretary of State was requested by this department to instruct consular officers not to give certificates to persons shipping cattle to the United States, except in cases where the animals have been examined by a government inspector or other expert, and pronounced free from disease; and further, that no animals coming from the vicinity of the disease are to be certified by the consul.

I am, very respectfully,  
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

## CHRISTMAS GREETING.

[By HENRY WARD BEECHER, in the Christian Union.]

It is the first time that *The Christian Union* has had this pleasant duty to perform, of wishing its large family of readers a merry Christmas. It is a day of universal good wishes, and of the exchange of congratulations. May the fire burn brightly on every hearth; and if there be sorrow in the household, may the angels that sang on this welcome day bear "songs in the night" to every mourner. May He who, though, "for our sakes became poor," send a cheerful contentment to every poor man's dwelling, and gild with a divine blessing all its humble joys. May those upon whom a kind Providence has conferred wealth be rich in good works, and make all about them glad that God had committed riches to generous hands.

A blessing on the little children! May your nimble feet never tire. Laugh and be merry, and make music in the house for every honest heart that loves God, and little children. Let the light of this morning's work fall kindly upon the aged. If harbored in a house of love, how great a joy are the venerable! Our dear old grandmother has just gone home, and her example is fresh before us. Although past ninety years of age, her chamber was the most youthful place in the dwelling. It was the child's harbor and refuge. Thither trooped the older children, every day, with merry quip and prank, and found in her serene and happy heart a warm sympathy and a genial wisdom that made her piety attractive and beautiful to all. She has gone, and the brightest room in the house is shut. In all the aged lingerers we wish so serene a faith and a hope so divine that little children looking upon them may think that the gates of heaven open not far from where their grandparents are.

And so to all, dwellers in the wilderness, toilers upon the sea, wanderers far from home, we give

good, hearty greeting. To all our multitudinous people, Scotch, Irish, English, French, German, Dane, Swede, Norwegian, Italian, Dutch, Hungarian, Greek, Spanish, Russian, Portuguese, Parsee and Brahmin, Chinaman and African, to each one, in the tongue wherein he was born, we would say, if we could, God send you a merry Christmas. With all good Christians of every name we would exchange cordial greetings: To our Methodist brethren who wish we were more Arminian, and to our Presbyterian friends, who would have us more Calvinistic; to our Baptist neighbors, who wish that we were under water; and to our amiable friends of the *Tablet*, who wish us under the ground; to our well-beloved Bishops Episcopal, and to all who look up to them, and to all the recalcitrant members of their fold, we wish heartily a merry Christmas! Nor shall the heterodoxy of the less than orthodox sects put them out of the pale of our good-will. Whether men are groping in the clouds for their faith, or are searching for it in the earth with lamp and pick-axe—mystics, or socialists and materialists—to you we wish a merry Christmas. (Please set it down, however, to personal account, and not to account of creed.)

Ah, dear friend and brother in Rome, be assured of our sympathy and good wishes. We should have been most happy to have joined you in your charming family party, but a slight squall on this side has detained us. Pray do not take our absence to heart. You have a thousand great men. Thank Heaven that the world is so rich! And such a delightful time as you will all have! You infallible, and they all looking up submissively to your dear kind face! Oh! we wish we were Pope! But perhaps even Popes have trouble. Is it so? Is there any human nature left in Bishops? There is not in this land, we know. How is it in Rome? Piety goes up with titles, we suppose. Bishops being holy, Archbishops are still better, Primates and Heads of Orders still rising, until we behold the Cardinals, in such ecstatic purity that they are in perpetual danger like the Enoch of translation, to go where scarlet hats and velvet robes will not be heeded. Dear friend PRUS, we wish you a merry Christmas! Look abroad. See what a united church is yours. Behold your thousand great men, human nature all purged away, feeding in your fold like peaceful sheep without a wish to butt or jump, and may the sight cheer your eyes! All kings and all that are in authority receive our greeting!

Chiefly, may all martyrs wearing out their lives for liberty, behold the star, and hear the angel-message to-day! May all that are in prison, and that are seeking a nobler manhood, a purer society, a juster state, and a happier world, receive our ardent sympathy, and our cordial "MERRY CHRISTMAS!"

## BEESWAX IN EUROPE.

[By A. S. MACRAE, Anglo-American Produce Broker, &c., Liverpool, England.]

American apiarists are perhaps not aware of the enormous consumption of the above article in Europe, and the pre-eminent value of the United States supply. Independently of the very large yield of mineral and vegetable waxes, England alone must consume some *two thousand tons a year*, to the value of, say, \$2,100,000! Its worth is assessed by color, purity and melting point, and the latter process readily exposes adulteration or foreign matter.

To-day's quotations, taking gold at \$1.31, are as follows, viz: American, bright pressed yellow, 45@51c per lb.; American rough, mixed, 43@43½c; West Indian, 41½@41¾c; East Indian, 41¼@41½c; African, 38½@41c.

As an instance of the consumption, it may be mentioned that one European palace is said to burn ten thousand wax candles *nightly*! The method of lighting them is ingenious. The respective apartments being prepared with the candles, an inflammable and scented web-like link (gun cotton) runs from wick to wick. Immediately one end of the link is lighted, the flame flashes round the connecting wax-lights with lightning rapidity, and in a moment they are all simultaneously inflamed! As the link consumes and lights each candle, an agreeable scent is emitted, and the apartments at once, from one end to the other, are thus not only illuminated, but perfectly refreshed and perfumed, as if by magic.

## Our Corner.

**Missionary Effort.**—THE FARMER goes out of Kansas as a missionary, to return many converts to the charming climate and productive soil of Kansas. An esteemed subscriber, in renewing for 1870, says of extra numbers sent him:

All numbers that you send me I have sent home to friends in Northwestern Ohio, and they have begun to think very highly of our State. The last number was indeed worth a dollar itself.

**Personal.**—Of the many distinguished visitors to Kansas, attracted hither by the rare products of our soil, none have come with a more searching eye to see, a higher order of ability to judge, or a livelier professional enthusiasm, than Dr. JOHN A. WARDER, of Cincinnati, Ohio. As an author, in the field of pomology and horticulture, Dr. WARDER has no superior in this country.

He saw Kansas fruit at Philadelphia, and at once resolved to see where it grew, and meet the men who cultivated it. The annual meeting of our State Horticultural Society was honored by his presence. He spent a day in Lawrence, one in this city, visited the Capital, and devoted two full days to the Agricultural College, at Manhattan, during examination at close of Fall term. In the latter institution he evinced a deep interest, and left with the Regents and Faculty many valuable suggestions. We shall look anxiously for an authentic expression of his observations, and shall not fail to lay them before our readers.

J. E. Darling, Bridgeport, Conn., has heard that the State of Kansas is very rich, and, desiring to move West, asks if there is any Government land vacant, and if so, where the Land Offices are. There is plenty of Government land open to settlement by purchase and homestead; the latter, however, not so abundant or convenient of present access. The Land Offices are at Humboldt, Topeka and Junction City, at either of which places immigrants can be accommodated. Outside of the Government, there are any amount of choice lands for sale cheap by railroad companies, schools, colleges, and individuals.

**Literary—Very.**—The *Leavenworth Daily Commercial* publishes the following notice, asserting that it was found on a tree near this city, and requesting THE FARMER to copy. We comply, just to show our farmer readers how demoralizing it is to live in a city:

Stray Notes taken up by Jacob Norris fore yeerlins thre heffers and on store Smothercroft off of the left and underbit in the rite one mile north west of here well on the cas sis seety road. Worn dot county kansas. Jacob norris  
Decem the 17 1869

**Hedge Fence.**—The communication of Judge HANWAX, upon this subject, should be read with care by every farmer. He is a careful thinker and plain writer upon important practical subjects.

**A Year's Growth.**—G. G. LOWE, Secretary of the Saline County Agricultural Society, describes the growth of a peach tree, from the seed, the past year, as follows:

Dimensions of a peach tree, from the seed, in the Spring of 1869, and taken up in the Fall of 1869: It measured at the ground, one inch in diameter; from the ground to the top, thirty-nine inches; from top of the ground to the end of the tap root, twenty-nine inches. Total growth in one year or season, five feet eight inches. Can you beat that anywhere in Kansas, or any other State? This tree was grown on my farm, about one mile from Salina, and it was only about an average of one hundred and fifty.

**Ottawa Horticultural Society.**—This live organization held its annual meeting on the 4th inst., and elected the following gentlemen to the offices filled by them respectfully for the year past:

S. T. KELSEY, President; Dr. E. TOPPING, Vice-President; P. FALES, Secretary; A. W. ADAMS, Treasurer.

The important and very practical question, "Quality of fruit stock and planting?" was selected for discussion at the February meeting.

**Farm Notes.**—In our last issue a hope was expressed that "CARLOS" would continue his "Farm Notes." It will be seen by a foot note to his present article, that he is to put in a regular appearance

in future. Not claiming for "CARLOS" exemption from errors of premise and conclusion, we cheerfully say that no better series of articles has been presented to the public in this or any other State.

"Irish Pippins."—No old resident of Kansas will require an introduction to JIMMY CHRISTIAN, of Lawrence. Born in Ireland, but made in America, CHRISTIAN early found a field for his wit and wisdom in Kansas. In all the early ups and downs of parties and politicians, JIMMY occupied a busy corner, never losing an opportunity to tap friend or foe with the ready gimlet of his wit, to draw out a flow of fun for the crowd. To parry jokes with JIMMY, was as fatal as to cross sabers with a French master, and few lived to try it a second time. But the inventor of the guillotine was by no means the last to feel the keenness of its edge; and so it turned out with friend CHRISTIAN. One of his jokes "came home to roost," very unexpectedly at the recent meeting of our State Horticultural Society.

The contribution of fruit, spread out upon a broad table, excited general interest and comment, as many varieties were presented for a name. Some one had placed some fine specimens of Early Rose potatoes on a corner of the table. While the Committee were examining the fruit, and all eyes were upon Dr. WARDER, as he passed upon specimen after specimen, JIMMY picked up one of the potatoes, and, turning to Mr. BARNES, of the Vineland Nurseries (a man who never jokes), said, in a solemn tone: "Mr. BARNES, what is the name of this apple?" "Irish Pippin," was the instant reply. Instantly the point was visible, the crowd broke into a hearty laugh, and JIMMY, "Irish Pippin" in hand, was rushing for the door, not to be seen again for hours.

A Meteorological Report for December, 1869, by Prof. B. F. MUDGE, of the State Agricultural College, Manhattan:

Average of the Thermometer for the month.....	30.15
Maximum height (9th).....	58
Minimum height (23d, 7 A. M.).....	8
Average of the Barometer, inches.....	28.815
Total range during the month, inches.....	.75
Number of days on which rain fell.....	5
Number of days on which snow fell.....	5
Depth of snow, inches.....	.52
Amount of rain (including snow reduced to rain), in.....	4.25

There have been three days entirely free from clouds, and three in which the sun was not seen. The weather has been very favorable for farm work, only three and a half days being too inclement for comfortable labor. The Kansas river was frozen for the first time this Winter, December 22d, but opened in a few days. Ice about four inches thick. Amount of rain for 1869:

First quarter, inches.....	3.40
Second quarter, inches.....	11.97
Third quarter, inches.....	10.73
Fourth quarter, inches.....	2.14

Total, inches..... 28.24

This shows, as is usually the case, that the warm months have the most of the rains.

#### BOOKS AND PAPERS.

"Old and New."—This is the name of a new magazine, that puts in its bid for popular favor with the New Year. It contains 150 pages, and every one of them filled with solid food for the reader. Fancy, froth and fiction have no place in its columns. The list of authors and subjects embraced in this initial number, leaves nothing to desire. Edited by Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, and published by H. O. HOUGHTON & Co., Boston, and HURD & HOUGHTON, New York. Terms, \$4.00. Specimens sent to applicants.

The Church Union.—This is the new field of HENRY WARD BEECHER's journalistic labors. The paper is immense in capacity, and as full of good things as it can hold. We reproduce the Editor's "Christmas Greeting." It is none the less readable for being late. Readers will understand that the *Christian Union* is the *Church Union* re-christened, and the event signalized by HENRY WARD BEECHER assuming editorial control.

The *Illustrated Bee Journal* commences the year 1870 with its second number. It is issued monthly, in pamphlet form, containing fifty pages of reading

matter, with moderate illustrations. Its editorials and selections cover the whole field to which they are devoted—practical bee keeping. Send \$2 to N. C. MITCHELL, Indianapolis, Ind., and you will get the *Illustrated Bee Journal* for 1870.

#### A LETTER FROM A WISCONSIN FARMER.

BY ISAAC E. ALBIRE.

EDITOR FARMER: I have received a specimen copy of your very beautiful paper and supplement. The supplement and paper are causing the Kansas fever to run pretty high here. I know three men here that have seen and read the paper sent to me, and they say that they are going to Kansas in the Spring, to see for themselves.

We have very long and tedious Winters up here. We commence feeding stock about the fifteenth of October, and feed until the first of May. So you see that stock raising is up-hill business.

Wheat is selling here at fifty cents; corn, fifty; oats, thirty cents; potatoes, sixty cents; (a great many potatoes froze in the ground last Fall), pork, twelve cents; beef, eight cents; green apples are two for five cents, or three dollars per bushel; butter, thirty-five to forty cents per pound.

Some of my neighbors wish to see a few more of your papers—they wish to learn the price of land in Kansas.

The picture that you sent me is creating many a merry laugh. One man says, "It is a lie, you never raised such corn;" which caused quite a laugh. And, again he looked at the picture and saw the words, "Drouthy Kansas." "There," says he, "look! it is raining a flood!"

Durand, Pepin County, Wisconsin, January, 1870.

#### FROM MARION COUNTY.

BY JAKE BOWERS.

EDITOR FARMER: Perhaps some of your readers would like to hear a word from this part of the Great American Desert, and to know what progress has been made during the Summer. The county has more than doubled in population and taxable property. New fields of breaking are to be seen in every neighborhood, increasing in cultivation fully thirty per cent. Much wire fence has been made, many preferring to fence with wire, and a large number of substantial stone buildings have gone up in almost every neighborhood. The Center has made a large show for itself, putting up some twenty buildings. A bridge has been built across the river at the Center, at a cost of \$1,500. Over ten thousand acres of land have been located in the county by speculators, one thousand by homestead. There is more than twenty thousand acres in the county that can be taken by homestead or pre-emption, and ten thousand by pre-emption, homestead and private sale. This is as fine land as there is in any part of the State, and will produce the best of wheat, rye, oats, corn, turnips and beets, so large that it would take two men to pull one up.

On most every farm the crops raised have exceeded the land in value. A large area has been sown in wheat, and it looks well. Stock is wintering finely, not more than one inch of snow having fallen at the present writing. The weather is very pleasant for working on farms.

Lincolnton, Marion County, Kansas, January, 1870.

"When Adam Delved and Eve Span," disease was unknown; but since that time the race has degenerated, and at the present time mankind is afflicted with many diseases; yet, if people would take a medicine upon the first symptoms of disease, which would pass directly to the parts affected, and restore healthy action thereto, they would greatly prolong their lives. We believe Judson's Mountain Herb Pills to be the best and most universal of medicines. They should be used for liver complaint, indigestion, female irregularities, headache, and all bilious disorders. Use the Mountain Herb Pills, and by a fair trial convince yourself of their efficacy. Sold by all dealers.

#### Sloan's Horse Ointment.

The celebrity which this Ointment gained when it was first brought out in the West, twenty-five years ago, has been increasing till the present time;

and it now, by general consent, stands first among the long list of remedies where external applications are needed.

The cause of the immense popularity of this Ointment, as compared with others, lies chiefly in the fact that the ingredients which enter into its composition are selected entirely from vegetables, the healing and emollient properties of which produce the desired results, without, at the same time, doing injury of another character. It is a well known fact that there are salves and ointments, the application of which causes large quantities of poisonous matter to be absorbed into the system, which it is impossible ever after to eradicate. Years afterwards, if the animal that has been treated with these poisonous applications receives a slight scratch, or other injury, a sore is liable to form in consequence, which may be months in healing. No such consequences, however, result from the application of Sloan's Improved Horse Ointment. For fresh wounds, cuts, bruises, galls from the saddle or harness, strains or stiffness from over-work, rheumatism, sudden or long-continued lameness, founder, sand-cracks, wind galls, scratches, old sores, and many other injuries, there is no remedy that can compare with this.

Vox Populi.—The voice of the people is unanimous in praise of one thing, at least—that is, Morse's Indian Root Pills, and it is well deserved. The best Remedy in the world for almost all diseases that afflict the human race, they act directly upon the blood, stomach and bowels. Keep your blood pure by an occasional dose of these pills, and you will not be sick. The blood is the life. Keep it pure, by using the only medicine that will completely cleanse it—Morse's Indian Root Pills. Use Morse's Pills in all cases of biliousness, liver complaints, female irregularities, headache, indigestion, &c. Sold by all dealers.

#### STRAY LIST.

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

#### STRAYS FOR JANUARY.

Atchison County—Charles W. Hunt, Clerk.  
COLT—Taken up by H. C. Brown, Center tp, December 3, 1869, one light iron gray gelding Colt, 2 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, heavy built, pony made. Appraised \$50.  
COLT—Taken up by James Fordice, Grasshopper tp, one bay mare Colt, small, one year old, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by Michael McKinney, Mt Pleasant tp, December 4, 1869, one mouse-colored Texas Cow, branded D on left hip, small size, crop off left and swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised \$20.  
PONY—Taken up by Joseph Canfield, Center tp, December 2, 1869, one brown mare Pony, 2 years old, medium size, white on left hind foot, branded C or G on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.  
COW—Taken up by Elizabeth Arnold, Mount Pleasant tp, December 20, 1869, one red Cow, 7 years old, crop off right ear and half crop off left ear, color altered. Also, one roan Colt. Appraised \$30.  
STEER—Taken up by Oliver Saunders, Center tp, one medium sized red Steer, white belly and back, crop off left ear and swallow-fork in right, mark in brisket, branded J on left hip, 3 years old. Appraised \$35.  
STEER—Taken up by John Geyer, Mount Pleasant tp, a white yearling Steer, short tail. Appraised \$15.  
STEER—Taken up by Daniel Sullivan, Walnut tp, one red and white Steer, 2 years old, crop off left ear, medium size. Appraised \$12.  
HEIFER—Taken up by William Brew, Mount Pleasant tp, one white Heifer, two years old, red spots, red neck and side of neck, smooth crop off right ear, short tail, medium size. Appraised \$15.  
COLT—Taken up by William Connell, Kapioma tp, in December last, one sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old, fifteen hands high, black mane and tail, star in the forehead, white spot on its nose. Appraised \$30.  
COW—Taken up by Peter Sourwine, Kapioma tp, one red and white Cow, nine or ten years old, common size. Appraised \$25.  
STEER—Taken up by R. M. Prather, Mount Pleasant tp, one White Steer, 2 years old, red ears, crop and slit in right ear. Appraised \$14.  
COLT—Taken up by M. E. Larkin, Kapioma tp, one jet black mare Colt, eighteen months old, small size. Appraised \$30.  
Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.  
HEIFER—Taken up by Daniel Gorman, Freedom tp, one red Heifer, one year old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$12.  
STEER—Taken up by D. C. Knowles, Timber Hill tp, one brindle Steer, crop off right ear, two slits and an underbit in left ear, 12 years old. Appraised \$25.  
MULE—Taken up by E. J. Thayer, Franklin tp, one brown mare Mule, 15 hands high, 8 years old, light built, saddle collar and bridle marks, two upper teeth broken. Appraised \$30. Also, one brown horse Mule, six years old, 15 hands high, collar marks on top of neck. Appraised \$125.  
COW—Taken up by S. D. Hart, Fort Scott, one red and white spotted Cow, swallow-fork in right ear and underbit in left, dim brand on right hip, 5 years old. Appraised \$35.  
STEER—Taken up by J. S. Fitzgerald, Franklin tp, one white Steer, 8 years old, marked with dewlap, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$12.  
STEER—Taken up by H. H. Willett, Franklin tp, one pale red Steer, one year old, blaze face, red rings around eyes, some red on end of nose, some white on belly, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$12.  
COLT—Taken up by A. J. Pettigrew, Marmaton tp, one brown horse Colt, 7 or 8 months old. Appraised \$25.  
HORSE—Taken up by John Lewis, Fort Scott tp, one Horse, saddle marks, 15 hands high, 6 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one clay-bank Horse, star in forehead, left hind joint white, 14 hands high, 8 years old. Appraised \$20.  
HEIFER—Taken up by W. B. Howe, Franklin tp, December 1869, one red Heifer, 1 year old, white on sides, flank and small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$15.  
HEIFER—Taken up by William Low, Freedom tp, one white yearling Heifer, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$15.  
PONY—Taken up by Ephraim Gay, Marion tp, one sorrel Pony, blaze face, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$15.

**MARE**—Taken up by Henry Snow, Marmaton tp, one dark brown Mare, 4 years old, 13 hands high, white snip on nose, white spot back of left ear, small wart on right side of under jaw, shod before. Appraised \$30.

**COW**—Taken up by V. F. Bulthart, Timberhill tp, one small black Cow, some white on belly and tail, smooth crop and under bit and upperbit in left ear, six years old. Appraised \$25.

**PONY**—Taken up by J. T. Johnson, Marion tp, one bay mare Pony, three years old, 13 hands high, heavy black mane and tail. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay stud PONY, left hind foot white, small white spot on end of nose, 2 years old, very small size. Appraised \$20.

**OX**—Taken up by Samuel Love, Franklin tp, one brindle Ox, eleven years old, crop off right ear, crop, slit and underbit in left ear. Appraised \$40. Also, one black STEER, white face, two years old. Appraised \$16. Also, one pale red COW, white face, swallow fork in each ear, 5 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one dark red COW, six years old, short tail, crop off left ear, crop, underbit and hole in right ear. Appraised \$12.

**STEER**—Taken up by Clifford Latta, Freedom tp, a red Steer, branded Y on left hip, 3 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one yellow STEER, 3 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one dark brindle STEER, white spots in forehead, 3 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one red and white STEER, 3 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one red and white STEER, 3 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one black and white STEER, branded OO on left hip, five years old. Appraised \$32.50.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by R. P. Willett, Franklin tp, one yearling Heifer, dark red, slit across hips, white in forehead and under belly. Appraised \$14.

**COW**—Taken up by E. B. McCullom, Marmaton tp, one dark brindle Cow, line back, white tail, small star in forehead, 9 years old. Appraised \$22. Also, a small dark brindle, mottled-faced COW. Appraised \$5.

**STEER**—Taken up by J. C. Chittwood, Franklin tp, one yearling Steer, red sides and back, white under belly, smooth crop off left ear. Appraised \$15.

**COLT**—Taken up by W. H. Beal, Scott tp, one bay horse Colt, 3 years old, branded ER on right hip, right hind foot white, star in forehead, halter marks. Appraised \$35.

**COLT**—Taken up by J. H. Puthuff, Scott tp, one roan horse Colt, white spot in face. Appraised \$22.

**HEIFERS**—Taken up by G. W. Dyer, Franklin tp, one brindle Heifer, 2 years old, red sides, white back, belly and face, crumpled horns, point broken off right horn. Appraised \$18. Also, one red roan Heifer, two years old, fore feet and hind parts red, straight horns. Appraised \$20.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by William Bowers, Timberhill tp, one white yearling Heifer, red neck, head and legs, crop off right and crop and slit in left ear. Appraised \$14.

#### Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.

**STEERS**—Taken up by James Baxter, Franklin tp, November 18, 1899, two Steers, 4 years old, one red, with swallow-fork in left ear; the other brindle, white star in forehead, swallow-fork and slit in right ear. Appraised \$50 each.

**STEER**—Taken up by Samuel Smouse, Irving tp, November 9, 1899, one red and white Steer, 4 years old. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by S. T. Meredith, Carson tp, a roan Mare, star in forehead, round brand on right shoulder, 15 hands high, 7 years old. Appraised \$75.

**STEER**—Taken up by Jacob Mills, Roy's Creek, November 10, 1899, one red Steer, 3 years old, some white on face, flanks, belly and tail. Appraised \$40.

**STEER**—Taken up by G. W. Winkles, Walnut Creek tp, December 4, 1899, one small two year old Steer, back part of body light roan, shoulders light red, crop off right ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one yearling Steer, white body, red neck and shoulders, three legs red. Appraised \$—.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by S. B. Sholes, Irving tp, November 15, 1899, one white yearling Heifer, slit in right ear. Appraised \$5.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Theodore Schecher, Claytonville tp, November 18, 1899, one yearling Heifer, white face and legs, red spot on left hind leg, red ears and neck. Appraised \$14.

**STEER**—Taken up by John Bunk, Claytonville tp, November 20, 1899, one light roan Steer, one year old, fore parts lighter than hind parts. Appraised \$15.

**FILLY**—Taken up by Benjamin Williams, Claytonville tp, November 20, 1899, one dark bay Filly, small white spot in forehead, hind feet white, heavy mane and tail, 12 hands high, 4 years old. Appraised \$35. Also, one dark dun mare COLT, 7 months old, stripe in face, all feet white. Appraised \$12.50.

**STEER**—Taken up by W. W. Blair, November 12, 1899, one two year old Steer, red ears, and the ends of both ears broken off. Appraised \$30.

**COLT**—Taken up by Stephen Pryor, Irving tp, November 12, 1899, one sorrel yearling stud Colt. Appraised \$20.

**COW**—Taken up by M. Laison, Claytonville tp, a light red Cow, 4 years old, underbit in both ears, slit and crop in left, white face, white stripe under right jaw. Also, one steer calf, white except roan on neck and red on hind quarters. Appraised \$25.

**COLT**—Taken up by J. P. Winlow, Irving tp, December 1, 1899, one yearling bay horse Colt, right hind foot deformed. Appraised \$20. Also, one red yearling Steer, a few white spots, right ear cropped, slit in left ear. Appraised \$15.

**STEER**—Taken up by John Weiss, Walnut Creek tp, December 5, 1899, one two-year-old white Steer, black sides and ears, small size, right ear cut off and a slit in it. Appraised \$20.

#### Chase County—A. S. Howard, Clerk.

**PONIES**—Taken up by Nancy Sharpe, Bazaar tp, one bay mare Pony, black mane and tail, star in forehead, 2 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one yearling horse Pony, inside half of right hind foot and left fore foot white. Appraised \$15. Also, one sorrel horse Pony, 2 years old, light mane and tail, star in forehead, white spot on nose, branded 78 on left shoulder. Appraised \$27. Also, one bay mare Pony, dark mane and tail, small white spot on left thigh, 4 years old. Appraised \$40.

**PONY**—Taken up by Wilson Davis, Bazaar tp, one black mare Pony, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$50.

#### Cherokee County—William Little, Clerk.

**COW**—Taken up by D. W. Zinn, Shawnee tp, November 1, 1899, one dun Cow, 5 years old, crop off right ear and underbit in left, branded G B on left horn. Appraised \$20. Also, one yearling Bull, red and white spotted. Appraised \$12.

**MARE**—Taken up by H. S. Norton, Salamanca tp, one dark bay or brown Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$65.

**SHEEP**—Taken up by John Bull, Lowell tp, November 22, 1899, one white ewe Sheep, 2 years old, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$1.25. Also, eleven white ewe lambs, without marks or brands. Appraised \$1.25 each.

**MARE**—Taken up by Thomas Heaps, Sheridan tp, November 17, 1899, one bay Mare, 7 years old, upper cut in left ear, left hind foot white, branded T on left shoulder, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

**PONY**—Taken up by H. H. Burr, Pleasant View tp, one sorrel mare Pony, 2 years old, blaze face, right hind foot white, twelve hands high. Appraised \$15.

**COLT**—Taken up by Middleton Bigham, Sheridan tp, November 15, 1899, one dark bay horse Colt, star in forehead, both hind feet white, 12 hands high. Appraised \$25.

**COW**—Taken up by J. P. Scott, Lowell tp, November 20, 1899, one red and white spotted Cow, face white from eyes up, branded 11 on hip, half of left ear cropped off, five years old. Appraised \$20.

**COLT**—Taken up by H. H. Burr, Pleasant View tp, in November, one sorrel mare Pony, 2 years old, fifteen hands high, white face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$15.

**COLT**—Taken up by C. J. Hardwick, Shawnee tp, in December, one brown Texas Cow, ten years old, half crop off each ear, all on, branded O on left hip. Appraised \$14.50.

**COLT**—Taken up by W. Phillips, Shawnee tp, in December, one red yearling Steer, white on rump, belly and tail. Appraised \$12.

**MULE**—Taken up by Sylvester Jessup, Spring Valley tp, in December last, one dark brown mare Mule, 7 years old. Also, one dark brown mare MULE, 8 years old, fourteen hands high. Appraised \$190 for both. Also, one sorrel MARE, six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, four feet white. Appraised \$55. Also, one yearling roan horse COLT. Appraised \$25. Also, one sucking sorrel horse COLT. Appraised \$15.

**BULL**—Taken up by George Salamanca tp, in December last, one yearling Bull, white on belly and brush of tail. Appraised \$15.

**MARE**—Taken up by Jeff Salamanca tp, in December last, one yellow dun Mare, ten hands high, 7 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one black MARE, black mane, 7 years old. Appraised \$15.

#### Crawford County—J. T. Gens, Clerk.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Marshall Washington tp, November 15, 1899, one red and white spotted Heifer, white muley head, and smooth crop off the left ear, eleven hands high, two years old. Appraised \$17.

**PONY**—Taken up by Willis Harrison, Baker tp, one black horse Pony, 4 years old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$15.

**STEER**—Taken up by John T. Voss, Crawford tp, one red Steer, small crop off both ears, 5 feet high, 5 years old. Appraised \$—.

#### Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.

**COW**—Taken up by John Norville, Wolf River tp, one brindle Cow, star in forehead, white on belly and tip of tail, six years old. Appraised \$30.

**STEER**—Taken up by Daniel Landin, Wayne tp, November 25, 1899, one light red roan Steer, red ears, branded P on both horns, 3 years old, small size. Appraised \$25.

**STEER**—Taken up by Mary Robinson, Wayne tp, November 27, 1899, one white Steer, red about the head, red spots on body, one horn down, scars on left hip, crop in left and swallow-fork in right ear, large size, 4 or 5 years old. Appraised \$45.

**COLT**—Taken up by Daniel Anderson, November 15, 1899, one dark bay horse Colt, small star in forehead, 2 years old. Appraised \$75.

**STEER**—Taken up by Louis Zimmermann, Troy tp, November 15, 1899, one white yearling Steer, some red on fore feet, top of both ears, crop off left ear and swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$20. Also, one dark red yearling HEIFER, crop off left ear. Appraised \$15.

**STEER**—Taken up by Augustus Pannell, Troy tp, one white and black spotted yearling Steer, crop off right ear and swallow-fork in left, short and rather sharp horns. Appraised \$14.

**STEER**—Taken up by Dudley Mowrey, Marion tp, one pale red Steer, underbit and swallow-fork in each ear, 7 years old. Appraised \$35.

**STEER**—Taken up by George Bromley, Troy tp, one yearling Steer, pale red and white, crop off right ear and split in the left. Appraised \$14.

**BULL**—Taken up by J. T. Anderson, Marion tp, a black Bull, 5 years old. Appraised \$25.

#### Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

**MULE**—Taken up by John Stalter, Ohio tp, November 1, 1899, one black horse Mule, one year old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$50.

**STEER**—Taken up by David Crooks, Potowatomie tp, November 15, 1899, one black Steer, 2 years old, white spots, crop off the right ear, split in left. Appraised \$18.

**HEIFERS**—Taken up by Charles Bushnell, Greenwood tp, November 15, 1899, one white Heifer, some red on neck, one year old. Appraised \$13. Also, one red and white Heifer, one year old. Appraised \$18.

**COLT**—Taken up by J. A. Anderson, Franklin tp, November 24, 1899, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, a few white hairs on left hind leg, branded Y on left shoulder. Appraised \$50. Also, one dun or mouse-colored mare MULE, 2 years old. Appraised \$50.

**COLT**—Taken up by A. C. Thayer, Franklin tp, November 27, 1899, one dark bay horse Colt, star in forehead, white stripe on nose, 14 hands high, one year old. Appraised \$45.

**PONY**—Taken up by Timothy O'Neal, Franklin tp, November 25, 1899, one blue horse Pony, white on right hind foot, fore feet shod, star in forehead, saddle marks, 13½ hands high, six years old. Appraised \$30.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Joseph Davis, Harrison tp, November 25, 1899, one white Heifer, 3 years old, right fore leg red, a few red specks on left side of neck, red ears. Appraised \$24.

**COW**—Taken up by William Smith, Potowatomie tp, December 15, 1899, one roan Cow, 5 years old, neck and head red, white on forehead. Appraised \$25.

#### Johnson County—F. E. Henderson, Clerk.

**MULE**—Taken up by Thomas Moody, Shawnee tp, one dark brown horse mule, 16 hands high, 8 years old, crop off right ear, badly affected with big shoulder. Appraised \$25.

**COW**—Taken up by Pat Cosgrove, Olathe tp, one white Cow, years old, brush off her tail, small bell on, Appraised \$18.

**COLT**—Taken up by A. W. Kent, Gardner tp, November 1, 1899, one light sorrel mare Colt, one year old, left hind foot white, left hoof white. Appraised \$40.

**STEER**—Taken up by Thomas Douglas, Shawnee tp, one red and white Steer, 3 years old, small size, lame in right fore leg, crop off each ear, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$12.50.

**MARE**—Taken up by D. G. Campbell, Shawnee tp, a bay Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, branded IN on right fore hoof, a few white hairs on forehead. Appraised \$82.50.

**HORSE**—Taken up by C. May, Shawnee tp, one bay Horse, four years old, 15 hands high, scar on inside of right thigh, deformed on right fore and left hind leg. Appraised \$20.

**MARE**—Taken up by Ezekiel Cooper, Oxford tp, November 3, 1899, one iron-gray Mare, 13½ hands high, 2 years old. Appraised \$20.

**COW**—Taken up by Allen Moore, Shawnee tp, one deep red Cow, white face and belly, crop off right ear, eight years old. Appraised \$40.

**MARE**—Taken up by R. O. Roarke, Olathe tp, one brown Mare, 14 hands high, 3 years old, black mane and tail. Appraised \$20. Also, one sorrel HORSE, 3 years old, 14 hands high, left eye blind, hind foot white, a little white in forehead. Appraised \$20.

**STEER**—Taken up by William Humbert, McCamish tp, one white 2 year old Steer, red ears and nose, two slits in left ear and swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$18.

**HORSE**—Taken up by John Earnshaw, Shawnee tp, one sorrel horse, 7 years old, 14 hands high, branded J W on left fore shoulder, white stripe on forehead, some white on left hind foot. Appraised \$45.

**FILLY**—Taken up by B. A. Hale, McCamish tp, one brown Filly, 14 hands high, two hind feet white. Appraised \$40.

**PONY**—Taken up by Smith Culler, McCamish tp, one cream-colored Pony, 12 hands high, scar on right fore leg above pastern joint. Appraised \$32.50.

**STEER**—Taken up by Sebastian Eden, Aubrey tp, one dark red yearling Steer, white spot in forehead, some white about flanks, crop off right ear and swallow-fork off left, branded F on left hip. Appraised \$12.50. Also, one HEIFER, nearly white, some red spots on side, ear-marks same as above, brand supposed to be same. Appraised \$12.50. Also, one red HEIFER, some white on flanks and under belly, same marks and brand as above. Appraised \$12.50.

**COWS**—Taken up by Benjamin Earnshaw, Shawnee tp, two Cows—one white, a slit in right ear, 4 years old; the other brindle, mottled face, slit in right ear, four years old. Appraised \$22.50 each.

**FILLY**—Taken up by J. G. Clinton, Springhill tp, one black Filly, 3 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, a few white hairs at root of tail. Appraised \$45.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. T. Quarles, Aubrey tp, one strawberry roan Mare, 9 years old, 15 hands high, small star in the forehead, blind in right eye, branded with a Heart on right shoulder. Appraised \$60. Also, a sucking bay horse COLT, about two months old. Appraised \$20.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Richard Lemasney, Gardner tp, one sorrel Horse, branded B C on left shoulder, saddle marks, 14 hands high, 10 years old. Appraised \$40.

**MARE**—Taken up by John Weiss, Shawnee tp, one light bay Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, left fore and hind feet white, scar on right hind foot. Appraised \$60.

**COW**—Taken up by Josiah Watts, Aubrey tp, one light roan or nearly white Cow, 5 years old, red ears, underbit in right ear, droop horns, has a young calf. Appraised \$40.

#### Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up by Isaac Pender, Labette tp, one brown Steer, branded S on left hip, some red on right hip, crop off each ear, 7 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one brindle STEER, 7 years old, white stripe on right hip, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$20.

**STEER**—Taken up by Isaac Pender, Labette tp, one red and white spotted Steer, white on left ear, branded H on left hip, 3 years old. Appraised \$20.

**OXEN**—Taken up by Isaac Pender, Labette tp, November 25, 1899, one sp and underbit in left ear, smooth crop off forehead. Also, one red and white spotted Steer, 6 years old, half of face white, smooth crop off both ears. Appraised \$35.

#### Leavey County—J. J. Jones, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. J. Jones, Reno tp, November 10, 1899, one dark bay Mare, 7 years old, left hind foot and right fore foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$100.

**HORSE**—Taken up by James Jones, Reno tp, November 10, 1899, one light bay Horse, 7 years old, high, small star in forehead, branded A on left shoulder. Appraised \$75.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Abram Zabrisk, Delaware tp, November 13, 1899, one dark bay Horse, 2 years old, 15½ hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$15.

**MARE**—Taken up by D. Barnes, Tonganoxie tp, one bay Mare, 12 years old, 15 hands high, saddle and harness marks, has a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$35.

**STEER**—Taken up by J. C. Leger, Reno tp, November 12, 1899, one red Steer, 7 years old, both hind feet white, swallow-fork in right ear, underbit in left. Appraised \$30. Also, one red and white spotted Steer, 6 years old, half of face white, smooth crop off both ears. Appraised \$35.

**COW**—Taken up by J. J. Jones, Reno tp, November 10, 1899, one yellow Cow, 5 years old, frosty face, small between fore legs, white on flanks, brush of tail white, both ears cropped, slit in left ear, branded HE near top of back on right side, and on left shoulder and hip, Spanish brand on left side; with her is a yellow brindle bull calf, 5 months old, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$20.

**FILLY**—Taken up by A. J. Knapp, Tonganoxie tp, November 13, 1899, one light bay Filly, 4 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, white spot on right hind foot, star and white stripe in forehead. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by William Beatty, Easton tp, November 24, 1899, one dark bay or brown Mare, twelve or fourteen years old. Appraised \$25.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Daniel White, Tonganoxie tp, December 2, 1899, one reddish brown Heifer, black head, white on belly, both hind legs white, crop off left ear, eighteen months old. Appraised \$1.

**STEER**—Taken up by G. H. Keller, Alexandria tp, in November last, one white Steer, some red specks, thirteen years old. Appraised \$45.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. M. Fielder, Kickapoo tp, in December last, one dark bay Mare, a few white hairs in forehead, sixteen hands high, eleven years old. Appraised \$40.

**COW**—Taken up by William Stuart, High Prairie tp, in November last, one mouse-colored Cow, white back, slit in each ear. Appraised \$27.

**STEER**—Taken up by Stephen Robinson, Easton tp, in November last, one roan Steer, 2 years old, stag horns, crop off left ear, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$25. Also, one red and white yearling STEER. Appraised \$14. Also, one red and white yearling HEIFER, crop off the right ear, and underbit in the left. Appraised \$10. Also, one red and white HEIFER, 2 years old. Appraised \$15.

**PONY**—Taken up by A. J. Simons, Easton tp, in December last, one bay horse stallion Pony, twelve years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, both ears lopped. Appraised \$20.

**HEIFERS**—Taken up by T. H. Thomas, Easton tp, in December last, one black and white yearling Heifer, white face. Appraised \$15. Also, one white Heifer, 2 years old, red ears, red spots on neck. Appraised \$18.

#### Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by A. Barber, in November last, one sorrel Mare, two hind feet and left fore foot white, blaze in face, collar marks on top of neck.

**PONY**—Taken up by W. Reed, Lincoln tp, November 15, 1899, one dark brown mare Pony, 7 years old, hind feet white, Spanish brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$25. Also, one dark brown horse COLT, one year old. Appraised \$25.

**COLT**—Taken up by R. D. Round, Centerville tp, December 3, 1899, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, white on nose and in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse COLT, 1 year old, white on nose and forehead, right hind leg white, 12 hands high. Appraised \$15.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Charles Howarter, Blue Mound tp, December 1, 1899, one white Heifer, black ears and nose, lower part of front feet black, some black specks on both sides, 1 year old. Appraised \$12.

**COLT**—Taken up by Branson Faucet, Scott tp, one bay mare Colt, both hind feet white, one year old. Appraised \$15.

**COLT**—Taken up by Anderson Turk, Mound City tp, one light bay horse Colt, 3 months old, star in forehead, snip on nose, right fore foot white, white spot on right hind foot, some gray hairs in tail. Appraised \$20.

**OXEN**—Taken up by H. P. Clay, Mound City tp, one red and white Texas or Indian Steer, 4 years old, branded on left hip. Appraised \$35. Also, one black Texas or Indian Steer, 4 years old, crop off left ear. Appraised \$30.

**PONY**—Taken up by Isaac Ellington, Paris tp, one roan mare Pony, twelve hands high, 4 years old. Appraised \$14.

**MARE**—Taken up by Morris Paddock, one yellow roan mare Pony, small star in forehead, saddle marks, thirteen hands high, ten or twelve years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay FILLY, 3 years old, heavy mane and tail. Appraised \$50. Also, one bay FILLY, 2 years old, hind feet white, small sink in left shoulder.

#### Lyon County—J. L. Williams, Clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up by H. E. Phelps, Waterloo tp, November 20, 1899, one red and white Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one roan HEIFER, 1 year old. Appraised \$15.

**STALLION**—Taken up by William Phillips, Pike tp, November 10, 1899, one black Stallion, four years old, fourteen hands high. Appraised \$35.

**STEER**—Taken up by H. C. Adams, Americus tp, November 13, 1899, one small white Steer, 1 year old, red ears, roan neck, side of nose and knees. Appraised \$16.

**COLT**—Taken up by C. T. Lewis, Pike tp, November 24, 1899, one bright bay mare Colt, black mane and tail, white spot on nose, same on forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$20.

**MARE**—Taken up by H. R. McMillan, Agnes City tp, one sorrel Filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, snip on nose, right hind foot white. Appraised \$60.

**FILLEY**—Taken up by H. F. McMillan, Agnes City tp, December 10, 1899, one sorrel Filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, snip on nose, right hind foot white. Appraised \$60.

**STEER**—Taken up by Charles Weaver, Emporia tp, December 2, 1899, one red and white Steer, 2 years old, underbit in right ear, left ear torn off by dogs. Appraised \$12.

**STEER**—Taken up by S. G. Brown, Emporia tp, December 3d, 1899, one red Steer, 2 years old, white on face, white spots on each side. Appraised \$15. Also, one black yearling HEIFER, white specks on hind feet. Appraised \$12.

**MULE**—Taken up by John Langley, Waterloo tp, one dark bay mare Mule, 7 years old, 12 hands high, white under neck, saddle and harness marks, a heart branded on left shoulder, mane and tail roached, black legs. Appraised \$45.

**COW**—Taken up by S. Ogden, Jackson tp, one pale red line-backed Cow, star in forehead, crumpley horns. Appraised \$30. Also, one red Steer, 3 years old, star in forehead, white spot on rump, end of tail white, left ear cropped and split. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by L. N. Segar, Americus tp, in November last, one bay Mare, 2 years old, left hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$75. Also, one light bay horse COLT, right hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. F. Cabbage, Waterloo tp, in November last, one bay Mare, 9 years old, fifteen and a half hands high, saddle marks, white in face, blind in both eyes. Appraised \$50.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by William Wight, Waterloo tp, in November last, one white Heifer, 2 years old, red neck, small red spots on sides. Appraised \$18.

#### Marion County—R. C. Coble, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by J. W. Riggs, Doyle tp, November 10, 1869, one stallion Pony, 3 years old, 13½ hands high, blaze face, left eye glass, white feet, heavy mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

**STEER**—Taken up in Doyle tp, one white and black Steer, 3 years old, medium size, branded on right hip. Appraised \$18.

**PONY**—Taken up by David Lucas, Clear Creek tp, one roan mare Pony, dark mane and tail, 2 years old, 12½ hands high. Appraised \$25.

**PONY**—Taken up by R. F. McCallister, Clear Creek tp, one light bay mare Pony, star in forehead, thirteen hands high, two years old. Appraised \$25.

**PONY**—Taken up by Homer Winters, Clear Creek tp, one black mare Pony, thirteen hands high, 2 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one gray roan horse PONY, twelve hands high, 2 years old, blaze face. Appraised \$25.

#### Miami County—D. Childs, Clerk.

**COW**—Taken up by R. P. Gill, Paola tp, in November last, one red Cow, six years old, branded JM on left hip.

**PONY**—Taken up by C. M. Dickson, Richland tp, one sorrel mare Pony, 3 years old, some white on left hind foot, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

**PONY**—Taken up by D. F. Day, Mound tp, in November last, one sorrel mare Pony, right hind foot white, 14 hands high, 4 years old, snip on nose. Appraised \$35. Also, one dark iron-gray HORSE, 2 years old, 12½ hands high. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay horse COLT, 1 year old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$20. Also, one red and white yearling STEER, underbit in each ear, crop off right ear. Appraised \$13.

**MARE**—Taken up by James Kee, Marysville tp, November 20, 1869, one light sorrel Mare, 3 years old, star in forehead, hind feet white, knot on right pastern joint, left shoulder injured. Appraised \$25.

**STEER**—Taken up by J. M. Carpenter, Miami tp, in November last, one yearling spotted Steer, crop off right ear, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one white yearling HEIFER, split in right ear, half crop in left ear. Appraised \$17. Also, one white yearling HEIFER, red about head and neck. Appraised \$15.

**FILLY**—Taken up by T. H. Oldham, Osage tp, one light bay Filly, 2 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot white, some white on left fore foot. Appraised \$30.

**HORSE**—Taken up by John Grant, Mound tp, November last, one bright bay Horse, 1 year old, 13 hands high, small white spot in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$35.

**PONY**—Taken up by J. H. Dunn, Stanton tp, November last, one bay mare Pony, 3 years old, 12 hands high, a knot on right hind foot, some white hairs on right shoulder. Appraised \$15.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by O. H. Cook, Miami tp, one red and white spotted yearling Heifer. Appraised \$12.

**PONY**—Taken up by B. P. Young, Miami tp, one white mare Pony, seven or eight years old, fourteen hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$35.

**STEER**—Taken up by John Hill, Miami tp, one white and red spotted Steer, 3 years old, branded A on right hip. Appraised \$30.

**COLT**—Taken up by C. E. Murphy, Osage tp, in November last, one sorrel horse Colt, one year old, some white in forehead. Appraised \$20.

**HORSE**—Taken up by William McCormick, Marysville tp, in December last, one bright bay Horse, three years old, fifteen hands high. Appraised \$65. Also, one brown FILLY, two years old, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$45.

**MARE**—Taken up by James Cornwell, Mound tp, in December last, one bay Mare, 4 years old, thirteen hands high, white spot in forehead, snip nose. Appraised \$32.50. Also, one sorrel Mare, 2 years old, thirteen hands high, slender built, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$20.

**COW**—Taken up by Seth Clover, Paola tp, in November last, a light red Cow, 3 years old, slit in right ear. Appraised \$33½. Also, one roan Cow, 4 years old, crop off right ear. Appraised \$33½. Also, one cherry red Cow, 3 years old, star in forehead, white on belly and end of tail. Appraised \$33½.

**STEER**—Taken up by William Pullmer, Osage tp, in December last, one red and white yearling Steer, underbit in right ear and slit in left. Appraised \$18.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Thomas Shipley, Miami tp, in December last, one light ryan yearling Heifer, red ears. Appraised \$15.

#### Morris County—T. Ledrick, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by Isaac Norris, Neosho tp, in December last, one brown mare Pony, left hind foot white, star in forehead, snip on nose, 3 years old, thirteen hands high. Appraised \$30.

#### Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.

**COLT**—Taken up by Peter Shoemaker, Granada tp, November 25, 1869, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$50.

**FILLY**—Taken up by Edward Flaherty, Red Vermilion tp, November 29th, 1869, one roan Filly, 2 years old, both hind legs sprained. Appraised \$50.

**COW**—Taken up by James Martin, Caploma tp, November 19, 1869, one red and white spotted Cow, 6 years old. Appraised \$30.

#### Neosho County—Joseph L. Denison, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by J. L. Jones, Centerville tp, November 8, 1869, one sorrel stud Pony, 3 years old, blaze face. Appraised \$12.

**PONY**—Taken up by Columbus Robinson, Canville tp, one dark bay horse Pony, 7 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, branded AS on right shoulder and IC on left hip. Appraised \$50.

**MARE**—Taken up by Jacob Larne, Canville tp, November 10, 1869, one bay Mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high, branded half-moon over figure 8 on left shoulder, white spot on forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$30.

**STEER**—Taken up by J. W. Bogard, Lincoln tp, November 23, 1869, one Steer, pale red about the neck, red and white spots on back and sides, crop off left ear, swallow-fork in right ear, branded WI on left horn, blind in right eye, had large bell. Appraised \$10. Also, one black and white STEER, 9 years old, under half crop in left ear, split in right ear. Appraised \$20. Also, one STEER, dun on head and neck, white on body, 9 years old, two ticks in left ear. Appraised \$20.

**PONY**—Taken up by John Tallow, Mission tp, October 25, 1869, one black mare Pony, 7 years old, branded 70 on left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

#### Osage County—F. M. Jennings, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by G. W. Wright, Superior tp, December 4th, 1869, one dark roan mare Pony, 7 years old, 13 hands high, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

**MARE**—Taken up by W. H. Panches, Valley Brook tp, November 23, 1869, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, twelve hands high, brown head and neck. Appraised \$30. Also, a bright bay Mare, 7 years old, thirteen hands high, branded X on left shoulder, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$45.

**PONY**—Taken up by John Peterson, Valley Brook tp, November 20, 1869, one dark bay mare Pony, star in forehead. Appraised \$20. Also, one stud Colt, star in forehead. Appraised \$15.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by H. H. George, Superior tp, December 9, 1869, one white yearling Heifer, branded B on the left hip. Appraised \$15.

**STEER**—Taken up by John Warner, Ridgeway tp, December 8, 1869, one red and white Steer, 2 years old, a hole in each ear. Appraised \$15.

**HEIFERS**—Taken up by P. C. Conron, Burlingame tp, four head of Cattle—two light roan Heifers and one Steer, branded with a figure 2 on left hip, underbit in right ear and crop off left; also, a red and white Steer, with slit in each ear—each 2 years old, and all appraised \$80.

#### Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by De Witt C. Morris, Milford tp, November 22, 1869, one brown roan horse Pony, head nearly black, white hairs at root of tail, branded Z on left shoulder and D on left hip, 8 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

**COW**—Taken up by Henry Tidman, Milford tp, December 5th, 1869, one red Cow, white on belly and end of tail, crop off right ear, 9 years old. Appraised \$27.50.

**COLT**—Taken up by Darius Wallbridge, Milford tp, in December last, one black horse Colt, 7 months old, white on right hind foot. Appraised \$25. Also, one red yearling BULL, medium size, white on belly. Appraised \$15.

**PONY**—Taken up by Charles Larson, Jackson tp, in December last, one iron-gray horse Pony, two years old, thirteen hands high, branded \$30.

**COW**—Taken up by Lewis Hanson, Jackson tp, in December last, one red Cow, medium size, head and neck nearly red, branded \$35. Also, one steer CALF, red and white. Appraised \$8.

#### Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by Jacob Humbarger, Elk Creek tp, in November last, one sorrel horse Pony, one year old, star in forehead, average size. Appraised \$40.

#### Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

**COLT**—Taken up by G. W. Reese, Williamsport tp, November 15, 1869, one dark bay yearling roan Colt, black legs, mane and tail JS on left shoulder, O on each hip. Appraised \$40.

**PONY**—Taken up by J. Betzer, Williamsport tp, one bay horse Pony, 12½ hands high, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$15.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by S. Y. Garrison, Auburn tp, November 15, 1869, one white Heifer, red on head and neck, 3 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one iron-gray mare PONY, thirteen hands high, six years old. Appraised \$40.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by G. P. Feiderburg, Solder tp, November 12, 1869, one pure white heifer, two years old, crop off right ear. Appraised \$18.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. W. Smith, Silver Lake tp, December 8, 1869, one bay Mare, 4 years old, hind feet and left fore foot white, star in forehead, white on end of nose. Also, one yellow horse COLT, six months old, star in forehead. Appraised \$45.

#### Wabawsee County—S. R. Weed, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by David Wilson, Wilmington tp, one sorrel stallion Pony, six years old, white stripe in face, left hind leg white, some white on right fore foot and right hind foot, some white on back. Appraised \$60.

**PONY**—Taken up by W. T. Berryman, Mission Creek tp, one dun horse Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, all feet white, branded O on both shoulders. Appraised \$25.

**STEER**—Taken up by J. R. Ferrin, Mission Creek tp, one roan Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one white Steer, dun neck and head, 2 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one roan Cow, 7 years old, also a calf. Appraised \$25. Also, one red and white roan Cow, 3 years old, also a calf. Appraised \$25.

**COW**—Taken up by O. E. Chapin, Mission Creek tp, one roan Cow, 4 years old, also a calf. Appraised \$25.

**COW**—Taken up by E. C. B. Taylor, Zeandale tp, one dark red Cow, (with young calf), 4 years old, underbit in both ears. Appraised \$15.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. P. Gleich, Alma tp, one dark iron-gray Mare, star in forehead, 3 years old, fifteen hands high. Appraised \$55. Also, one light bay MARE, 2 years old, thirteen hands high. Appraised \$35.

**STEER**—Taken up by Charles Bellamy, Zeandale tp, one yearling roan Steer, crop off both ears, slit in left ear. Appraised \$12.

**STEER**—Taken up by J. E. Johnson, Wilmington tp, one red Steer, belly and left flank white, white spot in forehead, 2 years old, broad horns. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by Franz Schmidt, Alma tp, one bay Mare twelve hands high, 2 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

#### Wilson County—Joseph Robbins, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by W. A. Bowman, Cedar tp, November 15, 1869, one sorrel Mare, 1½ hands high, 5 years old, branded (S) on left fore shoulder. Appraised \$85. Also, one dark bay STALLION, 14 hands high, 3 years old, white spots on forehead and nose. Appraised \$35.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. A. Miller, Cedar tp, October 19th, 1869, one iron gray Mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$40.

**PONY**—Taken up by E. W. Short, Cedar tp, October 2, 1869, one dark brown horse Pony, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, blaze face, mane roached, sway-backed, three feet white. Appraised \$58.

**COW**—Taken up by F. M. Frost, Fall River tp, December 10th, 1869, one Cow, white spot on forehead, belly white, underbit in both ears, branded W on right side, 5 years old. Appraised \$20.

**STEERS**—Taken up by F. M. Frost, Fall River tp, November 3, 1869, one red and white speckled Steer, swallow-fork in both ears, 3 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one black Steer, white on face and belly, swallow-fork in both ears, 3 years old. Appraised \$25.

**MARE**—Taken up by Samuel Hite, Cedar tp, December 2, 1869, one dark chestnut sorrel Mare, medium size, bald face, feet all white, one year old. Appraised \$45. Also, one dark brindle yearling BULL, left horn droops, white spot on each flank. Appraised \$15.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. Jeral, Center tp, December 1, 1869, one dark bay Mare, 4 years old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$20.

**MARE**—Taken up by James Leroy, Cedar tp, December 1, 1869, one sorrel Mare, light mane and tail, 14 hands high, 10 years old, blaze face, hind feet white, white spot right hip. Appraised \$70.

#### Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

**HORSES**—Taken up by N. Oderlain, Owl Creek tp, one black Horse, 3 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$60. Also, a strawberry gray Horse, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$30.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by J. R. Spencer, Washington tp, one roan Heifer, 1 year old, some white in face. Appraised \$15.

**MARE**—Taken up by E. H. Prall, Washington tp, December 2, one roan Mare, 2 years old, 12 hands high, white stripe in forehead, white spot on each hind foot. Appraised \$—.

**COW**—Taken up by Elizabeth Falor, Owl Creek tp, one light red Cow, eight years old. Appraised \$35. Also, one pale red Cow, ten years old, left horn drooped, cut off left ear, sore on left jaw, wears a bell. Appraised \$30. Also, one roan Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one dirty white yearling Heifer. Appraised \$15.

**HEIFERS**—Taken up by Owen Whitney, Liberty tp, one white yearling Heifer, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$12. Also, one yearling Heifer, red head and neck, body white, some red spots. Appraised \$17.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Joseph Miller, Liberty tp, a bay Horse, 8 years old, 17 hands high, hind feet white, branded JH, a white spot on left hip. Appraised \$30.

**STALLION**—Taken up by Lewis Oldenhaus, Owl Creek tp, one bright bay Stallion, 2 years old, eleven hands high, star in forehead, fore feet and right hind foot white, a white stripe on nose. Appraised \$20.

**HORSE**—Taken up by G. Hartwig, Owl Creek tp, one bay Horse, 2 years old, 12 hands high, star in forehead, both hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by A. Whitney, Liberty tp, one red Heifer, 2 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$25.

#### STRAYS FOR DECEMBER.

##### Allen County—W. F. Waggoner, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by Wm. Culbertson, Elsmore tp, one light bay Mare, branded S on left shoulder, blaze in face, one white hind foot, 3 years old. Appraised \$30.

**MARE AND COLT**—Taken up by G. Q. Allen, Osage tp, one bay Mare, 14 hands high, six years old. A sucking Colt with her. Appraised \$50.

**MARE AND COLT**—Taken up by Ezra Rhoads, Osage tp, one bay Mare, white strip in face, branded GOB on left shoulder and right hip, six years old. A brown horse sucking Colt with her. Appraised \$60.

**OX**—Taken up by James Ord, Elsmore tp, one dark-colored Ox, white on belly, 8 years old, swallow-fork in each ear, underbit in left, horns straight, no marks. Appraised \$35.

**COW**—Taken up by C. Nicholson, Osage tp, one red Cow, with white spots, crop off left ear, 8 years old. Appraised \$20.50.

**MARE**—Taken up by B. B. Henderson, Elsmore tp, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot white, snip on nose. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by W. G. Miller, Elsmore tp, one dark bay Mare, eight years old, sixteen hands high, black mane and tail, white on left hind foot. Appraised \$60. Also, one brown MARE, blind in right eye, bunch on right hind leg, 15 hands high, thirteen years old. Appraised \$40.

**HORSE**—Taken up by W. H. Wise, Deer Creek tp, one bright sorrel Horse, left hind foot white, white on right fore foot, star in face, 13 hands high, 2 years old. Appraised \$47.

**PONY**—Taken up by J. C. Clarkson, Iola tp, one bay horse Pony, both hind feet white, 13 hands high, 12 years old, Spanish brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$12.50.

##### Atchison County—C. W. Rust, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by Joseph Speer, Grasshopper tp, October 19, 1869, one bay mare Pony, 4 years old, 13½ hands high, white in forehead, left fore and hind feet white, saddle marks, roached mane. Appraised \$30.

**COLT**—Taken up by R. A. Van Winker, Kaploma tp, November 22, 1869, one light bay horse Colt, 18 months old, common size, mane and tail darker than body, large white spot in forehead, a bright snip on nose. Appraised \$40.

**COLT**—Taken up by Caleb May, Center tp, November 12, 1869, one dark bay mare Colt, one year old, 12½ hands high. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay mare COLT, one year old, right hind foot white, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$40.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. N. Landon, Grasshopper tp, July 22d, 1869, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 13 hands high, black mane and tail, near hind foot white, half-hipped. Appraised \$50.

**PONY**—Taken up by Morgan Lynch, Lancaster tp, July 27, '69, one dark horse Pony, 3 years old, 12 hands high, branded N S on left shoulder and right jaw, white spot in forehead, collar marks. Appraised \$40.

**COW**—Taken up by J. W. Elliott, Center tp, one Cow, medium size, 10 years old, red and white on back, face and belly partly white, hole in left horn. Appraised \$27.

**HORSE**—Taken up by A. A. Howell, Lancaster tp, July 5, 1869, one sorrel horse Pony, six years old, 13 hands high, bald face, right hind foot white, scar on nose, heavy mane and tail, saddle marks. Appraised at \$30.

**STEER**—Taken up by J. J. Halligan, Grasshopper tp, November 30, 1869, one red roan yearling Steer, lined back, both ears red. Appraised \$17.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. C. Butman, Grasshopper tp, November 12, 1869, one chestnut sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old, 13 hands high, dark mane and flax tail. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by Levi Andrews, Center tp, November 19, 1869, one bay Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, cranded G on left hip, scar on left shoulder. Appraised \$60.

**COW**—Taken up by Timothy Finnegan, Shannon tp, November 20, 1869, one white Cow, with red spots, 4 years old, medium size. Appraised \$20.

##### Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

**PONIES**—Taken up by John Branch, Marmaton tp, November 15, 1869, two gray mare Ponies, 9 years old, Spanish brands, one on left shoulder and right hip, the other on left hip, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$30 each. Also, four bay horse Ponies, 2 years old, 13 hands high—one has three white feet, snip on nose. Appraised \$20 each. Also, one sorrel mare Pony, two years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$20. Also, one clay-bank mare Pony, 3 years old, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$25. Also, one iron-gray mare Pony, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay MARE, right hind foot white, branded O on left shoulder, 3 years old. Appraised \$40. Also, one dun horse Pony, blaze face, branded 64 on left shoulder, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$15. Also, one bay mare Pony, blaze face, 15 hands high, two years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one yellow horse COLT, 1 year old, black mane and tail. Appraised \$15.

**COLT**—Taken up by W. Shorten, Marmaton tp, November 2d, 1869, one bay mare Colt, large size, two years old, blaze in forehead, left fore foot white. Appraised \$50.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Wm. Price, in Fort Scott, November 12, 1869, one dark brown Horse, Mexican brands, blind in right eye, star in forehead, both hind feet white, 13½ hands high, 13 years old. Appraised \$20.

**MARE**—Taken up by W. O. Jagger, Marion tp, November 15th, 1869, one sorrel Mare, white spot in forehead, saddle and collar marks, 14 hands high, 7 years old, large left fore ankle, a little lame. Appraised \$40.

**MARE**—Taken up by Edith Farwell, Marion tp, November 15, 1869, one dark brown Mare, 9 years old, 16 hands high, saddle and collar marks, three shoes on when taken up. Appraised \$100.

**STEER**—Taken up by Alexander Simpson, Osage tp, November 11, 1869, one red Steer, some white in face, white spots on body, piece off under side right ear. Appraised \$25.

**COW**—Taken up by Wallace Rodgers, Fort Scott tp, November 22, 1869, one red Cow, some white on belly and end of tail, 3 years old, accompanied by a red calf. Appraised \$25. Also, one red Cow, white at root of tail and under belly, small underslope in left ear, 3 years old, has a red calf. Appraised \$20.

**PONY**—Taken up by John McAlevey, Freedom tp, November 17, 1869, one roan mare Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, branded C on right shoulder, a little white in face. Appraised \$32.50.

**STEER**—Taken up by J. M. Scott, Osage tp, November 22, 1869, one white Steer, with roanish red ears, slit and nick in right ear. Appraised \$13.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Thomas Darr, Marion tp, November 25, 1869, one bay Horse, 17 hands high, 17 years old, blind in one eye, and nearly so in the other, shod behind, large cut in right fore foot, harness marks. Appraised \$30.

**COW**—Taken up by J. G. Alzea, Fort Scott tp, one pale red Cow, with sucking calf—Cow has white face, swallow-fork in right ear, underbit in left, 7 years old. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by Abner Welch, Pavnice tp, August 17, '69, one dark chestnut sorrel Mare, both hind feet white, 15½ hands high, 8 years old. Appraised \$70.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. Clerg, Fort Scott tp, one bay Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$50. Also, one sorrel MARE, 2 years old, 14 hands high, blaze in forehead, white spot on left side of under lip, right hind leg and hoof white. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel mare COLT, 1 year old, white spot on forehead, white streak on nose, 13 hands high. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay mare COLT, 1 year old, 12 hands high, black feet, blaze on left side of nose. Appraised \$25. Also, one roan mare COLT, 1 year old, 12 hands high, white face and under lip. Appraised \$25. Also, one black mare COLT, 1 year old, 12 hands high, white nose. Appraised \$25.

**HORSE**—Taken up by R. D. Bartlow, Claytonville tp, November 8, 1899, one dark bay Horse, 15 hands high, 4 years old, white hairs in forehead, right hind foot white, crippled in right hind hoof, shod all round, saddle or harness marks. Appraised \$70.

#### Cherokee County—William Little, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by D. H. Gilbert, Lyon tp, October 20, 1899, one dark bay Mare, large size, 15 years old, 16 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$50. Also, one sorrel MARE, large size, 8 or 9 years old, 16 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$75.

**COLTS**—Taken up by Mr. Bigham, Sheridan tp, October 20, '99, one bright bay horse Colt, 3 years old, star in forehead, white on right hind foot and left fore foot, saddle marks on back. Appraised \$40. Also, one dark bay stud COLT, no marks or brands. Appraised \$40.

**FILLY**—Taken up by W. J. Ramsey, Spring Valley tp, November 24, 1899, one sorrel Filly, both hind feet white, pastern joint on left foot white, white stripe in face, two years old. Appraised \$40.

**PONIES**—Taken up by William McMillen, Salamanca tp, two Ponies, one iron gray mare Pony, blaze in forehead, three feet white, 4 years old; the other a bay mare Pony, star in face, four years old. Appraised \$30.

#### Crawford County—J. T. Bridgens, Clerk.

**MULE**—Taken up by C. B. Wheeler, Walnut Creek tp, one gray horse mule, branded US on left shoulder and S on right side of neck, 13 hands high, 12 years old. Appraised \$65.

#### Dickinson County—J. B. Shane, Clerk.

**COW**—Taken up by E. F. Bratton, Newbern tp, November 3d, 1899, one light sorrel horse Colt, two years old, both hind feet white. Appraised \$35.

#### Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.

**HORSE**—Taken up by John Wood, Wayne tp, November 9, '99, one black Horse, small crop off right ear, 14 hands high, 2 years old. Appraised \$77.50.

**PONY**—Taken up by L. C. Martin, Wayne tp, November 23, '99, one small bay horse Pony Colt, small white snip on nose, white in forehead, end of tail cut square, 2 years old. Appraised \$50.

**COLT**—Taken up by W. E. Wood, near Troy, November 29, '99, one bright sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$40. Also, one black horse COLT, one year old, white spot in forehead, white stripe on nose, part of tail white, both fore legs crooked, a little pigeon-toed. Appraised \$15.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Charles Ladwig, Wolf River tp, November 29, 1899, one red Heifer, 2 years old, white spots on belly, star in forehead. Appraised \$18.

#### Douglas County—Paul R. Brooks, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by D. M. Hill, Leocompton tp, October 17th, 1899, one brown Mare, 8 years old, saddle marks on back, halter marks on nose. Appraised \$35.

**COW**—Taken up by J. G. Haskell, Wakarusa tp, September 20, 1899, one dark and white spotted medium-sized farrow Cow, no marks or brands. Appraised \$25.

**COW**—Taken up by John Dolan, Wakarusa tp, October 25, 1899, one dark red Cow, six years old. Appraised \$20.

**PONY**—Taken up by J. H. Harrison, Wakarusa tp, November 8, 1899, one sorrel mare Pony, 13 hands high, a white streak in face, right hind leg white. Appraised \$30.

**COLT**—Taken up by F. G. Ritchey, Leocompton tp, November 2d, 1899, one sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, 12 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$35. Also, one sorrel mare COLT, 12½ hands high, star in left side of forehead, white strip on nose, left hind leg white. Appraised \$35.

**MARE**—Taken up by Andrew Kastenbader, Wakarusa tp, November 15, 1899, one bay mare Pony, 13½ hands high, 5 years old, star in forehead, branded B on left hip, paces. Appraised \$20.

**COLT**—Taken up by J. B. Cunningham, Leocompton tp, November 12th, 1899, one sorrel horse pony Colt, one year old, 11 hands high, some white in forehead, a little white on left hind leg. Appraised \$15.

**STEER**—Taken up by J. C. Metzker, Marion tp, December 2d, 1899, one red and white spotted Steer, crop off left ear, slit in the right, one year old. Appraised \$12.

**STEER**—Taken up by S. A. Halderman, Clinton tp, one red roan Steer, crop off left ear, swallow-fork in right ear, four years old. Appraised \$45.

**MARE**—Taken up by D. T. Woodard, Clinton tp, November 2, 1899, one large bay Mare, 15½ hands high, 12 years old, right hind foot partly white, large head, ears droop, right fore foot white, scar on right hip. Appraised \$57.50.

#### Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

**HORSES**—Taken up by Henry L. Hammett, Harrison tp, November 1, 1899, one sorrel roan Filly, 2 years old, medium size, white spot in forehead, white on right hind hoof. Appraised \$30. Also, one dark bay mare COLT, white stripe in forehead, white on right hind foot and hind legs, one year old. Appraised \$30. Also, one brown horse COLT, one year old, left hind foot white, medium size. Appraised \$35.

**FILLY**—Taken up by Charles Weigant, Harrison tp, November 1, 1899, one light bay Filly, 2 years old, black mane and tail, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$40.

**FILLY**—Taken up by T. J. Pyle, Harrison tp, November 1, '99, one dark brown Filly, 2 years old, left hind foot white, large in size. Appraised \$60. Also, one dark bay stud COLT, two years old, rather under size. Appraised \$40.

**PONY**—Taken up by Thompson Jones, Ohio tp, October 1st, 1899, one dark bay horse Pony, 14 hands high, 5 years old, branded T on left hip. Appraised \$25.

**MARE**—Taken up by Jackson Deal, Ohio tp, November 2, 1899, one black Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, narrow white strip on nose and between eyes. Appraised \$30. Also, one light bay Filly, 3 years old, small size, right fore foot and both hind feet white. Appraised \$25. Also, one clearly white roan, but rather spotted HORSE, 2 years old, small size. Appraised \$15.

**MARE**—Taken up by Thomas Dial, Greenwood tp, November 2, 1899, one strawberry roan Mare, 13 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.

**MARE**—Taken up by Victor Bechtel, Greenwood tp, November 5, 1899, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 12½ hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

#### Jackson County—E. D. Rose, Clerk.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Thomas Schantz, Jefferson tp, November 30, 1899, one red roan horse, black mane and tail, 14½ hands high, 4 or 5 years old. Appraised \$70.

**MARE**—Taken up by William Bottom, Jefferson tp, November 30, 1899, one dark bay Mare, 9 years old, 14½ hands high, saddle and collar marks, branded B on right shoulder and BT on left, both hind feet white, white fore foot, some white on forehead, white snip on nose, marks of a charge of shot on right side of neck, black mane, tail and legs. Appraised \$80.

#### Jefferson County—L. A. Myers, Clerk.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Alfred Wilson, Okaloosa tp, November 8, 1899, one light bay Horse, some white in face and on end of nose, scar on right hind leg below the hock, left hind foot white, 14½ hands high, 3 years old.

#### Labette County—John D. Coulter, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by G. W. McGregory, Richland tp, October 4, 1899, one dark brown horse Pony, star in forehead, 14 hands high, 3 years old. Appraised \$30.

**FILLY**—Taken up by A. C. Johnson, Neosho tp, November 3, 1899, one iron-gray Filly, 13½ hands high, 4 years old, hind feet and end of tail white. Appraised \$40.

**OX**—Taken up by Solomon Saylor, Neosho tp, November 2d, 1899, one yellow and white spotted Ox, crop off right ear, points of horns off, 10 years old. Appraised \$30.

**STEER**—Taken up by P. H. Cherry, Neosho tp, November 5th, 1899, one white and brindle Steer, short crop off left ear, under slope off right ear, 4 years old. Appraised \$30.

**OX**—Taken up by Z. B. Clark, Hackberry tp, September 15, '99, one dark brown work Ox, branded JE on right side and hip, a mark cut in dewlap, 3 years old. Appraised \$25.

#### Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Lewis Skeggs, Tonganoxie tp, September 14, 1899, one sea-bitten gray Horse, 12 years old, 15½ hands high, branded US and IC. Appraised \$35.

**MARE**—Taken up by Thos. Kimbrel, Tonganoxie tp, October 27, 1899, one iron gray Mare, 14 hands high, 8 years old, branded IN on right fore foot, white strip in face, both hind feet white. Appraised \$50.

**HORSE**—Taken up by J. W. Crucher, Leavenworth tp, October 28, 1899, one bay Horse, 7 years old, 16 hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by Charles Leckenberger, Stranger tp, August 7, 1899, one bay Mare, 15 hands high, blind in both eyes. Appraised \$25.

#### Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. S. Lane, Valley tp, October 7, 1899, one bright bay Mare, 7 years old, branded X on right shoulder and H on left, white hairs on left hind pastern joint. Appraised \$60.

**MARE**—Taken up by R. Avery, Sheridan tp, November 1, 1899, one light bay Mare, 8 years old, small white spot in forehead, white near fetlock on left hind leg. Appraised \$30.

**PONY**—Taken up by Alfred Wilson, Liberty tp, October 2, '99, one sorrel horse Pony, 13 hands high, 8 years old, 1 star in forehead, saddle marks, branded AS on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Alfred Wayne, Mound City tp, November 23, 1899, one bay Horse, blind in left eye, saddle marks, both sides of back, knees sprung, shod in front, 10 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

**FILLY**—Taken up by J. C. Goss, Valley tp, November 8, 1899, one red sorrel Filly, 2 years old, 13 hands high, white spot on left hind foot. Appraised \$30.

#### Marion County—R. C. Coble, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by John Brenot, Doyle tp, September 5, 1899, one bay Mare, 10½ hands high, 9 years old, branded S on left shoulder, saddle and collar marks, black mane and tail. Appraised \$35. Also, one black HORSE, 15 hands high, 9 years old, small star in forehead, three white feet, collar marks. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel MARE (and COLT), 15½ hands high, 10 years old, S branded on left shoulder, right hind foot white, white strip in face, small white spot on right hip, collar marks. Appraised \$25.

#### Miami County—Daniel Childs, Clerk.

**HORSE**—Taken up by J. Christie, Stanton tp, October 14, 1899, one brown Horse, 3 years old, star in forehead, branded B on left shoulder and left thigh, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

**HORSE**—Taken up by A. Knapp, Miami tp, August 8, 1899, one sorrel Horse, six years old, 15 hands high, small bunch on back, a few white hairs in mane. Appraised \$30.

**HORSE**—Taken up by H. Harberson, Marysville tp, October 2, 1899, one brown Horse, 3 or 4 years old, 14½ hands high, a blaze face. Appraised \$75.

**MULE**—Taken up by William Jones, Marysville tp, October 5, 1899, one brown Mule, 3 years old. Appraised \$70.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. B. Graves, Sugar Creek tp, November 8, 1899, one dark bay Mare, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, heavy tail and mane, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$60. Also, one yellow bay MARE, 14 hands high, 5 years old, white spot in forehead, collar marks, dark stripe along back. Appraised \$35.

**MARE**—Taken up by Z. H., Mound tp, October 29, 1899, one black Mare, 12 hands high, 12 years old, small white spot in left hind foot, some white in the forehead. Appraised \$25. Also, one black MARE, fourteen hands high, 9 years old, blind in both eyes. Appraised \$12.

**MULE**—Taken up by William Jones, Marysville tp, November 2, 1899, one brown Mule, 2 years old. Appraised \$70.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by John Dedrick, Mound tp, November 9, 1899, one red Heifer, one year old, star in face, white on belly. Appraised \$12.

**PONY**—Taken up by G. E. Inman, Mound tp, November last, one brown horse Pony, 4 years old, bald face, some white on right hind foot. Appraised \$25. Also, a black mare PONY, last Spring Colt, star in forehead. Appraised \$15.

**HORSE**—Taken up by J. T. Benning, Stanton tp, last November, one light bay Horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$45.

**STEER**—Taken up by Amos Woodcock, Marysville tp, in last November, one white yearling Steer, swallow-fork in right ear, crop off left ear. Appraised \$12.

**FILLY**—Taken up by J. M. Cook, Richland tp, last November, one bay Filly, black mane and tail, 2 years old. Appraised \$50.

**STEER**—Taken up by James Officer, Marysville tp, November last, one pale red Steer, underdrip in right ear, swallow-fork in left, 4 years old. Appraised \$25.

#### Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by J. W. Dennis, Valley tp, November 12, 1899, one red yearling Heifer, white on under part of belly, a little white on tail. Appraised \$30.

**FILLY**—Taken up by W. Z. Carpenter, Rock Creek tp, November 18, 1899, one black Filly, 2 years old, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$70.

**STALLION**—Taken up by A. J. Thompson, Rock Creek tp, November 18, 1899, one black Stallion, 2 years old, both hind feet white, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$70.

**COLT**—Taken up by John Pendergrass, Rock Creek tp, November 18, 1899, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, right hind foot white. Appraised \$70. Also, one light brown Filly, no marks or brands. Appraised \$60.

#### Neosho County—Joseph L. Denton, Clerk.

**COW AND CALF**—Taken up by A. W. Lyman, Walnut Grove tp, one Cow and Calf—the Cow 3 years old, white, with red ears, roan sides, red on right fore leg, small horns, underdrip in left ear; the Calf about ten days old. Appraised \$25.

**PONY**—Taken up by J. C. Cunningham, Walnut Grove tp, July 12, 1899, one brown horse Pony, 4 years old, 13½ hands high, saddle mark on left side, small bell on. Appraised \$40.

**PONY**—Taken up by Thomas Dolan, Mission tp, July 1st, 1899, one roan mare Pony, hind feet white, 14 hands high, 5 years old. Appraised \$40.

**OX**—Taken up by J. M. Pisel, Walnut Grove tp, August 7, 1899, one dark brown Ox, 9 years old, under half crop off both ears. Appraised \$30. Also, one brown Ox, tip of horns sawed off, nine years old, blind in right eye, cropped on both ears, underdrip in right and left in left ear, white belly and tail, scar on left side, had small bell on. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by D. S. Ty, Canville tp, September 17, 1899, one bay Mare, branded H on left shoulder, small white spot in forehead, 7 years old. Appraised \$35.

#### Osage County—F. M. Jennings, Clerk.

**MARES**—Taken up by Isaac Seaman, Burlingame tp, November 5th, 1899, two mare Ponies, one bay, 8 years old, 14½ hands high; the other brown, 5 years old, 14 hands high. No marks or brands visible on either.

**PONY**—Taken up by Lars Christopher, one black Pony, both hind feet white, small white spot on nose, very crooked legs. Appraised \$14.

**PONY**—Taken up by William Honkle, Burlingame tp, one bay Pony, four feet white face, white hairs around the roof of tail, branded C on left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

**STEERS**—Taken up by John Hall, Ridgeway tp, November 18, 1899, two three year old Steers, one white and red, right ear slit, left ear cropped and notched, tail white; the other white, red ears and nose, notch in each ear. Appraised \$37.50 each.

**COWS**—Taken up by J. H. Gue, Ridgeway tp, November 12th, 1899, two Cows, one light roan, slit in right ear, notch in lower side, six years old; the other a dark red milky, irregular spot on belly, white spot on back, six years old. Appraised \$25.50 each.

#### Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.

**BULL**—Taken up by Conrad Staur, Manhattan tp, November 15, 1899, one Bull, three years old, red and white mixed. Appraised \$30.

#### Shawnee County—J. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by Samuel Ecker, Auburn tp, November 13, 1899, one bay Mare, 15½ hands high, 3 years old, black mane, tail and legs. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by John Filley, November 10, 1899, one dark bay Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$50. Also, one sorrel mare PONY, 3 years old, 13 hands high, bald face. Appraised \$30.

**PONY**—Taken up by Charles Graham, Silver Lake tp, November 19, 1899, one black mare Pony, about 5 years old, both hind feet white. Appraised \$40.

**PONY**—Taken up by A. L. Esterlanger, Silver Lake tp, November 15, 1899, one light brown mare Pony, black mane and tail, a little white about the flanks, 14 hands high, 4 years old, a little white about the nose. Appraised \$25. Also, one year old COLT, light brown, right hind foot white, a little white about the flank, white spot in face and on tail. Appraised \$15.

#### Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by Henry Cook, Liberty tp, November 5, 1899, one black horse Pony, 14 hands high, 7 years old, small white spot in forehead, branded S on left shoulder. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel MARE, 2 years old, 15 hands high, small white strip in forehead. Appraised \$70.

**PONY**—Taken up by E. J. Watkins, Belmont tp, November 20, 1899, one dark horse Pony, bald face, left fore foot and both hind feet white, some white hairs at root of tail, 3 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$27.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. S. Lobough, Neosho Falls tp, November 18, 1899, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, white spot on right hind foot, white strip between feet, white spot on nose. Appraised \$75.

#### Wyandott County—J. J. Keplinger, Clerk.

**COW**—Taken up by Joseph McDowell, Shawnee tp, October 1899, one red milch Cow, red sides, white back and belly, ten years old. Appraised \$32.50.

#### STRAYS FOR NOVEMBER.

**Anderson County—J. H. Williams, Clerk.**  
**PONY**—Taken up by Wallace McWilliams, Ozark tp, August 6, 1899, one light dun mare Pony, dark mane, tail and legs, a dark strip on back and over shoulders, star in forehead, 14 hands high, brown, 4 or 12 years old. Appraised \$35.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. L. Hill, Reeder tp, August 20, 1899, one dark or chain up at sorrel Mare, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, a few white hairs at outside of left thigh. Appraised \$30.

#### Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Noah Huff, Timber Hill tp, September 25, 1899, one sorrel Horse, fax mane and tail, 10 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white to the hock, saddle and harness marks, heavy set. Appraised \$77.50.

**COW**—Taken up by Anderson Carter, Osage tp, October 5, 1899, one red and white spotted Cow, underdrip out of each ear, swallow-fork in right ear, 5 years old. Appraised \$35.

#### Clay County—W. H. Fletcher, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by John Dixon, Clay Center tp, September 17, 1899, one bay Mare, right fore foot and both hind feet white, 3 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$75. Also, one bay mare PONY, spot on each hind foot, pigeon-toed, two years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one dark sorrel COLT, star in forehead, one year old. Appraised \$20.

#### Crawford County—J. T. Bridgens, Clerk.

**STEERS**—Taken up by Franklin West, Sheridan tp, one yoke work cattle, a brown Steer, staggly horns, some white in face and under belly and on legs, crop off right ear, split in same, underdrip in left ear; also, a black Steer, smooth horns, left horn bored, left ear cut off, underdrip in right ear, some white on face, shoulders, rump and right flank, tall short, and bush white, ten years old. Both appraised at \$75.

#### Cherokee County—William Little, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by J. H. Walker, Columbus tp, October 15, 1899, one bay mare Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, small strip down the face, and snip on nose, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

**PONY**—Taken up by John Long, — tp, September 29th, 1899, one black mare Pony, star in forehead, 5 years old, branded T on left shoulder and S on left jaw, left hind foot white, 13 hands and 1 inch high; also, a black Bucking Colt, star in the forehead, snip on nose. Appraised \$—.

#### Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by E. A. Carpenter, Franklin tp, August 10, 1899, one dark bay mare Pony, dark mane and tail, saddle marks 12½ hands high, eleven years old, Mexican brand on each hip. Appraised \$35.

**COW**—Taken up by B. F. Hasty, Peoria tp, August 13, 1899, one black and white Cow, smooth crop off left ear, right ear torn by dogs, 14 or 15 years old. Appraised \$10.

**PONY**—Taken up by Dennis Hard, Centropolis tp, September 15, 1899, one bay mare Pony, 4 years old, 13 hands high, stripe in forehead, left hind foot white, some white on right hind foot, saddle marks, split in right ear. Appraised \$25.

**PONY**—Taken up by Joseph Reed, Franklin tp, October 5, 1899, one light bay mare Pony, black legs, mane and tail, white stripe in face, blind in right eye, six years old, thirteen hands one inch high. Appraised \$30.

#### Jefferson County—W. N. Allen, Clerk.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by A. J. Kleinhaus, December 21, 1899, one light roan Heifer, 3 years old.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Jacob Hetzel, May 27th, 1899, one bay Horse 14½ hands high, 5 years old, white legs, blaze in face, some collar marks.

#### Miami County—D. Childs, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by J. R. Young, Middle Creek tp, September 12, 1899, one chestnut sorrel mare Pony, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, blaze face, right hind pastern joint, saddle marks, had 3 shoes on. Appraised \$55.

**COLT**—Taken up by O. Matthews, Osage tp, September 22, '99, one iron gray stallion Colt, 2 years old, 11 hands high, left knee large. Appraised \$30. Also, one dark bay MARE, 2 years old, star in forehead, 10 hands high. Appraised \$25.

**MULE**—Taken up by John Timpkins, Miami tp, October 11, 1899, one brown mare Mule, 2 years old, 12 hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$50.

#### Osage County—F. M. Jennings, Clerk.

**MARES**—Taken up by W. H. Segen, — tp, October 5, 1899, one dun colored Mare, small white spot in forehead, ten years old. Also, one bay Mare, small white spot in forehead, 3 years old. Also, one black HORSE, white spot in forehead, three years old.

#### Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by H. Wilder, 14 miles north of Topeka, May 29, 1899, one strawberry roan Mare, 4 years old, had on a small bell, works in harness or under saddle.

**MARE**—Taken up by Wm. Hartrock, — tp, October 23, 1899, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, four white feet, a few white hairs in forehead, stringhalt in hind

**PONY**—Taken up by J. M. Edmiston, Fall River tp, September 8, 1869, one bay horse Pony, black mane and tail, hind legs white above pastern joints, white blaze in forehead, lump on each side of backbone, right eye weak, 18 hands high, 10 years old. Appraised \$35.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Edward Sina, Clifton tp, June 15, 1869, one sorrel horse, small white spot in forehead, windgalls on legs, Indian brand on left shoulder, saddle marks, 18½ hands high, 9 years old. Appraised \$40.

**HORSE**—Taken up by R. B. Richards, Clifton tp, June 15, 1869, one black horse, 6 years old, 18 hands high, saddle marks, slight split in each ear. Appraised \$50.

Wyandotte County—J. J. Keplinger, Clerk.

**Oxen**—Taken up by S. B. Bell, Shawnee tp, October 2, 1869, one yoke Oxen, 4 years old, one red, with white face; the other red, with white spots. Appraised \$40 each.

## FARMS ON THE KICKAPOO RESERVATION.

**FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST, MOST PROLIFIC, BEST Watered, best Timbered**

**LAND IN NORTHERN KANSAS.**

The undersigned, Land Commissioner of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co., is now offering for settlement the Lands of the celebrated Kickapoo Reservation.

**Embracing 152,417 Acres!**

These Lands are situated in the counties of Atchison, Brown and Jackson, on the line of the Railroad, but twenty miles from the City of Atchison and the Missouri River. By treaty stipulation with the U. S. Government,

**They are not Taxable for Six Years.**

They will be sold at from  
**\$2.50 TO \$15.00 PER ACRE,**  
And 10 years credit will be given, if desired.

### FARMS!

Unequaled in fertility of soil and beauty of scenery.

### FARMS!

In a young, prosperous and rapidly growing State.

### FARMS!

Located near a navigable river, and on the line of a railroad.

### FARMS!

With a good market at the farmer's door, and within twenty miles of one of the largest rivers on the continent.

### FARMS!

Which will, in a few years, be worth five times the price paid for them, and are in every way desirable as a home, are thus  
**Offered on Terms to suit Purchasers.**

Send for a Circular, containing particulars, to

W. F. DOWNS,  
Land Commissioner for C. B. U. P. R. Co.,  
Atchison, Kansas.

## KANSAS FARM LANDS IN THE GREAT NEOSHO VALLEY!

**1,300,000 ACRES**

**OF CHOICE, UNCULLED RAILROAD LANDS, CON-  
venient to Market, Schools, Churches, and Railroads.**

**\$2.00 to \$8.00 per Acre. Ten Years Credit.**

**CARS NOW RUNNING!**

ISAAC T. GOODNOW,  
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Real Estate and Insurance Agents,**

Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas,  
**WILL PAY TAXES FOR NON-RESIDENTS, INSURE**  
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parties to view land, and furnish conveyance when desired,  
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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PLOWS, AGRICULTUR-  
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Immigrants coming to the Kansas Reservation and Morris  
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No. 50 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kan.**

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## SARSAPARILLA BITTERS!

*The No Plus Ultra of Stomach Medicines.*

**DELICIOUS TO THE TASTE.**

IT IS PREPARED FROM SARSAPARILLA, STILLIN-  
gia, Yellow Dock, Blood and Snake Roots, and Calisaya,  
Prickly Ash and Wahoo Bark, and is the best Tonic, Stom-  
achic and Blood Purifier extant. The ingredients of which  
it is composed are well known, and ought to be a sufficient  
guarantee of its efficacy. Read the following testimonials,  
selected from among many others which we have, commend-  
ing it:

Col. George T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms United States  
Senate, writes that the case of Sarsaparilla Bitters he obtained  
from us, through the kindness of Mr. John Maguire, of St.  
Louis, was well tested by Senators and Members of Congress,  
and gave such great satisfaction that it must, on becoming  
known, gain rapidly in popular favor.

Gen. John S. Cavender, member of the Missouri State  
Senate, says the bottles of Bitters we sent him to Jefferson  
City, during the last session of the Legislature, were freely  
distributed and made use of by the members, who were ex-  
ceedingly pleased with its effects. The reputation establish-  
ed at Jefferson should make the Sarsaparilla Bitters known  
throughout the State.

Father DeSmet, well known Indian missionary, says that  
it is the only Tonic that has relieved him of debility caused  
by exposure and fatigue, from long travel on his missions.

Messrs. McKee, Fishback & Co., proprietors of the Mis-  
souri Democrat, have tested it, and cordially recommend it  
as a valuable stomachic.

Dr. Winston, one of the oldest and most successful phys-  
icians of Jefferson City, writes that he has used the ingredi-  
ents in the form of tincture, in his practice, with the most  
satisfactory results, says this contains the virtues of all in a  
concentrated form, and pronounces it the most reliable rem-  
edy of the age. Prepared only by J. & C. MAGUIRE, Prac-  
tical Pharmacutists, St. Louis, and sold by all druggists.

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera  
Morbus, Flux, Children's Teething, and the Greatest  
Preventive of Asiatic Cholera.

### MAGUIRE'S BENNE PLANT.

This extraordinary Medicine, the fame of which is spread  
broadcast throughout the country, is undoubtedly superior to  
any remedy ever offered to the public for the complaints for  
which it is intended. We have in our possession testimonials  
voluntarily furnished by Col. Long, late Topographical Engi-  
neer Bureau at Washington, Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Gen.  
Pleasanton, and others of the army; also, officers of the navy,  
surgeons, hospital stewards, commanders of nearly every  
steamer plying on the Mississippi and tributary rivers, the  
Western Sanitary and Christian Commissions, army chap-  
lains, and others, far too numerous to mention. No other  
medicine has such recommendations. J. & C. MAGUIRE,  
sole proprietors, St. Louis. Sold by druggists and medicine  
dealers everywhere.

Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague,  
Diseased Liver, &c.

### MAGUIRE'S AGUE MIXTURE.

For more than fifteen years this great and infallible specific  
has been used as a remedy for the above complaints, and it  
has effected the most extraordinary cures, controlling the  
disease after every other medicine has been resorted to with-  
out effect. Thousands have testified to its efficacy, and all  
who have used it will give testimony to its wonderful success.

### Maguire's Hair Restorative.

This elegant article, for the restoration of the growth of  
the Hair, as well as preserving it from turning gray, and  
changing gray hairs back to its original color (without dyeing  
it), stands at the head of all Hair Restoratives. It is one of  
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### Maguire's Alterative Elixir,

*The Great Cure for*

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Mercurial and  
Syphilitic Affections, Goitre, Swelling of the Joints, Caries  
of the Bones, Ulcers, Cutaneous Eruptions, Blisters, Pim-  
ples, Enlargement of the Glands, Constitutional Disorders,  
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medicine has no rival. It is warranted to give relief in any  
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The best preparation of Ginger in use, and is warranted super-  
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sole Proprietors, St. Louis. Sold by druggists and medicine  
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## KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

**OPEN TO SHERIDAN.**

405 MILES WEST OF THE MISSOURI RIVER.

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after May 2, 1869, Trains will run as follows:

Going West:		LEAVENWORTH AND TOPEKA ACCOMMODATION.	
LEAVE—	MAIL.	MIXED.	
Wyandotte.....	7:30, A. M.	6:40, P. M.	
Kansas City.....	8:30, " "	7:15, " "	
State Line.....	9:00, " "	7:45, " "	
Leavenworth.....	8:40, " "	5:20, P. M.	
Lawrence.....	11:10, " "	11:25, P. M.	8:10, " "
Topeka.....	12:40, P. M.	2:15, A. M.	
Wamego.....	2:35, " "	5:55, " "	
Manhattan.....	3:15, " "	7:25, " "	
Junction City.....	4:20, " "	10:15, " "	
Salina.....	6:55, " "	2:30, P. M.	
Fort Harker.....	8:30, " "	5:30, " "	
Ellsworth.....	9:00, " "	6:00, " "	
Hays City.....	2:00, A. M.		
ARRIVE AT—			
Sheridan.....	10:00, A. M.		
Going East:			
LEAVE—			
Sheridan.....	8:00, P. M.		
Hays City.....	10:35, " "		
Ellsworth.....	8:30, A. M.	3:45, A. M.	
Fort Harker.....	8:45, " "	4:10, " "	
Salina.....	8:45, " "	7:45, " "	
Junction City.....	8:20, " "	1:05, P. M.	
Manhattan.....	9:18, " "	3:15, " "	
Wamego.....	10:04, " "	4:25, " "	
Topeka.....	11:53, " "	8:00, " "	5:40, A. M.
Lawrence.....	1:40, P. M.	10:45, " "	8:00, " "
ARRIVE AT—			
Leavenworth.....	8:45, P. M.		10:55, A. M.
State Line.....	8:45, " "	2:45, A. M.	
Kansas City.....	4:10, " "		
Wyandotte.....	4:45, " "	8:15, " "	

Trains leave Leavenworth daily (except Sunday).

Trains leave Sheridan daily (except Saturday).

Mixed Train leaves Wyandotte, State Line, Kansas City and

Ellsworth, daily (except Sunday).

Mail Train leaves daily, but on Sunday will run only between

Lawrence, State Line, Kansas City and Wyandotte.

Connecting at Lawrence with the Leavenworth, Lawrence and

Galveston Railroad, for Baldwin City, Prairie City and Ottawa,

and stages for Fort Scott and all points in Northern and Southern

Kansas.

At Wamego with stages for Council Grove, Mission Creek,

Rock Creek, Emporia and Marysville.

At Sheridan with United States Express Co.'s Daily Overland

Mail Coaches for Denver City and all points in Colorado, Mont-

ana, Utah, California and Idaho; and with Sanderson's daily

line of coaches for Fort Union, Santa Fe, Taos, Albuquerque,

and all points in New Mexico and Arizona.

At Leavenworth with Packets for points up the Missouri River

and with the Missouri Valley Railroad for Atchison and St.

Joseph.

At State Line with trains of the Missouri Pacific Road, and at

Kansas City with the Hannibal & St. Jo. Railroad for St. Louis

and points South and East.

For 2,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale, situated

along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, at from one to five

dollars per acre. For particulars address J. F. Devereux, Land

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A. ANDERSON, General Superintendent.

R. B. GEMMELL, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

## MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD,

FOR ST. LOUIS AND THE EAST AND SOUTH.

**Two Trains Each Way Daily.**

Making the following Connections:

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With Kansas Pacific Railway (main line) for Lawrence, To-

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Scott, Fort Gibson, Galveston, &c.; with Pacific Railroad

of Missouri, for Sedalia, Jefferson City, St. Louis, and the

East and South; with the North Missouri Railroad, for

St. Louis and all Eastern and Southern points.

**At Leavenworth—**

With the Kansas Pacific Railway, for Lawrence, Topeka,

Fort Riley, Denver, &c.

**At Atchison—**

With trains of Central Branch Union Pacific Railway, for

Seneca, Centralia, Irving, Waterville, &c.

**At Saint Joseph—**

With express trains of Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, for

Quincy and the East; and with trains of St. Joseph &

Council Bluffs Railroad, for Council Bluffs, Omaha, Den-

ver, Salt Lake and California.

**At Savannah—**

With Missouri & Iowa Stage Line, for Maryville, Clarinda,

and all points in Northwestern Missouri and Southern

Iowa.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner Shawnee and Main

streets, Leavenworth, Kansas.

### TIME TABLE.

GOING SOUTH—Express leaves East Leavenworth at 10:35,

A. M., and 2:57, P. M.

GOING NORTH—Express leaves East Leavenworth at 7:55,

A. M., and 4:00, P. M.

J. F. BARNARD, General Supt.

## Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston R. R.

**TIME TABLE NO. 6.**

[To take effect at one o'clock, P. M., Sunday, Nov. 22, 1868.]

**Going South.**

LEAVE. ARRIVE. STATIONS. LEAVE. ARRIVE.

2:15 P. M. Lawrence, A. M. 7:15

8:04 " Vinland, 6:26 "

8:30 " Baldwin City, 6:05 "

8:36 " Prairie City, 5:53 "

8:50 " Norwood, 5:30 "

4:30 Ottawa, 5:00 "

JOHN B. VLEIT, Superintendent.

## SEED POTATOES.

I OFFER FOR SALE A FINE STOCK OF

Genuine Harrison and Goodrich Potatoes.

Harrison, \$2.00 per Bushel, \$4.00 per Barrel; Good-

rich, \$1.25 per Bushel, \$2.50 per Barrel.

Early White Sprout, \$1 per Bushel; \$2 per Barrel.

A discount on large quantities. JOS. HAYTON,

McIntire, Troy, Doniphan County, Kansas.

## ATTENTION!

## WOOL-GROWERS!

1,000,000 POUNDS

## WOOL! WOOL!!

I take Pleasure in informing the Wool-Growers of Kansas, that I wish to Buy very Largely of the Incoming Clip of

## KANSAS WOOL!

All Inquiries about Wool Promptly Answered.

Wool Sacks for Sale.

W. C. LOBENSTEIN,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

ap tf Corner Cherokee and Third Streets.

M. S. GRANT,

(Successor to Grant & Prest.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

## SEEDS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

Nos. 141 and 143, Shawnee Street,

Leavenworth, : Kansas.

TO FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, I would say that I have, and keep constantly on hand, the largest and best selected stock in the West, consisting in part as follows:

Garden City, Moline and Industrial Plows, Vibrator Threshing Machines, Excelsior, Champion and McCormick Combined Reapers and Mowers, Brown's Illinois Corn Planters, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Buckeye Grain Drill, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Scotch Harrows, Fanning Mills, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers, Wheel Barrows, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Grind Stones, Scythes, and Snathes, Pruning Knives, Shears, Garden Drills, Reels, Cultivators, and a great variety of other Garden Implements. Grass seeds of every variety, Seed Wheat, Surprise Oats, Black Oats, Osage Orange Seed, Garden and Flower Seeds by the pound, paper or in quantities to suit purchasers. I am prepared to furnish

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS,

Very fine selected Stock, at low rates. In offering this CARD, I desire to return my sincere thanks to those who have been my patrons from the first; also, for the liberal patronage extended to the house. And would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself, as heretofore, to spare neither pains nor expense in bringing forward all improvements that tend to lighten the labor and expense of the Agriculturalist. In order that every implement I sell, may give as near satisfaction as possible, I shall keep none which are known to be of an inferior quality. M. S. GRANT, febly.

## WAVERLY ENTERPRISE.

THE JOLLIEST AND NEATEST PAPER PUBLISHED. Highly entertaining for Boys and Girls, and will not hurt the Old Folks. It gives 16 columns, semi-monthly, in the finest print, and is universally admired for its neat appearance and spicy contents.

TERMS—Only Fifty cents a year. Specimens, five cents. Try it a year; you'll never regret it. Address FRANK T. SCUDDER, Publisher Enterprise, Waverly, N. Y.

dec-2m

VINEGAR, HOW MADE FROM CIDER, WINE, MOLASSES or Sorghum, in 10 hours, without using drugs. For Circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Connecticut. nov-1y

## VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1870.

THE FIRST EDITION OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES OF VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND FLORAL GUIDE, is now published and ready to send out. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, with about 200 fine wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful COLORED PLATE, consisting of seven varieties of Phlox Drummondii, making a fine

## BOUQUET OF PHLOXES.

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive, Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

## CULTURE OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom is sent free without application, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address

Jan-2m-21

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

## NOTICE TO FARMERS!

One and a Quarter Million Hedge Plants,

GROWN IN JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS,

READY FOR DELIVERY NEXT SPRING. LARGE R size, and in good order. For further information, address

Jan-4m

Gardner, Johnson County, Kansas.

I endorse all of the above. J. W. SPONABLE.

## NORWAY OATS.

I HAVE FORTY BUSHELS OF RAMSDALE NORWAY OATS to sell, at New York prices, viz: \$7.50 per bushel, \$4.00 per half bushel, and \$2.50 per peck, to be sent in money orders on Atchison, Kansas, to THOMAS CHILDS, my agent at America City, Nemaha county, Kansas. We will deliver to railroad, free of charge.

Reference: O. J. Greve, Senate Chamber, Topeka, Kansas, and Hillyer & Parker, Grasshopper Falls, Kansas. H. REGAR. Jan-1m

## CHOICE POULTRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A FEW PAIRS of Light Brahma Fowls, bred from carefully selected stock Will sell in pairs, or singly, to suit purchasers. JOHN S. PALMER, Media, Pa. Jan-3m

## AMERICAN VINEGAR GENERATOR

A NEW PLAN, JUST PATENTED. FOR FULL DESCRIPTION, &c., send stamp to A. D. STRONG, Ashtabula, Ohio. Jan-1m

## ITALIAN BEES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE PURE ITALIAN and Hybrid Stocks of BEES. Also, Italian Queen. Address [dec-3m] ANTHONY WAY, Springdale, Kan.

## 30,000 FRUIT TREES!

10,000 GRAPE VINES, 20,000 KITTATINNY AND Early Wilson Blackberries, over 500,000 Osage Plants; Apple Trees, 2 year, 4 to 6 feet, \$16 per 100; Apple Trees, 3 year, 3 to 4 feet, \$12 per 100; Apple Trees, 1 year, 2 to 4 feet, \$10 per 100. Also,

Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Roses, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c. D. C. HAWTHORN, nov-tf Pilot Knob Nursery, Leavenworth, Kansas.

## TO MAKE FARMING PROFITABLE NOWADAYS,

WE MUST KEEP ACCOUNTS. THE TIME FOR MERE muscle, and the old hap-hazard way, has passed. We must know our business, by keeping accurate accounts. This is easily done with THE FARMER'S ACCOUNTANT. A Blank Book, Bound and Headed expressly for keeping Farm Accounts. Hundreds have been sold in the West during the past two years, giving perfect satisfaction.

Now is the time to get your book ready for the new year. Send your order at once, that you may be in time. It is published in two different sizes, each lasting three years. Prices respectively, \$3.50 and \$2.00. Sent prepaid, on receipt of price, by dec- CHARLES A. BIRNIE, Leavenworth, Kansas.

## Kansas State Agricultural College.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS.—ALL THE STUDIES OF A thorough Academic and full College course are taught in this Institution. Also, Agricultural Science, Commercial Science, and Military Science and Tactics. Special attention is given to Music, Vocal Elements and Calisthenics.

Tuition—Free, except in Instrumental Music. Contingent Fee, \$3 a term.

Board at the new boarding house, in charge of Colonel F. Campbell, \$3.75 a week. Fuel and lights \$5 a term. Washing at reasonable rates. Provision for self-boarding to a limited extent. augly. J. DENNISON, President.

## NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WE HAVE ON HAND BUCKEYE REAPERS AND MOWERS, with all the new Improvements, at manufacturers' prices and freight.

We have a large lot of EAGLE MOWERS to sell, at less than cost, and warranted equal to any in the market.

We are Agents for COOK'S EVAPORATOR and VICTOR CANE MILL, the best in use, BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILLS, WAGONS, and other Agricultural Implements, for sale on as good terms as can be had in Kansas. sept tf GRIFFITH & DUNCAN, Lawrence, Kansas.

## Pure-Bred Chester White Pigs.

PERSONS WISHING TO IMPROVE THEIR STOCK, should remember that we breed and ship our own Pigs. For particulars, address J. W. & M. IRWIN, Penningtonville, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Jan-1t

## CHESTER WHITE PIGS

FOR SALE.—I WILL SELL, AT GLEN FARM, THREE miles west of the Market House, or deliver in the city of Leavenworth, PURE BLOOD CHESTER WHITE PIGS, six to eight weeks old, at \$15 per pair; \$1 extra for boxing to ship. [17] D. N. BARNES.

## GREGORY'S ANNUAL CATALOGUE.

Choice Garden and Flower Seeds.

HAVING IN FORMER YEARS INTRODUCED TO THE Public the Hubbard Squash, American Turban Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, Brown's New Dwarf Marrowfat Peas, Mexican Sweet Corn, Boston Curled Lettuce, and other new and valuable Vegetables, with the return of another season I am again prepared to supply the public with

## My Warranted Seeds.

My Annual Seed Catalogue, containing a List not only of all Novelties, but also of the Standard Vegetables of the Garden (over 100 of which are of my own growing), will be forwarded gratis to all. Sent to old customers without request. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass. [Jan-5m]

## SENT FREE!

M. O'KEEFE, SON & CO.'S

## SEED CATALOGUE AND GUIDE

TO THE

## FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN

FOR 1870.

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VAN DOREN & HAVENS,

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Negotiate Loans, Pay Taxes, and Furnish Abstracts of Title to Property in all parts of the State.

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200,000 Acres of Land, at prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre.

40 Improved Farms.

We are Agents for the Delaware Diminished Reserve, the finest body of Lands in the State of Kansas.

Vacant Lots and Houses and Lots, in Leavenworth City, Kansas. oct-tf

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Established [in 1837.]

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CHURCH, ACADEMY, FACTORY, FARM, FIRE-ALARM Bells, &c., made of Pure Bell Metal, (copper and tin) warranted in quality, tone, durability, &c., and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotating Hangings. Illustrated catalogues sent free. VANDUZEN & TIFF, feb12m 6m\* 102 & 104 E. 2d st., Cincinnati, O.

## TO WOOL GROWERS.

WE WILL WANT ALL THE FINEST WOOL, OF Kansas Growth, we can get this year, and will be glad to communicate with those who have fine Sheep. Address THE FT. SCOTT MILL & MANUFACT'G CO., Fort Scott, Kansas.

Or, G. A. CRAWFORD, ap tf Kansas Farmer Office, Leavenworth, Kansas.

## BRAHMA CHICKENS.

PURE BLOOD, LIGHT BRAHMAS, PROCURED FROM the most reliable Eastern Breeders, for sale. Orders by mail promptly filled. Price \$3 to \$5 a Bird. Address J. J. HADLEY, Wyandotte, Kansas. nov-tf

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to \$5 per evening, and a proportionate sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address

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