

THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO



Vol. VI. No. 1.

LEAVENWORTH, JANUARY, 1869.

TERMS \$1.00 PER YEAR.

The Kansas Farmer.

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, EDITOR.

GEO. A. CRAWFORD, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, 15 SHAWNEE STREET,
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

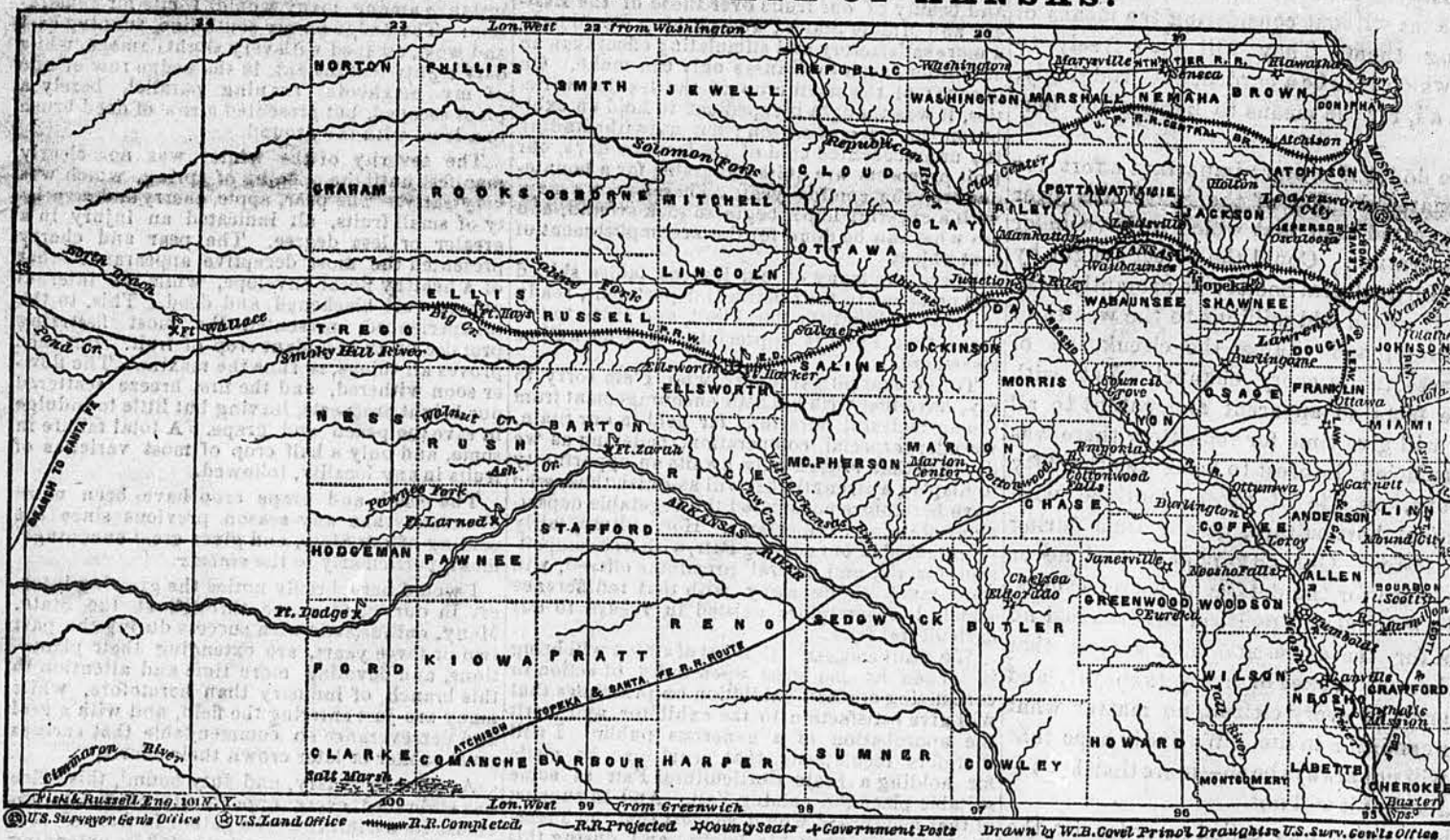
The outlines of counties, direction of streams, and lines of railroads, projected and constructed, are believed to be as correct as any map extant.

In county seats there were unfortunate errors. Alma should, instead of Wabaunsee, be the county seat of Wabaunsee county. Iola is the county seat of Allen county, but is omitted altogether.

A year has made some important changes in the status of railroads represented upon this map. The Union Pacific, E. D., has been extended

for it across the Kaw at Topeka, is in progress of construction. A road, not represented upon this map, connecting Leavenworth and Atchison by the west bank of the river, has been located and will be open for travel before the present year closes. A prolongation of the same line from Atchison to the north line of the State, under the name of the "Atchison and North-Western Railroad," has been put under contract. This data of railroad progress will be made

MAP OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.



Drawn and Engraved Expressly for the "Kansas Farmer."

THE FARMER MAP.

No effort to serve our readers has met a finer appreciation than the map of Kansas which first appeared one year ago this month. So general was the demand for it that the January edition was exhausted, and the map again published in obedience to an urgent demand.

Orders for "THE FARMER" containing the map" more than justifies its reproduction in this issue. In publishing it again, it is proper to say that it was drawn with great care from U. S. Surveys, by Mr. Covell of the Surveyor General's office, in this city.

some sixty miles. The Union Pacific Central Branch has been extended across Washington County. The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad is now in running order from Kansas City to Olathe. The Galveston Road will soon be completed to Garnett. The Northern Tier Road has been completed ten miles west from the Missouri River. The Neosho Valley Road has been commenced in earnest, and will be completed from Junction City to Council Grove within the present year. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road has been vigorously commenced from Topeka southward, and a bridge

plain, and increased in interest, by reference to the map, upon which their lines are drawn, and will more than pay for printing, in the aid it will give the reader in this particular.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

We send out a twenty-four page number this time in order to give room for reports of State Horticultural Society and other interesting matter. This will be repeated during the year, as often as the interest of our readers seems to demand it.



STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its Annual Session in this city on the 15th, 16th and 17th of December, ult. The attendance was not large, but made up of earnest, enthusiastic men, who are determined to develop the State in one of its most important features.

It has ever appeared strange to us that business men, whose financial success must be measured by the success of the producing interests of the country, can be so indifferent to them. A railroad or bridge project will set them all in motion. But an organized effort, by which the wealth, and consequent ability to buy the most refined and costly means of comfort, are to be multiplied and made permanent, awakens no sympathy. Men seem ever ready to multiply taxes without considering the means of paying them. They will give freely to that which is to be a burden, but grudgingly, if at all, for the means to lighten the burden.

We doubt if a more important effort for the material good of the State was ever inaugurated than that which we have under consideration. Could the object sought by this Horticultural Society be promptly realized, it would add millions to the wealth of the State, and vitalize the circulation of business in its every channel. Yet, with these facts so apparent and patent to all who will give time for reflection, there was not sufficient interest to bring together fifty persons, outside of those identified with practical horticulture, at any time during the session. Our city papers, that never lack space for the details of horrid events, public scandal and political conflict, had no room for the discussion of a subject that touches the pocket of every taxpayer, and the pride of every citizen, no matter what their condition in life. We live in hope that this will not always be so—more than hope—in faith that it will not.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Wm. Tanner, of this county. The Secretary, G. C. Brackett of Douglas county, read the minutes of the last annual meeting. President Tanner then delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Fellow Members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society:

Gentlemen—According to usual custom, it becomes a partial duty of the presiding officer, on occasions like this, to open the meeting by indicating its object, and recommending such measures as would appear calculated to advance the best interests of the Society.

In doing so, you must not expect too much from one whose limited experience has fitted him better for a listener than an adviser in anything

which pertains to the practical part of the pleasing science of Horticulture. But you must look to the eminent members assembled here, and the discussions which are to follow; where age, with its discriminating judgment and long experience, will contribute much valuable information.

Middle age and zealous youth, ever ready, will join, with true devotion, in the researches and developments of that science, which was born in the garden of Eden, and carried successfully down to the present day. To this source I refer you for that enabling advice which is ultimately to find its practical illustration on every hill-top and sunny slope of our new and progressive State.

I feel proud in stating that few countries are blessed with as many advantages favorable to the Horticulturist, as our lovely Kansas—possessing a soil of unequalled fertility, a climate temperate and genial, with skies balmy as those of Italy, rendering it healthful to man, and successful in the production of the various kinds of fruits.

At present our country seems to be enjoying that long looked for peace, with the slight exception on our borders. The great political contest, which has so long shed its disastrous blight over our land, has now passed away. The people, worn down with long continued excitement, are anxiously looking for some pleasant pastime which will bring quiet and rest. There is, perhaps, no occupation, either for woman or man, physically or mentally impaired, which affords that peaceful tranquillity found in the study and practice of Flora and Horticulture. We should, therefore, endeavor to present our proceedings to the public in that light which will induce many to engage with us; then, with a hopeful confidence, trust that prosperity will crown our efforts with success.

I believe it will not be considered presumptuous in me to claim a great superiority in the size and beauty of our fruits over those of the Eastern and Middle States; and nothing would have a more satisfactory and stimulating effect than an exhibition, such as Kansas only can make. On account of the small crop of the leading varieties, it was thought inexpedient to hold an exhibition the present season; but notwithstanding the unprecedented cold of the last few days, our fruit prospects are quite favorable for a bounteous crop the coming year. Therefore we may, with a cheering hope, begin to look around, and see what can be done for the accomplishment of that object.

There are many of our Kansas ladies skilled and practiced in the Botanical department, ready to make brilliant the floral hall, and show to the world that Flora is appreciated here as well as elsewhere.

To the market gardeners, who, I am sorry to say, have met with but little encouragement from the agricultural fairs thus far held in our State, we offer especial co-operation, believing as we do, that that branch only awaits an opportunity to display a strength that will astonish those who have heretofore considered the vegetable department of minor importance. Horticulture, fairly represented in our coming Fair, with free competition for all, and liberal premiums offered, will tend much to do away with that indifference which has heretofore existed in regard to our agricultural fairs.

We want success. Concert of action will bring it. Then let me insist upon unity of action in conducting our first exhibition on principles that will give satisfaction to the exhibitor, and merit the approbation of a generous public. I will therefore recommend that provisions be made for holding a State Horticultural Fair at some suitable place the coming Fall. And in support of that measure, I would suggest that the Treasurer at once open his books, and during this meeting solicit memberships to our society, according to each holder of such membership tickets of free admission to our first fair, and a printed copy of our reports.

I would also recommend that some action be taken at this meeting to secure the services of an experienced entomologist, by presenting suitable memorials to the Legislature in support of that much needed enterprise.

I shall expect you in your deliberations while here to deal in facts; and the experience which you have acquired in the Southwest, particularly in Kansas, as it is already well known that our soil and climate differs materially from older and Eastern States—that a new system of cultivation appears inevitable to the successful growth of fruit here.

I also feel it a duty to remind you of the necessity of using much care in preparing the list of

fruit, which is to be first recommended to the people of our State for general cultivation. It is barely necessary for me to speak of the evils our people have had to contend with for adhering too closely to their Eastern experience and favored varieties.

While your discussions may be carried on with freedom and liberality, our reports should go to the people well defined, and in as plain and comprehensive a manner as possible.

To the stranger and visitors who have come from abroad to attend our meeting, let us extend that hospitality which is becoming the generosity of horticulturists, by taking them by the hand and inviting them to our homes.

Asking your kind indulgence for the many errors I may commit in discharging the duties of the responsible position in which you have placed me, I have the pleasure of announcing the second annual meeting of this society ready for the transaction of business.

The Secretary read his annual report as follows:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

One year has passed since the last meeting of this society. It is meet and proper that we review the interval, and note some of the most prominent features bearing upon the different pursuits of horticulture. The past winter will long be remembered by every horticulturist for its damaging effects upon trees, plants, vines, &c., the objects of his special care. The seriously damaging of some, the killing outright of others, of plants heretofore considered hardy, and the passing of some only half hardy through the changes of the winter unharmed, are points to which I wish to call your attention, and invite an investigation, particularly upon the causes of the winter killing the hedge rows, and a remedy for the same. As the public look to the reports of this society as their future guide, to a single instance among many would I cite for illustration: The hedge on my south line, running east and west, escaped with very slight damage, while only eighty feet distant, in the hedge row of one of my neighbors, running parallel, barely a plant escaped, but presented a row of dead brush to a level with the ground.

The severity of the winter was not clearly manifest until the opening of spring, which was very early. The pear, apple, cherry and a variety of small fruits, all indicated an injury in a greater or less degree. The pear and cherry presented the most deceptive appearance—that of a healthy floral envelope, while the internal organs were blackened and dead. This, to the inexperienced, presented the most flattering promise of an abundant crop of fruit. But time proves all things, so runs the maxim. The flower soon withered, and the first breeze scattered our bright prospects, leaving but little to indulge in save the peach and grape. A total failure in some, and only a half crop of most varieties of fruits in any locality, followed.

The peach and grape crop have been more abundant than any season previous since the settling of our State, and gives great encouragement, particularly to the vineyard.

I would here briefly notice the growing interest in our good cause throughout the State. Many, enthusiastic with success during the past two or three years, are extending their plantations, and devoting more time and attention to this branch of industry than heretofore, while many are just entering the field, and with a zeal and perseverance so commendable that success must sooner or later crown their efforts.

As your Secretary, and duty bound, this office has embraced every opportunity offered to increase its usefulness. To gather in from all sections information so much needed in extending a knowledge necessary to a successful organization, written and printed circulars have been sent forth searching out the earnest and practical horticulturist among the sparsely as well as the more densely settled portions of our State, calling for help, urging a contribution of their mite, even, to enlarge the store of useful knowledge through this organization for the public good. The response has not been so general as could be desired, but there is no cause for discouragement, when we consider that the enterprise is yet in its infancy, and the lack of an extensive experience prevents many from offering simple facts, which, with others, would help to build up a noble structure among us, from which shall emanate wisdom and goodness, and would be appreciated by all lovers of principle and truth.

(Signed)

G. C. BRACKETT.

This report was followed by reading the following letter from the venerable Pomologist and author, Jno. A. Warder, of Ohio:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Nov. 30, 1868.

C. BRACKETT,
Kas. Hort. Soc.:
DEAR FRIEND: Thy kind invitation to be my Horticultural friend—of your young one—has just been opened and read with pleasure—suggested by the knowledge that this delightful and useful art should have already taken upon your affections. Long may it be cherished—rich and abundant be its fruits. I regret that I cannot be with you next week, but I will see by enclosed circulars (call for Ohio State Hort. Soc. on 9th, 10th and 11th) we are to hold our State meeting at the same time—where we can mentally and mutually aid each other success—you at Leavenworth, I at Columbus. Please express to thy worthy associates of your Society, the deep interest felt in your proceedings by thy and their friend,

JOHN A. WARDER.

The following reports from standing committees appointed at the last Annual Meeting, were read and laid over for consideration:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HEDGES, FOREST TREES AND EVERGREENS.

President: The subjects upon which I have been appointed to speak require more time than I shall be expected to occupy this evening. I must therefore omit much which I would like to say, and which I ought to say, especially on the subject of Forest growing.

Most of the citizens of Kansas came here to make homes on the prairies. The land is easily tilled—a little money buys a quarter section. To get the quarter section in a condition to supply the wants of a family, and make a pleasant home—such as every cultivated man desires, and every family ought to have—requires years of careful, well-directed labor; and as usually done, it requires a large amount of money.

How to make such improvements in the best and cheapest manner—to use our money and our labor so as to bring the best returns in money, in comfort, in happiness—are questions in which we are more or less interested; and I offer the following remarks with the hope that it may aid me who are striving to work out a solution of these questions, and make homes on the prairies. The first consideration in improving a farm is to get it secured against outside intruders. A wall, most short-sighted, partial, unjust and ruinous, a disgrace to our statute books, and a blighting curse to the prosperity and progress of our state, obliges every man to fence against all the lawless herds that may be turned upon the prairie, before he is protected in the use of his own land, that he has bought and paid for with his own money.

It is to be hoped that the law may soon be changed, so as to give every man the use of his own land, and the privilege of fencing as he pleases, so that he shall restrain his own animals from intruding upon the property of others; but until such change is made, the farm must be secured by an outside fence. The premises once secured to the owner by a more just law or a strong fence, the next thing should be to consider, for his own convenience and benefit, the division of the farm into suitable fields; and if the outside fence is made of any decaying material, provision should be made for a permanent fence to take its place.

For all such permanent fences, the Osage Orange hedge stands pre-eminent. Its merits are so well known that I need not stop to discuss them.

The temporary outside fence—if one must be built—should be at least six feet outside the line, to give room for growing the hedge.

Having decided how the farm shall be divided, and where all the permanent fences will be needed, the next thing is to lay out the hedge rows, which can be done by sticking a row of stakes in a straight line. On ground not too much broken, four to six stakes, eight feet high, are sufficient for half a mile. The stakes should be set six to eight feet to one side of the line intended for the hedge. By this row of stakes, any ordinary ploughman will make a very straight furrow. As each stake is passed, set it over the same distance to the other side of the hedge line, plow back to the row thus made, and then finish out the land, leaving a dead furrow in the hedge line.

I prefer to break in May or June, but have succeeded well with the breaking done in a later part of the summer and fall, and even in the spring. It is generally cheaper and better for the farmer to buy his plants of the grower who makes that a specialty, than to attempt to grow them himself; and as such growers are mostly well posted, I need not stop to give directions for growing the plants. Any time during the month of April or 1st of May, when the ground is in good order. Don't plant when it is too wet. Prepare the ground by plowing deep, throwing the furrows to the centre, after which harrow down smooth, and it is ready for planting.

Now stretch a cord the size of a clothes line, track it, throw it to one side, and it leaves a mark to plow by. Plant with steel spade, with blade thirteen inches long and three wide. Use none but good, strong plants. Cut them so that the roots shall be eight inches long and the tops six. Press the spade in on the mark of the line the full length of the blade, push it a little forward, and a boy with a handful of plants, slips one down in the opening, two inches deeper than it stood before, pull the spade out, and putting it in two inches from the opening, press the earth firmly to the root, fill up the opening, and the work is done.

A good man and boy will in this way plant a half mile of hedge per day. Set the plants one foot apart in the row. Cultivate well the full width of the plowing till the hedge is grown. The first fall throw a furrow to the hedge on each side, and level down in the spring. Soon as the plants are started, the second Spring replace all the dead ones with extra strong plants. I would do no cutting till the third, fourth or fifth year, then plash by cutting each plant half off, and bending it down into the row, so that it shall rest on the one last cut. The young shoots will then grow up from the roots and along the stem, making, with the old plants, an impassable barrier to all farm stock. After the hedge is plashed, it should be cut back annually to about four and a half feet high, in a pyramidal form, so that a cross section would appear like a capital A, with base equal to height.

In four or five years, any prairie farm may be enclosed and divided into fields as desired, with fences that will be strong, tight and durable, at a very small outlay and a few day's labor each year.

If a wind break is required, the plants may be set six to eight inches apart, cultivated well, and allowed to grow up as they will. It makes a good fence to turn all large stock, but to my eye, is an unsightly object.

The Osage Orange seems to be at home in our soil and climate. It grows rapidly, and endures our driest summers and our coldest winters. The gophers are easily destroyed by trapping or poisoning, and I know of no other enemy or disease that injures it seriously.

With a little forethought and effort, I am confident that in less than fifteen years, with the Osage Orange hedge, we can and will have the best fenced State in the Union, at one-third the cost of fencing with dead wood in countries where timber is most abundant.

Having the fence question disposed of, the lines located, and the hedge rows broken, the next move I would make on a prairie farm, would be to prepare for planting a forest and orchard, and the first ground broken on the place after the hedge rows, should be for that purpose. On a quarter section, I would plant at least twenty acres of forest, and I think forty acres would be still better. It may be planted in a body, or in belts, to form wind breaks. It should be so as to protect the orchard, farm buildings, stock, crops, &c., from storms, so far as can well be.

Having decided where the forest is to be grown, break the ground early in the season, so it may become well rotted. The kind of trees to be planted now requires our attention, and should be decided upon in time to collect a supply of seeds, cuttings and plants, which should be ready on the ground when planting time comes. I am experimenting with most of the different kinds of trees that have been recommended for forest culture, and thus far I find but three that I can recommend for extensive planting. A tree to be desirable and valuable for extensive forest planting, must be easily and cheaply obtained, and easily grown from seeds or cuttings. It must be a tolerably fast grower, and should produce timber of more than ordinary value for fuel, building or manufacturing purposes. It should be a tree that attains a good old age, and increases in value as it grows in years. It is important, also, that it should form one straight stem without any pruning. I have found no tree

that comes up to my ideal, and am obliged to accept the nearest approach to it.

All things considered, the Black Walnut is probably the most valuable tree that we can plant. Gather the nuts soon after they drop in the fall, spread them, and cover with two or three inches of moist earth; or, still better, with saw dust, to keep them moist through the winter, and plant two inches deep, early in the spring. Nearly every one will grow, and in fair soil, with good cultivation, will make an average growth of about two feet per year, producing fire wood in five and six years. In ten years they will make good fence posts, if any are needed; and begin to bear nuts. In fifteen years they will make a stately forest, producing annually large crops of nuts, all the fuel, and nearly all the building material needed on the farm. Such a forest, judiciously managed, will increase in value for a century, returning annually, without expense to the owner, better profits than any farm crops with which I am acquainted.

The Cottonwood I give the second place on the list. It is readily grown from cuttings made from shoots of the last year's growth, which may be cut any time from the fall of the leaf till needed for planting. I usually cut during winter and pack them away in moist saw dust, or bury them in the earth till planting time. Make them about one foot long, and plant with a narrow spade as recommended for planting Osage Orange hedge, leaving one or two inches of the top of the cutting above ground. Be sure that the earth is firmly pressed about each cutting. Where small plants one year old can be obtained, they may be planted instead of cuttings.

The Cottonwood grows very rapidly when young, making five to six feet in height annually for several years. In four years it makes a very good wind break and shelter for stock, and if fuel is scarce, it will supply the fires with wood. It usually grows with a clean, straight stem, and in fifteen to twenty years it makes a fair quality of sawing timber for building purposes. In fifty years it makes one of our largest and noblest forest trees.

I am of opinion that by alternating the Cottonwood with the Black Walnut, and judiciously thinning out as they grow, that the Walnut may make a taller, straighter growth than if grown by itself, and be of more value. I have not tried this plan of alternating much as yet, but intend to do so on twenty acres or more next season.

The third and last tree that I would place on this list—and I put this on with some hesitation—is the Silver Maple, commonly known as Soft Maple. It is grown from seed, gathered as it ripens from the first to the fifteenth of May, sowed immediately in drills, and covered with one inch of good, mellow soil. The plants come above ground in six to ten days, and by fall they will be one to two and a half feet high. Next spring they should be planted in forest. Plant two inches deeper than they stood before, and press the earth firmly about the roots. Nearly every one will live, and make an annual growth, on average soil with good cultivation, of about three feet. At ten years from planting, they will make twenty-five to thirty feet in height, and ten to twelve inches in diameter. It is a very beautiful tree while young, and the wood is more valuable for fuel than Cottonwood or any other available forest-growing tree with which I am acquainted. It is also valuable for the manufacture of some kinds of furniture, and the sap makes sugar almost, if not quite, equal in quality to that from the Sugar Maple. It has the fault of often forking, so as to make two or more stems, and except in favorable situations, I think it is not likely to make large, straight trees. It also has the fault of being too easily split down by wind and aleet.

Having the question of what we shall plant settled, the seeds, cuttings and plants ready, and the sod broken, the next thing is to plant the forest. This should be done as early in the spring as the ground can be put in good order. Lay off and stake the rows twelve feet apart. The whole ground may now be plowed, or a strip four feet wide may be plowed for each row, leaving the rest to be plowed afterwards. Plow deep in the line of each row and harrow it down. Now stretch a line, track it, and plant to the mark, putting the plants about eighteen inches apart in the row. Plant the Walnuts with a hoe, like potatoes, the cuttings with a narrow spade, as before directed, and the young plants with a common spade, by throwing out a spit of earth where the plant is to stand; then one person, with plants in hand, puts one in place; another, with spade, fills in the earth, and the first presses it about the roots with his feet. I have often

planted alone, pulling some earth to the plant with my foot, and when through the row, go back and level with the spade.

Now plant two rows of corn, or other hoed crop, in each space between the rows of trees, and keep the ground mellow and free from weeds by cultivation. Plant thus between the rows each year, and cultivate well until the trees shade the ground too much for profitable cultivation, and then seed with Red Clover. If a hedge was planted around the forest, as it should have been when the forest was planted, it will now be a fence, and hogs or young cattle may be turned in to pasture on the clover. Too much stock must not be turned in, however, as the tramping will beat down the soil about the roots, and injure the growth of the trees. As soon as the trees are large enough to be out of the way of large cattle, they may be turned in sparingly; but it is not advisable to attempt very much pasturing in the forest, as it will injure, and finally ruin, even a well-grown, natural forest. Besides, the growth of the timber, and the value of the wood that may be taken annually therefrom, will be ample to satisfy any reasonable man.

The cost of growing a twenty-five acre forest of the above mentioned trees, on the plan I here recommend, will be about as follows:

Breaking the prairie sod, \$4 per acre	\$100 00
Gathering seeds and cuttings and growing plants	30 00
Replowing one-third the ground, \$8 per acre	25 00
Harrowing for the rows of trees, and staking out rows	10 00
Planting twenty-five days, at \$2 per day	50 00
After culture first year, \$1 per acre	25 00
" " next three years, at 50 cts. per acre annually	37 50

Total cost for four years

From this should be deducted the use of the ground between the rows for growing other crops, for first three years at \$8 per year

For the fourth year, say \$1 50 per acre.

Value of wood that may be taken from forest the fourth year

Total returns

It appears, then, if this figuring be correct, that a forest may be grown on the prairie so that at four years old it will have paid its way and will owe nothing to the owner. After this, it will be a continual source of revenue.

This figuring is not guess work. I am growing just such forests as I here recommend. I have kept a strict account of every day's work and every dime expended, and it is a little under the figures I have here given. My crops of corn between the rows of trees are better than on ground all planted to corn, and I think \$3 per acre not too much to count for the use of the land. Fifteen dollars for wood the fourth year may be counting too much. I put that in to balance the account, but I do believe that where wood is scarce, and must be hauled for three, four or five miles, where every stick and pole for the various needs of a farm must otherwise be brought from the timber, such a grove may be worth the fourth year from planting, nearer \$30 than \$15 to the owner.

I am simply telling you what has been and is still being done—as any one can see who will come down to Ottawa—and just what may be done on any and every good prairie farm in the State, changing the monotonous plains into beautiful landscapes, breaking the force of the destructive storms, checking to a great extent the extremes of heat and cold, flood and drouth, and soon supplying an abundance of cheap fuel, building and manufacturing material for the millions who are to occupy this goodly land.

There are many other forest trees that are valuable for various purposes, and to those who want a greater variety than I have recommended, who have means that they are willing to lay out in extra expense, or who want to grow the trees for a special object, I would suggest the following:

Honey Locust, White Ash, Box Elder, Kentucky Coffee, White, Red and Water Elm, Butternut, Chestnut, Hickory, Cypress, European and American Larch, Linden, Silver Leaf Poplar, Mulberry, Catalpa, Allanthus, White and Yellow Willow and Hackberry.

Evergreens—the beauty and glory of the landscape, unchanging "types of the immortal," relieving more than anything else the monotony of winter, and with their dense foliage checking and modifying the cold, fierce prairie

winds. These should receive the attention of every prairie farmer, and should be planted liberally about every prairie home soon as possible after the more pressing wants are supplied.

Evergreens grow slowly for the first few years. Most varieties require two or three years to become thoroughly acclimated, and are too expensive for general forest planting; but from the experience that I have had with them, and the evidence of success that I have seen with others, I am satisfied that when once established and growing on our prairie soil, they succeed as well in Kansas as farther North and East, and that good, small-sized, well-rooted trees may be transplanted with very little danger of failure. Too many have bought Evergreens from parties East, who advertise that they have immense quantities which they will sell for one-half (or less) the usual price charged by nurserymen. They are little, spindling things, with scarcely any roots at all, and nursed to the sun, even in their northern home. The ground does not thaw out, so the plants can be pulled, much before the 1st of May, and they usually get here from the Middle of May to the 10th of June, with a big express bill to pay. They are planted out in the hot sun, by fall they are nearly or quite all dead, and the fact is established that Evergreens will not live in Kansas. I have in mind several parties who thus established this fact last season.

Persons offering to sell such trees should tell what they are, and then if people want to buy, it is all right. To those who wish to try such trees I say, it is not best to order anything over one foot high. Get them by express as early as possible, and plant closely in beds in good, mellow, moist soil. Mulch well with leaves, saw dust or fine prairie hay, to keep the ground moist, and cover or shade with brush or lath covers, twelve to eighteen inches above the plants. These shades should be kept on during all hot, drying days, and left off during the night and damp weather. The next spring they may be planted out in nursery rows and well mulched, and in two or three years they will be ready for planting wherever desired.

It will, however, be found much cheaper and more satisfactory in nearly every case, to go to the nearest reliable nursery and get such trees as are wanted, paying a reasonable price therefor; or, if such trees cannot be obtained of the home nursery, send to some other reliable nurseryman and order them, remembering always that it is much safer, cheaper and better to get small trees, not over two feet high; and, if possible, get such as have been often transplanted.

The best time to transplant Evergreens is in the spring, usually from the first to the middle of April, though I should plant earlier if the ground was in good order, and I was ready. In handling, the roots should not be exposed to the sun or air one minute longer than is absolutely necessary. The moisture should not be dried on the surface.

For general cultivation for ornament and wind breaks, I would recommend the Norway Spruce, White Austrian and Scotch Pines, Balsam Fir, Red Cedar and American Arbor Vitae. For amateur cultivators, I would add the American White and Black Spruce, English, Irish and Swedish Juniper, Golden Arbor Vitae, Deodas Cedar, Cedar of Lebanon, Lawson's Cypress, American Holly and Hemlock. I would also suggest that experiments be made with native Evergreens from the South and West, and we may find something more valuable for our Kansas prairies than anything we now have in cultivation.

A few dollars judiciously expended, and a little care in planting and tending, will in a few years give the surroundings of any prairie farm house or any Kansas home, a goodly supply of well-grown specimens of these most beautiful of nature's gifts.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your fellow-laborer,

S. T. KELSEY.

REPORT ON PEACHES.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—In reference to peaches I would submit the following report:

Since the severe freeze of October 23d. 1862, when all our trees suffered severely, our orchards have been vigorous and healthy, but have generally failed to produce remunerative crops, except in the most favorable localities; but the present season has been one exception, and we have had an abundant yield.

A frost occurred while the trees were in blossom, but owing to the dryness of the atmosphere at the time, only a part of the bloom was destroyed.

While seedlings have produced most abundantly, budded varieties in nearly all locations have also yielded well. Many orchards unfavorably situated, and which had never borne, have this season given the most gratifying results.

The following varieties, so far as my observations have extended, have been most fruitful: Coolidge Favorite, Heath Cling, Early Tillotson, Grasse Mignonne, Morris White, Ward's Late Tree, Hill's Rareriipe, Snow Peach, (supposed to be local name.)

The Early and Late Crawford have, in a few instances, when planted on eastern or northern slopes, fruited well. The Coolidge Favorite I have found to be the most productive of all improved varieties.

Hale's Early promises well, but there are too few trees in the State of bearing age to test its merits.

I have arrived at the following conclusions:

1st. That older trees are more hardy and productive than younger ones.

2d. Seedlings are more fruitful than budded varieties.

3d. That the sides of a hill (excepting south) are preferable to the top, providing the elevation is medium.

4th. That steep eastern and northern slopes afford the best sites for orchards.

5th. All trees should be shortened in during the latter part of August, to cause the wood to ripen more fully.

6th. That notwithstanding our many failures, when our best locations are planted with hardy varieties, we shall annually have an abundance of this delicious fruit.

W. E. BARNES.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRAPES.

MR. PRESIDENT: Having been appointed a committee at our first meeting at Lawrence to report at this meeting on the best varieties of grapes for general and special cultivation in Kansas, we would beg leave to submit the following report. There are more conflicting opinions, perhaps, upon the best varieties of the grape than any other fruit we cultivate, and it would be presumption to think we could give a report that would meet with general approbation. These various opinions do not arise so much from any particular method of training and cultivation as from the different degrees of temperature and moisture the grape is necessarily subjected to. For instance, in the east, where the average daily temperature is eight degrees less than here, the Concord grape is considered of indifferent quality, and to contain "but a few drops of juice," while here it is a good grape, and contains over eighty drops of juice, and eleven pounds of good grapes will make one gallon of good wine. And in seasons of excessive moisture, or on wet locations, the grape is subject to rot and mildew, even under favorable degrees of temperature.

From numerous experiments and observations made in locations not two miles distant from each other we find a difference of from six to twelve days in ripening, and from four to six degrees of saccharine strength in the same variety of grapes, resulting from a higher and more uniform temperature. And on the same location and soil we find from five to eight degrees of difference in the strength of the must, resulting from the evaporation of surplus moisture by leaving the grapes remain on the vines for some time after ripening. From these and many other observations made, we find the grape very sensitive to the different degrees of temperature and moisture, which will go far in reconciling the many conflicting opinions after a more careful and thorough investigation of the subject.

It is not our object to discuss this subject in this report, but to call your attention to the facts, as we may present an essay upon it at another time if desired.

We have looked with much interest on all the new grapes as they were presented, and have generally been amongst the first to try them, hoping thereby to get a vigorous, hardy, productive and excellent grape for general cultivation, but have been so far entirely disappointed.

There is no grape extant with the quality of the Iona or Delaware, and with the hardiness, vigor and productiveness of the Concord. The nearest approach we have found is the Martha, a white grape of great promise, but we believe it will never take their place. The Iona appears to have reached the climax in quality, and the Concord and Ives' Seedling in hardiness, vigor, productiveness and freedom from disease.

We have tried about a hundred varieties, and observed many of them in different localities, and we can recommend but eight for general

cultivation, and three for special cultivation under favorable circumstances.

For general cultivation for market, we would recommend the following: Concord, Ives' Seedling, Martha, Creveling and Hartford Prolific.

The Concord, for its hardiness, vigor and great productiveness, for its early bearing, freedom from disease and large bunch and berry, making it the best and most profitable market grape we have. The Ives' Seedling, for its hardiness, great vigor and productiveness, and freedom from mildew and rot, for its compact bunch and early maturity, is valuable for early marketing. The Martha, for hardiness, vigor, productiveness and fine quality, is the best early white grape we have in cultivation. The Creveling, for health, hardiness, vigor and good quality, is the best early black grape. The Hartford Prolific, for vigor, hardiness, and ripening a few days in advance of the above, but should be planted very sparingly, as it is of little value when any of the others are ripe.

For special locations and amateur cultivation for market we would recommend the following: The Iowa, Delaware and Rogers No. 1. The Iowa, for its fine color and excellence, being the most handsome berry and the finest in quality, is the most sprightly grape we have in cultivation, and brings the highest market price. The Delaware, for its fine, compact bunch, transparent berry and fine quality and productiveness, commanding also the highest market price. The Rogers No. 1, for its vigor, productiveness and large oblong light colored berry, is distinct from any of the above.

For general cultivation for wine, we would recommend the following: Concord, Ives' Seedling, Norton's Virginia, Martha, Clinton, Creveling and Taylor. The Concord, for its two-fold character, giving the cultivator the privilege of selling the first at market, or making it into wine equal to Catawba, or a sparkling superior to it, and also making more wine to the acre than any other variety, having the tendency of reducing the price of wine to meet the wants of all. The Ives' Seedling, for the same character and purpose, but making a wine superior to either Catawba or Concord. The Norton's Virginia, for making a heavy-bodied, dark colored astringent, medicinal wine, with the finest aroma, which will increase by age. The Clinton, for its extreme hardiness, productiveness, and freedom from disease, making a strong, sprightly red wine, which the longer you keep the better. The Martha, for its two-fold character, market and wine-making, a light colored, rich wine, of great delicacy. The Creveling, for its two-fold character, early market and fine, delicate wine. The Taylor, for vigor, hardiness and freedom from disease, and for a white wine of great excellence, but has not proved yet productive enough for extensive cultivation. For special locations, and amateur cultivation for wine, we would recommend the Iowa, Delaware and Rogers' No. 1. The Iowa, for its positive character, and fine, rich quality, no doubt making a very superior wine. The Delaware, for its delicate, sweet wine, suitable to such as are more delicate, and do not like the more harsh wines. The Rogers' No. 1, to take the place of the Catawba, being more healthy, and making a wine of similar character.

It may be expected that we will say something about the many new grapes now offered to the public, but past experience proves that we should be careful what we recommend; however, the Cynthiana, for wine, we would suggest for trial, as it is considered superior to Norton's Virginia, of the same class, and it has proved hardy with us for four years; and also the native Osee, a wine grape, which is the earliest, most hardy and vigorous grape we have, making a new class of wine, much stronger and finer than any we ever tasted, and if it proves equally productive, the most valuable wine grape in America; enduring the greatest extremes of temperature and moisture without injury, and ripening at the lowest temperature and least amount of heat of any grape with which we are acquainted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PEARS.

MR. PRESIDENT: Having been appointed by you at our last annual meeting to report to the society at its present session upon pears best adapted for cultivation in Kansas, I now, in compliance with that appointment, have to say, that during the past season the pear crop was almost an entire failure in Kansas, as also throughout the western States, consequently we are deprived of the experience of one year, which is a very considerable item in our short history. From a few years of successful culture of this delicious

fruit, I am enabled, from my own experience, together with the experience of other prominent fruit growers with whom I have had the pleasure of frequent interchanges of opinions, to present the following list as being desirable varieties for Kansas cultivation: First, the Quince—Doyenne d'Ete, Rostiezer, Tyson, Belle Lucrative; Louise Bonne d'Jersey, Swan's Orange, Burrer Diehl, and Duchesse d'Angouleme. Second, on the Pear stock—Bartlett, Sekel, and Flemish Beauty.

(Signed) WM. M. HOWSLEY, Committee.
Dr. J. Stayman read an essay upon meteorological influences upon the grape. This essay is an exhaustive effort in support of the writer's theory that the average temperature and rain-fall during the growing and maturing periods of the grape, must be within fixed limits to secure success. Of course it follows, this theory being true, that to determine the average of rain and heat for a term of years in a given locality, is to settle the question of grape culture without the costly test of experiment. This essay has cost the Doctor much labor and research, and contains many interesting figures, whether its conclusions are absolutely correct or not. It has been read and published elsewhere to a considerable extent.

F. R. Elliott, Esq., in the *Horticulturist* for December, in speaking of essays upon the grape for the year 1868, says:

Among these the best that has met my eye was an essay by Dr. J. Stayman, Leavenworth, Kansas, and read before the Mississippi Valley Grape-Growers' Association, in the proceedings of which, it can be found, and from whence it should be procured and read by every grape-grower. In this essay, the most complete record and reasoning explanatory for the success or failure of the grape in soil and localities are given; the author's views coincide with my own observations respecting the comparative value of surface with that of under draining.

It was determined to take up the reports from standing committees on fruits, and pass separately upon each variety recommended. It was impossible for us to be present to note the discussion upon all the varieties, but give a condensed report so far as heard, together with the list of each kind as adopted:

APPLES.

Carolina Red June. Mr. Kelsey had twenty years experience with it. Had seen it on trees twenty or thirty years old. If allowed to grow up thick the fruit in center of tree would deteriorate. If top was kept open the fruit would be good. He handled these trees in Illinois fifteen years ago. Had never known them fail when kept open.

Dr. Howsley had not tested them but knew of them in Missouri as profuse bearers, the fruit coming into market early. It must do well here.

Dr. Stayman had them, in bearing but one year. Appeared hardy. Sorry he had so few of them growing.

Mr. Kelsey had known them on rich, black alluvial soil.

Mr. King said they grew well on clay near St. Louis.

Voted upon the list, unanimously.

Sweet June. Mr. Brackett had reported in favor of it, and felt justified by his experience. It brought a high price in his market.

Dr. Stayman found it hardy and prolific.

Mr. Kelsey found it in Illinois one of the most hardy and prolific of apples, but fruit small when in full bearing.

Mr. Murtfeldt spoke of its habits. It was an upright grower, needing but little space.

Early Harvest. Mr. Furman said it had proved satisfactory to him, in size and flavor.

Mr. Kelsey knew orchards of them planted ten years that did not bear enough to pay for the ground.

Mr. Tanner had fifty or sixty trees. They bore more than any other variety; the fruit brought the best price. Trees hardy, and satisfactory in every particular.

Dr. Howsley had cultivated it thirty years, mostly in Kentucky. Was not a profuse, but prolific bearer. It had the peculiar habit of sending all its shoots out in doublets or triplets. Had a few trees in bearing here. Looked upon it as the best.

Dr. Stayman said, compared with Sweet June it was not hardy, but would do well.

Mr. Brackett had found them hardy. They were his favorite.

Adopted with but one dissenting vote.

Saps of Wine or Early Washington. Mr. Murtfeldt suggested the addition of this apple to the list. The fruit was sub-acid, thick skinned, would bear handling. Moved it be put on trial.

Mr. Tanner had the trees ten or twelve years old, with favorable prospects for a tree, but no fruit yet.

Mr. Kelsey said it was a fine orchard tree. Thought they would bear well, but fruit was poor. Had tasted it with disgust.

Mr. Murtfeldt defended it with some earnestness, but it was rejected by a strong vote.

Cooper's Early White. Dr. Stayman urged its merits. It was a worthy apple.

Mr. Goddard had them come to bearing at three years old. Nice apple, worth five cents each in orchard. The best we could raise.

Mr. Baird had fruited them three years. Every way worthy. Ripen early and fine.

Dr. Howsley had them by top graft. Looked upon it as a most promising one. Bore full, two years from graft. Ripen late in July to first of August.

Mr. Tanner endorsed its merits. Had over a bushel from nursery trees this season.

Adopted unanimously.

Red Astrachan. Mr. Murtfeldt named this as worthy. Tree beautiful and fruit perfect.

Dr. Stayman objected on account of its tardiness in coming into bearing.

Mr. Kelsey had not fruited it in Kansas, but had East. The fruit was nice. It pleased the women. If trees were slow they could be brought to bearing by cutting back.

Dr. Howsley supposed the object to be a good orchard and market apple. Had fruited this for forty years. It did not

bear early because it was so much of a grower. It was desirable. No one need hesitate to vote for it.

Mr. Furman sustained all that had been said in its favor.

Mr. Hawthorne had had a favorable experience with it. It proved, with him, an early bearer, but this might be on account of poor soil where it grew.

Mr. Kelsey had it in an orchard in New York on poor ground, and had seen them growing as far north as Lake Superior, and was yet to see the first tree suffer from severity of weather.

Mr. Furman had fifty trees ten years old, a few in bearing. Liked them so well as to set eight hundred more.

Mr. Brackett had not reported in favor because he had not fruited it, although it was a favorite of his.

Adopted unanimously.

Large Striped Pearmain, or *McAfee's Nonsuch*. Dr. Howsley sustained it as one of the most desirable, as did, also, Mr. Kelsey and Mr. Goddard.

Dr. Stayman did not approve of putting it on the list.

Adopted with one dissenting vote.

Jonathan. This beautiful, fine flavored apple was adopted, but a reconsideration subsequently prevailed. This action was based upon a fact admitted by all present that this year the fruit had suffered from dry or bitter rot. It was in testimony that this failing had not been observed before. Still it was decided not to recommend without another year's test, and it was rejected.

Willow Twig. Mr. Murtfeldt spoke warmly in favor. The tree was vigorous and prolific, the fruit large and fine.

Dr. Stayman was of same opinion.

Mr. Baird had them come to bearing at five, six and seven years, from graft, in all cases doing well.

Adopted, two dissenting votes.

Fulton. Baird and Stayman favored, Kelsey and Goddard opposed. Rejected.

The apple list as completed is as follows:

Maiden's Blush, Rome Beauty, Fameuse, Lowell, Fall Wine, Baily Sweet, Willow Twig, Hays' Wine, Large Striped Pearmain, Ortley, Wine Sap, Sweet Romanite, White Winter Pearmain, Rawls' Jennet, Ben Davis' Large Striped Pearmain, Missouri Pippin.

It was resolved that the Yellow Bellflower apple should hereafter be known as the "Ortley."

PEACHES.

Coolidge's Favorite. Dr. Howsley opposed it.

Mr. Barnes had but few that bore well. Knew them to do well in orchard. Would resist cold well. S. A. Riggs had fruited it. Bore well when Crawford was a failure. Fruit rather soft for transportation. Geo. Cutter sustained Mr. Riggs. Mr. Kelsey had not fruited here, was growing them. Knew them well and favorably East. Adopted with one dissenting vote.

Heath's Cling. Dr. Howsley had in bearing. It stood as a wind break to balance of his peach trees, yet did not suffer in the least. Ripened in September. Would reproduce itself from the seed in majority of cases. Mr. Kelsey said if he should choose a single variety to cultivate for return in money it would be this. It would keep through October. Mr. Greacia said they would keep well, but not so long as claimed. Adopted.

Early Tillotson. Dr. Howsley had it in cultivation. As an early peach it was his favorite. Ripened 3d of August. It was the best early peach. Mr. Russell had fruited with success and satisfaction. Adopted, with but one dissenting voice.

Grosse Mignonne. Mr. Barnes said it was the hardiest of yellow fleshed peaches. Rejected.

Morris White. Dr. Howsley had it in bearing. Was a beautiful tree but did not bear in trying years. It was white from skin to stone and very valuable. Mr. Kelsey said it filled a place that no other would, yet it was not tried long enough here yet. Mr. Russell had set ten trees in Doniphan county. They were well spoken of by the men who owned them when in bearing. Adopted.

Ward's Late Free. Dr. Howsley had several trees in bearing, could say nothing good of them. Late and sparse bearer. Mr. Riggs had quite a different experience. Had about sixteen trees. Heavy bearers and a profitable peach. Not so late as represented. Adopted.

Early Barnard. Mr. Brackett said it did well with him. Sold for \$6 per bushel in his orchard. Dr. Howsley said it was fair size and yellow flesh. Buds resisted the frost remarkably. Mr. Kelsey recommended it. Adopted.

After discussing and rejecting the Snow peach, Large Early York and McCormick's Seedling, the list was declared complete, as follows:

Coolidge's Favorite, Morris White, Heath's Cling, Ward's Late Free, Early Tillotson, Grosse Magnonne, Early Barnard.

PEARS ON QUINCE STOCK.

Doyenne d'Ete. After some discussion was transferred to list of Standard Pears.

Rostizer. Adopted.

Tyson. Mr. Kelsey thought it one of the best, but foliage, and sometimes the fruit, fell. Adopted.

Belle Lucrative. Dr. Stayman said it blighted. Dr. Howsley thought it one of the best. Kelsey said it was one of the best of bearers. This was Mr. Brackett's experience. Mr. Goddard spoke well of it. Adopted.

White Doyenne. President Tanner favored it. Kelsey opposed. The trees failed early. Adopted, three dissenting votes.

Louisa Bonne de Jersey. Howsley said fruit was beautiful and delicious. Free and straggling. Adopted.

Swan's Orange. Goddard found it tender. No other fault. Howsley favored. Murt-

feldt found it good East. Kelsey said it was apt to blight—more so than any other variety. Mr. Lines said it was considered only a fair variety East. Rejected.

Beurre Diel. Dr. Howsley found it a fine pear in quality and appearance. A late pear. Mr. Goddard said it was a fine grower, late but an abundant bearer. Mr. Lines thought it liable to crack, but a fine pear. Remains in eating a long time. Adopted.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Dr. Howsley fully endorsed it. Mr. Goddard looked upon it as one, if not the best. Mr. Baird had fruited it, a single pear weighing one-and-a-half pounds. Favored it. Mr. Lines said its quality was fine, and favored it. Adopted, Mr. Kelsey dissenting.

PEARS ON THEIR OWN ROOTS.

Bartlett and Seckel. Adopted unanimously without debate.

Flemish Beauty. Dr. Howsley said fruit was fine, but must be eaten as soon as ripe. Mr. Lines said it must be picked when hard or it is worthless. Mr. Kelsey and Mr. Goddard favored. Adopted.

Doyenne d'Ete. Adopted unanimously, without discussion.

The Pear list was declared complete, as follows:

ON PEAR ROOTS.—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Doyenne d'Ete, White Doyenne, Seckel.

ON QUINCE.—Rostizer, Tyson, Belle Lucrative, Louisa Bonne d' Jersey, Swan's Orange, Beurre Diel, Duchesse d'Angouleme.

GRAPES.

Ives' Seedling. Mr. Kelsey opposed it. Mr. Jones had fruited it successfully. Mr. Russell had tried it in Doniphan county. Proved a failure. Mr. Labarrier said it mildewed and winter-killed to the root in his vineyard. Mr. Goddard had fruited it successfully. Mr. Rivard thought well of it. Rejected.

Martha. Moved to reject. Dr. Stayman advocated its claims earnestly. Mr. Murtfeldt opposed it. The experience of Illinois vine-growers was against it. A motion to suspend, instead of reject finally prevailed.

Creveling. Consideration deferred.

Hartford Prolific. Mr. Murtfeldt said it was early, but of poor quality. Mr. Kelsey declared it hardy, prolific, and early in maturity of fruit. President Tanner had not seen it ripen earlier than the Concord. Adopted.

Delaware. Russell, Labarrier and Jones defended it earnestly. Each had fruited it successfully. Stayman and Howsley declared it unworthy of a place on the list, it was too uncertain of a crop. Mr. Goddard had been successful in fruiting it this and the year before. Mr. Baird had never succeeded with it until this year when it was good in quantity and quality of fruit. Rejected.

The Iona, Delaware, Creveling and Isabella were recommended to the attention of Western grape culturists. Rogers No. 1 and No. 2, and Allen's Hybrid were rejected.

from this list. The Concord, Ives' Seedling, Norton's Virginia, Clinton, Martha, Creveling and Taylor were recommended for wine.

CHERRIES.

The Early Richmond and Eng. Morrello cherries were recommended for general cultivation, and the Belle Magnifique, Yellow Spanish, Royal Duke and Revine Hortense for amateur cultivators.

PLUMS.

The Lombard, Jefferson and Prince Imperial Gage plums were the only varieties recommended for general cultivation.

FOREST TREES.

The important report of Mr. Kelsey being called up for consideration, the following list of Forest Trees was adopted as worthy of general cultivation. They all appear in the list reported except the Honey Locust which was added on motion of Mr. Cutler:

Black Walnut, Cottonwood, Silver Maple, Honey Locust.

EVERGREENS.—Norway Spruce, White Pine, Austrian pine, Scotch Pine, Red Cedar, American Arborvitae.

There was no report upon small fruits, but the subject was introduced and elicited an interesting discussion.

Mr. Murtfeldt, of Missouri, thought the dry weather incident to Illinois and Missouri would be found in Kansas to be an obstacle in the path of small fruit culture. They had, however, succeeded in overcoming this to a great extent, and we might do the same.

A successful result had been reached with the strawberry by planting in spring, setting the vines at two feet distance in rows four feet apart. Cultivate until they begin to run. At approach of winter mulch heavily with prairie hay, or straw. In spring gather this mulching material in a ridge between the rows, cover with dirt, allowing the vines to run upon these ridges. The decomposition of these ridges would make the basis of a vigorous growth for a second planting.

Black and raspberries should be mulched well. Corn stalks would be the best material. By mulching he did not mean a mere litter, but a thick body covering the ground a distance from the plants.

Currants could not be fed too much. The bush would pay just in proportion as it was fed. A richer mulch was therefore recommended. He thought it would be much better to protect them by fence or hedge from the immediate influence of the sun.

Mr. Lines did not like to have the drought spoken of in connection with this country. This subject had been badly used to our material injury. In berry culture for the past ten years, in Kansas, he had suffered far more from excessive rain than drought. He favored setting strawberry plants in April. Set them two by two feet apart and cut the runners. By this means the stools were made large and vigorous. The true method for complete success was to mulch with out hay, then add corn stalks or other

course substance. In spring remove the latter, leaving the fine hay to protect the fruit from dirt. He had been as successful in Kansas as in the East with this delicious fruit.

Currants need shade; should be protected from the south. Thought they would do well in orchards. Should be thoroughly mulched wherever planted. The Philadelphia Raspberry did well. Could not get the Antwerp to grow.

Mr. Cushing was opposed to cutting strawberry runners. His experience was all against it. He planted in rows and cultivated well with the hoe.

Mr. Brown said that Mr. Bishop, of Lyon county, was very successful with strawberry. He set in rows and covered heavily in fall with hay. In spring he separated the hay with his hands just enough to open the plant to the air and light.

Dr. Howsley had cut runners of the "Wilson" and had a good crop that year, but his vines died the following season. The "Wilson" would withstand all adverse conditions of Kansas climate. He asked Mr. Murtfeldt when the Early May cherry ripened. He answered, "in May." The Dr. had been trying to get the Early May and Early Richmond, but they proved the same. The May Duke was best: matured early, fruit in clusters, and produced five times as much with him as the Richmond.

Mr. Kelsey looked upon the May and Richmond cherries as substantially the same, had not seen fruit on one-sixth of his May Dukes. He planted strawberries three feet, by one foot in the row, in spring, let runners grow, mulch in fall. After two years plow up the entire plants and set out new. This, in his judgment, was much better than attempts to perpetuate the same plants.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WINE AND FRUITS.

Your Committee on Wines and Fruits would respectfully report that they were highly pleased with the number, variety and beauty of Apples placed on exhibition. That Mr. Van Winkle, from Pleasant Ridge, Leavenworth county, offered fifteen varieties, the product of his own orchard embracing almost all the valuable winter varieties, among these the Winter Twigg, Domine, Roman Stem, Fulton Yellow, Belle Fleur, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Westfield Seek-no-Further, and many other valuable sorts.

That your worthy Secretary offered also about twenty kinds, the product of his own and his neighbor's orchards, embracing most of the varieties enumerated above.

This exhibition shows conclusively to the minds of your Committee that Kansas can and does produce as fine apples, both as to beauty, quality and flavor, as any of her older sister States, and that in the opinion of your Committee the thanks of the Society are due to the gentlemen through whose efforts this fine display was made. All of which is respectfully submitted.

We beg leave further to report that at the time your Committee was appointed there were no wines on exhibition, they having been disposed of by the liberality of the exhibitors to a volunteer committee on the evening preceding our appointment, which is also respectfully submitted.

C. W. MURTFELDT,
W. E. BARNES,
— FURMAN,
S. T. KELSEY, } Committee.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Murtfeldt, were adopted:

WHEREAS: It is a well established fact that agriculture, and especially horticulture, suffers great damage by reason of insect enemies, which seem

to greatly multiply as the cereals and fruits upon which they prey are introduced into new States and localities; and

WHEREAS: According to the old proverb, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," therefore

Resolved, That the Kansas State Horticultural Society respectfully, but most earnestly, petition the Legislature of the State of Kansas to pass a law authorizing the speedy appointment of a State Entomologist, whose duty it shall be, by periodical and annual reports, to instruct the people, and acquaint them with the forms and habits of insect enemies or friends to agricultural or horticultural pursuits, by which means we firmly believe hundreds of thousands of dollars may annually be saved to the farmers and horticulturists of our beloved State.

Jno. A. Halderman offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That George T. Anthony, S. T. Kelsey and W. E. Barnes be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to memorialize our State Legislature, in behalf of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, to make suitable appropriations for an active and efficient Board of Agriculture, a Board of Immigration, and for a further appropriation of \$400 to defray the expenses of the committee appointed by this Association to visit in person and to exhibit Kansas fruits at the National Pomological Congress, to be held in Philadelphia during the ensuing year.

The following officers were elected and standing committees appointed for the coming year:

President—William Tanner, of Leavenworth.

Vice President—C. B. Lines, of Wau-bonsee.

Recording Secretary—C. G. Brackett, of Douglas.

Treasurer—S. T. Kelsey, of Ottawa.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Orchard Sites—G. C. Brackett, Lawrence, W. C. Barnes, Vinland, and Mr. Randolph, Douglass county.

On Vineyard Sites—J. Labbarrier, Baldwin city, F. Goddard and J. Rivard, Leavenworth.

On Nomenclature of Fruit—J. Stayman and Dr. Howsley, Leavenworth; J. C. Baird, Easton; O. J. Jones, Troy; G. C. Brackett, Lawrence, and S. T. Kelsey, Ottawa.

On Atmospheric Influences upon Fruit—Dr. Howsley, Leavenworth; C. B. Lines, Wau-bonsee, and A. H. Griesa, of Douglas county.

Ad Interim Committee—Geo. T. Anthony, John A. Halderman, J. Stayman, Ed. Russell, D. C. Hawthorne, C. H. Cushing, all of Leavenworth; C. B. Lines, Wau-bonsee, G. C. Brackett, Lawrence; S. T. Kelsey, Ottawa, and J. S. Brown, Baldwin City.

The question of a State Horticultural Fair in 1869 was discussed, and committees appointed to confer with the officers of the State Agricultural, and the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Associations in reference thereto. C. B. Lines and S. T. Kelsey were appointed the former, and J. Stayman and Ed. Russell the latter committee.

S. T. Kelsey, Dr. Howsley, C. B. Lines and Geo. T. Anthony were appointed delegates to the National Pomological Congress which is to convene at Philadelphia in September next. It was made the duty of this delegation to collect and exhibit at said Congress a full and complete representation of Kansas Fruits.

After a session continued through three days and evenings, with a daily increasing

interest, the Kansas State Horticultural Society adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday in December next, at Ottawa, Franklin county.

We have not attempted to give the proceedings in their order, but to present in full, all its official reports and an epitome of that part of the discussion at which we were present. No reader of THE FARMER, we think, will complain of the large space devoted to it.

DISEASED HORSES AND CATTLE.

Require internal remedies to purify their blood and remove inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water and strengthen every part of the body. All cases of Coughs and Colds, Founder, Distemper, Loss of Appetite, Inward Strains, Yellow Water, Inflammation of the eyes, Fatigue from hard labor; also, Rheumatism, (commonly called Stiff Complaint,) add eruptive diseases such as originate in an impure state of the blood, to wit: Poll Evil, Big Head, Fistula, Surfeit and Scratches, require a free use of Sloan's Condition Powder. It is mild, safe, thorough and far superior to any other remedy yet discovered.

State Correspondence.

EASTON FARMER'S CLUB.

EDITOR FARMER: The Farmer's Club of Easton, Leavenworth county, met at 2 P. M., on the 26th of December—Hon. T. O'Gworney, President, in the chair.

Further time was granted Executive Committee to report statistics in regard to cost of various modes of fencing.

J. C. Baird called up the subject of plows. Said he could not get a good plow—one good in all soils. The "Cast Steel Plow" (not Moline plow) was the best he had used. Did not know, who made it.

Mr. Larimer joined in condemning the plows now in use, and urging the importance of improvement.

Mr. Baird found the Moline plow to do well on high prairie. Thought farmers did not take care of their plows during winter as they should. They are allowed to rust during the winter, often to their ruin. Highways were not made for scouring such plows.

R. J. Kelsey had failed with several plows in "bottom land." The Clipper worked very well, but had known them made nearly worthless by a winter's neglect.

Dr. Chase said that coating a plow with copal varnish in the Fall would prevent rust.

Mr. Baird used white paint. Had heard that white-washing answered same purpose.

Mr. Turner thought paint would not answer. The fault is in our soil. A plow must be right in form or it will not be successful.

President O'Gworney told of an Englishman who rejected a plow because of a soft place in the moldboard the size of a silver dollar.

Mr. Seavers had never seen a plow that would answer the purpose in the yellow

sand met with on high prairies—*molding sand*. Understood there were plows that would "scour" in this sand.

President O'Gworney had a plow years ago called "Washington Plow" that "scoured" and succeeded admirably.

Dr. Chase spoke of a plow manufactured by Seward and Jones, Indiana, that had acquired an extensive reputation in that State and Illinois. Thought it would do well here.

President O'Gworney said we wanted a plow that will clear itself in any kind of soil. None but case hardened cast steel plows would do. Meant by "case hardened" something harder than the ordinary cast steel.

Mr. Baird introduced the subject of oats. Said "Poland oats" are not up to standard advertised. Produced but fifty-five bushels to the acre. Could be had in Iowa at \$2 per bushel.

Mr. Seavers thought the "Norway oat" nothing more than the "Baily oat."

Dr. Chase said Mr. Maxwell raised the Norway, or supposed Norway oats, which weighed 40 lbs. to the bushel. The common oats had been known to yield 75 bushels per acre. The Norway oats could be obtained of Mr. Maxwell at \$2 per bushel.

Adjourned to 2 P. M., Saturday, January 2d at the store of Chase & Wilson.

T. O'GWORTNEY, Pres't.

A. G. Chase, Sec'y.

LETTER FROM COUNCIL GROVE.

ED. FARMER: Hearing great complaints of the difficulty in the cultivation of the common red currant, and having experienced something of the kind myself, induces me to give my "experience" in its cultivation.

In the spring of 1861, I planted two dozen one year old roots near and on the north side of an east and west plank fence, five feet high. During the dry part of the season they were sufficiently watered. About the last of July the leaves began dropping off, and many of the stalks withered and died. The spring following, only about two-thirds of the bushes threw out leaves. During the summer the growth was slow and anything but promising. In the spring of 1863 there were but four bushes alive. The spring of '64 I received thirty one year old plants; planted all but five on the east side of a row of peach trees ranging north and south, in the following manner: I excavated a hole eighteen inches in diameter and near two spades deep, which was then filled with well rotted chip manure, and mixed with a small portion of soil, into which was fixed a plant. The following fall I mulched them with less rotten chip manure. Of these plants none have died. Nowhere have I seen bushes more thrifty or better bearers. The remaining five I planted on the north side of a cherry tree so as to receive its shade, and treated them in the same manner as the others. The three center bushes had shade from eleven till four o'clock of the day, thrived and produced well. The bushes at each extreme, not receiving mid-day shade, withered and died the first fall. I have, this fall, planted two dozen slips, without shade, filling the holes dug with leaf mould from the woods, which I think may be preferable to chip. The bottoms here evidently lack vegetable mould. Pie-

plant treated with leaf mould does admirably; when planted without it, brings but a sorry crop of small, short stems.

I planted blackberry roots on the east, south, and west side of a stone fence. Those on the west side made a sorry growth, and produced shabbily. Those on the north side of the wall made very good canes and produced a very fair crop, while those on the east side of the wall made enviable canes, maturing the finest berry and exceedingly abundant.

ABNER WOODWORTH.

COUNCIL GROVE, MORRIS CO., Dec., 1868.

FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY.

NAN. FARMER: On the 23d ult. we had a fall of snow seven inches in depth. This had scarcely melted away, when on the 3d inst., nine inches more fell. This, again, was reinforced on the 6th by at least half as much more.

So much snow is seldom seen in Kansas during a whole winter. The last storm was accompanied by a gale of wind which drifted the snow in many places to a depth of eight feet. In some instances gullies, and railroad cuts of a much greater depth, were filled full. Of course the mails and travel are about stopped. THE FARMER did get through, by some means, and received a warm welcome from the whole family.

The creeks have become our best lines of communication, the ice having formed since the snow, thick enough to bear up a man. As most of the houses are in the edge of the woods, not far from the banks, a sort of neighborhood chat is kept up which does much to relieve the monotony of the situation. All we have to do is to keep ourselves and our stock well fed, and warm, and wait for something to "turn up."

The certainty of their being "let alone" by the authorities has encouraged some of the restless spirits of this burgh to attempt the establishment of a separate government. A meeting was convened at the school-house the other night for the purpose of choosing State officers. All went well until the balloting for Governor was over. Before the result was announced, Major B—, who was conducting the election, (a prominent candidate for the office) snuffed out the candle, threw the tickets into the stove and declared himself elected. Some way, this failed to give general satisfaction, especially to the other candidates; and the meeting adjourned for want of harmony. If the outbreak should break out again I will keep you posted. A. R. GREENE.

TWIN MOUND, Dec. 15, 1868.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—ANNUAL MEETING.

AGRICULTURAL ROOM,

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Dec. 26, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Agricultural Society, as provided by the Constitution, will be held the second Wednesday of January, at seven o'clock, P. M., in the Agricultural Room, Capitol Buildings, Topeka, at which time there will be an election of officers and five members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Arrangements for the holding of a State Fair for 1869, revision of the constitution and by-laws, and the importation of Texas and Indian cattle are subjects that will doubtless engage the attention of the meeting. This Texas cattle question has assumed an important bearing upon the

transportation and subsistence supply of the country, involving an interest almost co-extensive with the Union. We have recently witnessed the assembling of commissioners from all parts of the country to deliberate upon this question. They have prepared a law to be presented to the State Legislature for adoption, regulating the sale and handling of Texas and Indian cattle. No other State, save Texas, is so deeply interested in this question, and every farmer and stock grower is more or less interested. Meet with us, to consider the best means of affording protection to all parties interested.

An earnest invitation is extended to all persons interested in the material development of the State to be present at this meeting, and particularly the Presidents and Secretaries of all County Agricultural and Mechanical Associations, as they are made, by our constitution, ex-officio officers of our society.

The Press, our great co-laborer in the good work of advancing the agricultural and mechanical interests of Kansas, ever stimulating enterprise in all its branches, and advertising the production of the farmer and the skill of the mechanic under all circumstances, and most praiseworthy advocating and defending the dignity and character of labor, we hope will be represented. Suitable accommodations will be provided for taking full reports of the proceedings.

R. G. ELLIOTT, President.

H. J. STRICKLER, Secretary.

FROM MIAMI COUNTY.

ED. FARMER: In THE FARMER for December the letter from your Miami Co. correspondent was headed from Johnson county, which I charge to the editor of THE FARMER, and I hope he will credit himself with the same. The name of "Torry" appeared as "Forry," which I correct here. In my letter of July last, I predicted the high price of hay this winter, which is the case. I append herewith a table of prices of land and produce, as near as I can, as prices vary according to location and demand.

The weather has been unusually cold and stormy for December, in this latitude, and much more feed has been required for stock than generally for this month in Southern Kansas. But stock of all kinds looks well, and, from present appearances, will winter easy; and many are in hopes that old saying of the Indian will come true, that "when the stream keeps high in the month of December [which has been the case this winter] a very early spring follows."

My friend Bishop, of Linn county, has replied to Mr. Hanway, of Franklin county, on the propriety of planting largely of budded peach trees, which is substantially all I wish to say on that subject here. I will not speak of that at this time, as I promised in my last letter to do. But as this subject has been brought up by your Miami county correspondent, in favor of the budded fruit, and opposed by the Hon. Mr. Hanway of Franklin county, it has been the means of giving to the public the experience of one of the most careful and successful fruit growers in our State; and now, Mr. Editor, let us have the experience of every man in our State who knows anything on this subject, and it will be a lesson to all. Can you not call for reports?

The new asylum for the insane, at Oswatimie, is completed, and, I understand, has been received by the Trustees for the State.

If any of your readers have a lot of hedge plants to dispose of at a fair price, let them address the undersigned, at Paola, Kansas, who will buy from 300,000 to 500,000, or more.

PRICES OF LAND IN MIAMI CO., KAN.

Improved farms, from \$15 to \$40 per acre.
Unimp'd pr'ie l'ds " 5 " 20 " "
Timber land " 12 " 40 " "

PRICE PAID FOR PRODUCE.

Prairie Hay,	\$12 00 to \$16 00	per ton.
Corn,	80 " 90 "	bu.
Wheat,	1 50 " 2 00 "	" "
Rye,	1 00 " 1 25 "	" "
Onions,	90 " 1 00 "	" "
Potatoes,	60 " 75 "	" "
Flour,	5 50 " 6 50 "	cwt.
Buckwheat,	8 00 " 9 00 "	" "
Butter,	40 " 45 "	lb.
Lard,	16 " 17 "	" "
Eggs,	20 " 25 "	doz.

The above prices of grain for the last five winters has averaged 60 cents per bushel for corn, so I am informed by good authority. Hay is somewhat higher than any year for the past five. But one very strange thing to me, and a question that I have often asked, is, why do not the farmers of Miami county pay more attention to that branch of dairy business, namely, butter making. Certainly a vast amount of money is to be according to the amount of money invested. Butter commands, every winter, from 40 to 50 cts. per pound. But perhaps some farmer's wife may say I am talking of something I know nothing about. It may be, as all are liable to mistake.

Owing to the inclement weather for several weeks, work on our railroad has been partially suspended; but is going ahead again, and we hope soon to see and hear the iron horse bound for the south and gulf of Mexico; when we hope to get our mails at least once a week in bad weather, instead of waiting the motion of the Independent Stage Co. of B. S. & Co., who takes a man's money, carry him from Paola to Scott, and then the passengers have to walk miles of the way.

Yours,
J. Q. WHITE.

PAOLA, KANSAS, Dec. 29th, 1868.

FROM BOURBON COUNTY.

ED. FARMER: The weather for the last month has been very unfavorable for farm operations; rain, mud and snow being the order of the day.

The rains continued from last month up to the 6th of the present month, when it began to snow. We had about four inches of snow, when it turned very cold; and on the 10th at sunrise, the thermometer stood at 6 degrees below zero. Thermometer 6 degrees below zero, and not done digging potatoes! A great many of our farmers have been unable to get their potatoes dug, on account of the rain and mud, and I guess they will not want digging now. There is no doubt but thousands of bushels are lost in this county alone.

Wheat that weighs 60 lbs. is worth \$2 in the Fort Scott markets; common, \$1.10; oats, 70 cts.; potatoes, 75a80 cts.; butter, 35a40 cts.; flour, \$6a6.50, per \$8a10. There has been some advance in the price of groceries on account of freight being so high—as we have to haul all our goods from Kansas City, or some other point on the railroad. But the iron horse has his head turned this way, and ere long we will hear his shrill snort, and then who cares if there is mud?

Now something about our railroad prospects: The road from Kansas City is being pushed forward as fast as possible. The construction trains are running to Olathe, and the grading is nearly all done to Paola, and I understand the contract is let from Paola to Ft. Scott, and work will be commenced early in the spring. Under the agreement of the present County Commissioners and Mr. Joy, the Manager of the road, it is to be finished and in running order to Ft. Scott by the 1st of January, 1870. Under that agreement the railroad corporation is to receive one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in county bonds.

You recollect Mr. Joy is the purchaser of the Cherokee Neutral Lands south of us, and partly in our county. Mr. Cox, his agent, has established his office at Ft. Scott, for the sale of those lands to the settlers now occupying them. He gives those who were settled there last June the preference, and gives five years to make payment. I understand the prices will range from two to five dollars per acre, thus giving every settler a chance to secure his home. The balance not settled upon, is not put in the market yet, and we can't tell what the price will be yet.

J. J. S.

MILL CREEK, Dec. 21, 1868.

FROM TWIN SPRINGS.

ED. KANSAS FARMER:—The weather here for the past month has been as follows: Average range of thermometer at sunrise, 19.74°; at 2 P. M., 34.71°; at sunset, 28.69°. General average, 27.73°. Maximum temperature on the 24th ult., 54°. Minimum temperature on the 11th inst., 19°. Amount of rain during the month, one inch. Amount of snow during the month, twelve inches. The mercury on the 11th inst. stood four degrees lower than it has done in the same location for ten years.

Immigration is coming in lively. Real estate is on the increase. Unimproved prairie sells at from \$5 to \$10 per acre—school land some cheaper.

Corn, seventy-five cents per bushel; wheat, one dollar and seventy-five cents; pork, from eight to nine cents per pound; beef, six and eight cents.

We have a good location for a tin and stove store on a small scale.

Winter wheat is looking finely. Stock generally looks well.

JAS. H. MARSHALL.

December 16, 1868.

FROM DOUGLASS COUNTY.

ED. KANSAS FARMER:—Enclosed you will find a "V" for a lot of New Year presents. Send to the following names: George Metzker, Martinsburg, Blair county, Pa.; Mrs. Susannah Shomo, Center, Montgomery county, Ohio; Alonzo Worl, Jacksonburg, Wayne county, Ind.; Edward Raffle and Zach. Teetor, Hagers-town, Wayne county, Ind.; David Metzker, Dalton, Wayne county, Ind., and one to my address, Clinton, Kansas.

We have had very disagreeable weather the month past—real winter—snow one foot deep, and the few days past very cold. The morning of the 11th, the thermometer stood at sunrise fourteen degrees below zero. A quantity of corn yet in the field, and some potatoes not dug. Sleighing has been one of the chief pursuits for the week past. Another has been hunting.

Eight have been killed within five miles, on the creek. Our family have been enjoying themselves on a seventy-five pounder dressed.

I was very much delighted with the remarks of Prof. Hougham on the economy of the farm, especially to the man who thinks of farming, whether he is adapted to the profession and that business to him or not. Bone and sinew, with a foreknowledge of things, and a good will to drive his work, not his work to drive him, with a wife of the same spirit, to keep her house and all her little affairs in the right place, and they will do on the farm. They will make everything look pleasant, and love and admire their home, where all will be peace until death separates them.

J. C. M.

Washington Creek, Dec. 14, '88.

FROM MORRIS COUNTY.

ED. KANSAS FARMER: Enclosed find cash, for which send the KANSAS FARMER for 1869 to J. F. White, Rushville, Illinois, and to H. B. Cassavant, box 52, Evansville, Indiana, and one to me, this place.

Your proposition in the December number should be, and doubtless will be, responded to by a large number of the citizens of our prosperous young State. I cannot think of any better way to invest a dollar than to send two copies of the FARMER to men east of the Mississippi River who wish more light in regard to our State as an agricultural and stock growing country. If a few men in every county in the State would spend a little time and a few dollars to encourage immigration, it certainly would be time and money well spent. We, here in Morris County, have been very negligent in regard to our own interest. Our county has a great many energetic and prosperous farmers, with well improved farms, good schools and school houses, and I am happy to say that there is a lively interest taken in the education of the young mind, but there is room for as many more, outside of the Kaw Indian Reservation, which is as fine a tract of land as there is in the State, and will doubtless be thrown open for settlement next spring or summer, but there appears to be a lack of energy some way or another. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and nobody takes any particular pains to show a new comer, in search of a home, through the county, or to give him information in regard to the unoccupied lands, &c. I am really ashamed to say it, but I have heard strangers this, last fall and summer, remark that the oldest settlers here did not know, or if they did, would not tell, who owned the piece of land adjoining their farms. I presume there are men everywhere that are so greedy that they want a whole section of land, and in many places in the western country a man will probably own 160 acres of land—all he is actually able to own and cultivate, but there is likely a tract of say 80 or 160 acres of choice land adjoining that he intends, as soon as he can get able, to buy, if he can only keep any one else from finding it out, &c. Now my occupation is not farming, only to a limited extent, but I feel a deep interest in seeing Kansas fill up with farmers, and I think the above bad policy.

The way for this man to get able to buy more land is, to get an industrious farmer on this tract of land, and consequently enhance the value of the land he already owns. He can then, if he chooses, sell out to a good advantage, and buy a half section of land somewhere else. If every man who does know of a vacant piece of land, where a good farm could be made, would spend a few hours occasionally in showing it to men hunting land for actual settlement, (not speculators) he would eventually get well paid; and if he, in consequence of spending this time, should get a little behind with his work, he could soon catch up by spending less time in his county town, where he would likely spend a day doing what might be done in an hour. Every citizen in the State could do something towards encouraging immigration, and work to his own interest at the same time. We want more farmers and fewer land speculators and land monopolies, and this policy of our Government selling whole Indian reservations to a few individuals for speculation is, in my opinion, doing a great injury to the State and injustice to the poor honest laborer, and I believe that every well wisher of the State's prosperity and speedy advancement to wealth and influence should put his shoulder to the wheel and use all his energy and influence to get the Indians removed from the State, and let their lands be sold to actual settlers at a reasonable price, say \$1.25, or even \$2.50 per acre for the choicest lands.

G. M. SIMCOCK.

Council Grove, Dec. 14th, 1868.

FROM NEMHA COUNTY.

ED. KANSAS FARMER:—Quite a period having elapsed since I have written for the benefit of the readers of "THE KANSAS FARMER," I once more resume my seat, at the suggestion of our good Editor, for the purpose of giving our friends Eastward a description of our section of country.

We are located twelve miles south of the State line, and seventy west of St. Joseph, Missouri. Our section is watered by the Little Nemaha and its tributaries. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, capable of producing all grains and fruits adapted to this latitude, viz: 39° 45'.

Spring opens about the 15th of March, at which time our farmers sow their grain, and then commence plowing for corn, which is planted the last of April. By this time the grass upon the prairie is plenty large enough for cattle to fatten well upon.

The wheat harvest begins the last week in June and continues until the middle of July. The average yield is about twenty bushels per acre. Fruit and garden vegetables cannot be excelled anywhere.

Hay harvest commences the middle of July and continues until snow falls, and can be had in great abundance; the cost is only the cutting and curing of the same. The average price is \$5.00 per ton.

The Central Branch U. P. R. W. is in operation through the south central part of our county, and the survey of the St. Joe and Denver R. R. is located through to the northern portion of the county.

Unimproved land sells from \$4 to \$8 per acre, and improved farms can be

bought from \$7.50 to \$30 per acre. Horses and cattle are as cheap as elsewhere in the West.

We have a County Agricultural Association, and our first county fair was held this Fall. Seneca, the county seat, is a thriving town, and does a heavy business for a town of its size. The other towns in this county (Nemaha) are as follows: Centralia, Corning, Albany, Capioma, Granada and America City, each of which are growing rapidly. A weekly paper, called "The Nemaha Courier," is published at Seneca, and has a good circulation.

Our town is erecting one of the finest school houses to be found west of the Mississippi.

We are confident of a large immigration and a steady rise in the price of property.

Yours,

NEMAHA.

Seneca, December, 1868.

FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY.

ED. KANSAS FARMER:—My remarks in the November number of THE FARMER on the productiveness of budded Peaches, has produced the desired effect. It has brought out friend Bishop, of Linn county, who has given his experience on various varieties. If some of the favored varieties are unproductive, and others are more productive, this is the very kind of information needed, and especially to those about planting new orchards. He also gives the readers of the FARMER a very minute and correct description of the locality of his orchard, and says that "a great deal depends on the locality." This, in my opinion, is a very important truth, and perhaps will explain the success of Mr. B. in his budded trees yielding a bushel to the tree, while many of his neighbors count by the dozen. I have no hesitation in saying not one farm in a thousand affords any better locality for an orchard. My orchard slopes to the north and west, but it has not the timber surroundings of Mr. Bishop's.

John Q. White, of Miami, contends that budded fruit (Peaches) will bear every year. He recommends a good wind-break—a good idea, which cannot be too often repeated. He promises to prove that by judicious management the budded Peach is the most profitable. This is the only question, and I hope my friend will keep to the text, and not attempt to prove what everybody will readily concede, that budded varieties are better flavored than most seedlings.

In your report of the Agricultural Institute, one of the most important questions introduced, in my opinion, was the question of insects. In this section of country, in 1860, a considerable amount of spring wheat was sown; its yield was nothing extra, but the consequences were a dreadful destruction of corn fields, Hungarian and other later crops, so much so, that from that time very few farmers have ventured to try it. Last summer, from fall wheat, in many localities this formidable pestroyed hundreds of acres of corn. That they are more destructive in dry weather, is indisputable. The only check to the migration of these insects that I have found, is to haul hay or other combustible material and surround them, then set it on fire.

The ashes appear to be obnoxious to them. But in windy weather this needs repeating. The peach and apple borer is also a destructive and troublesome pest. Are they one and the same insect? As this is a point of dispute among farmers, will Professor Mudge give us his opinion. They appear to be the same to the naked eye.

This is an important question, as Prof. Mudge remarks, and for my part, I would rather vote the highest premiums which are offered at our State Fairs to the individual who would point out a ready and effectual remedy to protect our orchards from the ravages of these insects. Yes, sir; I would say he would be a thousand times the greatest benefactor, for what is it to the great majority of farmers if Col. Black has a mare whose pedigree comes down in a direct line from the celebrated mare Borac, which Mahomet rode when he performed the wonderful journey in one night "from the sacred temple of Mecca to that of Jerusalem," and on which he afterwards went to Heaven. Or that Maj. White has a mare, equally as celebrated, from the winged horse Pegasus, which Bellerophon rode when he slew that horrible and mighty monster called Chimera.

I have never noticed a borer in my orchard till last summer, and the trees are eight to ten years old. I have, until last spring, washed them with soft soap diluted with water, in the spring or fall; but last spring I neglected it, and I found the borer had entered some six or eight trees.

A year from last spring, I placed around some thirty or forty peach trees a strip of felting, (such as is used in putting on plastic slate roofing,) about six or eight inches from the ground, and banked up a little dirt to hold it in its place. In going through my peach orchard in search of borers, I found them in only three of these trees, and I think it possible they might have been in the tree before the felting was put around them. Last year, it should be remembered, the borer was more than usually destructive. Isolated cases prove but little. They are only worthy of remembrance for future reference. So long as we are without any certain remedy, let us compare notes, and perhaps some plan may be found which may partially remedy the evil.

Thermometer was, last Friday, twelve degrees below zero—snow six inches deep. Roads most horrible—ground filled with water.

JAMES HANWAY.

December 13, 1868.

FROM ALLEN COUNTY.

ED. KANSAS FARMER:—As the farmer has made its monthly visits to our home, I have looked and waited to see even a few words from Allen county, but in vain. I was in hopes that some "older settler" and abler pen—even the pen of a ready writer—as there are many of them here—would make a place in the State Correspondence for a county so far advanced as this.

I will say, that we that live in it think it a beauty spot, a fine country; for agricultural purposes, excellent; with large range and good grass for stock, as the fat cattle and horses on a thousand hills will

testify. We have a fair share of timber, coal, stone, and clay for bricks.

There are some homesteads to be had yet, but most land ranges from \$2.50 to \$10.00 for wild prairie, and from \$5.00 to \$25.00 for improved per acre. Timber from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

A very large breadth of wheat was sown this fall, and it looks equal to any I have ever seen.

The principal farm work of the year is done, and now improvements generally are being pushed forward with such energy and skill that the people of progress see our thrift and stop to make homes, and add their mite towards making this the home of the happy.

For towns, we are foremost of all in this region—Geneva, Iola and Humboldt all being live, go-ahead places, building never ceasing, improvement never resting.

The United States Land Office at Humboldt is the place for the immigrant to start for. There the gentlemanly and obliging officers of the Government will give information concerning vacant land for Homestead, Pre-emption and Entry.

CHARLES P. IVES.

Humboldt, December 15, 1868.

WASHBURN COLLEGE.

ED. KANSAS FARMER:—Some months since you asked from us, as other institutions in your field, some items, which failed to reach you in time. Even had we complied in season, we could only have told of something done, and more expected. What for four years we have been laboring and hoping for is now in the process of fulfillment.

The institution has lately obtained a large addition to its endowment funds. Acting upon the advice of friends at the East, and in view of the confusion arising from the conflicting claims of three other institutions, bearing the name of Lincoln. Prof. Butterfield, the financial agent of the College, recently presented to Hon. Ichabod Washburn, of Worcester, Mass., the proposition that he should give the school \$25,000, and allow it also to bear his family name. Having secured his assent, the agent's report, sustained by the advice of the Western College Society, has been laid before the Trustees, by them thoroughly canvassed, and unanimously adopted, with the following report of a committee appointed by the Board:

WHEREAS, There are several literary institutions in the United States bearing the name of Lincoln, thus creating confusion and embarrassing our movements; and

WHEREAS, Hon. Ichabod Washburn, of Worcester, Mass., proposes to make to our College a donation of twenty-five thousand dollars towards the endowment we are seeking; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Trustees of Lincoln College, in a meeting legally called and assembled at Topeka, this 19th day of November, 1868, do hereby change the name of said institution to Washburn College.

Resolved, That we express our hearty thanks to Dea. Washburn for his generous gift, coming as it does in the infancy of our enterprise and assuring its success, and we trust we may be able so to use the means thus placed at our disposal that our College may be an honor to its donors and a blessing to our State.

The securities have been transferred to the agent, by him are deposited in the Central National Bank of Worcester, and bear interest at seven per cent from December 1st, 1868, payable semi-annually.

Prof. Butterfield has also raised \$405, one-half the amount needed to purchase the valuable private library of the late Prof. Bowker, which, added to our present one, will give the school the finest collection as yet owned by any public institution in the State.

J. P. Williston, Esq., of Northampton, Mass., in fulfillment of a pledge given three years since, has just sent his check for \$284, in payment for tuition remitted to soldiers maimed in the late war, to students preparing for the ministry or as teachers, and to children of home missionaries. This covered the last four school terms embraced in the promise; but with the check he also sends a renewal of his offer—\$300 per year—to pay tuition for meritorious persons of the above classes, and needing such aid.

The school has now nearly forty pupils. It has a regular college course equal to the standard of Yale or Harvard; a scientific course for such as wish it, and prefer to omit the languages, and a ladies' course of four years. All classes are open to all students, and the College rules allow no distinction of race or sex.

Prof. Butterfield is now laboring in New York and Brooklyn, where, by permission and under the auspices of the College Society, he hopes soon to increase the endowment to a full \$50,000. This, with upwards of \$20,000 in buildings, library, lands and securities raised in Kansas and now in hand, will assure, beyond a reasonable doubt, the permanence and prosperity for which its friends hope.

B.

FROM MIAMI COUNTY.

ED. KANSAS FARMER:—When at Leavenworth, during the State fair, I was a good deal startled by a statement made by a gentleman who is a large grower of apples in that vicinity, to the effect that budded peach trees were not worth their room in this country; that they seldom bore any fruit. He stated he had some planted ten years since, and never had a crop yet, while good seedlings had done well.

I undertook to dissent from that opinion; of course did not controvert his facts. Now how is this? Everywhere in this prairie country I see the peach tree very thrifty, and many very fine seedling fruit trees, that indicate by their healthy appearance that the soil and air are congenial. Can it be that the finer sorts, when budded and set out here, become tender or blossom too early?

I feel an interest in having true, reliable information on this question, and your many distant readers will be, no doubt, like myself, greatly obliged if you can elicit correct reports from parties in various sections of the State, who have budded trees old enough to test the matter; and if they furnish a list of the varieties planted, and their relative merits, so much the better. That this region will be a great peach producing country is clear to my mind, even if budded varieties, originated afar off, do not succeed. We must, then, turn our attention to valuable seedlings, and either raise seedlings, or bud from those to the "manor born," which cannot fail to do well. Please call for the reports, and let your many readers hear the results. PAGA.

The Kansas Farmer.

GEO. T. ANTHONY, EDITOR.



"INDUCEMENTS."

Various are the means devised by journalists for "increasing circulation." Not only do they advertise the merits of their respective journals, but multiply "inducements" until the confiding public, without some reflection, would suppose the bounty to subscribers greater than subscription fees to publishers. That papers are not only furnished for nothing, but readers absolutely paid for accepting them.

Every thing from a cheese-press to a church organ, a book to a bull, is offered for "the largest club at any one post office." Some add to these offers the mysterious charm of the lottery, by making the receipt of these wonderful premiums depend upon chance. A hundred men go to work with a will for a single prize, when they know that ninety-nine of the hundred will get disappointment as the only recompense for their work, and, perhaps, find the lucky man an "own cousin" to the publisher.

In looking over the list of inducements, we have wondered that some one has not thought of the crowning inducement offered by Hood's Richard Pugsley to his young city friend, whom he desired to visit him bringing with him a ramrod "borrowed without asking for it," to replace one Richard had "mis-laid by shooting it off." Come right along, Richard says, we will "show you the hornet's nest and everything to make you comfortable."

No other people on earth are so wise and sharp as the Americans, yet it is a truth that we never seem so happy as when being humbugged. It becomes a serious question with business men whether it will do to be frank and honest in dealing with the public. Men, and women too, are so delighted with well-wrought deception, and charmed by bold humbuggery, that open-handed fairness seems tame and unpromising to the dealer.

It requires a large faith in simple right and general common sense, to cut loose from all "tricks in trade," and come down to plain business rules and hard financial facts. We have such faith, and propose to rest our hope of newspaper success upon

it in the most confident and confiding spirit.

Every man of intelligence understands that the price of every commodity offered for sale must be made to cover cost of production, expense of sale, and a sufficient margin to make the enterprise pay. This is as true of public journals as of farm implements or products.

Publishers expect to pay a commission to those who solicit for them, for without such aid an extended circulation can never be obtained, and men do not, intentionally, work for nothing. Then why not offer as that commission something everybody wants—*Money*, instead of compelling people to buy what they do not want with that which they do. We speak advisedly when we say "buy what they do not want," for no man or woman gets "a premium" without paying for it at full rates, and very few of them would even buy the articles received at the price and pay cash for them.

In brief, we look upon the whole system of offering premiums as a clever scheme to get people to work for half wages, take their pay in that which they do not most need, and always at "fancy prices."

Whatever of wrong may attach to these facts, and facts we esteem them to be, is chargeable to the public as much as to publishers. The former wants something for nothing, the latter responds by giving a little for much.

"In conclusion" we offer THE KANSAS FARMER "inducements" for 1869. They are all in tangible current greenbacks, wherewith our friends may buy just what their better judgments dictate:

INDUCEMENT NO. 1.

Single Subscribers,	\$1.00
Six copies,	5.00
Ten Copies,	7.50
Twenty Copies,	14.00

This discount is made available to subscribers or to agents. The paper is worth a dollar or it is not worth taking. In fact we do not desire any man to subscribe for it who has carefully read this number and still thinks one dollar too much for a year.

An active man, or woman can, in a week, secure one hundred subscribers at regular rates, \$1.00. When more than twenty of them go to a single post office, the agent will retain 30 cents on each paper; less than ten to one office, 25 cents; 5 to one office, 20 cents.

In this way ten to fifty dollars can be earned in the easiest possible manner, by an agent, or a neighborhood club together and get their paper at a saving to each of a fair commission they would otherwise pay the agent.

INDUCEMENT NO. 2.

Any one in Kansas paying to us the regular price, \$1.00, can have a second copy sent to any friend out of the State for an additional 50 cents. Remember that but one copy at 50 cents can be given to each subscriber.

INDUCEMENT NO. 3.

Any Kansan can have eight copies sent to as many names out of the State for five dollars, or twenty copies to as many names out of the State for ten dollars.

INDUCEMENT NO. 4.

To every one who takes THE FARMER for 1869 we promise the maximum of facts and the minimum of theory upon the subjects presented for their consideration. We shall offend with truth sooner than please with fiction. Try us and see.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.

The *American Horticultural Journal* is a magazine of acknowledged merit. More than once we have, in common with others, commended it to the public. We are sorry to see it made top-heavy, self-complacent and arrogant by this flattery.

So long as any strictly first class journal, of Agriculture or its kindred interests, contents itself with an honest record of individual experience, and the expression of its opinion upon subjects within the limits of its own personal observation, it is within legitimate bounds. But when it assumes to go beyond this, want of public confidence and utter failure must result.

The *Journal of Horticulture* will, sooner or later, come to learn how ridiculous it appears when attempting to cover this whole country with its little blanket of New England experience, and make its own theories and wisdom universal in their application. It will not, therefore, be out of place to open its eyes at once.

Now to the facts upon which the above strictures are based. In the July issue of this paper appeared an article from the pen of C. H. Cushing, of this place, upon "The Strawberry." It was written at the close of the strawberry season, and was intended to reflect the light of the latest experience of the writer. In that article appeared the following paragraph:

First, as to varieties. Their name is legion, but one is worth all the rest. Get the genuine "Wilson." Then, if you wish to amuse yourself with beds of new and wonderful vines, all well; but when you want berries, go to your Wilson bed, and you will not be disappointed.

This is reproduced by the *Journal of Horticulture* under the false title of "Strawberries for Home Use," instead of the one it was found under, and is followed with editorial remarks of such an extraordinary character, that we reproduce them entire, as follows:

It is hard to say whether it is more preposterous for a correspondent to write such rubbish as

the above, or for an editor to publish it. Especially ridiculous is it for a man to give directions for the garden-culture of strawberries, and end by insinuating that the Wilson is the only one that will reward the grower. As a market berry, the Wilson is everywhere acknowledged to be the best, so far as productiveness is concerned; but what can we say of the horticultural adviser who coolly ignores Hovey's Seedling, La Constante, and Triomphe de Gand? Besides these three, which every garden should have, there are, we venture to say, twenty kinds, which, with proper care, will give some sort of a crop, and all of which are immensely superior to the Wilson in flavor.

We have twenty or thirty kinds in our garden, but no Wilson; nor do we intend to set out any, unless we follow the ironical advice of a jocular acquaintance, who advised us once to plant a few "just for our friends."

We once wrote some notes on new strawberries for an agricultural paper; and our remarks called out a reply from a man out West, who "didn't wish to hear anything about any new kinds; the Wilson was good enough for him." Happy man! Did he never reflect that there must have been a time when even the Wilson was not; that it had been produced by experiment; and that raisers of seedlings are trying now to do what the originator of the Wilson did, viz.—to produce something better than what had gone before?

If all were like him, ready to stop short of perfection, we should not have had La Constante, nor the Agriculturist, nor the crowning glory, "President Wilder."

How many innocent readers have been deceived by this unfair, demagogue attempt to magnify the wisdom and brilliancy of the writer, at the expense of the West, and in the interest of a strawberry speculation of which the *Horticultural Journal* is the mouth-piece, and its owners the principals, we cannot say. But this we do say, that it is one of the most unmanly specimens of advertising that we have ever met in the experience of a busy, business life of twenty years.

The writer for THE FARMER, Mr. Cushing, needs no defense at our hands, either as to his character as a man, or the value of his writings. A long and active experience as a practical horticulturist east, aided by an intimate intercourse with the best minds of the country, as a stenographic reporter for the *Country Gentleman*, of Albany, New York, to which has been added his experience in Kansas, where he was one of the first to successfully cultivate small fruits,—all these have made his word as good authority on general horticultural matters as the writer who assumes to call his words "rubbish," and wise upon one subject whereon his censor is a fool, viz: what will, and what will not grow and fruit in Kansas.

This wise man of the East asks: "What can we say of the horticultural adviser who coolly ignores Hovey's Seedling, La Constante and Triomphe de Gand?" in Kansas. You can say of him, Mr. Editor, that he is a public benefactor in stating this fact, known to him and every other Kansas horticulturist, that these varieties are as worthless here as are the mullins so extensively grown in your New England. You may say to all your

readers, without fear of consequences, that the "ridiculous writer" and "preposterous editor" who wrote and published this "rubbish," which makes you so much trouble, told the truth, and faithfully served the public in writing and publishing.

Now let us crack this cocoanut of horticultural wisdom, and test the quality of its milk. President Wilder, an able and venerable pomologist, President of the American Pomological Society, has originated a seedling strawberry. That it is fine, as produced upon his own grounds under his skillful culture, there need be no question, as he says so. The publisher of the *American Horticultural Journal*, smelling a savory speculation in the fame that President Wilder's name would give to a strawberry, bought the entire product, and announced it to be the "crowning glory" of the strawberry family. Here is the milk in this cocoanut.

Without for one moment claiming or insinuating that the "President Wilder" is not a good fruit, we do unhesitatingly say that to recommend it for cultivation throughout this wide country, when it has never been fruited except by one man upon a single farm, is to risk a reputation upon the gambler's chance, and that a man or journal willing to do it, should be slow to talk about "preposterous rubbish," when men fifteen hundred miles away record the result of actual experience. Such talk is the "crowning glory" of impudence, whether the "President Wilder" be the same of strawberries or not.

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

We are indebted to the Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, for a copy of his annual report for the year of 1868, as transmitted to the President under date of Nov. 30th.

This report is the seventh from the Department so intimately connected with the industrial interests of our country. A Department called into existence by the necessities of the nation, and one which, we are confident, is destined to answer the ends of its creation. True it stumbled not a little in its first efforts to "run alone," but time and experience are rapidly bringing steadiness and wisdom to its movements and acts. In the words of Commissioner Capron:

"A beginning has been made, small it may be, but foreshadowing, it is believed, a future fraught with good to agriculture and the country. Difficulties have been encountered, and discouragements met, but the obstacles are disappearing and shadows lighting, and the way is open for rapid progress and a successful career."

The Commissioner has the courage to probe with a fearless hand the diseased parts in the body agriculture. "Hitherto (he says) this country has been character-

ized by random farming, for immediate results, with no reference to future advantages, and no persistent following of any prescribed course." No words could better proclaim a living truth than those we have quoted above. They not only speak the truth, but they do it in a fearless manner, denoting the man, not the manager, behind the pen of Commissioner Capron.

We cannot do better than quote the Commissioner in full upon "Agricultural Education."

The industrial colleges now springing into being throughout the northern and western States, though various in character and aims, and at present in the weakness and inefficiency of their infancy, are destined to be powerful coadjutors in the legitimate work of this Department. Already has the discussion attendant upon their organization elicited inquiry, corrected prejudices, diffused information, and aroused enthusiasm for a practical education, which cannot fail to accomplish good results. They are calling forth from the ranks of the professions, and of education, practical farmers, earnest men of enlarged views, and training them for the position of teachers in these institutions, thus opening spheres of usefulness to which schoolmen have hitherto been strangers, and eventually making a new era in the education of the world. The material for these professorships is yet in the rough, and must be fitted and polished in the institutions themselves; and as this is a progressive work, the country must be patient, not expecting the culmination of a century of progress in a moment of time.

Industrial colleges and schools are terms that sound strangely to the ears of the mass of professional educators, and strike terror to the poor white-livered victims of our present hot-house system of education. But they are terms full of meaning and alive with hope. Industrial schools and practical education are inseparable, and where education becomes practical in the fullest sense of that term, one ounce of it will outweigh a mountain of such learning as our children now get in many "first class" schools.

We learn from the Report that:

A system of international agricultural exchanges has been established with many of the governments of Europe, Asia and South America, already including Austria, Prussia, China, Japan, India, Guatemala and British Honduras. Arrangements have also been made for valuable exchanges of rare seeds, plants, trees, and various products of agriculture, with the botanical gardens of Kew, in England, and Melbourne, in Australia; the India museum, in London; the Cape of Good Hope agricultural society; the botanical department of the British museum; the Commissioner of Patents of the Argentine Republic, and the Central Agronomical Society of the Grand Duchy of Posen. Correspondence, in initiating this measure, has elicited expressions of the utmost cordiality and a cheerful readiness for zealous co-operation. It is my design to extend and complete this system of exchange, which promises valuable results to agriculture, and incidentally to manufactures and commerce.

The operations of the statistical division include the collection of the facts of agriculture in its widest range, from all the States and Territories of this country, and the gleanings of similar data, for purposes of comparison and instruction, from European records of experimental science, the transactions of societies, and official bulletins and publications. It involves the tabulation and systematic arrangement of this matter, and the publishing of condensations or deductions from it in a monthly report.

The crop statistics of the present year indicate a more than average condition of agricultural prosperity. The wheat crop is somewhat larger

than last year, the increase being about equal to that of the population, and may be estimated at 220,000,000 bushels. The corn crop is much larger than last year, but may not be placed, on completion of the tabulation, at more than 900,000,000 bushels. The cotton crop, although of slightly reduced acreage, would have been excessive but for the damage from army and boll worms, yet the result will considerably exceed 2,000,000 bales. For detail of crop reports, and numbers and condition of farm stock, reference is made to the report of the statistician.

The distribution of plants from the experimental garden during the past year embraced 80,000 plants. Many thousands of acorns and cuttings of fruit trees have also been disseminated. Great care is taken to preserve the nomenclature, to guard against errors in the numerous varieties cultivated. The utility of the garden is not confined to the propagation and distribution of useful plants. The information derived from observation of their growth is of great benefit to the Department in its correspondence. Questions relative to fruit trees, medical and other useful plants, are daily considered, which could not be satisfactorily answered without the aid of the garden.

It is necessary that the legitimate operations of the garden should be kept in view. It cannot be either useful or expedient for the Department to propagate or disseminate plants indiscriminately, a supposition that seems prevalent, judging from its correspondence. Orders are received for almost every description of plant, entailing a vast amount of unnecessary correspondence, since all such orders are entirely out of place, and utterly beyond the means and inconsistent with the objects of the Department.

Want of space, not lack of interest, makes it necessary to cut short our quotations from this report with the following:

The economy of a judicious distribution of seeds by the national government is scarcely understood or appreciated. An illustration or two will prove suggestive in investigating its benefits. At a low estimate our wheat yield is reduced six bushels per acre by cultivation of new lands for ten years. If one bushel per acre only is accredited to seed deterioration that might be remedied by a proper wheat distribution, the aggregate will be 18,000,000 bushels, worth \$30,000,000. Oats degenerate more rapidly than wheat, and it is perfectly practicable to increase the value of the crop ten per centum by change of seed, and this change should at least be equivalent to \$15,000,000. And so the benefit might be aggregated till it represented more millions than the seed distribution of this Department has ever cost in thousands in any year of its existence. If nine-tenths of the seed distributed is sheer waste, and a single tenth is judiciously used, the advantage to the country may be ten-fold greater than the annual appropriations for agriculture. This is fully shown by the records of the Department.

The following exhibits the disposition made of the seeds under the appropriation from the 1st December, 1867, to 1st December, 1868:

Total number of packages and papers distributed, 592,398, which includes 32,127 sacks of winter wheat imported by the present Commissioner, as follows: To members of Congress, 223,678; to agricultural and horticultural societies, 98,961; to statistical correspondents, 86,391; to individuals on application, 183,474; total, 592,398.

PERSONAL.

The *New England Farmer* says: "Alexander Hyde, of Lee, has been invited to deliver a course of twelve lectures on agriculture, this winter, before the Lowell Institute of Boston."

Mr. Hyde was named for the agricultural chair of our State Agricultural College, but too late for his claims to be considered, the present able incumbent, Prof. J. S. Hougham having accepted it.

Mr. Hyde is represented as one of the most thorough agriculturists in theory and practice to be found in New England. His son, G. H. Hyde is well and favorably known to many of our readers as teller of the Banking House of A. M. Clarke & Co., of this city.

A NEW STEP IN PROPAGATION.

The successful propagator is a public benefactor. He not only makes "two spears of grass grow where there was but one before," but multiplies almost indefinitely from a single seed, thus saving the long and tedious path of multiplication by maturing seed.

This propagating by cuttings is a successful check upon speculation in new varieties of seedlings. It hastens to supply a demand so urgent, that fabulous prices would long be maintained but for its equalizing effects.

We are now in the midst of a potatoe mania. In other words, the Yankee mind has become fixed upon potatoes as a speculation, the temptation being new and rare seedling varieties produced by the patient

labor of devoted agriculturists. The "earliest and best" is the motto, and a tuber promising these requisites is worth its weight in gold. A hill of potatoes often becomes a mine of promised wealth towards which multitudes scramble for a "claim."

The propagator, we now have reason to believe, is destined to take the wind out of this seedling potatoe bubble. We find in the last *Gardener's Monthly* the following from W. C. Strong, of Brighton, Massachusetts:

On the 1st of April I started 6 lbs. of this potato, received from B. K. Bliss, dividing the seed into single eyes, and treating them as we do Dahlias, in a greenhouse. As soon as the shoots were sufficiently grown, say four inches long, cuttings of the tops were taken and placed in a propagating bed, as we treat Verbenas. In a week these were ready to be potted. From these potted plants, cuttings were again taken, this process going on in geometrical progression until the middle of August, when I had over four acres planted. These cuttings did admirably well, producing tubers in a remarkably short space of time.

By a careful test, I found that cuttings taken July 25th, and turned from pots into the open field August 5th, yielded September 16th at the rate of 160 bushels to the acre, as large and as fine tubers as the "pictures" in your *Monthly*. Of course the later cuttings were expected to produce small tubers, and indeed we did not expect full results from any, since the tops were so severely and constantly cut. Yet the yield was most satisfactory.

Thank you, Mr. Strong, we breathe easier. Others will not be slow to follow this example. The result will be a general practical test of new varieties before a few men have become rich, and ten thousand humbugged, with a "white sprout" fraud upon potatoes and purchasers, and truly worthy kinds will be placed within the reach of every body that desires to obtain the best.

HORTICULTURAL CONSOLIDATION.

The *Magazine of Horticulture*, for many years conducted by C. M. Hovey, Esq., of Boston, the gentleman so widely and agreeably known to the public in connection with "Hovey's Seedling" strawberry, has been merged in the *American Journal of Horticulture and Floral Magazine*.

THE NEW ECLECTIC.

"Of the making of many books there is no end," saith the preacher. True, for they are often made for no end. A book, a paper or magazine, should be the result of a demand, not a mere bump on the literary log, existing because existence is a possibility rather than a necessity.

The *New Eclectic Magazine*, published by Trumbull & Murdock, Baltimore, of which we are in receipt of the January number, bears evidence of being an exception, and promises to supply the demand which has long existed in this country for a truly first-class, purely literary Magazine, ably and carefully edited by men possessing not only taste but common sense as well—if, indeed, that be not much to anticipate.

Typographically, the *New Eclectic* is unusually attractive, and but for the unfortunate introduction of two interminable serial stories, which have been "continued" so long that the memory of man—nor yet of woman—runneth not to the contrary thereof, the contents would be unexceptionable. For this grave fault, however, the editor apologises by promising a speedy termination, and frankly confessing that "Enough is as good as a feast, and that perhaps if the *denouement* had been reached last year some of our readers would not have been sorry." Quite likely, for we have our opinion of the literary stomach of the man who can take one of Anthony Trollope's lethargic novels in monthly doses for a year without becoming nauseated.

The *New Eclectic* has a fair field, only let it put *vitality* into its pages, and it can hardly fail to be successful.

PRANG'S CHROMOS.

The attention recently given in this country to the beautiful art of Chromo-Lithography has been productive of the most gratifying results, bringing correct and brilliant copies of our finest works of art within the reach of the most moderate means. L. Prang & Co., of Boston, are probably the most successful Chromo artists in the country, and have reached so high a point of excellence that they are not only able to enter into competition with Europe in this department, but actually to rival in tone and execution the oil paintings which they reproduce and multiply.

We have received two superb specimens of their art. One presenting a complete and life-like group of poultry, including all the known valuable varieties, and the other a reproduction of R. Adams' spirited painting, "Horses in a Storm."

The prices of Prang's Chromos range from \$1 50 to \$12 00, and we certainly know of no more truly artistic productions which are within the reach of all, and are, at the same time, so admirably adapted to the adornment of the simple home. Many of the pictures mentioned in the list are farm scenes, and would be doubtless fully appreciated by our readers, to whom we take pleasure in recommending Prang's American Chromos for "home use."

OUR CORNER.

Read the letter herewith printed from Mr. Woodworth of Council Grove. His talk about currants has the ring of good hard sense. Try his plan *next spring* and report results. We are assured that Mr. W. has one of the finest flower, fruit and shrubbery grounds in the State of Kansas.

A valuable correspondent writes: "Our county is Republican, and none but Republicans would be welcomed among us. The same is true of the whole of Kansas." For the good of the county represented and in justice to the State, we take this paragraph from its place in the letter, the balance of which we cheerfully give place to. We are somewhat Radical in Kansas, but will cheerfully welcome Democrats to our State, if intelligent and industrious. In fact it is the surest and cheapest mode of making them Republicans. Our correspondent has forgotten that "while the lamp holds out to burn &c."

Mr. Hendiker is informed that "Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming" is a reliable work, costs \$2.50, can be obtained by mail free of postage by remitting the above amount to this office or the Publishers, Orange, Judd & Co., New York. "Guenon on Milch Cows" is a cheaper work, 75 cts., and can be obtained in the same manner.

Our friends Ingraham and Highland, of Baxter Springs, send us the following weather report for the month of November:

Highest Thermometer,	79 degrees.
Lowest " "	23 " "
Monthly Average do.,	45.89 " "
Depth of Rain,	4 inches.

Weather very fine.

A subscriber asks if any one in Kansas keeps fancy pigeons. He desires to buy some "Fantails" and "Trumpeters." We shall be pleased to publish replies.

J. C. M., of Douglas county, made a sensible selection for New Year's presents. Read his letter and then "go and do likewise."

Mr. James Vick, the Prince of florists and garden seeds, tells his story in our advertising columns. Send for his catalogue.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Read the call for Annual meeting of State Agricultural Society. It is important that we have a more general attendance of farmers and mechanics than heretofore. The appeal of President Elliott and Secretary Strickler should be sufficient to awaken an interest, and assemble at least representatives from all the local Societies in the State.

A STITCH IN TIME.

Stitch this paper before cutting the leaves. It will be in a more readable condition, and better preserved, by so doing.

PROTECTION FROM RABBITS.

Few tree culturists have escaped loss and vexation at the teeth of Rabbits. During the winter months these pests girdle young fruit trees, frequently destroying a young and promising orchard almost entirely.

Some device for the protection of the tree, or a nostrum, offensive to the animal and harmless to the tree, that can be effectually applied to its surface has been earnestly sought, but, so far as we are acquainted, without complete success.

Mr. John C. Gist, of this county, one of the most thorough and successful agriculturists in the State, desires us to make known the following, which has in his case proved a perfect success, protecting the tree in every instance without the least injury to it. He has tried it sufficient to justify him in declaring it an unfailing cure for "rabbit affliction."

Take of unslaked lime three pounds. Slack it in a wooden vessel the size of an ordinary water bucket. When cool add one pint of beef or hog blood, and a half pound of pulverized saltpetre. Apply this to the tree with a common brush and, in the language of Mr. Gist, "no rabbit will ever touch it."

LIFE INSURANCE.

The practical business mind of Americans was slow to appreciate the importance and true value of life insurance and endowment investments. It has, however, come to understand and appreciate them now, and judging from the number and character of companies, and agents engaged, our country will soon excel in this, as in most everything upon which its energies are brought to bear.

First class character and talent find an ample field in Life Insurance enterprise. We feel justified in saying that few companies have been more fortunate than the Atlantic Mutual, of Albany, New York, in the selection of General Agent for the West.

Mr. Martin Mayer, of this city, has been appointed and commissioned by the Atlantic as General Agent for Kansas and Nebraska, and enters upon his duties at once.

It is not necessary for us to tell you that the company is one of the best. Dr. Mayer will tell all that far better than we can. But it is proper for us to say to the reader that the utmost reliance can be placed in the statements of Dr. Mayer. We have had confidence enough to place the life of self and dear ones in his keeping for years, as our family Physician, and can fully appreciate the sound business logic that has induced the Atlantic to offer him a salary sufficient to draw

him from an extensive and lucrative practice. To all our friends who may meet the Dr. in his new enterprise we commend him as a genial, true man. His company will delight you, and unless persistently and obstinately on guard, he will have your wife and children protected by a life policy before you are fairly aware of it.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The winter term of this institution commences on the 6th inst. One hundred and twenty students were enrolled the last, and it is believed this number will be materially increased the coming term.

The 19th, 20th and 21st insts., will be devoted to agricultural lectures and discussions for the benefit of students and farmers generally.

We learn that Mr. Murtfeldt, Secretary of the Missouri Board of Agriculture, and one of the best practical Dairymen in the west, will be present and lecture upon this favorite farm pursuit.

Prof. Riley, the entomologist of the West, is also expected to be present and participate in lectures and discussion.

But better than all this is the assurance that S. T. Kelsey, of Ottawa, and other practical Kansas Agriculturalists and Horticulturalists will be there to tell us what has been, is being, and may be done here upon our own soil.

We believe the Faculty of our Agricultural College was the first to inaugurate this system of Agricultural meetings or Institutes. It is contemplated in the plan not only to hold these meetings at the college, but to have a system of them throughout the State as soon as practicable.

We have before us a circular from the Illinois Industrial University announcing a like enterprise in connection with that institution. It commences on the 12th inst. and continues four days of that and the subsequent week. The circular says:

There will be a course of lectures and discussions, instituted by the Illinois Industrial University at the University, in Champaign, commencing Tuesday, January 12th, 1869.

It is intended to make this an annual gathering of the Farmers of the State, and of their sons and daughters, for the purpose of devising the best methods of Agriculture; and it is earnestly hoped that all who desire to improve agriculture, horticulture and live stock, will be present and lend a helping hand.

This is striking a key note that sends out a tone sweet with hope for a profession that has long languished for want of such music.

Some very interesting correspondence is necessarily crowded out this time. We will try and make room for all in next number.

A Providence merchant, a few days since, purchased what he supposed to be a five pound ball of butter. On cutting it, it was found to be mashed potato, with a covering of butter.

SEND UP THE FACTS.

We have harped so much upon the anxiety of eastern people to learn about the climate and capacities of Kansas, and the duty of every man who desires success and prosperity, that will inevitably follow the inflow of capital and intelligent laborers, that it may have been considered a bore. Yet we cannot withhold the following letter received just as our last "form" was being made up. Read it:

[Office President Ill. Wool Growers Association.]
CHATHAM, ILLINOIS, DEC. 28, 1886.

PUB. KANSAS FARMER—Sir:—Find enclosed \$1.00 for subscription to your "FARMER," for 1889. I am constantly in receipt of inquiries about Kansas and S. W. Missouri as sheep growing States, and hope your journal may enable me to answer them more intelligently than I otherwise could.

Yours Truly,

A. M. GARLAND.

We trust this authentic and official endorsement by the great wool growing interest, of what we have said, will impress itself upon your minds. Remember that when you communicate such facts as are called for by President Garland through *THE FARMER* you have the ear of thousands of men who desire to come among us with their wealth-producing flocks. Send up your facts, gentlemen, not only upon this but other branches of husbandry as well.

KANSAS DROUGHTS.

Numerous letters of inquiry, of late, asking the relative measure of water fall in Kansas, and in other localities, cannot be answered better than by the reproduction of an article from a valued correspondent, that appeared in *THE FARMER* some time ago. The figures we believe to be correctly taken from official records. The conclusions are such as to forbid cavil or evasion, by those who have been led to believe that Kansas was a portion of God's heritage whereon He did not smile in the genial shower and generous rain:

As it has been currently reported and believed (?) in the older States that this State is subject to severe droughts, particularly during the summer months, June, July and August, you will please publish the following, which is compiled from data from the official report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1885:

For six years, 1884-85-86-87-88-89.		Mean temperature.	Mean rain.
Months.	average 26 States, Degs.	Inches.	
June	Kansas, 69.9	4.28	
	26 States, 73.4	5.10	
July	Kansas, 74.8	3.84	
	26 States, 80.8	4.30	
August	Kansas, 74.9	3.84	
	26 States, 75.9	4.50	
June, '83-84,	Kansas, 69.5	2.57	
	26 States, 74.2	3.84	
July "	Kansas, 73.7	3.91	
	26 States, 72.9	2.94	
August "	Kansas, 73.0	3.60	
	26 States, 79.0	3.40	

The average depth of rain, per month, for the months of June, July and August, in the years 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58, '63, '64, in the following named States, which were reported, was 3.59 inches; viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, District of Columbia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Kansas, Nebraska Territory and California—26 States. Mean depth of rain in Kansas, for the same time, 3.81 inches; one-fourth of an inch per month, for the eight years, in favor of Kansas.

NEW ADMINISTRATION.

On the 12th inst. a new State Administration will be inaugurated at Topeka:

GOVERNOR—JAMES M. HARVEY, of Riley County;
LT. GOVERNOR—C. V. ESKRIDGE, of Lyon County;
SECRETARY OF STATE—THOS. MOONLIGHT, of Leavenworth County;
AUDITOR—A. THOMAS, of Douglas County;
TREASURER—GEORGE GRAHAM, of Nemaha County;
ATTORNEY GENERAL—A. DANFORD, of Bourbon Co.;
SUF. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—P. MOVICAR, of Shawnee County.

The Senate and House of Representatives, elect, are as follows:

SENATE.

Doniphan County. E. J. Jenkins, W. H. Smallwood.
Atchison. Dr. W. H. Grimes, S. J. H. Snyder.
Brown and Nemaha. A. G. Speer.
Marshall, Washington and Riley. A. A. Carnahan.
Davis, Waubesa, Dickinson and Salina. Capt. J. H. Prescott.
Shawnee. H. W. Fitzpatrick.
Coffey and Osage. M. M. Murdock.
Lyon and Greenwood. E. Tucker.
Allen, &c. Col. J. C. Carpenter.
Anderson and Franklin. E. S. Nichols.
Douglas. O. E. Larnard, Levi Woodward.
Wyandotte. S. A. Cobb.
Johnson. A. Arrasmith.
Chase, Morris, &c. J. R. Mead.
Leavenworth. Wm. Larimer, M. Smith, J. McKee.
Jefferson. J. C. Bailey.
Jackson and Pottawatomie. O. J. Grover.
Linn. J. L. Broadhead.
Bourbon. M. V. Voss.
Miami. H. H. Williams.

HOUSE.

Doniphan County. H. C. Hawkins, G. W. Wood, J. S. Martin, D. Whittaker, A. J. Young.
Atchison. Oliver Davis, A. J. Evans, Geo. Thompson, J. Logan, W. M. Hamm.
Brown. M. B. Bowers, G. E. Irwin.
Nemaha. S. Lappin, D. Helphrey.
Marshall. — Smith.
Washington. R. Darby.
Pottawatomie. P. Y. Baker.
Jackson. N. Allen, J. L. Williams.
Jefferson. J. B. Johnson, F. Gillulie, Wm. Crosby.
Leavenworth. Josiah Kellogg, M. S. Adams, R. V. Flora, J. S. Larimer, N. Humber, P. H. Tiernan, J. Howell, T. McIntosh, R. E. Palmer.
Wyandotte. H. M. Cook, T. Finney.
Johnson. R. E. Stevenson, D. B. Johnson, J. T. Ranken.
Douglas. Joel Grover, James Blood, L. D. Bailey, J. L. Jones, A. Brundage, A. Walton.
Shawnee. John Guthrie, Perry Tierce.
Miami. S. Hymer, J. S. Taylor, Reuben Smith.
Linn. A. G. Seaman, J. H. Madden, S. R. Hungerford, J. D. Snoddy.
Bourbon. Wm. Simpson, D. D. Roberts, Lawrence Roberts, J. B. Moore.
Allen. John Q. Porter, G. B. Inge.
Anderson. C. Gregg, John Buterburg.
Franklin. John McClanahan, Maj. T. C. Bowles.
Osage. M. B. Hupp.
Coffey. J. A. McGinnis, E. A. Coffin.
Lyon. J. Stotler, C. Drake, J. M. Hunter.
Butler. T. R. Wilson.
Chase. E. B. Crocker.
Morris. W. H. McNay.
Davis. A. C. Pierce.
Cloud. J. N. Dalrymple.
Riley. Edward Secrest.
Dickinson. Cyrus Kilgore.
Saline. Joel Maltby.
Waubesa. S. R. Weed.
Greenwood. W. F. Osborn.
Marion. Alex. E. Case.
Neosho. T. H. Butler.
Ottawa. W. M. Lambert.
Cherokee. C. C. McDowell.
Clay. M. Ristine.
Wilson. F. R. Travis.
Woodson. D. W. Finney.
Lebett. D. D. McGrath.
Crawford. James Wamsley.
Ellsworth. Z. Jackson.
Ellis. John F. Wright.
Republic. J. M. Schooley.

A Scarecrow has been invented down East of so hideous a character that the crows are bringing back the corn they stole last year.

THE BRAHMA FOWL.

The improvement of animals is of great pecuniary consequence, and hence the efforts making to get those breeds which produce the best results. In this climate animals that might do well in a more southerly section, fail by reason of our severe winters. It is therefore an object even, in selecting poultry, to get those breeds calculated for our severe and changeable weather.

From my experience I consider the Brahma fowl calculated for this climate. Comparing this breed with the common mixed breeds of the country, the Brahma is full twice as productive at the same outlay. In winter when eggs are scarce and in good demand, because the common breeds lay sparingly, the Brahmas, under the same care and treatment, lay bountifully if but fairly provided for; that is, enough to eat and drink, and comfortable shelter. My experience is with fowls taken proper care of, and the result is that in January 16 Brahma May pullets laid 227 eggs, in February they laid 139, and in March 206—total 252 eggs, and the first week in April 12 of them laid 69 eggs. The four I had shut up in a coop to stop their setting propensity, and after a week's confinement they commenced laying.

My plan is, when hens desire to set against my wishes, to confine them in a small apartment, three by six feet, provided with roosts and water, corn and ashes, and in a week they are ready to commence laying, generally; but if any persist in setting, return them to the coop, and another week's confinement does the job.

During January, February and March, 48 hens, being a mixture of Black Spanish, White Leghorns and other breeds, laid 763 eggs, viz: in January 138, February 192, and March 433, being considerably less than half as many eggs in proportion to their number as the Brahmas, for the three months, but for January only about one-fifth, for February less than half, and for March about two-thirds as many. This shows the superiority of the Brahmas as winter layers. I shall continue the comparison through the spring and autumn.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

[Have any of our readers raised the Brahma fowl in its purity; and if so, what has been the result of such experience? We shall be pleased to give place to an answer.—ED. FARMER.]

The Reverend Doctor Blank once told a little anecdote of Mr. James Harper, of New York: "I asked the Mayor," said Dr. Blank, "what he did? I said to him. I know that Mr. John Harper attends to the business; Mr. Wesley Harper looks after the literary correspondence; Mr. Fletcher Harper receives authors, and looks after new books and the magazine—but you, Mr. Mayor, I have never been able to discover what you do." "I'll tell you," answered the Mayor, in a whisper, "but you must not let it out. I entertain the bores."

THE BEST THINGS.—The best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; to give your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

THE VALLEY BROOK.

BY J. H. BRYANT.

Fresh from the fountains of the wood,
A rivulet of the valley came,
And gilded on for many a rood,
Flushed with the morning's ruddy flame.

The air was fresh, and soft, and sweet,
The slopes in Spring's new verdure lay,
And wet with dewdrops at my feet,
Bloomed the young violets of May.

No sound of busy life was heard
Amid those pastures lone and still,
Save the faint chirp of early bird,
Or bleat of flocks along the hill.

I traced that rivulet's winding way—
New scenes of beauty opened round,
Where meads of fresher verdure lay,
And lovelier blossoms tinged the ground.

"Ah! happy mountain stream," I said,
"Calm glides thy wave amid the flowers,
Whose fragrance round thy path is shed
Through all the joyous summer hours."

"Oh could my years, like thine, be passed
In some remote and silent glen,
Where I could dwell and sleep at last,
Far from the bustling haunts of men."

But what new echoes greet my ear—
The village schoolboys' merry call,
And mid the village hum I hear
The murmur of the waterfall.

I looked! The widening vale betrayed
A pool that shone like burnished steel,
Where that bright valley stream was stayed,
To turn the miller's ponderous wheel.

"Ah, why should I, I thought with shame,
Sigh for a life of solitude,
When even this stream, without a name,
Is laboring for the common good!"

No longer let me shun my part
Amid the busy scenes of life,
But with a warm and generous heart,
Press onward in the glorious strife.

The Fence Question.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: As I am a reader of your valuable paper, and a "real estate dealer," I take the liberty of expressing my feeling that we, as a class, have been grossly neglected by our law-makers, and I am driven to conclude that our entire State has been represented by men dealing in stock as though its country was suited to nothing else. For as our law now stands a man may buy stock enough to monopolize all the pasture in the entire county, or even more, and not own one foot of land. And yet he is entitled to all the growth and profit on his stock, even if he drive it in after the assessment has been made and drive them out before they yield any revenue to the county or State. But on the other hand, the man who invests his money in land has to pay revenue to the county where it is situated; and more, he has to build a barricade around his land or herd off the stock before he can have the products of his land. This makes it very hard on men investing in real estate; so hard that it has driven most men to traffic in stock, and others to say that the stock business is the only thing that will pay in Kansas. Thus the country has been kept back from settlement and cultivation, until necessity compels us to change our base. Now, Mr. Editor, let us reverse our laws for once, and try the experiment. Let us send our land holders up to represent us and see how quick they will have the barricade around the stock, where it ought to be. And if the owners of said stock have no land to produce feed for their stock it is right to have them pay for the feed that makes them profit. This view may seem radical on first thought—to have the stock all shut up or enclosed with a good lawful fence, and the owners of the stock have to be to the expense and trouble of herding them or fencing them in on their own land or premises. Now this is merely changing the law and giving the land owner the same chance to realize out of his own investment—to have the proceeds of his land, whether it be wheat, oats, corn or hay. The owner certainly has the right to the growth of his land the same as stock men have to the growth of their stock.

I imagine that if this change were made newcomers coming into Kansas asking information in regard to the best employment, instead of being informed that the stock business was the only thing that would pay, being informed that our lands were made available; that men owning land could even have the grass that grows on the land without having to go to the expense of fencing or buying timber at extortionate prices, they would be induced to invest at once in land. Thus our whole State would be settled up in a very short time. Immigrants would not be forced to hover around the little streams for the sake of getting timber to protect their little

crops, but could settle in the midst of those large prairies and cultivate land to their hearts' content. This would make large fields of grain. Thus in making all our lands available we would make our population increase rapidly; and with population comes wealth, which will enable us to carry out our enterprises. Now shall we continue to keep our State for a stock range, binding every man who buys a piece of land to expend double the amount the land costs him to inclose it with a lawful fence; for this he must do if he is allowed any damage for stock destroying his crop, while it would only take a small sum, comparatively, to inclose the small amount of stock that ranges on or near the land. The plan that would work the greatest good to the greatest number is the one our law makers should adopt. At any rate we should have such laws as to guarantee all citizens protection in whatever honorable occupation they desire to engage. Or if it must be so that only one occupation can be protected at a time, then we claim a turn, and that it is high time that the stock be restricted to their owners' premises, so that in the absence of timber the owners of those large and beautiful prairies may enclose them with the "Osage Orange Hedge" and put them into cultivation, and our inhabitants and coming immigration may be supplied with the produce of our own State instead of having to export provisions from other States—consuming the wealth that is brought in to us. Now, stock men may think I have made a raid on them, but when they find that protecting the real estate men equally in their rights will greatly encourage farming, and enable them to furnish stall-fed cattle instead of grass-fed cattle, they will probably join in with me to encourage grain-raising—to make grain cheap, and thereby make greater profits in stock; and having to care for their stock, make better stock, and consequently both real estate men and stock men may be made rich, and our State grow wealthy, and Kansas be called a home for all mankind, in all circumstances.

JOHN H. WHETSTONE.

SPARE MOMENTS.

"Spare moments are the gold dust of time." When Queen Elizabeth lay upon her dying bed, she cried, in the deepest sorrow and anguish, "Millions of money would I give for an inch of time." At that moment he who would have offered her gold, diamonds, or power, more than she ever before possessed, who would have borne to her the news of a splendid victory, or paid the most delicate compliment, would have been thrust aside to make room for any one who could have procured, even for an hour, the life of the dying Queen. Time is a priceless gift of God to weak humanity. We are placed in this world for a purpose, and time is given us to fulfill our allotted task. If we act in unison with the Almighty, we find that not one moment need be unemployed. The service of God, the improvement of our talents, and the bestowal of charity upon those less favored than ourselves, will fill up every inch of time. As the minute particles of which gold dust is composed glitter in the light of the sun, so shall the apparently insignificant actions which occupy but a moment, brighten the page of our lives, when the powerful light of the dissolving elements shall expose it to the scrutiny of the All-seeing Judge. In view of such a time should we not gather up the fragments, the minutes—aye the seconds? As short a time will suffice to say that which may save another from committing sin as would be occupied in momentarily gratifying ourselves. We cannot calculate the ultimate value of hours and minutes, but we know that as gold-dust carefully gathered, becomes valuable, so we may expect to become the happy reapers of an invaluable treasure harvest, if we faithfully garner and cluster time's golden fragments.

Exuberant Health

Is a blessing vouchsafed to few. Even those who have been favored by nature with strong constitutions and vigorous frames are apt to neglect the precautions necessary to preserve these precious endowments. Indeed, as a rule, the more healthy and robust a man is, the more liberties he is inclined to take with his own physique. It is some consolation to the naturally weak and feeble to know that they can be so invigorated and built up, by a proper use of the means which science has placed at their disposal, as to have a much better chance of long life and exemptions from disease and pain, than the most athletic of their fellows who are foolish enough to suppose themselves invulnerable, and act accordingly.

It is not too much to say that half the people of the civilized world need an occasional tonic, to enable them to support the strain upon their bodies and minds, which the fast life of this restless age occasions. In fact, a pure, wholesome, unexciting tonic, is the grand desideratum of the busy millions, and they have the article in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It is a Stomach Medicine, i. e., it imparts permanent strength to weak systems and invigorates delicate constitutions. Its reputation and its sales have steadily increased. Competitive preparations have been introduced *ad libitum*, and, as far as the public is concerned, *ad nauseum*, in the hope of rivaling it; but they have all either perished in the attempt, or been left far in the rear. It has been the great medical success of the present century, and it is quite certain that no proprietary medicine in this country is as widely known, or as generally used.

Ten lightning presses, running incessantly (Sundays excepted) the whole year through, hardly supply the demand for the Illustrated Almanac, in which the nature and uses of the preparation are set forth, the circulation now being over five millions a year. jan-1m

STRAY LIST.

Strays for January.

ANDERSON COUNTY—J. H. WILLIAMS, CLERK.

HORSE—Taken up by Charles Reynolds, Ozark tp., June 25th, 1868, one bay horse, right fore foot and both hind feet white, three years old, fourteen hands high. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by A. G. Huey, Jackson tp., September 25th, 1868, a red stag steer, supposed five y's old, white on flanks, hips and back, both ears cropped, underbit in right ear, branded "D" on both horns. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Samuel McCollam, Walker tp., November 8th, 1868, a dark horse pony one year old last spring, white spot on back part of right hind foot. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by John Keller, Ruder tp., a bay horse, three years old, had leathern halter and copper bell on, both hind feet white, small part of mane shaved off over shoulders, about sixteen hands high. Appraised \$35.

MULE—Taken up by M. E. Osborne, Walker tp., November 8th, 1868, a mare mule, five years old last spring, fourteen and a half hands high, roached mane, white spot on shoulder, collar marks. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by Eli Scott, of Ozark tp., September 14, 1868, a dark brown horse, white spot in face, shoe on right fore foot, fourteen hands high, three years old. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by John McD. Martin, Ozark tp., June 4th, 1868, a bay mare, small star in forehead, both hind feet white above pastern joints, small white spot on back part of left fore foot, fourteen and a half hands high, seven or eight years old, a little lame before, cause unknown. Appraised \$70.

ATCHISON COUNTY—O. W. BURT, CLERK.

MULE—Taken up by Elizabeth Magill, Caploma tp., Nov. 13th, 1868, one brown mare mule, one year old last spring, and appraised \$45.

COLT—Taken up by Albert Root, Valley tp., Nov. 24th, 1868, one brown stallion colt, two years old, white strip on nose, white forefoot, white about the pastern, white spot on inside of left hind foot, and appraised \$45. ALSO, one brown filley, two years old, light brown on nose, and appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by Charles F. Leibig, Granada tp., Nov. 11th, 1868, one mare fourteen hands high, roan color, right hind foot white on each side and black in the middle, few white hairs in forehead, two years old, and appraised \$65. ALSO, one dark bay mare mule, two years old, twelve hands high, and appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Theodore Woolley, Granada tp., Nov. 13th, 1868, one bay mare, two years old, about fourteen hands high, both hind feet white, star in forehead, mark or brand on left shoulder, not known, and appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by J. J. Halligan, of Grasshopper tp., November 17th, 1868, one two year old mare, light bay, white snip on nose, hind feet white. Appraised at \$75.

HEIFERS—Taken up by A. J. Reed, Mt. Pleasant tp., November 21st, 1868, one heifer, one year old last spring, red and white spotted. Appraised \$12. Also one heifer, two years old past, red brindle, underbit off each ear, branded on left hip, brand unintelligible. Appraised \$10.

[Stray List for January Continued on Pages 18-20-21.]

MARION COUNTY—R. C. COBLE, COUNTY CLERK.

HEIFERS—Taken up by Francis Bishop, in Marion tp., Nov. 10th, 1888, five head of yearling heifers; one white; one white with red ears; one roan with white belly; one red; one red with white in the flank; and valued 10 dols per head.

MIAMI COUNTY—D. CHILDS, CLERK.

MARE—Taken up Nov. 2d, 1888, by J. J. Garling, of Middle Creek tp., one dun pony mare, small star in forehead, black mane and tail, three years old twelve hands high. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by David W. Cook, of Osage tp., Nov. 16th, 1888, one Cherokee steer, three years old, marked with crop off the right ear, and crop and slit in the left, pale red color. Appraised \$20.

MARES—Taken up by David B. Holton, of Wea tp., Nov. 11th, 1888, two brown mares, black mane and tails, some white in foreheads, halters on; one sixteen or seventeen years old, sixteen hands high; appraised \$35; the other is fifteen or sixteen years old, sixteen and one-half hands high. Appraised \$25.

FILLEY—Taken up by J. W. Woods, of Osage tp., Nov. 18th, 1888, one bay filley, two years old past, twelve hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised at \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Jas. Cornwell, of Miami tp., Nov. 28th, 1888, one sorrel horse dony, white in face, nine years old, fourteen hands high. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by J. R. Downing, Ossawatimie tp., Nov. 11th, 1888, one red cow, three years old, medium size. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by E. S. Michelborough, Stanton tp., Nov. 2d, 1888, one dark roan steer, one year old last spring, underbit in left ear, one underbit or half crop in left. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by James Holman, of Richland tp., Nov. 23d, 1888, one red brindle steer, three years old, small size, some white on belly. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. C. Conner, of Richland tp., Nov. 19th, 1888, one red muly yearling steer, with a line back, marked with crop off left ear, and crop off and swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by F. M. Smith, of Stanton tp., Dec. 2d, 1888, one brindle muly cow, eight years old, short tail. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Sohn Terrill, in Mound City tp., Nov. 28th, 1888, one bright bay mare, supposed two years old. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. P. Houser, Stanton tp., Nov. 24th, 1888, one red heifer, white face, underbit in left ear, one year old last spring. Appraised \$12. ALSO, one spotted heifer, crop off right ear. Appraised \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by William Cockran, Dec. 15th, 1888, one white and red heifer, two years old. Appraised \$15.

PONIES—Taken up by James Kyle, of Richland tp., Nov. 30th, 1888, six horses, described as follows: one black mare pony, five years old, with dun colt. Appraised \$50. One bay mare pony, three years old, belton. Appraised \$55. Roan mare pony, two years old stripe in forehead. Appraised \$35. One gray horse pony, two years old. Appraised \$35. One bay horse pony, one year old. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by John Elliott, Miami tp., one bay mare pony, branded "S. K." on left shoulder, eight years old. Appraised \$30.

MULE—Taken up by Wm. H. Pogue, Ossawatimie tp., one bay or brown horse mule, two years old. Appraised \$30. ALSO, one brown horse colt, one year old. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by John Morresy, Sugar Creek tp., one sorrel pony mare, six years old, star in forehead, branded on left hip, supposed "J. S." Appraised \$30. ALSO, one mule, two years old, branded on left shoulder and left hip, and appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by John Windler, Miami tp., one horse, dim colored, branded "U. S." on left shoulder, and "S. S." on right side of neck, sixteen hands high, twelve years old, and appraised \$30.

MORRIS COUNTY—JAMES A. ROBBINS, CLERK.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Dyer, Council Grove tp., November 14th, 1888, one bay mare, fourteen hands high, suppose two and a half years old. Appraised at \$30.

PONY—Taken up by A. G. Bird, Neosho tp., on Dec. 9th, 1888, a bright bay horse pony, black mane and tail, one year old last spring, and valued \$22.

NEOSHO COUNTY—J. L. DENISON, CLERK.

FILLEY—Taken up by George W. Dittmars, Neosho tp., Nov. 1st, 1888, one kark sorrel filley, light colored mane, tail and legs, white spot on right side of forehead, and appraised \$22.50.

PONY AND HORSE—Taken up by John Hairgrove, Centerville tp., Oct. 25th, 1888, one brown pony mare, three years old, thirteen hands high, scar on right hind leg below hock, and appraised \$20. ALSO, one dapple gray horse, fourteen or fifteen hands high, six years old, blind in left eye, poll evil, branded "M" on left shoulder, harness and saddle marks, and appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Squire Rosa, Centerville tp., Nov. 23th, 1888, one bay pony mare, two years old, thirteen and one-fourth hands high, slight scar over left ear, and appraised \$45.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Bogard, Lincoln tp., Nov. 2d, 1888, one yearling heifer, white, with roan head and neck, and appraised \$18.

STEER—Taken up by John Rallesback, Mission tp., one steer, three years old, small, light brindle, smooth crop off left ear, and hole in same, under-slope in right ear, brand on right hip very dim, and appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Morgan Wright, Mission tp., Nov. 24th, 1888, one sorrel pony mare, seven years old, fourteen hands high, white stripe in forehead, and appraised \$35.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY—JAMES RICHIE, CLERK.

HORSE—Taken up by Francis Day, in Vienna tp., on the day of November, 1888, one dark sorrel horse, white in forehead, white spot on right side, about thirteen and one-half hands high, two years old last spring, and appraised \$45.

COW—Taken up by H. C. Emery, Vienna tp., Nov. 13th, 1888, one cow and calf, red and white, white line

on back, white face, upper slope off right ear, gimble hole through point of right horn, supposed ten years old, and appraised \$27.

COW—Taken up by David A. Johnson, Shannon tp., Nov. 20th, 1888, one white cow, marked small swallow-fork in left ear, about eight years old, of small size, and appraised \$20.

COLT—Taken up by David Vroman, in Pottawatomie tp., Nov. 11th, 1888, one dark iron gray horse colt, one year old last spring, white spot in forehead, small lump on left hind leg, and appraised \$45.

RILEY COUNTY—SAMUEL G. HOYT, CLERK.

COLTS—Taken up by George F. Cloud, Jackson tp., November 2d, 1888, one mare colt, past two years old, medium size, dark bay, four white feet. Appraised \$75. Also one horse colt, one year old past, light bay, some white in forehead and on nose. Appraised \$50.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by H. D. Graves, in Jackson tp., November 1st, 1888, one dark red cow, medium size, slightly brindle, a little white in front of udder, and on tip of tail, five years old. Appraised \$30. Calf with her.

MARE—Taken up by S. G. Hoyt, Manhattan tp., Dec. 1st, 1888, a sorrel mare pony, white stripe in face, a little white on under lip and on left fore hoof, saddle scar, six years old past, with her a light cream or clay bank color horse colt, dark mane and tail, late foal. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Stingley and H. Amen-trout, in Manhattan tp., Nov. 8th, 1888, one roan cow, five or six years old, short tail, right horn a little down, with white steer calf. Appraised \$33. ALSO, one white cow, four years old, rather heavy horns, slightly turned in, with a red calf, white in forehead, white on belly and end of tail. Appraised \$23. ALSO, one red and white spotted heifer, more white than red, one year old past. Appraised \$7.50.

COLT—Taken up by Geo. Avery, in Milford tp., on the day of 1888, one mare colt, one year old past, small size, dark roan, small star in forehead, white on nose connecting with right nostril, right hind foot partly white, and valued \$5 dols.

SHAWNEE COUNTY—P. Q. BONBRANE, CLERK.

PONY—Taken up by John W. Cook, Dec. 12th, 1888, Auburn tp., one dark bay horse pony, star in forehead, nine or ten years old, about fourteen hands high, left hind foot white, and appraised \$45.

MULE AND COW—Taken up by Orlando Moffit, Topeka city, Dec. 18th, 1888, one brown mare mule, about five years old, about fourteen hands high, and appraised \$75. ALSO, one white cow, with red ears, red around the nose, some roan spots on the neck, about five years old, swallow-fork in left ear, underbit in right, and appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by A. B. Green, Tecumseh tp., Dec. 15th, 1888, one light bay mare colt, three white legs, blaze face, two years old next spring, and appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by L. B. Chamberlain, November 21st, 1888, Topeka tp., one sorrel horse pony, bald face, white hind feet, about four years old, about ten hands high. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by N. B. Cameron, Topeka tp., one white heifer with dark spots about head and neck, bush of tail off, two years old. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John Sawyer of Monmouth tp., November 21st, 1888, one red and white roan steer, two years old past. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by T. E. Sawyer, of Soldier tp., October 31st, 1888, one dark bay horse pony, three years old, a few white hairs in forehead, fourteen hands high. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Daniel Foltz, of Williamsport tp., November 19th, 1888, one bay horse colt, with bald face, supposed five months old. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by W. R. Campbell, of Tecumseh tp., November 21st, 1888, one bright bay mare, dark mane and tail, small star in forehead, supposed three years old last spring. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by C. H. Ellison, Dec. 14th, 1888, at Topeka City, one iron gray mare colt, about one year old, rather small size, three white feet, white tail, and blaze face. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by Gabriel Halderman, Dec. 5th, 1888, in Monmouth tp., one dark red cow, with white face, supposed three years old past. Appraised \$20.

STEERS—Taken up by T. F. Cannon, of Monmouth tp., Dec. 14th, 1888, two red and one spotted yearling steers, crop off the left year, no marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Thomas McGune, Tecumseh tp., Dec. 5th, 1888, one red and white speckled roan steer, three years old, small crop off left year. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Lynn, Williamsport tp., Dec. 14th, 1888, one chestnut sorrel horse, with four white feet, fifteen hands high, four years old. Appraised \$60. ALSO, one bay mare pony, left eye out, with cream colored colt. Appraised \$55. ALSO, one horse colt, two years old, dark iron gray, about thirteen hands high. Appraised \$30. ALSO, one black mare colt, with star in forehead, about two years old, thirteen hands high. Appraised \$30. ALSO, one brown horse colt, two years old, with star in forehead. Appraised \$20. ALSO, one brown mare mule, medium size, very old. Appraised \$25. ALSO, one large red cow, with white face, about twelve years old, with large bell on. Appraised \$20.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—GEO. W. SHRINER, CLERK.

STEER—Taken up by Jacob Frizzell, twelve miles southeast of Washington, one roan steer, white strip in forehead, line back, one year old, and appraised \$15.

WOODSON COUNTY—W. W. SAIN, CLERK.

FILLEY AND MULE—Taken up by W. H. Cochran, one sorrel filley, two or three years old, and appraised \$35. ALSO, one brown mare mule, one year old, and appraised \$35.

BULL—Taken up by N. Oderlin, Owl Creek tp., one red bull, about fourteen months old, and appraised at \$10.

HORSE—Taken up by Michael Collins, Owl Creek tp., December 2d, 1888, one bright bay horse, about twelve years old, fourteen hands high, saddle and

collar marks, small white spot on nose, dim brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY—S. H. FAIRFIELD, CLERK.

PONY—Taken up by H. F. Drak, Mission Creek tp., one ark brown pony, white spot in forehead, slight stripe side of nostril, white on left hind foot, about three years old, and valued \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Peter Reguard, of Alma tp., one black mare, with star in forehead, left hind foot white, about four years old, and valued \$100.

COLT—Taken up by Henry Schalthies, of Alma tp., one iron gray colt, branded "F" on left shoulder, also "F" on right side of neck, white spot in face, and valued \$65.

HEIFER—Taken up by Anton Schewe, of Alma tp., one red heifer, white spots on right shoulder, spotted belly, about three years old, and valued \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Keenan, of Zealand tp., one gray horse, right fore hoof and leg dark, white stripes in balance of hoofs, brand on left shoulder, not known, medium size, seven years old, and valued \$50.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by J. H. Stubbs, Wilmington tp., one cow and calf, both white, except a few red spots on neck and shoulders, and red ear and nose, cow small, with both ears cropped or frozen off, branded "R. H." on left hip; calf six months old, and both valued \$25.

HEIFERS—Taken up by Adolph Haukemer, Alma tp., one white heifer, red neck and head, bald face, underbit in left ear, about fifteen months old. ALSO, one white heifer, with small roan spots on sides, roan neck and head, white star in forehead, underbit in left ear, and valued \$10 each.

Strays for December.

ATCHISON COUNTY—C. W. RUST, CLERK.

HORSE—Taken up by Michael Clare, Walnut tp., one horse, dark bay, fourteen hands high, about 7 years old, branded "U S" on fore shoulder, and "U" on the hind leg or hip, two hind legs white, has saddle marks and small white spot on nose. Appraised at \$60.

MARE—Taken up by W. Wheeler, Grasshopper tp., August 10, 1888, one six year old mare; about fourteen hands high, saddle-marks on back, a knot on nose. Appraised \$50.

ALLEN COUNTY—W. F. WAGGONER, CLERK.

MULE—Taken up by W. S. Gardner, Osage tp., one dark brown horse mule, fourteen and fifteen hands high, eight years old, shod all around, branded on left shoulder "Can't tell what." Appraised \$60.

FILLEY—Taken up by W. N. Hall, Deer Creek tp., one bay filley, white spot on forehead, white speck on nose, a little white on inside of left hind foot, collar marked, no brands, fourteen and one-half hands high, about three years old. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by same, one black mare, seven years old, saddle and collar marked, no brands perceivable, thirteen hands high. Appraised \$25.

BOURNBROOK COUNTY—J. S. HEMMETT, CLERK.

COLT—Taken up by Elijah Smith, in Fort Scott, one red strawberry roan horse colt, few white hairs in forehead, one year old, ten hands high. Appraised \$12.

PONY—Taken up by Samuel Goff, Marion tp., one bay pony mare, one hind foot white, narrow white strip in face, harness and saddle marks, branded on left shoulder "W. W." another brand unintelligible, supposed over ten years old; also, has a colt by her side. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by William Stewart, in Timberhill tp., one brown pony mare, small white spot in forehead, saddle marks, roached mane, thirteen and one-half hands high, supposed six years old last spring. Appraised \$35.

BROWN COUNTY—E. N. MORRILL, CLERK.

FILLEY—Taken up by Wm. H. Harryman, Roy's Creek, one dark iron gray filley, two years old past, both hind feet partly white, posted Nov. 9th, 1888, branded on left hip "J. K." Appraised \$70.

FILLEY—Taken up by John F. Prather, Nov. 3d, 1888, in Claytonville tp., one iron gray filley, branded "P" on left shoulder, both hind feet white, supposed two years old. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by S. M. Reed, near Hiawatha, October 23d, 1888, a dark brown mare, ten or twelve years old—a gilfert—lump on the weathers, one under the belly and one on right hind leg below hock joint, collar marks and shoes.

CLAY COUNTY—W. H. FLETCHER, CLERK.

MARE—Taken up by J. B. Quimby, Republican tp., one black mare fourteen hands high, slight saddle marks; small star in forehead. Appraised \$100.

DICKINSON COUNTY—I. B. SHANE, CLERK.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Warnock, Sherman tp., one sorrel horse, eight or nine years old, collar marked, back sore, branded "S" on left side of neck and "U S" on left shoulder, and "I C" on left hip, white spot in face, small white spot between nostrils $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inches. Appraised \$60.

DONIPHAN COUNTY—JOHN T. KIRWAN, CLERK.

COW—Taken up by Washington Gibson, Center tp., Nov. 2d, 1888, one pale red cow, line back, white tail, white belly, and a white ring around each fore leg above the knee, long, slim horns, marked with a smooth crop off, and a swallow-fork in each ear, medium size, about six years old. Appraised \$24.

MARE—Taken up by L. P. Evans, in Washington tp., one bright sorrel mare, three years old next spring, about fourteen hands high, both hind feet white to the pastern joints. Appraised \$75.

THREE HORSES—Taken up by John Rielly, in Wolf River tp., Nov. 4th, 1888, three stray horses, described as follows: One gelding, right hind foot white, a little white on inside of left pastern, supposed two years old. Appraised \$65. Also, one stallion, both hind feet white up to pastern joints, supposed one year old. Appraised \$50. Also, a black mare, right hind foot white, a little white on the same pastern, and white on left pastern, supposed two years old. Appraised \$75.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Quinell, living in Iowa tp., three miles west of Highland, on Cedar Creek, one sorrel mare, blaze forehead, right hind foot white, two years old last spring. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Thos. Lyons, in Wolf River tp., one yearling horse colt, dark iron gray, star in forehead, strip on nose, dark mane and tail. Appraised at \$65.

Also, taken up by William Warnock, Sherman tp., September 2, 1888, one dun or mouse colored mare, striped legs, stripe along the back and down the shoulders, right fore leg bent in at the knee. Appraised 10 dollars.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—GEO. D. STEINBAUGH, CLERK.

PONIES—Taken up by Mathew Brown, Franklin tp., September 12, 1888, one light bay mare pony, 3 years old, 12 hands high, branded on left shoulder, star in forehead, saddle marks on withers. Appraised 18 dollars.

Also one light bay horse pony, 2 years old, 11 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised 25 dollars.

HORSE—Taken up by James Carl, Ohio tp., August 7, 1888, one bay horse, 6 years old, star in forehead, small white spot on nose, left hind foot white, fore leg crooked. Appraised 50 dollars.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by A. J. Johnson, Ohio tp., September 19, 1888, one cream colored mare, with dark spot on left hind leg, Indian brand on left fore shoulder and on right hip; 11 years old, 12½ hands high, with sucking colt, strawberry roan. Appraised 30 dollars.

JACKSON COUNTY—E. D. ROSE, CLERK.

MARE—Taken up by Samuel Myers, Jefferson tp., a bay mare, 15 hands high, blind in left eye, a yellow spot on left side and white spot on top of the head, 12 or 14 years old. Appraised 45 dollars.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY—OLIVER DIEFENDORF, CLERK.

MARE—Taken up by Bird Smith, Tonganoxie tp., September 2, 1888, one gray mare, about 7 years old, about 13 hands high, slight collar marks, white stripe on nose, nose crooked to the left, right hip knocked down, sway-backed. Appraised 25 dollars.

HORSE—Taken up by Dampsey Coble, Tonganoxie tp., August 22, 1888, one sorrel horse, 12 years old, 16 hands high, stripe in face, saddle and collar marks. Appraised 50 dollars.

MARION COUNTY—R. C. COBLE, CLERK.

PONEY—Taken up by ———, Marion county, one black poney mare, 3 years old, shoulder broke three feet white, no marks or brands. Appraised 15 dollars.

Also, one small bay yearling poney colt, no marks or brands. Appraised 15 dollars.

NEOSHO COUNTY—JOSEPH L. DENISON, CLERK.

MARE—Taken up by A. H. Roe, Erie tp., August 12, 1888, one sorrel poney mare, 14 hands high, white spot on right hind foot, supposed 3 years old last spring. Appraised 50 dollars.

COW—Taken up by J. A. Bryant, Erie tp., September 6, 1888, one cow 8 years old, brand on left shoulder, white in the forehead, belly and on lower part of tail. Appraised 22 dollars.

MARE—Taken up by John Mitchell, Walnut Grove tp., September 11, 1888, one dapple gray mare, 2 years old, blazed face, small white spot on right hip, black mane and tail. Appraised 50 dollars.

OSAGE COUNTY—M. M. MURDOCK, CLERK.

MULE—Taken up by N. A. Clark, of Burlingame tp., September 25th, 1888, one brown mare mule, mealy nose, two years old past. Appraised 75 dollars.

Also one light bay mare colt, a few white hairs in forehead, black feet, dark mane and tail, one year old past. Appraised 50 dollars.

RILEY COUNTY—SAMUEL G. HOYT, CLERK.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by John Allen, Manhattan tp., August 10th, 1888, one bay mare, with bay colt; mare about 9 years old, 15 hands high, a few white hairs in forehead; slight saddle marks. Appraised 85 dollars.

COLT—Taken up by S. L. Hastings, Ogden tp., on the 28th day of September, 1888, one roan mare colt, one year old past, both hind feet white. Appraised \$20.

Also, one dark iron gray horse colt, one year old past, wounded in left thigh, appearance of having been shot, a little white on right hind foot. Appraised 20 dollars.

SHAWNEE COUNTY—F. E. BONNEBAKE, CLERK.

HORSE—Taken up by A. H. Sheldon, Topeka tp., September 22, 1888, one horse about 16 hands high dark roan color, 5 or 6 years old, ring bone on both fore feet, and on left hind foot. Appraised 60 dollars.

MARE—Taken up by Orlando Moffit, Topeka City, October 27, 1888, one black mare about 4 years old, about 13½ hands high, with left hind foot white, slightly sway-backed, fore feet pigeon toed, of rather small size. Appraised 55 dollars.

WOODSON COUNTY—W. W. SAIN, CLERK.

COW—Taken up by W. W. Patterson, Owl Creek tp., one pale red cow, 5 years old white stripe on back and belly, swallow fork in right and hole in left ear, end of tail cut off, branded "U." on right hip, has a sucking calf. Appraised 30 dollars.

Also one two year old red steer, slit and crop in each ear, branded "C." or "G." on right hip, with a blur across the top of it. Appraised 25 dollars.

Also one deep red yearling steer, swallow fork in right and hole in left ear, some white on the end of tail. Appraised 18 dollars.

Also one red yearling heifer, with white spots on flanks and belly, swallow fork in right and hole in left ear. Appraised 15 dollars.

WILSON COUNTY—JOSEPH ROBBINS, CLERK.

PONEY—Taken up by Nathan Welch, Clifton tp., August 15, 1888, one brown mare poney, about 18 years old, about 14 hands high, mane, tail and legs black, collar marks, had on a bell. Appraised 30 dollars.

Also, one small two year old sorrel filley, small blaze in face, and small white stripe on upper lip. Appraised 30 dollars.

Also one dark bay or brown sucking colt. Appraised 15 dollars.

WYANDOTT COUNTY—J. J. KEPLINGER, CLERK.

PONEY—Taken up by Orville Jeffries, Wyandott tp., September 1888, one bay horse poney, with four white feet and small white spot in forehead. Appraised 35 dollars.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—GEO. W. SHRINER, CLERK.

STALLION—Taken up by Johnson Griffith, Washington county, September, 1888, one Dark brown stallion, 2 years old and upwards, no marks, or brands. Appraised 40 dollars.

WYANDOTT COUNTY—J. J. KEPLINGER, CLERK.

HORSE—Taken up October 29, 1888, by James L. Duncan, Quindaro tp., one dark bay horse about eight years old, brand on left shoulder not clear; collar marked on neck, little white rim on right hind hoof. Valued at \$75.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—GEO. W. SHRINER, CLERK.

MARE—Taken up by George Kissley, one mare, on Parson's Creek, Nov. 3d, 1888, ten miles southwest of Washington, dark brown color, star in forehead. Appraised \$55.

STEER—Taken up by George Cooter, twelve miles northeast of Washington, Nov. 7th, 1888, one steer, dark red color, star in forehead, white between fore legs, tip of tail white, one year old. Appraised \$12.

Strays for November.

ALLEN COUNTY—W. F. WAGGONER, CLERK.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. H. Casabeer, of Humboldt tp., one brown mare, a few white hairs in forehead; 7 years old, 15 hands high, branded "G C C" on left shoulder. Appraised 35 dollars.

MARE—Taken up by Mrs. Jane Glene, of Humboldt tp., one sorrel mare, small star in forehead; 7 years old; 15 hands high, mane wore off by collar. Appraised 80 dollars.

HORSE—Taken up by F. M. Power, Deer Creek tp., a dark iron gray horse; black legs, collar marks, 14 hands high, 5 years old. Appraised 40 dollars.

ANDERSON COUNTY—J. H. WILLIAMS, CLERK.

PONY—Taken up by J. L. Mill, Reeder tp., one bay mare pony, 12 hands high, hind fetlocks white. Appraised 25 dollars.

PONY—Taken up by T. B. Gher, Reeder tp., August 19, 1888, a light cream colored mare pony, 2 years old, small white spot on the back side of left hind foot, dark mane and tail. Appraised 35 dollars.

PONY—Taken up by John McLaughlin, Walker tp., May 28, 1888, a roan horse pony, with white spot on right side of the neck, and white spot on left blaze in face, marked with split in each ear, 20 or 25 years old. Appraised 15 dollars.

PONY—Taken up by John Horn, Washington tp., June 25, 1888, a chestnut sorrel mare pony, white hind foot, white stripe in forehead, saddle marks, 14 hands high, 10 years old. Appraised 55 dollars.

MARE—Taken up by Drury Means, Reeder tp., June 28, 1888, a dark bay mare, about 7 years old, cam, el-back, branded "R. A. F." on both shoulders, white spot in forehead, 15 hands high. Appraised 40 dollars.

MARE—Taken up by T. J. Owen, Washington tp., July 3, 1888, one bay mare, small collar marks on right shoulder, saddle marks on right side of back, crippled or deformed in shoulders, (termed "shoulder slipped") shod all round, about 15 hands high, 5 years old. Appraised 55 dollars.

MARE—Taken up by James K. Spencer, Monroe tp., July 4th, 1888, a strawberry roan mare, left hind foot white, left fore foot white, white spot in forehead, blemish in left eye, some mane trimmed underneath, 8 years old. Appraised 30 dollars.

PONY—Taken up by Nancy McCosh, Monroe tp., May 19, 1888, a bay horse pony, branded with "I" on left shoulder, left hind foot white, 9 years old, 14 hands high, saddle and collar marks. Appraised 50 dollars.

MARE—Taken up by Jane Shields, Reeder tp., June 22, 1888, a brown mare 3 years old, left foot white, white spot in forehead, 14 hands high. Appraised 25 dollars.

HORSE—Taken up by H. Facklan, Reeder tp., July 4, 1888, a bay horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, branded "E." on left shoulder, and "W" on left hip, white spot in forehead, a small lump on right shoulder, looks as if he had the horse distemper. Appraised 45 dollars.

HORSE—Taken up by B. F. Hargrave, Jackson tp., July 28, 1888, a bay horse, 15 years old, white on both hind feet, about 14½ hands high, saddle marks. Appraised 35 dollars.

HORSE—Taken up by Conrad Baker, Walker tp., June 13, 1888, a bay horse, black mane and tail, 15 hands high, 15 years old, branded "U. S." on left shoulder and "J. H." on left hip, small collar marks on right side of neck, saddle marks, small white spot on each stifle, branded "III" on right side of neck. Appraised 25 dollars.

ATCHISON COUNTY—F. W. RUST, CLERK.

HORSE—Taken up by Owen Degan, of Atchison city, September 22, 1888, one bay horse, about two years old past, 15 hands high, right hind foot white, blazed face, black mane and tail, had on saddle and bridle. Appraised 45 dollars.

COLT—Taken up by Patrick Grady, of Walnut tp., September 25th, 1888, one mare colt, bay color, about 12 hands high, a few white hairs in forehead, about two years old. Appraised 15 dollars.

BOURBON COUNTY—J. S. EMERT, CLERK.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Cozow, in Marmiton, one bay mare, supposed 10 years old, branded "M. C." on left shoulder, and Mexican brand on right thigh, white hairs around all feet, speak in right eye.

Also, one bay mare colt, one year old, no marks or brands. Appraised 30 dollars for pony, and 12 dollars for colt.

CLAY COUNTY—W. H. FLETCHER, CLERK.

OXEN—Taken up by E. O. Demond, Clay Centre tp., September 11th, 1888, two oxen, one yellowish dun, with white spots, Spanish brand on left hip, seven years old. Appraised 12.50.

The other same color, both ears cut off, slit in right ear, and figure "2" on left hip. Appraised \$12.50.

DICKINSON COUNTY—JAMES B. SHANE, CLERK.

MARE—Taken up by William Warnock, Sherman tp., September 2d, 1888, one black poney mare, 2 years old, has a little white in face. Appraised 20 dollars.

Also, taken up by William Warnock, Sherman tp., September 2, 1888, one bright bay poney mare, 3 years old, small white speck in face, right hind foot white, with a blemish on same leg. Appraised 30 dollars.

Also, taken up by William Warnock, Sherman tp., September 2, 1888, two horse colts, one year old, both bay, one of them has white on both hind feet. Appraised 40 dollars.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—G. D. STEINBAUGH, CLERK.

HORSE—Taken up by Edwin Ingersoll, Greenwood tp., one cream colored horse, about fifteen hands high, about eight years old, collar marks, shoes before. Appraised \$65.

LEWIS COUNTY—J. W. MILLER, CLERK.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. Hendricks, Centerville tp., Oct. 25th, 1888, one sorrel pony mare, supposed seven years old, small white ring around left fore foot, small white spot on right hip, snip on nose, small white spot near root of the tail. Appraised at \$30. Also, one dun pony, star in forehead, defaced brand on left shoulder, supposed sixteen years old. Appraised \$12.

MULE—Taken up by Enos Mills, Sheridan tp., Oct. 18th, 1888, one iron gray mule, four or five years old, with white spot on right side of neck, and white spot on left fore leg above pastern joint, about thirteen hands high. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Mitchell, of Centerville tp., Nov. 2d, 1888, one sorrel pony mare, five years old, marked with "X" on left hip, white in forehead, about thirteen hands high. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by A. E. Barnard, Scott tp., Oct. 24th, 1888, one black mare, fifteen hands high, about nine or ten years old, small white star in forehead. Appraised \$60.

STEER—Taken up by S. M. Lowe, Mound City tp., on the 18th day of November, 1888, one steer, head and neck brindle, hind parts mostly white, supposed to be nine years old, branded on the left hip and neck with Spanish brand. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by S. R. Doolittle, in Centerville tp., on the 20th of October, 1888, one large white steer, with one droop horn on right side, no marks or brands perceivable. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Moore, Scott tp., on August 14th, 1888, one dark bay horse, fourteen hands high, eight years old, branded with letter "D" on left shoulder, and spanish brand on left hip, supposed to be Texas horse. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by same party, one bay mare, four years old, fourteen hands high, branded "T" on left hip, right hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY—O. DIEFENDORF, CLERK.

COW—Taken up by Samuel Thompson, Nov. 12th, 1887, Alexandria tp., one cow, roan sides and white back, no marks or brands, supposed ten years old. Appraised \$15.

MIAMI COUNTY—D. CHILDS, CLERK.

MULE—Taken up by J. Miller, of Richland, tp., one blue roan mare mule, about twenty years old, fifteen hands high, branded "U. S." on the left shoulder, and "H. S." on neck. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Karr, Miami tp., one bay horse, seven years old, sixteen hands high, star in the forehead. Appraised \$60.

PONY—Taken up by W. McWilliams, of Ossawatimie tp., one bay horse pony, seven years old, fourteen hands high, branded "W. E." or "W. F." on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by D. F. Dayton, of Wea tp., one sorrel horse, seven years old, fifteen hands high. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by G. H. Windsor, of Wea tp., one sorrel mare, eight years old, sixteen hands high, star in forehead, branded "C" on right shoulder. Appraised \$100.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Vohes, of Wea tp., one dark bay horse pony, hind foot white, both ears slit, twelve hands high, about six years old. Appraised at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by D. F. Dayton, of Wea tp., one bay mare, four years old, about fourteen hands high, "B" branded on left shoulder, star in forehead. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by Chas. Town, of Middlecreek tp., one bay horse, four years old, thirteen hands high, star in forehead, stripe on nose, one hind foot white. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Karr, Miami tp., one bay horse, seven years old, sixteen hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$60.

OSAGE COUNTY—M. M. MURDOCK, CLERK.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by John Albach, Superior tp., May 15th, 1888, one sorrel mare and colt, about seven years old, fourteen hands high, left fore foot white, small white stripe in forehead, light colored mane. Appraised \$70.

MULE—Taken up by J. Streit, Burlingame tp., one horse mule, thirteen hands high, light brown, with horse mane, tail and legs, all of which are sheared, and black stripe on back and across withers, saddle and collar marks, supposed five or six years old, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$67.

MARE—Taken up by Sophia Black, Superior tp., Nov. 17th, 1888, a bay mare, stripe along her back; thirteen hands high, four years old. Also a colt, about five months old. Both appraised \$12.50.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Hatch, Burlingame tp., Nov. 7th, 1888, one red steer, eighteen months old, both hind legs white, and some white on the belly. Appraised \$11.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by Francis Duffee, Superior tp., a dark sorrel pony mare, with a six months old colt, twelve years old, blaze face, branded on left hip "F. P." and figure "8" on right shoulder and left hip. Appraised \$30.

SHAWNEE COUNTY—F. I. BONNEBAKE, COUNTY CLERK.

COW—Taken up by R. C. Love, of Topeka City, Nov. 11th, 1888, one cow, black and white spotted, small size. Appraised, \$20. Also one white bull calf, about six months old.

WILSON COUNTY—JOSEPH ROBBINS, CLERK.

MARE PONY—Taken up by John Sanders of Fall-river tp., August 31st, 1888, a mare pony, bay, with white in forehead, slightly collar marked, branded "L" on right shoulder and thigh, about thirteen hands high, supposed seven years old.

MARE—Taken up by Mathew Hawks, August 21, 1888, Cedar tp. one strawberry roan mare, supposed eight or nine years old, blind in left eye, harness marks on shoulders, about thirteen hands high. Appraised \$25.

[Stray List for January Continued from Pages 17-18.]

HEIFER—Taken up November 21st, 1888, by A. J. Reed, Mt. Pleasant tp., one heifer one year old last spring, red and white spotted. Appraised \$12.

MULE—Taken up November 24th, 1888, by Michael Glancy, Mt. Pleasant tp., one dark brown mare mule, about fourteen hands high, mane and tail roached, branded on left shoulder, brand unintelligible, eight or nine years old. Appraised \$50.

STEER—Taken up November 17th, 1888, by B. Co-hoon, Grasshopper tp., one two year old steer, blue roan, crop off left ear, and swallow fork in right ear. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Henderson Henson, Center tp., November 17th, 1888, one dark pied yearling steer. Appraised \$18.

STEER AND HEIFER—Taken up by Chas. Haber, Shannon tp., November 28th, 1888, one two year old white steer, crop and slip in right ear, medium size. Appraised \$16. Also one yearling heifer, black and white spotted, medium size. Appraised \$10.

HORSE—Taken up by A. Kethline of Shannon tp., November 14th, '88, one light bay horse about fifteen hands high, white stripe on nose nearly up to eyes, left hind foot white, branded "C D" on the left shoulder, seven or eight years old. Appraised \$40.

COLT—Taken up by George H. McPherson, Shannon tp., one bay horse colt, one year old, left hind foot white, stripe on nose, medium size. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by R. Myers, of Center tp., November 19th, 1888, one mouse colored horse pony with undistinguishable brand on left shoulder and the same on right hip, supposed six years old, thirteen and a half hands high. Appraised \$7.

COW—Taken up by R. Jones, of Shannon tp., Nov. 12th, 1888, one red cow, medium size, brindle head and neck, eight or nine years old, a crop and a mark supposed to be an under-bit on left ear, and crop and swallow-fork in right ear, small white spot in forehead, white spot on left fore leg, white spot on left hind leg, some white on belly. Appraised \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by John G. Ellinger, of Center tp., Dec. 5th, 1888, one spotted roan heifer, some white in face, marked swallow-fork off each ear and underbit in right ear, supposed one year old past. Appraised \$10. ALSO, one white heifer. Appraised \$10.

COLT—Taken up by Wm. Patterson, of Mount Pleasant tp., Nov. 28th, 1888, one horse colt, one year old last spring, mouse color, white star in forehead. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Martin Baker, of Shannon tp., Nov. 28th, 1888, one mare pony, bay color, white stripe on forehead, black mane, tall and legs, small size, and supposed four years old. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by L. B. Snow, of Mount Pleasant tp., Dec. 5th, 1888, one white heifer, two years old, crop off right ear, upper and under-bit off left ear, undistinguishable brand. Appraised \$18. ALSO, one white heifer, marked as above. Appraised \$18. ALSO, one white heifer has no marks or brands, one year old last spring. Appraised \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Katharine Shull, of Center tp., Dec. 4th, 1888, one two year old steer, red and white speckled, more red than white on his sides, front legs red from knees down, smooth horns. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Gains Bohannon, of Lancaster tp., Dec. 4th, 1888, one white and black spotted steer, two years old past, end of right horn broken off. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Tinsley Potter, of Lancaster tp., Dec. 4th, 1888, one white steer, red ears, one year old past, upper half crop in right ear. Appraised \$15.

FILLEY—Taken up by Henry McLenon, of Lancaster tp., Dec. 5th, 1888, one bay filley, two years old past, a little white on all four feet, most white on left hind foot, a white nose and small star in forehead. Appraised \$75.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Maxwell, of Mount Pleasant tp., Dec. 11th, 1888, one two year old steer, red, crop off left ear and split in right ear. Appraised \$16.

COLT—Taken up by John C. Butman, of Kapianna tp., Dec. 1st, 1888, one horse colt, one year old last spring, dark bay, black mane and tail, star in forehead, snip or white spot on nose, white ring around right hoof above hoof, hoof black, and valued \$45.

HORSE—Taken up by David M. Shearer of Grasshopper tp., posted Dec. 8th, 8th, 1888, one bay horse, supposed about fourteen years old, has large white blaze in face, left hind foot white about six inches high, left hind leg thick above hock joint, seems to have been broken, a scar on right hock outside, with curly mane hanging right, has saddle and harness marks, about sixteen hands high, shod all around, and valued \$30. ALSO, one gray horse pony, about thirteen years old, shod all around, saddle and harness marks, and valued \$40.

FILLEY—Taken up by A. J. Dorman, of Lancaster tp., Dec. 2d, 1888, one black filley, small star in forehead, two years old past, fourteen hands high, and appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by James McCardle, Mt. Pleasant tp., posted Dec. 15th, 1888, one red cow, ten years old, white back, crop off right ear, underbit off same, short tail, and valued \$24.

PONY—Taken up by Francis Cullen, of Kapianna tp., one bay mare pony, with black mane and tail, with star or white spot in forehead, is injured by delivering a foal, usually known as jill-firted, is three years old past, and valued \$12.

ALLEN COUNTY—W. T. WAGGONER, CLERK.

FILLEY—Taken up by E. G. Gilbert, Osage tp., one bay filley, three years old, star in forehead, snip on nose, left hind foot white, about fourteen and one-half hands high. Appraised \$50.

FILLES—Taken up by Elias W. Norman, Osage tp., one brown filley, two years old, branded on right side of neck "W." Appraised \$40. ALSO, one bright sorrel filley, two years old, star in forehead, branded on right side of neck "I."

COW—Taken up by James B. Dunlap, Deer Creek tp., one brindle cow, five or six years old, marked with crop off upper part of left ear and under part of right ear, white spot on back, some white on belly. Appraised \$25.

FILLEY—Taken up by Henry Glover, Iola tp., one red roan filley, two years old, right hind foot white. Appraised \$55.

BROWN COUNTY—E. M. MORRILL, CLERK.

STEER AND FILLEYS—Taken up by J. F. Babbitt, near Hiawatha, November 16th, 1888, one three year old red steer, with white stripe on back and belly. Appraised \$30. One gray filley, stripe on nose, yearling. Appraised \$40. One three year old sorrel filley, both hind ankles white, a strip in face. Appraised \$30.

STEER AND COW—Taken up by G. & B. Winkles, on Walnut Creek, a red and white yearling steer, with underbit and swallow fork in right ear. Appraised \$12. One red cow, four years old, white in flank, underbit in left ear and half crop off right ear. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Keeley Sherman, near Ununda, November 21st, a two year old steer, red, with some white on belly and tail, with a slit and notch on right ear. Appraised \$25.

STAG—Taken up by John A. Dowell, near Ununda, November 25th, 1888 a dark red two year old stag, white spot on shoulder both horns broken off. Appraised \$14.

STEER AND HEIFER—Taken up by Isaac H. Fall, November 9th, 1888, near Padonia. One two year old red roan steer white spots on sides and flanks, crop off right ear an underbit in left ear. Appraised \$18. Also a yearling red roan heifer with crop off right ear and an underbit in left ear. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Charles Morgan, Claytonville tp., Nov. 21st, 1888, one red and white steer, star in face, white back and white in both flanks and breast, swallow-fork in left ear, stag-like horns, four years old, and valued \$30.

COW—Taken up by E. R. Cornellison, near Padonia, Nov. 20th, one pale red and white muley cow, crop off right ear, underbit in left ear, branded "H" on left hip, six years old, and valued \$5.

STEER—Taken up by F. J. Kobbins, Carson tp., Nov. 23th, 1888, one dark roan yearling steer, and valued \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Berry, Claytonville tp., Nov. 16th, 1888, one dark bay mare, seven years old, white hind feet, small star in forehead, collar and saddle marks, and valued \$60. ALSO, one clay bank horse, nine years old, white hind feet, little white on the off fore foot, star and stripe in forehead extending to nostril, saddle and collar marks, thirteen hands high, and valued \$60. ALSO, one dark bay mare colt, one year old, near hind foot white, and valued \$5.

STEER—Taken up by Robert Gaston, near Padonia, Nov. 15th, one light red three year old steer, white strip running up the right hip, to the top of back, white strip about half way up left hip, white on belly and between horns, little white on left shoulder, tail white two-thirds the way up, and valued \$7.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Dean, Carson tp., Nov. 16th, 1888, one red and white spotted yearling heifer, and valued \$12.

MULE—Taken up by C. C. Grubb, Nov. 3d, 1888, in Cochrane tp., one brown three year old horse mule, branded "B" on left shoulder, and valued \$70.

MARES—Taken up by John G. Spenser, Lockman tp., Dec. 3d, 1888, one black two year old mare, thirteen and one-half hands high, and valued \$30. ALSO, one twelve year old bay mare, little lame with bunch on right knee, fourteen hands high, and valued \$20. ALSO, one bay pony mare, with star in forehead, six years old, left hind foot crooked, saddle marks, and valued \$40. ALSO, one bay two years old horse colt, light mane and tail and valued \$20. ALSO, one bay yearling filley, ealed \$20. ALSO, one bay sucking horse colt, valued \$15.

BOURBON COUNTY—J. S. EMMETT, CLERK.

COLT—Taken up by August Koch, November 4th, 1888, in Marmaton tp., one iron-gray yearling mare pony colt, white hind feet. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by John Beazley, of Pawnee tp., one dun horse colt, three years old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

MARES—Taken up by Robert Anderson, Franklin township, one roan mare, white ring around hind foot, few white hairs in forehead, three years old, fourteen and a half hands high, Appraised \$70. Also one bright bay mare, white spot in forehead, two years old past, thirteen and three-fourths hands high. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by Edmund Milburn, in Fort Scott, one gray horse, 15½ hands high, dark mane and tail, no marks. Appraised \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by James B. Harvey, in Fort Scott, one red and white spotted heifer, no marks. Appraised \$11.

COW—Taken up by J. H. Puthuff, in Fort Scott, Dec. 5th, one cow, with brindle sides and line back, white face, right fore test off, crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left, ten years old. Appraised \$18. ALSO, one red cow, no marks, seven years old. Valued \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by William Hardwick, in Fort Scott, Dec. 5th, one black and white pied heifer, two years old, marked with crop in left ear, under-slope in right. Appraised \$15. ALSO, one red bull, one year old. Appraised \$9.

STEER—Taken up by James F. Holt, in Marion tp., one three year old steer, crop and underbit in right ear, underbit in left ear, black and white pied, and appraised \$25. ALSO, one two year old steer, pale red, white on each side and belly, no ear marks, and appraised \$25. ALSO, one two year old steer, dark red, white on hip and belly, and appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by Lewis Etheridge, in Marion tp., one brownish black cow, point of right horn off, large heart in forehead, white streak across weathers, some white on legs, tail and belly, seven years old next spring, and appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by Cornelius Daniels, in Marion tp., Nov. 25th, one black mare colt, two years old last spring, large size, small white spots on left hind foot and in forehead. Appraised \$35. ALSO, one bay mare colt, two years old last spring, white strip in face, all four feet white. Appraised \$35. ALSO, one dun mare colt, with dark brown or black stripe along the back, white stripe in face. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by K. C. Kirby, Dec. 10th, in Marion tp., one bay pony mare, black mane and tail, star in forehead, snip on nose. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Elijah Smith, in Fort Scott, Dec. 15th, one bay horse colt, both hind feet white, some white in forehead and on end of nose, some white hairs in right flank, supposed one year old last spring, about ten hands high. Appraised \$12.

COW—Taken up by John Harris, Nov. 20th, one pale red cow, white on belly, and white strip on back, swallow-fork in each ear, five years old. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Shadrach Kemp, in Fort Scott, one speckled and roan steer, eighteen months old, split in right ear, underslope in left, part of tail off. Appraised \$12.50.

PONY—Taken up by Thomas Sparks, of Pawnee tp., Dec. 13th, 1888, one dark bay pony, black mane and tail, about twelve hands high, supposed to be four years old, no other marks or brands, and valued \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by W. H. Harris, of Marmaton tp., Dec. 8th, 1888, one iron gray horse, three years old last spring, no marks or brands, and valued \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Robert Hamilton, Scott tp., one dark brown pony mare, spot in forehead, three years old next spring, thirteen and one-fourth hands high, and appraised \$12.50. ALSO, one light sorrel stud pony, light mane and tail, thirteen and one-fourth hands high, three years old next spring, and appraised \$12.50.

COFFEY COUNTY—S. C. JENKINS, CLERK.

PONY—Taken up by John W. Nayworthy Neosho tp., October 5th, 1888, a bay mare pony, five or six years old, spot on right side of back, small. Appraised \$30.

HORSES—Taken up by Cyrus Kennedy, Avon tp., one bay horse, fourteen hands high, seven years old, branded "O" on right shoulder. Appraised \$45. Also one brown horse, fourteen hands high, seven years old, few white hairs on forehead, collar marked, shod before. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Cyrus Kennedy, one bay mare, fifteen hands high, white hind feet, star in forehead, roached back, collar marks, a sore on inside of left hind leg between fetlock and hook, ten years old. Appraised \$25.

CHEROKEE COUNTY—WM. LITTLE, CLERK.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Canfield, Lola tp., one brown three year old steer, half crop off left ear, swallow fork in right ear, branded "D."

COW—Taken up by J. B. Huggins, Showee tp., one white cow, some small black spots and black head and neck.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Canfield, Lola tp., one three year old steer, swallow fork in left ear, square crop off left ear, underbit in right ear.

CLAY COUNTY—W. H. FLETCHER, CLERK.

MARES—Taken up by John Cain, Republican tp., one black mare, star in forehead, three years old. Appraised \$70. Also one brown mare one year old, 1st spring. Appraised \$40.

OX—Taken up by James Chesnut, of Clay Center tp., one ox, fourteen years old, white with brown spots, one spot on tip of nose three inches in diameter, and valued \$12.

DICKINSON COUNTY—JAMES B. SHANE, CLERK.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Ziebell, Union tp., November 2d, 1888, one black Texas steer about five years old branded "R Y" on left hip, small white spot on back between hips. Appraised \$32.50.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Ziebell, Union tp., November 2, 1888, one dark brown Texas steer, five year old, branded "Y" on the left shoulder, side and hip. Appraised \$32.50.

HORSE—Taken up by Carl Brechmer, Union tp., November 17th, 1888, one bay horse, four years old, tall, mane and feet black, star in forehead, shoulder a little sunken as of sweeney. Appraised \$65.

COLT—Taken up by Henry Krouse Union tp., November 11th, 1888, one dark bay mare colt, two years old, star in forehead, about thirteen hands high. Appraised \$45.

DOUGLAS COUNTY—PAUL R. BROOKS, CLERK.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Liston, Wakarusa tp., November 16th, 1888, a spotted (red and white) yearling steer. Appraised \$12.

COLT—Taken up by Thomas Anderson, Kanwaka tp., November 5th, 1888, one clay-bank horse colt, one year old, hind feet white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$35.

COWS AND HEIFER—Taken up by William W. Randolph, Wakarusa tp., November 12th, 1888, one large white cow, small red spot on body, ears red, dark around nose, five years old, branded "H" on left hip. Appraised \$25. Also one small roan cow, four years old, crop off right ear two slits in left ear. Appraised \$25. Also one yearling heifer, roan, sides and belly whitish. Appraised \$14.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by W. G. Mitchell, Kanwaka tp., November 1st, 1888, one light sorrel mare, blaze face, two years old. Appraised \$30. Also one mare colt, one year old, blaze face, a little white on left hind foot. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by J. F. C. Hughes, Palmyra tp., October 2d, 1888, one brown mare pony about twelve hands high, a few white hairs in forehead, supposed three years old. Appraised \$30.

MULE—Taken up by Thomas E. Wells, Wakarusa tp., October 25th, 1888, a mare mule, fourteen hands high, two years old past, dark mouse color, black legs, black stripe down shoulders, smooth build. Appraised \$75.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by John B. Howard of the same township, November 2d, 1888, one red and white cow, about seven years old; a calf running with cow, red, some white in face. Cow appraised \$25, calf \$10.

PONIES—Taken up by John Clark, Marion tp., November 4th, 1888, one mare pony, thirteen hands high, black, supposed two years old, white spot on each fore leg, and one white spot on right leg. Appraised \$30. Also one horse pony twelve hands high

dark bay, past one year old, hind feet white, small white stripe on face. Appraised \$30.

DONIPHAN COUNTY—JOHN T. KIRWAN, CLERK.

HORSE—Taken up by C. G. J. Bula, Iowa tp., one small bay horse, supposed six years old, right hind foot and both fore feet white, star in forehead, appearance of harness and small saddle marks. Appraised \$60.

COW—Taken up by James Treat, Washington tp., one red cow, short tail, about fifteen years old, crop and underbit in left ear, underslope in right. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Nahum Smith, Wayne tp., one dark red heifer, slightly brindle, little white in front of udder. Supposed two years old last spring. Appraised \$15.

FILLEY—Taken up by William B. Buster, of the same township, one iron-gray filley, white spot in side and neck, white in forehead, fourteen hands high, two years old last spring. Appraised \$65.

MULE—Taken up by Joseph Langon, near Doniphan Wayne tp. one bay mare mule bipped in left hip, about fourteen and a half hands high, supposed five years old. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by James Kelly, in Wayne tp., one sorrel mare, thirteen or fourteen years old, both fore feet white above pastern, left hind foot white above pastern, white spot on nose, and valued at \$35.

STEER—Taken up by Leonides W. Joseph, three and one-half miles southwest of Troy, Center tp., Nov. 30th, 1868, one white steer, roan sides, branded "K" on left hip, two years old last spring, and valued \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Patrick Foley, in Wolf River tp., Dec. 5th, 1868, one roan steer, two years old next spring, underbit in each ear, and valued \$12. ALSO, one steer, red neck and sides, white under the belly, swallow-fork in right ear, and valued \$13. ALSO, one white steer, two years old next spring, red ears, and valued \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Clans Clemitson, Wayne tp., Nov. 30th, 1868, one red steer, small white spots on both sides, small white spots in face, underbit in both ears, without horns, small in size, supposed two years old past, and valued \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Jackson Mann, Washington tp., one white steer, three years old past, red ears, underslope and bit out of right ear, small thick horns, medium size, and valued \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by James H. Sallars, in Washington tp. one pale red heifer, about two or three years old, crop and split in left ear, crop off right ear, rather above medium size, right horn broken down, seems to be lately done, and valued \$15. ALSO, one dark red heifer, about two or three years old, little white in forehead, tail mixed with white, medium size, and valued \$15.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—GEO. D. STINEBAUGH, CLERK.

HORSES—Taken up by Fields Bledsoe, of Franklin tp., Nov. 1st, 1868, one dark brown mare, three years old, shod all around, fourteen and one-half hands high. Appraised \$50. ALSO, a bay horse pony, thirteen hands high, shod all around, star in forehead, saddle marks, Mexican brand on left hip and shoulder, about seven years old. Appraised \$35.

MARE AND COW—Taken up by Reuben Hawkins, of Ottawa tp., Nov. 20th, 1868, one sorrel mare, about eight years old, both hind feet white, branded on left shoulder "J. M." on foot "J. N." about fifteen and one-half hands high. Appraised \$100. ALSO, one pale red cow, white face, about ten years old, medium size, large horns. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by Robert McConnell, of Ohio tp., November 9th, 1868, one white cow, about five years old, swallow-fork in right ear, and crop and slit in left ear, horns broken off, medium size. Appraised at 28 dols.

COW—Taken up by William Merritt, of Pottawatomie tp., on or about Nov. 20th, 1868, one muley cow, black, some white on the belly, and a small white speck in forehead. Appraised 15 dols.

STEER—Taken up by David Crook, of Pottawatomie tp., on or about Nov. 23d, 1868, one red and white steer, two years old, marked with a swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised 20 dols.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by James Wells, of Peoria tp., on or about Nov. 25th, 1868, one bay mare, three years old past, about fourteen hands high. Appraised \$75. ALSO, one dark bay horse colt, two years old, about thirteen hands high. Appraised at 35 dols.

COLTS—Taken up by Joseph Black, of Franklin tp., on or about Dec. 7th, 1868, one sorrel mare colt, front of right hip knocked down, fourteen hands high, about two years old. Appraised —. ALSO, one brown horse colt, star in forehead, two years old, about fourteen and one-half hands high. Appraised 25 dols.

GREENWOOD COUNTY—J. L. BENSON, CLERK.

COLTS—Taken up by Solomon Phenix, of Madison tp., one roan horse colt, two years old last spring, three white feet, white strip in face. Appraised \$40. Also a bright bay horse colt, one year old last spring. Appraised \$50.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—F. E. HENDERSON, CLERK.

MARE—Taken up by E. J. Pertor, of McCamish tp., November 17th, 1868, one sorrel mare, one year old last spring, star in forehead, some white on left hind foot. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Thos. Pearce, of Gardner tp., November 13th, 1868, one yellow three year old steer with some white mixed in on hind parts, long horns, branded "O H" in three places on right side, Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Richard Lemasney, of Gardner tp., November 10th, 1868, one black mare, 13 hands high, strip in forehead, scar on left hip, light saddle marks, four years old. Appraised \$35.

STAG—Taken up by C. R. Squires, of McCamish tp., November 12th, 1868, one white stag about eight years old, some red on neck, feet and legs. Appraised \$18.

COW—Taken up John N. Burtholf, of Oxford tp., October 24th, 1868, one white cow, right ear cropped, six years old. Appraised \$25.

PONY MARE—Taken up by C. L. Dille, of McCamish tp., November 7th, 1868, one black pony mare, ten years old, shod before, thirteen hands high, a few white hairs in forehead, some saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

SHEEP—Taken up by Abram Cramer, of Gardner tp., August 16th, 1868, one lot of sheep, to wit: five old ewes branded with "B" on left side, and nine lambs, all white. Appraised \$21 50.

MARE—Taken up by D. H. Ryan, of Aubry tp., September 3d, 1868, one bright sorrel mare, fourteen and a half hands high, signs of big-head, about fourteen years old. Appraised \$35.

GELDING—Also one sorrel gelding, fifteen hands high, sixteen years old, blaze face, collar marks, sway backed, both hind feet white. Appraised \$15.

PONY AND COLT—Taken up by D. H. Ryan, of Aubry tp., one brown gelding pony, two years old. Appraised \$25. Also one sorrel gelding colt, one year old. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Calb Teter, of Monticello tp., September 23th, 1868, one bay horse six years old, fifteen hands high, some saddle marks. Appraised \$60.

MARE PONY—Taken up by Alexander Robert, of Monticello tp., October 31st, 1868, one bay mare pony, four years old fourteen and a half hands high, left hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by James M. Langley, of Springhill tp., October 18th, 1868, one black mare seven years old, fifteen and a half hands high, branded on left shoulder. Appraised \$90. Also a bay yearling horse colt, with a little white on left hind foot. Appraised \$40.

MARE PONY AND COLT—Taken up by Thomas O'Mara, of Gardner tp., October 26th, 1868, one roan mare pony, four years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$25. Also one sorrel mare colt, blaze face, two years old, two white hind feet. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by William Julien, of Olathe tp., August 10th, 1868, one black mare, some collar and saddle marks both hind feet white, fifteen and a half hands high, twelve years old. Appraised \$45.

HORSE—Taken up by H. Mitchell, of Springhill tp., July 21st, 1868, one bay horse eight years old, fifteen hands high, small star in forehead, letter "G" branded on left shoulder, shod before, saddle marks. Appraised \$65.

MARE—Taken up by J. D. Tension, of Shawnee tp., August 22d, 1868, one brown mare ten years old, a seam in left fore foot, heavy set, about fifteen hands high. Appraised \$100.

MARE AND STALLION—Also one light gray mare three years old, light build, about fifteen hands high. Appraised \$80. Also one cream colored, or light dun stallion pony, white face, three years old past, about thirteen and a half hands high. Appraised at \$35.

MULE—Taken up by Daniel Lamasney, of Gardner tp., November 10th, 1868, one black mare mule, a few white hairs on root of tail, twelve hands high, eight years old. Appraised \$25.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—W. N. ALLEN, CLERK.

STEER—Taken up by Jacob Zarn, Rock Creek tp., Dec. 5th, 1868, one light roan yearling steer, half crop off left ear, and appraised \$18.

COWS—Taken up by George Goddard, in Jefferson tp., Nov. 1st, 1868, one red cow, small bell and rope around neck, ten years old. ALSO, one white cow, three years old, and appraised \$80 each.

PONY—Taken up by Hiram Watson, Oct. 12th, 1868, one bay mare pony, seven years old, fourteen hands high, branded "P. I." on left hip, scar or brand on left shoulder, and appraised 35 dols.

STEER—Taken up by R. H. Eshaw, in Jefferson tp., Oct. 24th, 1868, one bright red steer, white face, small crop off right ear, four years old, no other marks or brands, and appraised 40 dols.

PONY—Taken up by J. C. Ewing, in Sarcoxie tp., Nov. 2d, 1868, one yellow bay pony, one year old, eleven hands high, and appraised \$22 50.

COLT—Taken up by Aaron W. Phepp, Oskaloosa tp., Nov. 23d, 1868, one mare colt, about twelve hands high, light brown color, one year old past, and appraised 20 dols.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Thornton, Kentucky tp., Sept. 20th, 1868, one white two year old heifer, crop off end of right ear, red ring around nose, tip of ear red, and appraised 16 dols.

HEIFER AND STEER—Taken up by Frederick Robohn, Oskaloosa tp., Nov. 25th, 1868, one dark red heifer, two years old, end of tail white, crop off right ear, right horn drooped. ALSO, one steer, two years old, red or roan, white line back, crop off right ear. Heifer appraised 10 dols; steer appraised 16 dols.

FILLEY—Taken up by Jonathan Street, of Grass-hopper Falls tp., Nov. 3d, 1868, one sorrel filley, two years old, white strip in forehead, fourteen hands high, and appraised 40 dols.

STEER—Taken up by Thomas Armstead, in Osawkee tp., Nov. 18th, 1868, one red and white spotted steer, three years old, crop off both ears, branded on left hip with what appears to be a letter, and appraised 35 dols.

STEER—Taken up by John L. Boutals, of Grass-hopper Falls tp., Nov. 9th, 1868, one pale red steer, two years old, fresh crop off left ear and slit in right.

HEIFER—Taken up by Simpson Smith, in Grass-hopper Falls tp., Nov. 30th, 1868, one heifer, red and white, red sides and line back, white face, red ears, short, thick horns, two years old, and appraised 15 dols.

COW—Taken up by P. B. Chadwick, in Jefferson tp., Nov. 17th, 1868, one light red spotted cow, no marks or brands, nine or ten years old, and appraised 25 dols.

MARE—Taken up by G. May, in Jefferson tp., Nov. 18th, 1868, one strawberry roan mare, three years old last spring, fourteen hands high, white in forehead, and appraised 5 dols.

STEER—Taken up by Andrew Wilson, Nov. 28th, 1868, one yearling steer, white, with red ears, one-half crop off right ear, and appraised 12 dols.

HEIFER—Taken up by M. Carizer, of Jefferson tp., Oct. 5th, 1868, one heifer, two years old, underbit in left ear, rough place on left side like a brand, and appraised 12 dols.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. Sates, in Sarcoxie tp., Dec. 19th, 1868, one light red heifer, one year old, and appraised 12 dols.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. H. Buresek, in Kentucky tp., Sept. 21st, 1868, one white heifer, two years old, crop off end of right ear, and appraised 18 dols.

PONY—Taken up by G. W. Bush, in Kentucky tp., Dec. 4th, 1868, one bay or brown pony, two years old, four white feet, and appraised 50 dols.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Rodgers, Jefferson tp., Dec. 1868, one bay horse, fifteen hands high, six years old, left hind foot white, white spot on right fore foot, white strip on nose. Valued 90 dols.

MULE—Taken up by William Lewis, Jefferson tp., Dec. 1868, one mule, three years old next spring, fourteen hands high, dun color, black strip across shoulders and along back. Valued 75 dols.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. Sater, Sarcoxie tp., one light red heifer, white on breast and tail, one year old last spring. Valued 12 dols.

FILLEY—Taken up by Geo. W. Bush, Kentucky tp., Dec. 1868, one bay or brown filley, two years old, four white feet. Valued 50 dols.

SHEEP—Taken up by N. Colby, Rock Creek tp., Dec. 3d, 1868, twenty head of sheep, twelve head marked with hole in right ear, crop and underbit in each, one hole and slit in left and a bell on, three with crop off right ear and one-half crop off left, three with crop off the left and one-half crop off right, all white. Valued 83 dols. 75 cts.

STEER—Taken up by Calvin Adams, Kentucky tp., Dec. 11th, 1868, one pale red steer, left ear off, white nose, white saot inside of leg, two years old. Valued 15 dols.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by D. Baker, Osawkee tp., Dec. 1868, one black cow and calf, cow has white on belly and legs, eleven years old, Cherokee stock, calf about five months old. Valued 22 dols.

COW—Taken up by James V. Hatcher, Osawkee tp., Dec. 1868, one black cow with line base, crumpled horns, both ears crooked, branded on left hip H, two years old. Valued 10 dols.

LINN COUNTY—J. W. MILLER, CLERK.

BULL—Taken up by John Griffith, in Centreville tp., Nov. 17th, 1868, one spotted two year old bull, more red than white, one white spot on flank, one on back, also one-half of tail white. Appraised \$11.

PONIES—Taken up by Allen Barber, in Lincoln tp., Nov. 12th, 1868, six ponies, five of them mares, one black, twelve hands high, branded with Spanish brand, two bays, twelve hands high, branded with Spanish brands, one roan, twelve hands high, branded "T" on right shoulder, one bay twelve hands high, one bay horse thirteen hands high. The whole appraised \$100.

MARE—Taken up by Samuel Wooten, in Liberty tp., Nov. 17th, 1868, one mare, three years old, star in forehead, light roan sorrel, left hind foot white, fourteen hands high. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J. D. Hobson, in Mound City tp., Nov. 2d, 1868, a sorrel mare, white spot or streak in forehead, three years old. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by David A. Crocker, Paris tp., Nov. 30th, 1868, one light bay mare, five years old, left fore foot white up to knee, white strip in face. Appraised \$80.

HORSE—Taken up by E. Kerr, in Centreville tp., Nov. 22d, 1868, one black horse, three years old, with star in forehead, fourteen or fifteen hands high. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Stafford Wilson, Potosi tp., Nov. 20th, 1868, one bay mare, three years old, heavy mane and tail, fifteen hands high. Appraised \$50.

COLT—Taken up by S. B. Bowen, Nov. 25th, 1868, one bay colt, dark mane and tail, two years old. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Samuel Miller, Potosi tp., Dec. 1st, 1868, one bay horse colt, supposed one year old last spring, a few white hairs in forehead, small white spot on right fore and hind feet. Appraised \$20.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY—OLIVER DIEFENDORF, CLERK.

COW—Taken up by Lewis Arnold, Alexandria tp., November 16th, 1868, one large brindle cow, drooped horns, left hind foot and end of tail white, twelve or fourteen years old. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by William Willock, in High Prairie tp., November 14th, 1868, one bay horse four years old, about fourteen hands high, right hind foot white, with brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$50.

COW—Taken up by Jeremiah Patton, in High Prairie tp., November 7, 1868, one red cow, white face, both hind feet white, under slope off each ear, about six years old. Appraised \$25.

FILLEY—Taken up by Peter Kline, November 23d, 1868, one dapple gray filley, with snip on nose, left hind foot white, two years old past, thirteen hands high. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Bigford, Easton tp., November 20th, 1868, one red cow, white on shoulder, rump and brisket, under half crop each ear, about fourteen years old. Appraised \$14.

COLT—Taken up by B. S. Hancock, Easton tp., November 28th, 1868, one black horse colt, one year old past. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by T. O. Hawley, Easton tp., December 1st, 1868, one bay horse pony, twelve hands high, five years old past, branded "O R Ford" on left shoulder, "J N" on right shoulder. Appraised \$20.

MULE—Taken up by William Ford, Tonganoxie tp., November 18th, 1868, one brown mare mule, three years old, about fourteen and a half hands high. Appraised \$75.

LYON COUNTY—J. L. WILLIAMS CLERK.

COW—Taken up by James Lawson, of Pike tp., Dec. 9th, 1868, one black and white spotted cow, about four years old, branded double H on right hip, ears both frozen or cut. Valued 30 dols.

STEER AND HEIFER—Taken up by John Fowler, of Emporia tp., Dec. 12th, 1868, one steer, five years old, branded M 8 on left hip, point of left horn broken off, upper one-half crop in each ear. Valued 25 dols. ALSO, one red heifer, one year old past, little white under the belly. Valued 10 dols.

IMPROVEMENT IN CABINET ORGANS. (PATENTED 1868.)

THE MASON & HAMLIN Improved Vox Humana

Is a new invention, now ready in several styles of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, to which the manufacturers invite attention, believing that it is likely to prove

The Most Popular Improvement Ever Made

In instruments of this class. It is now several years since the invention and application to such instruments as the VOX HUMANA, which was first applied by its inventor to the Organs of Mason & Hamlin, who were urged to introduce it to the public. In its then imperfect state, and especially considering its liability to get out of order, they were unwilling to adopt it. From that time continuous experiments for its improvement have been made in the factory of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company and elsewhere, which have at last been eminently successful, the result being the Mason & Hamlin Improved Vox Humana, combining several patents.

In combination with the AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, used only in these organs; it wonderfully increases the capacity and beauty of the instrument, imparting delicious qualities of tone, and producing novel and exquisite effects, especially adding to its variety and delicacy of expression, and increasing somewhat its powers. The peculiar excellences of several Orchestral Instruments are successfully imitated, and altogether, as frequently characterized by organists, "the effect is fascinating." It is simple in construction, free from liability to get out of order, and requires no additional skill for its use, being operated by the ordinary action of the bellows, requiring no separate pedal.

STYLES AND PRICES.

Attention is invited to the new styles of Organs, and new scale of prices announced this month. New style, No. 21, Five Stop Double Reed Cabinet Organ, with Vox Humana. Case of solid Black Walnut, carved and paneled, new design. Stops Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Vox Humana. The best organ of its size that can be made. Price One hundred and seventy dollars.

New Style No. 22—The same Organ in Rosewood case. Price two hundred dollars.

New Style No. 33—The same in Pipe Organ style of case, carved and paneled, Walnut, with richly gilt pipes. Price three hundred dollars.

New Style No. 37—Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler Cabinet Organ, five stops—Diapason, Principal, Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass Vox Humana. Solid Walnut Case. Each key commands four separate reeds or vibrators. An organ of surprising power and brilliancy and great variety. Price two hundred and fifty dollars.

STYLE No. 1—Four Octave Organ—Solid Walnut Case, plain. Price fifty dollars.

STYLE No. 8—Four Octave Double Reed Organ. Solid Walnut Case, plain. Price seventy-five dollars.

Style A—Five Octaves, one stop, Tremulant, with one set of vibrators throughout and knee swell. Carved and Paneled Walnut Case. Price one hundred dollars.

Style C—Five Octaves, five stops, Viola, Diapason, Melodia, Flute, Tremulant, with two sets of vibrators throughout, and knee swell. Carved and Paneled Walnut Case. Price one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Many other styles at proportionate rates.

The superiority of the Mason & Hamlin Organ is well established. They are the acknowledged standard of excellence among instruments of the class, were awarded the Paris Exposition Medal, and have been honored with an amount and degree of commendation from the musical profession of this and other countries ever given to any other instrument.

A new descriptive and illustrated catalogue, just issued will be sent free to every applicant.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Co.,

Waterrooms No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.,

and No. 154 Tremont street, Boston.

jan-3m

1869. W. H. LYMAN'S 1869.

ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE and CATALOGUE of seeds and plants is now published. It contains descriptions of over 1600 varieties of flower seeds and plants. It is splendidly illustrated with about thirty elegant wood engravings and two beautiful colored plates, one of which will be the celebrated MRS. POLLOCK GERANIUM, colored from nature. In it will be found designs for arranging the flower garden, together with full directions for sowing seed, transplanting, &c. This work will be sent free to all my customers, and to all others on receipt of ten cents, which is not half the actual cost. I am also introducing to the public my new tomato, the Lyman Mammoth Cluster. Dr. D. Rice says: "Everybody should have it." For illustrated circular containing description, recommendations, &c., address

W. H. LYMAN,
Importer of Seeds, Bulbs and Plants,
Leverett, Mass.

jan-5m

Pilot Knob Nursery--Fall 1868. FOR SALE,--IN PART--AS FOLLOWS:

Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry trees; Concord and other grapes--an excellent stock; Kittatiny and Early Wilson Blackberries; Agriculturist, Juunda, Willson's, Albany and Dr. Nicalse Strawberries. The best stock of Roses ever grown west of the Mississippi, and a general stock of Green House Plants. For further particulars send for Price list.

D. C. HAWTHORN,
Leavenworth, Kan.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

THIS Company was organized May 2d, 1868, and has issued to date upwards of 4,000 policies, insuring over \$7,000,000, an unprecedented success in the history of Life Insurance Companies. It has increased its assets since its organization about three hundred per cent., and is permitted by a special enactment of the Legislature of New York (see laws of 1867) "to issue policies, certified by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, as secured by pledge of public stocks. Thus, they are enabled to offer virtually the same security as is now given for the redemption of our national bank currency. These policies are secured by special deposits, in addition to its deposit of \$100,000 required by the laws of New York, are printed on parchment and bear the seal of the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

A capable and energetic Agent is wanted in every town in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Colorado, to whom a liberal commission or salary will be paid.

Information relative to the establishment of Agencies, also blank applications, circulars and manuals, may be obtained by addressing

MARTIN MAYER,

GENERAL AGENT,

Leavenworth, Kansas.

Leavenworth, Jan., 1868.

Jan-12m

A NEW PRICE LIST

is issued this month, November, 1868, by the

Mason & Hamlin Organ Company

And will be sent post-paid to every applicant--containing announcements of

NEW STYLES OF ORGANS,

NEW INVENTIONS,

—AND—

REDUCED PRICES.

Four Octave Organ, Solid Walnut Case, - - \$50.00

Five Octave Double Reed Organ, five stops, Solid Walnut Case, Carved and paneled, - - - - - \$125.00

Other styles at proportionate prices. Warerooms, 154 Tremont street, Boston; 596 Broadway, New York. January-3m

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1869.

THE first edition of one hundred thousand of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Guide in the Flower Garden is now published. It makes a work of 100 pages, beautifully illustrated, with about 150 fine wood engravings of flowers and vegetables, and an

ELEGANT COLORED PLATE.

A BOUQUET OF FLOWERS

It is the most beautiful, as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the

Culture of Flowers and Vegetables.

The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of my customers, to whom it is sent free without application, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for ten cents, which is not half the cost. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WE HAVE ON HAND BUCKEYE

REAPERS AND MOWERS with all the new improvements, at manufacturers prices and freight. We have a large lot of EAGLE MOWERS to sell at less than cost, and warranted equal to any in the market.

We are agents for COOK'S EVAPORATOR AND VICTOR CANE MILL, the best in use, BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILLS, WAGONS, and other Agricultural Implements for sale on as good terms as can be had in Kansas.

GEORGE F. DUNCAN,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Pilot Knob Nursery.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE

existing under the firm name of HAWTHORN & HOWELL, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business is continued by D. C. Hawthorne. A good stock of Greenhouse Plants now on hand. Leavenworth, May 1, 1868.

Early Goodrich Potatoes.

I WILL SEND TO ANY ADDRESS FOUR

(4) pounds by mail, for eighty (80) cents.

Delivered here per bushel, \$4.

J. J. HADLEY,

Wyandotte, Kansas, Oct. 27, 1868.

nov6m

UNION PACIFIC R. W. E. D.

OPEN TO SHERIDAN, 405 MILES west of the Missouri River.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after November 22d, 1868, trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.			
Leave	MAIL.	MIXED.	L'TH&T'A ACCOM'M.
Wyandotte.....	7:20 A. M.	6:00 P. M.	.....
Kansas City.....	7:55 "	6:35 "	.....
State Line.....	8:25 "	7:30 "	.....
Leavenworth.....	8:20 "	.....	5:15 P. M.
Lawrence.....	10:35 "	11:00 P. M.	8:00 "
Topeka.....	12:05 P. M.	1:35 A. M.	10:30 "
Wamego.....	2:30 "	5:00 "	.....
Manhattan.....	3:15 "	6:20 "	.....
Junction City.....	4:30 "	9:00 "	.....
Salina.....	7:15 "	1:45 P. M.	.....
Fort Harker.....	9:05 "	6:20 "	.....
Ellsworth.....	9:20 "	6:50 "	.....
Hays City.....	10:00 A. M.	.....	.....
Arrive at			
Sheridan.....	6:15 P. M.	.....	.....

GOING EAST.			
Leave			
Sheridan.....	7:30 A. M.	.....	.....
Hays City.....	8:50 "	.....	.....
Ellsworth.....	2:30 A. M.	11:25 A. M.	.....
Fort Harker.....	2:45 "	12:01 P. M.	.....
Salina.....	4:25 "	3:20 "	.....
Junction City.....	7:05 "	8:30 "	.....
Manhattan.....	8:10 "	10:25 "	.....
Wamego.....	9:20 "	11:45 A. M.	.....
Topeka.....	11:20 P. M.	3:30 "	8:00 A. M.
Lawrence.....	1:00 "	5:30 "	8:00 "
Arrive at			
Leavenworth.....	3:20 "	10:55 "	.....
State Line.....	3:15 "	10:30 A. M.	.....
Kansas City.....	3:55 "	.....	.....
Wyandotte.....	4:30 "	10:50 "	.....

Trains leave Kansas City, Wyandotte, Leavenworth and Sheridan daily, except Sunday.

Connecting at Lawrence with L. L. & G. Railroad for Baldwin City, Prairie City and Ottawa, and Stages for Fort Scott and all points in Northern and Southern Kansas.

At Wamego with stages for Council Grove, Mission Creek, Rock Creek, Emporia and Marysville.

At Sheridan with U. S. Express Co.'s Daily Overland Mail and Express Coaches for Denver City and all points in Colorado, Montana, Utah, California and Idaho; and with Sanderson's daily line of coaches for Fort Union, Santa Fe, Taos, Albuquerque and all points in New Mexico and Arizona.

At Leavenworth with packets for points up the Missouri river, and with the Mo. Valley R. R. for Atchison and St. Joseph.

At State Line with trains of the Missouri Pacific Road, and at Kansas City with the Hannibal and St. Joe R. R. for St. Louis, and points South and East.

2,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale, situated along the line of the U. P. Railway, E. D., at from \$1 to \$5 per acre. For particulars address J. F. Devereux, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas.

A. ANDERSON, Gen'l Supt.

J. M. WEBSTER,

mar to dec '68 Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.

SEED POTATOES.

Warranted Pure and True to Name.

UNTIL March 1st, 1869, all orders for seed potatoes will be filled at the following rates viz:

Early Rose, 1 lb. by mail post-paid,.....\$1.00

Early York, 4 lbs. by mail post-paid, \$1 per bu.

and \$2 per bbl. by mail post-paid, \$1 per bu.

Early Goodrich, 4 lbs. by mail post-paid, \$1 per bu.

and \$2 per bbl. by mail post-paid, \$1 per bu.

Harrison (late) 4 lbs. by mail post-paid, \$1 per bu.

and \$2 per bbl. by mail post-paid, \$1 per bu.

Potatoes by the bushel or barrel will be properly packed and delivered as ordered at the express office or Railroad depot at Kansas City, without further charge.

Jan-3m J. K. HUDSON,
Box 108, Kansas City, Mo.

White Elm Seedlings.

SPLendid WELL-ROOTED STOCKY

plants of this superb American Tree three to six inches high, ready Oct 1st, at \$5 per 1,000; 5,000 for \$25 10,000 for \$40; 50,000 for \$100. Also Red Bud (ceris canadensis) Seedlings, same size and price. Will send 100 plants of either of above by mail, post paid for one dollar.

Address your orders to

JOHN M. HUNTER,

Ashley, Washington Co., Illinois

TO WOOL GROWERS.

WE WILL WANT ALL THE FINEST

WOOL, of Kansas growth, we can get this year, and will be glad to communicate with those who have fine sheep. Address,

THE FT. SCOTT MILL AND MFG CO.,

Port Scott.

Or, G. A. CRAWFORD,

apr Kansas Farmer office, Leavenworth.

HEDGE PLANTS.

THE largest stock of Osage Orange Plants west of the Mississippi. No. 1 plants for sale in large or small quantities. Address

Jan-3m S. T. KELSEY,

University Farm, Ottawa, Ks.

PEACH TREES.

A VERY fine lot of one year old budded trees.

Jan-3m S. T. KELSEY,

University Farm, Ottawa Ks.

ARABIAN CONDITION POWDER.

Warranted Superior to any now in use, for the Cure of the Various Morbid Conditions to which Horses and Cattle are Subject.

Distemper, Founder, Stiffness,
from Over-driving, Mange, Loss



of Appetite, Rheumatism, Yellow
Water, Hide-bound, &c.

It Purifies the Blood, Improves the Spirits, Imparts a Fine Glossy Coat, and Cures Coughs and Colds.

The Arabian horse is justly celebrated throughout the world for beauty, symmetry and speed. He carried Alexander to India, Tamerlane to China, and enabled the Persian King to use the bent back of a Roman Emperor, as a step from which to vault into the saddle. Arabia is equally celebrated for its precious spices, and its wonderful roots and herbs, from which the

ARABIAN CONDITION POWDERS

are compounded. The gift of Arabian horses to Gov. Seward was a princely one, but the knowledge of the composition of the Arabian Condition Powder is vastly more important, and destined to confer incalculable benefits upon the nation.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society:

My customers say the ARABIAN CONDITION POWDERS are the best they have ever used.
WABAUSSER, February 1st, 1867.
CHAS. B. LINES.

Opinion of Dr. Allfriend, the well known and successful Veterinary Surgeon of Lawrence.

After a thorough and careful trial, for more than 2 years, in an extensive veterinary practice, I am fully convinced that, as an alterative and blood purifier, and for all the purposes of a condition powder, for all kinds of stock, the "ARABIAN" stands without a rival.
LAWRENCE, March 5th, 1868.
RICHARD ALLFRIEND.

CAUTION.—Weak and worthless imitations flood the market, and purchasers must use great caution, and be sure to get the Arabian.

PREPARED BY

S. O. HIMOE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Lawrence, : : : : : Kansas.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

For Sale by EDDY & ARNOLD, Wholesale Druggists, Leavenworth, Kan.

"Willard" and "Early Rose."

MR. C. W. GLASON, OF MASSACHUSETTS, one of the three gentlemen to whom the late Mr. Goodrich was accustomed to send out his new seedling potatoes for testing before introducing them to the public, and in honor of whom he named his Gleason potato, has for years probably, been more largely engaged in raising new seedling potatoes than any man in New England. Last spring I purchased of him the entire stock of his "Willard" seedling (a seedling from the Early Goodrich) which he considered the best of all the hundreds of seedlings he has thus far raised. The "Willard" proves to be enormously productive and is a potato of great promise. I now offer to send one potato of this new seedling gratis with every peck of Early Rose: five with every bushel and sixteen with every barrel. Mr. stock of Early Rose was procured directly from the original growers at \$75.00 per bushel, and is WARRANTED TRUE.

My rates this fall are:
One pound, post paid 1 00
Three pounds, post paid 2 00
One peck 5 00
One bushel 15 00
One barrel 40 00
Each bushel weighs 60 pounds; each barrel 165 lbs
Early Goodrich, per bbl. 5 00
Early Sebec per bbl 5 00
Harrison, per bbl 7 00
Gleason, per bbl 5 00

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
Marblehead, Mass.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

WARRANTED to be new and good by the subscriber, who has had twenty-two years' experience in importing and sprouting Osage seed.
Send three cents for price list, and ten cents for premium essay on hedging.
W. H. MANN,
Gilman, Iraguiois County, Ills.
P. S.—One hundred and fifty thousand very fine two-year apple trees, for \$100 per thousand. Dec-3m

KANSAS NURSERY.

THE PROPRIETORSHIP OF THIS well known Nursery has been changed by the retirement of Mr. Baker, who is succeeded by Mr. Walton. The firm will hereafter be known as

JONES & CO.,

who will conduct the business on a still more extensive and liberal scale, than heretofore.

5,000,000 OSAGE PLANTS for sale at very low prices. We are prepared to set 500 miles of Hedge this fall.

Farmers who wish to set their own plants, would do well to club together in ordering plants.

Patronize home nurseries, and be sure to get good fresh trees and plants. Address,

augt1 JONES & CO.
Troy, Doniphan County.

NURSERY STOCK.

FOR SALE AT THE SPRING RIVER Nurseries, Baxter Springs, Cherokee Co., Kan.:
20,000 Apple Trees, 2 years old, Staple Varieties.

10,000 Peach Trees, 1 year old Seedlings, perfect trees.

1,000,000 Osage Orange Plants.

Offered, here, at trade prices—or delivered at Kansas City at \$1.00 per 100 lbs.

INGRAHAM & HYLAND,
Proprietors.

J. F. RICHARDS.

JNO. CONOVER.

J. F. RICHARDS & CO., DEALERS IN Hardware and Cutlery, Iron and Wagon Stock, Rubber and Leather Belting, and Fence Wire. Agents for Fairbank's Scales, Deere's Moline Plows, Dodd's Saws. Cor. Delaware and Third streets, Leavenworth, Kansas Janly

FARMS

On the Kickapoo Reservation

FOR SALE.—THE CHEAPEST,

MOST PROLIFIC, BEST WATERED,

Best Timbered LAND in Northern Kansas!

The undersigned, Land Commissioner of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.

Is now offering for settlement the Lands of the celebrated Kickapoo Reservation,

Embracing 152,417 Acres.

These Lands are situated in the counties of Atchison, Brown and Jackson, on the line of the railroad, but 20 miles from the City of Atchison and the Missouri river. By treaty stipulation with the U. S. Government,

They are not Taxable for Six Years.

They will be sold at from

\$2.50 TO \$15 PER ACRE AND TEN YEARS CREDIT

will be given purchasers if desired.

FARMS!

Unequaled in fertility of soil and beauty of scenery

FARMS!

In a young, prosperous and rapidly growing State.

FARMS!

Located near a navigable river, and on the line of a railroad.

FARMS!

With a good market at the Farmer's door, and within twenty miles of one of the largest rivers on the continent.

FARMS!

Which will, in five years, be worth five times the price paid for them, and are in every way desirable as a home are thus

Offered on terms to suit Purchasers.

Send for a Circular containing particulars to

W. F. DOWNS,

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

To Farmers.

MY EARLY GOODRICH POTATOES were all fully matured by July 15th, and have yielded 250 bushels to the acre, with ordinary field cultivation.

The Early Rose, Harrison, Early York and Buckeye varieties are far superior in quality and productiveness to the old sorts in cultivation. Catalogue giving descriptions of latest and best varieties, prices, etc., sent on application. Orders to

J. K. HUDSON, Box 108,

Kansas City, Mo.,

or to the agricultural house of Plant Bro's, Pratt & Co., Kansas City, Mo. oct 6m

B. S. Richards,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
HARNESS,
COLLARS,
WHIPS,
Etc., Etc.

62 Delaware St., Leavenworth, Kansas.

GARDEN SEEDS.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, at wholesale or retail, for cash, a very choice assortment of Garden and Field Seeds.

Our Extra Peas, we believe, cannot be excelled in quality, and to be as early or earlier than any in the market.

Farm and Garden Implements of all kinds. Guano, Bone Dust and other Fertilizers. Catalogues furnished on application.

JOHN VANDERBILT & BROS.

Agricultural warehouse and Seed Store,

*Dec-2m 23 Fulton street, New York

WOOL WANTED.

1,000,000 POUNDS OF NATIVE And Mexican Wool, for which the highest cash price will be paid. Inquire of

WILMSEN & ENOS.
augt1 Cor. Mass. and Henry streets, Lawrence

For Self-Regulating,

STORM PROOF WIND MILLS, FOR pumping, grinding, and many other purposes and for the AMERICAN FARM GRINDING MILL address, Empire Wind Mill Manufacturing Co. Syracuse, N. Y.

