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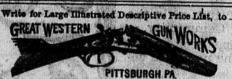
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SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS ARE THE SO only medicines needed to care Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the Lungs are wasting, the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the liver and should be the place of food; consequently, the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off, without nourishing the system.

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

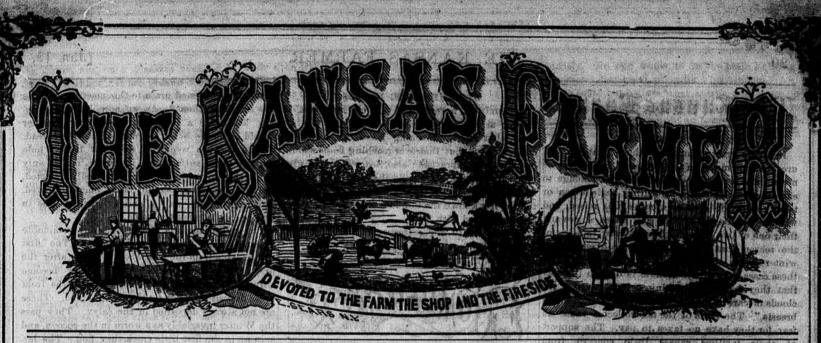
The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well. It is very important for them, to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong; and yet, because they are in the house they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room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

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house. I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Falaliza, Melouville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messers. Peterman; while the accommendations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my Preparations and follow

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VOL. X.-NO. 2.1

LEAVENWORTH, JANUARY 15, 1873.

1\$1.50 A YEAR

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

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

Published Semi-Monthly, at 101 Delaware Street

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The low price of farm products, and consequent hard times, have served to awaken thought and inspire investigation as to the cause of our financial woes, and the remedy therefor. As might be expected under such circumstances, theory and speculation often take the place of reason, and cheap expedient assumes the dignity of actual reform. One class of men assume that all the evident disarrangement in the relations of supply and demand, product and consumption, is due to "rings." They point to merchandising "rings," manufacturing "rings," and in the very breath that condemns them as unnatural and oppressive, they demand the organization of a farmers' "ring," telling us in glowing terms what great good is to come from multiplying admitted evil.

We have looked quietly on as this "ring" fever has worked its way up to the public brain, to see what shape the disease would assume. One form of it is evidently settling into a determination for co-operative stores, for the saving of the dealer's profits to the consumer. We have before us many letters asking information or advice, or both, as to past experience and future promise of such enterprises. To these we propose to respond with all the knowledge of observation and reading at command.

In 1848 the co-operative fever broke out in the eastern portion of New York State, where we then resided. It had been prevalent in many parts of New England for a year or more prior to this time. Many business men declared against the practicability of the scheme, but advice against only confirmed the people for the undertaking. If you want an American to do a thing, you must tell him not to, and portray the dangers of the task in such terms as to awaken curiosity. Then he will try it, if wading through a sea of molten lead is a

part of the enterprise.

The plan of the co-operative stores was substantially this: A few corporators, or leaders, would organize upon the basis of say 250 shares, of \$20 each, giving a capital of \$5,000. Each subscriber was entitled to goods for the use of himself and family, at an advance of five per cent. on cost. Customers not stockholders had to pay an advance of ten per cent., thus reducing cost to shareholders by the amount of profit upon sales to outsiders.

them might have laid under the cruel epitaph, relation to co-operative over the resting place of a very young child:

STEWART'S business does over the resting place of a very young child:

If I was so soon to be done for, I wonder what I was begun for.

We remember but a single one that lived more than a year, or that did not involve crimination. At the annual and recrimination. The stock was usually a total Agriculture, held in Topeks, Je loss, and often drew in after it an equal tax to fewing officers were elected: It is an equal tax to few in a stock was usually a total defeat of these underson county, President; Those han a year, or that did not involve crimination meet liabilities. The radical defect of these underson county, President; Thos Marel dertakings was a forgetfulness that merchandising son, Vice-President; Alfred Gray, of is a trade difficult to master, and when undertaken by the skillful, is often wrecked upon the shoals of contingencies hidden just beneath the surface. The T. Anthony, of Leavenworth Geo, Noble, of managers were not thorough merchants, nor did las; J. K. Hodson, of Wyandotte; S. T. Kels they feel that interest in stopping leaks and saving Franklin, and R. P. Edgington; of Butler, in pennies felt by a man whose own money is at stake. They were signal failures, from causes patent to the reflecting. The seeds of self-destruction will be found in every such effort, when it is not made a fundamental condition that no individual shall own more than one share at any one time. Without this provision, a few men absorb the whole thing in a short space of time. Change of rest dence, dissatisfaction and jealousy, will press shares for sale at large discounts, and the "manager" and his friends will soon be lords of all they survey.

Our failures in the past do not prove, however that success is not attainable under more favorable circumstances and wiser management. In England they claim to have reached great success. A late ecount of a meeting of the North of England Co-operative Wholesale Society, held at Manches ter, is quite interesting, as well as encouraging. This is a federation of co-operative societies, with a Central Board at Manchester, with wholesale stores, from which the various retail stores are supplied.

This federation was organized of fifty-four societies, and a capital of less than \$5,000, in 1869. At the date of this meeting there were 466 societies in the federation, with a paid up capital of £28,900, or \$144,400. The business of the quarter then just closed, averaged £28,000, or \$120,000 a week, and showed a net gain over expenses and interest on shares and loans, of £3,274; more than \$16,000

So successful has been this federated society, that arrangements were announced for importing direct from other countries such goods as were re quired. They also resolved to enter upon the business of manufacturing. The Central Board was authorized to open a wholesale cloth warehouse, the demand of the local societies for this article alone for the past year amounting to about threefourths of a million dollars, to enter into the manufacture of shoes and blankets, and to establish an extensive bakery.

It cannot be denied that in this instance, at least, the principle of co-operation has been vindicated by day, January 4th inst., and the following officers the most positive success. But the question will at were elected for the ensuing year: A. D. Chamb once arise, whether this North of England Co-oper-President; J. A. Newlin, Vice-President; Robt. Mil-

dizing fizzles and failures arou

THE NEW STA

At the annual meeting of the Sta Secretary; Col. G. W. Veale, of Share urer. The additional me

MISSOURI STATE HORTICULTURAL A At the recent annual meeting of the Mi State Horticultural Society, at Jefferson City, following officers were elected: Henry J. Mu President ; Daniel L. Hall, Treasurer ; Isador B Secretary.

We are not personally acquainted with Mr. Bush the Secretary elect, but we know of no man in th West who would fill the office of Secretary mor worthily, than D. Lo Hall, the man of Treasurer. However, he will guard the money bage faithfully, which is perhaps as important as to have an efficient Secretary.

It is known to most of our readers that the Far mers' Clubs, and other Agricultural organizations of Illinois, have united upon a project for a State organization, under the name and title of Illinois Farmers' State Convention.

The purpose of this Convention, which is to be a permanent thing, is to consider and discuss all

the various questions which interest or affect the farmer; and by a united concert of action throughout the State, to relieve this large body of citizens from many, if not all of the ills to which it is now subject.

We can readily conceive what an immense power so large and intelligent a body of men as this will wield, and we admire their bold, manly action, in thus meeting in public Convention, extending as they do, a special invitation to the Railroad Commissioners of the State to be present, and take p in the discussion of "Railway Legislation and Railway Reform."

The first sitting of the Convention is to be held in Bloomington, January 15th and 16th inst., and we wish them every success. The proceedings will be waited with interest.

LYON COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The regular annual meeting of the Lyon Co Horticultural Society, was held in Emporia, Satur-Few of these stores lived a year, and many of ative Wholesale Society does not bear the same likin, Secretary; E. W. Cunningham, Treasurer.



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In a very great majority of those financial failures that one meets on the farm and elsewhere, we mean those especially on the farm, that manage to eke out a bare existence by selling their fifteen or nty scree of corn as soon as it is raised, and have to dispose of their half dozen shotes and their one or two calves before Winter sets in, for the reason that they have not grain enough to winter them; we say in a very great majority of these cases—the whole trouble is due to the fact that they believe in taking things easy. clouds of care or trouble roll across their peaceful The visits of the tax collector cause no fear, for they have no taxes to pay. The support their families causes little concern, from the fact that it consists for the most part of rn "dodger" and bacon, the latter occasionally relieved by "possum" or "rabbit."

Taking things easy with them, means a pack of worthless hounds, the opportunity of spending two or three days of each week at the village store, neglecting their crops, and through the Winter ddlers) for neighborhood dances. They can never sy their debts when due, always having for an e, "poor crops," the loss of a work horse or other terrible visitation of Providence. This m of people live, move and have their being in almost every neighborhood, but they have a special fondness for wooded districts—timbered bottom lands, where the hunting and fishing are handler than upon the open prairie, and where fuel is ob-tained at but little cost of labor, and no expenditure of money.

We have known many of this class of persons, nd we have known others of an intermediate grade of easy going people, who did not take kind ly to fox hunting and dancing, but who could ver summon enough energy to make more than bare living, never adding anything to their farms, their flocks, or herds.

There is no more valuable advice that can b given to the young man just starting in life, upon he farm or elsewhere, than that he should, above all things, avoid taking things easy. Start out in life with the fixed purpose of moving things round. Put in your days at work, your evenings to mental improvement, and your nights to rest. If the foxes disturb your poultry yard, or the wolves your sheep fold, don't waste time in trying to exterminate n by hunting them with dogs two or three has in the week. Make-your poultry house fox-of, and provide a tight fold for the sheep, into nights in the we which drive them every night. Neither the fox nor the wolf will scale a very high fence, and unless you expect to look after the sheep daily, better not keep them.

Rise early. See that your stock is well provided for. Take the papers, that you may know what other farmers are doing. Waste no time at the village store. Start a farmers' club in your neighorhood. Improve your stock as fast as you can Save and use all the manure possible. Cultivate every crop thoroughly, and ere many years are passed you will be in a condition to take things easy with an approving conscience.

FARMERS CLUBS.

School District No. 87, Marshall county, Kansa has recently organized a Farmers' Club, with the following officers: I. Cooley, President; W. H. King, Vice-President; I. Palmer, Secretary; N. W. Morgan, Corresponding Secretary; O. Cooley, W. B. Stanford and M. D. Coe, Directors.

Perrin Prairie Farmers' Club, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: A. C. Cook, President; Wm. Johnston, Vice-President; Michael Moorhead, Secretary. Parties wishing to deal with this Club, can address the Secretary, at Plattsburg, Clinton county, Missouri.

OVER-REACHING HORSES.

A prominent horseman of this city suggests, in nswer to our correspondent's inquiry, in the last ssue, that an over-reaching horse can rarely be entirely cured, but that over-reaching boots should be put on the fore feet; also, heavy shoes, to give momentum to the stride; and the hind shoes should be light, and set as far back as possible. He says that he has known the fore feet of a trotting horse to be weighted with lead.

We suggest to our correspondent, that he try it upon his horse.



INSECTS-NOXIOUS AND BENEFICIAL

SKETCH OF A LECTURE BY PROF. RILEY, BEFORE TH STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[REPORTED FOR THE KANSAS FARMER, BY C. H. CUSHING.]

It was not to be expected, he said, that we, as norticulturists, could all become scientific entomologists; but we can become sufficiently intelligent to know our friends from our enemies, so as not to make such a mistake as did a neighbor of Dr FITCH, who; finding his current bushes infested with lice, carefully destroyed all the lady-bugs upon them, supposing they were the old ones; and found to his surprise that with all his care, his bushes suffered worse than others.

In answer to an inquiry about the plum curculio e said that it winters over in the beetle state, gen erally about timber or old rubbish. They appear very early in the Spring, full a month before the plum trees blossom. As soon as the leaves appear, they commence to feed upon them. The chip proess, invented by Mr. RANSOM, of Michigan, is use ful at this stage, but after the fruit sets, it is of little value. This method consists in clearing a space of two feet round the trunk of the tree, and laying down chips and bits of bark. Under these the insects collect in the middle of the day, and may be collected and destroyed. The lecturer had proved by careful experiments that the curculio is single-brooded—that is, he begets no grandchildren in one season. A parasite of the curculio has recently been discovered, which may keep them in check soon. This parasite may be bred without difficulty, and disseminated among fruit growers, for the destruction of the curculio. Did not know why it had not multiplied naturally, according to the general law among animals, that as a given species multiplies, its enemies also increase, and keep them within due bounds. It may never have fed upon the curculio until recently; he believed in the law of development, and this parasite, having previously lived upon something else, may now have turned its attention in this direction, because its services were needed to check the destructive increase of the curculio.

The various useful methods for destroying the urculio were mentioned, such as jarring off, and keeping chickens and pigs about the trees. Also the useless means sometimes employed, such as surrounding the trees with offensive substances moking, syringing, &c.

The plum gouger also attacks the plum, but lives in the pit instead of the flesh.

The apple curculio is a different animal, and is not very dangerous. It bores a round hole, and undergoes its transformations within the fruit. It number received the benefit of it. Either the subis single-brooded, and generally feeds upon the ject of growing and protecting choice fruit has no

A new and dangerous enemy has recently made its appearance in the West-the bean weevil. It argues badly for science (or its devotees) when has been known for some time at the East and even in Missouri, but he was not aware that it had been found in Kansas, until Dr. CARPENTER, of Leavenworth, discovered it. The Doctor brought speci- to give the lecturer's description in full.

mens of the infested grain to this meeting, and he now exhibited them.* As we now know, the enemy has made a lodgment here, every farmer should be on the watch to guard against its spread. Unlike the pea weevil, it does not bore a hole through to the surface until its escape, but as only a thin skin covers its burrow, it is easily detected, and all infested seed should be at once destroyed. This insect is probably a native; there is one in France, but it is not the same.

The codling moth is one of our most formidable enemies. This insect is two-brooded. The first worms issue from the fruit about a week after the first Wilson strawberries ripen. They become chrysalids in about two weeks. The moths from these deposit the eggs for the second brood. These are not always deposited in the calyx. They pass the Winter invariably as a worm in the cocoon, and spin up in the first little crack they find. The larva covers itself with bits of the substance on which it spins; hence, it is difficult to discover. We can always distinguish it from the curculio by its having legs, while the curculio has none. When the worms reach the ground, they make directly for the tree, which instinct gives us the means of trapping them. The cheapest and most effectual w doing it, is to take cheap straw paper, double it about four inches wide and wrap it around the Under this the worm will spin. They should be visited as often as once in twelve days and destroyed. Old rags answer a good purpose, also. WEIR has patented a trap that will do very well, but it is not as good as one that goes round the tree. These remedies are for the first brood. The cocoons of the second brood, that are found in crevices of the bark, are generally destroyed by birds in Winter, and the supply is kept up by cellars and old barrels. Barrels infested with them are constantly imported from the East, which accounts for the fact that orchards in the vicinity of cities are the first to be attacked. If possible, every wormy apple should be used up in the Fall or early Winter, and in the Spring, all cracks in barrels and crevices in cellars should be examined, and the enemy destroyed.

In answer to an inquiry about the oyster-shell bark louse, he said it was one of the most destructive insects in the United States. It, however, moves very slowly-not more than a rod a year. It is propagated almost entirely by nursery trees, and is probably the greatest enemy of the fruit-grower.

Whole orchards are often totally ruined by it. He had supposed it would not be found south of a certain parallel, but found he was mistaken; has found it as far south as Mississippi. Washing with strong soap at the time of hatching, the latter part of May, will destroy them. The only difficulty is, that it must be done at exactly the right time, for in a few days a hard shell forms, which effectually protects them.

The woolly aphis, or root louse, is a difficult foe to manage. It is better to destroy a tree that is infested. A few may be saved by mulching, to bring the lice to the surface, where they may be destroyed by pouring on boiling water.

An inquiry was made as to a worm that has defoliated the soft maples in some sections of the State. They may be destroyed when small, as they congregate together. They are two-brooded, and it is the second brood that does the mischief. time to destroy them is in May.

The above is but a meager sketch of a lecture brim full of interesting and valuable facts. To us, it was a matter of astonishment that so small a attractions for the people of the Capitol City, or they are sufficiently wise and need no instruction. It scarce a dozen persons out of eight thousand can

^{*} This subject having been very fully treated in the Ento mological Department in the last number, it is not necessar

be drawn out, on a pleasant evening, to such a on which the entire crop of cabbages was being treat. Perhaps Art has greater attractions in their eyes than Nature, for we noticed that the dance halls and billiard saloons were well filled.

INSECTS AND THE FRUIT CROP.

[By Thomas Merhan, in Forney's Weekly Press.]

The comparative absence of insects injurious to vegetation, has been a marked feature of the seas-Shade trees in towns and cities, and fruit and other trees in the country and rural districts, exhibit little of the usual insect ravages. Intelligent men, accustomed to compare cause and effect, are

Some of our large cities regard the introduction of the English sparrow as baving much to do with our freedom from insect pests; but though they have an undoubted influence, it must be very slight this season, for the insects are as scarce in those regions where the sparrow has not visited, as in those where it has not found itself at home. Other insectivorous birds are no more common than usual It is not likely the bird question has much to do

with our immunity.

At one time it was supposed that every plant hadan attendant evil spirit in the shape of an insect, ever ready to prey on it as soon as it exhibited any signs of decadence or disease. It was believed that these insects must feed on the appointed plant, or cease to exist; but entomological science has shown that there is an evolution of taste in the animal world, as well as an evolution of form; and thus insects which in one generation seem to be associated with a certain plant, will in another get an acquired taste for something else; and frequently the form, as well as other characteristics, change with the food they select. We laugh at the modern philosopher who in his advocacy of vegetarianism, tells us that the animal passions are stimulated by the use of flesh as food, and that to be truly meek and mild-mannered, man requires a regular vegetable diet; and yet these students of insect life tell us that there is an undoubted change in insects with the conditions of their food.

That insects will change from one plant to anoth er, we all know. When we thought special trees had special attendant insects, Philadel. phians cut down all their linden trees because they had "worms." But the worms go to some other trees, and we have learned that our quarrel has to be with the insects themselves, rather than with the plants that support them. The present great scourge of the Western farmers, the Colorado potato beetle, Mr. SAY first discovered in what was then the great Missouri Territory, feeding on a wild weed of that country; but how he has left that plant for the potato, is but too sadly known to many a Western man.

Still, the question whether insects will only feed on vegetation with a declining vitality, is an open question to the scientific man. The practical farmers can scarcely believe it. The cabbage fields of Southern Pennsylvania were like snow fields, white with the cabbage butterfly—a rare insect visitation for this generally exempt season—and the larvæ have pretty thoroughly destroyed the whole crop It is hardly to be supposed that the cabbages were diseased, and thus invited the attack. There would have been a full crop without them; but on the other hand, the remarkable health and vigor of the fruit trees this season, together with the patience if not pleasure, with which they seem to bring to perfection the most abundant crops, are in striking contrast with the comparative scarcity of insect life, and would seem to give some color to the scientific theory.

KILLING LICE ON CABBAGES.

[From the Grass Valley (Cal.) Union.]

destroyed by the lice. One rancheman inform us that he had tried about everything to destroy the destroyers, without effecting the object

We find the following recipe from a gentleman on the Tule River, who says he has proven its efficiency in ridding cabbages of lice, and wishes to make it public for the benefit of all concerned: "Two tablespoonfuls of kerosene mixed with a pint of water, and applied by rubbing it on the outside leaves. A couple of applications is usually sufficient."

It is said that the ornithological idiot, the pea-Idiots often hav cock, likes potato beetles. trange tastes.

"Knitting and Talking."

PLAIN KNITTING.

EDITED BY ANN APPLESEED.

After the slight flutter of getting the yarn and eedles ready, of deciding on the exact number of stitches, and then "setting up" the stocking, we each that most tedious part, to most knitters plain knitting. No open work, only one seam on every third needle, to divert the mind, and all the rest that everlasting round and round of plain knitting. We get so tired of it, and long for the diversion of narrowing, at least, fancying a smaller round preferable for the sake of a change; but it is inex orable that the plain knitting go on. Fancy stitches, ribbed, waved, purled, may do for extra work; but the good, honest wear and tear of life comes on the plain knitting, and that we must do, and do well; no slackness or unevenness there, or it is sure to show and spoil the best work we can knit.

Step in to one of those palatial stores, and look at their best "Balbriggan" hose—no finer is made. We observe that, although they sell at a dollar and a half a pair, there is only the merest trifle of orna ment - just a bit of silk over-casting-the main thing is that even-stitched, regular, good, plain

knitting. So it is in the life-web. The light and agreeable fancy work-parties, traveling, spending money, wearing best clothes, and the like-are only like the few silk stitches on the Balbriggan. The fine fancy stitches are for the birth, the bridal, the burial. All along between comes only round and round—to the office, the shop, the counter, the field, day by day; to the sewing, the baking, the brew ing, the ceaseless round of sweeping and dusting, dish-washing, patching and darning; the never ending war with dirt; the never-lagging hot pursuit of bread and butter.

It is tiresome to each and all of us. We long for a change, no matter what. We feel personally comforted, when BRECHER says that "content, in one sense, is animalism. Ideals make blessed discontent; not murmuring, not repining, but aspiration-a sense of the unfitness of things; and a love for that which is better is divine in a man."

Yet, while this sentiment may comfort us, we are never to lose sight of the fact that the plain, ceas less round of duties allotted us is life's plain knit ting; and if it is not faithfully done, the whole work is but awkward and ill-shaped.

We never see from our window those regular it will look limp. ogging men, who go to their business day in and out, three minutes before 7, A. M., without admiring them, and saying mentally, "There goes a good Such a lack of them as there is in plain knitter." the world, and such need of them too! Everybody longs for the fancy stitches—the purple and fine through. Strong rubber cord will do, if sewe We visited several ranches a few weeks since, linen, and to be in king's houses, and to fare sump- (not tied) neatly together. If you have a s

thously. No one wants to do the plain knitting A general discontent pervades Christendom.
if we could but believe what is true, that if the plain knitting well, the curious figures, the rare devices, and the inwrought arabesques, shall shape themselves from our work in due time, perfect and ith thread sold the one of the m. Warning

and mand Not PLYING OLOUPS. THE THOU NA

DEAR JOHN: I chanced to overhear you Maria this morning, in the store of Blowem & Co., and I am sorry to say that I came home feeling that merely shut their eyes and open their mouths, receiving thankfully what GoD sends them, without seeking or caring to know more, still venture to hope that the insect age—in connection with fruit culture, at least—has passed away.

A gentleman says that the generally maligned one of the flying clouds was over you. Maris felt wasp proved very serviceable in his hothouse the past season, clearing out the meally bug, even leaving the ripe grapes untouched in pursuit of this great pest of the vine. suspicion of wool. The sun will fade it, the dew or rain will crinkle, everything will fray it; in fact, it is not worth a pound of very poor butter.

"Ah! but it was cheap," you tell me, "only thir-

ty-five cents a yard."

Again I tell you it was a fraud, a delusion, and I wonder you don't see it so. That empress cloth, at sixty-five cents, would out-wear it four times, and then could be turned, and afterwards dyed, n over, worn out, and turned again; then would last several seasons for the children, and at last go into a good worsted comforter in patch-work, and to its latest day would look well. Your mixed stuff will be only fit for a mop in six months or sooner.

Maria had planned all Summer, too, for an allwool dress. She had sold the neighbors a few eggs and a little butter, on the sly, until she had m enough; but you know, when you coveted that bay horse of John Grundy's, you petted Maria a little, and she was so melted that she offered to lend you her little hoard. Upon my word, John, I blus this morning when I saw you take that roll of bills out and pay for that absurd dress. I advise you hereafter to give Maria, at home, what money she wants to spend (I know she has good sense, or you wouldn't have married her), and so let her buy pure stuff-all cotton or all wool, but never mixed goods. A well fitting calico dress looks better on Maria, when she comes in town, than one of cheap mixed goods, with the panier away or the overskirt wrong side before.

For Winter wear, all-wool delaines, empress, merino or cashmere. For Spring, a wash-poplin or gingham, tastefully trimmed with twenty cents' orth of alpaca braid of a contrasting color.

Yours, in behalf of the pure stuff.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mrs. DELIA B. C., of Hartford, will find inquiries about brackets answered in last number, in the article on "Boys." For lamps, the shelf would need two supports, and they tacked as well as glued. All holes, even for tacks, must be pierced, not driven, or the board will split.

"How to Make a Muff?"

If you have to piece the fur, be sure that it all lies in exactly the same direction, or the piecing will surely show on the right side. You can thus use the smallest scraps by sewing "over and over" on the wrong side. Make your fur twenty-two inches long and ten wide, and sew the ends together: then turn it right side out. Now, take a round stick, three inches in diameter; wind it three or four times tightly with wadding, the exact width of the muff; finish with a layer of moss or hair; slip it in the muff, and pull-out the stick. Make these cotton layers two or three inches thick—so that they will fill the muff tightly in going in, or

Cut a silk lining twenty-three inches long and sixteen wide. Sew the ends together, and turn on the right side. Four inches from each edge run a shirr, holding inside the shirr as you run it, an elastic ring just large enough to run your hand

is, with an uncut cord, take one and run a shirr dark bottle green, are used for ordinary. over it, beginning at the seam. Put this shirr one black kid gloves are worn with black suits. inch from the edge, after the raw edge is turned down one inch on the wrong side. This will make the scant ruffle that comes next the fur.

Now stuff the lining into the muff; take strong silk thread, hold the end of the muff toward you, lay your ruffle an inch over the fur, turn the last shirr back, toward the fur, and sew around to the fur with stout stitches. Do this at each end of the muff. Now draw up your cord, and you will have the peculiar shirr that you always see at muff ends. ing doubled and twisted for the cord, and finish at the ends with a handsome bow of ribbon with long

If your cotton is put in plump and full, you will now have a muff round and stiff and good as any-body's.

Fur boas and tippets are more in style than capes or collars, but not nearly so warm. They are ply strips of fur, four or five inches wide, doubled and twisted together, over a small fold of wadding. They may be one and three-quarters or two yards long, but are finished at the ends with two tails each, and fastened at the throat with two pretty buttons and loops.

Black and dark furs are much worn this season Larch is pronounced like arch, with an I prefixed.

Lella C.—The lid of your can burst off with a oud noise, because fermentation, though imperceptible, had really begun. New gases were formed, that finally escaped with the same noise that a champagne bottle is opened.

The best way of holding up any child's stockings is by a strip of elastic, reaching from waist to stocking. Finish each end of the elastic with a strong piece of linen doubled, and a button-hole in each nd. Sew a button to the top and outside of each stocking, and to the bottom of the under waist, just over the hip. If you have stockings of various lengths, you can make two button-holes in one of the linen ends, and thus shorten or lengthen them at will. If stockings are thin, sew a piece of cloth under the button, to fasten it to.

Make baby's merino with three plaits in waist efore and behind; the front and back middle plait extending to the bottom, and having blue buttons on them. Scallop bottom of skirt and sleeves and pocket, and bind with blue bias merino, or even aleca braid. We can procure you a pattern for thirty-five cents, if you will send the child's meas-

ure around its body just under the arms.

"Iowa Girl" sends us, with a pleasant letter, the following rule for making corn husk baskets, mats,

Cut pasteboard in the shape you wish for the basket or mat. Then take clean white husks, and cut them into long, narrow strips. Double one end back over the other (to form a point, we think), and sew to the pasteboard in rows. Line with worsted or silk.

We have seen pretty frames made in the same ay. "Iowa Girl's" final injunction is:

Now, boys and girls, don't be stupid in the future. Take up your pens and write something—anything—to enliven our paper.

FASHIONS.

Girls in their teens wear dress skirts reaching to

Sailor suits—a loose blouse—is popular for young girls; made of gray or black stuffs, with a square sailor collar, square pockets and cuffs, in scarlet or any bright color. Bias bands, of same color as trimming, are stitched on the dress skirt.

Cashmere blouses, like the above, are worn by color as revers and cuffs.

in front, with tabs behind edged with blonde or if that manufactory was closed? If no one is bet-

HOW TO COOK POTATOES.

Blue

Prof. BLOT has thirty-two receipts for cooking either Irish or sweet potatoes; and we have heard that the French cook these vegetables in no less than three hundred and fifty different methods.

Mrs. T. B. BLAKE sends ten receipts for cooking sweet ones. As for us, we could write a small volume on cooking this common vegetable-so rarely do we see it well treated. As a general rule, the If you have no cord and tassels, take candle-wick- smaller the eye, the better the potato. Never peel first. They are better steamed than boiled. must boil, have them of even size; cover them with ds, to match in color the lining, or use two tails cold water; when done, pour off all the water, cover them well, and set back on the fire five minutes.

1. Sweet potatoes may be peeled, cut lengthwise in slices a quarter inch thick, laid in a long shallow bake-pan, sprinkled with salt, pepper, and a little sugar—the pan filled naif-full of water-butter or lard in small lumps scattered over all, and occasionally basted like meat. They will

2. They may be steamed, then mashed with cream or but-

8. After steaming, put through a colander like pumpkin, and make into ples.

4. After mashing, shape into small cakes, roll in flour and fry, adding an egg if wished.

5. Or, add half flour to the above, and bake like biscuit.

AROUND THE FIRE.

A pretty group of children were sitting around the fire, and I with my knitting, sat listening to what they said; and this was what I heard: "Guess my riddle," said Susan. "There was a king who had twelve children; they each had thirty daughters, half white and half black-one cheek white, the other black. These sisters never saw each other, and only lived to be twenty-four hours old."

"A year!" said Sammy, promptly.
"Let us play Quaker meeting," said Jenny. She arose and, turning to her nearest neighbor, Lucy, said: "Wilt thou go to church with me to day?"

"Yea, friend; yea," answered Lucy, as she arose stepped behind Jenny, and put her hands on each side of Jenny's waist. Jenny went to each one and asked the same question, each child answering, 'Yea, friend; yea," and taking a place behind, as Lucy did. When the children were all in file, and had marched several times around the room, they all knelt in a row, side by side, very close to each other, with their hands folded demurely before them.

headed the row, leaned vigorously, with a sudden push, against her next neighbor, and the whole row fell flat on the floor. The game was a new one, and the final tableau so funny that the house rang with laughter.

After this, Sammy began to recite that pretty and expect to keep even with others. poem, "Little Benny and Santa Claus;" but he spoke so low, and so indistinctly, and in such a sing song tone, that my knitting dropped from my hands, and I slept in my chair.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ABOUT AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

BY JOHN ENDSLEY.

EDITOR FARMER: It seems to be quite common to make frequent, loud and long calls for subscribers to papers. These calls are made not only by papers having a light subscription list, but the best supported periodicals do the same.

These calls are usually made by the editor or And why? Is it not principally because subscribladies for morning. They are of colors blue, pink, ers fall into the habit of viewing the paper as being comparison. We take our county and State papers buff, with double-breasted fronts with silk revers, published for the support of the editor and proprieor lappels, in contrasting color. Six buttons, in tor, and that it is their business to see that the two rows, are used down the front. Belt of same subscription list is kept sufficiently large? If the manufacturers and vendors of an article are the Vails are of black tulle, and cut in a deep point only persons benefited by it, would it not be better

there not be much loss saved if the publishing of that paper would cease? But if the paper is in the interest of and a benefit to its readers and subscribers, is it not their privilege, and to their interest, to help keep up and enlarge their subscription list?

In whose interest is THE KANSAS FARMER published? Is it only to procure bread and butter for you, Mr. Editor? Ye sons of the soil! farmers of Kansas! is it not also published in your interest?

A year ago we were selling our wheat at a dollar a bushel, and THE FARMER raised a warning voice advising to hold our wheat; that we would soon get two dollars a bushel for it. Was not that good advice, and to our interest?

Again, is THE FARMER not pledged to our interest? If you don't remember that it is, please turn to page 349, and you will read as follows:

So far as The Farmer is concerned, it has been, and always will be, while under its present management, strictly a class paper. Agriculture is our mistress, and we shall aim to crowd just as much of this kind of matter into our columns as possible.

But we need not select sentences. There is not a page in any single number but bears unmistakable evidence that it is in the farmers' interest, and pledged to it.

Now, if THE KANSAS FARMER as is much to our interest as to the editor's and publisher's, why not assist them in increasing its circulation? By making it a point to ask our neighbors to subscribe for it, and by writing a few words in its favor, we may do much to assist our editor in increasing the number of subscribers. As the number increases, in that ratio we may expect our editor to enlarge the paper, and make it more useful to us. He is pledged to this also.

There are yet a few, in this age of reading and progress, who say they don't want Agricultural books and papers; that if they had the capital with which to farm as well as they already know, they would be doing better than they are. These persons, perhaps, would not agree that it is because they do not read Agricultural papers that they do not have the capital. We must keep abreast of the times, if we would prosper. When I was about twenty-one years of age, on entering the store of an honest acquaintance of the Society of Friends, he exhibited some beautiful clocks, with brass works, and insisted on selling me one. With an air of independence, I informed him that I had a wooden-wheeled clock, that I believed to be better After a few minutes' meditation, Jenny, who eaded the row, leaned vices and leaned vices an than his brass ones. He answered immediately, by

The time once was when, with a wooden moldboard plow, people could get along somewhat evenly with others; but it is not to-day. The time once was when people could, or did, get along without an Agricultural paper; but we need not try it now,

At the present time, almost every profession and industry has its paper, as a medium through which people of a like profession or industry may communicate, to the mutual benefit of each other. Should Agriculture be an exception to this rule? Is it of so little importance among the occupations of the nation, that it is not worthy the same attentions and facilities as others? Or if it is, as is claimed, the foundation of all others, why not allow it all the assistance printers' ink can give?

At the present day should we not be ashamed to engage in any occupation not worthy the fostering care of the press?

I have heard THE KANSAS FARMER objected to because it was not made up of the choice Agriculproprietor: they are seldom made by a subscriber tural items, as well from good Agricultural papers as from writers in our own State. Let us make a to get our county and State news. If these papers would undertake to imitate our national papers, we would find that the news of the nation and world would crowd out our county and State news, and our object in taking these papers would be almost entirely frustrated. In like manner, should THE aread lace. Grenadine square, in pale gray or tered by a paper but editor and publisher, would Kansas Farmer extract from papers of other

States, it would be to the exclusion of matter from our own State, in which we are more deeply and personally interested. Farming in Kansas different in many respects from farming east of the Missisrippi and Alleghanies, and we need all the instruction and experience we can give each other, through the columns of THE FARMER, and cannot afford to spare the room for foreign matter. We need a paper devoted almost exclusively to our own intere in our own State; and an editor capable of conducting it with ability and success, and with honor to all concerned. THE KANSAS FARMER, to a great extent, fills this need, and will, as has been said, fill it better as we give it the neces sary support. If our editor will permit it, I will say that in him we have a man pre-eminently fitted for editing our paper; a man who has few peers in intellectual and literary ability; and our hopes are high that our paper will have attained that position of honor and usefulness desirable.

If I could practice my own preaching, and lay down a rule for the yeomanry of Kansas in the way of selecting papers, it would be about as follows: First, take a church paper, if we will; next, THE KANSAS FARMER; next, our county and State papers; next, a national Agricultural paper; next, a national newspaper. To these could be added papers and magazines, according to our various inclinations and needs. THE FARMER should be to us a kind of joint stock concern, in which we are each one stockholders; and now, let us all unitedly rally to its support, and extend its circulation.

nond, Franklin County, Kansas.

QUAILS AND CHINCH BUGS.

BY PUGH O. LISTIC.

EDITOR FARMER: We all have our hobbies impressions that we have formed without sufficiently weighing the evidence for and against We think THE KANSAS FARMER is just now riding a very large hobby, and, with all due respect for the views of others, we beg to present our views of the question before the Legislature, and everybody else is induced to join in what seems to us a visionary scheme. We have been studying the chinch bug question for years, and these are our conclusions: 1st. We are convinced that no bird will eat chinch bugs, except, perhaps, as a cat eats grass, to serve as an emetic. watched these bugs almost daily last Summer marching into our cornfield and ruining-row after row, but not one quail could we find along the "line of battle," morning, noon or evening. But we could find dozens of quails feasting on ripe strawberries and blackberries, or pecking and ruin-We have ing our choicest bunches of grapes. failed to discover that quails do anything toward exterminating chinch bugs. We certainly never wish to see the time when the quails can be " num bered by millions" in our neighborhood. 2d. We can combat and destroy the chinch bugs success fully only while they are in a dormant state. They pass through no transformation. The few that survive the frosts of Winter come forth as soon as the weather is sufficiently warm, take wing and fly to some favorable spot, generally a nice wheat, rye or barley field, where they mate and proceed to lay their eggs. Here they secrete themselves most of the time in cracks in the ground a rule, the fiber was found to be longer and equally about the roots of the grain, and are sometimes nearly all destroyed by heavy cold rains coming soon afterward. Many generations of them are probably produced during the Summer, as they increase by millions in a favorable season. When cold weather comes they hide away among grass cornstalks, &c., where, fortunately, most of them die before Spring. Cornstalks, especially, seem to be their favorite refuge, where we can now (Dec. 6) find plenty of them alive and well, though the temperature of the air has been below zero.

all cornstalks, dead grass, &c., be plowed under or production of wool and mutton. burned before the first warm days in Spring, and The prevalence of smut in wheat has drawn at-

chinch bugs will be scarce. This plan needs to be pretty generally adopted to produce the desired result, for one large field of stalks left undisturbed might stock the country with them for a long distance. We are convinced that the use of stalk cutters late in the Spring has materially incre our supply of chinch bugs in this part of the country, by leaving their principal hiding places undisturbed too long. While speaking of stalk cutters, we would like to inquire what (if anything) is gained by plowing cornstalks under? plant, live on its pulpy matter. Does their analysis show that they contain any the stem and leaves, and ultimate the stem and leaves, and ultimate the stem and leaves. desirable elements not contained in their ashes?

extermination against quals. No doubt they do twelve to fifteen hundred—as many thou much good as well as some harm. The same may found in a single grain of wheat. The be said of most kinds of birds, including the not leave the farmer or fruit grower free to decide whether any bird or animal is beneficial or injurious, and to act accordingly. We hope to hear more on the subject from those who have studied the habits of these bugs, for we agree most heartily with you that we should do all we can to stop their ravages. heir ravages.
Gardner, Johnson County, Kansas.

BURNING OUR PRAIRIES.

BY W. H. KNIGHT.

EDITOR FARMER: Evening after evening I see the lights of prairie fires. For this reason I expect another dry season. The ground being left bare, affords no shelter for the moisture of the night, or the water that falls in showers. As soon as warm weather comes, the ground becomes hot, causing the inrushing wind, and soon everything become too dry for the accumulation of dew, and then as the winds from the South come in, the air gets so hot and dry that the people say hot winds, drouthy Kansas, &c. Is there no way to make the people believe that it will be better to have good s than to have a few hours' reckless, wicked delight? If so, let us employ these means at once, even if it be to send a few from every neighborhood to the State Prison at Leavenworth.

European Correspondence

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Wool vs Mutton—Parasites—Seed Wheat—Field Mice—Phylloxera—Agricultural Colleges—Timber Planting in the Pyrenees, &c., &c., &c.

PARIS, FRANCE, December 27, 1872. In the hotly contested question of wool versu mutton, Dr. Lanson, Professor of Zootechny in the Grignon Agricultural College, has made some interesting experiments. He selected twenty five samples of wool, chosen from Merinoes of a precious breed, ostensibly reared for their flesh, and Rambouillet sheep, reared for the fineness of The microscope was the analytic their wool. agent employed. The Merinoes, though precocious; displayed no difference in the diameter of each fiber of the wool as compared with that when in a normal state; it sensibly varied, however, between animals of the same breed, being fluctuating alike in the case of the ram as well as the ewe. As as fine as from the Rambouillet breed. The "locks" of wool were longer in the case of the Merinoes, but there was no difference in point of "curliness." Again, neither the quantity nor quallocal aptitude of the skin, than activity of nutrition. The weight of the fleece was relatively as good, and its "combing" character irreproachable, as illustrated by a comparison of prices. The con-Right here is where we must fight them. Let clusion is, that there is no antagonism between the

tention to that disease, and Dr. PENNETIES s made the subject a life-long study is owing to the presence of parasitical animalcules. not unlike the finy cels that vines produce, and which exist in the smut ball as whitish filaments. Although dryness suspends the life of these worms, they immediately regain it on being plunged into water. The humidity of the soil effects the same change when the sound grain germinates; the larves of the diseased seed are attracted to the young plant, live on its pulpy matter, forming tun ear. They are now in an adult state; the We would not be understood to favor a war of come distinct, the female deposits he The new larve remain in a desicce ated state till the following seadespised and much persecuted crow. But we do son, and may be dried and restored to life several earnestly protest against any legislation that will times with impunity. In France, when such grain is sifted, it is roasted in an oven, and given to fowls. Steeping the seed-wheat in solutions arsenic, blue vitriol, or ammonia, kills the parasite effectively. Placing the seed for twenty-four hours in a solution of one part of vitriol and one hundred and fifty of water, is a favorite remedy.

The presence of field mice and their num cousins, is rapidly rising to the dignity of a pla When the same little barbarians invaded France in 1856, BOUSINAULT conquered them by steeping grain in an arsenical solution, two ounces of arsenic in one quart of water, stirring frequently, allowing the grain to soak for an hour, and then dry. Eight poisoned grains will settle a mouse of must be taken that it does not do the same for barn-yard fowl or game.

The only very new remedy against the phylloxera is of boring with a gimlet the crown of the vine in Spring, as far as the medullary canal, when the sap is ascending, and injecting therein, by means of an india rubber bag, a solution of essence of turpentine and carbolic acid. The vine-growers are not all unanimous as to importing "stocks" from America to kill off the bug, and not a few persons believe the phylloxers to be a trans-stlantic disease even. A commission will be appointed by the Government to study the evil in America.

Great activity continues to characterize the various agricultural colleges and farm schools in this country. The students of the Grignon College to the number of thirty-two, have made a tour of inspection through Picardy and French Flanders. I have read the reports drafted by several of the pupils, on the result of the excursion, and the trip illustrates that such "object lessons" are worth a session's attendance in the lecture room. A professor of the same college informs us that he has going through the press a work on a new sys of book-keeping, combining single and double entry, and being at the same time simple, safe and clear. We shall see.

A gentleman recommends, after long experience, the dipping of the ends of "slips" in collodium, before planting. The end of the cutting, after the moisture has evaporated, should be dipped in the collodium; a second afterwards, another plunge. The glazed surface promotes the striking of the slips.

The leaves of the common laurel reduced to a powder, mixed in small quantities and administ cautiously in drinks for cattle afflicted with the mouth disease, are said to produce gratifying results.

The government finds some difficulty in replan ity of the greasiness of the wool-which imparts ing the mountainous districts of the Pyrenees with to it its softness, tenacity or "nerve"—are modified larch, which is well adapted to the locality. As by precocity, these depending rather more on the soon as the "nursling" is planted, the shepherds pull it up, and the inhabitants, high and low, sustain them, alleging forests to be the curse of their locality.

The Central-Agricultural Society has organized its first Club dinner. The adulteration and smuggling of home-made alcohol, was the question dis-



MONEY LENDERS WANTED.

ondent, in renewing his sub ription, submits the following:

low of any way to induce capitalists to committee and a fair rat into this (Montgomery) county, to loan money at a fair rate of interest—say 1934 or 15 per cent.? Money loans at 25 to 26 per cent., and some men have borrowed money to enter their homes, expecting to make it on their corn crope, but have fallen to do so on account of low prices. If there is not something done, I am afraid the country is gone up. If you know of any capitalists that we could get to come and loan money at a reasonable rate, and how we could introduce them here, we would like to know it. We have got a good country, and can give good security

Nothing could be more pleasing than to noint

Nothing could be more pleasing than to point out the means of relief from this condition of things, from which nearly the whole State suffers in common with the locality of our correspondent. High rate of interest is consuming the vitals of every industry dependent upon borrowed capital. This trouble is too deep-seated for removal by the importation of money lenders, or any other temporary expedient.

expedient. sary to say that no farmer can live It is unneces who pays twelve to filteen per cent. interest on the purchase fee of his farm, or the capital used in its cultivation. Hence, farmers cannot borrow money on real estate security, even at a much higher rate of interest than the business man secures it for or his own or commercial paper. No one better than the capitalist knows that money loaned on farm land will remain a permanent investment, until such time as the owner finds a cash market for its products at a living advance on the cost of producing. He knows that unproductive real estate is the poorest possible investment, and that nine-tenths of the lands offered in security for his money are absolutely unproductive in everything save

Our condition is an unnatural as well as unfortunate one. The tide of capital is ever abbing, and never flowing. Every article and implement of necessity, comfort or luxury, is imported; and our money goes out in the very track formed by this in-coming supply. Our friend, we venture to say, wears boots made in Massachusetts, by Massachusetts labor; his clothes are from Eastern cloth, made by Eastern hands from Western wool; he sits in a chair, eats from a table, and sleeps on a bedstead made in the East, and brought to him, at a cost of transportation and middlemen's commissions, equal to their original cost. The sides, floor and roof of his domicil are of imported lumber, put together with imported nails, driven by a foreign made hammer. Its doors, sash and blinds, if he has any, are made in Chicago; and we are enabled to tell the story by the aid of Cincinnati paper, New York type, and a Chicago printing-press

The backs and mouths of all this vast army of artists and artificers, who administer to our tastes and wants, are to be covered and filled at our expense; yet, they are so far removed that nothing we raise or make can be used for that purpose until trade and commerce have each exacted their pound of flesh from the lean ribs of the producer, for its handling and transportation.

Our staple crop, corn, will not bear transporta tion. To convert it into flesh requires capital not at command of the great mass of producers. Hence the rich grow richer and the poor hold their own with wonderful tenacity.

We see but one means of relief-Home manufactures. We must bring the producer and consumer closer together. The East, suffering for that which is our burthen, excess of food, cries for cheap transportation. It demands of Congress a regulation of inter-state commerce, that it may still hold the who has built his barn handy to a ravine or hollow, West in bondage. Let us seek emancipation from this old-time thraldom, by bringing manufacturers Let us have the skilled hands of the weaver sas following in the old, well-worn path of slim sending in their applications for space; Germs

When we cultivate Kansas soil with Kan nade implements; when we wear home-made cloth sit in home-made chairs, eat from tables, warm out hins at stoves, and dream on beds made in Kansas then, and not till then, will the unfortunate cry ease to come up for more money-lenders — more eches to consume our blood.

The will, only, is required to accomplish this. concerted action, aided by wise legislation, would very soon carry us over the "dead-center" which holds the wheels of our progress in check. Exemption of capital and product of manufactures from taxation for a period of twenty years will accomplish it, if our people will make it a part of their religion to buy nothing from abroad that can The existence of the manufacbe made at home. tories in our midst would produce two dollars of taxable property where we exempted one dollar. The increase in cost of home production, if there should be an increase, would be doubly compensated by the enhanced value of that wherewith we buy.

THE PRUIT PROSPECT.

Mr. C. H. CUSHING, of this city, informs us that after a careful examination of the fruit prospect, he finds the Crawford peach all gone; Early York Hale's and Troth's Early, appear to have three fourths of the buds killed, and others somewhat injured; but unless further damaged, there will be a fair crop. Kittatinny blackberry, and Philadelphia raspberry canes are still sound. Clarke's are gone. The "seedling" peach buds are comparatively uninjured, and that there are enough for a full

QUAILS AND CHINCH BUGS.

Pugh G. Listic (he's a fighter) takes us to task on the above question, and handles us without gloves. Who is right? The question seems to be ow, do quails eat chinch bugs?

We supposed we had taken them from the craw of the quail by dozens. But from what our pugnacious friend says, it seems they only eat these bugs when and very sparingly then; they want to "puke," and that their regular diet consists of strawberries, grapes, &c., in their season. If this latter be true, we can at least commend their taste; but we have evidence enough to satisfy our own mind that the quail is a large consumer of chinch bugs, and if Pugh G. Listic will take the trouble to examine the craw of the quail in "chinch bug times," he will find it so. But we trust that this discussion will not draw the minds of our readers from the valuable suggestions contained in our correspon dent's article in regard to disposing of the chinch bug question. There is no doubt but bushels of these insects could be destroyed in the manner there suggested.

The silicates of the stalks are set free by the act of combustion, and these are essentials to the proper strength and growth of the stalk; but the resulting potash unites with the silica in the soil, of which fortunately there is plenty, and new sili-cates are formed for the succeeding crops, so that little if anything is lost by burning the stalks.

THE MANURE HEAP.

Not long since, we wrote a short article under the above title, but a farmer's wife, and a mother, writes us: "Won't you please say something to subject. ing his barn on the high ground by the side of a hollow, so as to have a handy place to throw his

Our lady correspondent may find some relief in knowing that that man of her's is not the only one in which to dispose of the manure without trouble.

We don't mind so much to see the old farmers and mechanics to us. Let us at once bring the waste their substance in that way, but we are sorry hungry mouth of the East to the full bosom of the to know that there are any young farmers in Kan-

within reach of the backs his nimble shuttle works crops, and incessant grumbling about the unprofit ableness of farming.

Remember, young farmers, that every fork-full of manure wasted, is an ear of corn thrown away. Every load of manure that is permitted to leach out, and run down the hollow, is a load of corn thrown into the river. Remember, that every time you raise fifty bushels per acre, when you might nave raised seventy-five, you add fifty per cent. to the cost of producing your crop. This fifty per cent. is what makes the rich farmers.

THE AUSTRIAN UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

On the 1st of May next, there will be inaugurated at Vienna an Industrial Exhibition, which promises to be the grandest affair of its kind the world has ever seen. On another page will be found an accurate illustration of the main exhibition building, with its ground plan and surroundings.

The main exhibition building consists of a main gallery or nave, 3,000 feet long by 650 feet wide, connected with 48 transepts, each 250 feet long and 46 feet wide, separated by courts, which in our ground-plan are marked No. 1. In the center is the dome, or rotunda, which is the largest canopyshaped edifice, without central supports, ever constructed, having a diameter of 320 feet, and a hight of 250 feet, entirely of iron. On the upper half of our illustration, a perspective view of the rotunda, with the main entrance, gives a better idea of the colossal size of the building, of which this rotunda is only a small portion. The main entrance is in the ground-plan marked 22, the side entrance 23.

The Machinery Hall is a separate building in the rear of the exhibition building proper, and is marked 2; it is 2,600 feet long, and about 100 feet wide; it is separated from the main building by a garden and open space for pavilions, marked 24, and connected by galleries, marked 9. Other open spaces for pavilions are seen in front of the building, while the main entrance to the grounds is marked 18, and situated on the new Grand Avenue, where the railroads put passengers down at the station, 13, exact ly at the entrance. At the side of this main entrance, at 8, are the post, telegraph, and customcouse offices, and at 7, the pavilion for the jury. Different restaurants on the ground are marked 17, 10 are guard houses, 14 the exhibition building for horses, in the rear of which, 25, the agricultural exhibition grounds, not all contained in our plan, 11, the barracks for the engineers, 15 is the plan for hot-houses, 16 the horticultural exhibition building, while at 3 is the gallery of fine arts, and at 4 the Exposition des Amateurs," or loan collection, where the aristocracy of Imperial Vienna will give the loan of their art treasures for the gratification of the public.

The Commissioners appointed by the Austrian government, having had opportunity to study the working of the World's Fair, of London, in 1851, and in turn, each of the succeeding ones, we have a right to anticipate a distinguishing advance on all preceding exhibitions. Indeed, it has been true of each one, since the first, that it greatly improved upon the one before it.

In arranging the twenty-six groups and divisions of space allotted to foreign countries, they are situated relatively, as the territories are geographically, in the direction of East to West. important lines of machinery are to be exhibited in such a manner as to show an illustrated history of boys in general, and mine in particular, upon this their invention and improvement. The engine of That man of mine would insist on build- to day, for instance, will stand in line with like machines of ten, fifteen, and twenty-five years ago.

The commerce and trade are to be epitomized. Samples of every article of trade from every important port and harbor of the world are to be brought together here; and each sample exhibited will show its origin and value.

But we have not space at this time to enumerate the many new and novel features that are to contribute to make this a World's Fair in fact, as well as name. Already the nations of the earth are

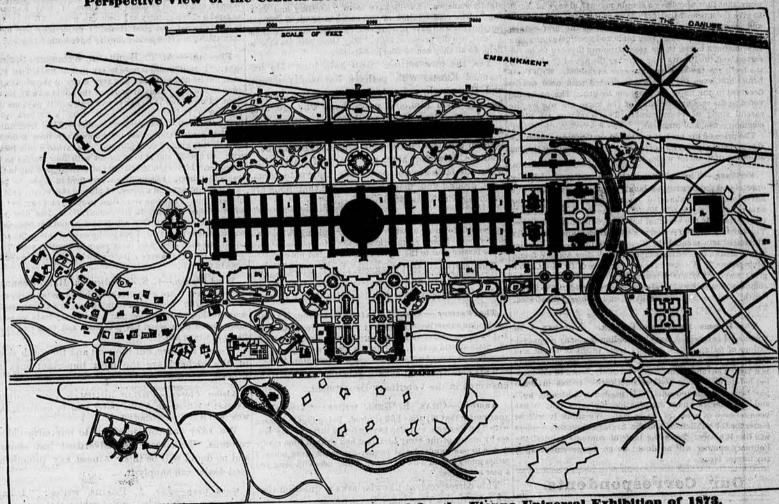
THE KANSAS FARMER.

alone having asked room for nearly 800 exhibitors, as a nation, and not simply as a collection of indistribution and applications from other nations are coming in in like proportion.

as a nation, and not simply as a collection of indistribution not be made, that America takes rank with the first in all in like proportion.



Perspective View of the Central Rotunda of the Vienna Universal Exhibition Building.



Plan of the Building and Surroundings, Intended for the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873.

BUREN as the Commissioner from this country, and an effort is being made to get an appropriation and the products of our farms and shops, our says: "Now, when farmers need all the information and the products of our genius and handicraft, omy, best methods and best markets, they say the

The United States has appointed Thos. B. Van turers and inventors to see that American skill is Sound Advice.—Our esteemed correspondent, J. W.

or to subscribe. Just the time when they cannot get ong without the paper, is the time they neglect to take it." We commend this advice to the attention of our readers.

It Pays.—An old advertiser in THE FARMER ds the following tribute to its merits as an advertising edium:

medium:

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, December 16, 1873.

GEO. T. ANTHONY: Enclosed please find postoffice order to pay for advertisement accompanying. * * I regard THE FARMER as an advertising medium worth all the rest of the papers in the State put together, if you want to reach the farmers generally. My advertisement last Spring—Sweet Potato Plants—sold all I had and more too, and it was really provoking that the orders would come faster than the plants would grow. I have tried several other papers who claim to have "the largest circulation in the State," and it never sold me enough plants to pay for the advertisement.

Yours, &c., —

Arbor Day.—An esteemed correspondent privately suggests that we change our recommendation from an Arbor Day to an Arbor Week. That inasmuch as we cannot control the weather, it would be better to have a little sea room, and that more trees would be planted if the time was extended to a reserver.

We accept the suggestion, as one eminently practical, and now let us go at the Legislature for an Arbor Week, as though we meant business.

Herticulture at Home.-F. F. V. writes us a very lengthy, and he will pardon us if we add, fulsome article, under the above head. It is too lengthy for our columns, and in our estimation, gives the subject too high a place. We are lovers of fruits, and fruit culture, but for a steady diet, give us cabbage and potatoes.

Oversight.—By some means, the advertisement of the Ad Astra Nurseries was left out of our last issue. It appears elsewhere.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Hand Book on the Treatment of the Horse; by CHAR. WHARTON. That old and well known house, J. B. LIFFINGOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, have given us under the above title an excellent little work of 187 pages upon the Horse, well illustrated and neatly bound.

The author tells us in the introduction that the w

The author tells us in the introduction that the work is designed especially for gentlemen who keep a horse in town, and who have to depend upon others for the care of the same, that they may have a simple manual always at hand, to give them proper instructions as to the care of the horse and the cure of his simpler ailments. In the first chapter and the cure of his simpler ailments. In the first chapter the author gives us some very plain and practical suggestions in selecting a horse, to the special points that are to be observed, and the illustrations showing the age of the horse by the teeth are the best we have ever examined. With these before him, even the most inexperienced man need not be deceived in the horse he proposes to buy. The pages devoted to the care and training of the horse are wor hy the careful study of every owner. The teachings are plain, common sense, and practical.

The price of the book is not stated, but presume from its size and style it is \$1.25 or \$1.50. We commend it to the attention of those for whom it is written.

The above well known and highly Scribner.—The above well known and highly appreciated publication for January is upon our table. We have long since exhausted the adjectives to express our admiration of Scribner's Monthly. The number before us is unquestionably the best that has ever come from their press. The January number contains a well written and beautifully illustrated article entitled "New Ways in the Old Dominion;" also an interesting chapter from "How Stanley found Livingstone." We also have chapter three of Dr. Holland's great serial, "Arthur Bonnicastle." There will soon be commenced a series of twelve articles entitled "The Great South," written by Edward King, and profusely illustrated. They will be very interesting. They will be very interesting

The Kansas Magazine, Topeka. Number 1 of volume III is received, notwithstanding the many prognostications of failure. The January issue seems as bright and fair as any that have gone before. Indeed, we think there is a visible advancement—a step forward, shown in the number before us. For a popular publication it has in times past-been a "little too solid." It needed "lightening up," and the number under examination indicates that it has past-been a "little-too solid." It needed "lightening up," and the number under examination indicates that it has been relieved of some of its ballast. We think it will be better for the publishers, and the average magazine readers will like it better. From the table of contents printed, the February number will no doubt be an improvement upon my former issue.

Our Correspondents.

LETTERS.

We, in common with everybody else, have a sion for letters. How in the world does a man live that don't get letters? Does he live? We For corn, break next June, cutting the sod not doubt it. Letters are both food and raiment, with more than one and one half to three inches thick. Tannin from Sumac.—J. G. CLARK asks us to tell

apple dumplings and pumpkin ple thrown in. how we ask-can anybody live without Then how is, we wish the readers of THE FARMER could see our table as we write. We are sure they would so sure about this matter.

en dollars." Since we come to think about it, we don't believe there is any heat or substance to these holds throughout the West.

But we are keeping the good folks waiting who seek admission into this column, and however much we would like to talk about the long letters and the short letters, the sweet and the sour letters, the honest letters and some that ain't so honest, the affectionate, loving letters, and the letters that, as the boys say, rake from "long taw"—however much, we say, we may feel like writing about these, we haven't the time to do it now, but shall walk right into the pile before us:

Happy New Year!-A reader sends us pleasant greeting, and asks, "why are the lady readers of THE FAR MEE so backward in writing for the Household Department WER so backward in writing for the Household Department? Variety is the spice of life. It is just as important to have the household duties well performed, as to have the ferm rightly managed. Let us have more "Knitting and Talking." The cold weather of December reminds me of the ing." The cold weather of December reminds me of the immigrants who have just arrived, and who, many of them at least, are illy prepared for it. May those who are able to help, do all they can to alleviate distress."

Yes, the new settler. God help him. He has reached Kansas with perhaps but scanty means, and the rough, rugged, unusual weather has set heavily upon him, and upon those who are near and dear to him. We trust the older settlers, who are upon the ground, will do what they may to lighten the load for the new comer. Persons at a distance, however able, are chary of their gifts, when the facts are not personally known to them. Look around you, neighbors, and see that none are suffering for the assistance you can give.

Time of Holding Fairs,-Mrs. DELIA B. CRIPPEN, suggests October as a better month for holding Fairs, than September. Nearly all the wheat is sown in September, and if the farmer goes to the Fairs, he must neglect his crop.

This correspondent suggests, that if some of the en would chew and smoke less tobacco, they would feel able to supply their families with THE FARMER

The Farmer.-WM. M. DAIHL, Osawkee, Kansas sends nine subscribers, and says: "Times are quite hard, but we must read THE FARMMER. I think every family in the State should take it, for I find in every issue n that pays me for the whole year's subscription."

This correspondent asks a question that will be inswered in the Veterinary Department.

Another.—CHAS. E. BELL writes: "I received your notice that my time had expired. Being highly pleased with The Farmer, and also having found three of my horses by means of the Stray List, that had strayed from seven ty-five to one hundred and twenty-five miles from home, I rather guess I want The FARMER. I also herewith send you a new subscriber."

This correspondent likewise asks a question that we refer to the Veterinary Department.

How to Break Prairie.-J. B. F. wants to know "the best way to break prairie. Should it be subsoiled, or should we use the common plow?"

We prefer to lay the sod over nearly flat. Some however, prefer to leave it at an angle of 45° letters? Well, if our proposition is proved, and it more. For potatoes and small grain, it must be broken earlier and perhaps deeper, but we are not

hold out, we cannot say; but trust it will last at least through the present "cold spell."

Before it is too late, permit us to qualify what we have said above. A letter saying "please remit that little amount you owe me," isn't half as digestible as one which reads "enclosed please for the saying "please for the story is to 15. Potatoes, 25 to 75. Hogs, 34.

Heldiag up milk 4.2.

Heldiag up milk 4.2.

Heldiag up milk 4.2.

Heldiag up milk 4.2.

Cattle, 8%. Money very close.

Holding up milk, &c.—M. F. T. PERRY, Jefferson county, Kansas, writes: "We do not know of any remedy for cows holding up their milk, but we believe if a cow is never fed until after she is milked, there will never be any trouble from this cause. I have practiced this for years, and trouble from this cause. I have practiced this for years, and don't believe there is any heat or substance to these short, curt, dunning letters. At any rate, we never could feel any. But bless me, how those other kind do warm one one up! When a man receives them, he feels—he feels—well, he must feel just like an alderman after a state dinner; and as everybody knows how he feels, we will let that stand for a simile of our condition just now, for nearly every one of the letters before us have brought with them pleasant reminders, that The Kansas Farmer was wanted in thousands of house holds throughout the West.

never fed until after she is milked, there will never be any trouble from this cause. I have practiced this for years, and never had any trouble with come of my own breaking. The fearmers' Union at Chetwood, numbers now about one hundred members, and other districts in the county are organizing. Until cold weather set in, crops never looked better. Since then, it has been too dry for the wheat crop. Our surplus corn was mostly fed to hogs. The bulk of the hog grop went off at 8 and 8% cents gross. Cattle of all grades bring fair prices, but no surplus to sell in this neighborhood. Many potatoes were frozen in the ground. Corn fodder is so dry that the blades grind to powder in the feeding, and hence much is wasted. Water failing. We propose to have a protracted rabbit hunt in this neighborhood soon. Two companies are organized, and the one that brings in Two companies are organized, and the one that brings in the most scalps in a two weeks' hunt, is to receive three bushels of apples from the other company. Some of our young (male) Farmer readers have taken a great fancy to your 'Hoosier Girl,' and we hope she will come often with her sensible, spicy articles."

"Hoosier Girl" will come as often as she can find time to write, but we don't want any of our FAR-MER boys to coax her away from us. As a writist, she will yet make her mark. We hope M. F. T. will keep us advised in agricultural matters from his neighborhood.

Flax-Sheep.-ED. PINNICK, Louisville, Kans says: "I have raised flax here for two years. It has the finest "lint" of any flax I have ever raised. I am in the sheep business on a small scale. I wintered 94 head last Winter, and raised 84 lambs from them. I think Kansas is as good a sheep country as a man can wish. All they need is plenty to eat, and good sheds. I think they pay better than cattle, but it is good policy to have both."

Plowing. - A. T. Hubbard, Sycamore Springs says: "Permit an old farmer to say that he likes THE FAR-MER, but he don't like the way very much of the plowing is MER, but he don't like the way very much of the plowing is done in Kanesa. Many farmers say they only own 2½ inches deep. I own from 14 inches to two feet, and it pays me too. I follow a 14 inch stirring plow, with a 12 inch plow in the same row. One such subsolling will last from fifteen to thirty years. One of my neighbors made fully a double crop by this kind of deep plowing. He turned 8 or 9 inches with two horses, and 15 to 18 inches with four horses to the subsoller. I have got 100 hushels of corn by plowing in this subsoiler. I have got 100 bushels of corn by plowing in this way a foot deep. I had a fifteen acre field in Ohio, so poor that it would not feed a horse. I plowed the whole field 20 inches deep. That was more than twenty years ago, but the effect of that plowing is still discernible. The first year after subsoiling, I got 100 bushels of corn and 800 bushels of potatoes; the next year, I got 100 bushels of oats to the acre, and it was then seeded for three years to timothy, and turned off three tons to the acre. Deep plowing should always be ione in the Fall."

Wind Breaks.—C. S. Z., Sedgwick, Harvey county, Kansas, asks: "Are wind breaks desirable on the north side of an orchard? Some seem to think not, in a climate so far south as this, for the reason that it causes the buds to swell much earlier than when not protected, and therefore more likely to winter kill."

We are not sure, but the west and the south sides of the orchard are the most important ones to protect.

Alsike Clover .- PHILIP ROTHMAN, Clay county, Kansas: "Where can Alsike clover seed be obtained, and what will it cost per pound?"

We refer our correspondent to our advertising columns. This seed was advertised last season, and no doubt will be this. Almost any prominent seed dealer can supply it.

Good Crop.-JAS. A. PEAIRS, writes: "I had fifteen acres of corn on last year's breaking, that averaged 75 bushels per acre. Will that do? We have a Farmers' Club in this district (Johnson county), and we meet every two weeks. We have discussed several important topics, and each one is called on to express an opinion. The meetings are very interesting.

him how to extract tannin from sumae leaves, with cost of apparatus, &c., and also asks if "there is a tannery in the State of Kansas?"

To the latter question we would only say that ve do not know of a single one. As leather is not tanned, we know of no reason why this business may not be profitably conducted here as elsewhere. The sumac leaves are sold in market in bales, and we doubt if private enterprise can compete with organized companies in extracting the tannic acid. We have no means of ascertaining the cost of the essary appliances.

Cranberry Culture.—F. G. CORNISH, Denver, Colado, asks for information in regard to cranberry culture.

The prime requisites are, a rich sandy loam, that an be overflowed and drained at pleasure. For the minutis of the business, we must refer you to some of the works upon this subject. WHITE'S Cranberry Culture, price \$1.50, is perhaps the best. We can furnish it from this office.

A Reader asks: "What is the Potatoes - Pence. best time for planting late potatoes, and what are the beskind? Are there any portable fences in the State, how constructed, what the cost, and who the patentee?"

Our personal experience justifies us in saying that all potatoes should be planted early, as a rule The Peachblow is a popular potato, but we cannot recommend it as a very prolific one. The Peerless is perhaps as good, all things considered, as any other, and yet we doubt not you will find neighbors who will tell you it is worthless. On no other rop is there so much difference of opinion as upon this, and we attribute this more to the difference in soil, situation, manure, &c., than we do to the seed There are many portable fences in use or variety. in Kansas, but are generally used for fencing small A gentleman at Paola has one of the inclosures. best of this kind of fences, and proposes to sell farm rights very cheap. We do not remember his name. The cost of his fence, as near as we can recollect, was \$1.25 per rod. Perhaps some of our readers can give us the plan of a good, cheap, portable fence, that is not patented. If so, we gladly publish it, if furnished with a drawing

Deep or Shallow Pans .- E. W. Horron thinks the idea contained in an article on page 298 of the last volume, is wrong. Hear him:

You claim that the animal heat will come out of the mill You claim that the animal neat will come out of the milk sooner if we set the milk in cans eighteen to twenty inches deep, than it will in the ordinary milk crock. Now, as the animal heat must evaporate, and if we have pans with a large surface, it looks to me that it works on the same principle of a sorghum evaporator, but if I am wrong I want to know it.

Our correspondent can very easily test the question for himself, by using a thermometer. But we simply aimed to present the fact in the above quot ed article, that certain butter-makers in the East who are making fancy or "gilt-edged" brands of butter, and who are getting from seventy-five cents to a dollar and twenty-five cents per pound for it, are using the deep cans of which we spoke; and it is natural to infer that, unless they got more cream or made more or better butter, they would not use them. That was the idea we wished to convey. But we hope our correspondent will test the radia tion of heat, and which parts with the animal heat first—the deep or shallow pan. The comparison of the evaporator is not just correct.

About Timber Raising.—W. H. KNIGHT is oppose to the ideas advanced by our correspondent from Belleville, in a late number, in relation to securing an appropriation for the benefit of those who plant Mr. KNIGHT says:

I live in a county which has no coal mines, and upon a claim without timber; but I am opposed to any kind of appropriations, as I believe them to be a curse to both State and Government. It is enough, I think, for the Government to give the land, without paying them to improve and beautify it. I would favor the idea of giving a deed to each settler who has twenty acres of trees two years old and over, and also to withhold the title until the claimant has five acres of timber trees his claim. This will make the speculator, who timber upon his claim. This will make the speculator, who proves up on his land and leaves it, a public benefactor, in ead of a drawback to the country.

ontained in a late article entitled, "Going to Market," and offers some remarks upon co-operation:

Farmers must have cheaper transportation and better markets, both for selling and buying. Will not co-operation among farmers accomplish this? What do you think of a branch of the Patrons of Husbandry? We have no opportunities of knowing what the

workings of the Patrons of Husbandry are, beyond what we see in the published documents; and in them there is little that is objectionable, to our mind. There is an opportunity for a few men make themselves rich, if they can get control of either State or National organizations.

Local Co-operative Societies can be conducted very cheaply, and will, perhaps, accomplish all that the more expensive organization of Patrons of Hus es to reach. But we confess we have bandry propos no very well digested ideas upon the subject, an shall be glad to hear the views of our readers.

Profits of a Dairy .- M. M. WINKLER writes For the benefit of J. F. Barry, Houston, Texas, I will say that, from twelve cows I have sold \$306 worth of cheese and \$100 worth of butter, the past season; and raised fourteen calves, two of which I sold for \$16 each. They are all half-breed Durhams.

Flaxseed and Caster Beans.—WM. N. REED ask an opinion as to the profitableness of flaxseed and castor beans culture, as a regular crop. We answ the question by inserting here the pith of an article just received from J. W. HUNTER, of Olathe. He

I have been raising flax for the seed alone, with very g results. If the fiber could be used, it would be a sery profit-able crop. I prepare the ground as for small grain, taking care to have it well pulverized, and level with a seed-sower. care to have it well pulverized, and level with a sector of seed to the acre. I cut it with a self-raking side-delivery machine. Heretofore I have always stacked it, but it is a good plan to haul it to the thresher at once. Pitts's Patent gives the best satisfaction of all the threshers I have tried. We threshed out over 1,500 bushels threshers I have tried. We threshed out over 1,500 bushels of seed last Fall. The average yield was nine bushels per acre, and the seed brought \$1.30 per bushel. The cost of threshing was twenty cents per bushel.

We have no data as to the profitableness of case beans. Perhaps some of our readers will be kind enough to answer this part of the query.

Black Caps.—The same correspondent wishes t know where he can get plants of the Black Cap raspberries. Write to any of the nurserymen who advertise in THE FARMER. They all keep them.

To Protect Fruit Trees.-J. B. Dobbs writes: "] have found soot from a wood fire, mixed to the consistency of thick paint with sweet milk, and applied to the trees, a ure preventive against rabbits."

-A Practical Farmer writes Practical Experience. ensibly, as follows:

In August, 1870, myself and neighbors threshed our grain in the fore part of the month, when we should have been clowing for wheat, the ground being in fine order. When we were ready to go to plowing, the ground was dry and tard, and no wheat was sown till October. Result: No hard, and no wheat was sown till October. Result: Nowheat raised / I sowed six bushels of English Club Spring wheat on 37th of February, 1872, on my Fall wheat ground. Sowed broadcast, on seven acres of ground, and shoveled it in. Cut July Sth, and threshed August 9th. Yield, 186 bushels. Soil, bottom land. Sowed four bushels Tee wheat on five acres of upland. Cultivation same as above. Cut o or three days earlier. Yield, 64 bushels.

I made a hot-bed, and planted early vegetables. From this source I find placed to my credit \$66.66. [It may be one hundred and sixty-six dollars.—Ed. Farmer.] One variety of cats yielded with me a little over forty bushels per acre, and another thirty bushels.

Another thirty bushess.

For early potatoes I plant Early Rose, and for late the Peachblow. The latter I plant in the dark of the moon May. Both varieties yield about 150 bushels per acredition two eyes in a place, two feet apart in the furrow, and cover with a plow, and harrow just before they come up.

Black Walnut - Wild Goose Plum, - J. B. DOBBE asks: "Is is true that a black walnut grove will injure an ochard, if planted near_it; and if so, how far away should

The black walnut is a strong feeder, and ought not to be nearer than thirty or forty feet from a fruit tree. If it injures an orchard in any other way, we do not know it. The same correspondent asks mber upon his claim. This will make the speculator, who roves up on his land and leaves it, a public benefactor, inlead of a drawback to the country.

Ce-Operation.—A. T. Lane likes the suggestions

"if the Wild Goose plum is superior to other plums, and if Spring rye is a profitable crop." The Western Kansas, says:

The weather has been very sold here. But little yet. The Winter wheat that was sowed early, look many others. Can any one answer the question in

relation to Spring rye, from their Kansas exp

Berry and Fruit Culture.—W. H. PARSONS wishes to know "if berry and fruit culture can be made profitable, with Leavenworth and Kansas City for a market? Will strawberries yield from one hundred to one hundred and fifty bushels per scre? What varieties are best suited for this section, and for exensive cultivation? Are there any parties, say within fifty miles of Kansas City, engaged in the

fruit and berry business, exclusively for profit?"

To the first question we answer, Yes, if the pariy engaging in it can command the necessary skill, time and money. We do not believe that strawberries will yield from one hundred to one hundred and fifty business was a second of the business was a second and fifty bushels per acre. If they yield half of either amount, they will prove profitable. Wilson's is the standard variety. Yes, there are, perhaps, hundreds in the circuit you name engaged in the fruit and berry business for profit.

Rubber Boots.-W. W.-There is no preparati known to the trade that will mend rubber goods. A new pair will cost five dollars.

Good Crop.—ISAAO COLBURN writes: "R. J. & G. COLLINS gathered 1,008 bushels of corn from ten acres, upon the farm of W. Conv (near Loam), Ill.), and gathered an av-erage of eighty-three bushels per acre on fifty acres upon the same farm."

S. Evans likes our ideas -Tree Planting. Qualle

on the above subject, and says:

I have few leisure hours, having five hundred head of stree feed, but I have found time to plant 200 apple trees, peach trees, and other fruit in proportion. I have fit acres in fruit and forest trees.

Meteorological Reports .- W. D. FARRAR, Corr ponding Secretary Dragoon Farmers' Club, writes: Our Club is in receipt of Prof. Maura's Address upon a plan for a World's System of Meteorological Reports, and with it a blank, upon which we are requested to send names, petitioning Congress to make an appropriation for Prof. Maura's project. What is your opinion?

Our opinion is, that we would have nothing to do with it. Our Government is feeling its way in this matter, slowly but surely, and we are quite willing to leave the matter in the hands of those men controlling it, who have shown that they under the matter fully as well as Prof. MAURY; and by so doing, we run no risk of lobby fees or jobs, to be paid by the people.

Timethy-Apples.-A. W. C. wishes wishes to know "if timothy grass does well in Kansas, and if so, on what kind of ground."

It does well. Any good corn ground is good ground for timothy. Sow it.

What varieties of the sweet apple are best for Winter? Bailey's Sweet and Bentley's Sweet are good, and fill the season pretty well.

Is the Ben Davis a good cooking apple?

No. It is largely cultivated, because it is a good earer, tolerably hardy, and its fine appearance sells it readily.

Cloud County.—Uncle GEORGE writes: "Corn is plenty at 25c. per bushel, and potatoes scarce. Stock do well, except horses. Water somewhat scarce. Timber coal within reasonable distance. Our soil is a rich vegets mold, abounding in shells and other remains of the fo

Claims for Sale.—HERBERT CAPPER, of Elk City, Kansas, writes us, "that there are many good claims for sale in that section, at very reasonable prices. He has a good claim, with sixty-due or seventy acres in cultivation, that he wishes to rent on the shares to a good tenant. The neighborhood is well supplied with water and stock range, and schools are handy."

Cottonwood Cuttings R. M. HOSKINSON says th eight or ten inches is long enough for cottonwood outtings, and they should be set in a rich, loose soil, leaving but one bud above ground. The lows, boxwood and lombardy poplars all thrive un der the same treatment,

Potate Bugs .- A. C. THOMAS, writing from North

did not come up. Corn good: yield from fifty to sixty bushels per acre. Potatoes almost a total failure, owing to the bugs. Is there any remedy for this kind of potato bug? They are not the Colorado beetle, but are a straw-colored fly, about half an inch long.

We do not recognize the potato bug described Can any of our readers give a preventive?

Timber Planting .- JOHN LOUGHMILLER urges the following very sensible plan, to secure the planting of forest trees:

Let the State Board of Agriculture offer premiums to the county that plants the largest number of trees within a given time, and let the County Societies offer, say, ten premiums to the ten individuals who, within the given time, plant the es within a given largest number of trees.

Mr. LOUGHMILLER speaks very favorably of the soft maple as a rapid grower; and says the seed can be transported hundreds of miles. The plan suggest ed above is good, and can, only perhaps be improved by the State Board offering five or ten premiums d of a single one. This would give the less densely populated counties a fair show.

General News.

THE farmers of Linn county, Kansas, are now discussing the question of co-operation, and it seems likely that a society will be formed.

BELOIT, Kansas, according to the Gazette, has invested during the past year \$92,500 in buildings, bridges &c. A pretty good showing for a new town.

SOLOMON City has just completed a mill 26x52 feet, three stories high, with a capacity for grinding 500 bushels per day, and a very slight expense will double the capacity.

CAPT. J. B. SHANE, of Abilene, planted an or hard of forty acres this Fall near that town, and in addition large number of fruit and forest trees.

THE Chronicle says that a little daughter of T. I. Marshall, Tressurer of Osage county, aged eighteen months, recently passed from her bowels a sharp, flinty stone, three inches in circumference, and one-quarter of an inch thick. It is not known at what time she swallowed it.

THE Chronicle says that Mr. A. Packard, living near Enterprise, Dickinson county, has a peach orchard of 10,000 trees that will come into bearing next season, and has a smaller orchard that has been in bearing several years, the fruit from which has sold as high as \$3,000 in a single season.

DICKINSON county is working hard for a wooler mill, to be located at Enterprise. \$10,000 or \$12,000 have already been subscribed. The Abilene *Ohronicle* is doing valuable service for the county in this and other respects.

GEORGIA has a law exempting from all State taxation all woolen mills that may be built in that State for a period of ten years. The Holton *News* favors a similar law for Kansas, and to embrace paper mills.

THE Osage county Uhronicle publishes the County Treasurer's notice, "that all lands sold for taxes in said county May 8d, 1870, will be deeded to the purchasers May 8th, 1878, unless redeemed by the owners previous to that time.

THE Blue Rapids Times says, "no more bonding the county to build up the towns." Some railroad wants \$100,000 of Marshall county bonds.

TEN or a dozen reliable firms at Blue Rapids issue a circular in which they propose to furnish suitable court rooms and offices, and in time build a good and substantial court house, without expense to the citizens of the county, provided the county seat is changed from Marysville to Blue Rapids.

Two horses recently trotted at Beloit, Wisconsin ourteen miles for a wager of \$100. The time made was \$2.40% and \$6:18%. Both horses were fresh from the farm.

COL. CHANUTE says the L., L. & G. R. R. will bear one-half the expense of boring for coal at Ottawa, Kan. It is thought that \$1,000 will determine the presence or abe of coal at that point.

THE building to be used for the American Cen ennial Celebration will cover fifty acres of ground. Quite a large building.

THE Union says the Hon. C. B. Lines recently paid into the treasury of Wabaunsee county as taxes, the sum of \$1,000; \$500 of it being on his own account. We don't know whether that item is in favor of Mr. Lines, or

PLANET, the old race horse, won \$73,000 for his owners while upon the track. He is still in good health, living upon Woodburn Farm, near Lexington, Kentucky.

THE average price at which the yearling colts d at Mr. Alexander's last annual sale in June, was over

J. H. Krssenger, of Clarkesville, Missouri, recently sold to a California man three heifers, one a three-year-old, sired by Sweepstakes 6330, for \$1,800; the others one year old, got by Starlight 11,018, for \$600. Good prices.

Our Boys and Girls.

A MAN'S THEORY.

fine looking young farmer, "why its nothing but some things to amuse themselves with, and went mere fun. Stay in the house out of the broiling down cellar to get some vegetables. He prepared sun, nothing hard to do, lots of time to read and them, put them on to cook, and hurried around as visit and gossip. I'd like to know what the women are talking about. Tell you what, I would like mighty well to have a chance.'

About a week after this remark, his wife became sick. He did not seem very anxious to try his talents in the housekeeping direction, but inquired far and near for a girl. Luck seemed to be against could come into Mass every Sunday morning-at she could, because it was too far to walk, and there then said perhaps once a month might do, and wanted to know if he had water handy, how many she would be allowed to entertain "followers," if there was milk to attend to, &c., &c., which disgusted Mr. J. so much that he politely referred her to

Girl number two was not accustomed to get up nd have breakfast earlier than nine o'clock; which likewise did not suit Mr. J.'s notion of housekeeping.

Girl number three had just arrived from Sweden and could not speak more than half a dozen words of English. Besides, she was not versed in the ways of Americans, and would have to be taught Mr. J. did not quite fancy teaching a green girl and she too was allowed to go in peace.

No desirable girls wanted to go so far from town and so, poor man, there was no help for him but to do the housework himself.

This was on Tuesday. Wednesday morning bright and early, up jumped our hero and com menced operations. He chuckled to himself, as he thought about the three months' experience he had had in housekeeping in his bachelorhood.

"Well, first thing on the programme is break fast." said he. Just then the baby woke up, and must be attended to the first thing. By the time baby was washed and dressed, and tied in the high chair, with the best teaspoons and a tin pan to amuse him with, the other child, a little boy of three summers, also awoke; then he must be dress ed too. By the time this was finished, he found it to be about six o'clock, and breakfast not yet commenced. He began to think that things looked rather dubious for having breakfast ready at halfpast six. It seemed to him that he was not quite sure about making the coffee, but then it would not do to ask MARY, after making so many boasts. So he ground the coffee in a trice, and poured it into the coffee pot, which was about half full of cold coffee, and put it on to boil. Then he went to the skillets hung up unwashed!" work and made some biscuits, fried some potatoes and ham, and announced to the hired men that breakfast was ready. They sat down, and Mr. J. with much exultation, proceeded to pour out the coffee. It struck him that it did not look quite as clear as usual, but he put in lots of cream and sugar. The biscuits seemed to be of a very golden color, and when it came to eating them, they did not seem to taste just right, but the ham and potaoes were very good. Nothing was said about them, but on clearing the table he found all the cups full of coffee, and a goodly portion of the biscuits left. Next thing, MARY must have some relish the tea, but the gruel, she said, tasted scorch lot of dirty dishes before I could do anything

ed, and was lumpy. Mr. J. bore it all with remark able sweetness of temper, and said that "he was watching the baby meanwhile." Next thing, the dishes wanted washing; he went at them bravely, and soon had the satisfaction of a house all cleared up. Then he looked at the clock. Whew! eleven o'clock already! He could not imagine where the time had gone to. Eleven o'clock, and nothing but the ordinary housework done, and dinner must be ready by twelve. So he gave the children fast as possible, but then did not have the dinner ready until one. The potatoes were hard and watery, the cabbage tough and not half done, and Mr. J. began to think it must require some knowledge to do good cooking after all.

After the dinner work was done, MARY complained so much that he thought he had better go for him. Girl number one wanted to know if she the doctor. He could not leave the children alone, so he took the children with him in the baby carnine o'clock. Mr. James said he hardly thought riage over to the next neighbor's, to try and get a little girl to come and stay with them. By the were great fears of the epizootic in the way. She time he got a few yards from the house baby began to show signs of rebellion at having so much of his space occupied by another, and he was obliged hired men he kept, and if she would have to do to take GEORGIE out and lead him. He made slow their washing; how many children there were, if progress, but succeeded in getting there at last, and was informed by Mrs. Jones that "SALLIE might go, but she must take JIMMIE along, for she could not work with him no how."

He left them in her charge and went for old Dr. BLUNT, who came out with him, and said there was nothing the matter with MARY but biliousness, anp gave her some pills and departed. He then came out into the dining room and found Miss SALLIE snugly enveloped in his wedding coat, much to the delight of the assemble I company, and JIMMIE with his white satin neck tie on. Baby with his tooth brush was scrubbing the floor, and GEORGIE was vainly trying to extricate himself from between the chair legs.

Baby held up a badly blistered hand for inspection. "Why, SALLIE! how did that happen?" exclaimed Mr. JAMES.

"Indade, sir, and I just went for a drink, and the first thing that I knew, the baby was scrachin', and there he was all burnt."

"I think you can go home now, SALLIE," and giving her a quarter to reward her for her trouble, she took her departure.

He then began investigating things, and found that his white neck tie was all over small black finger marks, and GEORGIE's frock all torn. His overcoat lining was torn into shreds, and things generally were in the same beautiful condition.

He had thought while in town to get enough baker's bread for supper, so he just made some tea and put on some preserves, and had a much better meal than the two previous ones. Well, things went on in the same way for two or three days, when MARY began to feel quite well again, and to inspect the housekeeping. The first place she examined was the kitchen.

"Why, WILL JAMES, if you haven't got all

"To be sure! what's the use in washing them every time? I have not washed them since I began housekeeping."

"I don't wonder, then, that you think housekeep-

"Well I don't see what on earth's the use. I hang them up with the inside toward the wall."

"Yes, and here isn't a clean dish of any description to be seen."

"Well, I just calculated to get them all dirty (I found it must be too much trouble to wash them all up every time), and then have a grand wash up."

"I would just like to know how you would like thing to eat; so he made her some tea and gruel, it if you should bring company out here some day, and took them into her bedroom. She seemed to and I should have to go to work and wash up a

And here are all the children's things dirty top." Well, I had all I could do with the cooking and cleaning up, and looking after these two young sters. Mercy! I never saw them cut up so, without

saying anything about washing and ironing."

Well, Mr. WILL, I should like to know how you think I manage with these two same mis-chievous youngsters. Besides, doing the churning (which I see you haven't tonched), the washing, ironing and mending, which I see has got sadly behind even in these few days, and the family sewing, and various other things too numerous to mention without saying anything about 'plenty of time to read, and visit, and gossip.'"

"Well, Mary, I shall have to give in, for I have not felt so confoundedly tired and stupid for a long time. I guess there is some work about housework after all. But I am going to put a stop to the drudgery, and get you the first good girl that

comes along." "Well, I am very glad you know how it is your self; for I am sure it will make it a good deal easier for me."

There is quite a change in the household of WILL and MARY now. MARY rejoices in a good girl, and when WILL feels like saying anything about the housework, she soon shuts him up with just a look So much for "man's theory"; but he is not

alone, by any means. Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas



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

The readers of THE FARMER, who have sick or injured Horor Cattle, can have the advice of a Professional Veterinari
of great experience, through this Department, gratts, by ser
ing an account of the complaint they desire advice upon
questions will be answered by mail.—Editor FARMER.)

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

Poll Evil.

EDITOR FARMER: Will you give me a reliable cure for poll evil? It has broken out, but has not been doctored. Also, for fistula, both before and after breaking out?

Respectfully, yours, M. C. COWDERY.

Answer.—Sometimes these diseases yield readily to a proper treatment, and may be cured in a shor time. At other times they prove obstinate, and defy the best of treatment for months. Cases are always more obstinate that are allowed to fill with pus, and allowed to remain thus until they break of themselves. I am satisfied that they are never caused by a bruise, but that it is constitutional, like scrofula in the human family; hence, I do not depend alone upon outward applications. A very important item of the treatment consists in leaving a dependent opening, as low down as possible, so that all pus may flow out as soon as formed. It is well to use a swab or syringe, to aid in cleansing the parts. Then syringe a half tablespoonful of the tincture of iodine into it once a day for a tew days. Occasionally use diluted carbolic acid (one ounce to the pint of water), once in the day for three or four days—a tablespoonful of the mixture at a time.

Give internally one half ounce of the sulphite of soda twice a day, in a bran mash or other soft feed, -this to be given for two weeks, It is well to mix occasionally with it two drachms of the sulphate of iron and two drachms of pulverized gentian. This treatment has proved very successful with me. They may both frequently be put back when first making their appearance, by using a tablespoonful of pulverized Spanish flies, mixed with a half-pint spirits turpentine, applied once every other day until applied three times.

MARKET REPORTS.

CORRECTED TO JANUARY 18TH, 1878.

APPLES—In good supply at \$1.40@\$1.75 per bushel from the tores, and \$1.25@\$1.50 wholesale.

APPLES, DRIED—7c@10c per pound.

BRAN—Per sack, 75c. BUTTER—Per pound, 18c@25c.

BRANS, DRIED—Per bushel, \$1.00@\$1 85.

CUESSE, FACTORY—Per pound, 14%c@15c. Country made, 1c@18c.

CLEATOR BEANS—Per bushel, \$1 40@\$1.75.

CORN—In full supply at \$20@36c.

EGOS—Per dozen, 150@18c.

FRATHERS—Prime live goese per pound, 50c@75c.

FLOUR—Per 100 D. \$4.75@\$5.25.

HIDES—Dry fint, 30c@21%c.

HAY—Prairie per ton, \$7.00@\$10.00.

POTATORS—Plenty at 50c, from the stores.

POULTRY—All kinds plenty and prices dull. We quote chickens, dressed, at \$2.00@\$3.50 per dozen. Turkeys, dressed, 10c@12%c per pound.

SEEDS, WHOLESALE—

Gressed, 100@12%c per pound.

SEEDS, WHOLESALE—
CLOVER—Per bushel, \$7.00; Timothy, \$2.50; Kentucky
Blue Grass, \$2.00@48.50: Orchard Grass, \$8.50: Red Top.
\$2.50: Millet, 50c: Hungarian, 50c: Osage Orange, \$13.00:
Rye, 75c: Barley Spring, 80c: Barley, Fall, \$1.00.
CATTLE—The Cattle market is just now rather dull. Good
steers bring 40@4%c gross. Second rate and inferior in but
little demand, save as butchers' cattle.

Hcss—Dull and prices unchanged. They may be quoted
at \$3.00@3.25 gross. We have not the exact figures at hand,
but competent judges are of the opinion that the number
packed here this season will fall at least twenty per cent.
below the number cut last season. Most farmers have put
up an unusually large number in their own smoke-houses.
We think the result will prove that they have acted wisely.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

When Dumb Animals—Cry out



their gladness—when cripples take up their beds and walk—when Rheumatism is banmade limber, and swell ished, stiff joints made limber, and swellings disappear as if by magic, well may we inquire into the secrets of the wonderful Centaur Liniment. There has never been anything like it. It has peformed more cures of flesh, bone and muscle aliments upon man and beast in the past three nonths, than all other articles have in three hundred years.

Children Cry_for pitcher's CARTORIA It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

IONAL TREATMENT of all Kidney, Urinary and Liver diseases is effected by It acts directly on these organs, enabling them to remove those wastes in the blood, which cause Gravel, sedisease, Jeundice, Rheumate. W. C. Hamilton & Co., Cin'tt. O.

dec1-1y-98

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1897, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or straysezceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said stray the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

STRAYS FOR JANUARY 15.

STRAYS FOR JANUARY 15.

Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk.

MARE—Taxen up by V Marks, Atchison tp. Dec 4th, 1872, one
dark brown Mare, 9 years old, some saddle marks, one hind foot
white, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taxen up by David Digan, Atchison tp. Nov 50, 1872,
one roan Steer, 3 years old, bald face. Appraised \$20. Also, one
red Cow, branded 8U on left hip, left ear and half of right ear
off. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by P A Underwood, Atchison tp. Dec 5, 1872,
one red Cow, 7 years old, white on belly, a large slit in left ear.
Appraised \$25. Also, one roan Heifer, 3 years old, a slit in left
ear. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taxen up by Edward King, Mount Pleasant to No.

STEER—Taken up by Edward King, Mount Pleasant tp, No. 9, 1872, one Steer, two years old, straight underbit of right ear appraised \$12.

Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by T J Buchanan, Lancaster tp, Nov 18, 72, one red and white yearling Steer, ears red, white spot between horns. Appraised \$13. Also, one black and white Texas Steer, 4 years old, top of right horn off, dim brand on left hip. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo Lambertson, Center to, Nov 17, 72, one sorrel Horse, two years old, light mane and tall star in face, white on nose. Appraised \$20.

white on nose. Appraised \$20.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

COW—Taxen up by J. F. Alcorn, Jrt Scott tp, one red Cow, 5 yrs.
old, red cars, red spot on each hip. Appraised \$18.

STEER—Taxen up by T. J. Rogers, Scott tp, one brindle Texas
Steer, 7 years old, white on forehead, fank and tall, branded V
on left sides and EX on left hip. Appraised \$20.

STERR-Taxen up by W T Campbell, Scott tp, one re white Steer, swallow-fork and underbit in right ear, under eff ear, branded G on right bip. Appraised sig

COW-Taxen up by F M Johnson, Scott tp, one white Cow system old, red head and neck, crop off laft car, overslope and slis in right car. Appraised \$16.

COLT-Taken up by David Sewers, Scott to, one bay he colt, two years old, white stripe on nose, black mane and a ppraised \$20.

poraised \$30.

PONY—Taxen up by Jacob Nelson, Timberhill tp, one be mare Pony, 5 years old, star in forehead, snip on nose, left him oot white, 18% hands high. Appraised \$35. Also, one sorrere Cole, two years old, 18% hands high, a little white in forehead, Appraised \$55. Also, one brown mare Mule, two years old, 18 hands high. Appraised \$50.

old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$50.
FILLY—Taken up by James Clendening, Osage tp, one sorrel Filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face. Appraised \$56. HORSE—Taken up by Wm Pike, Timberhill 5p., one dark bay 8 years old, 16 hands high, star in forehead, collar marks, ring-bone on right fore foot. A praised \$50.

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.

PONY—Taxen up by J M Bell, Mission tp, one small mare Pony, two years old, white take, mane cut off. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Jacob Reasoner, Padonia tp, Nov 14, '72, one Steer, two years old, red head, neck and tegs, wide horns, red and white spotted sides, white belly, back and tail. Appraise of \$30.

ed \$20.

MULE—Taken up by L. E. Spangler, Bobisson sp; Nov 20, one black horse Mule, I year old. Appraised \$35. Also, one mare Colt, one year old, white spet on forelead. Appraised COLT—Taken up by J. Hazwell, Robinson sp, Nov 18th, one brown mare Colt, I year old, black legs. Appraised \$40.

HEIFEE—Taken up by J. Frink, Powhattan tp, Dec 16, one rod Heifer, 3 years old, white spots in forelead, en right one rod Heifer, 3 years old, white spots in forelead, en right

one brown mare Coit, i year old, black legs. Appraised \$40.

Helf EB. Taken up by J. I. Frink, Powhattan tp, Dec 10, 1873, one rod Heifer, 2 years old, white spots in forchead, un right side and on left shoulder, white belly, fanks and lower part of tail, hind legs white. Appraised \$15.

OLIT—Taken up by W. A. Turner, Powhattan tp, Dec 8d, 1872, one black horse Coit, 1 year old, small and thick built. Appraised \$30.

MARK.—Taken up by Sami Kinton, Powhattan tp, Dec 7, 1872, one Sorrel Mare, 2 years old, white strip in face, right hind root white Appraised \$40.

FILLY—Taken up by Robt Gaston, Hamlin tp, one sorrel roan Filly, 3 years old, left hind foot white, strip in face. Appraised \$50.

STEER.—Taken up by R. Patton, Hamlin tp, one sorrel roan Filly, 3 years old, left hind foot white, strip in face. Appraised \$50.

STEER-Taxen up by R Patton, Hamila to Dec 7th, 1872, one pale red Steer, two years old, brauded C on left herz. Appraise ed \$26.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jas Odle, Hobinson tp, Dec 6, 1872, one Heifer, two years old. Appraised \$14.

Heifer, two years old. Appraised \$4.5.

COW—Taken up by P Bolinger, Robinson tp, Dec 18, 1872, one dry Cow, 6 years old, white spots on face and front legs, white belly with red spots, white stripe on left side, large witte spots on right flank. Appraised \$30,

HEIFER—Taken up by Z Jones, Robinson tp, Dec 9, 1872, one one white roan Heifer, two years old, red cars, face and neck. Appraised \$15.

FILLY—Taken np by J. L. Wilson, Hiawaths tr. Nov i, 1572, one black Filly, two years old, medium size, white apot on end of nose. Appraised \$50.

STEER—Taken up by J F Babbitt, Hiswashe to, Dec 17th, 1872, one red Steer, two years old, large erect horns. Appreciated \$15. COLT—Taken up by John Best, Robinson tp. Dec 18, 1872, one black mare Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, white strip on nose. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J P Shelton, Walnut tp, Dec 2, 1872, one roan yearling Steer, red neck, swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised \$15.

Praised \$15.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J M Miller, Eldorado tp. Dec 7, 1872, two dark brown Mules, 3 years old, collar marks. Appraised \$125.

PONY—Taken up by O J Smith, Augusta tp. Dec 18th, 1872, one bay horse Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, branded T on right hig, has a sore back. Appraised \$25.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Cierk.

STEER—Taken up by W T Foreman, Toledo tp, one red Steer, white face, red spots on nose and face, a little white under belly. Appraised \$11.30. Also, one Heffer, 2 years old, white on belly, hind legs white. Appraised \$11.30.

PONY—Taken up by Enoch Powell, Diamond Creek tp, one iron-gray mare Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30. Also, one brown mare Pony, two years old, 14% hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

Cherokee County—J. O. Nerris, Clerk.

STEERS—Taken up by J J Hughes, Spring Valley tp, Dec 18th, 1872, two Work Steers. Appraised \$30. Also, two Cows. Appraised \$12. Also, two Steers. Appraised \$22. Also two Letters. Appraised \$15. Also, two Letters. Appraised \$15. Also, two Letters. Appraised \$15. Also, two Letters. Appraised \$10. Also, two heifer Calves. Appraised \$4. Also, one bull Calf. Appraised \$2.

Also, one buil Calf. Appraised \$2.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J I Taylor, Lincoln tp, one brown Mare, 13 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white, blaze face, saddle marks. Appraised \$22,50. Also, one brown Horse, il years old, 15% hands high, saddle marks, some white on right hind foot. Appraised \$27,50.

Domiphan County—C. Rappehey, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by — Dec 3, 1872, one white Steer, 2 years old, right fore leg white, left fore leg black, bush of tail cut off, swallow-fork in each ear. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by John Miller, Dec 9, 1873, one sorrel Mare, two years old, white stripe in forehead, hind legs and one fore foot white. Appraised \$60.

COLT—Taken up by A M Kendall, Dec 12, 1872, one bright had

COLT—Taken up by A M Kendall, Dec 18, 1872, one bright bay mare Colt, two years old, 15 hands high, Appraised \$60.

COLT.—Taken up by G H Ellis, Dec 5, 1871, one bright bay horse Colt. 1 year old, 8 white feet, star in forehead, white spot on end of nose, black mane and tall. Appraised \$25.

Jefferson County—W. F. Gilluly, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Michael Murphy, Fairylew tp, one Stoer, 4 years old, roan, with white face, red ears, a crop off each ear. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by W C McClenuy, Grasshopper Falls tp, one red Cow. 8 years old, white on belly and brisket, and end of tail, white spot on hip, silt in-left ear, left horn broken. Appraised \$20.

STEER, Taken

Also, one light red Steer, white on belly and back. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by John Rickerty, Grasshopper Falls tp, one black mare Colt, two years old, white spot in forehead, hind feet and lett fore foot white. Appraised \$55.

PONY—Taken up by J Wright, Grasshopper Falls tp, one dark gray horse Pony, 8 years old, Appraised \$15.

HRIF ER—Taken up by Lewis Hodges, Fairview tp, one roan Heiter, 1 year old, red cars. Appraised \$10.50.

FILLY—Taken up by C 8 Walker, Rock Greek tp, one bay Filly, 1 year old, white spot in forehead, right hip down. Appraised \$10. MARE—Taken up by T Critchfield, Oskaloosa tp, one gray Mare, 13 years old, 15 hands high, lame in left hind leg or hip. Appraised \$10. Also, one light bay or dan Mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, both left feet white. Appraised \$60.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor. Clark.

hands high, both left feet white. Appraised \$60.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk,

MARE—Taken up by Wm Crawford, McCamish tp, Dec 8, 1872
one bay Mare, two years old, black mane and tail, a ster in force
head, snip on nose. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by Simeon James, Shawnec tp, Dec 7, 1872, on



white Cow, 4 years old, underbit in right ear, had a bell on. Also, one white spotted Helfer, 18 months old, allt in left ear, Texas stock. Appraised \$50.

MULE—Taken up by H C Gallaher, McCamish, December 3, 72, one bay mare Mule, 2 years old. Also, one brown horse Mule, 2 years old. Appraised \$100.

HORSE—Taken up by F H Adamson, Gardner tp, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, white on right hind foot, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by C Williams Shawnes in one black was the control of the co

MARE—Taken up by C Williams, Shawnee tp, one black roan Mare, 8 years old, 18 hands high. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by A J Switzer, Shawnee tp, one dark brown Cow, 10 years old, some white on belly. Appraised \$20.

OW-Taken up by Jas Sells, Clathe tp, one white Cow, 4 yre, red ears, red on left fore leg, crop off left ear, point of left noff. Appraised \$50.

Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by 8 James, Nov 19, 1872, one white Cow, 4 years old, underbit in right ear, had bell on. Also, one red and white spotted helfer Call, 18 months old, underbit in right ear and all in left. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by J D Jessup, Nov 14, 1872, one dark red and white spotted Heifer, 8 years old, crop, underbit and slit in each ear. Appraised \$15.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbitt, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A Mondell, Centerville tp, Nov 16, 1872, one red and white Steer, two years old, Appraised \$18.

OOW—Taken up by D Wellington, Stanton tp, Nov 18, 1872, one white Cow, 6 years old, red specks, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

ed \$20.

STEER—Taken up by J W Flora, Centerville tp, Dec 8th, 1872, one spotted Texas Steer, 8 years old, mottled face, branded NC on left hip, upper half crop in in right ear. Appraised \$17.

OX—Taken up by J B Broadhead, Mound City tp, Nov 18, 1872, one light dun Ox. 8 years old, swallow-fork and slit in right ear, crop and underbit in left ear, branded JN on left hip. Apprais-

one on the state of the state o

STEER—Taxen up by Isaac Littlejohn, Centerville tp. Dec 16 1872, brindle yearling Steer, white on belly. Appraised \$12.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk,
COLT—Taxen up by Giver Philips, Reading tp, Dec 3d, 1872,
one dark sorrel horse Colt, 1 year old, white strip in face, left
hind foot white, white on right hind foot. Appraised \$28. Also,
one dark brown horse Colt, 1 year old, a white spot in forehead.
Appraised \$28.

Appraised \$28.

STEER—Taken up by P H Finley, Fremont tp, Dec 3, 1872, one red roan Steer. 3 years old, medium size, back white, face and belly light. Appraised \$26.

PONY—Taken up by F M Cochran, Waterloo tp, Nov 30, 1871, one sorrel mare Pony, two years old, 1814, hanns high, hind feet and left fore foot white, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$30. one sorrel mare Pony, two years old, 18½ hanns high, bind feet and left fore foot white, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by Wm Bees, Emporia ip, Dee 17th, 1872, one black Cow, with Calf, il years old, white on belly, crop off left ear, branded \$5 on left hip and 0 on back. Appraised \$15. Also, one vellow Cow, with Calf, 9 years old, white on belly and face, branded \$3 on left hip and 0 on back. Appraised \$15. Also, one by with Calf, 9 years old, white on belly and face, branded \$3 on left hip and 0 on back, both ears cut. Appraised \$18. Also, one mouse-colored Helier, two years old, ends of horns broken. Appraised \$11.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk
PONY—Taken up by G D Stratton, Walton tp, Dec 4, 1872, one roan horse Pony, left hind foot white, star in face, snip on nose, had addle and bridle on when taken up. Appraised \$20.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G F Lay, Middle Creek tp, Dec 3d, 1872, one gray Mare, 8 years old, 18 hands high. Appraised \$20. Also, one black Mare, two years old, small size. Appraised \$20. Also, one black Mare, two years old, small size. Appraised \$20. STEER—Taken up by P Steanron, Marysville tp, Dec 10, 1872, one red yearling Steer, white spots on belly and right shoulder, split in left ear, amooth crop in right. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by R Ustenly, Richland tp, Dec 16, 1872, one pale red yearling Steer, white spots, swallow-fork in left ear, tip of right ear cut off. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by M Watson, Richland tp, Dec 16, 1872, one pale red yearling Heifer, medium size, white on end of tail. Appraised \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by B Upun, Richland tp, Dec 16, 1872, one pale red yearling Heifer, medium size, white on end of tail. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by B Upun, Richland tp, Dec 10, 1872, one pale red yearling Heifer, medium size, white on end of tail. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by B Upun, Richland tp, Dec 10, 1872, one diety white yearling Steer, silt in left ear. Appraised \$14.

Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Benj Smith, Sugar Creek tp, Dec 10, 1872, one dirty white yearling Steer, slit in left ear. Appraised \$14.

STEER—Taken up by J U Smith, Paola tp, Dec 14th, 1872, one white Steer, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$14.

HORSE—Taken up by C Jelly, Sugar Creek tp, Dec 14, 1872, one black Stallion, 2 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by Mary A Evans, Osawatomie tp, Dec 11th, 1872, one dark bay or brown Mare, 1 year old. Appraised \$17.

MARE—Taken up by J L McCain, Stanton tp, Dec 11, 1872, one sorrel Mare, 1 year old. light mane and tail, star in forchead, hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helpingstine, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Danl Clive, Independence tp, one dark
roan Horse, 8 years old, hind feet white, star in forehead, a spot
on nose, crooked hind legs. Appraised \$20.
COW—Taken up by Denis Leonard, Cherry tp, Nov 9, 1872, one
brindle Cow, 5 years old, brand on left hip, split in left ear. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by J A Hall, one red Cow, 10 years old, white on belly, feet and end of tall, white spot in forehead, crop of right ear, swallow tall in left. Appraised \$10.

PONY—Taxen up by Jas Curry, Caney tp, one bay mare Pony, 7 years old, 18 hands high, branded with a double horse shoe and L on left hip. Appraised \$20.

Lon left hip. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Thos Long, Cherry tp, one bay Horse, 4 years old, hind feet white, lumps on legs. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, as tar in forehead, branded 8 on right shoulder, two nicks in left ear. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, hind feet white, ann in face. Appraised \$12. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, star in face. Appraised \$12. Also, one chestnut sorrel horse Colt, left hind foot white. Appraised \$12.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemelster, Clerk; PONY—Taken up by R Holmes, Council Crove tp, one gray and property, 6 years old, 18% hands high, blind in right eye.—Ap-raised \$25.

raised \$25.

Osborne County—U. W. Crampton, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Orin Mayheld, Ross tp, one ds
earling Heifer, right ear half off, slit in left, tail and part
white, white spot on right hind foot. Appraised \$12.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J A Dutcher, South Milford tp, one bay
Pony Colt, i year old, black mane and tall. Appraised \$16.
STEER—Taken up by W W Taylor, South Milford tp, a brown
Texas Steer, 4 years old, branded W on right shoulder and B or
left loin, right horn broken off, white spot on forehead and belly
Appraised \$15.

Summer County—C. S. Brodbent, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J H Patterson, Belle Plain tp, one bright y Mare, 6 years old, 16 hands high, hind feet and one fore foot like, star in forehead, branded 5. Appraised \$25.

Wabannsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
PONY—Taxen up by Thos Walker, Newbury tp, Dec 14th, 1872,
ne black horse Pony, 3 years old, right hind foot white, branded
on left shoulder, harness marks. Appraised \$28.
COLT—Taken up by Herman Meseks, Alma tp, Dec 16th, 1872,
ne black mare Colt, 1 year old, medium size. Appraised \$28.

MARE—Taken up by H Whiting, Wilmington tp, Nov 18, 1872 one bright bay Marc, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, star in fore lead. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by H Palenske, Alma tp, Dec 5, 1872, one bay nare Pony, two years old, 14½ hands high, lame in left hind foot Appraised \$50.

ed \$14.

PONY—Taken up by C W Cross, Hock Creek tp, Dec 5th, 1872
one sorrel roan Pony, 16 years old, flax mane and tall, white face
white strip under law, white feet, white spot on belly, branded
KU on left shoulder and hip, harness marks. Appraised \$22.50
Also, one blood bay Pony, 10 years old, black mane and tall, snip
on nose, harness marks. Appraised \$27.50.

FILLY—Taken up by W G Long, Rock Creek tp, Nov 15, 1872, one bay Fillly, 8 years old, 12 hands high, white strip in forehead, white spot on nose, branded 8 on left shoulder and left flank, left ore foot and right hind foot white. Appraised \$18. Also, one say Filly, two years old, 15 hands high, white hairs on forehead and nose, left hind foot white. Appraised \$28. Also, one frongray horse Colt, two years old, 15 hands high, white face, hind eet white, tall white. Appraised \$18. Also, one bay horse Colt, years old, 18 hands high, a few white hairs in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$28. Also, one black Mare, two years old, 18 ands high, appraised \$28. years old, 13 hands high, a few white nairs in foreign white. Appraised \$28. Also, one black Mare, two years old, 18 ands high. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by A Thowe, Alma tp, Nov 29th, 1872, one the third to the structure of the structure o

Woodson County—J. A. Burdett, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Chas Oderlin, Owl Creek tp, Nov 16, 1872, one black mare Colt, two years old, 14 hands high, star in fore lead, white on pastern joints. Appraised \$53.

FILLY—Taken up by C W Griffin, Owl Creek tp, Nov 18, 1872, une bay Filly, 8 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tall. Appraised \$55.

Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by Wm Hyde, Everett tp, Dec 14th, 1872, one black horse Colt, 1 year old, 124 hands high, a star in forehead, white strip on nose. Appraised \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by J S Rogers, Perry tp, Dec 18th, 1872, one lark brown Filly. 8 years old, white on face and nose, left hind lost white. Appraised \$35. Also, one red Steer, 4 years old. Appraised \$27. Also, one brown mar Pony, 8 years old, right hind oot white, saddle and harness marks, branded 5 on right shouler. Appraised \$35.

Wyandotte County-A. B. Hovey, Clerk.

COW-Taken up by Henry Jordan, Quindaro tp, Dec 16th, 1872, one dark brindle Cow, 9 years old, horns bent and blunt at point. Appraised \$20.

MARE-Taken up by J H Butrick, Quindaro tp, Nov 29th, 1872, one gray Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, a knot on right side of law. Appraised \$10. Also, one dark bay Mare, 17 years old, 15 hands high, long mane and tall, a white spot on left fishk. Appraised \$10.

HORSE-Taken up by Chas Gordard Shawnes tp, Nov. 9, 1872.

praised \$10.

HORSE—Taken up by Chas Gordard, Shawnee tp, Nov 9, 1872 one soriel Horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high, blind in left eye, left feet white, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$35.

STRAYS FOR JANUARY 1.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by C G Northrup, Geneva tp, one dark bay filly, 2 years old, black mane, tall and lega, left hind foot white, mall white spot in forchead. Appraised \$42.50.

MARE—Taken up by F L Cooley. Elsmore tp, one bay ast Spring's Colt, white spot in forchead. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by F L Cooley, Elsmore tp, one bay Mare, last Spring's Coit, white spot in forchead. Appraised \$12.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by N Hyatt, Lincoln tp, Nov 16th, 1872, one roan Steer, 3 years old, smooth crop off left ear. Appraised \$12.
COLT—Taken up by Wm F Priest, Walker tp, Dec \$6, 1872, one black horse Ceit, small size, front legs bent slightly backwards. Appraised \$18.
STEER—Taken up by John McD Martin, Ozark tp, one black rexas Steer, 4 years old, white spot in forchead, white legs and belly, yellow spot on left shoulder, crop and slit in left ear, underbit in right ear, brand on left hip. Appraised \$20.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by B Curtis, Fort Scott tp, one pale red-Heifer, 2 years old, white spots on forchead and rump, white on belly. Appraised \$18.
HORSE—Taken up by John Dwyer, Mill Creek tp, Nov 18, 1872, one light gray Horse, 10 years old, 16 hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$0. Also, one dark bay Horse, 10 years old, 15 hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$0.
STEER—Taken up by Simon Reese, Timberhill tp, one dark brindle yearling Steer, white face, hind feet, belly and tall white, a large wart over left eye, crop off left ear and swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$12.

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E N Majors, Hlawatha tp, a small brown Mare, 8 or 9 years old, white face, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by T K Hansberry, Padonia tp, Nov 11, 1872, one iron-gray Filly. 2 years old, 14 hands high, right bind foot one iron-gray Filly. 2 years old, 14 hands high, right bind foot one iron-gray Filly. 2 years old, 14 hands high, right bind foot

FILLY—Taken up by T K Hausberry, Padonia tp, Nov 11, 1872 one iron-gray Filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white. Appraised \$60.

PONY—Taken up by Chas Kofritz, Robinson tp, Nov 11, 1872, one dark sorrei mare Pony, 4 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$45.

BULL—Taken up by P Birney, Mission tp, Nov 18th, 1872, one small brown Bull, 4 years old, white spots on body, part of tail gone. Appraised \$24.

FILLY—Taken up by R Gordon, Walnut tp, Nov 11, 1872, one bay Filly, 2 years old, branded B on left shoulder, left hind foot white. Appraised \$50.

COW—Taken up by Lewis Wright, Mission tp, Nov 18, 1872, one black Cow, 3 years old, white face, a little white on brisket, had a beil on when taken up. Appraised \$17. Also, one red Cow, 4 years old, star in face, white on inside of right legs, left ear cropped, had a beil on. Appraised \$23.

HEIFER—Taken up by Richard Dunn, Nov 26, 1872, one black yearling Heifer, tips of ears red. Appraised \$10.

PONY—Taken up by John Shackleton, Hamlin tp, Nov 5, 1872, one roan mare Pony, hind feet white, a small star in forchead. Appraised \$50.

COLT—Taken up by Geo Whitney, Robinson tp, Nov 10, 1872 one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, star in forchead, white streak in face, snip on nose. Appraised \$40.

Also, one sorrel Filly, 1 year old, white feet. Appraised \$40.

FILLY—Taken up by J W Beamis, Hamlin tp, Nov 18, 1872, one bay Filly, 2 years old, star in forchead, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$50. Also, one small roan yearling Heifer. Appraised \$2.

praised \$12.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by L Buskirk, Bazaar tp, Nov 4th, 1872, one bay Stallion, 3 years old, 14% hands high, white hairs on left hind foot. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by G W Frazer, Bazaar tp, one pale red and white Cow, 2 years old, branded O on left hip, a swallow-fork in left ear, crop and swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised \$12.

COW—Taken up by G W Frazer, Bazaar tp, one red and white

COW—Taken up by G W Frazer, Bazaar tp, one red and white Cow, 2 years old, branded KM on left hip, and A on right loin, a

slope off under part of both ears. Appraised \$12. Aiso, one red and white sucking Calf. Appraised \$5.

STEER—Taken up by H Wagner, Bazaar tp. one red Steer, 2 years old, white under each flank. Appraised \$25. Also, one red Steer, 2 years old, white on hips and belly, three feet white. Appraised \$25.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by H B Hubbard, Lowell tp. Nov 80th, 1872,
one roan Steer, 3 years old, red neck, underbit in each ear, right
orn broken. Appraised \$15.

One roan Steer, a years out, fee accs, datasets in cook and here horn broken. Appraised \$15.

Cloud County—W. E. Reid, Clerk.

STEER-Taken up by M Maddox, Arion tp, Nov 25, 1872, one dark red Texas Steer, 2 years old, black nose and feet, ends of cars clipped.

Orawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by A M Brown, Washington tp, Oct 15th, 1872, one Cow, 13 years old, dark brown on back, white spotted on belly and legs, brauded WT on right tip, ears cropped and alit. Appraised \$12, COW—Taken up by J A Martin, Walnut tp, one red Cow, four years old, smooth crop in right ear, line back, white hind feet, a white streak in forehend, blind in right eye. Appraised \$14.

Doniphan County—C. Rappehey, Clerk.

Doniphan County—C. Rappehey, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by WC Martin, Nov 19, 1872, one brown horse
Colt, 1 year old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40.
HORSE—Taken up by E Marsh, Nov 21, 1872, one fly-bitten gray
Horse, 14 years old, fore hoofs black, hind hoofs white, collar
marks, white mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

marks, white mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up Nov 23, 1872, one white Cow, 9 years old, underbit in left ear, brown spots. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John Normile, Nov 27th, 1872, one red Steer, white face, belly and tail. Appraised \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Marks, Nov 25th, 1872, one black Heifer; 3 years old, smooth crop off right ear, a slit in each ear. Appraised \$16. Also, one red Heifer, 3 years old, smooth organist in each ear. Appraised \$16.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Dixmon, Dec 6th, 1872, 7 years old, crop off left ear, dim brand on left hip. Appraised \$18.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk,
HOBSE—Taken up by W. G. Caldwell, Greenwood tp. Nov 8d,
1872, one bay Horse, 2 years old, small size, left hind foot white,
left hip down. Appraised \$15. Also, one roan Horse, 2 years
old, small size, right hind foot white, a white spot in forchead.
Appraised \$12.
COW—Taken up by Jas McClintic, Peoria tp, Nov 13, 1872, one
brindle Cow, 10 years old, left horn broken off. Also, one Calf.
COLT—Taken up by W. Colt.

Appraised \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Wm Calender, Ohio tp, Nov 18th, 1872, one mare Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$12. Also, one basy horse Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white, star in forehead. Appraised \$10. Also, one sorrel horse Colt, one year old, hald face, one fore and one hind foot white. Appraised \$10. STEER—Taken up by JE Blunt, Pottowatomie tp, Nov 16, 72, one red yearling Steer, white in forehead. Appraised \$3. Also, one white yearling Heffer, red neck, head and legs. Appraised \$1. STEER—Taken up by Joe Carpenter, Harrison tp, Nov 18, 72, one red Steer, 10 years old, line back, crop in both ears. Appraised \$15.

ed \$15.

COW—Taken up by D Ward, Appancose tp, Nov 25, 1872, one black Cow, 6 years old, spot on forehead, the right ear cropped, white spots on belly, branded HS on right side. Appraised \$12.50.

FILLY—Taken up by A H Calvert, Pottowatomie tp, Nov 5th, 1872, one bay Filly, two years old, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$45. Also, one chestnut sorrel Filly, some white in forehead and on right hind foot, slit in right ear, Appraised \$45.

MARE—Taken up by T W Browniee, Pottowatomie tp, Nov 10, 1872, one chestnut sorrel Mare, star in forehead, white on left hind foot, lump on knee. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Albert Smith. Pottowatomie tp, Nov 10.

STEER—Taken up by Albert Smith, Pottowatomic tp, Nov 10, 872, one red roan yearling Steer, red head and ears. Apprais-ad \$12.

1872, one red roan yearling Steer, red head and ears. Appraise ed \$12.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher. Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J M Cochran, Fall River tp, Nov 27, 72, one white Steer, 2 years old, branded M on lett hip, crop, slit and underbit in left ear. Appraised \$16. Also, one white and red spotted yearling Heifer. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by E N Turney, Pleasant Grove tp, Nov 16, 1872, one cream-colored Mare, 2 years old, 14k hands high, blaze face, black mane and tall, black stripe on back, left eye white; also, one roan Colt, black stripe on back, dark legs. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by W W Shaw, Lane tp, Nov 30, 1872, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, few white hairs in forchead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by A Macy, Madison tp, Dec 3d, 1872, one white yearling Heifer, red ears red, upperbit in right ear. Appraised \$15.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.

Praised \$14.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by G W Bush, Longton tp, December 5, 72, one red and white Steer, 3 years old, a swallow-fork in right ear, slit in left, branded H on right hip. Appraised \$15.50.

Jackson County—E. D. Rose, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Shroder, Soldier tp, Nov 21st, 1872, one bay Mare, 3 years old, large size, black mane and tail. Appraised \$45.

praised \$46.

BULL—Taken up by A. F. Nelson, Grant tp, Nov 20th, 1872, one red roan Bull, 5 years old, crop off right ear, under half off left. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Stephenson, Jefferson tp, Nov 19th, 1872, one bay Mare, 12 years old, star in forchead, white spot on upper lip, small white spot on right hind foot, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$15. Also, one horse Colt, 1 year old, some white in face. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by O. B. Harner, Dougles tp, Nov. 18, 1873.

white in face. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by O B Hamer, Douglas tp, Nov 18, 1872, one white Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by W B Baxter, Jefferson tp, Nov 43, 1872, one brown Texas Steer, 5 years old, white face and belly, branded H on right hip, crop of right ear. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J H Kirkpatrick, Grant tp, Nov 20, 1872, one dark dun or brown Steer, 3 years old, branded O on left hip and shoulder, crop off each ear. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Decker, Jefferson tp, Nov 30th, 1872, one red and white roan yearling Heifer. Appraised \$14.

HEIFER—Taken up by J B Simpson, Jefferson tp, Nov 19, 1872, one yearling Heifer, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$11.50.

Jewell County—W.-M. Allen, Clerk.

Devell County—W.-M. Allen, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Peter Kramer, Athens tp. Nov 28th, 1872, one white mare Pony, 8 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, a horse Pony, 11 years old. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by Frank Thomas, Washington tp., Oct 31st, 1872, one gray horse Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, a scar on nose, saddle marks, crooked hind legs. Appraised \$25.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J S Danks, Clathe tp, Nov 23, 1872, one red and white speckled Cow, 4 years old. Appraised \$16.50.

STEER—Taken up by Thos Stevenson, Springhill tp, Dec 14th, 1872, one roan yearling Steer, a crop off under side of right ear. Appraised \$18.

FILLY—Taken up by J Sutherlin, Oxford tp, Nov 7, 1872; one ay Filly, 2 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$37.50.

STEER—Taken up by D Hunter, Lexington tp, Nov 28d, 1872, one pale red Texas Steer, 3 years old, both ears cropped, white on belly, branded JB on left hip. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J W Robinson, Springhill tp, Nov 25, 72, one roan yearling Steer, branded with a mark resembling heart. Appraised \$12.

MULE—Taken up by W P Sipes, McCamish tp, Dec 10th, 1872, one brown Mule, 1 year old. Appraised \$30.

Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk.

MUFE—Taken up by J B Dutton, Fairmount tp, Nov 11, 1872, one sorrel mare Mule, 2 years old. Appraised \$50.

COW—Taken up by B A Spears, Delaware tp, Nov 27, 1872, one black and white spotted Cow, 6 years old, marks in cars. Appraised \$10. Also, one roan Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised \$8. Also, one red and white Spotted yearling Heifer, branded K on left hip. Appraised \$6.

STEER—Taken up by John Zoellner, High Frairie tp, a white yearling Steer, swallow-fork and slit in right ear. Appraised \$10. COW—Taken up by Ellen M Ehart, High Frairie in, Dac 4 1972.

yearing Steer, swallow-fork and slit in right ear. Appraised \$10. COW—Taken up by Ellen M Ehart, High Prairie tp, Dec 4, 1872, one red Cow, 3 years old, white on belly. Appraised \$15. Also, ohe roan yearling Steer, upperbit in each ear. Appraised \$9. Also, one light roan yearling Heifer, crop off right ear, swallow-in left. Appraised \$6.

STEER—Taken up by N Bradley, Kickapoo tp, Oct 4, 1872, one roan Steer, 2 years old, medium size, blind in left eye. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by John Gallagher, Kickspoo tp, Nov 8,72 ne brindle Steer, 8 years old, jarge size, split in left ear. Apraised \$16.

one prindle Steer, 3 years old, large size, split in left ear. Appraised \$16.

COW—Taken up by Jacob Pierson, Fairmount tp, Nov. 21, '72, one Cow, a light roan color, supposed to be 12 years old, both ears red. Points of both horns off. Appraised \$16.

STEER—Taken up by Thos Williams, Sherman tp, Dec 3, 1872, one red and white Steer, 2 years old, branded NW on horn, crop and split in right ear. Appraised \$30.

HOREE—Taken up by G W H Moore, Kickapoo tp, Nov 20, '72, one iron-gray Horse, 3 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot in part white, saddle and harness marks, Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Sami Thompson, Alexandria tp, Dec 2d, 1872, one sorrel mare Pony, 12 years old, a white stripe on face, saddle marks, hind feet and right fore foot white, dim brand on left hip. Appraised \$30. Also, one dark bay horse, Pony, 7 years old, small white spot behind right ear. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by Chart, Esston tp, Nov 18th, 1872, one pale red Heifer, 3 years old, some white on belly, motley faced. Appraised \$16.

HEIFER—Taken up by H Hvmman, Kickapoo tp, Dec \$th, 1872, one white Heifer, 3 years old, maddle, Appraised \$16.

selly. Appraised \$16. HEIFER—Taken up by H Hvaman, Kickapoo tp, Dec 8th, 1872 me white Helfer, 3 years old, medium size. Appraised \$14.

HORSE—Taken up by J A Reynolds, Blue Mound to, a brown orse Colt, I year old, B hands high, left fore foot white. Ap-raised \$15.

porse Colt, I year old, 12 dands high, left fore foot white. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by W Truft, Blue Mound tp, Nov 9, 1872, one high brown mare Colt, 3 years old, 18 hands high, a scar on left hip, Appraised \$25. Also, one black mare Colt, two years old, 18 hands high, white hairs on left side of neck, rump and tall, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse Colt, I year old, 12 hands high, Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by John Dixon, Scott tp, Nov 15, 1872, one red Cow, 11 years old. Appraised \$18.

STEER—Taken up by T M Harford, Centerville, Nov 11, 1872, one black yearling Steer, white on belly, small white spot under right horn. Appraised \$15. Also, one red yearling Heller, white on hind legs, white streak on back, end of tail white. Appraised \$15.

ed \$18.

OOW.—Taken up by James Crosby, Centerville tp, Nov 11, 1872, one small white Cow, two years old, the right horn crooked and smaller than the other. Appraised \$15.

MULE—Taken up by Asa Tackett, Centerville tp, Nov 7, 1872, one brown mare Mule, 3 years old, 14 hands high, Appraised \$60.

COW.—Taken up by E Hahn, Mound City tp, Nov 18, 1872, one dark red Cow, 6 years old, white back, face, belly and hind legs, underbit in left sar, sear on left hip. Appraised \$25. Also, one one dark red yeoring Steer, star in forenead, white on back and belly, crop off right ear and split in left, branded H on left hip. Appraised \$44.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Ashen Lincoln in Nova 4 1990.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Asher, Lincoln tp, Nov 14, 1872 one iron-gray Mare, 3 years old, white face, hind feet white. Ap praised \$40.

one iron-gray Mare, 3 years old, white lace, mind teet white. Appraised \$49.

STEER—Taken up by T D Reese, Potosi tp, Nov 15th, 1872, one brown Texas Steer, 4 years old, swallow-fork in right ear, silt in left ear, branded X on left hip. Appraised \$13.

STEER—Taken up by Anson Dolon, Stanton tp, Nov 18, 1872, one roan Steer, 3 years old. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by W P Johnson, Scott tp, Nov 10th, 1872, one roan or red and white yearing Heifer. Appraised \$18.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by CO Martin, Jackson tp, Dec 7, 1872, one by mare Pony, 8 years old, hind feet white, left eye a little weak, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one black mare Colt, 1 year old, white spot in forehead, white between nostrils, left hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by John Pope, Emporia tp, Nov 28th, 1872,

HORSE—Taken up by John Pope, Emporia tp, Nov 29th, 1872 one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, hind feet white to pastern joint Appraised \$15.

Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by F G Soule, Center tp, Dec 5th, 1872, one bright red Steer, 3 years old, star in face, white on belly, tips of ears cut off. Appraised \$17.

COW—Taken up by T J Jones, Emporia tp, Nov 19th, 1872, one paic red Texas Cow, 4 years old, branded B on right hip and A on left hip. Appraised \$15. Also, one black Cow, branded B on left hip. Appraised \$15. Also, one red steer Calf, following the black Cow.

lett hip. Appraised \$15. Also, one red steer Calf, following the black Cow.

HORRE—Taken up by Cook, Chandler & Co, Agnes City tp, Nov 18, 1872, one dark bay Horse, 15 years old, 15 hands high, colar marks, branded U8 and JC. Appraised \$40. Also, one roan Horse, 18 years old, 16 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, bunch on right fore foot. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel Pony, 2 years old, bald face, split ears, roached mane and bobtail. Appraised \$20.

McPherson County—J. R. Fisher, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by 8 P Fisher, 8moky Hill tp, Nov 28, 1872, one red and white Steer, 3 years old, branded U on left s.de and IX on left hip. Appraised \$15.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Tw Ayres, Maryaville tp, Nov 1st, 1872, one light bay Mare, 2 years old, 18t, hands high, blaze face, black mane and tall. Appraised \$50. Also, one light bay Mare, 2 years old, 18 hands high, blaze face, black mane and tall. Appraised \$30. Also, and light chestnut sorrel Mare, 1, year old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$30. Also, and 13 hands high. Appraised \$30. Also, and 14 hands high.

HORSE—Taken up by John Wolff, Middle Creek tp, Nov 11th 1872, one iron-gray Horse, two years old, 18 hands high. Appraise ed \$20.

STEER—Taken up by W G Ringer, Wes to, one white yearling teer, brown spots, crop off left ear, swallow-fork in right ear paralsed \$18.

STEER—Taken up by P Quinn, Stanton to, Nov 16th, 1872, on rindle Steer, S years old, underbit and swallow-fork in left ear ppraised \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by J A Fleming, Miami tp, Nov 28d, ne red Heifer, 8 years old, smooth crop off each ear. App

MARE—Tak pale dun mare Appraised \$16. Taken up by E Granger, Richland tp, Nov 16, 1872, one mare Colt, S years old, 11 hands high, red mane and tail

Appraised \$16.

MARE—Taken up by L Minich, Paola tp, Nov 26, 1872, one bay mare Colt, two years old. Appraised \$18. Also, one light sorre mare Colt, 2 years old, hind feet white, star in forehead. Appraise d \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Nelson Folger, Mound tp, Nov 28th, 1872 ne bay mare Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$16.

one bay mare Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$16.

HORSE—Taken up by Tim Moore, Paols tp, Nov 28d, 1872, one dark bay horse Colt, 2 years old, 144, hands high. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by W J Philow, Stanton tp, Nov 80, 1872, one bay mare Colt, blaze face, white on hind feet. Appraised \$30.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S H. McMillan, Neosho tp, one brown horse Pony, two years old. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by M Johnson, Clark's Greek tp., one sorrel Mare, two years old, it hands high, right hind feet white. Ap-raised 70.

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by W Westlake, Bock Creek tp. Nov 28, 1872, the brown horse Colf. 20 months old, hind feet white. Appraise

d \$55.

COLT—Taken up by J C Ellsworth, Home tp. Nov 19, 1872, on orrei mare Colt, 8 months old, a white stripe in forehead. Appraised \$20.

praised \$20.

COLT—Takes up by Thos Smart, Home tp. Nov 11th, 1872, one orrel mare Colt, two years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel nare Colt, one year old. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by M Girtler, Neuchatel tp. Nov 25th, 1872, one red Steet, two years old, white spot in face, Appraised \$30. MARE—Taken up by T A Campfield, Home tp. Nov 15th, 1872, one sorrel roan Marc, 2 years old. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel in mare, one year old, right hind foot white. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse Colt, hind feet white. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse Colt, hind feet white. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse Colt, hind feet white. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by H McCoy, Capioma tp, Nov 28d, 1877 one red yearling Helfer, white on face and belly. Appraised \$15

one red yearling Helfer, white on face and belly. Appraised \$12.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillim, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. F. Kimball, Lincoln tp, Nov 28th, 1872, one red and white spotted Steer, 2 years old, crop in left car and underbit in right. Appraised \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Hughes, Ladore tp, Dec 18th, 1872, one red and white yearling Steer. Appraised \$10.

MARE—Taken up by D. M. Head, Chetopa at p, Nov 11, 1872, one bay Mare, 15 years old, 14 hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$20.

ed \$30.

PONY—Taken up by F E Smith, Lincoln tp, Nov 16, 1872, one light brown nare Pony, 10 years old, branded 6 on left thigh and P on right thigh, saddle marks, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Jacob Hooper, Mission tp, Dec 6th, 1872, one bay Horse, 3 years old, hind feet white.

STEEMR—Taken up by J D Little, Walnut Grove tp, one brindle Steer, 2 years old, line back, slit in left ear. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Robt Audiss, Centerville tp, Nov 28, 72, one red yearling Steer. Appraised \$11.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A Washburne, Junction tp, a gray Mare, years old, 14 hands high, saddle marks, a blemish on right hind eg. Appraised \$60.

FILLY—Taken up by J J Nicolay, Burlingame tp, Nov 5, 1872, nee iron-gray Filly, 8 years old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$45.

ed \$45.

PONY—Taken up by N Wilkins, Burlingame tp, Nov 28th, 1872, one bay Pony, 8 years old, spots on sides and neck, baid face, lett feet white, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by M Cassiday, 110 mile Creek, Dec 5th, 1872, one brown mare Colt 1 year old.

PONY—Taken up by J Q Cowce, Burlingame tp, Dec 6th, 1872, the chestnut sorrel mare Pony, 18 years old, white stripe in face, ight hind foot white. Appraised \$25. Also, one chestnut sorrel lorse Colt, 1 year old, right hind foot white, white stripe in face, ight mane and tall. Appraised \$30.

ght mane and tall. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by J T Shepard, Ridgway tp, Dec3, 1872, one ark brown mare Pony, 4 years old, 12 hands high, black mane nd tall, right eye white.

COLT—Taken up by J Ross, Burlingame tp, Dec 3d, 1872, one ark bay stallion pony Colt, two years old, black mane and tall. appraised \$30.

Appraised \$20.

Osborne County—C. W. Crampton, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S B Cooper, one dun horse Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, branded J and JI on left hip, and Z on left high. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay horse Pony, 16 years old, 14 hands high, branded B on left jaw and F on left hip and thigh, Appraised \$12. Also, one bay horse Pony, 10 years old, 18 hands high, branded IU on left shoulder and F on left hip and thigh, Appraised \$20. Also, one bay horse Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, branded F on left hip and thigh, Appraised \$20. Also, one bay horse Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, branded F on left hip and thigh, Appraised \$30.

Pottowatomie County—H. P. Smith, Clerk COLT—Taken up by C E Kidd, Center tp, Nov 14, 1872, one corse Colt, one year old, white on forehead, white feet. App

ed \$13.

FILLY—Taken up by John Burgess, Center tp, one sorrel Filly, 1 year old, star in forchead. Also, one black mare Pony, 4 ol 5 years old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$35.

MULE—Taken up by John Wisner, Louisville tp, one dun mare Mule, 8 years old, 15 hands high, black mane, tail and legs. Appraised \$60.

praised \$50.

STERR—Taken up by T Baxon, Emmet tp, one black Texas Steer, 2 years old, brockled face, white on belly, branded O of left hip and shoulder, smooth crop off left ear, swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$12.

Steer and swallow-fork in the praised \$12.

FILLY—Taken up by Wm Clark, Center tp, one bay Filly, few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$20.

COLT—Taken up by A Becker, St George tp, one black mar-olt, 2 years old. Appraised \$25.

Oil, 2 years old. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Fred Thamans, Louisville tp, one black
fare, 7 years old, 14 hands high, saddle and collar marks, white
pot in forehead. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by John Murphy, Clear Creek tp, one dark
sy Mare, 2 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tall, branddf 7 on left shoulder, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by I V Tuskeep, Green tp, one bright bay fare, 2 years old, 14% hands high, white stripe in forehead, snip in nose, white feet, black mane and tail. Appraised \$55.

PONY—Taken up by O Huckstadt, Center tp, one bay hor ony, 2 years old. Appraised \$20.

FODY, 2 years old. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by 8 Thomas, Nov 26, 1872, one bay Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, dark legs, mane and tall. Appraised \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by J Q Mark, Rock Creek tp, one black Filly, 2 years old, branded PH on left shoulder and both hips. Appraised \$55.

COLT—Taken up T J Eddy, Mill Creek tp, a sorrel mare Colt, years old, white stripe in forehead, h.n.l legs white. Apprais-

of \$50.

STEER—Taken up by H Sutherland, Mill Creek tp, Dec 2, 1872, me red Texas Steer, 5 years old, white spots, large sore or brand on left hip. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by F W Gerlach, Center tp, a sorrel Horse, years old, 14 hands high, white strip in face, a star in forehead; ppraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by A Patnot, Center tp, one gray mare Pony years old, 13 hands high, dim brand on left shoulder. Appruised 55. Also, one bay horse Colt, 4 months old, white strip in face. ppraised \$10.

MARE—Taxen up by W.A. Limbocher, Center tp, a bay Mare, four years old, 15 hands high, left fore leg crooked, white on left hind foot, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$10. Also, one iron gray Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, white strip in forehead. Appraised 20.

Republic County—Sam'l W. Skeels, Clerk.

OXEN—Taken up by M Royse, Rose Creek tp., October 18, 1872
wo yellow Texas Oxen, one 6, the other 4 years old, one with
white on belly and bush of tail, both branded on the right hip
ars badly disfigured. Appraised \$39 each.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A 8 Houghton, Manhattan tp, a cream colored horse Pony, 2 years old, 1 foot white, 2 feet black, white stripe in face. Appraised.

PONY—Taken up by E R McCurdy, Manhattan, Dec 7th, 1872, one bay horse Pony, white spot in forchead and on nose, blind in left eye, Mexican brand on hip. Appraised \$20.

STERR—Taken up by Jas Jeffrey, Zeandale tp. Dec 4, 18 ed and white Steer, a years old, crop in right ear, the end ors broken off, white on face. Appraised \$11. Aleo, 0 steer, 8 years old, white on back and brisket, hind legal appraised \$31.

ppraised \$81.

MULE—Taken up by A M Woods, Zrandale tp. Nov 18th, 1

se black horse Mule, 4 years old. Appraised \$60.

Shawnec County.—P. I. Benebrake, Clerk.

rsised \$30.

HORSE—Taxen up by W Andrews, Rossville tp. Oct 16th ne bay florse, 7 years old, a few white hairs in forehead raised \$40. Also, one black Horse, 7 years old, branded by star in forehead, white on nose two white feet. Ap

and Y., star in Iorehead, white on nose two white feet. Appraised \$40.

FILLY—Taken up by Wm Cohen, Williamsport tp. Nov 1f. "T., one bay Filly, 2 years old, white stripe in the face, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay Filly, 3 years old, medium size. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by P Housley, Rossville tp. Nov 25, 1872, one black stuff Pony, 4 years old, 10 hands high. Appraised \$15. Also, one bay Mare, 4 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, a bay Mare, 5 years old, white on right hind foot Appraised \$250. Also, one black Mare, 8 years old, a star in forehead, the left hind foot white. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J H Tincher, Topeka city, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$3.

MARE—Taken up by Je November 1.

praised 25.

MARE—Taken up by Jas Balden, Rossville tp, June 20th, 1872, one bay Marc, 4 years old, left feet white. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by W S Rankin, Tecumsen tp, Nov 18th, 1872, one roan Cow, 7 years old, crop off each ear, 2 slits in left ear and 1 in right. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by J W Pierson, Tecumsen tp, Nov 18th, 1872, one white Cow, 3 years old, red ears, under naif-crop in right ear, branded 8 on right hip. Appraised \$18.50.

JANUARY, 1873.

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