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## Lhe Kansas Barmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

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#### WAKE UP!

Seed time is approaching, and it is high time that farmers were sounding the note of preparation. Now is the time to do all that is needful in preparation for active, undisturbed labor in the field. Not a moment should be lost in putting every tool and implement in perfect order. If a plow-handle is in leave the field with it for repairs.

If new implements are required, do not wait until being in condition to realize from it. the ground is ready for them, and then spend a all things out of doors prepared, but put in a stock of groceries and provisions for the family, that will carry you, unperplexed with calls for sugar, flour and meal, through a time when man and horse muscle is too valuable to spend in running to gro-cery and mill.

them vigorous daily exercise, if possible, that they may go into the field with solid muscle and in good Horses should not run down to skin and bone the first ten days of plowing time, and will twice before paying another installment on this obnet, if in good working trim at commencement. One horse, in tolerable flesh, that has been worked and the State, it is hoped the Board of Regents will daily during the Winter, will kill two taken from the stable, fat from a Winter of idleness, if put to the laborious and important task before them. the same "evener" in the plow field.

Do not make your plans too large, but let them embrace just as much ground, and no more, as you can put in well, and in season. If we should name a motto more important to the Kansas farmer than any other, it would be, "Plant early." To those who are to try their luck on Kansas soil for the first time this year, we would say, Plant early. If seed does not germinate promptly, it will not rot in the ground, as in the East.

Once more we say, Wake up! The farmers of Kansas hold the post of honor in American Agriculture to-day. More eyes are upon them, more interest centered in their labors, and better results expected, than from any other State of the Union. Tens of thousands, confiding in our soil and climate; are coming into the State for homes. Hundreds of thousands more are looking to the results of the present year, to determine whether or not to follow. Wake up, and —
"Act well your part; there all the honor lies."

## DAMAGE TO FRUIT TREES.

jured by the freeze of October 20th and 21st, last regard to fruit and its enemies.

We now see that G. C. BRACKETT, Esq., of Law--good authority, so far as he has investigated Western and Southwestern States. It is his opinion much of it killed; and he cautions all against pur-following officers were elected for the present year: chasing without stipulated conditions concerning ETT'S communication, but give its substance; hoping, however, that it will not prove so bad as claimed.

LEGISLATION FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It is generally known that the State Legislatura has from year.

the least doubtful, have another put in now; for it has, from year to year, loaned to the Board of Agri-Goods, to commence on Tuesday, August 2d, 1870, will cost you more than the price of a new plow to cultural College Regents the needed funds to meet in which all manufacturers of textile fabrics and Professors' salaries, the Endowment Fund not yet producers of wool, are invited to participate

The Legislature, just adjourned, appropriated the whole golden day of self and team in going to town amount of this claim to the Regents, for enlarge after them. One day in seed time is the equivalent ment of the College Farm, procurement of arms of a month in the repose of Winter. Not only get and accouterments for military class, and for the establishment of a College Boarding-house.

The aggregate sum of this appropriation mus exceed \$30,000, and places it in the power of the Regents to do something-an opportunity not before given them. If this money is expended with wisdom in the direction of the popular demand upon such an Increase the feed of your working animals, giving institution, it will place it in a position to command all the further aid required. But if it is frittered and squandered, from want of purpose or devotion on the part of its responsible managers, the State will think ligation. For the good of the Agricultural College, recognize their responsibility, and prove equal to

## LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We desire to make up a complete list of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of the State, and to that end request their respective Secre taries to inform us by letter of the name, date of

THE KANSAS FARMER for 1870 will be sent free to each such Society, on receipt of such information, and with the understanding that it is for the us and benefit of the Association receiving it. This proposition is extended to all organized Farmers Clubs, as well as to organizations for holding exhibitions

## DOUGLAS CO. FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Society adopted the following, as a selection for a model orchard of one hundred trees:

Early Harvest, 2; Red June, 5; Red Astrachan, 2; American Summer Pearmain, 2; Maiden's Blush, 5; Lowell, 5; Fameuse, 5; Rambo, 2; Balley's Sweet, 2; Rome Beauty, 5; Winesap, 15; Rawles' Genet, 10; Kansas Keeper, 10; Missouri Pippin, 5; Kirby's Red, 10; White Winter Pearmain, 3; Sweet Pearmain, 3; McAfee, 2.

We were informed by some observing gentlemen steadily increasing in numbers. The members have of Manhattan, as early as January last, that the organized a library, and are endeavoring to educate Saturday in May, at Hill's School-house, at a nursery stock of apple trees had been seriously in themselves so as to be eventually well posted in S. S. Tipron, President.

### WOOLEN MANUFACTUBERS ASSOCIATION.

The Second Annual Convention of this Associa -claims this damage to be general throughout the tion met in Chicago, last month; and after an address by the President, GEORGE S. BOWEN, of that most of the nursery stock is damaged, and Chicago, and reading of the Secretary's report, the

It was resolved to hold an Exposition of Woolen

The claims of St. Louis as the place of holding the Exposition, were strongly urged; but the mat-ter of location was finally left to the Executive Committee, with instructions to receive prop and determine the place, on or before April 5th.

The following resolution, in condemnation of the Free-Trade dogma, supposed by most men to have been exploded and defunct long ago, were offered by R. H. GARDNER, of Jonesville, Michigan, and adopted by the Association:

WHEREAS, Efforts are being made by the advocates of Free Trade to influence Congressional legislation to seeme the repeal or serious modification of our Protective Tariff laws and believing that the present depression in our manufacturing interest does not, as is alledged in the arguments of the opposition, arise from, or is the result of, our Protective Tariff, but that it is entirely dependent upon other causes mainly arising from the war: Therefore.

Resolved, That this Association earnestly protests agains any change in our present Tariff laws, and that we urge upon our members of Congress our earnest desire that they leave

any change in our present Tariff laws, and that we urge our members of Congress our earnest desire that they it the present duties on wools and woolens in full force.

## NOTICE TO DEALERS IN TEXAS CATTLE. MINERAL POINT, ANDERSON COUNTY, KAYSAS, February 19th, 1870.

The citizens of Anderson and Coffey counties, Kansas, met at Tipton's school-house, near Mineral Point, for the purpose of instituting measures to prevent the driving of Texas or Southern cattle through this part of the State. The meeting was organization, and principal officers of the Society organization, and principal officers of the Society organization. Society organization, and principal officers of the Society organization. H. C. EARNEST Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, JOHN MOLER was selected as a committee to draft resolutions. The committee reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The people of this part of the State have suffered in former years, by the almost entire loss of their cattle by Spanish fever: Therefore, be it.

Resolved, That we will use means to prevent Texas cattle from passing through this part of the State, let the consequences be what they may.

The Society went into permanent organization, by electing as President, SAMUEL PATTON; Vice Presidents, EDWARD DRUM, PAT. AGNOL, ED. BROWN, John Hill, David Homes, Jackson Means, John TIPTON, and CHARLES SMITH; Secretary, H. C. EARNEST.

CARNEST.

The Society requested that a copy of the weet Pearmain, 3; mcaree, 2.

This Society was organized in August last, and is ceedings be furnished the Burlington Patriot and Garnett Plaindealer, for publication.

H. C. EARNEST, Secretary.

## Die Bansus Burmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE INSTITUTE.

[CONCLUDED.]

WEDNESDAY, 2, F. M., January 19.

Miss Edma Haines read a sprightly Essay on the Past, Present and Future of Agriculture." Mr. Ross made a few remarks on Fruit Culture gain referred to his central-stem system of pruning, and endeavored to prove it necessary, to prevent breaking down. Also, he would not save any spurs on the stem of a tree for limbs that might be needed, but prune clean. A tree that is leaned to the north by the wind, will generally straighter up as it grows-partially, if not wholly. Favor high training; and in answer to a question, what he would call low training, said three and a hal feet would be law. Would prefer five to seven feet

In training grapes, he uses principally the arm system; being careful to extend it each year not more than six or eight buds. If more are left, the lower buds will often refuse to break, and a naked stem is the result. Pinches the laterals to one leaf but allows the main cane to extend itself at will A system of pruning in considerable use in Califor nia was explained. The pruning is extremely short the first year to two eyes, the next to four, and so on, doubling each year, until a sufficient number of canes are obtained, and the main stock become very large and stout. The ends of the canes are fastened together at the top, forming a mass rebling in form a huge ruta bags, and so solid that it will sustain the weight of a man standing upon the top. No stake is used.

The speaker did not tell us how the yearly supply of new wood is obtained; and as the growth of the vine in the Pacific States is entirely different from our own, being less rank and shorter-jointed, the method is probably not practicable here.

Mr. Murk said, the means he employed to get new wood from an old, naked stem! was to twist a wire around it, which would force it to throw out shoots from dormant eyes.

In digging holes for grape-vines, make a low ound in the center, and spread the roots over it, so that the ends shall run downward, which is their natural position.

Mr. FOSTER said there was a wide difference of opinion on training an orchard. His own was set twenty-four feet apart; but if planting again, he would put them twenty feet. Had never found any difficulty with trees splitting down, by cutting the leader. Likes an open head. Trains one and a half to three feet high. There is no danger of splitting down, if properly trained. The Winesap is a great favorite with him. They grow so much better in Kansas than at the East, that of half-a-dozen fruitgrowers from there who were at his house, not one could tell what the apple was.

Prof. HOUGHAM gave an account of a Year's Experience on the College Farm.

THE FARM. Six acres of wheat sown in September, 1868; ma tured well, and yielded a good harvest. The eight varieties of wheat, and the two varieties of Tye, received from the Commissioner of Agriculture, a Washington City, came to hand late in the sea and were planted from the 10th to the 25th of Octo ber, as they arrived, and as the condition of the ground allowed. The grain thus late sowed came up promptly, and grew rapidly, while the weather continued warm, the blades attaining a length frequently seen in much earlier sowing. There was not, however, time for the roots to become deep set in the soil. The coldest weather of the Winter, which was in December, injured wheat and rye but little, as the ground was then covered with stow; but the freezing in February and March, 1869, entirely destroyed our late sowing of both these cere This experiment goes so far to corroborate the opinion frequently expressed, that late Fall sowing is apt to prove of little value.

'all, came through the Winter in good condition and generally met our expectations. Five acres of and were sown to Spring Wheat, on the 20th of March, 1869, and yielded at harvest twenty bushels er acre of first-class grain.

On the 26th of March, four acres of ground were sown to common oats (black and white, mixed) which yielded sixty bushels per acre; and on the Ith day of April, four varieties of oats, received rom Hon. HORACE CAPRON-Excelsior, Surprise, Somerset and Schonen-were sown in smaller quantities. These gave a return of more than sixty pushels per acre, by measurement, and of seventy ive bushels per acre, by weight. A small sowing vas made with the Black Swede oats, on the day ast named, in the same manner and upon similar oil. These grew slowly in the first part of the eason, but came forward rapidly in the latter part of stalk-growth. Before the grain matured they ell down, and yielded no valuable product whatever. Two varieties ef barley were sown on the 6th day of April, 1869. They grew very well, and yielded at the rate of fifty-two bushels per acre.

Large white corn was planted upon eight acres of and, on the 22d day of April. This came up promptly, but grew slowly the first four weeks. matured well, and yielded fifty-five bushels per acre. Four acres were planted to a kind of corn known in some localities as King Philip—seed from Indiana. This was planted on the 15th of May, came up and grew rapidly, and matured by the 20th of August, and yielded fifty bushels an acre. Our experiments with corn do not favor very early planting upon

On the 8th of May, one thousand sweet potato plants, of two varieties, were set out in ridges. They grew very slowly at first, and were much damaged by cut-worms. It is believed that, as our easons average, it will be better to plant at lest two week later. Of this setting, the potatoes that snrvived grew to great size, and were very excellent in

Six varieties of Irish potatoes were planted, at intervals, from the 1st of April to the 1st of June. These all produced very well, yielding superior tubers, in great abundance. The cold weather in October injured that portion which was not yet dug, and which lay near the surface of the ground.

On the 28d day of June, four acres were sown to buckwheat. It is believed the sowing was too early, because the first bloom was entirely killed, perhaps by the heat of the sun. A second blooming occurred later in the season, but the grain was only partially filled and matured when the frost killed it. Seven bushels per acre of good buckwheat were harvested.

In the Spring of the current year, about one thousand additional forest trees were planted, for shade and wind-break. Only one of this entire number died; all the rest lived, and made a very large growth. Besides these, the students of the College obtained a considerable number of evergreens from the forests, and planted them on the farm. Only a few of these lived.

Half-a-bushel of the seeds of the hard or sugar maple was planted; also, a few pounds of the seeds of the beech. These came up, and many thousands of them grew to the hight of two or three inches; but as they were young and very tender during the

blooms of this tree in much, if not the whole, of the with such treatment. He had threshed one lot that country west of the Mississippi river.

the dwelling house, on the farm; also, an orchard bushels of the finest wheat he ever saw. The

The garden seeds, plants and shrubs put out last of seventy-five peach trees—part one and part two all came through the Winter in good condition years old. Every fruit tree planted in 1869 lived, and made a vigorous growth. A small planting of seedling plums and cherries was made, with reasonable sn

> Many of the students in the College rendered valuable assistance, without compensation, in planting seeds and trees; and to about one-half those in attendance during the Spring and Summer term, small tracts of land were assigned for cultivation. Each was allowed to consult his own taste and pleasure in the planting he would make. Nearly all the branches of farming and gardening were thus represented. The fact that the collegiate year closes n June, is not favorable to this mode of experimenting by the students. Several, however, were very successful in the departments chosen by thomselves; and they have made their reports to the Professor of Agriculture, showing valuable results.

> It is much to be regretted that the finances of the State of Kansae were in a condition which seemed to make it proper for the Legislature to restrict the appropriation to this department to two hundred dollars; and it is earnestly hoped that for next year an appropriation will be made for the development of the College Farm, which shall be in a degree commensurate with the position this new Commonwealth occupies among her sister States.

> The Institution is under obligations to Rev. E. GALE, for a donation of one hundred and fifty maple trees, from his enursery, and of seventeen peach trees; besides having sold us both fruit and fo.est trees at reduced rates.

> Mr. THOMAS HOOKEY, of Junction City, presented us with sixteen varieties of seeds, from Australia. These seeds are of the Acacia, and from their rapid growth are believed to promise much for forest and shade in our State, if they can withstand the cold of our climate. A few only were planted, as they were late, and it is feared they were killed by early

> The members of the Wabaunsee Agricultural Society made valuable donations, in seeds, for next year's planting.

One gardener in Indiana will give us all the seeds e need next year, in addition to what we how have.

A question being asked about pruning roots, the opinion was general that the cut should be upward, so that the bark might protect the wood and prevent decay; and as roots are generally emitted from the callus at the end, they more readily pass downward. If a tree is taken up in the Fall, and heeled in, the roots should be first pruned, removing all bruised or decayed portions; and if well heeled in, the ends will all be callused by Spring. But if a tree has been heeled in without pruning, the roots should not be pruned in Spring. The ends having healed or callused, it would be a loss to cut them off. Decayed portions, however, it is always in order to remove.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 7, P. M., January 19. The regular speakers not being on hand, Major ENKINS was called up on the wheat question.

He has never raised Fall wheat himself, but has threshed most of the wheat in that township, and watched very carefully its culture on the farm of his neighbor, Mr. BENTON. In the first place, nearly all the Fall wheat in that section has just been thrown at the ground. Many don't plow it at all. period of our strongest and most frequent winds, in But he has noticed that those who plow deep-put april and May, by far the largest proportion of it in to the beam—get one-third more than those them perished. A few hundred still remain, and who plow five inches-from twenty-seven to fortyhave grown to the hight of from four to six inches. four bushels to the acre. Some think this is an ex-It was our intention to plant three acres with the ceptional year; but he does not think so, except for eeds of the soft maple, but the seeds could not be those who sowed on corn ground, and brushed it in. obtained. The severe freezing in March killed the It was wet enough to produce a good crop, even was drilled in-two and three-quarters bushels be-The trees which died in our orchard during the ing sown as thin as possible, as seed was scarcerear 1868, have been replaced by Mr. SAMUEL CUT- The ground was well prepared; he did not know TER, according to his agreement. An additional the exact amount of land, but it was thin seeding. orchard of twenty-five apple trees was planted near He threshed from it one hundred and two and a half

straw was very stiff and strong. Has himself sown seventy-five acres this Fall, and it now looks very Some of it came up after Christmas. Spring t is a success, but not so great a success as

Winter.

Next in order was an Essay on the Osage Orange. by Rev. Mr. Cox, of Manhattan.

He commenced by saying, that the prevailing opinion has been that the Osage will not succeed But, has it had a fair trial? Some have said it was time thrown away; but in many cases the hedges of same men, coming into other hands, in three these years time neither hogs nor small animals could pass through them. His opinion is, that this state of things arises from negligence, united to a want of knowledge. There are many hedges that are certainly doing well. A gardener was pruning his hedge in August, with shears, and a farmer passing by was greatly astonished, both at the time of pruning and at the shears; he never had seen a pair before. That farmer's hedge was one of the failures. It appeared never to have been hoed. It should be well hoed, and the soil frequently loosened. This cannot be too strongly insisted upon. It must be trimmed, not once, but twice or three times, if ne cessary, according to the weather. Many don't know when to trim, so they don't trim at all. It will not injure the plant to trim at any time of year.

He thinks a great mistake is made in planting in single rows. Many experiments made in other States show that the double hedge is much better. It grows so rapidly in this climate, that it will not branch sufficiently in a single row. It is also a mistake to plant on ridges, as the rains and frosts will expose the roots; it also affords a better chance for the gophers to work. In this State, it should be playted a little below the general level. Hedges so ed, and closely trimmed, stand the Winter best avors close trimming—the first year close to the nd, and each year a few inches higher, until a , compact hedge is formed.

me one inquired how to dispose of Gophers. ber of modes of getting rid of the troublesome nut ls were mentioned. One used steel-traps, sunk ne main run. The opening must then be care in covered with a board or sod, and an opening full beyond the trap. Mr. Gopher at once prome to stop the hole, and, passing over the trap, is cee ht. This peculiar habit of the animal, of pro-CAU ing without delay to fill up a hole that lets dayinto his run, is the basis of all the devices for ligh ning him. Some make an opening in the run, cate tand back of it with a spear or pitchfork, ready n him the moment he appears. Another almos in method is, to stand a rod or two distant from hole, with a gun loaded with buck-shot pointed he opening, and the instant the dirt is seen to e (which will be within a few minutes generally) the trigger. There must be no delay, for his hership makes short calls.

veral gentlemen spoke of the great destructive caused by these animals. One had seen every t cut off for fifty feet.

plant cut off for fifty feet.

M. BLATCHLEY would like to know about plashing hedges. Thisks a plashed hedge will make a better fence than a trimmed one. Understands the practice of trimming has been abaddoned in Ohio.

M. PIREGE stated that he saw a hedge in Ohio, set by a firstrate farmer, and well tended and trimmed for six years; that was a perfect failure. There were so many gaps, caused by plants dying out, that it would turn nothing. Becoming disgusted with it, he went into it one Winter and alsahed it down, and threw talls upon it; whereupon, it thickened up, and is to-day the best fence he ever saw. There are twenty miles of fence in Iowa that received the same treatment, and a fine hedge was the result. For himself, he would plant two feet apart, let them grow four years untouched, and then plash. Mr. HARPER has a hedge that is about forty feet high, and forms a good wind-break. It will turn all kinds of stock, except hogs. We in Kansas are too careless to make a good fence by trimming. It requires great care and attention, but the plashing plan does not. Then, if a gopher cuts out a plant or two, plash another across the gap, and it will soon fill up.

Mr. Wells had tried the steel trap for the gopher, and suc-

cuts out a plant or two, plash another will soon fill up.

Mr. Wells had tried the steel trap for the gopher, and succeeded; but there is an easier way. Take a piece of sweet coeded; but there is an easier way. Take a piece of sweet polato or parsnip, and rub a little strichnine on it, and deposit or parsnip, and rub a little strichnine on it, and deposit it in the run; and you are almost certain to kill him. Prof. Turners and other large hedgers have shandoned trimper, and now invariably plash. Prof. Turners anytable

and now invariably plass. Prof. TURNER advises to an grow five years. it ries were made if there was any implement suitable ashing.

Ross gave an illustration on the blackboard of one. It blied a long, narrow spade, or wide chisel, with a proposition on the side of the handle like a scythe nib, by which be guided, and a strong cut given.

Rev. Mr. REYNOLDS next gave an Address on the 'Aims and Benefits of Agricultural Institutes"—a very able production, of which we can only give a very brief abstract:

Progress in all directions is the reward of labor Labor is the great primary law of man's nature hence, labor is no curse, but one of the divines blessings. Every effort to get rid of labor is an infraction of law. All effort, of mind or body, is abor. Washington, Kane, Herschell, Stevenson, are all laborers. It is labor that dignifies and ennobles. When the Duke of GRAFTON reproached Lord THURLOW with his plebeian origin, he hurled back the taunt, with the reply that, "The peerage sought him, and not he the peerage." Make labor honorable. These Institutions are one of the most powerful agencies in doing this.

Hope and ambition are the main-springs of pro-With despair, every life is a battle lost with hope, every life is a battle won. No man should be satisfied with his attainments. The means of education should be accessible to all. The trained hand should be united with the cultivated brain. The idea that labor need not be intelligent, is a relic of barbarism; it forms no part of modern philosophy. All great improvements in modern science, commerce or agriculture, have been achieved by having the intelligent mind to employ the willing hand. A great object of such Institutions is, to teach the farmer that he is not only a working but a thinking being. Book-farming has been sneered at; but we understand that science is the reason of things. Should not the farmer have a reason for his methods? The constitution of soils, the laws of meteorology, the habits of birds and insects, the laws of physiology and stock-breeding, all open themselves to every farmer who would be successful in his business.

He looked upon these Institutes as, in the highest sense, Agricultural Schools, in which all are teach. ers and all are scholars. The best Professor of Agriculture is the embrowned farmer, who comes from his compost-heap with his hundred bushels of corn to the acre. He is a learned professor, who contributes to the treasury of agricultural knowledge. There are many here to-night. He would not undervalue Agricultural Colleges proper; but there is no royal road to learning, there is no excellence without labor, and the toiler shall bring with him, not only his golden corn but a rich store of

Then comes in the immense power of example He could show places where the efforts of a good farmer have operated like a contagion on all around him. His well cultivated fields, his well laden or chards, his thrifty cattle, his small-boned hogs, his well-ordered buildings-all lie like an open book before his neighbors. His farm is a treatise on agriculture, which all can understand, whose page they cannot avoid studying.

Another, and most important, aim of these Insti tutes, is to teach the farmer his most valuable ser vants. It is not the plodding Swede, the sprightly Celt, or the laughing Negro; but the elements and influences of nature. The skillful hand may break them to harness, and employ their wonderful power to fill his barns and his purse; but for the heedless and unthinking they may work only mischief, thwarting his plans and blasting his hopes.

Again, these Institutes shall bring together the accumulated experience of the farmers, the horticulturists and the stock-raisers of the State. From KELSEY we will learn of "all manner of trees" of or a high prairie soil, yield its fruits and its dollars; mature the Kittatinny and Lawton, and how to make Hovey's Seedling and Wilson's Albany produce beyond precedent both bushels and greenbacks; from the venerable Ross, who might long since making he attributes to the rennet. have "laid down the shovel and the hoe," we will COLMAN, we will learn not only how to "bleed and found it a paying investment, and only wondered

die for one's country," but how to lessen the core and enrich the flavor of all the desirable apples of the land; from Col. Lines we will learn how to combine tasts with flavor; from CUTLER, how to prune; from WILSON, how to cross the "pure bloods" with common stock, and make it pay; from BARBER, how to shave the butchers, when the thriftless farmer has no stalled ox to sell; and from HUDSON and GRAY we will learn the true mixture of Chester White and Chinese Black, and how to procure an allopathic mess of pork, with but a homeopathic dose of bone.

At the close of the Address, the sound sense and appy hits of which drew close attention and frequent applause, the discussion of wheat was esamed .

resumed:

Maj. JENKINS was in favor of sowing Winter wheat early, if it grows too much, and begins to joint, turn on stock some sow oats with the wheat, to protect it; but he does not hink it necessary, if sown early. Winter wheat is reading ale, especially when prices are low. Then you must go or the market with the very best.

Dr. Raynonds thought the Spring wheat this year was no a fair test of what it usually is. It is unusually ine, and comes nearer to Winter wheat than he ever saw before. The other day he heard a German dispute with a miller, who has

comes nearer to Winter wheat than he ever saw before day he heard a German dispute with a miller, fround some Spring wheat for him, claiming that lad mada a mistake and given him too much flouriculty was adjusted without bloodshed; but succandsome Spring wheat he never saw in his life, as a good many bushels of it in his granary for distribution.

a good many bushels of it in his granary for distribution in 1861.

One gentleman stated that the Spring wheat in his section did not fill well this year. Supposed it was caused by an excess of rain. Thought deep plowing might obviate it. Leat year it weighed sixty-two and a half pounds to the bushel.

Another did not like to hear Spring wheat cried down here. Has never raised Spring wheat that made less than forty pounds of flour to the bushel.

Mr. Whitz thinks the uplands will raise better wheat than the bottom lands.

Mr. Jenking said the Germans in his neighborhood succeeded with wheat all the time, and oats, too. He believes in deep plowing. Would like to loan his team to the gantleman who can't raise wheat.

Prof. Plant asked his opinion about rolling wheat.

Mr. Jenking—Mr. Benton rolled his wheat in the Fall, rolled it in the Whiter, and kept on rolling, till it rolled him out forty-five bushels to the acre.

Prosident Dennison remarked that a roller-drill had been donated to the College by a firm in Michigan, and inquired of Col. CAMPRELL how it works.

Col. CAMPRELL said it works well on clean land, but he is arraid that on lumpy or weedy land it would ride.

Mr. Jenking—The great advantage claimed for this drill is, that it will not clog. He was told by a man in Atchison, that he used the roller just as the frost was coming out of the ground, and raised an immense crop.

A gentleman is opposed to rolling in the Fall. It would not press the ground hard enough to prevent the wind blowing the dust away. He would leave the ground as rough as possible, so that the dust will fall in around the roots. Then rell in the Spring. He thinks the Early May wheat the best variety for Kansas.

The Institute then adjourned until Thursday morning.

THURSDAY, January 20-10, A. M. Mr. WILLES, of Skiddy, made some remarks on the future benefits of these Institutes. He saw grand results opening before us, in that time when the farmer would carry on his business as a merchant or a manufacturer does his, by careful rules, founded on exact science, and not hap-hazard, as is too often the case. The ladies, too, will be brought in, and fully prepared here for their duties in life.

Mr. Long, of Fort Harker, was next called upon, to give his experience in cheese making. He said that cheese-making, and not speech-making, was his business; but he would answer any questions that might be asked in regard to the art. In making cheese, the first thing to be looked after is the proper material. The milk must be clean and pure. Great care should be used in milking. Then, the vessels to contain it must be clean. Everything about it must be clean.

The greatest difficulty he has experienced is in the use of rennet. He has lost a great deal, on account of the rennets not being properly prepa At first he depended upon the butchers, and paid a high price for them; but they were worthless. He found it salest to send East, and get them properly the forest; from Bannes, how to make a thin soil, prepared. The stomach of a grown calf will not do. They should be young. The older the rennet, from BRACKETT and CUSHING, how to plant and or the longer it is kept, the stronger and better. To preserve rennet, take out the stomach carefully, not removing the contents; fill it with salt, and hang up to dry. That is all. Most of the failures in chee

He commenced the business in 1868, with forty learn the true meaning of that Roman, who ex-cows, and made \$1,485 worth of cheese in a year claimed, Multum ex parco; from WAKEFIELD and besides raising fifteen calves and fifteen hogs. Had there are not more in the same business. The grain-raisers failed entirely in that section.

He believes the grass west of the Solomon is bes for milk. The buffalo grass produces very rich milk. There is no more difficulty in making cheese here than in any other section of the same latitude.

To make one cheese a day, milk at the proper time at night, and strain the milk into a vat, set into a water-tight box. Then pour cold water into the box, around the vat. If he had a spring, he would permit the water to run through it; but as he uses well water, he changes it once a day in Summer Uses ice to cool the water. If the milk keeps swee till morning, strains the morning's milk in. Then, by means of steam from a steam boiler attached, he heats it up to 90 degrees, and puts in a sufficient amount of the liquor of rennet-about a pint to a hundred gallons of milk. This should bring it to a curd in fifteen or twenty minutes. Let it stand till, putting in the finger and withdrawing it, none will adhere to it. Then cut it each way, into cubes, and let it stand fifteen or twenty minutes, for the whey to rise. If it has a greenish color, the curd is in a proper condition. Raise the curd, and work it carefully with the hands, but do not cause the white whey to rise, or you will lose the cream Again, let it stand fifteen or twenty minutes, till the whey rises again. Next, raise the temperature to 100 or 105 degrees, and cook it two or three hours. Draw off the whey through a strainer faucet. After the whey is all off, add salt at the rate of a teacupfull to fifteen pounds of curd. Afterwards, cool off, by pouring water around the vat, to sixty degrees, and put into the press. Press for about twelve hours; then take it out, and put into a coarse cotton cloth, and press again twelve hours, when the cheese is ready to go on the shelf.

The milk here will produce about ten per cent. more cheese than in Ohio. Out of one hundred gallons of milk, he can make one hundred and ten tive breed would stand such treatment. pounds of cheese. His cheese weigh fifty or sixty

ounds each.

In reply to an inquiry, he said the amount of little, it will take longer to turn. He prepares the rennet by cutting it up and putting it in a stone jar with brine, and keeps it at about ninety degrees for twenty-four hours. There is an apparatus for testing the strength of rennet, which he intends to get.

He sees no difficulty in establishing a cheese factory-here, if the milk is properly cared for.

Dr. REYNOLDS said doctors don't often take their own medicine, and inquired if Mr. Long ate his

Mr. Long answered that they generally ate about

His stock was obtained in Kansas, and he found ome difficulty in getting the cows to give down their milk, as they had been accustomed to have their calves run with them, being used only for raising stock. That can be remedied after a time, by raising cows expressly for dairy purposes.

If the curd is allowed to sour, it will crack, and then it is very difficult to keep the fly out.

He draws a muslin cap over his cheese, as, there is the least crack in it, the little cheese-fly will find it, and it will become full of skippers. Never greased his cheese; if they are properly made, there is no necessity for it. He uses a flour paste, how ever, with a little yellow other to color it.

against it, by keeping the cheese-room cool. The cheese-room should be separate from the factory. There is so much slush about the latter, that it draws flies. He ventilates his cheese-room, but does not allow cold currents of air to strike the cheese The room should be as tight as possible, with due regard to ventilation, as the air should be kept moist. Turns his cheese every day, and rubs them over with his hand when they are turned. At the st they use boxes, which keeps them in better

In answer to an inquiry, he said that running as first-class butter; had to be sold as second-class vater was not essential to the manufacture of cheese, He has since adopted another plan, which has though it is a great advantage.

An inquiry was made, if one gallon of poor milk would not spoil a cheese, and would not that be the difficulty in running a cheese factory and buying the here? The same difficulty must be met everywhere.

mate than in a cooler one? He thinks not. He milk from souring before morning.

An inquiry was made, if the flies do not get into the curd? They do not. The cheese-fly is entirely distinct from the common house fly, which does no damage. The cheese-fly is very small, with green It attacks the cheese, but never touches wings. I

Mr. Long considers cheese-making more profitable feed in Winter but little. Out at Ellsworth they have green grass now, and keep up their milk and condition very well. He has fed his cows only three Winter, and many of them were fit for beef in the Spring. He does not think it would pay to feed them grain, unless it was very cheap. He has no shelter for his cows; but, in a storm they make for the deep ravines, and stay there until it is over. Is of the opinion that it is better not to fodder cattle there in the Winter, except when the ground is covered with snow. They have grass there, that seeps green all Winter, and cattle do well.

Maj. JENKINS believed the gentleman was right in not feeding. If fed occasionally, they get lazy and hang around the stack, and will not graze well; be made beef of in the Spring.

Mr. Cox did not believe any but the common na

Speaking about cows giving down their milk, Mr. Ross said he had heard that laying a bag of tell where the valley ends, and a plow can be run grain across the back would cause a cow to give the whole distance. The grasses are the same as rennet would have to be learned by practice. If down her milk. Tried it once, and found it worked, there is too much, the cheese will be strong; if too for he instantly found himself flat upon his back pail and all.

BUTTER MAKING.

Great American Desert."

His son commenced raising stock three years ago with about one hundred and thirty head of cattle, including fifty cows.' About twenty-five of these were used for butter, and the rest for raising stock As regards the profit of butter and cheese making, there is, perhaps, no material difference; but while it takes only one gallon of milk to make a pound of cheese, and three to make a pound of butter, the cheese seems most profitable. Still, the skim milk being more valuable than whey, for fattening hogs, the result is about the same. Made about two thousand pounds, which sold at an average of about fifty cents. While it was low, in the Summer, he packed most of it, and in the Fall any amount could be sold at sixty cents.

The grasses in that region are peculiar. They depend principally upon the buffalo grass; but there are others that come very early. In the timber and ravines, they are green now. Fires have damaged the grass considerably; but still, the cattle are doing well-many of them would make good beef. The President inquired if he had ever had a cheese melt down. He had not; but he guarded milk so rich. The cream is sweet; there is nothing to give it an unpleasant flavor, except a while in the Fall. There is one weed that is intensely bitter, and affects the taste of the butter. They have fed their cows four times this Winter.

He is satisfied that it is more difficult to make good butter here than at the East; or rather, to keep it. At the East, they pack in firkins; but he cannot get suitable firkins here. Close-grained white oak is the only wood that will not allow brine in such firkins as he could obtain, it would not keep coal beds near Denver.

ceeded admirably. Take a cask—say a mols cask—sound, and of good material; cleanse it tho oughly, and partly fill it with brine. Then, make the butter into rolls, and wrap each roll with thin milk? He answered, It is done East: why not muslin, and put into the brine, with a weight on top to keep all under. So far as he has tested this Is it any more difficult to cure cheese in this cli- method, the butter has kept perfectly.

To make butter that will keep, it must be made does find it difficult, however, to keep the night's right. The cream needs attention. It is liable to become moldy, or to have white specks on the surface, which injures the butter. It should be skimmed and churned at the proper time. He prefers the old-fashioned dasher churn. Other churns will bring the butter in five minutes; but it ought to be churned longer-say, half-an-hour. He considers it bad to work butter with the hands. Uses a butterworker, consisting of a table and a roller on the top than general farming. Range costs nothing, and hung by a loose joint at one end. With this the butter must be pressed carefully. It must never be scraped or crushed on the board, as that destroys the grain and makes it salvy. He only uses the times this Winter. Last year, his cows ran out all worker in cold weather. Working the butter warms it; and as soon as it begins to get soft; he puts it away, and works again and again when it is cool, until all the buttermilk is out. Does not use water. Salts it before working.

He uses a tin churn, for the reason that it is more easily cooled. Sets it in a tub, with ice around it, and leaves until sufficiently cool-he thinks about sixty-two deegrees. Keeps it in the ice while churning. There is a great difference in cows about the time of bringing butter. If a cow is found to be bad in that respect, discard her.

Prof. MUDGE gave a very interesting account of a but if allowed to take care of themselves, they can trip up the Republican Valley, of which we can only give a few facts. He said that all the indications of vegetation, rain-fall, &c., show that it is a superior valley for farming purposes. The bluffs rise very gradually-so much so, that you cannot those last spoken of; and in addition to their nutritive qualities, the subsoil being slightly sandy, sufficient to afford good drainage, they come forward two weeks earlier in the Spring. The buffalo to give his experience in a butter dairy, out on the He went up three hundred and twelve miles-just beyond Fort Kearney-and the trees, shrubs, and everything, gave indications of more rain than we have. He found some limestone that would do for building, but most of it is soft-genuine chalk. This limestone crumbles up very fine. He had crushed some, and examined it with a microscope magnifying forty thousand times, expecting to find minute fossils; but they were still undistinguishable particles. This shows that it is in the finest possible condition to be taken up by plants, as food. On the tops of the highest hills the soil is deep. In one instance, he dug two or three feet into the loam, intending to measure its thickness, but did not get through it. He thinks these valleys will be the small grain producers of the State.

He found many fossil shells-one of which measured over two feet across; also, considerable por-tions of a large saurian, including eight feet of the vertebræ. The geological history of the country is very interesting.

On the main streams, the timber is cottonwood, elm and ash; and farther west, white oak-sometimes twenty to twenty-five inches through. The cross streams appeared to be well supplied with timber, as far as he could see.

The question being asked, if he found any coal, he said, Yes; but it was an inferior quality of lignite. It is in the cretaceous formation, and not the true coal measures. The same coal is found beyond Fort Harker; and there it is a good workable vein.

In regard to a supply of coal for this country, Dr. REYNOLDS inquired if good coal was not for to pass through, and that cannot be had. Packed the Southern Branch Railroad, and nearer than the

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The Professor said the Southern Branch Railroad would run through a very fine coal bed, which yould be only about two hundred miles distant; while the northern coal vein is four hundred miles; but it was a great advantage to have both railroads run through coal.

Adjourned till afternoon.

THURSDAY, January 20-2, P. M.

Prof. HOUGHAM explained the manner in which chestnuts are grown. The chestnuts were obtained in the Fall, rather dry, placed in boxes with moist earth, small end down, and left in the cellar all Winter. Most of them sprouted, and grew two or three inches in the boxes. In the Spring they were planted out; and out of one hundred and fifty, one hundred and ten grew and made very good trees, ten to eighteen inches high.

Prof. Snow, of the State University, next gave an Address on the Study of Botany. He said the subjects of natural history were attracting more and more attention every day. Our Western Institutions are more advanced in this respect than the Eastern We have Chairs especially devoted to these subjects; while at the East, and in England, they are crowded into a corner by the dead languages. Here, it is taken for granted that the natural sciences are of at least equal importance.

Botany should be one of the first sciences to be attended to. The observing faculties are the first to develop in the child; and these are called into active exercise by the study of botany. Botany consists mostly of facts, gained by observation, which indicates that it should come in early in the child's education. The child has a natural avidity for facts, but by the usual system this is crushed out. It is really wonderful how little a graduate of a university may know. If he talks with the coachman, he finds he knows nothing of horses; if with the gardener, that he knows nothing of plants; in the country he is a cockney, in the city a greenhorn.

Children are delighted with flowers, and eagerly learn their forms and habits. The science even furnishes exercise for their reasoning powers, as they gradually develop. Having become acquainted with certain plants, we observe that some of them agree in certain characteristics; and thus we begin to group them, and the inductive faculties are cultivated.

In teaching children botany, something more than text-books is required. Prof. AGASSIZ said the best text-book in geology was the rocks. So in botany, even the statements of the books must be accompanied by illustrations—the plant itself. The did. If mulch is used, it must be kept on all the proposition to teach the natural sciences in our common schools is not visionary. It has been tried, and proved successful.

The Professor illustrated his idea of how botany should be taught, by taking a leaf, and calling attention to its form, its serrated edge, the arrangement of its veins, &c., all showing that it belonged to one of the two great families of plants; the exogeneous, or outside growers, and not the endoge nous, or inside growers, of which corn is a familiar example. Many interesting lessons may be given on the arrangement of leaves on the twig. Each class of plants has an order peculiar to itself, and the arrangement is a strictly mathematical one and these classes of plants not only have their buds by them. Take a piece of liver, or anything bloody arranged by fixed laws, but the different families have all a curious and wonderful mathematical relation to each other. (This was clearly illustrated on the black-board.) And what is more remarkable still, it has been found that this same law by which the leaves of a minute plant are arranged, extends to the planets themselves. The order of position is the same, and the proportion of their distance to each other corresponds with the order of buds on the stems of different plants.

Now, a man who understands the habits of differsuit the soil and climate, and take advantage of the markets. There is a great danger impending over roots. Next year, do the same on the opposite side. this State, in the deterioration of the soil. Why, He believes they will be short-lived, unless they do

the wheat crop of Illinois has already decreased one-half per acre; and although to-day Kans stands first, not only in fruit, but in wheat, this advantage will ultimately be lost, unless the materials be renewed. He wished to impress it upon the farmer, that he should be familiar with his crops. The engineer knows every joint in his engine; why should not the farmer have the same knowledge of his? Botany and chemistry go together, as the twin sciences which shall make Agriculture successful.

Dr. Sternberg was opposed to introducing bot-any into common schools. They have more than enough to do in the primary branches; why introduce the higher branches?

Prof. Snow believed botany to be a primary study; it should be the first of all studies.

Prof. MUDGE said it need not interfere at all with other studies. Let the children bring in plants, leaves, and even fossils.

Dr. REYNOLDS believes with Dr. STERNBERG, in not crowding too many studies in; but he would follow the order of Nature. On her schedule, botany comes first in order. It cultivates the observing faculties quite as well as arithmetic.

Mrs. Goodnow believed that the study of botany should begin even earlier than the school. The first things the child asks about are flowers and stones; and if father and mother are able to teach them, they are already well instructed when they go to school.

A MODEL ORCHARD.

Mr. WELCOME WELLS was called upon, to give some account of his orchard, over the Blue, which is known to be the finest in this section of country.

He said he had been raising trees for about ter rears. The first planted, were planted in 1860, of which he only saved about half-a-dozen. He does not think it advisable to set out trees on raw prairie: would have it cultivated two or three years first. It is desirable, but not necessary, to have a wind-break. He plows his land in the Fall, making the dead-furrow where the row of trees will stand, and leaves it till Spring. Digs no holes. In the Spring he plows again, and throws the furrows back; then sets his trees on the surface, and plows again, throwing the furrows toward the row, and leaving a dead-furrow between each row. Plows in the same way every year, until the ground around the tree is eighteen inches higher than the deadfurrow. Some leveling will have to be done around the trees with a shovel. His land is second bottom stiff soil. Does not mulch, although he formerly time, as it draws the roots to the surface, and if it is removed, the roots are apt to be injured; besides, if it becomes dry under the mulch, the roots being near the surface, the tree is gone up. He cultivates corn, or any hoed crop, between his trees. Never would grow small grain among them.

Mr. Long inquired if it would do to plant an rchard among Winter wheat.

Mr. WELLS would not like to do it.

Mr. Ross once planted an orchard in that way, nd they did well. Keep a space of several feet clear around the tree.

In answer to an inquiry about injury from rabbits Mr. WELLS said he had not lost a tree in five years and rub the body and lower limbs, and they will not touch them. Don't use bacon, or anything that won't wash off. If mice are troublesome, keep the weeds away from the trees, and mound the earth up around them; also, scatter a little bread and strychnine about. He thinks he can get along with anything but grasshoppers; tried soot and sulphur for them, but they seemed to like it.

He cultivates pears about the same way. Would not have dwarf trees—that is, to remain so; would make standards of all of them. Peel up a sliver ent plants, is better prepared to vary his crops to of bark on one side, above the junction, and put in a stone or piece of glass, and it will throw out

throw out pear-roots. He is satisfied we can raise pears here, as well as anywhere in the Unit He has had some sun-blight in the ap

just let them alone, and they have outgrown it, and come out all right. As to varieties, he would take all in the State Horticultural Society's list, with some additions. Would add the Primate and Sops of Wine. Grandmere Pearmain he likes well; it bore the year after setting out. The Swaar has also done well; it has fruited three years, and been very prolific. Dominie is a large, fine apple, thrifty and good grower; but as he has lost two trees, thinks it may be a little tender. The Jonathan has fruited two years. Never saw a black speck on it.

Prof. HOUGHAM announced that a project was on foot for forming a vigorous Agricultural Society, embracing several counties, and hoped it would be taken hold of in earnest.

Adjourned till evening, at 7 o'clock.

THURSDAY, January 20—7, P. M. At this closing session of the Institute, the room was filled to overflowing, which afforded the best evidence that the exercises throughout had been both profitable and interesting.

Mr. GEO. T. ANTHONY had been announced to speak on the Philadelphia Exhibition, and give an account of the field on which Kansas won so great victory. This he proceeded to do, evidently much to the satisfaction of the audience. The facts in regard to the great gold medal have been given in these columns; and it is, therefore, unnecessary to repeat them.

He added one caution, which may not be out of place in this report. He feared that, on the str of this great triumph, every farmer would rush pell-mell into fruit growing. He was not so much afraid of the business being overdone, as that it would be only halfdone. It is the greatest folly to plant trees without the requisite knowledge, and without a fixed purpose to give every tree so planted the very best of care. He foresaw a harvest of disappointment in store for those who suppo the only thing necessary to secure premium fruit in Kansas, was to put out trees.

Mr. Muin made some remarks, highly compli-mentary to our State, and to this Institution. He said (alluding to the calisthenic exercises), that he perceived the Professors were treating their scholars like animals. When he saw the sturdy move of those arms, the flush rising to their cheeks, and the resounding blows on the chests, he feared these Professors were spoiling the paint and plaster trade of the world! These girls, that go out from here with clear heads, strong arms, and full chests, will have no small influence in bringing Agriculture up to its proper position. He did not know why it was, but it was a fact, that there were more ladies in attendance upon these Institutes, than he ever saw at such meetings all together, from New York to

Dr. REYNOLDS remarked, that Mr. MUIR was the only gentleman from another State who had taken part in these meetings, and, therefore, moved a vote of thanks to him; which was done unanimously.

On motion of Mr. WILLES, a resolution of thanks was adopted, to the people of that vicinity for their ordial entertainment of strangers attending the Institute.

President DENKISON said the large attendar these meetings, and the deep and growing interest manifested in the discussions, was evidence of progress since last year. He hoped that all the facts brought out here, including the great gold medal, would be used in a wise manner, and that we should go steadily on in the path of development.

SomeBody announces that he has a new compo ion, whereof to make table-knives; something that is better than steel, for this reason, among others:

"6th. It is also intended to make obsolete, or un necessary, the rule of etiquette which precludes the knife from being placed to the mouth, thus putting the eater often to inconvenience, and depriving the appetite of choice aliment."

What can it be made of? Who knows?

LEAVENWORTH CO. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY The regular monthly meeting of the Leavenworth County Horticultural Society was held at the office

of J. T. LOCKWOOD, on Saturday, the 5th instant.

The subject for consideration was the varieties of the Grape to be recommended for cultivation.

On motion, it was resolved that the Society make up three lists of grapes. 1st. A list for general cultivation for market; 2d. A list of grapes recommended for trial; 8d. An amateur list.

It was also voted, that the list for trial be divided into three grades: No. 1 to consist of those which are known by members to succeed well elsewhere in like situations, and which can be highly recommended for trial here; No. 2 to include those that have generally succeeded well elsewhere, and can be recommended as well worthy of trial here; No. 8 to comprise those that are new, or comparatively untried, but which promise well.

The List for general cultivation for market being first in order, the Concord was proposed, and adopted without objection.

The Hartford Prolific was proposed.

SATMAN thinks Ives' Seedling a better grape, will color soon, and does not drop from the bunch, as the Hartford actimes does. The Concord ripens as soon, although it

oes not color up.

Cabosan has seen the Hartford sell for forty cents a pound then the Concord only brought twelve and a half, simply scause the Hartford colored early.

Hartford was added, nearly unanimously.

Ives' Seedling was proposed. AXXAN-It has succeeded everywhere; healthy and

ardy.

Cosmico believes we ought to go slow, and give our List a haracter for reliability. Better have only one grape on it, and to hastily adopt those that are untried.

SEXTMEN WAS opposed to this system of not putting grapes in the List until they are tested here. Universal good that there is nother similar localities ought to be sufficient for us

acter in other similar localities ought to be subsequent at this rate, our List must stop here.

At this rate, our List must stop here.

CADGAN—The Ives has succeeded overywhere, and this year, where other grapes have rotted, this has succeeded. Husmann has objected to it, but only because he thought it did not make as good wine serine Concord.

Goddan—Very healthy with him, and holds its leaves till frost, and ripens tir wood well. The grasskoppers took care of the fruit.

Weathouse thinks it would be better to recommend it afthe law tested it. Kanas is secular in its fraits, as well
is in them. Put it on the trial list, and by another year
a may have more of it.
Canonas—at the meeting of the Douglas County Society
Mr. Banazs each he had fruited it eight years, and nightly recommended it, and should plant more of it himself.
Howsizy—it is recommended only for wine, and therefore
I have never grown it.

It was rejected.

Strays a moved to add Goothe, or Regers No. 1

STATMAN moved to add Goethe, or Rogers No. 1 He said he had fraited it for six years. Perfectly healthy, though not entirely hardy. Ripens late, about like Catawba. It succeeds universally in Missouri, but at the East it will not ripen, as it requires a long season. Thinks it the best of all pon, as it requires a long season. Thinks it the best of an occurs Hybrids.

Cabogan objects to it, because it has not been generally

Ouamne thinks there is a little doubt about these Hybrids, if general cultivation. It is not safe to give any of them our ignest endorsement yet. This is admitted to be somewhat under also.

STAYMAN thinks fruiting six years ought to be a sufficient

The motion to add was lost. The Creveling was proposed by Mr. Capogan, who said it was an early grape for market—dit for nothing else.

STATMAN—This is much the best grape we have discussed.

I think it is very fine in quality, but it does not set its fruit well in all locations. In Knox's vineyard its fruit was somewhat scattered.

Martha was proposed.

Caponan don't grow it, but has heard a good deal of complaint this year about its setting its fruit. Bunches loose and straggling.

STATMAN has heard no such complaint. It appears healthy.
Has seen it hearing profusely. Bunch not as large as that of the Concord.

The motion to add was lost.

The turther consideration of this List was sus pended, and the Trial List No. 1 taken up.

Martha and Ives' Seedling were proposed for it, and adopted without objection.

The Rogers No. 1 was proposed.

TAYMAN says it comes more highly recommended than

he Martha.

CADOGAN believes it is only at Hermann that it is so much ommended.

GODARD—A grape that holds its leaves so well cannot be

minenged.

GODDARD—A grape that holds its reason.

GODDARD—A grape that holds its reason.

BYAYMAN—It is the only one of Rogers' Hybrids that I every support to winevard of it in cultivation.

can recommend.

CUSHING believes there is not a vineyard of it in cultivation anywhere. That measures the confidence of grape-growers in it. The Ives is largely grown, which is a strong point for ft. The motion to add Goethe was lost.

The Creveling was proposed and adopted. Christine, or Telegraph, was proposed, and reject ed on the ground of insufficient knowledge of it. Dracut Amber was proposed.

The Parsident said it was a good market grape, though a

many others.
STATMAN don't like to see such a foxy grape go on the List with good grapes. A man could not sleep in a room with a lozen bunches.
However said the perfume was sweet as that of a bed of coses. Has sold them at forty centra pound in this market.
Wellhouse objected to it on account of its flavor.

Rejected.

List No. 1 was suspended, and No. 2 taken up. Christine, or Telegraph, was proposed and adopt Also, Rogers No. 1.

The Dracut Amber was proposed, but rejected Iona was offered.

STATMAN thinks if we have any grape of good quality, this is it; and yet, a more worthless grape does not exist.

CUSHING believes a grape of so high a quality is worthy of trial, at least. In some localities it succeeds. Much depends on the quality of the vines set.

CADOGAN opposes it, because, as a general thing, it does not give satisfaction.

GODDARD planted a number of vines; and those in the vine-yard dropped their leaves, and were a failure; but those planted against a stable or wall held their leaves and did well.

The motion was lost

The motion was lost.

The Eumelan was proposed.

GODDARD saw them at LABARRIERE's place, growing strong and fine. Canes as thick as his finger. Held its leaves well STAYMAN—The reports of this grape are all favorable. He lon't like the high price, but the same objection once held gainst the Concord.

The Eumelan was adopted.

The Amateur List was next taken up, and Iona placed upon it.

The Wine List being next in order, Concord and Ives were added, without objection. Norton's Virginia being offered,

CADOGAN sald he had his doubts about it. It is no better than we can go anywhere in the woods and pick up. It is small, and makes but fittle wine. Unless you can get a great price for it, it won't pay.

STAYMAN thinks if there is any wine grape we ought to recommend, it is this.

GODDARD—It is a very healthy vine when it starts, but it takes some time to get established. Must be pruned long, like the wild grapes. Pinch the bearing shoots before they come into bloom.

ome into bloom.

Dirakes—A gentleman in my neighborhood has planted a ineyard, but will dig them up, because they often winter-filled, and did not bear.

The Norton's Virginia was rejected. Rogers No. was offered and rejected. Clinton being proposed, STATMAN thinks it good in Kansas, makes good wine, is asily grown, and ought to be recommended. GODDAND—If left till frost, it makes a good wine.

Adopted.

The Cynthiana was proposed by Dr. STAYMAN. He said it was similar to Norton's Virginia, but is said to be larger, better and hardier.

CADOGAN—It is said to make the very best wine in the country, and took a premium at the Paris Exposition.

The Cynthiana was adopted.

President Howsley wished to enter his protest gainst all fermented wines; and said he could not ave been willing to preside in such a discussion, if he believed that wine must necessarily be fermented, or intoxicating. It can, however, be made and preserved without fermentation, as easily as fruit can be preserved, and entirely harmless. Such wine he could make, but no other.

On motion, it was resolved that the Society be reorganized at the next meeting, and new officers elected: inasmuch as the previous organization appeared to be irregular.

Small Fruits was made the subject for next meeting, and Mr. Cushing requested to read an Essay on Strawberry Culture.

The Society then adjourned till the first Satur day in April.

The Lists, as adopted, stand thus:

List for General Cultivation for Market - Conord. Hartford Prolific.

Trial List No. 1 - Martha, Ives, Creveling. Trial List No. 2 - Eumelan, Telegraph, Rogers

Amateur List-Iona, Delaware, Catawba, Diana Rogers No. 19.

Wine List - Concord, Ives, Cynthiana. C. H. Cushing, Rec. Sec.

## HOW TO PLANT POTATOES.

The way to prepare the Seed and cut the Tubersperiments, and the Result - Suggestions.

BY J. H. CABRUTH.

EDITOR FARMER: I have had a little experience in raising potatoes, which may benefit some of your readers. I had read that some one had cut potatoes tween Kansas and the States where a herd liw

transversely, for planting, giving to the root or stem end two-thirds of the tuber, and found the yield from the stem end the greatest. I tried the same experiment, with the same result. Another year I cut the potatoes transversely, in the middle. and there was no perceptible difference in the yield. I inferred that the difference in the former case was owing to the starch in the potato; and that, for that reason, large potatoes are better for seed than small ones.

Farmers often cut potatoes for planting into pieces having only one or two eyes each, and have them do well. I have had them rot year after year, from one-half to seven-eighths; and this when whole ones planted in the same ground did not rot. One year I had a kind called Irish Greys rot twice or thrice as bad as Mercers in the same field. I studied on it to find the cause, and give the result.

Botanists call the potato not a root, but an underground branch, the eyes corresponding to buds on trees. Now, the last year's growth of a tree-say an apple tree-contains a bud at every leaf, any one of which, taken off in August and inserted properly in the limb of another tree, will grow the next year, if the limb is cut off above; but let the buds Delaware, Catawba, Diana, and Rogers No. 19, all stay on, and a few will get all the sap and the rest become dormant. Now, I think if the eyes of the potato are separated and planted early (I had not generally planted early), they will all grow; but if the eyes start some before planting, the strong ones rob the others, making them too feeble to grow. The thing may be tested by planting in June, putting eyes that have started in one row, and those that have not started in another.

#### THE STOCK LAWS.

Farmers, as a Class, in favor of Fencing—The Fence Question Arguett, Pro and Con.

BY WILLIAM BRADLEY.

EDITOR FARMER: Allow me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to say a few words relative to the Stock Laws. I believe that nearly every farmer who has any experience, is opposed to a law which would prohibit stock from running at large. Far from benefiting the poor man, such a law would be most disastrous to him. Owing to large quantities of land impossible to cultivate, and the mild Winters, horses and cattle can be raised by the poor man with very little expense. Many a man is now in good circumstances, from the proceeds of one mare and a cow. It is far cheaper to fence our crops, than to buy and fence pastures to keep our stock in. Likewise, when stock are confined to one kind of grass, or herded, they will not fatten or do so well as when running out and having a variety of feed. If we could get some good tame grasses, blue grass, &c., a limited number of cattle might do well: but that would take several years to accomplish.

Mr. KELSEY, writing in the January number of THE FARMER, says: "The stock-grower need not own an acre of land;" but I find bands of horses and native cattle are owned by men who cultivate the most land. The cattle going over the fence and destroying the crops, is generally caused by bad management and carclessness; as a very little more labor would put up a lawful fence, instead of a defective one (even a wire fence is lawful); and then, there is a law that provides for breachy stock. A man is no more compelled to fence against some cattle, than against dogs. The men who make the outcry against fencing, are men who have no intention of ever plowing an acre in their lives. They are generally speculators, owning large tracts of untimbered laud. Had the farmers in this county and some adjoining ones, in 1868, raised no surplus stock, the suffering last Winter would have been immense, owing to the total failure of crops.

A herd law would not benefit those living in cities; for though it might lower the price of grain, it would undoubtedly raise butchers' meat. I would invite attention to the wide difference be-

Nebraska, for instance. The climate is year's experience with trees, deciduous and similar to that of Kansas; but farmers find they green; and some anxiety exhibited about removing cannot profitably raise stock; hence the small emigration to that State.

In conclusion, I will observe that though the Legislature may hear but very little from the farmers, they are, as a class, opposed to a law which would take away their principal means of support. Junction Oity, Davis Co., Kansas, March, 1870.

## ORCHARD PLANTING.

Horticulture and Pomology—Assertion versus Proof— Propagation from Suckers—Summer Pruning—The "Downward Flow" of Sap—A Nut for The Farmer to Crack—State Horticultural Society.

#### BY R. SNYDER

EDITOR FARMER: Being somewhat interested in Horticulture and Pomology, and for the benefit of all others interested, I would very much like to have the following questions and inquiries answered, in THE FARMER. It is desirable that the answers be plain, practical, and explicit. We want to know why plants propagated by layering are better, or in any way superior to, those propagated by cuttings; or whether there is any economy in propagating by layers. It is very desirable that those who so positively and persistently assert the superiority of layers, should give the reasons why they are superior.

It is also desirable to know what people realize from fruit trees propagated from suckers, or water sprouts; and also the necessity of using that kind of stock in propagation at all.

How much is gained by a constant checking and weakening of the growth of fruit trees and vines by pulling, pinching and cutting (commonly called Summer pruning), during the growing season?

Let us have the authority for a "downward flow of sap, in trees, vines or plants. A mere assertion to that effect does not gratify the inquiring mind The "chain-pump" system of Mr. Muin will need

trees, and in the same article say it is "one of the poorest apologies for an apple that a prolific nature has ever produced." The Editor's opinion of the quality of the apple is undoubtedly a correct one and what is to be done with such fruit, when the market is well supplied, and the taste of the ma of buyers becomes educated to quality instead of appearance, is something to be learned.

Why is it that the operations of the State Horticultural Society are confined almost exclusively to Leavenworth and the Kansas Valley?

## THE RED CEDAR.

Highland, Kansas, March, 1870.

What is Thought of The Farmer in Illinois—The Red Codar—How to Remove and Cultivate the Plants— Growing from Seed, &c., &c.

## BY MICHABL TAIT.

EDITOR FARMER: I congratulate you upon the evident success of your noble, intelligent and spicy paper, THE KANSAS FARMER, which I received and read with great pleasure last year, and have this morning received the February number for this year. My son Magnus sent it last year, and I pre sume has done so again. Please send me the Janu ary number.

Now, Sir, I admire your talent, good taste, and good judgment, for fruit and trees of every description, both for ornament, shade and shelter; and I think I already see the results—the good results of your persevering counsel and advice, in the mul tiplied groves springing up all through your beauti ful State. I now see that splendid gold medal, an ornament to your State; and I think your pen and personal activity contributed principally, through THE FARMER, to that pleasing result. But I must stop on this point.

I observed on page 24 of the February number of THE FARMER, an essay by the Rev. Mr. GALE, on a and fruit-growing belts of land in the State.

that subject, with the experience of twenty-two years. I used to select a cloudy day in April; go off two miles to the banks of a small stream, take a large basket and a considerable piece of old bagging cloth, and a grub hoe very much like a carp ter's foot-adze. Carefully cut the soil arou red cedar plants (averaging from six inches to tv feet high), endeavoring to keep a ball of earth with each plant, resembling a large carrot, and immediately roll them up in the old cloth, and place in the basket, until I dug up as many as I wanted at that time; and then take them home and set them ou in a nursery row, fifteen inches apart, using no me nure, and mulching with old hay or straw, alway having the row run east and west, and a row of white pine trees on the south side of them, so as to shade considerably. These plants would stand there one, two or three years, when they were re moved as early in Spring as the frost would permit to their permanent resting-places. I scarcely even lost a plant; and I measured one this morning which has stood in my ground fourteen years, which is nineteen feet high, and thirteen feet in diameter is nineteen feet high, and thirteen feet in dian I consider the red cedar the very best for shade and ornament, as you may clip them with the sciinto any fantastic shape you please. I prune off the straggling limbs when I transplant them from the

They may be grown extensively from the s Pick the seed carefully off in September, and stir up deeply and well a seed bed in a dry place, well shaded from the southern sun, and also from animal dung, and washings from the kitchen or stable. Mix in a little fine sand; throw on your seed, and cover lightly; roll or pack with back of a spade; and during the next Summer, be particular to let no weeds grow on the bed. Pick the young ones always away with the hand, and the second Spring practical illustration to make it plain.

Then, we want to know why the Editor of The FARMER recommends fifteen Ben. Davis apple trees then transplant in a shadowy place, with a garden in a select farm or family orchard of one hundred trowel, and soon they will be fit for hedges or shade-trees.

If you think the above hints worth publishing, ou are at liberty to do so.

Forest Hill, Joliet, Illinois, March, 1870.

## FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Progress of Improvements—Prospect of Winter Wheat
— Drilling and Broadcast Sowing—Fencing—Extensiye Coal Fields—Bailroad—Projected Improvements
— The French Colony—New Nursery—Churches and
Schools—Society—A Mammoth Egg.

## BY WM. H. SCHOFIELD.

EDITOR FARMER: We are making great improvements in this section of our State. ago there was no improvement, no settlement, for City, was chosen Recording Secretary; J.W. Arasti many miles east, north, west and south; now there of the same place, Corresponding Secretary, and are fifty farms opened, and many good buildings W. Salisbury, Treasurer, at erected, and some extensive orchards set out, and a look well. A very large amount of land will be enclosed by fencing this Winter. We are making on our farm over seven miles of post and wire, rail and stone fence, and within five miles of our town there will be from fifteen to twenty miles more

We have an abundance of good coal, which underlies at least fifty thousand acres, of which Williams burgh is the center. It is being mined from the surface in twenty or more different places, and the vein is from eighteen to thirty inches thick. It nust ultimately prove a source of great wealth,

We are hoping for a railroad from Ottawa to Burlington, via Williamsburgh, which would pa through these coal fields and one of the best whe

sion, and considerable at ample of which I he achine makes fifty-six ] ame time. They have machinery elvets, allk thread, twist, &c., now France, and the operatives and their families will them; and Kansas has the proud distinction of hav-ing secured the establishment of the manufactur of these fine fabrics, which are made only at but

few other places in the world.

A nursery is to be started here in the Spring, an already a part of the stock is in hand:

Society is very good. We have a Methodischurch organization of over forty members, an services every Sabbath, which have, as yet, to b held in our houses. We expect to creet a goo comfortable school-house, as soon as the Sprin

We cordially invite you, Mr. Farmer, to m us a visit, and see for yourself the rich agricultu and mineral resources of this part of Kansas.

P.S.—Touching the fruitfulness of this of I would state that just as I write, one of my bors, Mr. Rooms Hronon, comes in, and places my desk on egg laid to day by one of his chick which weight four ounces, measures around length eight and one half inches, and around width six and one half mohes. Did you ev

MISSOURI VALLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Frait-Growing in Western Missourt Horstenitus Society Organized - Efficient Officers Liberal Pro-sions - Monthly and Annual Meetings.

BY J. W. ALLEN SECRETARY

EDITOR FARMER: Your readers will doubtless be interested in every step taken for the promotion of horticultural interests. We are happy to report the organization of the "Missouri Valley Horticultural Society," at this point on Saturday, February 19th, by the adoption of a Constitution and Parkets by the adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws, the election of the proper officers. How Good S. PARK, of Platte county, Mo., was unas chosen President. This gentleman is very known as an enthusiastic horticulturist, w already accomplished much for this important in-terest; and the Society has honored itself as well as him in his election. CHAS. M. FERRER, of Kansa

The regular meetings will be held on the third erected, and some extensive orchards set out, and a large breadth of wheat was sown last Fall, all of which looks well, and from present appearances to be more than a mere County Association. All may yield a full average crop. I have two hundred and eighty acres of wheat growing, which I drilled ally and carnestly requested to be represented, by in on the sod, and it looks very fine. I have a little that was sown broadcast on the sod, but it does not look well. A very large amount of land will be many Vice-President; and our By-Laws provide for as look well. A very large amount of land will be many Vice-Presidents as there are Societies represented in our Association. sented in our Association.

The Vice-Presidents selected form our Ad Intel Committee, who elect one of their number Ch man, to whom every member shall report the progress of Horticulture in the jurisdiction of his Society; and at each annual meeting (which is to be held on the third Friday of December in each year), said Chairman shall report in writing all such information.

Horticultural knowledge is yet in its intancy in this important fruit growing section of the West; and it is hoped that its friends will rally around this organization, whose object is to disseminate practical information.

Konsas City, Jackson Ch., Ma., March., 1870.

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## GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

STATE PAIR FOR 1870.

The Executive Committee of our State Agricul month, to receive bids from competing cities for its coming Fair, and to determine its location.

The sharp competition and liberal bids made by Fort Scott, Topeka, Atchison, and Lawrence, are an ion of confidence in the present management of the Society, very complimentary, indeed.

ed the sum of \$8,500, and free transportation of That no injustice manner imaginable. Fort Scott was the successful place, having guarck and articles to and from the Fair, upon concting railroads; together with half-passenger to visitors. These inducements, in addition to

e impulses of a large immigration, and which will be immensely benefited by the opportunity offered by the Exhibition, for new men to see, hear, and profit by, the experience of older residents.

me, was defeated. It is a fallacy so fatal to the Our State Society must itinerate its Fairs, or become dwarfed into a local Society, receiving no broader, and a less earnest support, than if local in fact.

All things being equal, Emporia should be the next place. It is in the midst of splendid Agricultural surroundings, upon an important line of railroad, which will by that time traverse the entire State, from Northwest to Southeast. It will, also, be connected with the East by rail from Topeka, d be by far the most ready point whereat the old nd the new, the experienced and inexperienced culturists of Kansas soil may be assembled.

But we will not distract the reader with speculations as to future Fairs. It is enough for this time,

## "A GOOD SEND-OFF."

When a boy, we had a play-mate who was always the last in on any contest, whether of study or play, and who always met his defeat with the apology that he failed to get "a good send-off." This incident fixed the impression upon us, that to succeed in anything, we must start with "a good send-off."

In January the first number of the Western Poologist was issued, from Des Moines, Iowa, by MARK MILER - who, by the way, is a No. 1 man and fully entitled to a liberal support in this new undertaking. It was neatly printed, well filled, and altogether acceptable.

Since then, an arrangement has been made by which Dr. J. STAYMAN, of this city, becomes an Assistant Editor, and the paper is dated "Des friend MILLER, of Iowa, kindly volunteering pay the piper.

if the Kansas end of the craft had got as "good a ville, Missouri. send-off" this month, as the Iowa end did last. We In a word of sober earnest, we can inform the found Kansas handsomely introduced, and its Pomotural Society met on the first Wednesday of this Kansas "Salutatory"—and with it filling the page Kansas, put to blush the slip-shod, neglected culture tion, setting forth some new idea or strong fact, in does not produce, and will not in 1870 produce, onerelation to its Pomology; but a pummel-ogical protenth what it did in 1850. He knows that the new

> ing the liberty to italicise, for the benefit of Kansas gist learns the same facts, the more pleasant and readers:

Fair Grounds fitted with complete and ample accommodations for the Exhibition.

We congratulate the enterprising men of Fort Scott, and the Society as well, upon this result. Under the circumstances, it is by all means the place for it. The town is an energetic, live one, with good accommodations, which will be made ample by the open-handed liberality of the men who rule the destinies of the city, and give it so much stability and promise in all its enterprises of development.

We like the decision, because it is high time the Society got out of the Kansas Valley, and served portions of the State which have been taxed for its support, and received very indirect aid in return. It improves the first of the West, will yet produce the most carries it into a locality rapidly opening up under the improves of a large immigration, and which is removed to the ment of the West, will yet produce the most delicious fruits of the West, will yet produce the most delicious fruits of America.

Comment is hardly in order, nor will "swearing the immulses of a large immigration, and which is removed.

do justice to the subject." It beats "dry mountain the country. winds" and brackish water"-in pious infamy, at least. What do you think, orchardists of Kansas It is fortunate, too, that the plan of locating the about this "Desert" of ours being "now covered Fair for a term of years, so urgently pressed by with nutritious grasses?" How do you like that beautiful comparison, when the names are changed st good of the Society and State, that we hope it so that [instead of reading, "The most delicious will not again rise to the dignity of a consideration. fruits of the Old World are grown in the Barbary States, over which the tempered winds of the deser blow," it reads, "The most delicious fruits of the New World are grown in the State of Missouri, over which the tempered winds of the Kansas Desert

> The sentence, as written and as changed, is identical in meaning, and was so intended by the writer, as shown by the closing sentence of the paragraph: "So the Valley of the Missouri, bordering the dry and airy [arid?] Plains of the West will yet produce the most delicious fruits of America.'

blow?"

As the Barbary States, over which the tempered winds of the Great Sahara Desert blow, produce the most delicious fruits of the Old World; so Misthat our Annual State Fair for this year is to be held souri, over which the tempered winds of the Desert at Fort Scott in the last week of September. Let of Kansas blow, will produce the most delicious per acre—showing the yield of Kansas to be formus all put shoulder to the wheel, and make it such a fruits of the New World! So saith GEO. S. PARK, ty-six ner cent. above the average success that a sharper competition will spring up for of Parkville, Platte county, Missouri, in our (?) new it next year, than was realized this. organ! This is, indeed, a strange, if not "a good send-off" for a Kansas Pomological paper!

Recognizing the modesty of the Kansas Editor gave 14 bushels. Thirty States are represented, of the Pomologist, which allowed this venom of with an average yield of 10.1 bushels; or twentyjealousy and hate to go out coupled with his name, two per cent. less than the yield of Kansas. without antidote or protest, we respectfully ask the Editor-in-Chief to tell his readers, that "the Amerifor beauty and excellence" by any produced in the only four-tenths of a bushel less than Kansas. The United States in the year 1869; this fact being average yield of twenty-five States was 23.2 bush September 15th, last.

We beg him to say, further, that the same "Desert," "mellifluous influences," "tempered winds," produced in the modern "Araby the Blest!"-even ten per cent., less than the crop of Kansas

With a feeling of satisfaction we sat down to see over the fruit garden, not "Lord-planted," at Park-

conductors of the Western Pomologist, that the time logical representative, Dr. STAYMAN, very graceful for such mischievous, wicked twaddle as this to go and happy in his bow editorial. But, judge of our unrebuked, is past. No man better than GEO. S. amazement, on finding the very next article to our PARK knows that farms, orchards and vineyards, in -not a Kansas editorial; not a Kansas communica- of Missouri. He knows well that his own county duction, from the pen of GEO. S. PARK, of Parkville, variety of apples, of which he speaks, was taken Platte county, Missouri, in which he pummels poor from a Kansas orchard to Missouri. He knows that Kansas with the old "Desert" cudgel, in the most the present ratio of progress upon the respective sides of this "long ribbon of water," will put the That no injustice may be done, we reproduce the historic "American Desert" east of the Missouri full text of the article, so far as it relates to us, tak-river, instead of west; and the sooner the Pomoloprofitable it will be for it.

#### KANSAS IN THE LIGHT OF COMPARISON.

The January Report of the Department of Agriculture contains a table, showing the yield per acre of the principal crops raised in the several States, in the year 1869. This table is an interesting study, as it presents each State in comparison with every other one, and affords the most conclusive evidence of producing merit in each of the leading crops.

We cannot give an opinion of the approximate accuracy of these statistics. We all know they can not be absolutely correct; but they are, no doubt, reliable as any that can be secured through volunteer agencies, and if not correct in fact, are so as a means of comparison; inasmuch as they all come Comment is hardly in order, nor will "swearing through channels of the same character throughout

Now, let us see how Kansas stands the test of comparison, by Commissioner Capron's carefully. collated statistics, as an Agricultural State.

## WHEAT.

This embraces Winter and Spring varieties, and efers to the aggregate product of both. Kans 18.5 bushels per acre. California alone exceeds this, and yielded 20.7 bushels. The average yield of thirty-two States was 18.5 bushels per acre, or about thirty per cent. less than the yield of Kansas.

## WINTER WHEAT.

This is given in a separate item, in twenty-seven States, Kansas leading the list with 15.1 bushels per acre, her highest competitors being West Virginia and Kentucky, each of which produced 11.5 bushels. The average yield of twenty-seven States was 10.2 bushels to the acre—only two-thirds that of Kansas. RYE.

Kansas produced 25.5 bushels to the acre. The yield of California was 81.5, and it is the only State surpassing Kansas. Nebraska is next-19.4 bushels. The average of thirty-two States was 14.6 bushels

## WINTER RYE.

Kansas yielded 12.9 bushels per acre of this grain, and was only beaten by Nebraska, which

## BARLEY.

This embraces the entire product of Winter and can Desert, now covered with nutritious grasses," Spring varieties. The product of Kansas was 30.6 reserved unto itself enough "tempered winds" and bushels to the acre. California produced 35.3, and "mellifluous influences, in conjunction with our exist he only State ahead of Kansas. Nebraska, howcellent fruit soil," to produce apples "unsurpassed ever, is close upon her heels, having yielded 30.2established by a National Contest, at Philadelphia, els per acre, leaving the yield of Kansas twentyseven per cent. above the average.

## WINTER BARLEY.

Yield of Kansas, 11 bushels per acre; Georgia Moines, Iowa; Leavenworth, Kansas." We felt and happy "conjunction with our soil," enabled being the only State above this, it yielding 11.7 delighted with this arrangement, for the very good Kansas to present fruit at the Platte County (Mo.) bushels. Only sixteen States are represented in son that another horn was to be blown for Kan- Fair, in September, 1869, that took the First Premi- the product of this grain, the yield being very unium, over the "weight, beauty and color," of those form, with an average of 9.9 bushels per acre, or

In this important grain Kansas heads the column like mishap in the future. of thirty-four States, with a yield of 42.1 bushels per acre; the lowest being 13 bushels, and the aver age of the whole number of States 27.6, or thirtyfour per cent. less than the yield of Kansas. CORN.

is Nebraska, with 42.2 bushels per acre, and California, 41.4. No other State touches 40 bushels. The average yield of the thirty-four States combined was 26 bushels per acre, or thirty-eight per cent. less than the yield of Kansas.

BUCKWHEAT.

Few would anticipate a report of this crop flatterof bloom will blast it, and the slightest frost kill it. It must, therefore, be sown at a period most likely to carry it safely through the gauntlet of heat and cold. Our impression has always been adverse to it as a crop for Kansas, on account of the hot weather South, ten States being unrepresented in this report, per acre, against 22.5 in New Hampshire. The TRISH POTATOES

Kansas stands fourth in the yield of potatoes, at 149 bushels to the acre; California yielding 165, Vermont 160, and New Hampshire 150. Virginia and Tennessee are the lowest, each standing at 50 bushels; the average of thirty-three States being 103.5, or thirty per cent. less than that of Kansas.

SWEET POTATOES.

In this crop we are only excelled by California and Texas, which yielded 153 and 130 bushels to a tun. At that price, if we all understood its cul- be kept running. Never let up until your corn is the acre respectively, against 110 bushels in Kansas. The lowest in the list of twenty-two States is South Carolina, 83 bushels, and the average of the com- if it would pay for those of us who do not underbined States 84 bushels—nearly twenty-five per cent. less than that of Kansas.

HAY.
Thirty-two States are embraced in the Commis sioner's report — Iowa at the head, 1.86 tuns per acre; Missouri next, 1.77; and then Kansas, 1.75 Maine and Massachusetts being the least, and yielding 0.91 and 0.99 tuns to the acre, respectively. average yield of the thirty-two States was 1.41 tuns per acre, or twenty per cent. less than Kansas.

Perhaps in no other product does comparison do Kansas so great injustice, as in the yield per acre of hay. To put prairie against cultivated grasses, is like comparing a savage with a civilized being. When Kansas meadows are covered with clover and other tame grasses, the yield will be immensely increased in weight per acre, and place her pre-eminently ahead of all other grass-growing States. At least, this we believe.

We have not exhausted this interesting subject, but have tried to condense and present it in a manner to convey a just impression of the capabilities of our soil, without prejudice to less favored localities. It embraces a class of facts that are sought with avidity beyond the borders of our State, and

With the coming of March commences the busy eason on the farm. If the fences are in repair, and s good pile of wood hauled for Summer use, the celery across the east part of this south half of the farmer has got an even start; otherwise, he is apt garden. Using some of the dwarf varieties, next to be crowded. If the stalks left standing last Fall to this, a row of New York purple egg-plant; next, stands at the head of thirty-four States, showing a are not cut, it should be done at once. Just here stands at the head of thirty-four States, showing a yield of 48.4 bushels to the acre. The next highest the stalks after they are out? If you plant them the stalks after they are out? If you plant them the stalks after they are out? under, in ground you intend to plant to corn, they mainder of the east half I would lay off in beds for are very much in the way in cultivating the corn; lettuce, radishes and spinach. if you burn them, which is, perhaps, the most general custom, there is a great waste. I would suggest, if the farmer has the time, the better plan of Summer Crookneck and Hubbard squash. Next, would be to haul them near the barnyard, and pile ing to Kansas. It is, at best, very capricious, and them, layer about, with barnyard manure. I am of uncertain maturity. Hot weather at the period satisfied that in this way they would pay a handsome profit.

some, though, no doubt, who have not sown their such as caterpillars, vegetable worms, ac crop. My own observation has been in favor of the incident to midsummer—a time when buckwheat "Canada Club." Through the courtesy of Commiswould have to be maturing, if early sown, or put in sioner CAPRON, I received a package of the Arnautfor early Autumn maturity. It is little cultivated ka Spring wheat. When we gathered it, we found the north side of the garden. Some may prefe four distinct varieties. I am not prepared to conand Tennessee only giving 6.2 bushels to the acre; demn the Arnautka, but hardly think it will be an things considered, it is about as good an assortment yet, strange to say, North Carolina gives one-third acquisition to be sought after. In fact, I might as we could recommend. larger yield than any other State, viz: 30.2 bushels express the same opinion of all Spring wheat, where the yield of Full wheat can be obtained that we see yield of Kansas was 18.5 bushels, against an aver- here every year. I don't believe that Spring wheat to sink the plow two or three inches deeper than c age yield in the twenty-three States of 16.6, and with six States above her.

manufactures "chinch bugs," but I do believe that mon. If you have plowed six inches heretofore, go with six States above her. them on the Spring wheat.

I am not conversant with the culture of broom corn, but every Agricultural journal I have picked a little more time to break twelve inches than it up lately contains from one to a dozen advertise are tempting our cupidity, with the fact that the six inches; provided it should be a dry se past season brush commanded in the St. Louis mar-for that matter, a wet one either. But deep break ket the large sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ing is not the only thing required. The plow mu ket the large sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ture, it would do to cultivate it; but as that price will hardly be reached again in a life-time, I doubt During the extremely dry weather that we stand its culture, to attempt it. It is well enough hours of ten and four, when the corn becomes well to try a small patch; but I would fear to make it advanced; that is, about the time it shoots, from the the leading crop. It is a very good plan to scatter a few seed through your corn, as it makes excellent the air is hot and dry, is apt to check the growth, "binders" for shock corn.

A correspondent asks me to name a "supply" for the kitchen garden; said garden being one hundred and thirty feet east and west, by two hundred and I judge that the house stands south of the garden. If I knew the tastes of the family to be supplied, I my choice of assrtment and quantity would be, for but is large enough to raise a bountiful supply for a family of six or eight.

other to beets. Next, I would plant six rows of will, no doubt, be read with satisfaction at home.

FARM NOTES—NO. XIV.

An Apology—Spring Preparations for Work—What should be done with the Corn-Stalks—Sowing Spring at the Corn-Stalks—Sowing Spring of the Corn-Stalks—Sowing Spring at the Corn-Stalks—Sowing Spring of the Corn-Stalks—Sowing Spring at the Corn-Stalks—Sowing Spring of the Corn-Stalks—Sowing Spri sweet corn, with one bean to every hill; next, three

the "genius" who directs our pen will prevent a and twenty feet long. This cast of the walk. From the east and west walk, and next to the east fence, I would have a bed of sage, with a little parsley a one end. Next to my onions, I would have a bed of

Commencing again at the north side of the west half of the south half, I would have one row each I would have two rows each of Tilden and Fegue Island tomatoes; next, two rows of salsify; next, a satisfied that in this way they would pay a handsome profit.

Ere this paper reaches the farmers, the Spring England. The remainder of this part appropriate wheat should be in the ground. There will be to asparagus, rhubarb, horse radish, and specialties,

· With the exception of the one row of Lims beans, and the ridge, all of the north half can be plowed both ways, and the beans could be moved to different varieties of certain vegetables; but, all

Everybody is predicting dry weather this Summer. It may or may not be true; but it will be safe before, make it the even foot this year. This, of course, applies only to fallow ground. It will take does to break six inches; but I would rather have ments of the seed to sell. I am afraid the dealers five acres of corn broke a foot, than ten acres only nearly in "roasting ears," with this exper times have, it is not prudent to plow between fact that a little dirturbance about the roots, when

Don't count the number of times you plow the corn, and consider it "tended," when you have "gone over" it four times, as is too much the case. seventy feet north and south. From his description Try, rather, to see how many times you can plow it, without material injury to your horses. Too many persons seem to think that the prime object of could answer better; but taking it for granted that plowing corn is to kill weeds. Never was greater they like everything that is good, I will give what mistake committed. The prime object of plowing is, that the soil may breathe. In other words, bea garden of that size. It falls short of one acre, cause the fresh soil appropriates and conveys to the mouths of the plant the ammoniacal and other but is large enough to raise a bountiful supply for a family of six or eight.

Commencing at the north side, I would plant six rows of Breese's Prolific, four rows of the Climax, and two rows of Peachblow Potatoes. Next, a row of Lima beans; next, five rows of Early Rose potatoes; next, a ridge, broken in the middle for a walk or passway, one end planted to parsnips, the other to beets. Next, I would plant six rows of

"Plow deep, whilst sluggards sleep, And you shall have grain to sell and to keep

### LIGHT IN A DARK PLACE.

Nurserymen may be innocently in error as to the true names of fruit. They may propagate and sell a fruit under a synonym, or even give it a local name, believing it a new variety. So long as this is done unintentionally, and after thorough effort to secure the correct and original name, if there is one no one can call it a crime; but when the true name of a fruit is known, and dealers in the stock persis in representing it something else, for the purpose of honor or gain, it is a crime—a downright decep-

This confusion of nomenclature has been a prolific ource of gain to dealers, and loss to purchasers Old, well known varieties have, by accident or de sign, emigrated to remote localities, and there appeared under fraudulent aliases, to be sold at fabulous prices, as rare, new varieties. Not unfre quently the spice of romance has been artfully woven into the history of such fruits. They were found by some stump in a remote corner of SMITH'S farm, or came from an old Indian orchard. The more crooked the story, the plainer the road to

A remarkable instance of this kind is to be found in McAfee's Nonsuch, or Large Striped Pearmain It is a large, fair apple, of good keeping qualities and altgether desirable in the West. Just how it got from Kentucky to the Missouri Valley, is not clear; but that it retains all its distinctive feature of make and merit, so marked as to place its identity beyond a question, is well settled.

This apple is found in the Indian orchards of Wyandotte county, and we believe also in Johnson county. From these it has been disseminated, sub ject to the christening of caprice or interest, until its names are as numerous as a Mormon's wives.

It is a notorious fact, that farmers in this State have bought this same apple tree under two, three or more names, each time paying double price, be cause of the variety being new and superior,-and all from the same nursery. This is all wrong, and involves a responsibility not consistent with business honor, somewhere.

At the last meeting of our State Horticulturs Society, great pains were taken to bring together conclusive evidence as to the identity of the apple known by the various names, "McAfee's Nonsu "Large Striped Pearmain," "Missouri Superior, "Park's Keeper," "Park Apple," "Storrs' Wine, "Gray's Keeper," "New Missouri," "Nonsuch,"
"Vallandigham," "McAfee's Red," "Zeke," &c. To this end, fruit of the various names was gathered from various orchards in this State and Missouri, including the "Park Apple," from Mr. PARK's own orchard, at Parkville, Mo.

At the request of Dr. Howsley, of this place, who had given untiring effort to the subject of nomen clature, a committee was raised, with Dr. John A. WARDER as its chairman, and instructed to exam ine and report upon these various named specimens of apparently the same apple.

That committee, after a most careful examination reported them all one and the same variety, identical beyond a question or doubt; thus confirming what was long before the fixed belief of all who had given the subject the least thought.

It was agreed that the apple was no more nor les than the Large Striped Pearmain of WARDER's American Pomology, or McAfee's Nonsuch, as Dr. Howsley claims, with much force of argument that it should be called. But, as before stated, the apples were all shown to be one and the same variety, and that, too, so clearly as to awaken no con troversy in the committee or Society. Nor has the report, the substance of which has had a wide circulation, ever elicited the shadow of an objection, so far as we have read or heard.

Up to that time, the claim of GEO. S. PARK, Esq. that the "Park" apple was a distinct and separate variety from the "McAfee's Nonsuch," might be heard without any known dishonor to him; but we do insist upon it, that his adhering to the fragments Even the best oils, when heated above 100 detrue, that it will do no harm; and, as the phof this exploded humbug still, and still selling the grees, will, more or less rapidly, change to gas; and body does not require it, why make it at all? do insist upon it, that his adhering to the fragments

will be seen from the following, which he writes to sequently, little space for gas, the explosion may be the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture, in answer to harmless; but if there is but little oil, there must the inquiry of "C. S." if the Missouri Keeper and be more gas, and the lamp will be shattered and the Park's Keeper were the same as the Missouri Pip-

pin. He says:

I would say that, in my opinion, Park's Keeper and Missouri Pippin are distinct apples. Park's Keeper, now called "Park." I discovered in this way: I was anxious to get an apple that would ship to Fort Benton in the Spring and early Summer, in good order. A gentleman informed me that he knew of a tree in Clay county just the thing, as they had, in early days, shipped some by Keel-boat to Yellowstone, and they arrived late in Summer, sound. I sent for some of the fruit and scione, I kept them till July, and found they retained their flavor. I propagated them without name, knowing I had just the apple I wanted. Some thought it the Large Striped Pearmain; but Dr. Wanden says it keeps till February—I have heard of some being kept till March, with great care. Now, our apple resemblos it some in appearance, but differs in wood growth, and keeps till July. It seems to me if the Large Striped Pearmain had been such a keeper, they would have been dull not to have found it out. A little local nursery in Clay propagated some, and the Wyandotte Indians got some in Kanass; and Mr. Gaax says he ate some on the 4th of July, at Vicksburg, having taken them down with him. We sell them at double price. People inquire for Park's Keeper—hence the name.

In the February Western Pomologist, Mr. Park

In the February Western Pomologist, Mr. PARK reproduces from the Report of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, with full approval, the fol-

The following new varieties of long-keeping apples were exhibited before the Missouri Horticultural Society, by GEO. S. Park, of Parkville, Platte county, Missouri;
Park's Keeper—An excellent variety; retains its flavor till June or July. A fine large red apple, resembles the Large Striped Pearmain, the Missouri Superior, and McAfee's Non-sucli, but is found to keep longer. Is valuable for commercial orchards. Sells for fifty cents a bushel more than the Genetin.

It is due to the Society from which this comes, to say that its meeting occurred at same time as ours and consequently it was not then in possession of the facts therein brought out.

We much fear that the milk in this cocoanut is in the italicised sentence, "We sell them at double price." and beg to assure our readers that they need not pay any more for the "Park's Keeper," than for the Large Striped Pearmain, McAfee's Nonsuch, Missouri Superior," "Park's," "Storrs' Wine," New Missouri," "Nonsuch," "Vallandigham, "McAfee's Red," or "Zeke," can be bought for, as either one of them will bring the same result in fruit.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## EXPLOSIVE COAL OILS.

nase of Explosions—The Different Qualities of Oil— How to Test Burning Fluids—Poor Oil will Generate an Explosive Gas—How to Produce and how to Pre--Lamps should be Filled Every Day.

BY PROP. B. P. NUDGE.

EDITOR FARMER: Articles frequently appear in the papers relating to the explosive character of our coal oils. Numerous accidents prove the importance of the subject; yet, most of our readers do not believe that it is not the oils, but gases formed from them, which explode. This fact, however, renders the use of poor oils none the less dangerous. We have never yet found an oil which would explode. Let any one try it, by taking any of the oils sold for use in lamps, and pour a little into a saucer, and apply a burning match. If it is good oil, such as we should advise our friends to buy, it will extinguish the match, even when heated to 105 or 110 degrees. If it is poor oil, it will take fire at that temperature, but will not explode, even if many degrees hotter; and the worse its character for the amp, the more freely will it burn.

If the poorer oils—those that take fire from a burning match at a temperature below 110 degrees -are allowed to stand in a partly filled can, the whole upper portion will gradually become occu pied, at ordinary temperatures, with a gaseous va-por, which will explode. Herein is the danger. When a flame approaches this gas, it will explode with such violence that it frequently shatters the vessel, fires the oil, and scatters it in all directions.

trees at double price, under the claim that they are this gas, mixed with air, is always explosive, like what the best Pomological authority in the United that from the poor oils. The upper portions of all States says they are not, is hard to reconcile with our lamps, after burning a short time, become filled the plain rules of business honor, which forbid with this explosive mixture; and should the tube false pretenses. be unscrewed while the lamp is lighted, an explo-That Mr. Park does so cling to his broken idol, sion will take place. If there is much oil, and, conresult disastrous. It will be seen, therefore, that the more oil there is in our lamps, the less space there must be for gas; and if we burn them only when nearly full, there is least danger. We have known many people to take the opposite course, and burn their lamps with as little oil as possible. This is highly dangerous.

We advise our friends, who wish to avoid risk, to fill their lamps daily, and not burn them, in any case, when more than half emptied. Above all, never bring an open lamp or can within three feet of a flame

State Agricultural College, Manhattan, March, 1870.

### WINE-MAKING.

What a Thinking Woman and a Mother Thinks of the Manufacture of Wine—Its Use Creates an Appetite for Alcoholic Liquors—It Makes Drunkards—It "is only Evil, and that Continually."

BY "HARRIET."

EDITOR FARMER: I see THE KANSAS FARMER IS still without an advocate for the flower-garden; but the last number contains an article from a warm and hearty advocate of a reform seriously needed, and of far greater importance than flowers or flower gardens.

It is cheering beyond expression, Mr. Editor, to see the courageous stand you have taken against the wine-making, so greatly on the increase all over this promising land; and the great wonder is, that there has been no public expression of fear as to the result so soon to follow. For, how can the question, Will the Coming Man drink wine?" be answered except in the affirmative, when we count the hundreds of acres already planted to vines?

Time is hurrying our boys on to manhood, and the juice of the grape into the cellars of the winemakers; and from all these temptations, so widely spread around, how are we to protect the "Coming Man?"

A great deal has been said and written to prove that drunkenness does not exist in the wine-making districts of Europe. Committees have been appointed, and sent over to make observations and report; individuals have made it a special object of their close attention; and some worthy divines, even, have reported no drunkenness where wine is plenty and cheap; while other close observers have discovered drunkenness in all its stages, except the delirium which the drugged whisky of this country produces. One wine-maker said to me, in reply to a remonstrance against wine-making, that, "If our boys want liquor, they will go to the saloons and get it." God forbid, and forever bar their entrance to those doors! But will not the youth of the land see the inside of saloons sooner, if allowed the free use of wine at home? Is there any one who really believes that wine of any kind, however pure, will not beget a taste for stronger drink? Is there a father or a mother to be found, who would be willing that their boy of fifteen or eighteen years old should commence drinking pure wine, to test this vexed question?

There are women who, in dust and ashes of repentance, have traced the drunkenness of their sons back to the time when, boys at home, they used freely simple current wine.

A resident of Kelley's Island says wine-making nas been the curse of the island; and it is a fact, slowly creeping out, that their yearly crop of grapes is also producing-what it does wherever manufactured—a crop of drunkards; for, where there is one who will but taste, there are ten who will drink to excess. It is useless to plead moderation. It is not, true, that it will do no harm; and, as the physical

aged man, whose habits are already formed; but beverage of the confirmed old sot and leaving a for our boys, who are yet unconscious and ignorant, wine-fed multitude of children to grow up like God help them, from the misery that may be theirs. degraded. You can no more make a drunkard at If I should discover in my boy's fresh young face once upon whisky sold at a bar, than you can create any one of the many unmistakable signs of dissipa- a full-grown man, without waiting the slow proc tion, O! would the sun ever shine as brightly again, of growth. As the child is the father of the n or the flowers ever be as gay or fragrant? Would so is wine the parent of stronger drink. The child not the light of life be put out, and my joy be gone and the wine united are the legitimate, if not neces altogether?

here is an enemy for which mothers must be ever on responsibilities of life, we are still unable to se the alert, and by precept and example, help to steer how any good can come of lugging it into an Agri our youth clear of and away from the breakers cultural organ or organization. Diversity of opinio ahead.

that Kansas will be the first State, as she has been knowledge upon the methods of husbandry. in other important movements, to raise grapes to have, therefore, entered our protest against its consell as grapes, and never as wine.

Wyandotte County, Kansas, March, 1870,

jur 1 orner. We Will Tell You .- Mr. SNYDER, in a

communication that appears elsewhere in this paper, calls loudly upon men who advance theories, or assert facts, for the pracvidence of actual experience upon which res their claims. We hope his call will be heeded, and atisfactory answers given to his pertinent queries.

We will tell Mr. SNYDER why fifteen New York Pippin trees were put down in our list of varieties for an orchard of one hundred trees. It was simply proximo. Premiums of from five to fifteen dollars because such an orchard will yield a surplus of apples over the wants of its owner, that must be marketed, and should not only pay for all used at home but a good interest upon the labor and investment of the whole orchard. The New York Pippin comes into earlier bearing than almost any other apple; it is a prolific and persistent bearer; its fruit is handsome, and much sought for this reason; and, so long as men will determine the value of an apple by their eyes, in preference to their palates-and that will be longer than any of the present generation will live - it is both prudent and profitable to set that journal as the great embodiment of written fifteen per cent. of a one hundred tree orchard to fiction, and show it consistent in making its new New York Pippins-Ben. Davis.

Not All There.—In calling attention to the very excellent article upon "Wine Drinking," from the pen of "HARRIET," it may not be improper to say that what she said is not all there. A private note accompanied the communication, in which we were criticised severely upon our position that an Agricultural Society has no business with the subject of temperance, and told that our sentiments upon that subject should be declared at all times; and that under all circumstances we should be able to "give supply of ice. a reason for the faith that that is in us."

of sentiment upon the vital question at issue. Every word of warning she utters against the monstrous has a hearty support from us.

It is our deliberate judgment, formed from carebetter for us to abolish all light, fashionable wines, These appeals have had an unsatisfactory response and leave the former.

dren to grow up unmolested? Yet, this would be to remove the objection implied in the question, by just as sane as to attempt the extermination of the making the Society what its name imports.

We do not utter these pleadings for the middle-race of drunkards, by taking away the distilled sary, source of drunkenness.

This life is a constant warfare, at best; the evil Believing all this as firmly, and feeling it as influences striving to overpower the good. And deeply, as any one can, in relation to the duties and upon moral or religious subjects need not, and The prospect is discouraging; but we will hope should not, divide us in the pursuit of light and sideration by the State or any other Agricultural Society; and shall not again refer to the subject in these columns, unless in pursuance of the purpose we have declared.

> Concluded.—No apology is required for the large pace given to the exercises of the Agricultural College Institute. We are satisfied that it will be read with interest and profit, and that Mr. CUSHING will be kindly thanked by all our readers for his faithful report.

Spring Fair and Stock Sale—The Doniphan County Agricultural Society, whereof B. O. T. DRISCOLI is President, and a host of liberal, energetic men are members, has issued a bill for an "Easter Monday Fair and Stock Sale," to be held at Troy, April 18. are offered upon stallions, bulls, boars, jacks and bucks. Farm implements may be put on exhibition. These Spring meetings may be made attractive, if properly managed; and not only attractive but valuable, and we look with interest upon this pioneer effort. We learn that some fine stock is to be brought from Kentucky to this Fair. If nothing unexpected intervenes, we shall report the result from personal observation.

What News !- The following news item, from the New York Ledger, will vindicate the reputation of items as fictitious as its love-twaddle stories:

While every other part of the country is rejoicing in mildest weather known for a century for January and Fel ary, Kansas is having it colder than usual, the Kansasr being now frozen over for the first time in years.

If Dexter ever makes as good time in trotting, as the author of this item has made in lying, 2:171/3 time will become slow traveling. The fact is well known, that Winter in Kansas this year has been Winter only in name, our streams, including the Kansas river, not closed enough to give us a half

The Society Not to Blame .- Among the conun We can afford to differ with "HARRIET" upon drums of Mr. SNYDER is the question, why the this point, inasmuch as we are in perfect harmony State Horticultural Society has confined itself to Leavenworth and Douglas counties, &c. It is true, that the Society has been State only in name, and theory of a universal alcoholic beverage, in wine so that nearly all its boring has been done with the palatable to the undepraved appetite of women and same set of augers; but who, more than Mr. Say-children, and so popular in use as not to cause fear DER himself, is to blame for it? The Society was or offense to any, as a prevention of intemperance, organized three or four years ago, and opened its doors to all. For two years we have appealed most earnestly for attendance at its meetings and active ful, unprejudiced observation, that it would be far interest in its proceedings, from the whole State. and weak, tempting mixtures, that are drank at the so far as we have seen, at their meetings. It was family table, fashional antertainments and club our judgment to change officers this year, and place rooms, and leave the leave of the confirmed the responsibility on new shoulders. The majority drinker untrammeled and free from any restrictions decided otherwise, and we are satisfied, and do not save its own repulsiveness, than to destroy the latter see what right those who did not attend have to d leave the former.

Complain. The next meeting will be at Manhattan, who would think of exterminating the race of where we hope to see friend SNYDER, and a hun, men by beheading every old man, and leaving childred others from remote parts of the State; enough

Prof. B. F. Mupon, of the State Agricult lege, Manhattan

farmers have been almost days on which farm work co

## BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Music.—Parents cannot too fully appreciate the alue of music, vocal or instrumental, in the family It strengthens the bonds of affection, elevates a refines the feelings, besides furnishing an en amount of amusement, and rendering home the mattractive place. No household can afford to without some good musical monthly. Below w give notice of some of the leading publications,

Hone's Musical Monthly contains in each number about \$6 worth of first class piano music and s No. 7, for Feb. has twelve instrumental waltze polkas, quadrilles &c., and eleven songs. Among he former the Cuckoo Polka is worth the price the number. Puplished by ELIAS HOWE, Court Street, Boston. \$3.00 per annum, or 36 co per number.

## PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT IN CHEROKEE CO BY S. BEOWN.

EDITOR FARMER: Our county is fast filling up with immigrants, and improvements are pr ing in a very satisfactory manner. A railro been located to the center of the county, the grading is nearly completed, and the trains will be running by May or June next. This will place us in direct communication with all the Eastern cities, and give an impetus to trade and immigration. Govern land is abundant, and claims can be obtained on favorable terms.

Crops were good in this county last year, con ering how new the country is; and th own a large quantity of Fall wheat, which lo well: Farmers are now plowing for Spring of which will be very large. The Winter has b dry, and the ground is in good condition for ple ing. This county is good for stock-raising, as it borders on the Indian Territory, where a farmer c buy stock almost the whole year, graze them durin the Summer in the Territory, bring them hor in the Fall without trouble or long driving, feet through the Winter, and drive them north to a market in the Spring. Fly Oreek, Cherokee County, Kan., March, 1870.

## WHO COMES NEXT

## Rapid Growth of Fruit Trees in Southern Kansas. BY LEEDY DODGE.

EDITOR FARMER: I noticed in the January FARMER, an account of some peach trees, raised by G. T. Lowe, Secretary of the Salina County Agricultural Society, one of which, he says, "mes one inch in diameter, at the ground; from the ground to the top, thirty-nine inches; from top of ground to the end of tap-root, twenty-nine inches; total growth in one year or season, five feet eight inches." He asks: "Can you beat that anywhere in Kansas, or any other State?" We think it can be beaten in the Neosho valley. We have five to one inch in diameter, that measure fifty-five inches from the ground to the top. I have over twenty five that will measure fifty inches from the ground to the top, and over three hundred and fifty that will

measure thirty-nine inches and over, from the ground to the top.

These trees were grown from the seed in the year 1869, and are still standing in the nursery rows, wo miles north of Ottumwa.

Ottumoa, Coffey County, Kansas, February, 1870.

THE wretch who can stand in a pair of a worked for him by his wife and scold her, is who deserves to have the gout in both feet.

#### HORTICULTURAL NOTICE.

To the Friends of Horticulture in Western Kansas .

As a member of the Ad Interim Committee of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, I wish to direct your attention to a matter in which we are all per sonally interested. It is certain that a large number of trees will be planted in Kansas the coming son. For the interest of Horticulture, it is desirable that everything pertaining to the planting and growth of these trees be carefully noted.

1st. I would most earnestly urge each planter to make a correct plot of his orchard, and carefully mark each variety of trees, so that he will be able to give the correct name to each variety upon his land. This will be a material advantage to you in your subsequent plantings, and be also a special aid to the cause of Horticulture in general. You may be able, by this course, to learn of the probable suc cess or failure of different varieties of fruit upon your soil almost immediately, instead of waiting years for it to fruit. Give, then, every tree its name Make the matter so plain that any member of your family can take the plot, and lead a friend at any time to any variety of trees upon your land.

2d. Will you note carefully the influence of the Winter upon your fruit trees, varieties injured, extent of injury, &c.?

8d. Note, also, the influence of the different varie ties of soil upon your trees. If you have apples and pears planted upon high prairie, and also upon bottom land, note any difference in their appearance during the growing season, and any evidences of blight, &c.

4th. Note carefully your successes or failures with small fruits of all kinds. Let everything which may have led to the result reached be carefully marked.

5th. It is also desirable to know how far out upon the frontier fruit and forest trees have been or can be made to grow.

To collect facts in relation to these and kindred matters is the work of this Committee. In a word, it is the business of this Committee to secure as complete a history of Horticulture in Kansas for the year 1870, as can be obtained. Each member of the State Committee is a Sub-Committee for his own section of the State, and will make a report at the next Annual Meeting, embracing the features peculiar to his own section.

It is the purpose of the Committee to visit various localities in the State, as far as practicable, and to carefully note any peculiarities to which their attention may be directed. As one of that Committee, I solicit the co-operation of the friends of Horticul-ture in Western Kansas, by correspondence or

otherwise.
Yours, in behalf of the interests of Horticulture,
E. GALE.

MANHATTAN, RILEY Co., January 27, 1870.

## KANSAS VERSUS CALIFORNIA.

[ From the Fort Scott Monitor.]

California was settled fifteen years before Kansas and had the advantage of the richest gold and silver mines in the world, to draw emigration to her terri tory. But, in the matter of education and public schools, Kansas has far outstripped the land of gold. In California there are 1,368 public schools; while poor "drouthy Kansas"—not yet out of the first de cade as a State—comes up with her one thousand two hundred and thirteen public schools!

California employs 726 female and 961 male teach-

## "WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

"A little Nonsense, now and then,

WHAT color should parasites dress in? Fawn SHOW may be easily bought; but happiness is

WHEN is a thief like a scamstress? When he ats and runs.

THE Arctic is the most exclusive of all circles for no one has succeeded in entering it.

Why is a lawyer like a sawyer? Because, which ever way he moves, down must come the dust. What is the difference between a turnkey and

eweler? One watches the cells, and the other sells A YANKEE is said to have obtained a patent for a lew safe. N. B.—It locks up the cashier, as well

ALLUDING to chignons, Mrs. Clever says a gir now seems all head. "Yes, till you talk to her," replied Mr. Clever.

A CHICAGO paper speaks of "a man with one eye named Robert Welch," but does not tell what the other eye was named.

An editor in Yell county, Arkansas, says: "This whole State is crying aloud for immigrants, and above all others is heard the voice of Yell county."

An old lady bought a shroud for her husband the other day, remarking, that he wasn't dead yet, or particularly ailing; but she "didn't think that she should ever be able to buy it so cheap again."

"Doctor, how came you and 'Squire Lucas to be such great friends?" "I don't know, unless it was because I attended his wife when she was attacked with diphtheria, and was unable to cure her."

Vox POPULI.-When John Wesley was vainly endeavoring to convince his sister that the voice of the people is the voice of God, she mildly replied: "Yes; it cried, Crucify him! crucify him!"

"I NEVER shot a bird in my life," said some one to his friend; who replied: "For my part, I never shot anything in the shape of a bird, except a squirrel, which I killed with a stone, when it fell into the river, and was drowned."

If you are present at the wedding of a naval friend, be sure to take the opportunity of congratu-lating him, in the course of your neat speech, on the "sailor's knot being tied," as the conceit will be entirely original.

A NATIVE of the Emerald Isle was asked, the other day, how he could tell that a man was drunk. "Faith," answered Pat, "I'd never be after sayin' a man was drunk at all, without I saw him try to light his pipe at a pump."

A CLERGYMAN last Summer visited the celebrated Hoosac Tunnel, and encountered a sprightly Irishman, who, in reply to the question, "Do you think this work will pay?" promptly replied: "Faith, no! but thin, it'll be a grate ornamint to society."

A LADY entered a store, a few days ago, where butter and eggs are sold, and complained to the proprietor that half the eggs she had purchased were rotten. As an excuse, he replied: "I can't help it. This time of year, the hens are sick, and often lay

A Song that is just now very popular in London has the following chorus:

I saw Esau kissing Kate;
And the fact is, all three saw
For I saw Esau, he saw me,
And she saw I saw Esau!

Some Years Since, a poor but talented gentleman of the medical profession conceived the idea, that if he could produce a medicine of universal application and extraordinary merit, and make it known, he could not only enrich himself and escape the drudgery of a physician's life, but also benefit the ers, making a total of 1,687.

Kansas employs 1,118 female and 806 male teachers—exceeding the number employed in California by three hundred and twenty-seven. California reports 56,715 scholars; Kansas reports fifty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-one enrolled in the schools during the year—exceeding those of California one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six. The number reported by Mr. MCVICAR between five and sick, and benefited hus fellow-man in every part of fornia one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six. The number reported by Mr. McVicar between five and twenty years of age is 92,317.

We are not ashamed of the comparison, taken from the official records of the two States. It will not be disgraceful to Kansas for the world to know that, in the matter of education and public schools, she is far ahead of the Empire State on the Pacific slope.

satisfaction for a rich man, of having relieved the sick, and benefited his fellow-man in every part of the country, as thousands of grateful testimonials could prove. The Judson's Mountain Herb Pills have cured dyspepsia, liver complaint, female irregularities, and all bilious disorders. This little sketch serves both to adorn a tale and point a moral. Dr. Hudson's Pills were meritorious, and the Doctor limself knew the value of printers' ink. Sold by all dealers.

#### THE OLD COUNTRY MILL. [Selected.]

Just down from the village, adjoining the woodland, At the foot of the valley, beyond the green hill, Stood the weather-worn structure so antique and moss grown. The Town's benefactor, "The Old Country Mill."

How pleasant the thoughts that gathered around it! How oft, in our childhood, we'd list to the sound '
Of its rumbling wheel!—the world called it "discord," But to me, what sweet music-each time it went round!

How inviting the shade of the brooklet beyond it, Where the branches kissed o'er the clear-flowing stream How sweet were the wild-flowers we plucked on its borders; It seems like recalling some beautiful dream!

How fair was the silver-sheet, floating its treasures! How oft, 'mid those bright hours, in days long ago, Have we plucked the white lilies, arrayed in their glory For beauty, no fairer flower doth the earth kno

The mill-pond, the lilies, the cresses and bushes. The dam, where the water rushed down on the wheel—
O! how dear were they all in life's rosy morning!
Yet, how sweetly their memories over us steal!

Time bringeth its changes; the years bear us onward; The miller lies low, and the wheel it is still; The harsh sounds of the ax long have rung thro' the And gone, ever gone, is "The Old Country Mill!

Nay, not gone! Tho' by some with the past it is numbered Yet: in Memory's halls a high niche it doth fill: Where, as long as e'en thought shall sweep on three existent Will remain the dear picture, "The Old Country Mill!"

A LADY complimented Frederick the Great so ex-A LADY complimented Frederick the Great so extravagantly, that he was rather annoyed at it, saying he was "covered with glory, was the paragon of Europe, and, in short, the greatest monarch and man on earth." "Madam," replied the king, "you are as handsome as an angel, witty, elegant and agreeable; in short, you possess all the amiable qualities; but—you paint!"

Experientia Doces.—Yes, surely Experience teaches nose who use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, that it those who use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, that it is better to take a medicine upon the first symptoms of disease, that will surely restore health, than to wait until the disease has become chronic. Use these Pills in all cases of biliousness, indigestion, headache, liver complaints, female irregularities, &c. Get the Ometa Almanac from your storekeeper. It contains much useful information for the invalid and convalescent. If you are alling, use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and you will find them of great value. Sold by all dealers.

Sloan's Horse and Cattle Medicines.

These are no new medicines, just budding into life, but have been in existence over a quarter of a century, and are increasing in popularity year by year, proving to the intelligent observer that Sloan's celebrated Horse and Cattle Medicines stand fairly and squarely on their own merits, and do all they are recommended to do are recommended to do.

are recommended to do.

Sloan's Condition Powders,

In all cases of founder, distemper, hide bound, loss of appetite, yellow water, fistula, poll-evil, scratches or grease, mange, inflammation of the eyes, and fatigue from hard labor; also, rheumatism (commonly called stiff complaint), which proves fatal to so many valuable horses in this country, is invaluable, and should be kept in the hands of all who have and value stock keep and value stock.

Sloan's Horse Olntment,
By a timely use, cures scratches, galls, bruises, flesh wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, and inflammation of every kind, and should be kept by every stock-grower for cases of emergency.

## STRAV 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 wait, 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 MARCH.

Atchison County—Charles W. Rust, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by D Buckman, Shannon tp. January 19, "70, one black Filly, 1 year old, white stripe on face, right forc and hind feet white, small size. Appraised \$18. BULL-Taken up by Patrick Cavanaugh, Mount Pleasant tp. February 9, 1870, one white Bull, 2 years old, crop off left ear. Appraised \$14.

STEER—Taken up by James Murphy, Atchison, tp., January 31, 1870, one white yearling Steer, medium size. Appraised \$13. MARE—Taken up by T C Perry, Grasshopper tp, February 10, 1870, one brown Mare, 15 years old, 15 hands high, blind in left eye, ster in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C A McCullom, Marmaton tp, one white yearling Heifer. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Adolph Shubert, Marlon tp, one yearling Steer, mottled face, belly, legs and end of tail white, sides and back red. Appraised \$12. STEER-Taken up by Wm Stewart, Timberhill tp, one peekled yearling Steer, short tail. Appraised \$16.

BTEER—Taken up by Thomas Kirby, Drywood tp, February 21, 1870, one red Steer, 3 years old, white spots on belly, brush of tail white, crop off right ear, split in left. Appraised \$25. PONY—Taken up by 8 O Markham, Franklin tp, February 18, 1870, one clay-bank roan mare Pony Colt, 1 year old. Appraise of \$15.

d \$15.

Chase County—William Rockwood, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Enoch Powell, Diamond Creek tp, one rown Heifer, three years old, trop in left ear, white face, hind set white, branded AB on left hip. Appraised \$15.50.

Davis County—Daniel Mitchell, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by W D Poole, McDowell Creek, January 26, 770, one chestaut sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old. Also, one chest-ut sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old. Also, one chest-ut sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old. Also, one chest-ut sorrel mare Colt. Twite spot in forehead, small white spot in nose, 3 years old.

on nose, 3 years old.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J T Jones, Ottswa tp, January 10th, 1870, one black Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$60.

HEIFER—Taken up by Elias Kennedy, Harrison tp, January 21, 1870, one white and black brindle Helfer, white predominating, 2 years old. Appraised \$16.

BULL—Taken up by F W Brantley, January 2d, 1870, one red Bull, 2 years old, a few white spots on left flank, star in forehead. Appraised \$12.

Appraised \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by W F Newkirk, Centropolis tp. January 1, 1870, one red yearing Heifer, crop off upper part of right ear some white on belly. Appraised \$14.

MARE—Taken up by J F Martin, Pottowatomic tp. January 12 1870, one bay Mare, 8 years old, hind feet and right fore fool white, white in forehead. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by WF Crum, Greenwood tp, January 5th 570, one brown stallion Pony, 2 years old, 11 hands high, whit airs in forehead. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay mare PONY, ear old, 1st hind foot white. Appraised \$15.

year old, 1sft hind foot white. Appraised \$15.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Ott, Janesville tp, December 28, 69, one white yearling Steer, red head and neck, close crop off left ear, under slope off right ear. Appraised \$18. Also, one brown mare PONY, 134 hands high, star in forehead, snip on nose, hind feet white, saddle marks. Appraised \$35. Also, one dark bay COLT. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by D R Kelly, February 5, 1870, one pale red and white Cow, five years old, half crop in each ear. Appraised \$21. Also, one pale red and white Steer, 2 years old, under slope in each ear. Appraised \$18.

in each car. Appraised \$18.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by N F Mason, Tonganoxie tp, January
11, 1870, one brindle yearling Heifer. Appraised \$12.

CATTLE—Taken up by David Heriey, Kiokapoo tp, February
8, 1870, one black line-bric Steer, 3 years old, swallow-fork in
right ear, crop off left. Appraised \$15. Also, one black and
write Steer, 3 years old, swallow-fork and crop in the right ear.
Appraised \$15. Also, one black and write Steer, 3 years
old, sit in each ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one black and write Steer, 3 years
old, sit in each ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one black and write Steer, 3 years
old, sit in each ear. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Philander Winchell, Kickapoo tp, February 8, 1870, one red und write Steer, 2 years old, crop off right
ear. Appraised \$15.

ear. Appraised \$13,

COWS—Taken up by H Culver, Kickapoo tp, February 26, 1870

one white Cow, black spots, hole in left ear, half crop off right
5 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one red Cow, 10 years old, i
slit in left ear. Appraised \$25. Also, one black Cow, 5 years
old, white spots, swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by J W MtGinnis, Lincon tp, January 1, '70, one white yearling Steer. Appraised \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Robt Mitchell, Paris tp, December 15, '69, one red yearling Steer, line back, face, belly and hind legs white, crop off left ear. Appraised \$16.

FILLY—Taken up by J S Lindsey, Sheridan tp. January 18, '70, ne sorrel mare Colt, blaze face, light mane and tail. Apprais-

STEER—Taken up by Solomon Mason, Mound City tp. January 8, 1870, one red roan Steer, 3 years old, under half slope in the right ear. Appraised \$20.

ry 8, 1870, one red roan Steer, 3 years old, under hair stope in the rightear. Appraised \$30.

Lyon County—D. L. Gilmore, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J W Ketchum, Elmendaro tp. one red and white yearling Steer, slit in left ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one red COW, 2 years old, branded with a heart on left hip. Appraised \$13. Also, one red COW, 3 years old, branded with a heart on left hip. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Cunningham, Waterloo tp, one light roan Heifer, red speckled on sides, red ears, slit in right ear. Appraised \$16. Also, one red yearling Steer, a little white on back, left horn drooped. Appraised \$16.

MARE—Taken up by W H Phillips, Waterloo tp, one light bay Mare, 1 year old, medium size, black mane and tail, two bunches on right side of under jaw. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by W F Hancock, Jackson tp, one light bay mare Pony, 3 years old, black mane and tail. Appraised \$25.0.

STEER—Taken up by A V Sanuders, Americus tp, one red year-

STEER-R—Taken up by A V Saunders, Americus tp, one red year-ir, white on belly. Appraised \$17.

HORSE—Taken up by L W Segar, Americus tp, one dark bay Horse, 3 years old, 1s hands bigh, black mane and tail, hind feet white. Appraised \$90.

white. Appraised \$90.

STEER—Taken up by H D Curtis, Agnes City tp, one yearling Heifer, end of tail and belly white. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by B J Nine, Jackson tp, one yearling Steer, mostly red, white spot on forehead, some white on hind quarters. Appraised \$16. Also, one red and white spotted yearling Steer, some roan. Appraised \$16.

FILLY—Taken up by Henry Bible, Fremont tp, one bay Filly, 3 years old, 14 hands high, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.

CALF—Taxen up by 8 W Hazen, Vermilion tp, January 8, 1870, one white heffer Calf, red streak on each side of neck. Appraised \$7. Also, one red and white heffer Calf. Appraised \$9. Also, one black bull Calf, white stripe on rump and tail. Appraised \$7. Also, one white and red spotted bull Calf. Appraised \$8. STEER—Taken up by John Dond, Vermilion tp, Docember 81, 1889, one red Steer, 8 years old, slit in right ear, piece of tail off. Appraised \$35.

Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Patrick Kennedy, Guitard to, February 3, 1870, one dark brown mare Pony, 5 years old, white in forehead, one hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Mealey, Guitard to, Decomber 15, 69, one hay mare Pony, 7 or 8 years old, black mane and tall. Ap-

ied \$35.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

LT.—Taken up by D W Oyster, Stanton tp. January 15, 1870, dark bay horse Colt, 1 year old, black mane and tall. Aped \$37.50.

praised \$37.50.

HEIFER—Taken up by D B Stephenson, Paola tp. January 8, 1870, one red Heifer, 3 years old, white brisket, white spot on left flank, elit in left ear. Appraised \$22.

PONY—Taken up by John Nicholson, Stanton tp. January 28, 1870, one bay stallion Pony, 3 years old, 12 hands high, bald face, left eye glassy, Indistinct brand on hip, 3 white spots on right side. Appraised \$30.

side. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by G B Gunnells, Miami tp, January 27, 70, one red and white muley Steer, 3 years old, 2 slits in right car. Appraised \$20. Also, blue roan Steer, 4 years old, branded B on leit hip, smooth crop off left ear. Appraised \$30. Also, one white Steer, with red spots. Appraised \$30. Also, one HOBSE—Taken up by Francis Hastings, Wes tp, March 7, 1870, one bay Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$80.

PONY-Taken up by H H ..., Miami tp, February 24, 1870, one orrei mare Pony, 5 years old, blaze in face, some white on feet, nder lip white. Appraised \$25.

Nemaha County—J. W. Tulier, Clerk.

STEER. Taken up by J. Brown, Rock Creek tp. January 15, 1870, one white yesting steer. Apprinsed \$17.50.

PONY.—Taken th by H. J. Cook. Rock Creek tp. February 1, 70, une bay horse Pony, 4 years old, star in forehead, left fore foot white. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by David Armstrong, Home tp. January 20, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 4 years old, star in forehead, blind in right eye. Appraised \$65.

MARE—Taken up by J. S. Markham, Burlingame tp., in December, 1869, one dark roan Mare, 12 years old, has poll evil. Appraised \$50.

Also, one bay horse Coll. 1 year old, star in forehead, dise white hind foot. Appraised \$50.

Appraised \$55.

MARE—Taken up by H. Morrall, Superior ta, Echrony.

Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by H J Morrell, Superior tp, February 1, 70, one sorrel Mare (half Indian Pony), 8 years old, 14 hands high, left fore foot and both hind feet white, star in forehead, a cancer wart below left stiffe joint. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by S V Felch, Valley Brook tp, December 20, 1866, one sorrel Mare, three years old, fourteen hands high.

Appraised \$55.

Appraised \$55.

Pottowatomic County—H. P. Smith, Clerk.

COW.—Taken up by Michael Hoofer, Louisville th, December 1,

80, one white and pale red spotted Cow, 3 years old. Also, one
white Calf, 6 months old. Appraised \$55.

PONY.—Taken up by John Girther, Vienna tp. December 28th,

899, one bay Pony mare colt, 2 years old, hind feet white. Ap
raised \$30.

1869, one bay Pony mare colt, 2 years old, hind feet white. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by C A Marine, Louisville tp, December 28, 1869, one dark bay horse Colt, 2 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$45. Also, one light bay stallion Fony Colt, 2 years old, 16th hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one inon gray Pony Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$30. STEER—Taken up by S V Lee, Blue tp, January 15, 1870, one medium sized white Steer, 2 years old, red nose and ears, small HORSE—Taken up by Leonard Vandegrift, December 28, 1860, one light sorrel Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, saddle marks, branded B on left hip. Appraised \$55.

Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C M Gifford, Milford tp, January 2, 1870, one bay Maře, 4 years old, black mane and tail, star in forehead, white around left hind foot above hoof. Appraised \$60.

PONY—Taken up by F D Carlton, Manhattan tp, January 224,

MARE—Taken up by C M Gifford, Milford tp, January 2, 1870, one bay Mare, 4 years old, black mane and tail, star in forehead, white around leit hind foot above hoof. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by F D Carlton, Manhattan tp, January 224, 1870, one bay horse Fony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, no marks. Appraised \$23.

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.

Steer—Taken up by David Stuart, Elm Creek tp, February 1, 1870, one red Steer, 3 years old, small size, white spot on the left flank. Appraised \$21.

Wabaunsee County—J. W. Matheny, Clerk.

Steer—Taken up by A. Phillips, Mission Creek tp, December 22, 1869, one black Steer, 8 years old, branded D on left hip, right horn sawed off, crop off right ear, half crop off left ear, brans on left horn. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Peter Thoes, Alma tp, December 23, 1869, one sorrel Mare, 2 years old, 13 hands high, hind feet white, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Wilson County—J. L. Russell, Clerk.

HEIFERS—Taken up by James Hamlin, Cedar tp, January 6, 1870, one red yearling Helfer, four white feet, small notch in under side of right ear. Appraised \$12. Also, one white yearling Helfer, black head and neck, swallow-fork and underbit in each ear. Appraised \$12.

STALLION—Taken up by James Hamlin, Cedar tp, January 24, 1870, one bay Pony Stallion, 2 years old, 18 hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by James Hamlin, Cedar tp, January 24, 1870, one bay Pony Stallion, 2 years old, 18 hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white, one with left eye out. One appraised \$25. Also, two Filtles, 8 years old, 18 hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white, one with left eye out. One appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by He Holladay, Cedar tp, January 24, 1870, one pale red Steer, 3 years old, smooth crop off right ear, hale, one pale red steer, spot of right ear, branded O on left hip, Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Bace, smooth crop off right ear, nader half crop in left ear, branded O on left hip, Appraised \$31.

Helfer, black head and heck

ed. Appraised \$20.

STRAYS FOR FEBRUARY.

Alten County—W. F. Waggoner, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Mary Castalor, Iola tp, one light bay
Mare, 3 years old, 14% hands high, star in forehead, hind feet
white. Appraised \$50. Also, one black horse COLT, one year
old, small star in forehead, some white on left hind feet. Apraised \$25. Also, one black mare PONY, one year old, blaze
in face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by A. J. McCarley, Iola tp, one brindle Cow,
3 years old, white spot in forehead, branded AW. Appraised \$17.

PONY—Taken up by George Swinehert, Elsmore tp, one dun

PONY-Taken up by George Swinehart, Eismore tp, one dun mare Pony, 2 years old, glass eyes, snip on nose, hind feet and left fore foot white, dark mane and tail, thirteen hands high. Appraised \$20. Also, one dark brown mare PONY, blaze in face, white legs, thirteen hands high. Appraised \$25.

Appraised \$20. Also, one dark brown mare PONY, blaze in face, white logs, thirteen hands high. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by John Paxson, Deer Creek tp, one white speckled Steer, red neck, 2 years old. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by J.B. Burdett, lola tp, one dark or brown Pony, both hind feet white, white nose, large star in forehead, branded R on left hip, 7 or 8 years old. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by J.B. Close, Osage tp, one black Cow, white under belly, crop and underslope in left car, blemish about her mouth, 8 years old. Appraised \$27.

FILLY—Taken up by C. H. Hosley, Osage tp, one bay Filly, 3 years old, 14 hands high, right hip lower than left, has big head. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay mare PONY, 2 years old, left hind foot white, small star in forehead, snip on nose. Appraised \$15.

OXEN—Taken up by Theodore Strickland, Deer Creek tp, one yoke Oxen—one black, white spots on back, white on fank; the other black and white, underslope in left ear, swallow-fork in right, 8 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one dark red COW, large size, round hole in each ear, left ear torn out from hole, points of horns sawed off, 8 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one red and white COW, underslope in left ear, swallow-fork in right, crumpled horns, 6 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one paie red COW, line back, underslope in left ear, swallow-fork in right, crumpled horns, 6 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one mail red COW, white on back and flanks, straight horns, underslope in left ear, swallow-fork in right, 3 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one mail red COW, white on back and flanks, straight horns, underslope in left ear, swallow-fork in right, 3 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one wall red COW, white on back and flanks, straight horns, underslope in left ear, swallow-fork in right, 3 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one sall in right, \$25.

Swallow-lork in right, syears old. Appraised acc.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Grimm, Geneva tp, one white
Steer, 2 years old, red on neck, crop off the left ear, slit in right.

Appraised \$22.

STEER—Taken up by J. A. McClelland, Deer Creek tp, one red
and white speckled yearling Steer, with red head and neck. Appraised \$15.

praised \$15.

Anderson County — J. H. Williams, Clerk
COW—Taken up by V. M. Holoman, Washington tp, in I
ber last, one white Cow, ears and fore feet red, points of
off, right horn drooped, 5 years old. Appraised \$30.

oot white, some white in forehead. Appraised 255.

HORSE—Taken up by B. F. Saintobia, Beeder tp, in November ast, one dun Horse, S years old, 5 years old, 15 hands high, brands did Hon right shoulder, light rame and tail, hind feet white. Appraised \$50. Also, one dun MARE, 5 years old, 15 hands high branded H on right shoulder, light mans and dark tail, right mind mike swollen. Appraised \$15. Also, one bay HORSE, 5 years old, eleven hands high. Appraised \$10.

COLT—Taken up by George Matthews, Ozark tp, in November ant, one sorrel horse Colt, 15 months old, a few white hairs in Orchead. Appraised \$25.

orenead. Appressed 455.

PONY—Taken up by Charles Sturdivan, Reeder t
ber last, one brown mare Pony, 4 years old, both his
appraised 535. Also, one light brown HORSE, 3 ye
praised 530.

COLT—Taken up by Joseph Price, Ozark tp, is De
one Colt, face and under lip white, hind feet and fillegs white, light mane, one year old. Appraised 518

FILLY—Taken up by A. G. West, Orark tp, in December bay Filly, a years old, 1814 hands high. Appraised \$

years old. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by T. A. Weatherman, Oxark tp, in locce ber last, one red Bleer, some white in face and on each lank crop, slit and underbit in each ear, branded FJF on left in the second of the secon

Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John Kaller, Reeder tp, in Decelass, one red yearling Steer, white on end of tall, broad he right ear split, small crop off left ear. Appraised \$18.

COW—Taken up by J. McD. Martin, Okark tp, in Novellast, one speckled Cow, 7 years old, swallow-fork in each small bell on, Also, small white CALF, ear-marks asme as Appraised \$26. Also, one brindled COW, 4 years old, while it finish, white spote on right side, white between the fore swallow-fork in each ear. Appraised \$28.

Atchison County—C. W. Rust, Clerk.

Atchison County—C. W. Rust, Clerk.

STERR—Taken up by Luther Dickson, Shawnee tp, one r and white Steer, 2 years old, crippled in the right shoulder. A praised \$25.

STERR—Taken up by Michael Stallon, Shawnee tp, January 1870, one red Steer, 2 years old, medium size, some white on 50 head, belly and tall. Appraised \$14.

PONY—Taken up by J Wilson, Mt Pleasant tp, January 10, one brown mare Pony, 7 or 8 years old, 14 hands high, star in 70 head, both hind feet white, heavy mane and tall. Appraised \$14.

HEIFER—Taken up by Gottleib Rolls, Kapioma tp, January 17, 1870, one white gearling Heifer, red neck. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by James Lenahan, Kapioma tp, January 18, 1872, one white gearling Heifer, red neck. Appraised \$12.

HRIFER-TAKEN up by Gottleib Rolls, Kapioma tp. Januar 17, 1870, one white fearling Heifer, red neck. Appraised \$20.

RTEER-TAKEN up by James Lenahan, Kapioma tp. Januar 28, 1870, one red yearling Steer, white on head, legs and helly, respot over right eye, brush off tall. Appraised \$12.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by J. B. Darke, Fort Scott tp., one bay Fill 18 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Jesse McAllister, Marion tp. one roan yearling Steer, belly and end of tall white. Appraised imake, hands high, 7 years old, saddle marks, both hind if white, whe strip on face. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by Selem Kennison, Fort Scott ip, one light sorrel Mare, 3 years old, black in face, three feet white, white on left side of neck, and left ioin. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by B. P. Latta, Timberhill tp, one black mare Pony, 2 years old, sear on left knee. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by S. P. Latta, Timberhill tp, one black mare Pony, 2 years old, sear on left knee. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Christian Gish, Fort Scott tp, one black steer, crop off both ears, white spot neroes neck, white on belly short tall, 9 or 10 years old. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by D.W. Hulbert, Marion tp, one red and white yearling Steer, under haif crop in right car. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by D.W. Hulbert, Marion tp, a white Mare black streaks in boofs, 10 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by D.W. Hulbert, Marion tp, a white Mare black streaks in boofs, 10 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by W. Williams, Freedom tp, one small be mare Fony, 2 years old. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by W. Williams, Freedom tp, one small b nare Pony, 2 years old. Appraised 515.

mare Pony, 2 years old. Appraised \$15.

BULL—Taken up by Fred Stainbrook, Miami tp, one red at Mitte speckled yearling Bull, slightly roan. Appraised \$12. We JENNET—Taken up by Lloyd McDougal, Marmaton tp, his monse-colored Jennet, 9 years old, some white on nose. Alk praised \$15. Also, one black JENNET, 3 years old, some white on belly and nose. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by John Blair, Marmaton tp, one bay mat Colt, 3 years old, lump on inside of left hind leg, white spot forehead. Appraised \$45. Also, one light bay Mare, 2 years old, white in forehead, both hind feet white. Appraised \$35. Also, one dun Horse, 3 years old. Appraised \$25.

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Thomas Brigham, Irving tp, in Novem ber last, one deep red yearling Steer, we small white spots or right thigh, one white spot on left thigh, swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one red brindle STEER, some white in face, hole in right ear, white bushy tall. Appraised \$14.

STEER—Taken up by A Curtis, Walmut Creek tp, one pale recovery ellow yearling Steer, white on face, belly and tall, a glit is right ear, half crop off under side of left ear. Appraised \$0.

BULL—Taken up by Joseph McCune, Walnut Creek tp, one light brindle Bull, 2 years old, white face, some white on back and belly, smooth crop and slit in right ear. Appraised \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. B. Wells, Walnut Creek tp, in December last, one red and white spotted Heifer, 2 years old past. Appraised \$15.

CATTLE—Taken up by Jacob Mills, Irving tp, four head of

ber last, one red and white spotted Heirer, 2 years on passer praised \$15.

CATTLE—Taken up by Jacob Mills, Irving tp. four he Cattle, one year old—one small red Steer, crop off left cai in right; one brindle Heifer, brush of tail white, white on ket; one speckled Heifer, red neck; one red Heifer, red some white in face, and on belly and tail. Appraised \$12 on HEIFER—Taken up by R. M. Rucker, Irving tp, in Nove last, one yearling Heifer, crop off right car, underbit in left in forchead. Appraised \$12.

FILLY—Taken up by F. M. Streeter, Claytonville tp, one bay yearling Filly, hind feet white, small, slim tail, rather worder. Appraised \$30.

CALF—Taken up by W. H. H. Sawyer, Claytonville tp. in ember last, one red steer Calf, white strip on back, white crop off left car, 1 year old. Appraised \$14.

COLT—Taken up by D. Kelly, Claytonville tp, in Nove

COLT—Taken up by D. Kelly, Claytonville transition on bay roan horse Colt, 3 years old, star in strip on nose. Appraised \$35.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. A. Glenn, Claytonville tp, in Novber last, one red and white Heifer, 3 years old, piece of left white star in forchead.

in right ear, 5 years old. Appraised \$5.

COLT—Taken up by Freeman Eatinger, Lincoln tp. in December last, one black horse Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white, white spot in Acc, came on nose, 12 hands high. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by John Wignall, Sheridan tp, in December last, one dark red Steer, white under belly and on end of tall, upper bit in right ear, under bit in left. Appraised \$12.

MARK—Taken up by J. L. Hutchens, Paris tp, in December last, one hay Mare, 9 years old, branded 9 on left shoulder, two small white spots on withers. Appraised \$65.

STEER—Taken up by Aaron Foster, Paris tp, in December last, one red yearing Steer, white spot in forehead, two-thirds of tall wilte, some white on belly. Appraised \$13.

PONY—Taken up by John Griffith, Centerville tp, in December

PONY—Taken up by John Griffith, Centerville tp, in December last, (ne black mare Pony, 7 years old, 14 hands high, some saddle marks. Appraised \$26.

STREEH—Taken up by Isaac Seright, Porosi tp, in November last, one red yearling Seer, back and tail white, branded H on right sip, crop and underbit in left ear. Appraised \$12.

Lyon County—D. L. Glimore, Clerk.

M/KE—Taken up by W. V. Phillips, Pike tp, in December last, one say Mare, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, dark up:// and tail. Appraised \$46.

COW—Taken up by G. W. White, Jackson tp, in December last, are brindle Cow, 10 years old, white on back and part of belly; oint of tail off, swallow-fork in left ear, and slope in right ear. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Reese Morgan, Emporia tp, December 19, 1869, one red Steer, 3 years old, white legs, two white spots on back. Appraised \$17. Also, one red and white yearling Steer. Appraised \$11.

STEER—Taken up by Isaac Lowis, Emporia tp, December 19, STEER—Taken up by Isaac Lowis, Emporia tp, December 19.

TEER. Taken up by Isaac Lewis, Emporis tp, December 19, one white Steer, 2 years old, ears and nose red, red spots on 18.50.

1880, one white Steer, 3 years old, ears and nose red, red spots on legs. Appraised \$15.50.

STEEB—Taken up by H. Barber, Emporia tp, December 18, 69, one red roam yearling Steer, slope on each ear. Appraised \$17, 4180, one white and red yearling BLIFER, crop of left ear, and notch in point of right ear. Appraised \$12.50.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Anderson, Elmendaro tp, December 12, 1869, one light roam Heifer, 2 years old, both ears cropped. Appraised \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by Levi Smith. Waterloo tp, January 4, 1870, one sorrel Filly, two years old, both hind feet and right fore foot white star in forehead, branded B on left shoulder. Appraised \$55.

Also, one mare mule COLT, 5 months old. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by G. R. Soule, Center tp, one red and white Cow, 3 years old, branded OJ on left horn, and a Heart on right hip. Appraised \$55. Also, one red COW, white on fank and belly, star in forehead, indistinct brand on right hip, 3 years old. Appraised \$38.

ETEER—Taken up by A. Y. Saunders, Americas tp, one red

praised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by A. V. Saunders, Americas tp, one red yearling Steer, light color under belly. Appraised \$17.

HORSE—Taken up by L. N. Leegar, Americas tp, one dark bay Horse black mane and tall blud feet white, 14 hands high, 3 years old. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. D. Cartis, Agnes City tp, one red yearling Heifer, white on belly and end of tall. Appraised \$30.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.

TREE-Taken up by Marum Gillett, Blue Rapids to, January 500, one red and white spotted yearling Steer, mottled free.

white. Appraised \$10.

HEIFERS—Taken up by John Reiter, Hope Creek tp, January S, 1870, one red Heifer, line back, while belly. Appraised \$7. Also, one white Heifer, red head and neck. Appraised \$8.

EOLT—Taken up by Michael Sullivan, Vermillion tp. one bay Colt, 2 years old, white between eyes and on end of tail, white on top of mane. Appraised \$45.

on top of mane. Appraised \$45.

COLT—Taken up by Wm Hanrahan. Vermillion tp. one bay mare Colt. 1 year old, left hind foot white, a little white between eyes. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by Henry Meyer, Vermillion tp. January ist, 1870, one light brown mare Colt. 3 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Andrew Osborne, Barrett tp. January 12, 1870, one dark bay Mare, 3 ydars old, 14 hands high, trim built. Appraised \$47.80.

PONY—Taken up by Joha Dunham, Vermillion tp. January 1.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by H. T. Waller, Wea tp, December 29, 1869, one red Steer, 9 or 10 years old, cars frozen, nick in upper part of right ear, points of horns sawed off. Appraised \$25.

FILLY—Takan up by Amos Woodcock, Maryaville tp, one sortel Filty, 2 years old, 14 hands high, flax mane and tale, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

FILLY—Taken up by John Kelly, Maryaville tp, one bay Filly, 2 years old, one hind foot white, white ring round left hind foot. Appraised \$25.50. Also, one sorret mare PONY, 2 years old, a white ring sround right hind fettock, white spot in forehead, sinp on nose. Appraised \$25.

MARB.—Taken up by Z. W. Busby, Prola ip, November 19, 69, one brown Mare, 10 years old, 18 hands high. Appraised \$25.

FONY.—Taken up by Peter Reynolds, Osswatomic tp, a bright bay mare Pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, white spot in forehead, Appraised \$55.

FONY.—Taken up by Peter Reynolds, Osswatomic tp, a bright bay mare Pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, white spot in forehead, Appraised \$55.

Pony-Taken up by Wm McDowell, Middle Creek tp, December 5th, 1883, one small black mare Pony, 6 years old, star in forehead, hind feet white, branded A. Appraised \$12.50.

MARE—Taken up by H. Ford, Osawatomie tp, December 25th, 1863, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, left bind foot and leg white. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Hendrix Kinkade, Osawatomie tp, November 22, 1869, one dark roan Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, left bind foot and leg white. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Hendrix Kinkade, Osawatomie tp, November 22, 1869, one dark roan Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, saddle marks, 8wsyback. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by Joshina Amos, Wea tp, December 11, 1869, one Cow, 6 or 7 years old, star in forehead, white spots on each ide, tail partiy white, crop and 2 splits in left ear. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by J. M. Halloway, Marysville tp, December 23, 1869, one white yearling Steer. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. M. Halloway, Marysville tp, December 25, 1869, one white yearling Steer. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. Mendrit Paola tp, January 10, 70, one red Steer, 3 years old, some waite on back and belly, a half crop off feit ear, O with a cross luside branded on left hip. Appraised \$30.

raised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by M Reed, Wea tp, January 4th, 1870, one ed and white roan yearling Helfer, white face, left ear forked, until elis in right ear. Appraised \$12.

Mitchell County—A. C. Stull, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by James Farrow, January 8, 1870, one dark prown mero Mule, 3 years old, 15 hands high, branded K P R on part et shoulder. Appraised \$125. Also one dun HORSE, 7 years old, 17 hands high, a circle branded on left hip. Appraised \$60.

Morris County—J. Hammond, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. M. Edwards, Diamond Velley tp., January il., 1870, one red Cow, 7 years old, underbit in right car, short tail, white spot on each hip. Appraised \$18. Also, one yearling dun Steer. Appraised \$8.

Nemaka County—J. W. Tailer, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by N. B. Simmons, Granada tp., December 18, 1899, one red sorrel Horse, 2 years old, 11 hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white. Appraised \$50.

HEIFER—Taken up by Fed Zuble, Granada tp., December 15, 1859, one white speckled yearling Heifer, head and neck red, star in forehead. Appraised \$55.

PONY—Taken up by B. H. Hamilton, Wetmore tp., January 17, 1870, one sorrel mare Pony, 2 years old, 12% hands high, branded T on left shoulder, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by H. O. Newberry, January 4, 1870, one rod and white Steer, 2 years old, half crop on upper part of right ear, white strip across shoulders. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by David Armstrong, Home tp, December 27, 1869, one small mare Pony, 2 years old, all four legs white, face white. Appraised \$37.50.

PONY—Taken up by B. O. Stauffer, Home tp, December 27, 190, one spotted roan mare Pony, 2 years old, all four legs white, face white. Appraised \$55.

PONY—Taken up by J. O. Stauffer, Home tp, December 29, 190, one spotted roan mare Pony, 2 years old, all four legs white, face white. Appraised \$55.

PONY—Taken up by J. H. Dennis, Valley tp, December 14, 1869, one yearling bay stud PONY, atar in forehead, brinking fest white. Appraised \$56.

BULL—Taken up by J. H. Dennis, Valley tp, December 14, 1869, one hay mare Colt, 2 years old, 12 hands high, hind feet white. Star in forehead. Appraised \$50.

COLT—Taken up by W. W. Weats, Richmond tp, December 16, 1869, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, 12 hands high, hind feet white, star in forehead. Appraised \$50.

COLT—Taken up by W. W. Weats, Richmond tp, December 16, 1869, one bight bay stud Colt, 2 years old, 18 hands high, blaze in face, both hind feet white, branded T on ieft shoulde

1889, one light hay Horse, black mane, that at tee, which is the yee, a years old, is hands high. Appraised \$60.

COLT.—Taken ub by John Behman, Nemaha to, December 18th, 1889, one black mare Colt, 2 years old, white in forchead, left hind foot and nose. Appraised \$65.

STEER.—Taken up by Alfred Kimber, Burlingame to, one light red Steer, 2 years old, one ear silt, the other cut or tore square across. Appraised \$25.

PONY.—Taken up by G. W. Garvin, Vriley Brook to, in December 1889, one chest nut sorrel Indian mare Pony, 10 years old, 16th for foot white, star in forchead. Appraised \$41.

MULE.—Taken up by J I Nicolay, Valley Brook to, January 2, a 1870, one gray mare Mule, 10 years old, 14 hands high, black legs, saddle marks, tail shaved, shoes on hind feet. Appraised \$60.

Also, one dun mare MULE, 8 years old, 14 hands high, brown legs, tail shaved, shoes on hind feet. Appraised \$60.

STEER.—Taken up by Aaron Minney, Eldgeway to, December 28, 1889, one light roan (nearly white) yearling Steer, red cars, a sitt in right ear, medium size. Appraised \$12.

Pottowatomic County.—Samuel Richey, Clerk.
HORSE.—Taken up by Aw Wussey, 8t George to, June 12, '69, one bay Horse, hair Pony, blaze face, white on both hind feet, mane roached, 9 years old. Appraised \$20.

PONY.—Taken up by Denis Donahu, Pottowatomic to, one dark roam Horse, blaze in face, dark mane and tail, all four feet white, saddle and harness marks, bunches on right hind leg and left fore leg, 5 years old, 12 hands 3 inches high, black mane yand tail, white ring above hoof on left fore foot, saddle marks, star in face. Appraised \$30.

PONY.—Taken up by Alex Fleming, Shannon to, one dark sorrel Filly, two years old, strip in face, both hind feet white. Apraised \$80.

MARE.—Taken up by Hex Fleming, Shannon to, one dark sorrel Filly, two years old, strip in face, both hind feet white. Apraised \$80.

MARE—Taken up by SH Eddy, Vienna to, November 26, 1889, one bay mare Pony, 5 years old, white hairs in forchead. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by 10 hone forch

praised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by 8 H Eddy, Vienna tp, November 26, 1869, one bay mate Pony, I year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$19.

HORSE—Taken up by John Conroy, Blue tp, one bay (Texan or Cherokee Horse, 5 years old, branded X on left shoulder, full blaze face, black mane and tail Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Albert Butts, Vienna tp, November 22d, 1869, one sorrel mare Pony Colt, 2 years old, blaze in face, left hidd leg white. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay mard Pony Colt, 2 years old, et ar in forehead, branded J on right shoulder. Appraised \$25.

hidd leg white. Appraised \$25. Also, one may manually a years old, estar in forehead, branded J on right shoulder. Appraised \$25. HORSE—Taken up by J A Carlton, Shannon to, December 4th, 1898, one black Horse, 3 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white, scar on left shoulder. Appraised \$30. Also, one white COW, mixed with roan, 2 years old; has CALF with her. Appraised \$30. Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Clymer Johnsmeler, Jackson to, December 20, 1899, one dark brown mare COLT, years old, thands high. Appraised \$30. Also, one iron-gray horse COLT, part Pony, 2 years old, some white in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one roan horse COLT, 2 years old, fore feet and right hind foot white, left fore and right hind leg white half-way to knee, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30.

forchead. Appraised \$39.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Blodgett, Manhattan tp, December 31, 1869, one sorrel mare Pony, white strip in face, mane and tall white, Heart branded on right shoulder, 12 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel horse COLT, 2 years old, 12 hands high, white strips in face, Appraised \$30. Also, one hay mare COLT, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forchead, left hind foot walte. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up J M Morris, Ogden tp. in December, 1869, me light bay Mare, S years old, left bind foot white, white spot in Orchead. Appraised \$55.

STEER—Taken up by James Boyle, Ogden tp. December 7, '69, me bright brindle Steer, 4 years old, branded U on the left hip. Appraised \$22.50.

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.

Appraised \$22.50.

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Aaron Nilson, McPherson tp, one red Steer, 8 years old, if hands high, branded JP on right hip. Appraised \$16.

PONY—Taken up by Robert Johnson, one bay mare Pony, 4 years old, 12 hands high, white face, strip of white under chin, it have legs white. Appraised \$30.

Shawnec County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J G Miller, Dover tp, January 10th, 1870, one pale red and white yearling Steer, branded JH on right hip, cross of right ear, undersit in left. Appraised \$10. Also, one if red brindle HEIFER, years old, branded JH on right hip, crop off right ear, undersit in left. Appraised \$15. Also, one black and white Steer, 1 years old, belly and hind legs white, branded M on left hip and left ribs, both ears cropped on top and bottom. Appraised \$40.

MARR—Taken up by Ira Comstock, Silver Lake tp, January 26, 1870, one black Mare, 6 years old, white spot in forchead; also, one sorrel mare COLT, 1 year old, white in face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Frank Workman, Topeka tp, one red yearling Steer, white in forchead, white spot on each hip, tail partly white. Appraised \$16.

FONY—Taken up by T A & D F White, Dover tp, January 23, 1870, one black mare Pony. Appraised 230. Also, a small brown mare Pony, 3 years, old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$15, Also, one small black Coit, white stripe in forehead, left fore and right hind foot white. Appraised \$10. Also, one sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, left hind foot white, whire spot in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, lone bay mare Coit, one year ole, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, lone bay mare Coit, one year ole, white spot in forehead. Fight hind and left fore foot white. Appraised \$15. Also, ond Texas Cow, left ear cropped. Appraised \$10. STEER—Taken up by J C Thompson, Silver Lake tp, January 13, 1870, one red Steer, 2 years old, white strip across forehead, white on belly, both hips and right shoulder, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$25.

white on belly, both hips and right shoulder, under bit in the tear. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taxen up by G H Evert, Auburn ty, January 7th, 1870, one bay mare Pony, 2 years old, 14 hands high, a few white hairs around fore and hind feet. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taxen up by J H Watxins, Silver Laxe tp, January 14, 1870, one dark bay mare Pony, 1 years old. Appraised 25.

STEER—Taken up by G H Watson, Tecumseh tp, January 14, 1870, one red yearling Steer, white on belly, flanks and xnees, a crop off left ear. Appraised \$12.

HEIFFER—Taken up by B G Gault, November 25, 1869, one red Heifer, 2 years old, medium size, silt in right and underbit in left ear. Appraised \$30. Also, one red and white OX, medium size, 5 years old, branched AJS on left hip, underbit in right ear, bell on. Appraised \$50. Also, one red and white OX, medium size, old, inculum size. Appraised \$25. Also, one spotted COW, 4 years old, medium size. Appraised \$25. Also, one spotted COW, 4 years old, medium size. Appraised \$25. COLT—Taken up by J T McLaughlin, November 15, 1869, one

on. Appraised \$55. Also, one red and white COW, 5 years old, medium size. Appraised \$25. Also, one spotted COW, 4 years old, medium size. Appraised \$25. COLT—Taken up by J T McLaughlin, November 15, 1829, one dark bay horse Pony Colt, 2 years old, 13 hands high, a few white hairs on right side and in forehead. Appraised \$35.

dark bay horse Pony Colt, 2 years old, 18 hands high, a few white hairs on right side and in forehead. Appraised \$55.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Matney, one white Steer, 3 years old, obscure brands on the left hip, a smooth crop off each ear. Appraised \$56.

FILLY—Taken up by A McCahan, December 4, 1889, one bay Filly, small star in forehead, some white on right hind foot. Appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by A C Thompson, December 23, 1809, one red roan yearling Heifer, white face, silt in left ear, white neck and belly. Appraised \$10.

PONY—Taken up by J A Oliver, December 27, 1889, one light bay mare Pony. 5 or 6 years old, 14 hands high, both hind feet white, white stripe on forehead, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by J W Reed, December 27, 1809, one black and white spotted Helfer, 3 years old, crop off and upper and underbit in each ear. Appraised \$25. Also, one light red Steer, a white spot in forehead, white strip across rump, crop off right ear, white on belly and legs. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Presty Honsley, December 27, 1809, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$55. Also, one dark buy Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$50.

STEER—Taken up by J M Oldham, December 6, 1809, one red and white Steer, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$50.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Matney, January 4, 1870, one brown Steer, 3 years old, crop off right and underbit in left ear. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wallance Mikens, January 3, 1870, one ged Heifer, 3 years old, white face hind for a warray 4, 1870, one

praised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Vallance Mikens, January 3, 1870, one red Heifer, 3 years old, white face, hind feet white. Appraised \$20. Also, one red and white spotted Heifer, 4 years old. Appraised \$20.

raised \$20. HEIFER—Taken up by G M R Ward, December 21, 1869, one thite Heffer, red ears. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by G M R Ward, December 21, 1869, one white Heifer, red ears. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by H A Kellam, January 4th, 1870, one bay Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, black legs, mane and tail, white on right hind foot, star in forchead. Appraised \$30. Also, one iron-gray Mare, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, black legs, coarse built. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay mare PONY, 2 years old, 12 hands high, black legs, coarse built. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay mare PONY, 2 years old, 12 hands high, star in fore-head. Appraised \$47.

STEER—Taken up by Janes Armstrong, January 10, 1870, one red stag Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$13.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Haskell, January 5, 1870, one bay horse Pony, 3 years old, 18½ hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$35. Also, one black horse PONY, 2 years old, 18½ hands high, star in forehead, white spot on nose. Appraised \$35. Also, one black horse PONY, 2 years old, 18½ hands high, star in forehead, white spot on nose. Appraised \$35.

Wabaunsee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C P McDonald, Zeandale tp, one white yearling Steer, half crop or slope in underside of left ear, ears red, small red spots on neek. Appraised \$11.

PONY—Taken up by I Harris, Wilmington tp, December 24th, 1869, one dark bay horse Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, mane trimmed. Appraised \$40.

Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J HA Cook, Liberty, tp, one gray horse Pony, 2 years old, 13½ hands high, saddle marks. Appraised \$25, PONY—Taken up by J HA Cook, Liberty, tp, one gray horse Pony, 4 years old, 13½ hands high, shade marks. Appraised \$25.

MULE—Taken up by J W Devaney, a light brown mare Mule, 2 years old, 13½ hands high, black legs. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by H A Cook, Liberty tp, one gray horse Pony, 4 years old, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$—
MULE—Taken up by J W Devaney, a light brown mare Mule, 2 years old, 13½ hands high, black legs. Appraised \$40.
HORSE—Taken up by S P Halloway, Neosho Falls tp, one dark brown Gelding, 8 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$20.
Wyandotte County—P. J. Kelly, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by David Kirkbride, Wyandotte tp, December 30, 1869, one deep red Cow, 5 years old, elit and half crop in right ear, brass bell on. Appraised \$25.
COW—Taken up by R McCrow, Delaware tp, January 11, 1970, one red Cow, 12 years old, one eye blind, left car cut off, horns drooped at points. Appraised \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Jacob Morris, Prairie tp, December 28, 1869, one red yearling Steer, white face: Also, one dark red Heiter, 1 year old: Also, two black and white yearling Heifers, crop in left car and underbit in right ear of each. Appraised \$12 each HEIFER—Taken up by Andrew Proebstel, Shawnee tp, January 7, 1870, one red yearling Heifer, white spot in forehead, both flanks and belly white. Appraised \$3.

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Leavenworth, PURE BLOOD CHESTER WHITE PIGS, six
to eight weeks old, at \$15 per pair; \$1 extra for boxing to
ship.

[Jy]

D. N. BARNES.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES! SENT FREE!

85.00 PER BARREL.

ALL THE NEW, AND BEST OLD, VARIETIES OF A Potatoes, and other Farm Seeds, are described in my new Catalogue, which is mailed to everybody and their friends, free.

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1. Box 108, Kansas City, Missouri.

10.000 GRAPE VINES, 20,000 KITTATINNY AND Early Wilson Blackberries, over 500,000 Osage Plants; Apple Trees, 2 year, 4 to 6 fect, \$16 per 100; Apple Trees, 2 year, 3 to 4 fect, \$12 per 100; Apple Trees, 1 year, 2 to 4 fect, \$10 per 100. Also, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Roses, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c.

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Pilot Knob Nursery, Leavenworth, Kansas.

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(Successor to Grant & Prest.)

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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:

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## 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, movement 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.

Thequaled 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.

Offered on Terms to suit I under the Send for a Circular, containing particulars, to

W. F. DOWNS,

Land Commissioner for C. B. U. P. R. Co.,

ATCHISON, KANSA

INEGAR, ses or Sorghum, in 10 hours, without using rags. For Circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker nov-ly

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FOR 1870.

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200,000 Acres of Land, at prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$0.00 per acre.

## 40 Improved Farms.

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## KANSAS FARM LANDS

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1,300,000 ACRES

OF CHOICE, UNCULLED RAILROAD LANDS, CONvenient 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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WESTERN LAND AGENCY.

## H. D. PRESTON & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents,

Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas,
WILL PAY TAXES FOR NON-RESIDENTS, INSURE
Lives and Buildings, furnish plats and descriptions of
lands and improvements, upon short notice; will go with
parties to view land, and furnish convoyance when desired,
free of charge, when purchase is made through us. Information given gratis.

GROWN IN JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS,

READY FOR DELIVERY NEXT SPRING. LARGE size, and in good order. For further information, address jan-tm Gardner, Johnson County, Kansas. J. W. SPONABLE. I endorse all of the above.

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PLOWS, AGRICULTURAL Implements, Garden and Field Seeds,

Cook and Parlor Stoves and Tin Ware.
Immigrants coming to the Kansas Reservation and Morris
county, can be supplied cheap.

## CHOICE POULTRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A FEW PAIRS Of Light Brahma Fowls, bred from carfully selected stock will sell in pairs, or singly, to suit purchasers, jan.3m

## KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OPEN TO SHERIDAN.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after May 2, 1869, Trains will run as follows:

	Going wear.		AND TOPEKA
	MAIL.	MIXED. AC	COMMODATION.
Wyandotte,		6:40, P. M.	*************
Kansas City,	8:30. **	7:15. "	
State Line	9:00. 44	7:45, "	5:20, P. M.
Leavenworth,	8:40. "	STATE IN STATE OF	5:20, P. M.
Lawrence,	11:10. "	11:25, P. M.	8:10,
Topeka,	12:40. P. M.	2:15, A. M.	10:30, "
Wamego	2:35. **	5:55, "	Secretarios de la constitución d
Manhattan,	3:10.	7:25, "	Assessment Course
Junction City	4:20.	10:15, "	************
Salina,	0:00	2:20, P. M.	
Fort Harker,	8:80.	5:80, "	
Ellaworth	9:00, "	0:00,	
Hays City	2:00, A.M.	********	
Sheridan,	10:00, A. M.		。
	Going	Enst:	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]
Sheridan,	8-00. P. M.	ACCESSORY OF THE PARTY OF THE P	************
Hays City,	10:35.		
Ellsworth,	8:30. A. M.	3:45, A. M.	*************
Fort Harker,	8:48.	4:10, "	
Salina,	DIDU-	7:45, "	
Junction City,	8.20,	1:05, P. M.	************
Manhattan	9:10,	3,10,	
Wamego	10:04,	4:00	5:40. A. N.
Toneka		SiUV.	8:00.
Lawrence,	1:40, P. M.	10:45, "	0.00
ADRIVE AT-			10:55. A. M.
Leavenworth,	9:45, P. M.	274*****	Town, w
Otate Time	20.40	2:45, A. M.	
Kansas City	4:10,	3:15, "	
Wyandotte,	4:45, "	3:10,	

ad with the Missouri Valley Railroad for Attanton coseph.
At Brate Line with trains of the Missouri Pacific Road, and at classes City with the Hannibal & St. Jo. Railroad for Si Louis and points Bouth and Rast.
BY 2,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale, situated EX 2,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale, situated long the line of the Kanssa Pacific Hallway, at from one to five collars per acre. For particulars address J. P. Devereux, Land commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas.
R. B. GEMMELL, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

## Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 6. To take effect at one o'clock, r. M., Sunday, Nov. 28, 1868.]

Going South.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
215 P M Vinland, 6:26 " 7-15
280 " Prairie City, 5:50 "
280 " Norwood 5:80 "
250 " Office Norwood 5:80 " JOHN B. VLEIT, Superintendent.

## TO MAKE FARMING PROFITABLE

TO MAKE FARMING PROFITABLE
NOWADAYS,

WE MUST KEEP ACCOUNTS. THE TIME FOR MERE
must know our business, by keeping accurate accounts. This
is easily done with The FARMER'S ACCOUNTART, a Blank
Book, Ruled 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
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price, by
Leavenworth, Kansas.

WILL PAY TAXES FOR NON-RESIDENTS, INSURE

Lives and Buildings, furnish plats and descriptions of lands and improvements, upon short notice; will go with parties to view land, and furnish conveyance when destread the of charge, when purchase is made through us. Information given gratis.

NOTICE TO FARMERS:

One and a Quarter Million Hedge Plants,

GROWN IN JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS,

BEAUTY FOR DESIRED. INSURED.

## SEED POTATOES.

OFFER FOR SALE A FINE STOCK OF

Genuine Harrison and Goodrich Potatoes.

Herrison, \$3.00 per Bushel, \$4.00 per Barrel; Good rich, \$1.25 per Bushel, \$2.50 per Barrel.

Barly White Sprout, \$1 per Bushel; \$3 per Barrel.

A discount on large quantities.

Troy, Doniphan County, Kansus.

THE FT. SCOTT MILL & MANUFACT

## ATTENTION:

## WOOL-GROWERS

1,000,000 POUNDS

## WOOL! WOOL!

I take Pleasure in informing the Wool-Growers 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.

Corner Cherokee and Third Streets.

# HOW TO GROW CABBAGES.

HAVE WRITTEN A WORK, ENTITLED, "CAB-BAGES: How To GROW THEM," which treats on the soil, the manure, the planting, cultivation, marketing, varieties (with several Engravings), keeping over winter, hot-bed raising, stump foot, &c. Many minute practical details are given under each head, so invaluable to the beginner. I have written two other works, one entitled, "ONIONS: How To RAISE THEM;" the other, "SQUASHES: How To GROW THEM "-each characterized by great thoroughness of detail. Either work sent, post-paid, on receipt of 80c. My Illustrated Garden and Flower Seed Catalogue sent gratis to all THEM —each characterized by great and control of 30c. My Illustrated Garden and Flower Seed Catalogue sent gratis to all.

mh-2m JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

## THE MOUNT VERNON, A SPLENDID NEW WINTER PEAR;

THE BEST OF ITS SEASON,

IS NOW OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC, FOR THE FIRST time, vouched for by all the most prominent Horticulturists of the country, and rated as "BEST" by the American Pomological Society.

## A FINE COLORED PORTRAIT

A FINE COLORED PORTRAIT

Will be furnished, gratis, together with a Circular, giving particulars and a full list of testimonials.

P.S.—The "Semi-Annual Circular" of these Nurseries, giving prices of every description of hardy Trees and Plants, for the Spring of 1870, is now published, and will be mailed free to all. Address WH. S. LITTLE.

Commercial Nurseries, Rochester, N.Y.

## POLAND AND CHINA HOGS.

RESH IMPORTATION OF SEVENty-Five Brood Sows and Boars, from the
best Pens in Illinois.
I am now breeding from this Stock, and offer those who
want Pure Blood as cheap as can be purchased in the
State of Illinois, thus saving to the purchaser the cost and
risk of transportation. Address
mb-1y HARVEY WALKER, Winchester, Kan.

## SWEET POTATO PLANTS & SEED.

NOT HAVING PLANTS ENOUGH LAST SEASON, TO supply all my orders, I shall bed 200 bushel Nansemond, Bern uda and Brazilian, and offer the Plants at \$3 per 1,000, securely packed, and warranted to reach the purchaser in good order. A liberal discount on large orders.

My new variety of Extra Early White Bahama Plants, at \$5 per 1,000.

\$5 per 1,000.
A few barrels of Brazilians left, at \$10 per barrel of three bushels each. Address E. C. CHASE, mh-2m Shawnee, Johnson County, Kansas.

# Wilson's Albany strawberry plants!

SHALL HAVE A FEW THOUSAND Gennine Plants of this unrivaled Strawberry to spare

Spring. 100, \$1.00; 500, \$3.00; 1,000, \$4.00.

I can furuish, in limited quantities, Downer, McEvoy's Su perior, Jucunda, Russell and Agriculturist. Also, Wilson and Kittatinny Blackberry, Miami Raspberry, and a few hundred very large and strong

For early fruiting.

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Lecompton Av., cor. Twelfth St., Leavenworth.

## SWEET POTATOES! FOR SEED.

HAVING BEEN GATHERED BEFORE FROST, AND saved in kiln-dried sand, in a furnace-heated house built expressly for the purpose, my Potatoes are in the best possible condition for sprouting. Variettes—Yellow and Red Nansemond, Bermuda and Goodrich (purple). Orders may be sent by mail, or left at 37 Delaware Street, or at my Fruit Garden, Lecompton Avenue, corner Twelfth Street, Leavenworth, Kansas.

C. H. CUSHING.

## A SIXTY POUND CABBAGE.

A SIXTY POUND CABBAGE.

I WAS THE ORIGINAL INTRODUCER OF THE Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead Cabbage,
and have a stock of pure Seed, grown from extra large heads
(there is some Seed offered for sale which was grown from
mere trash), which I send postpaid for 25c. per package; \$\frac{8}{2}\] an ounce; \$\frac{812}{2}\] a pound. Full instructions for cultivation,
with an Engraving of the Cabbage, sent with each package
This is the Largest Cabbage in the World, averaging, under
high cultivation, thirty pounds each to the acre. The heads
are hard, and remarkably sweet and tender. My Illustrated
Catalogue of Garden and Flower Seeds contains letters from
over a score of farmers, residing in thirteen different States,
who grew these Cabbages to weigh from thirty to 50 pounds.
Catalogue sent Free to all.
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packed in such a manner as to stand transportation, and give
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WARRANTED PURE,

Clean, Sound Seed, — Growth of 1869.

WILL DELIVER ON BOARD CARS, OR TO EXPRESS Agent, 2 bushels (96 bs.) Clean Seed Barley, in new bags, for \$3.00; 2 bushels (120 bs.) clean seed Italian Spring Wheat, at \$2.50 per sack, warranted not to rust or fall down, and to make as good crop than any kind of Fall wheat; 2 bushels (112 bs.) White Selected Seed Corn, in new sacks, at \$2.00 per sack. Send in your orders early, with the cash, and you shall have your Seed, promptly. I am not a speculator. I have grown the above Seeds, and know they can be relied on; and I offer them as cheap as the market will allow.

J. W. SPONABLE, feb-2m

Gardner, Johnson County, Kansas.

## LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

## FARMERS, IMPROVE YOUR SEED!

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

## RAMSDELL'S NORWAY OATS

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

LOUR QUARTS, \$1.25; HALF-BUSHEL, \$4.00; ONE Bushel, \$7.00. One bushel, by express, \$4.00; ten or more bushels, \$3.50 per bushel.

My Seed was obtained from D. W. Ramsdell, Vermont, in the Spring of 1868, and I warrant it to be genuins.

Also, White Swedish, Surprise, Excelsior, and New Brunswick Oats. Circulars free. Address

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## SWEET POTATO SEED.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ONE THOUwand bushels of Improved Yellow and Red Nansemond Sweet Potatoes, for SEED. Being engaged in raising and preserving Seed for ten years, we have succeeded in developing the best, and in preserving them in a very sound and plump condition.

\$8.50 per Barrel. A liberal discount on large Orders JOSIAH MILLER, Lawrence, Kansas

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Shawnee, Johnson County, Kansas.

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LARLY CALIFORNIA SEED POTATOES.—GET RIPE
in from eight to ten weeks; yield double of any other
in from eight to ten weeks; yield double of any other
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the United States, on receipt of the following prices: 50c,
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mh-im

J. L. PHELPS, Garrettsville, Ohio.

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MONHATTAN, KANSAS.—ALL TH

SIX PREMIUMS AWARDED J. K. HUDSON'S SEED Crop at the Kansas State Fair of 1869. Catalogue, con-taining History, Testimonials and Prices, free to all appli-cants. Address Box 108, Kansas City, Missouri. feb-im

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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

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

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Two and Three Years Old.

60,000 WELL BRANCHED APPLE TREES AT THIRTY DOLLARS PER THOUSAND.

## 40,000 Peach, Pear, Cherry,

PLUM, APRICOT AND NECTARINE TREES; GRAPE Roses, Shrubs, Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Stocks, and a large stock of

Small Fruit Plants, &c., &c. Trade List for Spring now ready. Send for Catalogues.

HARGIS & SOMMER,

"STAR NURSERIES," Quincy, Illinois.

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CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

EVERGREENS, THREE AND FOUR YEARS OLD, transplanted, including Norway, Spruce, Scotch and Austrian Pines, Firs, Hemlock, &c.; also, European Larch Stocks, Hedge Plants, Concord Grapevines, Kittatinny, Wilson's Early, Monmouth and Lawton Blackberries, Philadelphia Raspberries, &c.

Apple Grafts, leading and new varieties, guaranteed true to name, and put up in first-class style. Price List sent to applicants enclosing stamp. Address feb-8m

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FOR SALE.—ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS OF FRESH and good Broom Corn Seed for sale, by feb-2m\* D. EARHART, Pardee, Atchison Co., Kan.

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PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE SWINE, PURE BREED
Poultry, &c. The best in America. Send stamp for Circular.
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THREE MILLION OSAGE HEDGE PLANTS; 200,000
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Choice Garden and Flower Seeds.

Choice Garden and Flower Seeds.

HAVING IN FORMER YEARS INTRODUCED TO THE Public the Hubbard Squash, American Turban Squash, Marblehpad Mammoth Cabbage, Brown's New Dwarf Marcowfat 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.

[jan-5m] JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
Marblehead, Mass.