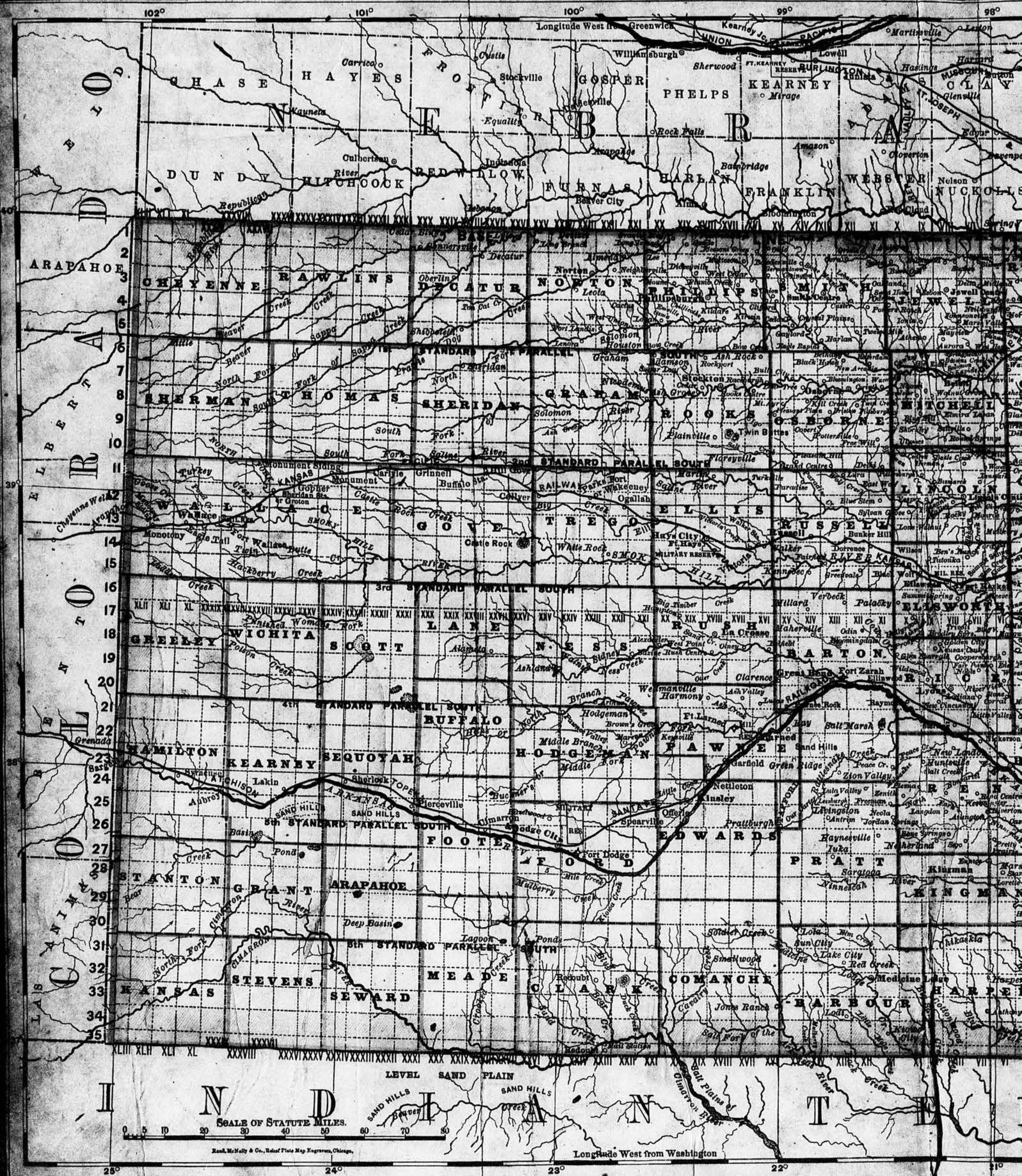


Stock Farm of H. H. Stahley, in Anderson County, Kansas, the Finest Stock County in the S



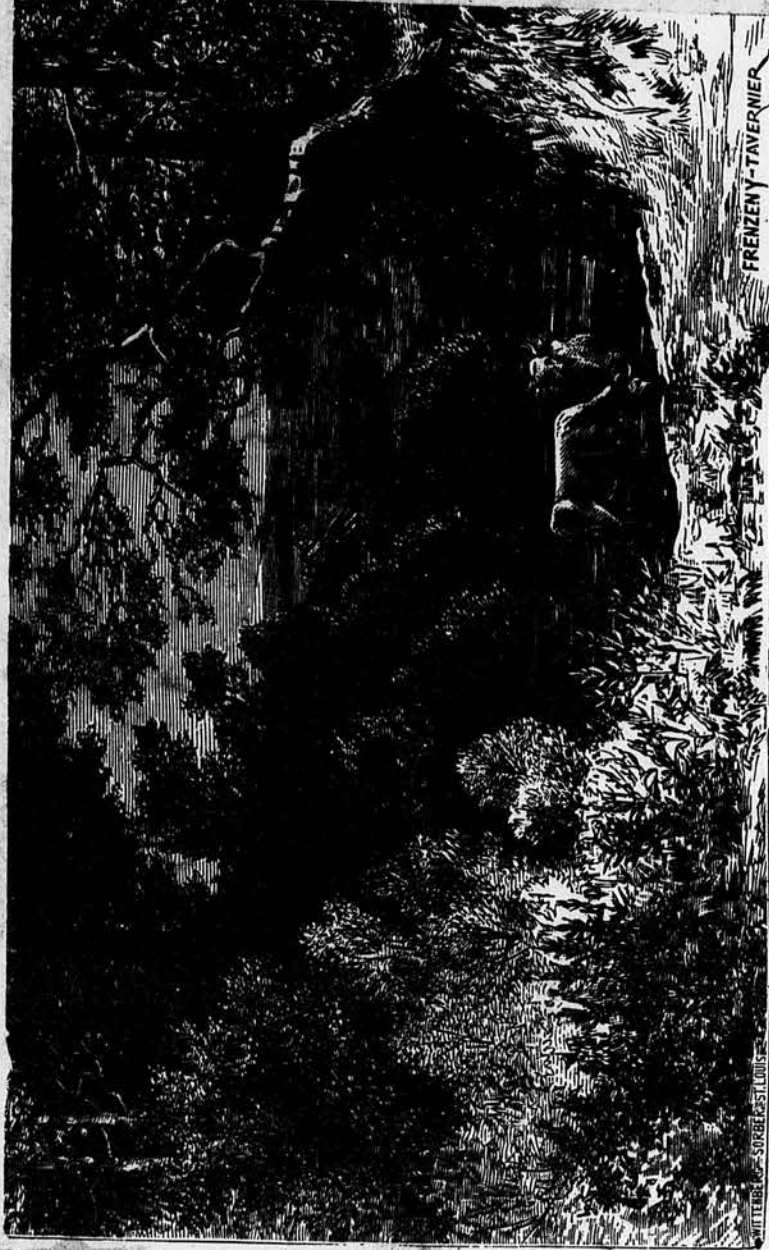
# MAP OF KANSAS - Published by the S











FRENZNY-TAVERNIER

the beautiful Valley of the Neosho, in Southern Kansas, on the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad below Chetopa, near the line of the celebrated Indian Territory—"Going to Texas."



VALLEY OF CEDAR CREEK, RUSSELL COUNTY, KANSAS.

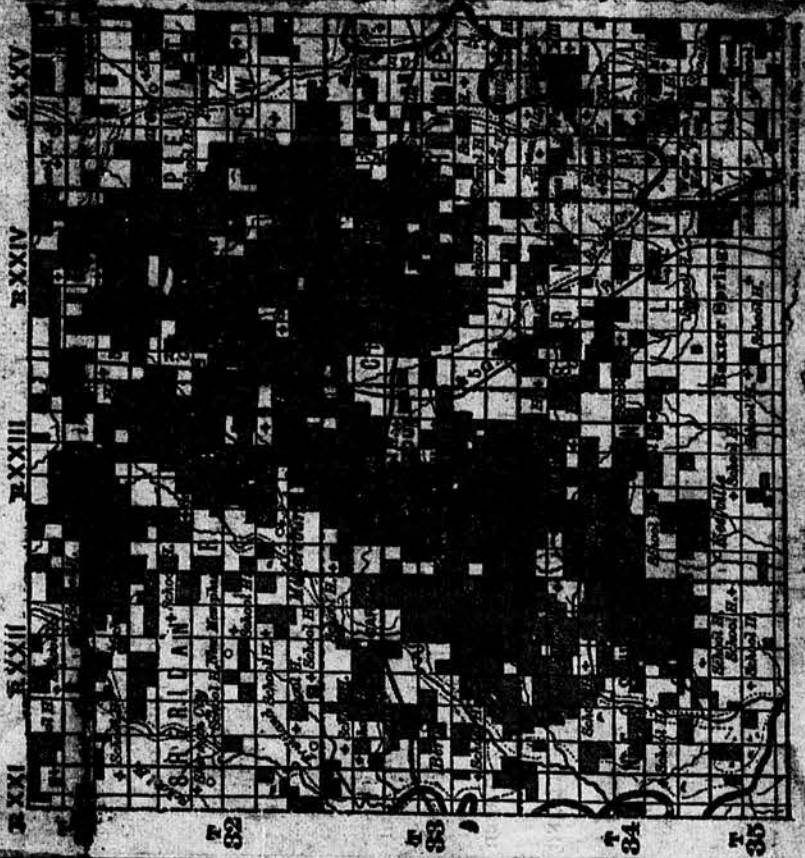
A characteristic view of the Agricultural and Grazing Lands of the Kansas Pacific Railway.



Scenes in Southern Kansas

MAP OF CHEROKEE COUNTY, KANSAS.

XXXIII XXXIV XXXV

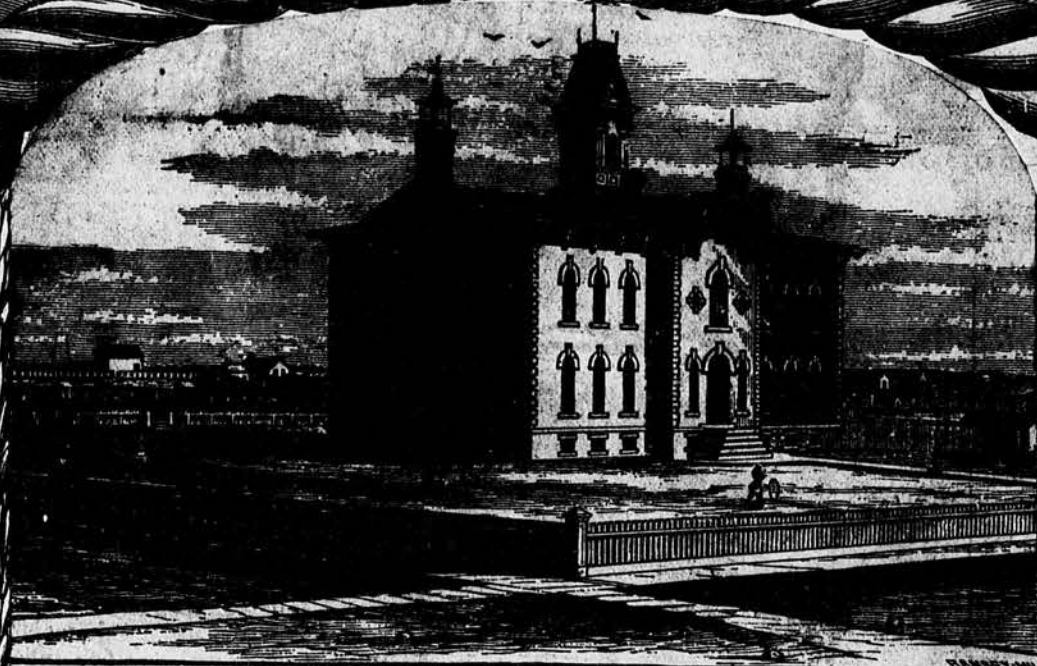


W. B. RILEY, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



# KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP THE FRES



SCHOOL BUILDING, GARNETT, ANDERSON CO., FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. A. L. FULLER

## CONTENTS OF NUMBER 1, VOLUME X.

	Page.		Page.
<b>A</b>		<b>M</b>	
Agriculture, State Board of.....	3	Matters and Things—Com.....	6
Agricultural Societies and Clubs— <i>Editorial</i> .....	6	<b>N</b>	
Apples, Those Seedling— <i>Com</i> .....	6	Not an Apology.....	8
Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, List of....	10	Nasal Gleet— <i>Veterinary</i> .....	12
<b>B</b>		<b>O</b>	
Bismarck, Young— <i>Illustrated</i> .....	3	Our Corner.....	9
Boasting, Is It?— <i>Com</i> .....	7	<b>P</b>	
<b>C</b>		Pigs, Good Weight for— <i>Com</i> .....	7
Credit Where It Belongs— <i>Editorial</i> .....	8	Postal Law, The Amended— <i>Editorial</i> .....	8
Cooley Corn, The.....	9	<b>Q</b>	
Cholera, Lime for Hog.....	9	Qualls, In Behalf of the— <i>Com</i> .....	7
<b>E</b>		<b>R</b>	
Epidemic, The Horse.....	3	Rabbits, Protection Against.....	9
Experience, Practical— <i>Com</i> .....	6	<b>S</b>	
European Correspondence.....	7	Setting up the First Stocking.....	11
<b>F</b>		Shoeing Horses.....	9
Flying Clouds.....	11	Sheep, What Kind of?.....	9
Farmers' Institute.....	8	<b>T</b>	
Fishing.....	9	Traveling in Winter, Pleasures of.....	11
Fairy Tale, A.....	12	Tree Planting.....	9
Fashions.....	12	Ties, Timber for.....	9
<b>H</b>		<b>U</b>	
Holstein vs. Dutch Cattle.....	3	University, Our State.....	9
Horticulture, Ohio State Board of.....	8		
Horticultural Society, Kansas State, Report of.....	4		







American, Swiss and English  
**WATCHES & CLOCKS,**  
 WATCH MATERIALS,  
 FINE GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,  
**Silver and Plated Ware,**  
 PLATED JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

Jewelry of every description made to order. Country orders promptly attended to.

sepl-17

HERSHFIELD & MITCHELL,  
 Leavenworth, Kansas.



Illustrated Catalogue and Floral Guide,  
 IN ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN.  
 Mailed free to all Applicants.

14-102

**Atchison & Nebraska Route.**

Take the "A. & N." Route to  
**LINCOLN, OMAHA,**

And all Intermediate Points.  
 CLOSE CONNECTION AT TROY JUNCTION WITH  
 Denver City Railroad. Close connection at Lincoln with  
 the B. & M. in Nebraska, for Utah, Colorado and California.  
 Also, with the Midland Pacific for Nebraska City.  
 M. M. TOWNE, Ass't Sup't.  
 W. W. RHODES, Act'g Gen'l Ticket Ag't. ocl6-

FOR SALE.

**Early Rose Potatoes.**

ALSO,

Bees—Good, Strong Colonies—Cheap

Shipping point, Leavenworth City, Kansas. Address

JOHN S. VAN WINKLE,  
 Pleasant Ridge, Kansas.  
 mar15-17-189

**RESTORE YOUR SIGHT.**



Spectacles Rendered Useless.

**OLD EYES MADE NEW.**

All diseases of the Eye successfully treated by

**Ball's New Patent Ivory Eye Cups.**

Read for yourself and restore your sight.  
 Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless. The  
 inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use  
 of the new

**Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups.**

Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists, students  
 and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for  
 life, and cured of the following diseases:

1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sightedness, or  
 Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia,  
 or Weak Eyes; 4. Sore Eyes—specially treated with the  
 Eye Cups—cure guaranteed; 5. Weakness of the Retina, or  
 Optic Nerve; 6. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and  
 its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of inflam-  
 mation; 7. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 8. Over-  
 Worked Eyes; 9. Mydriasis—moving specks or floating  
 bodies before the eyes; 10. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision;  
 11. Cataracts, Partial Blindness, the loss of sight.

Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of  
 doctor or medicine, so as to receive immediate beneficial  
 results and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them  
 aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the  
 directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

**2309 Certificates of Cure.**

From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants, some of  
 them the most eminent leading professional and business  
 men and women of education and refinement in our country,  
 may be seen at our office.

Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New  
 York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscien-  
 tious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional  
 deception or imposition."

Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1899,  
 Without my Spectacles I can see this note, after using the  
 Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning per-  
 ceived the entire contents of a Daily Newspaper, and all with  
 the unassisted eye.

Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven  
 bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty  
 years; I am seventy-one years old.

Yours truly,

PROF. W. MERRICK.

Rev. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., cured of Partial Blind-  
 ness, of 18 years' standing, in one minute, by the Patent  
 Ivory Eye Cups.

E. C. ELLIS, late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us Nov. 15,  
 1899: I have tested the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, and I am sat-  
 isfied that they are good. I am pleased with them; they are  
 the greatest invention of the age.

All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates of cures,  
 prices, etc., will please send your address to us, and we will  
 send our Treatise on the Eye, of 44 pages, free of charge, by  
 return mail. Write to Dr. J. BALL & CO.,

P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.  
 For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTED-  
 NESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments, applied to  
 the IVORY EYE CUPS, has proved a certain, sure cure for  
 this disease.

Send for pamphlets and certificates—free. Waste no more  
 money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure  
 your face.

Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Patent  
 Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market.  
 The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons  
 out of employment, or those wishing to improve their cir-  
 cumstances, whether gentlemen or ladies, can make a re-  
 spectable living at this light and easy employment. Hund-  
 reds of agents are making from \$5 to \$30 A DAY. To live  
 agents \$30 a week will be guaranteed. Information fur-  
 nished Free of Charge. Send for Pamphlet, Circulars and  
 Price List. Address  
 Ocultists, P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty St., New York.  
 jan1-21-191

AGENTS WANTED—For Professor Parsons'

**Laws of  
 Business.**

WITH FULL DIRECTIONS AND FORMS FOR ALL  
 Transactions in every State of the Union. By THEO-  
 PHILUS PARSONS, L.L.D. A Correct, Economical and  
 Safe Counselor and Adviser. So plain, full, accurate and  
 complete, that no person can afford to be without it. Send  
 for circulars, with terms, &c. Address NATIONAL PUB-  
 LISHING COMPANY, Cincinnati, O. nov15-6t-93

**AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE!**

TO SELL THE BEST LOW-PRICED CORN-SHELLER  
 ever patented. Let Farmers, and everybody who has  
 Corn to Shell, send for Circular to the "FAMILY CORN  
 SHELLER CO.," Harrisburg, Pa. nov15-4t-70

**NURSERYMAN'S DIRECTORY.**

**ALLEN'S NURSERIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.** C. H.  
 ALLEN & CO., Proprietors. We are now prepared to fur-  
 nish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale.  
 sep15-17-98

**BALDWIN CITY NURSERY—GRAPEVINES, APPLE SEED-  
 LINGS and Hedge Plants specialties.** Sixty varieties Apple  
 Trees. Full stock of General Nursery Stuff. Address  
 oct1-17-98 WM. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kan.

**BIDGOOD NURSERIES.—APPLE TREES A SPECIALTY.**  
 Pears, Dwarf and Standard, Concord Grapevines, Peach,  
 Cherry, Plum Trees, and Nursery Stock, at lowest figures.  
 oct-17 J. W. BIDGOOD, Leavenworth, Kan.

**GRASSHOPPER FALLS NURSERIES—COWEN & ELLIOTT.**  
 Proprietors. Growers of General Nursery Stock. Corres-  
 pondence solicited. Address COWEN & ELLIOTT,  
 oct1-17-92 Grasshopper Falls, Jefferson Co., Kan.

**KANSAS CITY NURSERIES, GOODMAN & SON, PROPRI-  
 ETORS,** southeast corner of Twelfth and Cherry Streets,  
 Kansas City, Missouri. Green-house and Bedding Plants,  
 Nursery Stock very low. sep15-17-98

**LATHE NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS.—**  
 A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery  
 Stock. Nursery and Office, three hundred yards south of the  
 Depot. (sep15-17-97) E. F. DIEHL, Proprietor.

**POMONA NURSERY, S. T. KELSEY, PROPRIETOR.—**  
 Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Seedlings, Hedge  
 Plants, Small Fruits. First-class Stock, at Wholesale or Re-  
 tail. Pomona, Franklin County, Kansas. dec1-17

**SCHENCK'S  
 Pulmonic Syrup,**

**SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS ARE THE**  
 only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there  
 are but two things to do to make the Lungs heal.

First. The Liver and Lungs must be got into a good,  
 healthy condition; for, when the Lungs are wasting, the  
 whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even  
 if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the liver  
 and stomach are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes  
 the place of food; consequently, the patient has no appetite,  
 or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food,  
 which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off,  
 without nourishing the system.

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

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

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the  
 house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Flor-  
 ida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular,  
 and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes.  
 Palatka, Melonville and Enterprise are points I can  
 recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the  
 Messrs. Peterman; while the accommodations and advan-  
 tages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the  
 recovery of all who partake freely of my Preparations and  
 follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more  
 fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, north-  
 east corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, where,  
 on every Saturday, from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M., my son or myself  
 can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough exami-  
 nation with the Respirometer, the charge will be \$5.

SCHENCK'S Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of  
 the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily deter-  
 mine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the  
 lungs, and whether the patient can be cured or not. This  
 the patients must expect to know, if they are examined by  
 the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my Remedies, so that a per-  
 son in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict  
 observance of the same. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, \$1.25  
 per bottle, or \$7.00 per half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents  
 per box. Prepared and for sale by

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,  
 Northeast corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Phila.  
 And by druggists and dealers generally. myl-17-189

**THE "LIGHT RUNNING"  
 "DOMESTIC"**



**"Best  
 TO USE!"**

**"EASIEST  
 TO SELL!"**

S. M. Agents:

It don't pay you  
 to fight the best  
 Machine. Prove  
 our claims. Get  
 the Agency, and  
 sell it. Address

**"DOMESTIC" S. M. COMP'Y,**

No. 96 Chambers Street, New York;  
 dec1-6t-66 Or, No. 715 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.



# THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

VOL. X.—NO. 1.]

LEAVENWORTH, JANUARY 1, 1873.

[\$1.50 A YEAR.

## The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

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

Published Semi-Monthly, at 101 Delaware Street.

### YOUNG BISMARCK.

JOHN B. FLENNER, of Westfield, Illinois, the owner of the fine looking boar, Young Bismarck, is among the oldest breeders of Poland-China hogs in the country. His father commenced breeding these animals nearly forty years ago, in Butler county, Ohio, but for the last eighteen years JOHN B., the son, has lived in Coles and Clark counties, Illinois, where he has been largely engaged in breeding this very popular hog.

We have received a circular from Mr. FLENNER, that gives the averages of the hogs he has sold for market for the past eight years, and these weights speak well both for his hogs and his feeding. The smallest of these lots numbered 40 head, and the largest eighty-one. The lowest average was 450 pounds, which was in 1865, with a lot of sixty-five head. The highest average was in 1871, when a lot of fifty-nine head went to 598 pounds gross average. The ages of all the lots vary from fifteen to eighteen months old.

This is perhaps as good a test as can be made of a breeder's skill, and judged by this, Mr. FLENNER stands at the head.

### STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Annual Winter Meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is to be held at Topeka, commencing on the evening of the 8th of January.

Each Agricultural Society in the State that held a Fair this season, offered and awarded premiums, and that has reported previous to Nov. 15th, to the Secretary of the State Board, the doings of their Society, will be entitled to send one delegate to the coming meeting, who will be allowed to vote for the officers of the State Board for the ensuing year. It is quite probable that many, otherwise entitled to representation, have failed to report, and thus lose their privilege. We do not know that the law will be enforced, but, in our opinion it should be, as from these reports, the Secretary of the State

Board will be able to compile valuable statistical information, and as the law creating this Board is a new thing with us, we think it well to start off right. If no penalty attached to the neglect to make the reports, the Secretary will know nothing of the condition and standing of the different Societies, and the State at large will lose valuable information.

### THE HORSE EPIDEMIC.

The numerous inquiries that we are receiving from various parts of the State in relation to the epizootic, leads us to say a word upon the treatment in addition to what has been so well said by our veterinary editor and others.

The treatment as laid down by the latter in our issue for December 1st, page 369, is substantially

ment physicians made a post mortem of one case, and found evidence of considerable inflammation in the upper lobes of both lungs, and along the windpipe and bronchial tubes. There was also (so we were informed) evidence of severe inflammation of the bowels having existed for a few hours before death.

LEN. T. SMITH, of this city, lost a \$5,000 mare, in colt to "Ethan Allen." This is the most serious loss of which we have heard, and can but think that it is for the most part, the result of bad management, rather than of necessity.

### HOLSTEIN vs. DUTCH CATTLE.

Certain of the Eastern breeders are just now having a lively discussion in the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, in regard to the above cattle, on the

one hand claiming that they are identical, and upon the other that the Holstein cattle are thoroughbred, and that they are large, short-horned, black and white, while the Dutch cattle are mongrels, and of all colors.

T. C. WHITING, of Concord, Mass., claims that there is no difference whatever between the two; that through all that portion of the German States where these cattle are bred, they are bred regardless of color, and there is no perceptible difference in the dairy or beef qualities of the different shades of color; and he further insinuates that Mr. CHENEY, a prominent importer of the black and white, is endeavoring to make the

discrimination solely for pecuniary purposes.

Personally, we know nothing of the subject matter of this discussion; but we have been led to believe, by previous readings, that Holstein and Dutch cattle were one and the same, and that, so long as they were spotted, it mattered little what the color of the spots was; and from the above discussion, we are inclined to believe that our first view was correct.

The few that we have seen have pleased us greatly, and we have been very favorably impressed with their appearance as dairy cattle, and we should like to see them more generally introduced in the West.

THE horse disease has spread pretty generally over the Western States. We see notices of it from all quarters, and many amusing scenes are created by the absence of horse motive power.

It costs a little over 8½ cents to move a bushel of coal from Burlingame to Topeka. It retails in the latter city at 25 cents per bushel.



YOUNG BISMARCK.

the same that is now being used in the stables of the Kansas Stage Company.

We recently called upon Col. TERRY (President of the above), and asked him what he was doing for his horses. His characteristic reply was, "I'm-trying to let them alone enough." Further conversation showed that the stage and "bus" horses were not neglected. The treatment that the Col. recommended was, good quarters, five or six drops of tinct. aconite (root) in case of a chill; sponge the nostrils two or three times a day with vinegar. When the horses come into the stable (they are worked very moderately) their legs are rubbed with tinct. capsicum one ounce, hartshorn one ounce, tinct. camphor one ounce, alcohol one quart. Mix and rub on thoroughly with the hand, and then wrap the legs in woolen cloth.

The horses are fed on a warm chop or mash, and all the hay is wet before it is given to them. This is substantially the treatment of all our horsemen and stable-keepers.

A few deaths have occurred. Four of our promi-



# The Kansas Farmer

## KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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

The annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, at Topeka, commencing Tuesday, December 10th, and continuing three days.

It is to be regretted that our farmers and fruit growers do not more generally attend these annual meetings. They might be made occasions of great interest and benefit, if the experience of practical, observing men, widely scattered over the State, could be gathered into a common reservoir, filtered and purified, and then diffused among the many who are ignorant of the wants and capacities of our soil and climate. But if practical men choose to stay away mostly, and the sessions year by year attended by a few only, degenerate into arenas for personal squabbles or petty spite—if the same exploded theories and winded harangues shall yearly crowd out solid facts and common sense experience, the principal loss is their own. In horticulture, as well as in politics, a few steps to the front, and the rest—let them. Whether the soundest material thus floats to the surface, is not a question for us to solve.

Tuesday morning the Society listened to the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, and the Annual Address of President HOWSLEY.

In the afternoon, R. S. ELLIOTT, Industrial Agent of the K. P. R. R., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted after a short debate:

WHEREAS, A recommendation has been made by the Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States, that in the future disposals of the public lands conditions be made to preserve one-tenth in forest where it exists, and where it does not exist to offer inducements for planting such proportion; and, WHEREAS, the President of the United States in his annual message, has expressed his approval of this recommendation: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Kansas State Horticultural Society respectfully invites the attention of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to the proposed legislation, as promising to be of much interest and benefit to Kansas in attracting immigration and inducing the planting of timber trees where none now exist, and as important aid in the extension of settlements over the western portions of the State.

Mr. ELLIOTT also introduced resolutions asking for the appointment of signal stations west of the Missouri River.

He stated that there were no signal stations west of us to Denver, and none at all southwest. The Chief of the Signal Corps had given as a reason that he had not enough men qualified for the work, but as soon as the men could be had, the stations would probably be established.

Prof. TICE, of St. Louis, said the route of storms and all hydrometeors was regularly to the eastward, in the temperate zones, and westward in the tropics. Hence the necessity of signal stations west of us, in order to foretell their approach. These observations would be just as valuable to the seaboard States as to us, because these storms often sweep across the entire continent, and even China and Japan are birthplaces of destructive cyclones which pass over the Pacific, without expending their force until they reach the shores of this continent.

Mr. FURMAN thought these signal stations useless to the farmers—they were only of value on the seaboard.

Mr. KELSEY said the practical use of meteorology was to enable the farmer to know when to dig his potatoes, gather his apples, or secure his hay from approaching storms, &c. If storms travel regularly eastward, and Old Probabilities can inform us when we are in their track, we should often be very much obliged to him. A few hours' notice might save a good deal of money and inconvenience.

Mr. WELLHOUSE offered a resolution giving the Executive Board the power to fix the time for the next meeting. Adopted.

Mr. KELSEY reported on the condition of fruit trees in his section; that the prospect for a crop is

good; the wood well ripened notwithstanding that the leaves seem to hold on a good deal, but not as much as last year.

Mr. VINCENT had observed that the leaves held on more than last year. If that is a bad indication, their trees were in a bad condition.

Mr. HOWSLEY thought there never was so fine a prospect for an abundant crop.

Mr. STAYMAN said the trees are in a good condition.

Mr. GALE said apple trees generally were in a good condition, and have dropped their leaves. Pear trees ripened their wood, and afterwards commenced a second growth.

### EVENING SESSION.

The evening was principally occupied by a lecture from Prof. TICE, Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, on Meteorology. It was rather scientific than practical, giving many interesting facts concerning the formation of clouds, the gathering of storms, the localities which give rise to them, and their paths across the continent. His deductions from the facts were new and striking, and did not always correspond with generally received opinions. More facts are needed, and simultaneous observations over a broader area are required, we think, to reduce meteorology to an exact science, and impart general confidence in its teachings.

He remarked that before information can be disseminated on any subject, a want must be felt in the public mind. The observations of the Signal Service Bureau have awakened much interest, and the general correctness of the prophesies has turned attention to its economic value. Facts are more carefully observed and collected, and it is beginning to be seen that they may form the basis of a science as exact as any other. Facts show that rain clouds moving across the country cannot carry all the rain they deposit in their course, but by some power of attraction must gather the moisture from the region they traverse, and scatter it in the form of rain and snow. This invisible agent he believes to be electricity. In advance of a storm there is an upward current of air, carrying up vapor and smoke, and thus relieving the pressure of the atmosphere. This is what causes the mercury in the barometer to fall, and not a diminished weight of air, as has been supposed. There are waves of electricity as well as waves of the sea. These conical shaped waves are the source of storms, attracting upward terrestrial vapors, which feed the storm cloud. From careful observations, the speaker believes the greatest electrical center on the continent is near Gray's or Pike's Peak. Here was the home and birth-place of those tremendous electrical waves, which swept toward the Atlantic, carrying rain, and often ruin and desolation along their track. With the storm centers of the continent once ascertained, and signal stations radiating from them eastward, the prediction of important weather phenomena is reduced to a simple problem. The time will come when the advance of a destructive storm will be heralded as certainly as the march of a hostile army.

At the close of the lecture various questions were asked and answered. One query did not seem to us satisfactorily disposed of. It was this: It is a common belief that the tumbling of smoke and vapors to the ground in the morning, portends falling weather; and when we see the chimneys sending their columns of smoke straight upward, we may look for fair weather.

On the old hypothesis, that a light atmosphere indicates rain, and a heavy one the opposite, these phenomena are readily explained; but the electrical theory reverses them. According to the Professor, on the track of an advancing storm, smoke and vapor should take a bee line for the upper regions, which they certainly are not in the habit of doing.

A vote of thanks was voted to Prof. T. for his able and interesting lecture.

Mr. MURTFELDT spoke of the advantage that a knowledge, in advance, of the weather changes would be to the farmer. Knew of an entire crop of tobacco that was saved by the prediction of frost sent out by the Signal Bureau this Fall. Other important crops were also secured by its warnings. In what manner Old Probabilities should communicate his forecasts to the farmer was a problem not yet solved, but there is no question but a way will be discovered. As for instance, guns might be fired, indicating, as city fire-bells do, the direction and distance, in hours, of the expected visitor.

On motion, a committee was appointed to consider the expediency of making Topeka the permanent place of meeting.

### WEDNESDAY FORENOON.

An essay on the grape was then read by Dr. STAYMAN, devoted principally to a description of the native species, and summing up by discarding all but two varieties, Concord and Ives' Seedling. Although Norton's Virginia succeeded very well as a wine grape, he would not cultivate it, because the wine made from it was not fit for drinking in this day and age, all it is fit for is to make men drunk.

Mr. MURTFELDT took exception to so limited a grape list. The grape is very capricious. In Europe, often a variety valuable in one spot, would not succeed half a mile distant. The same may be true here; hence the necessity of testing varieties in all localities. The Norton produces a wine strongly resembling a true Port, and vastly superior to the Port as we get it. It has been said that if you were to bestride a cask of it at the press in Oporto, and ride it through the vaults of the dealers, the vessel and the Custom House, to your own cellar, you could not prevent its being adulterated. If we must have wine for medicine, give us the real thing. Thought we ought not to reject the Catawba, Rogers' Hybrids, and some others.

The President having stated that Dr. STAYMAN was a novice in wine making, the Doctor indignantly denied it, and claimed that he was raised on the process of fermentation.

Mr. COLEMAN had raised fine Delawares and Ionas, but this year they killed out. Catawbas failed, except where they had been grassed in—there they did well.

Mr. VAN DIEMAN stated that he knew of a crop of excellent Eumelans raised last year, but this year there were only a few, of passable quality.

The Committee which had in charge the Kansas fruit for exhibition at New York, reported through Dr. HOWSLEY. A large part of the report was taken up with a rehearsal of the grievances at the Topeka Fair, in the contest between Kansas and Missouri. It may seem advisable to stir up the extinct rivalry between the two States, and nettle the gentlemen from Missouri who were present, but we were unable to see it.

The exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute was most satisfactory to State pride, and being visited by an immense crowd of people every day for two weeks, was undoubtedly productive of great good in attracting attention to the capacities of our soil and climate. The season has been one of the most favorable ever known at the East, and the exhibition from their home orchards was magnificent; but the best they could show was inferior to Kansas fruit.

In reply to that part of the report which referred to the Topeka contest, Mr. KELSEY made a plain statement of facts. He was Superintendent of the Fruit Department, and confessed he was a little "riled" at the time, but thought if the thing was understood there would be no ill feeling. The people of our sister State were in earnest; they went in to win, as of course they had a right to. Our friends from Missouri thought they were unfairly dealt with, but it was a mistake. He did everything in his power to facilitate their efforts, even to the disadvantage of Kansas exhibitors.



We have not room for the details of his statement, but it was so evidently satisfactory that Mr. MURTFELDT, of St. Louis, prepared and read a communication which he proposed sending to the *Missouri Democrat*, correcting former misstatements in that paper, and admitting that the contest was conducted with the utmost fairness and generosity on our part.

Such being the case, it is unnecessary to fill these columns with a profitless discussion of the subject, which occupied so much valuable time.

All we understood Missouri gentlemen to claim, was, that she *could* grow fruit equally as good as Kansas, which it is doubtful, if anybody questions. Certainly we have one advantage over them, however. Our young State comes later into the arena, bringing to bear in the selection of localities, varieties, cultivation and treatment, all the knowledge and skill collected from the experience of the past, and the powerful stimulant of an active and growing demand for orchard products. We have kept a careful watch of the operations of neighboring States; their successes and their failures are noted down in our books and printed in our papers, and now if we fall behind in the race, we have no excuse. It is our right and duty to be foremost in the field. That such is the case, is proved by the numerous exhibitions of the last four years all over the country.

The election of officers being next in order, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: W. M. HOWSLEY, President; WELCOME WELLS, Vice President; G. C. BRACKETT, Lawrence, Secretary; J. T. JOHNSON, Treasurer. Executive Board, S. F. GALE, F. WELLHOUSE and B. L. KINGSBURY.

Mr. KESLEY presented reports he had received in answer to a schedule of questions sent out by the Society. These reports of district committees are valuable, but they are too lengthy for our columns. We can only give a few extracts:

Mr. WARREN, of Linn county, reported the first orchard planted in 1853. Soil mostly a light clay loam.

From careful observations, the following table represents the bearing qualities of a number of apples. The first figure indicates the number of years before coming into bearing—the second figure shows the productiveness—1 being the highest, and 10 the lowest in the scale:

Michael Henry Pippin, 5-2; Winesap, 4-1; Fall Winesap, 4-2; Yellow June, 4-1; Milam, 5-3; Summer Queen, 5-1; Sweet Bellflower, 6-5; Autumn Swaar, 5-3; Jersey Sweet, 6-4; Little Romanite, 5-2; Rome Beauty, 6-3; Wagner, 5-3; King, 6-7; Willow Twig, 5-3; Striped Gillflower, 6-4; Winter Swaar, 6-3; Father Abram, 5-1; Rambo, 6-3; Baldwin, 6-8; Green Newtown Pippin, 9-10; President, 5-4; Ladies' Sweet, 6-4; Belmont, 5-2; Pryor's Red, 7-3; Hoopes, 10-9; Maryland Red Streak, 4-1; Early Pennock, 4-2; Sweet June, 5-1; Early Harvest, 6-3; Golden Sweet, 6-2; Black Apple, 5-2; Milligan Sweet, 5-2; Canaanite, 7-10; Smith's Elder, 5-5; Missouri Pippin, 5-1; Winter Sweet Paradise, 5-3; Porter, 6-4; Seek-no-further, 5-5; Jonathan, 5-1; Ross' Nonpareil, 5-1; Lowell, 7-3; Pennsylvania Red Streak, or Hay's Wine, 5-2; Roman Stem, 5-6; Northern Spy, 10-10; Janet, 5-2; Long Pippin, 5-5; Summer Pearmain, 6-6; Cannon Pearmain, 6-3; Spitzenburg, 5-2; Fallwater, 6-3; Golden Russett, 6-10; Red June, 4-1; Red Astrachan, 6-8; Maiden's Blush, 5-2; Summer Rose, 5-9; Orange Sweet, 5-4; Talman Sweet, 5-4; Monster Pippin, 7-10; Honey Sweet, 4-2; Ben Davis, 5-1; Hocking, 5-4; Sops of Wine, 5-2; Grimes' Golden, 7-6; Sweet Swaar, 5-3; Limber Twig, 5-2; Striped Pearmain, 6-4.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Baldwin City, reports greatest bearers; Rome Beauty, Ben Davis, Lowell, Pennsylvania Red Streak, Sweet June, Maiden's Blush. Earliest bearers: Winesap, Genet, Rome Beauty, Missouri Pippin, Lowell, Pennsylvania Red Streak, Red June, Fall Orange, Kirby Red, Ortley. Most valuable varieties: Lowell, Gravenstein, Pennsylvania Red Streak, Ben Davis and Maiden's Blush. Damage by rabbits great. Blood will not keep them off. Nothing but wrapping is effective.

Mr. BYRAM gave his experience with rabbits. Planted a lot of trees three years ago, and in the Fall took a bucketful of hog manure, added lime, sulphur and water, with which he washed his trees, and none were touched by rabbits. Two years ago he planted 1700 more and gave them the same dose, and none were injured. This Winter

he has 2700 trees out, which have received the same treatment, and as yet they are untouched by the rabbits.

Mr. MURTFELDT advised to split cornstalks, 18 inches long, into three or four pieces, and tie around the trees, placing earth over the bottom.

GALE poisoned the rabbits.

KELSEY thought it a dangerous practice. Children might be poisoned.

HOWSLEY recommended a wash of one part lime and two of soap, with a little flour stirred in to make it stick.

In regard to the Yellow Bellflower apple, he had recently seen it on rich bottom land bearing splendidly, in two instances.

BYRAM had twenty trees on such land that bloomed freely, but did not set any fruit.

KELSEY had lately seen it bearing full on just such land, and was disposed to think better of it than he had.

Mr. MURTFELDT gave an account of a visit to CHARLES DOWNING, and gave instances of his conscientious industry and perseverance in the investigation of Pomology.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The Committee on fixing the meetings of the Society at Topeka, reported adversely. Although there were some reasons for it, there were weightier arguments against it at present. Report was adopted.

HOWSLEY moved that a committee be appointed to exhibit fruit at the East next year.

JOHNSON thought they had better find out first whether they were to exhibit or not.

STAYMAN said it was absolutely necessary to make such an exhibition at Boston. He was not afraid to fight against Missouri or any other State. She is the only State that can compete with us. There will be a very general exhibition by States at Boston, and Kansas ought to be there.

BYRAM. If we refuse to come forward now, it will look as though we had made a chance shot before. [Mr. B. must have forgotten the successive triumphs of the last four years.—REPORTER]

WELLHOUSE. Kansas took the initiative in State exhibitions, and she ought not to back down now. The Legislature will be more likely to make the appropriation, if we select the committee now.

HOWSLEY was opposed to competing for premiums. Missouri had equally as good a soil for fruit as Kansas, but she did not have the men.

MURTFELDT could not sit still and hear such an assertion. When the proper time comes, rest assured Missouri will give an account of herself.

The motion was adopted to appoint a committee of three to exhibit.

Mr. MURTFELDT read a message on "A Near Market for Fruit." Our most delicious varieties, he said, were tender and would not bear shipment. It was claimed that fruit growing was overdone. This is true of second quality fruit; it comes into cities in vast quantities from long distances, in bad order, half ripe or over ripe, and often sells for almost enough to pay the charges. Right by the side of it, however, choice fruit, fresh plucked, will readily command twice or three times as much. Described the Alden process of drying fruit, which he thinks may help to solve the problem of a near market. Made some statements as to the freshness and perfection of the original flavor, to which substances dried by this process could be restored by simply soaking them in water, which, if true, are certainly remarkable. There are two patents, differing only in detail, but similar in results.

Mr. VINCENT corroborated the statements in regard to the high quality of these desiccated fruits. It is claimed that almost anything may be preserved by this process—vegetables, meat, fish, &c.

KELSEY thought that before we resort to the drying process, we had better plant such fruits as mature later. Much money had been made by

sending Winter apples South in the Fall, and storing them there until ready for market.

#### THURSDAY FORENOON.

Prof. TICE, who was appointed a special committee on the Report of Meteorological Observations at Leavenworth, reported. The record shows that the rainfalls are more numerous and uniform than formerly, while the total amount of annual rainfall remains unchanged; the smaller and more frequent rains are more completely absorbed, and of course of greater value to vegetation. These conclusions are corroborated by observations in Colorado, and by the Indians.

The Committee on the claim of Mr. COLEMAN for expenses of exhibiting Kansas fruits at New York and Boston last year, reported that his bill was about \$480, and that he had received \$176, and claimed the balance. Most of the committee regarded the claim as a just one, but as a compromise, recommended that \$125 be paid by the Legislature. The report was amended by inserting the whole amount claimed—some \$315, and was then adopted, after a prolonged discussion.

Dr. STAYMAN reported on the condition of fruit, &c., in his district. Found the following varieties to succeed in all localities: Winesap, Ben Davis, Rome Beauty, Genet, Willow Twig, Maiden's Blush, Cooper's Early White, Red June, Sweet June, Early Harvest. Grapes—Concord, Ives' Seedling and Norton's Virginia. Blight did not generally prevail. Codling moth on the increase. Codling moth appears to be worse in a wet season. It was not as bad in the western part of the State, where it was drier. At the East, where it was extremely dry, this insect almost disappeared this year. Dry seasons are always most favorable for fruit.

District report of Mr. MAXWELL, of Johnson county, was read. The kinds of apples he considers most valuable, are in the order of numbering: Winesap, Smith's Cider, Genet, Red June, Summer Queen, Hays' Wine, Gilpin, White Winter Pearmain, Jonathan, Roman Stem, Willow Twig, Early Strawberry, Carolina Sweet, Fameuse, Fall Wine, Red Canada, Kirby Red, McAfee, Michael Henry Pippin, Yellow Bellflower, Yellow Vandevere, Fallwater, Wagner. Pears—Bartlett, Duchess, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel, Howell, Belle Lucrative. Peaches—Hale's Early, Crawford's Early, Troth's Early, Stump the World, Early Tillotson, Late Heath, Crawford's Late, Red Rareri, Yellow Rareri. Cherries—Early Richmond, Early May, Mayduke, Belle et Magnifique. First two most productive. Recommends planting shelter-belts of oak and sugar maple, which have persistent leaves, and afford a protection nearly equal to evergreens in Winter. Black locust has proved a failure on account of the borer, and the soft maple has been defoliated twice, and it is feared they will have to abandon its cultivation.

Dr. HOWSLEY offered a resolution that the Society adopt the nomenclature of the American Pomological Society, as far as it goes.

A resolution of thanks to the citizens of Topeka, for their hospitality, was offered by Mr. VINCENT, and adopted.

Mr. KELSEY read a communication from the State Agricultural Society, requesting the Society to nominate a Superintendent of the Horticultural Department at the State Fair. F. WELLHOUSE was, thereupon, nominated for the position.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Lawrence, of the Committee on Fruits, &c., on the table, reported that a good number of fruits were exhibited, also wine, fermented and unfermented, and canned grapes.

The Committee on the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia, in 1876, report that this Society make all necessary arrangements for the exhibition, through its Executive Board.

Mr. JOHNSON offered appropriate resolutions on the death of E. D. LADD, which were adopted.

Mr. VINCENT presented a resolution asking the



Legislature for an appropriation of \$1,000 annually, for the use of this Society.

Mr. VINCENT asked whether the statement made in Dr. STAYMAN's report that where trees were planted closest, and pruned least, they bore best, was to go on record as the opinion of this Society?

It was stated that the Doctor's report was accepted, but by no means adopted.

Mr. STAYMAN made his usual speech on pruning, or rather, non-pruning. Can point to many an orchard not pruned, bearing fine fruit.

Mr. MURTFELDT—For one such, I can point to a hundred that are pruned and bearing finely, too. But they did not wait till the limbs were as big as his arm. Pruning should be done mostly with the thumb and finger, or jack-knife. He denied the assertion that the practice of no pruning is becoming general, or that pruning caused disease in the tree.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

B. L. KINGSBURY read a valuable essay on home adornment. It was long, but it was also broad and deep, and full of ideas worthy of general study and adoption. In conclusion, he made a well-timed onslaught on the utter barrenness and nakedness that characterize the majority of our school-house grounds. Above all other places, the surroundings of the primary school should be delightful and picturesque—calculated to inspire aspirations for the beautiful in the youthful mind, and train it to habits of taste and artistic skill, which will cling to it through life.

Prof. RILEY, of St. Louis, read an essay on Natural Science as a part of Popular Education. Instead of dragging science at the tail of Greek and Latin, as has been done in our highest schools, he would give it the foremost place. He reprobated the idea of making all scholars travel in the same groove. No one human mind is capable of proficiency in all directions. Hence, to secure the highest degree of culture, there should be an opportunity of choice in studies. Prussia is regarded as the great exponent of rigid compulsory education, but nowhere is there so great liberty of choice. Out-of-door instruction, on the English plan, is of much value in preparation for the actual duties of life. In our Agricultural Colleges, he would make the classics take the back seats. Object lessons are of great importance. Descriptions are unreliable. To know a thing thoroughly, we want to see it.

One of the advantages of science is, it makes a man exact and conscientious. It cultivates the observing and reasoning faculties, and causes us to arrive at conclusions only by induction. We think for ourselves, and not at the bidding of others.

Prof. RILEY announced that in the evening he would give a conversational lecture on Entomology, answering such questions as might be asked on the subject.

On motion, the next annual meeting was fixed at Leavenworth. Time to be settled by the Executive Board.

The following standing committees were appointed:

On Fencing, S. T. KELSEY; Nomenclature, Dr. HOWSLEY; Orchard planting, pruning and culture, Dr. STAYMAN; Entomology, G. C. BRACKETT, with E. A. PAPINEAU, assistant; Meteorology, C. H. CUSHING; Botany and Vegetable Physiology, Mr. VAN DIEMAN; Forest Tree Planting, Prof. S. F. GALE.

Prof. RILEY offered a resolution that the Legislature be memorialized to make an appropriation for a State Entomologist, which was adopted.

Prof. GALE read his report as District Committee from the Northwestern border counties. Considerable orchard-planting had been done, under great disadvantage in procuring trees, and protecting them from stock and rabbits. Mr. KINNEY, of Jackson county, had an orchard of peach trees bearing the third year from bud. The trees grew where the pits were planted, which he considered an advantage. Mr. GREEN has planted 1,000 pear trees, near Abilene, which are doing tolerably well. An orchard of peaches are growing finely. Mr.

MARSHALL, of Riley county, planted apples in 1860. Winesap bore in four years; Swaar, Porter and Red June, in five years; Genet, six years; White Pippin, in ten years. For bearing qualities they stand in the following order: Winesap, Swaar, Genet, White Pippin, Red June, Porter. For value: Winesap, White Pippin, Swaar, Porter, Red June. No blight appeared in apples; only once among pears. Great damage by rabbits. The only sure remedy is to wrap them.

In the evening Prof. RILEY gave a sort of conversational lecture on Noxious and Beneficial Insects, a brief synopsis of which will be given in the next number of THE FARMER.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

In another column of this paper will be found a very complete list of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs now in existence in the State of Kansas. For much of the data of this list we are indebted to ALFRED GRAY, the efficient Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

We are confident that the space it occupies could not find a better use. Every section of the State, by an examination of this list, can learn what is being done outside of their own field of labor. If these Societies and Clubs could be put in correspondence, each with all the others, through an interchange of condensed reports of their transactions printed in slip form, it would soon awaken a State interest, secure dissemination of knowledge and concert of action, so much desired by all.

Want of space compelled a limit of officers' names in this list to the President and Secretary. The full list of officers and directors, as they appear on the manuscript before us, gives abundant evidence that the most thoughtful and earnest men of the State are rapidly falling into line for the march of agricultural improvement, and the victory of mind over matter.

If the officers of these Societies will correct existing errors in this list, and keeps us promptly advised of changes in organization or officers, we will cheerfully convey to our readers such amendments of the list now given them.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THOSE SEEDLING APPLES.

BY T. R.

EDITOR FARMER: It is quite gratifying to find one's communications to a paper, especially a first effort, apparently appreciated so far as to be neatly printed in full. But our comfortable feelings subside considerably when we find that it has been brought forward and set up, like a turkey at a shooting-match, only to be publicly slaughtered. We conclude that you had been slightly ruffled by that Manhattan breeze, and swept so far to LEeward, that you could not take an impartial view of our position. We hardly think that we deserve to be so summarily wiped out, and have our pets kicked out of the orchard, and denied the name of fruit trees, merely because our views differed from those of a regular contributor. However, after a careful review of the subject, we do not find much to retract. We still think that such very conservative ideas are out of place in a progressive paper. We think that a portion of Mr. C.'s article was so worded as to mislead, and do more harm than good.

His "general rule," even for stocks, is not sustained by "every apple grower." He recommends seed from "common seedling apples," and in effect pronounces the seeds of improved sorts unreliable. As the bulk of our trees in Kansas are improved sorts, we must send East to get "the best seeds." They are there procured, BARRY says, "without the least regard to the quality or maturity of the fruits from which produced, or the health, vigor or hardiness of the trees that bore the fruit." Mr. BARRY says: "The stock has a most important influence on the health, longevity, fruitfulness and symmetry

of trees, and it does not seem possible that our indiscriminate mode of saving seeds is at all consistent with rational, intelligent culture. The selection of seeds for stocks merits the attention of every man engaged, to whatever extent, in the propagation of fruit trees."

Perhaps we are a little too sanguine, but we intend to stick to our theory until it is disproved by carefully conducted experiments. We intend to raise trees from the best seeds we can procure, set out the most thrifty, promising ones in an orchard, call them "fruit trees, and in due time prove that most of them deserve the name. Those that fail to meet our expectations can easily be made good by grafting.

#### PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

BY B. F. REIDER.

EDITOR FARMER: Crops this last season were abundant. Corn very plenty and dull sale at 15 cents per bushel; but here let me say, don't let any corn be wasted, for it will be needed before we can raise the next crop, and perhaps the next crop will not be so bountiful as the present one has been.

I notice in the December 1st number of THE FARMER that Col. THOS. RICHESON, President of the Collier White Lead Works, St. Louis, proposes to loan flax seed to any parties in Kansas that will plant it.

Last Spring I sowed a pint of flax seed, and when harvested and threshed I had almost a half bushel of clean seed. Every farmer and stock raiser should sow more or less every year, for every stock raiser knows, or ought to know the value of flax for stock. I would advise all farmers to sow more or less flax seed next Spring, for it does well here in Kansas: and remember that if you have more seed than you need for yourself, it always commands a good price in market.

I have a little nursery, fruit and forest trees, and I must tell you how much they grew this year. They were all planted last Spring (1872). Cottonwood from cuttings grew 4 to 9 feet, 6 inches; Lombardy poplar from cuttings grew 3½ to 7 feet, 8 inches; soft maple grew from seed 2 to 5 feet, 1 inch; red elm grew from seed 2 to 3 feet, 3 inches; chestnut grew from seed 6 inches to 2 feet; catalpa from cuttings grew 15 inches; peach from seed grew 2 to 4 feet, 2 inches; apple from seed grew 2 feet; cherry from seed grew 18 inches; Concord grape from cuttings grew 8 to 7 feet; hedge plants from seed grew 2 to 3½ feet; walnuts from seed grew 6 to 8 inches. My experience differs with the views of the Editor of THE FARMER in regard to cottonwood cuttings. Past experience teaches me to cut the slips 8 inches in length, and put them in the ground six or seven inches, leaving only one or two buds above ground, for every bud above ground sends forth a shoot, and more than one shoot to a cutting is a nuisance. If there is but one shoot to supply with sap it evidently will make a much larger growth. I have nearly 6,000 trees that will be a year old next Spring (1873). I am a young farmer, and never had much experience in forest tree culture, but think I am succeeding pretty well. I am so encouraged that I shall not stop until I get my farm well belted with timber. Many of the farmers here are doing the same.

Rich, Anderson County, Kansas.

#### MATTERS AND THINGS.

BY WM. HARDAKER.

EDITOR FARMER: THE FARMER is a most welcome visitor with us. A lively interest was taken in the article "Farmers' Co-operative Union," in the last number, and I believe with Mr. SEYMOUR that Mr. BRONSON's plan is visionary, and I believe with you that your fourth extract from Mr. SEYMOUR's letter "is gold—pure gold," but when you, Mr. Editor, proceed to explain how to pay the running expenses of the family by getting six cows, the question becomes a puzzler. A man may have potatoes, hay, steers, &c., but the trouble is to find the cows—as the fellow said, they "haint thar."



What stock there is is owned by a few, and they won't part with them.

This herd law has had the effect of crowding the stock into the hands of a few. It is possible for but very few to follow your advice, and I consider it quite as impracticable as Mr. BRONSON's scheme. It may do for Eastern, but it will not do for Western Kansas.

I wish to thank you most heartily for the noble work you are doing for the Agricultural College business. Your articles have been read with deep interest, and I hope you will continue in the good work.

Now, I wish to ask a question or two: I have a piece of sandy land which I have thought of enriching and manuring. More than one person has remarked to me, "If that land has a clay subsoil it is all right, it will hold manure." Now suppose it has not a clay subsoil, is the manure all going to run through it and be lost? I have had an idea that the soil acted as a sort of filter, and held all such substances and the water came through clear, but I may be wrong. What say you?

Newton, Harvey County, Kansas.

#### IN BEHALF OF THE QUAIL.

BY W. D. KAPP.

EDITOR FARMER: Having recently removed to Buffalo township, Jewell county, Kansas, and subscribed for your paper as a landmark in Agricultural matters, I have become much interested in its matter.

Among that most interesting, I am pleased with the notice in the 1st of December number, on the preservation of the "half-domesticated quail." Beautiful bird! To me it makes any and every place seem like home. It brings to my mind the youthful associations and reminiscences of boyhood, nearly a half century ago, at the old homestead in New York, when on my way to school or in gambols over the fields, I could hear the musical and inspiring whistle of the male, while the female was incubating; and the motherly and winning voice of the female for her young brood.

Indeed, there is a vacancy somewhere without it. I could preserve it for the happiness alone it affords me. A law to prevent its destruction would be good, whether it eat up all the disgustingly odorous chinch bugs or not. Let us have the law, and let it be rigidly enforced.

I would respectfully suggest to yourself and readers, whether the raising of turkeys would not profit in the same way by the destruction of the grasshopper, with the addition of remunerative profit, as a healthful, cheap and very palatable diet. Who is there that likes the eternal round of bacon, from New York to California, as well as good roast turkey? Turkeys are as easily and cheaply raised as hogs. Why would we not be more healthy and as wealthy if we produced and ate turkey as well as hog? If we eat potatoes and pork for breakfast and supper, why not, for a change, put in turkey for dinner? Now, the "journey of the day" in diet over two-thirds of the country, especially South and West, is almost complete on bacon, pork and hog. I really believe that with such a change in diet one-half the ills that flesh is said to be heir to, would be abated. Who ever knew a Jew to be afflicted with scrofula?

I ask for no law in this case but that of reason, common sense, and self-interest.

#### GOOD WEIGHTS FOR PIGS.

BY J. B. REYNOLDS.

EDITOR FARMER: Your interesting article in the November number, under the head "How Much Corn," caused me to resolve to weigh six young Berkshire sows, bred by myself, and pigged in the early part of April last. They are not fat, but in good store order, and I intend to breed them as soon as I deem them old enough. Nos. 1 & 5 were sired by my old boar Dixie, and the other

three by a fine young boar purchased from JOSEPH HARRIS, of Rochester, N. Y. Their dams are my two young sows Fanny Fern and Minnie Bell.

These six gilts have always run together, have never been fed but twice a day, and then not an ounce more food than they would eat up clean. Had I fed them high, as I should have done if I had intended them for the shambles, I have no doubt but Nos. 1, 2 and 3 would have weighed 300 pounds each. How is that for less than 8½ months old? My father, and two other gentlemen, saw the pigs weighed, and I am sure, if called upon, will willingly corroborate my statement. They are as conversant of the true ages of the pigs as I am myself. Their respective weights are:

Number 1.....	211 pounds.
Number 2.....	208 pounds.
Number 3.....	201 pounds.
Number 4.....	189 pounds.
Number 5.....	188 pounds.
Number 6.....	181 pounds.

With such feeding as you are giving your young boar, I am fully convinced that you can make him weigh over 300 pounds at 12 months old. My young boar Major Cochrane, which is 8 months and 8 days old, is over 200 pounds to-day. But he is the longest pig for his age I ever saw.

Fort Riley, Kansas, December 18th, 1872.

#### IS IT BOASTING?

BY JOHN ENDSLEY.

EDITOR FARMER: The Missourian was about right, who said to the Fort Scott man that when a Kansas man raised large corn or potatoes, he told it to the public through the papers. Why should they not tell it? It may look a little like Yankee boasting, it may differ much from the practice twenty-five years ago, when one half a county knew little about what the other part was doing, but if characteristic of Kansas, is it not also advantageous? It informs other parts of our county, and other counties in our State, how we do it. Thus we become informed, and a mutual help to each other.

But this practice is not confined to Kansas. It is becoming more common now in most of the States than formerly, and seems to be in keeping with the advancement of the age. But if Kansans are more noted in this respect than others, does it not indicate they are awake and more abreast of the times than others? If they are, they can well afford to be content with the fact, and not boast.

In giving a bit of news to the public, I trust we do it with a view to benefit, not to boast.

Richmond Station, Franklin County, Kansas.

#### European Correspondence.

##### OUR PARIS LETTER.

Good Crops—Depending upon the Government—Hippic School—A Clean Bill of Health—The Horse Malady, &c., &c., &c.

PARIS, FRANCE, November 30, 1872.

A good agriculture, good finances, and riches in every department of industry. The late harvest—the best since a quarter of a century—has saved France; hence, the best of motives to often endeavor to obtain similar results. The soil of this country is an agent of immense power, which signifies wealth; but to develop that power, it is necessary to be able to work, to labor in peace, and not to be dwelling in the midst of alarms. Every year the mean average yield of agricultural produce steadily increases—proof that the labor bestowed by French farmers is productive. In the face of these facts, in opposition to the yearning of the rural population for peace and security, selfish partizan politics steps in, arrests, if not compels to retrograde, the farming industry of the State. All this is deplorable; for French Agriculture, if not conducted on a large or sensational scale, is upon a cautious and reflective one. Agriculturists do not attempt everything at once. They advance within the limit of their resources and the wants of their position, selecting

presently such amelioration to undertake, and saving themselves by it to undertake others. Every year one or more steps are taken in advance; innovations are tested before being adopted, and when taken in hand are paid for out of savings. The field is their savings' bank. The French farmer also is fond of reading about his profession, and all that is agricultural at home or abroad has interest for him.

One of the weak points in French character is, a childish dependence on the Government for everything. This trait is forcibly illustrated in the petition just presented to the Minister of Agriculture, praying him to establish stud schools, and re-open such as have been closed. Under the Second Empire these horse breeding and training depots, intended for the nation at large, became quickly the monopoly of the Court and its friends. It is a sort of mercy that the budget is so charged, as to compel the petitioners to aid themselves. Why not?

In 1858, in the department of the Cher, a modest "Hippic School" was opened, to develop a breed of horses, of a useful rather than of a luxurious type, and above all, suited for that agricultural center, as the Percheron is for Normandy and its neighborhood. This school has now been converted into an "establishment," by means of a joint stock company, with a capital of one million francs. The shares have been taken up well. This *haras*, as the result of private effort, deserves to succeed; and a dozen of such founded over the country would in a score of years make France an exporting rather than an importing one, respecting horses. The establishment in question will technically train grooms, coachmen and stable-boys.

Equally gratifying is the progress of the Horse Show Society, which holds its annual exhibition in Paris every April, and aims to encourage native breeds of horses, and to test their training. The south of France has held aloof from these shows, although the Pyrenees, Languedoc, Navarre, &c., have races of horses not to be despised for hard working and enduring powers. Last April's exhibition included 144 horses from the national studs, 156 from professional dealers, and only 60 were entered by private individuals. About two-thirds of the animals shown were already sold before competing, and all that were exhibited and passed the training tests, were sold; the mean average price being 2,700 frs., against 2,254 frs.—that of the show of 1870. Next year special prizes will be allocated for horses bred and reared in circumscribed localities.

We have at last a clean bill of health respecting the plague. One case of suspected typhus was notified to the authorities; the animal was slaughtered, but the *post mortem* examination revealed no signs of the scourge. Far otherwise is the condition of the foot and mouth disease. It rages not only extensively but with intense gravity. That it is contagious is now admitted, and much regret is expressed that, in point of vigorous inspection, and summarily circumscribing it, all was forgotten. The milk, too, of infected stock is no longer considered safe, even when boiled. Carbolic acid given as a drink, or used as an injection, in small doses, cautiously diluted, is highly spoken of both as a remedy and a preventive. Vaccination has been tried, but unsuccessfully. A drink composed of cooked barley, following a slight dose of glauber salts, produced good effects. It has been observed that a sure symptom of the disease is, when the milk left to set throws up but little cream.

The French veterinary surgeons are of opinion that the American horse malady is a kind of typhoid fever, or influenza, resembling in many respects the epidemics which attacked horses in France in 1830, 1840 and 1849, when largely imported for the use of the army; or as was also the case in 1871 in this city, when the supply of horses took place to fill the vacancies of those consumed for food. However, no cure is propounded; the disease is clearly not known.



## The Kansas Farmer

### CREDIT WHERE IT BELONGS.

Notwithstanding the clamor of demagogues and the pointing of political weather-vanes, the more observing and thoughtful of our people, will be slow to conclude the system of railroad land grants a mistake, or the monopolies in land ownership, growing out of them, in the least dangerous to the public weal. That individual wrongs and temporary evils have been wrought by the passage and working of such laws, there is no question. Admitting this, who is there that would to-day obliterate those statutes or undo the results which have followed their enactment?

But we confidently believe that time will only serve to vindicate the statesmanship which devised, and the enterprise which has executed, these great works of internal improvement. The companies holding the lands and owning the roads, can only make the one valuable and the other profitable, by a systematic and general settlement and development of the territory. To do this they must cause the merits of the soil to be determined by the test of cultivation. This done, the world must be made acquainted with the result, which must be of such an interesting character as to command immigration and secure intelligent occupancy.

These, it seems to us, are self-evident, business propositions. That the railroad companies are coming to understand this there is no doubt. The work they are doing now stands in the place, and is more efficient in its results, than any immigration machinery the State could organize in its own behalf. Each of our land grant railroads is rapidly perfecting an Immigration Bureau of its own. The interests that underlie these organizations and bring them in sharp business competition, leave little for the State to do in the way of advertising itself, and thereby inducing immigration.

The Kansas Pacific Company was the pioneer in this work, although to-day it has rivals equal in energy, if not in resources. Possessed of a large tract of land in the western portion of this State, known as "The Plains," and by common consent looked upon as valueless, if not untenable, to the husbandman, they organized an intelligent course of experiments in grain, fruit and forest culture, some three years ago, which promises an early, definite and favorable settlement of the vexed question of its producing capability under cultivation.

The Company was peculiarly fortunate in its selection of a man to take charge of this apparently unpromising work. It was put in charge of R. S. ELLIOTT, of Kirkwood, Missouri, who has brought to the work a singular fitness, in a determined will, practical common sense, and a mind fortified by much and varied reading. These columns have carried out many reports of his work, and not a few terse articles from his ready but careful pen; and now, in another place, presents his genial face, that its readers may better know the Industrial Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and, we trust, frequent contributor to THE KANSAS FARMER.

Great credit is due to the officers and managers of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company for this work. In doing their own work, they have done the work of the State as well. President CARR and Superintendent BOWEN are pursuing the enlightened policy of their predecessor with great earnestness, and we again predict that the result of their work will find a national as well as State recognition, when fields of waving grain and groves of thrifty trees attest its success, as it seems they must soon and surely do.

### FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

We are informed by letter from President DENISON, that the Annual Farmers' Institute will be held at the Agricultural College, Manhattan, commencing January 20th prox., and will continue three or four days.

We hope that every farmer in the State, who possibly can, will make it a point to be present at this meeting, and take part in the discussions.

### NOT AN APOLOGY.

We go to press with this issue *ten days* behind our usual time. This is our misfortune, not our fault. Owing to the size and color of the paper on which THE FARMER is printed, we have to get it made to order. Early in November we closed a contract with an Eastern mill for a six months' supply, a part of which was to have been delivered here by the middle of December. It was shipped from Cincinnati on the 18th of that month, and from St. Louis on the 19th, since which time our efforts to find it have proved unavailing. After waiting thus long, we telegraphed to a house in St. Louis to have a few bundles cut for our immediate use, and



R. S. ELLIOTT, INDUSTRIAL AGENT K. P. RAILWAY.

after this delay are able to present our readers with THE FARMER for January 1st, 1873.

Any difference in the quality or tint of the present number from those that may come after, may be charged to the above facts.

As we stated in the beginning, this is not written as an apology, for we don't like them; but our readers have a right to know to what concatenation of events the delay is due.

### THE AMENDED POSTAL LAW.

About the time of writing the article in THE FARMER in regard to desired changes in the postal law passed last June, we addressed a letter to Hon. D. P. LOWE, Member of Congress from this State, upon the same subject, and to which he responded that he would give the matter his immediate attention upon the first sitting of the third session of the Forty-second Congress.

By a copy of the *Congressional Globe*, forwarded to THE FARMER by Mr. LOWE, we see that Gen.

BUTLER, Member of Congress from Massachusetts, has moved a suspension of the rules, to pass a "bill to amend the 183d and 163d sections of an act approved June 8th, 1872, entitled an act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Postoffice Department."

The two sections above named, are those that relate to seeds, bulbs, clons, roots, &c., and under the present law, passed last June, the quantity that can be sent through the mails is restricted (by the Postmaster General) to packages not exceeding twelve ounces weight.

Gen. BUTLER very candidly states that he did not know, and to his knowledge many other members did not know that the law of June 8th affected the passage of these articles through the mails; whereas, the facts are, that it amounts almost to a prohibition, and farmers, gardeners and nurserymen are deprived, unnecessarily, of a very great convenience, to say the least.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, Chairman of the Committee on Postal Affairs, stated that the law as it now stands was framed to suit the Postmaster General (A. J. CRESWELL), who had said to him "that the old law, permitting four pounds of seeds, &c., to pass through the mails, caused many postoffices to be infested with rats!

Gen. BUTLER very promptly responded to this objection, that Congress did not propose to make laws to accommodate lazy postmasters, who would permit mail matter to accumulate in their offices to an extent sufficient to attract rats and other vermin; and that the "four pound" law was a necessity to the whole farming population, and there was an urgent demand for the immediate repeal of the obnoxious sections, and he knew that the Postmaster-General had changed his views, and was now willing to have the "four pound" section restored.

The following (H. R. No. 3248) passed by a two-thirds majority:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following:

That sections one hundred and thirty-three and one hundred and thirty-four of the act entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Postoffice Department," approved June 8, 1872, be so amended as to authorize the transmission by mail of packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and clons of any weight, for each of such packages not exceeding four pounds, at a rate of postage of two cents for every four ounces and fraction of an ounce, of such package or packages.

This covers the ground, and it is to be hoped that the Senate will take immediate action upon it. Indeed, we have no doubts that before the 1st of February the above will again be a "law of the land."

The only objection that we have to the above resolution, is contained in the last line. It should read "or fraction thereof," instead of "fraction of an ounce," but a liberal construction by the

Postmaster-General in the circular he will have to issue to postmasters, will remedy this.

It is better to avoid ambiguity, however, and we wish the change could have been made.

Since the above was in type, we learn by letter from Judge LOWE, that Gen. BUTLER's bill has passed the Senate, and it but needs the signature of the President to give it full force and effect.

Our farmers can safely order their garden and field seeds now, with the assurance that they will not be charged two or three rates of postage thereon.

### THE OHIO STATE BOARD OF HORTICULTURE.

At the recent annual meeting of the above Society, Dr. JOHN A. WARDER was re-elected as President; G. W. CAMPBELL was elected Vice President; J. W. DUNHAM Treasurer, and M. B. BATEMAN Secretary.

The Society adopted the petition to Congress in relation to the "four pound" postal law, that we published in a recent issue of THE FARMER, and



asked their members in Congress to secure its passage.

We trust our farmers and horticulturists will do their part toward securing this much needed legislation. All it requires is to circulate the petition, and forward it to us or to our members in Congress. The Ohio Society propose to go to work at once.

#### OUR STATE UNIVERSITY.

BY NOAH CAMERON.

EDITOR FARMER: Slightly mistaken when you said that "the State University charges nothing for tuition." There is a fee of five dollars a term, and by the way, it is high time that the nuisance was abolished. It is the meanest kind of tuition fee we ever heard of, as it is made a condition of scholarship. While other qualifications may be required, the five dollars is the main essential; and without which, no instruction is given. Now for a free school, and for a State that boasts of a grand free school system, this tuition fee business looks like a fraud and swindle on those who are seeking an education at that institution.

It may be that the Regents think they have authority to collect a tuition fee. If they have, it is what we might call hypocrisy, decreed by a law.

How a school can be free and not free at the same time, is a question that we will not attempt to answer. We would like to hear from some one who can answer it. But considering the avaricious and tyrannical manner of the collection of this fee, it becomes doubly obnoxious.

To illustrate, we will give a case of a girl that is working her own way to an education. After she had gone one term and commenced the next, she found that she was not able to pay the tuition fee and provide other things necessary, and was compelled to abandon the school for that term. When she commenced the next term the five dollars was demanded and paid. The next day there was a receipt sent to her for the previous term (on which she had gone only a few days), and a notice that five dollars more was required. Now, if it is according to law, and a matter of State impecuniosity, that its orphans are pushed in the above style, so much the worse for the State; but if not, it is high time that our Legislature should make it impossible for the managers of this institution to perpetrate the fraud any longer.

Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas.

REMARKS.—A double reason dictates the publication of the above letter. The alleged wrong may exist, and if so, should be corrected. We did not suppose, however, that a tuition fee was made a condition of instruction in our State University, more than in the Agricultural College or our Common Schools. It is, doubtless, a contingent fee of which complaint is made. The Agricultural College formerly charged a fee of this kind, but, wisely we think, abolished it, making the school free, in fact as well as in name. The example may well be followed by the University, unless such fee is a necessity for protection against current liabilities necessary to the running of the institution, and not otherwise provided for.

The style adopted by our correspondent seems utterly unwarranted, and would cause the rejection of his letter, did we not use it to point a moral. The Regents of the University are a body of men far above suspicion of "fraud and swindle" in the performance of their important official duties. We venture to say that Mr. CAMERON himself does not believe them guilty of the grave offense indicated by those words. Not until proof, clear and positive, exists to sustain such charges, should any man put them forth; and then it is much better to give facts, and let intelligent readers draw conclusions. We do not believe our correspondent means what he says; nor do we believe that this or any other fee is exacted without warrant of law, and a belief on the part of the Regents that it is necessary and right.—[ED. FARMER.]

#### Our Correspondents.

Tree Planting.—H. P. SANFORD, Lamar, Ottawa county, Kansas, writes: "I wish I could have received some of those live oak acorns that you so generously distributed. I have been on a homestead here three years, and have at present 300 fruit trees in orchard, and 400 one year olds in nursery."

"I grew last year 5,000 maples, and nearly that number of elms, and 30,000 to 40,000 hedge plants. Have two miles of hedge planted, and will set one mile more in the Spring. I

have also a few chestnut trees, evergreens, &c. Some of the chestnuts made a growth of four feet the past season, and I have box elder that grew eight feet high and nearly four inches in circumference. Is not that pretty good for one year?"

We should think so, and we think Mr. SANFORD has improved the three years upon his homestead pretty well. We wish there were more like him.

Timber for Ties.—A. H. BARTELL asks: "Are the railroads likely to get any substitute for ties, or can they use iron instead of wood?"

"What is the best timber for ties, and will Osage Orange make good ones?"

"What is the comparative value of cottonwood to other timber for this purpose?"

It is impossible to tell what the ingenuity of man may do for the railroads in this direction, but we believe you will be safe in growing timber for ties. There are several reasons why iron would not do for this purpose, as railroads are now constructed.

White oak is perhaps as good tie timber as we have, but most any timber that will make a good fence post will make a good tie. Osage Orange would make the best of ties, but is too slow a growth after the first five years, and inclines to be too "stocky."

The comparative value of cottonwood to the best tie timber is about as one to one hundred. We doubt if any company would lay down cottonwood ties under any circumstances.

Protection against Rabbits.—W. F. EBBUTT, Parkersville, Morris county, Kansas, writes as follows: "I am happy to acknowledge the influence of THE FARMER. I tried the plan of putting cow dung to the young peach trees, as recommended in a back number. The rabbits were troubling them considerably, but since applying it two months ago, they have entirely quit."

Fishing.—T. R. COMSTOCK, White Mound, Jewell county, Kansas, says: "I herewith drop you a 'line' baited with a greenback [We bite at all such baits—send them along]—and another 'line' made of news from our county. Jewell polled at the late election 796 votes. We have 43 school districts, 30 of which report 789 scholars. There were 23 schools of three months each taught the past season, and we have 23 good school-houses. The one at Jewell City is 30x36, two stories high, built of stone, and well furnished. We claim that Jewell is the best timbered county in the State; at least it is the best of the nineteen that I have visited. There are twenty well timbered 'school' sections in this county, some of which are sold and some yet to sell. The average appraisement is \$5.87 per acre."

"Crops were good the past season. Very dry now. Much of the Fall wheat sown has not sprouted yet, and the crop will be slim."

Our space does not permit us to publish the whole of Mr. C.'s letter. We hope to hear from him again as to the wheat and other crops.

The Cooley Corn.—J. R. WALKUP, Emporia, Kansas, writes: "I wish to expose what I consider a grand humbug. Last season I bought of C. C. COOLEY, Manchester, Ohio, who advertised in THE FARMER, some of his Early White Field. Said COOLEY claimed that it would yield as much or more than the Sanford Corn, and that it had been planted in Ohio the 15th of May, and ground into meal the 9th of August following. I thought this was what I wanted, and ordered one peck, costing here \$3.60. I planted this on a picked piece of bottom land, on the 13th of May, and it did not mature until about the 20th of September, and the yield was about 35 bushels to the acre. My other corn averaged nearly seventy-five bushels. I send you this that other farmers may 'look a leedle ond.' In order to show you what the corn is, I send you a few grains."

Mr. WALKUP is one of the most reliable farmers in the State, and we commend his letter to the attention of our readers. The grains sent are the same that we have before seen, although perhaps not quite as large as some. The only place that we ever supposed this corn would fill, was for an early patch to start the hogs on in the Fall. If it falls as an early corn, it is undoubtedly a total failure. Perhaps others have tried it; if so, let us hear from them.

Lime for Hog Cholera.—JOHN HANCOCK, Wathena, Kansas, writes: "I do not remember to have seen lime recommended as a cure for hog cholera. I use air-slaked lime spread on the feed-lots, and throw the corn on it. A neighbor lost fourteen head in a few days, when I gave him some lime, which he used, and the disease stopped at once."

The lime is undoubtedly good for fattening hogs, as it corrects acidity of the stomach.

Sheep: What Kind?—M. NICOLAY, Abilene, Kansas, asks our opinion about sheep. He says: "Our county is agitating the sheep question, and I have come to the conclusion that I want one hundred ewes to experiment with. As I am not acquainted with the business, will you advise me as to the kind that is most profitable, where I can get them, and about what they will cost?"

We have repeatedly expressed our opinion upon this question, but Mr. NICOLAY did not have the sheep fever until lately, probably, and hence did not read it. Briefly, then, we think the most profitable flock that he can start with, is good common ewes, not over two years old, to be supplied

with full bred Leicester, Cotswold or Southdown bucks; and then grade up a flock. The wool of a three-fourths blood Leicester or Cotswold will probably bring more money than any wool that can be raised, as they both come into the daine combing wools. The Southdowns give a very heavy fleece of excellent wool, and are excellent mutton sheep. We would be satisfied with either of these animals, provided they were well bred. Dr. RANDALL, the eminent authority upon sheep husbandry, says that none of the long-wools herd well in anything like large flocks. He believes that the merino is the most valuable sheep that can be raised. We have examined the subject considerably, and we believe the long-wools will herd in large flocks, as well as any of the short-wools that are as well bred as the long-wools. A thoroughbred animal requires more care and attention than a "cold blood."

R. J. STEPHENSON, of Newbury, Kansas, can give some valuable information on this subject.

The price of common ewes will be about \$3 per head, after shearing. They might be bought for that now. We do not know who has any for sale.

Shoeing Horses.—A Constant Reader, Clay Center, Kansas: "Having confidence in your judgment, I ask, can a horse that 'overreaches' be so shod as to prevent his striking his front hoofs with his hind ones. I have a valuable stallion, that when pacing fast often caulks himself in this way."

We doubt if it can be entirely overcome by shoeing, but it can be improved in this way, and by careful training. Would recommend light shoes before and heavy ones behind. The fore shoes should be set well forward, and the hind ones well back, care being taken to keep the feet straight. If the horse's head is kept well up when traveling, it will materially assist the difficulty, and then he should never be pushed to his highest speed, or at least his speed should be kept below the gait at which he overreaches. Perhaps our Veterinary Editor, or some of our readers can give more specific and valuable advice.

## OUR CORNER

Married.—It is not often that the staid and sober KANSAS FARMER steps outside the pale of its legitimate work to notice the pranks of so irresponsible an arch as Cupid; but when the little rascal shoots and hits so prominent a person as Gen. JOHN FRASER, President of our State University, and with him one of Lawrence's fairest daughters, Miss S. FRANCES SAUNDERS, we think we may be pardoned if we "make a note on't." The marriage ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father, and the newly married couple are spending a brief honeymoon in the East. "Through an eternity of years, joy unspeakable."

Vegetable and Flower Seeds.—Mr. J. J. H. GREGORY, of Marblehead, Mass., is well known as one of the leading Seed Growers in this country. He was the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, and many others of our new and valuable vegetables. All seeds from him are warranted fresh and reliable. His advertisements will be found in this number, and we invite attention to them. His Illustrated Catalogue for 1873 (now ready) will be sent free to all applicants.

A Subscriber, Fort Scott, Kansas.—In your letter of December 16, asking questions in relation to your animal, you omitted to give your name, or we should have gladly answered your queries before this by letter. You should remember that there are a good many people who read THE FARMER, and while always glad to impart information, there are kinds that can best be given by letter.

Good Figs.—Our correspondent, Mr. REYNOLDS, son of Dr. CHAS. REYNOLDS, of Fort Riley, gives us elsewhere the age and weight of some of his Berkshire pigs. We commend the figures to the study of those farmers who are breeding scrubs.

#### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The next term of the Kansas State Agricultural College will begin January 2d, 1873. Tuition free. No contingent fee is charged.

#### THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE FOR 1873.

We publish herewith a list of the members elect of the Senate and House of Representatives, corrected and approved by the Secretary of State:

Counties.	SENATORS.	Names.
Doniphan	.....	Nathan Price.
Atchison	.....	J. C. Wilson, W. H. Grimes.
Brown and Nemaha	.....	E. N. Morrill.
Marshall and Washington	.....	Frank Smith.
Pottawatomie and Jackson	.....	L. R. Palmer.
Jefferson	.....	J. W. Rogers.
Leavenworth, Jac. Winter, Thos. Moonlight, J. T. McWhirt.	.....	Byron Judd.
Wyandotte	.....	J. P. St. John.
Johnson	.....	E. H. Topping.
Miami	.....	A. Ely.
Linn	.....	W. E. Guerin.
Bourbon (in part)	.....	Wm. Simpson.
Crawford and part of Bourbon	.....	W. M. Matheny.
Cherokee	.....	J. R. Orlinton.
Labette	.....	W. L. Simons.
Neosho	.....	



Counties.	SENATORS.	Names.
Allen and Anderson	W. A. Johnson.	
Franklin	A. M. Blair.	
Douglas	Samuel Walker, M. A. O'Neil.	
Shawnee	N. C. McFarland.	
Osage and Wabunsee	C. B. Martin.	
Coffey and Woodson	C. B. Butler.	
Wilson and Montgomery	A. M. York.	
Lyon and Greenwood	Wm. Martindale.	
Howard, Cowley, Butler, Sedgwick, Sumner, Harvey and Reno	M. M. Murdoch.	
Chase, Marion and Morris	H. Brandley.	
Riley, Davis and Dickinson	V. P. Wilson.	
Clay, Ottawa, Lincoln, Cloud, Republic, Jewell, Osborne, Mitchell, Smith, Phillips and Norton	E. Barker.	
Saline, McPherson, Ellsworth, Ellis, Wallace, Rice, Barton and Russell	J. H. Edwards.	
Dist. County.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Names.
1-Doniphan	M. B. Bowers.	
2-Doniphan	B. O'Driscoll.	
3-Doniphan	B. Searcy.	
4-Atchison	A. W. Spaulding.	
5-Atchison	G. W. Gillespie.	
6-Atchison	M. E. Larkin.	
7-Brown	C. F. Bowren.	
8-Nemaha	C. I. Schofield.	
9-Nemaha	H. C. DeForest.	
10-Marshall	J. C. Legere.	
11-Washington	A. J. Banta.	
12-Riley	W. J. Hunter.	
13-Pottawatomie	R. Guffy.	
14-Pottawatomie	W. Wells.	
15-Jackson	P. M. Hodges.	
16-Jefferson	J. F. Willets.	
17-Jefferson	V. Brown.	
18-Jefferson	D. H. Frazier.	
19-Leavenworth	W. S. Plummer.	
20-Leavenworth	Thomas Morgan.	
21-Leavenworth	Josiah Kellogg.	
22-Leavenworth	W. H. Bond.	
23-Leavenworth	J. Turner.	
24-Leavenworth	H. C. Fields.	
25-Leavenworth	Thomas Dillard.	
26-Wyandotte	William Tough.	
27-Wyandotte	W. J. Buchan.	
28-Johnson	Thomas James.	
29-Johnson	J. M. Miller.	
30-Johnson	D. Belden.	
31-Miami	J. W. Beatty.	
32-Miami	Reuben Smith.	
33-Linn	S. R. Hungerford.	
34-Linn	J. F. Ward.	
35-Linn	L. H. Lane.	
36-Bourbon	W. J. Cochran.	
37-Bourbon	Jacob Breuner.	
38-Bourbon	D. P. McDonald.	
39-Crawford	A. J. Vickers.	
40-Crawford	S. J. Langdon.	
41-Crawford	A. F. Childs.	
42-Crawford	C. W. Harvey.	
43-Labette	W. W. Harper.	
44-Labette	W. H. Mapes.	
45-Neosho	C. F. Hutchings.	
46-Neosho	Frank Bacon.	
47-Allen	E. H. Funston.	
48-Allen	Wm. Wakefield.	
49-Anderson	J. T. Lanter.	
50-Franklin	E. J. Nugent.	
51-Franklin	Wm. Bateman.	
52-Douglas	James S. Crew.	
53-Douglas	I. S. Kallioch.	
54-Douglas	H. K. Lowe.	
55-Douglas	Newton Henshaw.	
56-Shawnee	D. M. Adams.	
57-Shawnee	G. W. Veale.	
58-Shawnee	Wesley Gregg.	
59-Osage	S. R. Shoemaker.	
60-Osage	A. B. Cooper.	
61-Coffey	S. K. Cross.	
62-Woodson	Wm. Peck.	
63-Wilson	J. Z. Saxton.	
64-Montgomery	T. B. Eldridge.	
65-Montgomery	M. S. Bell.	
66-Howard	E. S. Cummings.	
67-Greenwood	S. P. Huntington.	
68-Lyon	L. N. Robinson.	
69-Lyon	J. M. Hunter.	
70-Wabunsee	A. Sellers.	
71-Davis	W. S. Blakely.	
72-Morris	C. H. Titus.	
73-Chase	Wm. Jeffrey.	
74-Butler	T. H. Baker.	
75-Cowley	James McDermott.	
76-Sedgwick	E. B. Allen.	
77-Marion	J. K. McLean.	
78-McPherson	J. E. Simpson.	
79-Dickinson	S. J. Kahler.	
80-Clay	S. L. Stratton.	
81-Republic	A. Shaw.	
82-Cloud	H. C. Snyder.	
83-Ottawa	W. B. Davis.	
84-Saline	E. Forsee.	
85-Ellsworth	H. F. Hoeman.	
86-Lincoln	George Green.	
87-Mitchell	John Curtin.	
88-Jewell	Geo. S. Bishop.	
89-Ellis	Simon Motz.	
90-Wallace	Alex. Ross.	
91-Rice	Wm. Lowry.	
92-Sumner	C. A. Rothbacher.	
93-Osborne	C. Reasoner.	
94-Reno	C. O. Hutchinson.	
95-Smith	J. T. Morrison.	
96-Harvey	H. A. Ensign.	
97-Barton	J. L. Brinkman.	
98-Russell	David Adams.	
99-Phillips	Noah Weaver.	
100-Norton	N. H. Billings.	

#### AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Below will be found a complete List of Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Associations in Kansas, in 1872, with names of President and Secretary, postoffice address, and date of organization:

**Kansas State Agricultural Society.**  
Organized January, 1863; reorganized as a State Board of Agriculture, March, 1872. H. J. Strickler, President; Alfred Gray, Secretary.

**Kansas State Horticultural Society.**  
State Pomological Society, organized May, 1867; State Horticultural Society, organized December, 1867; consolidated and reorganized under new charter December, 1870. W. M. Howaley, President; Geo. C. Bracket, Secretary.

**Northern Kansas District Fair Association.**  
Organized 1870. Atchison, Kansas. Geo. W. Gilck, President; John A. Martin, Secretary.

**Kansas and Missouri Fair Association.**  
Organized 1871. Fort Scott, Kansas. B. F. Helper, President; J. B. Campbell, Secretary.

**Atchison Co. Agricultural and Mechanical Association.**  
Atchison, Kansas. W. L. Challa, President; John A. Martin, Secretary.

**Anderson County Agricultural Society.**  
Garnett, Kansas. S. Buchanan, President; Thomas Pennell, Secretary.

**Bourbon County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association.**  
Organized August, 1868. Fort Scott, Kansas. J. D. Manlove, President; J. B. Saxe, Secretary.

**Brown County Agricultural Society.**  
Organized June, 1864. Hiawatha, Kansas. John Schilling, President; J. A. Oberholtzer, Secretary.

**Butler County Agricultural and Horticultural Association.**  
Towanda, Kansas. R. P. Edgington, President; M. D. Ellis, Secretary.

**Coffey County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association.**  
Organized May, 1871. Burlington, Kansas. S. J. Carter, President; John T. Cox, Secretary.

**Cowley County Agricultural Society.**  
Organized 1871. Winfield, Kansas. H. T. Stewart, President; J. B. Fairbanks, Secretary.

**Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.**  
Organized July, 1871. Concordia, Kansas. A. S. Sheldhamer, President; H. Buckingham, Secretary.

**Crawford County Agricultural Society.**  
Organized January, 1869. Girard, Kansas. O. G. Hawley, President; Wm. W. Warner, Secretary.

**Dickinson County Agricultural Society.**  
Organized 1870. Abilene, Kansas. Samuel Richards, President; T. C. Henry, Secretary.

**Doniphan County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association.**  
Organized 1869. Troy, Kansas. Jacob Zimmerman, President; J. A. Oder, Secretary.

**Douglas County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.**  
Organized May, 1869. Lawrence, Kansas. I. S. Kallioch, President; D. L. Hoadley, Secretary.

**Douglas County Horticultural Society.**  
Organized 1869. Lawrence, Kansas. G. C. Brackett, President; J. C. Vincent, Secretary.

**Franklin County Agricultural Society.**  
Organized January, 1866. Ottawa, Kansas. Joshua Dunnuck, President; A. M. Blair, Secretary.

**Greene County Agricultural Association.**  
Organized April, 1873. Eureka, Kansas. Edwin Tucker, President; H. C. Rizer, Secretary.

**Howard County Agricultural Society.**  
Organized July, 1872. Elk Falls, Kansas. J. W. Riley, President; C. S. King, Secretary.

**Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.**  
Organized July, 1868. Holton, Kansas. A. L. Williams, President; Ira F. Tabor, Secretary.

**Jewell County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.**  
Jewell City, Kansas. A. W. Mann, President; James A. Scarbrough, Secretary.

**Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.**  
Organized June, 1872. Oskaloosa, Kansas. T. T. Willets, President; L. J. Trower, Secretary.

**Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.**  
Organized 1866. Olathe, Kansas. J. E. Hayes, President; J. M. Griffin, Secretary.

**Labette County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association.**  
Labette, Kansas. J. Butterworth, President; C. B. Woodford, Secretary.

**Leavenworth Co. Agricultural and Mechanical Association.**  
Leavenworth, Kansas. P. G. Lowe, President; J. W. Niehaus, Secretary.

**Leavenworth County Horticultural Society.**  
Leavenworth, Kansas. F. Welhouse, President; J. Stayman, Secretary.

**Lyon County Horticultural Society.**  
Organized 1871. Emporia, Kansas. L. T. Heritage, President; Robert Milliken, Secretary.

**Emporia Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Association.**  
Organized August 3d, 1871. E. R. Halderman, President; A. R. Bancroft, Secretary.

**Marion County Agricultural and Fruit-Growers' Association.**  
Marion, Kansas. S. W. Metaker, President; A. Smith, Secretary.

**Marshall County Agricultural Society.**  
Organized 1868. Frankfort, Kansas. J. Weisbach, President; R. S. Newell, Secretary.

**Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.**  
Organized 1868. Paola, Kansas. Thomas M. Carroll, President; T. H. Ellis, Secretary.

**Neosho County Agricultural Society.**  
Organized 1872. Osage Mission, Kansas. Thomas H. Butler, President; W. H. Morris, Secretary.

**Nemaha County Agricultural and Horticultural Society.**  
Organized 1868. Seneca, Kansas. Louis Zahn, President; William Histed, Secretary.

**Osborne County Agricultural Society.**  
Osborne City, Kansas. A. N. Fritchey, President; A. W. Gowan, Secretary.

**Osage County Agricultural Society.**  
Organized 1866. Burlingame, Kansas. H. Dubois, President; R. S. Playford, Secretary.

**Pottawatomie County Agricultural Society.**  
St. George, Kansas. J. A. Beale, President; E. Walker, Secretary.

**Russell County Agricultural Society.**  
Russell, Kansas. George A. Exline, President; J. M. Bradbury, Secretary.

**Republic County Agricultural Society.**  
Organized 1871. Belleville, Kansas. Albert Odell, President; J. O. Savage, Secretary.

**Saline Co. Agricultural and Mechanical Society.**  
Organized 1869. A. S. Norton, President; Albert Sheldon, Secretary.

**Sumner Co. Agricultural and Mechanical Association.**  
Organized 1872. Oxford, Kansas. O. S. Broadbent, President; J. H. Folks, Secretary.

**Shawnee Co. Agricultural Society.**  
Topeka, Kansas. H. T. Beman, President; William Stagg, Secretary.

**Shawnee Co. Horticultural and Pomological Society.**  
Organized 1870. Topeka, Kansas. W. P. Popenoe, President; G. F. Merriam, Secretary.

**Wabunsee Co. Agricultural Society.**  
Dover, Kansas. S. M. Blaby, President; W. W. Cone, Secretary.

**Wabunsee County Central Agricultural and Horticultural Association.**  
Organized January, 1872. Eskridge, Kansas. H. C. McKee, President; E. M. Sanford, Secretary.

**Washington Co. Agricultural Society.**  
Washington, Kansas. A. S. Wilson, President; G. W. Shriner, Secretary.

**Wyandotte Co. Agricultural Society.**  
Organized 1872. Wyandotte, Kansas. H. W. Cook, President; W. J. Buchan, Secretary.

**Wilson Co. Agricultural and Mechanical Society.**  
Organized August, 1871. Coffeyville, Kansas. W. A. Peffer, President; John Russell, Secretary.

**Woodson Co. Agricultural Society.**  
Bramlette, Kansas. G. W. Hutchinson, President; J. L. Gilbert, Secretary.

#### List of Farmers' Clubs in Kansas at the Close of 1872.

**Appanoose Farmers' Club, Ottawa, Kansas.**

W. L. Delano, President; W. L. Hanna, Secretary.

**Avon Farmers' Club, Avon, Kansas.**

J. J. Rullier, President; Tim. Baker, Secretary.

**Avoca Farmers' Club, Avoca, Kansas.**

A. J. Dawson, President; D. H. Hagar, Secretary.

**Buck Creek Farmers' Club, Williamstown, Kansas.**

J. M. Main, President; John M. Cotton, Secretary.

**Cedar Creek Farmers' Club, Highland, Kansas.**

J. W. Jones, President; T. W. Wilkenson, Secretary.

**Chester Farmers' Club, Chester, Kansas.**

R. E. Gardner, President; R. E. Taft, Secretary.

**Clinton Farmers' Club, Clinton, Kansas.**

A. J. Steele, President; E. M. Besener, Secretary.

**Crawford Township Farmers' Club, Girard, Kansas.**

A. Sharp, President; H. M. Kirkpatrick, Secretary.

**Deer Creek Farmers' Club, Carls, Kansas.**

F. M. Powers, President; J. Demaire, Secretary.

**Dover Farmers' Club, Dover, Kansas.**

G. W. Woodward, President; W. W. Cone, Secretary.

**Dragon Creek Farmers' Club, Burlingame, Kansas.**

J. D. Brock, President; W. D. Farrar, Secretary.

**Elm Grove Farmers' Club, Twin Springs, Kansas.**

James Shinkle, President; J. C. Proctor, Secretary.

**Eminence Township Farmers' Club, Ross, Kansas.**

J. S. Biden, President; A. F. Dalt, Secretary.

**Eureka Farmers' Club, Muscotah, Kansas.**

A. S. Gwinn, President; H. Hawke, Secretary.

**Everette Township Farmers' Club, Neosho Falls, Kansas.**

J. S. Watrous, President; M. C. Smith, Secretary.

**Excelsior Farmers' Club, Burlingame, Kansas.**

J. H. Mills, President; T. L. Cook, Secretary.

**Fairview Farmers' Club, Fairview, Kansas.**

C. S. Dubois, President; N. H. Buckley, Secretary.

**Fairview Farmers' Club, Lawrence, Kansas.**

Fitch Reed, President; A. Douglas, Secretary.

**Fairview Farmers' Club, Abilene, Kansas.**

D. Huggins, President; W. T. Anderson, Secretary.

**Frontier Farmers' Club, Minneapolis, Kansas.**

E. Grace, President; R. E. Baldwin, Secretary.

**Fruitland Farmers' Club, Americus, Kansas.**

J. B. Morgan, President; B. T. Dixon, Secretary.

**Gaylord Farmers' Club, Gaylord, Kansas.**

W. W. Spencer, President; J. H. Davis, Secretary.

**Hampden Farmers' Club, Burlingame, Kan.**

C. Tomlinson, President; W. H. Richey, Secretary.

**Harveyville Farmers' Club, Harveyville, Kan.**

James Fields, President; H. M. Reece, Secretary.

**Highland Farmers' Club, Burlingame, Kan.**

James Briggs, President; George Nicolay, Secretary.

**High Prairie Farmers' Club, Guilford, Kan.**

James Robertson, President; J. F. Murray, Secretary.

**Huron Farmers' Club, Huron, Kan.**

W. D. Mower, President; H. J. Watson, Secretary.

**Jackson Farmers' Club, Garnett, Kan.**

Thomas Gowdy, President; O. B. Brown, Secretary.

**Kanawaka Township Farmers' Club, Lawrence.**

J. A. Wakefield, President; W. H. Wakefield, Secretary.

**Kickapoo Farmers' Club, Kickapoo.**

J. Branscomb, President; Thomas Jamison, Secretary.

**Lakeview Farmers' Club, Lakeview.**

L. C. Almond, President; J. A. Wright, Secretary.

**Lincoln Township Farmers' Club, Garnett.**

J. H. Shields, President; C. D. Valentine, Secretary.

**Little Blue Valley Farmers' Club, Ballard Falls.**

L. B. Fairbanks, President; D. E. Ballard, Secretary.

**Long Creek Farmers' Club, Burlington.**

H. W. Watrous, President; George Teeple, Secretary.

**Lura Farmers' Club, Lura.**

George Lampden, President; J. Fritts, Secretary.



*Rutland Farmers' Club, Rutland.*  
T. J. Dewey, President; J. W. Alexander, Secretary.  
*Salem Township Farmers' Club, Jeddo.*  
J. W. Price, President; C. P. Ives, Secretary.  
*Scott Township Farmers' Club, —, Linn County.*  
Richard Hill, President; Charles Wheeler, Secretary.  
*Silver Lake Farmers' Club, North Topeka.*  
Ira C. Johnson, President; D. T. Nelswender, Secretary.  
*Springdale Farmers' Club, Springdale.*  
David Horner, President; A. T. Evans, Secretary.  
*Union Valley Farmers' Club, Osawatomie.*  
J. W. Davis, President; C. Barnard, Secretary.  
*Washington Farmers' Club, Springville.*  
E. K. Wolverton, President; A. Landers, Secretary.  
*Washington Township Farmers' Club, Garnett.*  
Thomas Thompson, President; J. Reynolds, Secretary.  
*Wayne Township Farmers' Club, Doniphan.*  
B. O'Driscoll, President; George Brenner, Secretary.  
*Whiting Farmers' Club, Whiting.*  
Charles Shedd, President; L. Kitching, Secretary.  
*Wildcat Farmers' Club, Wildcat.*  
N. F. Cooper, President; Charles W. Gillison, Secretary.

## "Knitting and Talking."

### "SETTING UP" THE FIRST STOCKING.

EDITED BY ANN APFLESEED.

You will see, dear readers, that we have changed our title from "Talking and Knitting" to "Knitting and Talking." The fact is, the knitting in this world must come first, or else the wolf creeps in and takes you unaware at some open door. Talk is all very good, but you remember the old orchard adage, "All talk makes no cider." Talk may be pleasant and entertaining, but it may also be fanciful and cloud-flying, and never help or touch the needs of common men and women. To be sure there are plenty of things that sadly need talking about, and if we sometimes speak of them, don't be surprised; but we intend to keep knitting mainly. That is the real busy work of life—to untangle the skein—lengthen the work and pick up the stitches.

You will be astonished when you come to see how many dropped stitches there are in this world. There are no receipt books, no scrap bags, no proper cooking vessels, no convenient places for things in the kitchen to save steps, no hour to talk with the children, no regular time for rest—that mother's boon—no attention to the manner and tone that grows daily, &c., &c., without end.

We hope to pick up a few of these dropped stitches; and if you can think of any we shall be glad to have you speak of it to us.

You know how aggravating a thing a dropped stitch is. You have seen it begin, and thought you would pick that stitch up very soon; but you don't do it, and if your general knitting is loose, it's all the more easy for that stitch to run. Down, down it goes, until some fine day you discover it has gone to the very beginning of your work.

This morning we thought we would knit a little while dinner was cooking, but lo, our needles are rusty. We despise rusty needles too.

It will not be worth while to tell you how we happened to lay them down, and why they have lain unused until to-day, for that involves a long story; but the Summer moisture has somehow gathered over them, and here they are rusty. Well, a bit of fine sandpaper will brighten them again. We have often fancied adversity is the sandpaper sent to brighten up people who rust because of too much prosperity. Did you ever think of it?

After scouring our needles until they are as bright as unused needles can be, we put on our clean apron, smoothed our gray hairs, called tabby cat to a seat beside us, and in our arm chair which stands by the window, began our knitting. One gets on with work so much more smoothly when the surroundings are propitious.

The yarn is of lamb's wool, soft and white. We cast the first stitch, and each successive one follows quickly, almost involuntarily, and in a few moments we have a triangular form of stitches. We have "set up" a great many stockings in our day, and now, in later life (you know how old people prove), we always think when we are doing it, that it is strange life is knit from such a tangled

skein, instead of a smooth, even ball, and that in place of bright, straight needles, it is so often knit upon crooked and rusty ones; and in place of a comely, even triangle, it is a polyangled web, and every angle an acute one. That is the reason, you will see, that there is so much friction. One human triangle rubs against another. The parallelogram is hit broadside by the acute; the rhomboid is taken unawares by the sharp corners of some square, and it is all very much like a heap of crystals of all possible sizes and faces. There is no such thing as making them match smoothly or dovetail regularly.

Oh, how often we think as we knit "why couldn't these human webs be all knit after the same pattern," and if they all happened to be circles, how even and comfortable the revolutions would go on!

Our knitting is thus begun, but your dinner waits, and a New Year's dinner at that. We wish you all a bounteous feast, health, peace, happiness, and many returns of the day—and for a better acquaintance with you.

### FLYING CLOUDS.

BOYS.

MY DEAR MARIA: JOHNNY and I have had trouble. I was very busy making pies this morning; JOHNNY's father was busy with the newspaper, and his sister was learning his lesson. JOHNNY had played Tanner, with a Tanner cap and cape on, and a torch composed of a broom-handle surmounted by an oyster-can, till he was tired. Nobody was in the streets worth looking at; his strings were all gone; his top was lost; his drum had its head stove in; and JOHNNY was at his wife's end.

And, right here, I want to ask (if any of your boys can tell me) why, when a boy has nothing to do he tries to plague somebody? If they can tell, they may write me. I am sorry to say it, but it is true, that girls don't act in that way; they may whine and fret, but they won't be downright ugly and mischievous, like boys.

So, it was in this mood that JOHNNY came in at the sitting-room door, attempted to shut it with a slam, and began tramp, tramp, through the room.

"Be quiet, JOHNNY, and go shut the door," said his father. JOHNNY spied my work-basket, and darted on it like a fish-hawk on his prey; an unlucky jerk, and over went the basket I had so carefully put in order the night before. Then JOHNNY marched to the dining-room, where his sister was studying, and began to whistle—a forbidden thing in-doors. "Do, JOHNNY, be quiet," said MARY; and he seized one of her curls, and gave it a jerk that made her scream.

"This is beyond all endurance," said I, mentally, as I took my hands from the flour. "I will give that boy a good whipping." Then Reason spoke up: "The boy wants occupation. It is your duty to furnish it, and you are to blame if he gets into mischief for lack of something to busy him."

After this reflection I called JOHNNY, and went to the attic, to our "fancy work-box," we call it. From that I took a piece of pasteboard and a cigar box. We went down to the kitchen table, and I showed him how to mark out a Greek cross. He then cut it from the pasteboard; then laid his pattern on the piece of box, and marked an exact pattern.

He was now ready for his sharp fine-bladed knife, and went deftly in and out the tracing; then cut a little shelf and support from other pieces. Then he rubbed the front sides well with sand paper, staining with a dark stain of umber or sienna. When dry, he varnished and afterwards glued the parts together; and such a pretty bracket as we had. This occupied an hour a day for a week; and now I am casting about for a new occupation, when this has become wearisome.

Boys want a friend, too, as well as occupation. We knew a mother in a large city, where good boys were the exception and bad ones the rule, who

had such a well-mannered, dutiful son, that we inquired of her one day why it was so. "I think," said she, "it is because I have been my boy's playmate. While other mothers have embroidered and braided their boys' clothes, mine has warm, plain clothes, and I've spent my time playing with him. I have sat for hours on the floor playing marbles and jack-straws with him; but he was always happy with me, and never wanted to go on the streets, unless I neglected him."

Yet that mother was the wife of a day laborer. She kept no servant, hired no work done, and had another child to care for beside. She was one of the mothers who realize that the care of a child is God's best gift to woman.

"I wonder so that mothers ever fret  
At little children clinging to their gown;  
Or that the footprints, when the day is wet,  
Are ever black enough to make them frown.  
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,  
And hear its patter in my home once more;  
If I could mend a broken cart to-day,  
To-morrow make a kite to reach the sky,  
There is no woman in God's world would say—  
She was more blissfully content than I.  
But, ah! the dainty pillow next mine own  
Is never rumpled by a shining head;  
My singing birdling from its nest has flown;  
The little boy I used to kiss is dead."

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE PLEASURES OF TRAVELING IN WINTER.

BY STERLING WORTH.

EDITOR FARMER: From C to A is not far in the alphabet, nor on the piano, but by rail it is a thousand miles; and if you are in constant fear lest your baby should cry, it is three thousand.

This long lane had two or three turnings, but they led to no startling adventures. I never see the fond bridal pairs, the gushing misses or the puzzled old folks, when I travel. They go by some other road. But to take the train which "has not missed a connection this year," and find myself ten minutes late at the Sardis depot; to stand on the ferry-boat in mid stream, and see the train I wished to take moving gracefully out of sight on the shore; to be deposited at a way station on a bleak morning, encumbered with the luggage of a winter journey, and with the aforesaid baby; and to find the sloppy sand of the Missouri Bottom, the dirty stream itself, a long steep hill, and the *horre disease*, between me and my journey's end—these, and such as these, are my trials. But what cares one for such trifles, if, when the hill is climbed, one finds Welcome on the mat, and Hospitality smiling in the doorway?

No sights during the trip impressed me more strongly than those in the dining-room of the Annstar House, in Calkinsville. First, the hair of the waiter-girls. "Curls are worn," says the Fashion authority, and I own I have had yearnings in that direction; but the sight of those heads cured me! My hair may go straight, as Nature made it. Then, the crockery! A teacup with six separate and distinct *nicks* around the edge of it, and butter dishes likewise. But I drank my tea out of that cup with gladness and thankfulness of heart. It is not always one can be amused at a hotel table.

Right here, sandwiched between the toils of travel and the miseries of moving, comes a gentle suggestion that there is a vacant space in THE FARMER. I take the hint readily; for blessedest of all things is, to have a place and fill it.

### CANDY PULLS.

Home-made candy is purer and better flavored, if rightly made, than that which is for sale. Our little ones used to think, when they believed in SANTA CLAUS, that the candy he brought was better than that of all the year; and here are our rules:

SUGAR CANDY.—Three cups of white sugar, one and a half of cold water, one tablespoonful of good vinegar, and a small teaspoonful of butter. Boil, without stirring, until it begins to rope. Pour it on buttered plates, and when partially cooled, cut it out with cake cutters—hearts, diamonds,



or other fancy shapes. Any pretty bit of picture, scrap of gilt, or bright paper, or motto, will adhere before the candy is quite cool. If you wish it in sticks, pull it as you would molasses candy. Flavor the above with cinnamon, vanilla, or lemon.

**CANDY DROPS.**—One pint of sugar, half a pint of water. Boil about an hour, or until it cracks when dropped in water. Flavor with peppermint or wintergreen; pour in small drops on buttered paper, and leave to cool.

**PEANUT CANDY.**—Boil one pint of New Orleans molasses, one gill of brown sugar, two ounces butter. When growing thick, add one pint of shelled nuts (any kind of nut may be used), and boil the whole fifteen minutes. Pour on buttered plates or tins to harden.

**COCONUT CANDY.**—Put one grated coconut, with its milk, in a kettle with two pounds pulverized sugar, and the beaten white of one egg. Stir till there is an appearance of turning back to sugar; then pour into a buttered dish, into moulds, or make in round cakes.

**CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.**—Take of grated chocolate, milk, molasses and sugar, one cup each, and a piece of butter the size of an egg. Boil all together about an hour, or until it drops hard. Put it in a buttered pan, and mark off in square blocks before it cools, so that it will break regularly.

A little practice with any of the above receipts will prove them perfect.

#### FASHIONS.

Grave colors are in style—sage green, bronze brown, invisible green, and peacock blue. Bonnets grow more and more in shape of crown like "stove-pipe hats." To fill these crowns, the hair is all lifted to the top of the head, and worn in a mass there of coils, puffs or braids.

Overskirts are giving place to mere apron-fronts, or to fully trimmed skirt and basque. Cloaks are going back to old-time mantilla shapes, and all have large pointed sleeves, with inner ones for warmth.

### Our Boys and Girls.

#### A FAIRY TALE.

Once upon a time there was a little boy named FRITZ. He lived in the beautiful country. He could hear the birds sing, and breathe fresh air, and see many pretty things that city children cannot. His father was a rich farmer, and owned, oh! so many acres, that you might walk all day and your little feet would not get half-way around his land.

The father and mother of FRITZ were very kind to him. They dressed him very prettily, and taught him to be a good, careful boy. If you had chanced of a Summer afternoon to pass his home, and see him in his clean linen suit, with his pretty shining curls and smiling face, as he sat on the grass before the house, you would have stopped to see what a pretty picture he made.

He used to have his lunch out there under the trees, where the grass grew very deep, and he called the place his nest. Sometimes, when eating his bread and butter, and watching the bees and butterflies nod to the clover blossoms, he would fall asleep. But just before going to sleep he used always, if his mother did not see him, to throw all his crusts away. I'm ashamed to tell you this, but it is the truth. Did you ever see a child that did such a thing?

His mother used to say, as she handed him the white slice, "Now, FRITZ, eat your crust first. If you have anything disagreeable to do, don't dread it, but just do it. It is wicked to waste food, when so many poor children haven't even a crust." His grandma used to add, "It makes your teeth sharp, FRITZ, to eat crusts."

Then FRITZ would take his slice, and look very obedient, and run as fast as his little bare feet could carry him, out to his nest; but he always threw away his crust. I shouldn't wonder if the birds, and especially the ants, were glad, because they made many a nice meal from what he left. One old mother robin used to sit on the plum tree and watch FRITZ, as if she knew what would happen. She would drop her head on this side, and then on that, and then down she would fly and get the crust for her baby robins.

It was one warm Summer day, that FRITZ had almost eaten his bread and butter, and he felt very sleepy; but just as he was going to throw away his crust, he looked around among the tall grass, and close to his little pink toes he saw a tall stalk of wheat. He noticed how prettily the leaves drooped, and how the wheat ears seemed to nod and nod at him, as if it said, "No! no! no! no!" Then he looked closer, and right there, under the shadow of the grain, stood such a tiny lady! no more than a finger long. She was dressed all in green, with ever so little wheat ears in wreaths about her head and dress; and he noticed she wore bracelets that were made of gold wheat ears, and the dew on them was real true diamonds.

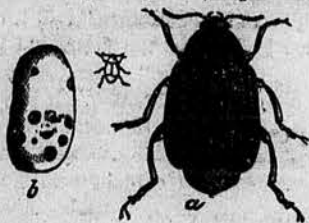
Now, FRITZ was never more surprised; but the little lady looked so smiling that he was not afraid. "You don't know me?" said she, laughing; yet you have been wasting my gifts all Summer. I am the Wheat Fairy, and you don't know how hard I work to make such a pretty stalk of wheat. Staying down in the dark ground through the cold Winter, nursing the little grain and getting it up to the warm sunshine. Sometimes, after we get it above the ground, we are met by a drenching rain in our face, or a great heavy hail-storm nearly kills us, or a strong wind almost breaks the back of the stalks; and besides, such a fight as I have with the worms and flies, who want to poison my wheat. Indeed, a deal of trouble it is to raise one wheat ear; and yet, you have wasted hundreds of them by throwing away your crusts. And it wouldn't be so bad, if so many poor people in the world were not starving for us. Work as hard as we may, we cannot raise wheat enough for all the people!"

"O, dear!" said FRITZ, "I will never throw away my crusts again!" And the Fairy smiled so sweetly and nodded so pleasantly that FRITZ fell asleep, and forgot whether it was real and true, or only a dream; but he remembered afterwards about his crusts.



#### THE BEAN WEEVIL (BRUCHUS FABAE—RILEY).

This insect, although practically unknown in the West three years ago, has already become a most serious pest. Around St. Louis and in several other portions of Missouri almost the entire crop of beans was destroyed by it the past season.



The depredator is a small beetle, closely resembling the pea weevil in all its stages, except that the perfect insect is darker and much smaller than the latter. It is represented in the accompanying cut of the natural size, and also highly magnified at *a*. The ravages of this weevil are much more severely felt than those of its congener that infests the pea; for while few peas are consumed in the dry state, "dry beans" are considered one of the staple articles of food. It also differs from the pea weevil in this respect, namely: that while but a single insect of the latter species develops in each pea, one bean will often contain from six to fourteen larvae. These larvae seldom devour the germ, but when the cotyledons are much eaten, if the seed does germinate, it soon perishes for lack of nutriment afforded by the seedleaves, and the offices usually performed by them.

The weevils are quite indiscriminate in their attacks upon the different varieties of beans,

though giving their preference, perhaps, to the rich-Lima and the white varieties.

The beetles for the most part issue in the Spring of the year, and are ready to take possession as soon as the growing crop of beans are sufficiently matured. Early beans, however, seldom suffer from them, being used mostly as "string beans," while yet too young to suit the purpose of the weevil. But the later crops, grown for seed and for other uses, when ripe come in for the full force of the attacks of these little enemies, and if the beans are assorted late in the Fall, the greater part of them will present the spotted appearance of the one figured in the cut at *b*. These little round spots each cover the mouth of a cell, in which the larva or pupa reposes, and the skin is gnawed thin to facilitate the exit of the beetle when it shall have arrived at maturity.

At this season of the year infested beans, especially of white varieties, can be easily distinguished from those that are sound, and small packages of choice varieties may be carefully assorted for seed, and those containing the larvae consigned to the flames. If large lots are found to be infested, they are of course rendered unfit for food and unsaleable, and the best plan of disposing of them is to cook them immediately, and feed to pigs or poultry. In this way only can the weevils be kept in check.

Mr. RILEY, who has carefully studied the history of this *Bruchus*, pronounces it an indigenous species which feeds, doubtless, upon the seeds of some native species of *Phaseolus*; but since it was a rare beetle until within a few years, we may conclude that it thrives much better upon the plant for which it has recently acquired a taste, than it did upon the one that originally fostered it. It is supposed that this weevil was first disseminated about the country in a package of seed sent from the Patent Office. (Could the Department have had an Entomologist at that time?) We would advise, therefore, that all packages of seed, no matter from whence they come, be carefully examined before being planted, lest some insidious foe be harboring among them to cause us labor and loss in the future.

We hope by this account of the bean weevil to put farmers and gardeners on their guard against introducing it unwittingly into localities, so far exempt from its ravages; and also to impress upon those whose crops it has destroyed, the necessity of disposing at once of all infested beans in such a way that the insects may not develop to perpetuate their kind in the crops of another season.



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

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

#### ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

##### Nasal Gleet.

EDITOR FARMER: What shall I do for my horse? Last Spring he took the distemper, and seems to have not entirely gotten over it. He has been running constantly at the left nostril since the 1st of October, and also through the Summer at intervals. It is very offensive to the smell. The glands do not seem to be enlarged. He has a good appetite, and is in tolerably good condition. The matter and a cure would be gratefully received.

Respectfully, yours, T. H. WAGNER.

ANSWER.—Nasal gleet is the name of the disease.



Inject the nostrils once a day with diluted carbolic acid, one ounce to the pint of water. Use this for three days. Give him good feed, and the following tonic powders: Powdered sulphate of iron, three ounces; powdered gentian root, four ounces; powdered Spanish fly, one drachm. Mix thoroughly, divide into twelve powders, and give one powder once in the twenty-four hours. Give the powders in cut feed.

#### Strain.

**EDITOR FARMER:** About three months ago my mule got cast in the stall. It was a log stable, and he got his hind leg under the bottom log, and got either stifled or strained badly. There is an enlargement over the stifle joint, and also on both sides of the leg just above the fetlock joint. When he was first hurt he could not bear any weight on it at all. The swelling above the stifle was half as large as a Greeley hat; but it went down in two weeks to the size of my hand, and his lameness nearly disappeared. He has remained the same ever since, except the gradual shrinking away of the hip. He rests his foot on his toe a great deal, and often he will lift it off the ground three or four inches, and hold it so for a few seconds. In stepping over the bars or a log, he will lift that foot up and jump over on three legs. He will let me rub it or feel it as much as I please, but does not manifest pain.

When he was first hurt, I bathed it with arnica and Egyptian liniment, but had not done anything for him for a long time, until I saw J. R. KEIBLER's letter in the 15th November number of THE FARMER; and as I thought his case suited mine, I tried the remedy you gave him, but it does not help him. In fact, I never saw him lift his foot off the ground, as I said above, until after I had applied the liniment spoken of in your answer to him. He is a fine young mule, only six years old, and is over sixteen hands high.

If you can help him, and will let me know if you think his lameness will entirely disappear in time, I will be greatly obliged.

Yours, very truly, G. C. HARDING.

**ANSWER.**—Such strains are oftentimes serious, and require some length of time for their recovery, perfect rest being the best treatment. It is possible that he fractured some small bone. The shrinking away of the muscles of the hip will come all right, as soon as he commences to bear his weight on the lame leg again. The same treatment we recommended for J. R. KEIBLER is the best for the mule.

#### Heart Disease.

**EDITOR FARMER:** I have a fine lot of hogs, that seem to be in good condition, with the exception that one gilt took something similar to the disease known as heaves or thumps among horses. She would not eat, and seemed stupid for several days, and then died. Two more are now taken with the same disease.

I would like to know if it is contagious, and what is the cause, and the cure, if any. Please answer the above questions, through your paper, and oblige

Yours, truly, J. C. GILSTRAP.

**ANSWER.**—Heart disease is the trouble with the hogs. I do not think it is contagious, but it would be well to separate the diseased from the well ones. Change their feed frequently, and drench with salt and water. This will probably relieve the trouble.

#### Oedema.

**EDITOR FARMER:** I have a horse whose hind leg stocks from the gambrel joint to the foot when standing in the stable, but driving takes it down. The horse is in good condition, and feeds well. If you can tell me the cause, through THE FARMER, by this description, please do so, and oblige

Yours, respectfully, D. B. SACKETT.

**ANSWER.**—Oedema is the name of the swelled legs. The treatment consists in giving blood mak-

ing food, such as corn meal mixed with bran and out hay. Give the following medicine three times a day, poured down the mouth with a bottle: Powdered sulphate of iron, one drachm; powdered gentian root, two drachms; Spanish fly, two grains. Mix. Regular exercise will be beneficial.

#### SUPREME JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following list shows the Judges of the Supreme Court, when appointed, where from, and their respective ages:

Name.	State.	Age.	App'd.
Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	63	1863
Nathan Clifford	Maine	67	1888
N. H. Swayne	Ohio	61	1880
David Davis	Illinois	56	1862
Samuel F. Miller	Iowa	55	1862
Stephen J. Field	California	54	1863
Joseph P. Bradley	New Jersey	58	1870
William Strong	Pennsylvania	62	1870
Ward Hunt	New York	62	1873

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

#### When Dumb Animals—Cry out



KENTATPTD

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

#### Children cry—FOR FITCHER'S CARTORIA.

It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

**To Farmers and Marketmen.**—You want none but the very best of Seeds, grown from carefully prepared seed stock. With the money you have to invest in manure, help and glass, you know you can't afford to use any other; you feel very anxious about it: TRY MINE. Catalogues free to all. N. B.—Call in the Spring, and see what onions, cabbage, &c., I set out to grow Seed from.

1-8-1/8 JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

**RATIONAL TREATMENT** of all Kidney, Urinary and Liver diseases is effected by **Hamilton's Buchu & Dandelion**. It acts directly on these organs, enabling them to remove those wastes in the blood, which cause Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's disease, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c. **W. C. Hamilton & Co., Cin. O.**

decl-ly-93

#### THE STRAY LIST.

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

#### STRAYS FOR JANUARY 1.

##### Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by C. G. Northrup, Geneva tp, one dark bay Filly, 2 years old, black mane, tail and legs, left hind foot white, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$42.50.

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

##### Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by N. Hyatt, Lincoln tp, Nov 16th, 1872, one roan Steer, 3 years old, smooth crop off left ear. Appraised \$13.

COLT—Taken up by Wm F. Priest, Walker tp, Dec 3d, 1872, one black horse Colt, small size, front legs bent slightly backwards. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John McD Martin, Ozark tp, one black Texas Steer, 4 years old, white spot in forehead, white legs and belly, yellow spot on left shoulder, crop and slit in left ear, underbit in right ear, brand on left hip. Appraised \$30.

##### Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by B. Curtis, Fort Scott tp, one pale red Heifer, 2 years old, white spots on forehead and rump, white on belly. Appraised \$18.

HORSE—Taken up by John Dwyer, Mill Creek tp, Nov 13, 1872, one light gray Horse, 10 years old, 16 hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$40. Also, one dark bay Horse, 10 years old, 15 hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by Simon Reese, Timberhill tp, one dark brindled yearling Steer, white face, hind feet, belly and tail white, a large wart over left eye, crop off left ear and swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$12.

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

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

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

PONY—Taken up by Chas. Kofritz, Robinson tp, Nov 11, 1872, one dark sorrel mare Pony, 4 years old, 18 hands high. Appraised \$45.

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

FILLY—Taken up by R. Gordon, Walnut tp, Nov 11, 1872, one

bay Filly, 2 years old, branded B on left shoulder, left hind foot white. Appraised \$60.

COW—Taken up by Lewis Wright, Mission tp, Nov 13, 1872, one black Cow, 3 years old, white face, a little white on brisket, had a bell on when taken up. Appraised \$17. Also, one red Cow, 4 years old, star in face, white on inside of right legs, left ear cropped, had a bell on. Appraised \$23.

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

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

COLT—Taken up by Geo. Whitney, Robinson tp, Nov 10, 1872, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, white streak in face, snip on nose. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel Filly, 1 year old, white feet. Appraised \$10.

FILLY—Taken up by J. W. Beamie, Hamlin tp, Nov 18, 1872, one bay Filly, 2 years old, star in forehead, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$50. Also, one small roan yearling Heifer. Appraised \$12.

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

STALLION—Taken up by L. Buskirk, Bazaar tp, Nov 4th, 1872, one bay Stallion, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, white hairs on left hind foot. Appraised \$30.

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

COW—Taken up by G. W. Frazer, Bazaar tp, one red and white Cow, 2 years old, branded KM on left hip, and A on right loin, a slope off under part of both ears. Appraised \$13. Also, one red and white sucking calf. Appraised \$4.

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

##### Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. R. Hubbard, Lowell tp, Nov 30th, 1872, one roan Steer, 3 years old, red neck, underbit in each ear, right horn broken. Appraised \$15.

##### Cloud County—W. E. Reid, Clerk.

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

##### Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. M. Brown, Washington tp, Oct 15th, 1872, one Cow, 13 years old, dark brown on back, white spotted on belly and legs, branded WT on right hip, ears cropped and slit. Appraised \$12.

COW—Taken up by J. A. Martin, Walnut tp, one red Cow, four years old, smooth crop in right ear, line back, white hind feet, a white streak in forehead, blind in right eye. Appraised \$14.

##### Doniphan County—C. Rappehney, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by W. C. Martin, Nov 19, 1872, one brown horse Colt, 1 year old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by E. Marsh, Nov 21, 1872, one fly-bitten gray Horse, 14 years old, fore hoofs black, hind hoofs white, collar marks, white mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

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

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

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

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Dixon, Dec 6th, 1872, 7 years old, crop off left ear, dim brand on left hip. Appraised \$13.

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

HORSE—Taken up by W. G. Caldwell, Greenwood tp, Nov 2d, 1872, one bay Horse, 3 years old, small size, left hind foot white, left hip down. Appraised \$15. Also, one roan Horse, 2 years old, small size, right hind foot white, a white spot in forehead. Appraised \$12.

COW—Taken up by Jas. McElhite, Peoria tp, Nov 13, 1872, one brindle Cow, 10 years old, left horn broken off. Also, one calf. Appraised \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Wm. Calender, Ohio tp, Nov 15th, 1872, one mare Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$12. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white, star in forehead. Appraised \$10. Also, one sorrel horse Colt, one year old, bald face, one fore and one hind foot white. Appraised \$10.

STEER—Taken up by J. E. Blunt, Pottawatomie tp, Nov 16, 72, one red yearling Steer, white in forehead. Appraised \$9. Also, one white yearling Heifer, red neck, head and legs. Appraised \$11.

STEER—Taken up by Joe Carpenter, Harrison tp, Nov 13, 72, one red Steer, 10 years old, line back, crop in both ears. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by D. Ward, Appanoose tp, Nov 23, 1872, one black Cow, 6 years old, spot on forehead, the right ear cropped, white spots on belly, branded HS on right side. Appraised \$12.50.

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

MARE—Taken up by T. W. Brownlee, Pottawatomie tp, Nov 1, 1872, one chestnut sorrel Mare, star in forehead, white on left hind foot, lump on knee. Appraised \$10.

STEER—Taken up by Albert Smith, Pottawatomie tp, Nov 10, 1872, one red roan yearling Steer, red head and ears. Appraised \$13.

##### Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

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

MARE—Taken up by E. N. Turney, Pleasant Grove tp, Nov 16, 1872, one cream-colored Mare, 9 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, black face, black mane and tail, black stripes on back, left eye white; also, one roan Colt, black stripe on back, dark legs. Appraised \$50.

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

HEIFER—Taken up by A. Macy, Madison tp, Dec 2d, 1872, one white yearling Heifer, red ears red, upperbit in right ear. Appraised \$14.

##### Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.

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

##### Jackson County—E. D. Rose, Clerk.

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

BULL—Taken up by A. F. Nelson, Grant tp, Nov 30th, 1872, one red roan Bull, 5 years old, crop off right ear, under half off left. Appraised \$30.

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

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

STEER—Taken up by W. R. Baxter, Jefferson tp, Nov 18, 1872, one brown Texas Steer, 5 years old, white face and belly, branded H on right hip, crop off right ear. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. H. Kirkpatrick, Grant tp, Nov 30, 1872,



one dark dun or brown Steer, 8 years old, branded O on left hip and shoulder, crop off each ear. Appraised \$15.  
**HEIFER**—Taken up by Henry Decker, Jefferson tp, Nov 30th, 1872, one red and white roan yearling Heifer. Appraised \$14.  
**HEIFER**—Taken up by J B Simpson, Jefferson tp, Nov 19, 1872, one yearling Heifer, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$11.50.

#### Jewell County—W. M. Allen, Clerk.

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

#### Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

**COW**—Taken up by J B Danks, Olathe tp, Nov 23, 1872, one red and white speckled Cow, 4 years old. Appraised \$16.50.  
**STEER**—Taken up by Thos Stevenson, Springhill tp, Dec 14th, 1872, one roan yearling Steer, a crop off under side of right ear. Appraised \$15.

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

**STEER**—Taken up by D Hunter, Lexington tp, Nov 23d, 1872, one pale red Texas Steer, 5 years old, both ears cropped, white on belly, branded JB on left hip. Appraised \$15.

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

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

#### Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk.

**MULE**—Taken up by J B Dutton, Fairmount tp, Nov 11, 1872, one sorrel mare Mule, 2 years old. Appraised \$30.

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

**STEER**—Taken up by John Zoellner, High Prairie tp, a white yearling Steer, swallow-fork and slit in right ear. Appraised \$10.

**COW**—Taken up by Ellen M Ehart, High Prairie tp, Dec 4, 1872, one red Cow, 8 years old, white on belly. Appraised \$15. Also, one roan yearling Steer, upperbit in each ear. Appraised \$2. Also, one light roan yearling Heifer, crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left. Appraised \$6.

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

**STEER**—Taken up by John Gallagher, Kickapoo tp, Nov 8, '72, one brindle Steer, 8 years old, large size, split in left ear. Appraised \$16.

**COW**—Taken up by Jacob Pierson, Fairmount tp, Nov 31, '72, one Cow, a light roan color, supposed to be 12 years old, both ears red. Points of both horns off. Appraised \$16.

**STEER**—Taken up by Thos Williams, Sherman tp, Dec 8, 1872, one red and white Steer, 2 years old, branded NW on horn, crop and split in right ear. Appraised \$25.

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

**PONY**—Taken up by Saml Thompson, Alexandria tp, Dec 2d, 1872, one sorrel mare Pony, 12 years old, a white stripe on face, saddle marks, hind feet and right fore foot white, dim brand on left hip. Appraised \$20. Also, one dark bay horse Pony, 7 years old, small white spot behind right ear. Appraised \$30.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by C Ehart, Easton tp, Nov 18th, 1872, one pale red Heifer, 8 years old, some white on belly, motley faced. Appraised \$16. Also, one red Heifer, 2 years old, white face and belly. Appraised \$16.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by H Hynman, Kickapoo tp, Dec 6th, 1872, one white Heifer, 8 years old, medium size. Appraised \$14.

#### Linn County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk.

**HORSE**—Taken up by J A Reynolds, Blue Mound tp, a brown horse Colt, 1 year old, 12 hands high, left fore foot white. Appraised \$15.

**COLT**—Taken up by W Truitt, Blue Mound tp, Nov 9, 1872, one light brown mare Colt, 8 years old, 18 hands high, a scar on left hip. Appraised \$25. Also, one black mare Colt, two years old, 13 hands high, white hairs on left side of neck, rump and tail, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$15.

**COW**—Taken up by John Dixon, Scott tp, Nov 15, 1872, one red Cow, 11 years old. Appraised \$13.

**STEER**—Taken up by T M Harford, Centerville, Nov 11, 1872, one black yearling Steer, white on belly, small white spot under right horn. Appraised \$15. Also, one red yearling Heifer, white on hind legs, white streak on back, end of tail white. Appraised \$18.

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

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

**COW**—Taken up by E Hahn, Mound City tp, Nov 18, 1872, one dark red Cow, 6 years old, white back, face, belly and hind legs, underbit in left ear, scar on left hip. Appraised \$25. Also, one dark red yearling Steer, star in forehead, white on back and belly, crop off right ear and split in left, branded H on left hip. Appraised \$14.

**MARE**—Taken up by Thomas Asher, Lincoln tp, Nov 14, 1872, one iron-gray Mare, 8 years old, white face, hind feet white. Appraised \$40.

**STEER**—Taken up by T D Reese, Potosi tp, Nov 15th, 1872, one brown Texas Steer, 4 years old, swallow-fork in right ear, slit in left ear, branded X on left hip. Appraised \$18.

**STEER**—Taken up by Anson Dolon, Stanton tp, Nov 18, 1872, one roan Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$15.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by W P Johnson, Scott tp, Nov 10th, 1872, one roan or red and white yearling Heifer. Appraised \$13.

#### Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by C O Martin, Jackson tp, Dec 7, 1872, one bay mare Pony, 8 years old, hind feet white, left eye a little weak, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one black mare Colt, 1 year old, white spot in forehead, white between nostrils, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

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

**STEER**—Taken up by F G Soule, Center tp, Dec 5th, 1872, one bright red Steer, 8 years old, star in face, white on belly, tips of ears cut off. Appraised \$17.

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

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

#### McPherson County—J. R. Fisher, Clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up by S P Fisher, Smoky Hill tp, Nov 23, 1872, one red and white Steer, 3 years old, branded U on left side and IX on left hip. Appraised \$16.

#### Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by T W Ayres, Marysville tp, Nov 1st, 1872,

one light bay Mare, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, blaze face, black mane and tail. Appraised \$60. Also, one light bay Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$30. Also, a light chestnut sorrel Mare, 1 year old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$25.

**HORSE**—Taken up by John Wolff, Middle Creek tp, Nov 11th, 1872, one iron-gray Horse, two years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$20.

**STEER**—Taken up by W G Ringer, Wea tp, one white yearling Steer, brown spots, crop off left ear, swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised \$15.

**STEER**—Taken up by P Quinn, Stanton tp, Nov 16th, 1872, one brindle Steer, 3 years old, underbit and swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$25.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by J A Fleming, Miami tp, Nov 23d, 1872, one red Heifer, 8 years old, smooth crop off each ear. Appraised \$18.

**MARE**—Taken up by E Granger, Richland tp, Nov 16, 1872, one pale dun mare Colt, 8 years old, 11 hands high, red mane and tail. Appraised \$16.

**MARE**—Taken up by L Minich, Paola tp, Nov 26, 1872, one bay mare Colt, two years old. Appraised \$18. Also, one light sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old, hind feet white, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

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

**HORSE**—Taken up by Tim Moore, Paola tp, Nov 23d, 1872, one dark bay horse Colt, 2 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$30.

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

#### Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

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

**MARE**—Taken up by M Johnson, Clark's Creek tp, one sorrel Mare, two years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white. Appraised \$15.

#### Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.

**COLT**—Taken up by W Westlake, Rock Creek tp, Nov 23, 1872, one brown horse Colt, 20 months old, hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

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

**COLT**—Taken up by Thos Smart, Home tp, Nov 11th, 1872, one sorrel mare Colt, two years old. Appraised \$50. Also, one sorrel mare Colt, one year old. Appraised \$35.

**STEER**—Taken up by M Gritler, Neuchatel tp, Nov 25th, 1872, one red Steer, two years old, white spot in face. Appraised \$20.

**MARE**—Taken up by T A Campfield, Home tp, Nov 15th, 1872, one sorrel roan Mare, 2 years old. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel mare, one year old, right hind foot white. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse Colt, hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by H McCoy, Caploma tp, Nov 23d, 1872, one red yearling Heifer, white on face and belly. Appraised \$12.

#### Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up by J F Kimball, Lincoln tp, Nov 25th, 1872, one red and white spotted Steer, 2 years old, crop in left ear and underbit in right. Appraised \$14.

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

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

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

**HORSE**—Taken up by Jacob Hooper, Mission tp, Dec 6th, 1872, one bay Horse, 8 years old, hind feet white.

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

**STEER**—Taken up by Robt Audles, Centerville tp, Nov 23, '72, one red yearling Steer. Appraised \$11.

#### Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by A Washburne, Junction tp, a gray Mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, saddle marks, a blemish on right hind leg. Appraised \$60.

**FILLY**—Taken up by J J Nicolay, Burlingame tp, Nov 5, 1872, one iron-gray Filly, 3 years old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$45.

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

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

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

**PONY**—Taken up by J T Shepard, Ridgway tp, Dec 3, 1872, one dark brown mare Pony, 4 years old, 12 hands high, black mane and tail, right eye white.

**COLT**—Taken up by J Ross, Burlingame tp, Dec 3d, 1872, one dark bay stallion pony Colt, two years old, black mane and tail. Appraised \$20.

#### Osborne County—C. W. Crampton, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by S B Cooper, one dun horse Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, branded J and JI on left hip, and Z on left thigh. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay horse Pony, 16 years old, 14 hands high, branded B on left jaw and F on left hip and thigh. Appraised \$12. Also, one bay horse Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, branded IU on left shoulder and F on left hip and thigh. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay horse Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, branded F on left hip and thigh. Appraised \$20.

#### Pottawatomie County—H. P. Smith, Clerk.

**COLT**—Taken up by C E Kidd, Center tp, Nov 14, 1872, one bay horse Colt, one year old, white on forehead, white feet. Appraised \$15.

**FILLY**—Taken up by John Burgess, Center tp, one sorrel Filly, 1 year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one black mare Pony, 4 or 5 years old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$35.

**MULE**—Taken up by John Wisner, Louisville tp, one dun mare Mule, 8 years old, 15 hands high, black mane, tail and legs. Appraised \$50.

**STEER**—Taken up by T Saxon, Emmet tp, one black Texas Steer, 3 years old, brocked face, white on belly, branded O on left hip and shoulder, smooth crop off left ear, swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$12. Also, one roan Texas Heifer, 2 years old, branded on left hip, smooth crop off left ear and swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$12.

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

**COLT**—Taken up by A Becker, St George tp, one black mare Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$25.

**MARE**—Taken up by Fred Thammans, Louisville tp, one black Mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high, saddle and collar marks, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$20.

**MARE**—Taken up by John Murphy, Clear Creek tp, one dark bay Mare, 2 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, branded 7 on left shoulder, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$50.

**MARE**—Taken up by I V Tuskeep, Green tp, one bright bay Mare, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, white stripe in forehead, snip on nose, white feet, black mane and tail. Appraised \$55.

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

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

**FILLY**—Taken up by J Q Marx, Rock Creek tp, one black Filly, 3 years old, branded PH on left shoulder and both hips. Appraised \$85.

**COLT**—Taken up by T J Eddy, Mill Creek tp, a sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old, white stripe in forehead, hind legs white. Appraised \$60.

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

**HORSE**—Taken up by F W Gerlach, Center tp, a sorrel Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, white strip in face, a star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

**PONY**—Taken up by A Patnot, Center tp, one gray mare Pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, dim brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$15. Also, one bay horse Colt, 4 months old, white strip in face. Appraised \$10.

**MARE**—Taken up by W A Limbocher, Center tp, a bay Mare, four years old, 15 hands high, left fore leg crooked, white on left hind foot, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$10. Also, one iron gray Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, white strip in forehead. Appraised \$20.

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

**OXEN**—Taken up by M Royce, Rock Creek tp, October 13, 1871, two yellow Texas Oxen, one 6, the other 4 years old, one with white on belly and bush of tail, both branded on the right hip, ears badly disfigured. Appraised \$30 each.

#### Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

**HORSE**—Taken up by A S Houghton, Manhattan tp, a cream colored horse Pony, 2 years old, 1 foot white, 3 feet black, white stripe in face. Appraised \$20.

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

**STEER**—Taken up by Jas Jeffrey, Zeandale tp, Dec 4, 1872, one red and white Steer, 4 years old, crop in right ear, the end of left horn broken off, white on face. Appraised \$41. Also, one red Steer, 3 years old, white on back and brisket, hind legs white. Appraised \$31.

**MULE**—Taken up by A M Woods, Zeandale tp, Nov 16th, 1872, one black horse Mule, 4 years old. Appraised \$60.

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

**MARE**—Taken up by S W Foss, Williamsport tp, Nov 15, 1872, one black Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, end of tail off. Appraised \$50.

**HORSE**—Taken up by W Andrews, Rossville tp, Oct 14th, 1872, one bay Horse, 7 years old, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$40. Also, one black Horse, 7 years old, branded MM and V, star in forehead, white on nose, two white feet. Appraised \$40.

**FILLY**—Taken up by Wm Cohen, Williamsport tp, Nov 11, '72, one bay Filly, 2 years old, white stripe in the face, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay Filly, 2 years old, medium size. Appraised \$50.

**PONY**—Taken up by P Housley, Rossville tp, Nov 23, 1872, one black stud Pony, 4 years old, 10 hands high. Appraised \$15. Also, one bay Mare, 4 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, a bay Mare, 8 years old, white on right hind foot. Appraised \$12.50. Also, one bay Mare, 2 years old, hind feet white. Appraised \$35. Also, one black Mare, 8 years old, a star in forehead, the left hind foot white. Appraised \$15.

**MARE**—Taken up by J H Tincher, Topeka city, one dark bay Mare, 8 years old, white spot in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

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

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

**COW**—Taken up by J W Pierson, Tecumseh tp, Nov 18th, 1872, one white Cow, 8 years old, red ears, under half-crop in right ear, branded S on right hip. Appraised \$15.50.

#### STRAYS FOR DECEMBER 15.

##### Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by B F Mose, Salem tp, one bay Mare, four years old, 15½ hands high, black mane, branded J W on the left shoulder. Appraised \$70. Also, one black Mare, four years old, 15½ hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$55. Also, one black Horse, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, right hind foot white, star in forehead, snip on nose. Appraised \$40. Also, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$50. Also, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, 13½ hands high, star in forehead, white on nose. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, 13½ hands high, a star in forehead, a snip on nose. Appraised \$20.

**COLT**—Taken up by M B Dawson, Osage tp, one stallion Colt, 2 years old, well grown, black, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

##### Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

**FILLY**—Taken up by M H Usher, Walker tp, Nov 2, 1872, one black Filly, 3 years old, white hairs in forehead and right side of back. Appraised \$37.50. Also, one sorrel Filly, 2 years old, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$30.

**COW**—Taken up by J M Jones, Ozark tp, Nov 15, 1872, one black Cow, 9 years old, white on belly and end of tail, branded C on left hip, swallowfork in right ear, a crop and slit in left ear, bag spoiled. Appraised \$18.

**STEER**—Taken up by John Shelly, Jackson tp, Nov 5, 1872, one white yearling Steer, red ears, red on each side of head and neck. Appraised \$18.

**COLT**—Taken up by John McGlenchy, Reeder tp, Nov 1st, 1872, one bright bay mare Colt, 8 years old. Appraised \$45. Also, one pale bay mare Colt, 2 years old, white spot on forehead, white on hind foot. Appraised \$35.

**COLT**—Taken up by Lewis Funk, Jackson tp, Nov 6, 1872, one dark brown horse Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$22.

**COLT**—Taken up by J W Paul, Washington tp, Nov 1872, one black mare Colt, 3 years old, 15 hands high, blaze face, the right hind foot white. Appraised \$45. Also, one bay mare Colt, 3 yrs old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, branded 6 on right shoulder, sway back. Appraised \$40. Also, one iron-gray horse Colt, 2 yrs old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.

**STEER**—Taken up by H S Wilson, Walker tp, Nov 1, 1872, one white yearling Steer, crop and underbit in right ear, bit in left ear, branded on left hip. Appraised \$12.50.

**COW**—Taken up by J B Wade, Monroe tp, November, 1872, one speckled roan Cow. Appraised \$21. Also, a speckled roan bull calf. Appraised \$8.

##### Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk.



se face, black  
17, 2 years old, branded PH on left shoulder and both hips. Appraised \$85.  
COLT—Taken up by T J Eddy, Mill Creek tp, a sorrel mare Colt, 3 years old, white stripe in forehead, hind legs white. Appraised \$60.  
STEER—Taken up by H Sutherland, Mill Creek tp, Dec 2, 1872, one red Texas Steer, 5 years old, white spots, large sore on brand on left hip. Appraised \$30.  
HORSE—Taken up by F W Gerlach, Center tp, a sorrel Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, white stripe in face, a star in forehead. Appraised \$30.  
PONY—Taken up by A Patnot, Center tp, one gray mare Pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, dim brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay horse Colt, 4 months old, white stripe in face. Appraised \$10.  
MARE—Taken up by W A Limbocher, Center tp, a bay Mare, four years old, 15 hands high, left fore leg crooked, white on left hind foot, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$10. Also, one iron gray Mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, white iron in forehead. Appraised \$20.  
**Republic County—Sam'l W. Skeels, Clerk.**  
OXEN—Taken up by M Royce, Rose Creek tp, October 18, 1871, two yellow Texas Oxen, one 6, the other 4 years old, one with white on belly and bush of tail, both branded on the right hip, ears badly disfigured. Appraised \$20 each.  
**Biley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by A S Houghton, Manhattan tp, a cream colored horse Pony, 4 years old, 1 foot white, 8 feet black, white stripe in face. Appraised \$30.  
PONY—Taken up by E R McCurdy, Manhattan, Dec 7th, 1872, one bay horse Pony, white spot in forehead and on nose, blind in left eye, Mexican brand on hip. Appraised \$30.  
STEER—Taken up by Jas Jeffrey, Zeandale tp, Dec 4, 1872, one red and white Steer, 4 years old, crop in right ear, the end of left horn broken off, white on face. Appraised \$41. Also, one red Steer, 3 years old, white on back and brisket, hind legs white. Appraised \$31.  
MULE—Taken up by A M Woods, Zeandale tp, Nov 16th, 1872, one black horse Mule, 4 years old. Appraised \$60.  
**Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by S W Foss, Williamsport tp, Nov 15, 1872, one black Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, end of tail off. Appraised \$50.  
HORSE—Taken up by W Andrews, Rossville tp, Oct 14th, 1872, one bay Horse, 7 years old, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$40. Also, one black Horse, 7 years old, branded MM and V, star in forehead, white on nose, two white feet. Appraised \$40.  
FILLY—Taken up by Wm Cohen, Williamsport tp, Nov 11, '72, one black stud Pony, 2 years old, white stripe in the face, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay Filly, 3 years old, medium size. Appraised \$50.  
PONY—Taken up by P Housley, Rossville tp, Nov 25, 1872, one black stud Pony, 4 years old, 10 hands high. Appraised \$15. Also, one bay Mare, 4 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, a bay Mare, 8 years old, white on right hind foot. Appraised \$12.50. Also, one black Mare, 3 years old, hind feet white. Appraised \$25. Also, one black Mare, 3 years old, a star in forehead, the left hind foot white. Appraised \$15.  
MARE—Taken up by J H Tinscher, Topeka city, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$25.  
MARE—Taken up by Jas Balden, Rossville tp, June 20th, 1872, one bay Mare, 4 years old, left feet white. Appraised \$40.  
COW—Taken up by W S Rankin, Tecumseh tp, Nov 18th, 1872, one roan Cow, 7 years old, crop off each ear, 2 silts in left ear and 1 in right. Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by J W Pierson, Tecumseh tp, Nov 18th, 1872, one white Cow, 8 years old, red ears, under half-crop in right ear, branded S on right hip. Appraised \$16.50.  
**STRAYS FOR DECEMBER 15.**  
**Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by B F Mose, Salem tp, one bay Mare, four years old, 15½ hands high, black mane, branded JW on the left shoulder. Appraised \$70. Also, one black Mare, four years old, 15½ hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$55. Also, one black Horse, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, right hind foot white, star in forehead, snip on nose. Appraised \$40. Also, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, 13½ hands high, star in forehead, white on nose. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, 13½ hands high, a star in forehead, a snip on nose. Appraised \$20.  
COLT—Taken up by M B Dawson, Osage tp, one stallion Colt, 2 years old, well grown, black, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40.  
**Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.**  
FILLY—Taken up by M H Usher, Walker tp, Nov 2, 1872, one black Filly, 3 years old, white hairs in forehead and right side of back. Appraised \$37.50. Also, one sorrel Filly, 2 years old, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$30.  
COW—Taken up by J M Jones, Ozark tp, Nov 1872, one black Cow, 9 years old, white on belly and end of tail, branded C on left hip, swallowfork in right ear, a crop and silt in left ear, bag spoiled. Appraised \$18.  
STEER—Taken up by John Shelly, Jackson tp, Nov 5, 1872, one white yearling Steer, red ears, roan on each side of head and neck. Appraised \$18.  
COLT—Taken up by John McGlenchy, Reeder tp, Nov 1st, 1872, one bright bay mare Colt, 3 years old. Appraised \$45. Also, one pale bay mare Colt, 2 years old, white spot on forehead, white on hind foot. Appraised \$35.  
COLT—Taken up by Lewis Funk, Jackson tp, Nov 6, 1872, one dark brown horse Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$22.  
COLT—Taken up by J W Paul, Washington tp, Nov 1872, one black mare Colt, 3 years old, 15 hands high, blaze face, the right hind foot white. Appraised \$45. Also, one bay mare Colt, 3 yrs old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, branded 6 on right shoulder, away back. Appraised \$40. Also, one iron-gray horse Colt, 2 yrs old, 14 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.  
STEER—Taken up by H S Wilson, Walker tp, Nov 1, 1872, one white yearling Steer, crop and underbit in right ear, bit in left ear, branded on left hip. Appraised \$12.50.  
COW—Taken up by J B Wade, Monroe tp, November, 1872, one speckled roan Cow. Appraised \$21. Also, a speckled roan bull calf. Appraised \$8.  
**Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by T N Norris, Grasshopper tp, Nov 25, 1872, one brown mare Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, star in forehead, stripe on nose. Appraised \$15. Also, one sucking mare Colt, hind feet white, a spot in forehead, a snip on nose. Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by H C Somers, Center tp, Nov 19th, 1872, one common-sized white Cow, 11 years old, branded C on left hip, crop off right ear, horns erect and slightly turned in. Also, one sucking calf. Appraised \$20.  
COLT—Taken up by Sam'l Buckman, Kapioma tp, Nov 5, 1872, one light bay Mare Colt, 3 years old, right hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.  
STEER—Taken up by L Johnson, Center tp, Nov 25, 1872, one deep red Steer, 4 years old, white under belly, small white stripe on back. Appraised \$22.  
PONY—Taken up by John Meyer, Center tp, Nov 13, 1872, one bay Pony, 8 years old, 13 hands high, silt in each ear, white stripe in forehead, 3 feet white. Appraised \$20.  
PONY—Taken up by Mrs M J Riley, Lancaster tp, one bay mare Pony, 4 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot, heavy built, mane and tail dark and heavy. Appraised \$35.  
**Barton County—W. H. Odell, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by A Belfield, Rush tp, one dun Horse, 11

years old, black mane and tail, right fore and hind feet white, a star in forehead. Appraised \$30.  
HORSE—Taken up by N P Cress, one light bay Horse, 12 years old, branded BEL on left shoulder, and IC on left hip, dark mane and tail, collar marks. Appraised \$30.  
**Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by S C Palmer, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, white strip from forehead to nose. Appraised \$40. Also, one light bay Filly, 3 years old, mouse-colored under belly.  
COLT—Taken up by Anson Camp, Timberhill tp, one light bay horse Colt, 2 years old, small size. Appraised \$25.  
STEER—Taken up by J J Clayfield, Pawnee tp, one red brindle Steer, 4 years old, swallowfork in right ear, split in left ear. Appraised \$25.  
FILLY—Taken up by J M Stewart, Mill Creek tp, one dark bay Filly, two years old, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$30. Also, one light bay Filly, 3 years old, mouse-colored under belly.  
FILLY—Taken up by A Stewart, Mill Creek tp, one dark bay Filly, 2 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, away-backed. Appraised \$20.  
**Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.**  
COLT—Taken up by Jas Prosser, Union tp, Oct 21st, 1872, one bay mare Colt, 1 year old, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white. Appraised \$18. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$12. Also, one iron-gray mare Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white. Appraised \$18. Also, one roan mare Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$17. Also, one light iron-gray Pony, 2 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one brown Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, white fore feet, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$25.  
**Chase County—S. A. Brees, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by J Nowlan, Bazaar tp, Nov 5th, 1872, one sorrel Mare, 15 years old, 14½ hands high, a white stripe in face, saddle marks, a gathering on withers. Appraised \$30.  
COW—Taken up by J P Park, Diamond tp, Nov 16th, 1872, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white. Appraised \$30.  
PONY—Taken up by Jos Farris, Diamond tp, Nov 18, 1872, one black Pony, 2 years old, blaze face, hind feet white. Appraised \$17.50.  
STEER—Taken up by Geo Barber, Toledo tp, Nov 26, 1872, one red Steer, 2 years old, white on face and end of tail, underbit, upperbit and crop off right ear. Appraised \$25.  
**Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by John Hale, Lyon tp, Nov 5, 1872, one bay Horse, some white hairs on back, white spot in forehead, branded T on left shoulder. Appraised \$60. Also, one brown Horse, 9 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$6.  
**Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by Jas Parks, Lincoln tp, Nov 2d, 1872, one sorrel Mare, 9 years old, 15 hands high, blaze face. Appraised \$60. Also, one dark iron-gray Mare Colt, 1 year old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30.  
**Davis County—D. Mitchell, Clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by Tim O'Donovan, Jackson tp, Nov 15, '72, one roan Steer, 2 years old, medium size. Appraised \$25.  
**Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.**  
COLT—Taken up by John Kando, Union tp, one dark bay horse Colt, one year old, hind feet and right fore foot white. Appraised \$12. Also, one black Texas Steer, 2 years old, branded AA on back of left hip, and A on left side. Appraised \$10. Also, one light red Texas Steer, 2 years old, branded G on right side. Appraised \$8. Also, one red Texas Heifer, two years old, speckled head, white on belly, branded RP on right side. Appraised \$10.  
**Doniphan County—C. Rappey, Clerk.**  
COLT—Taken up by Frank Case, Highland tp, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, star in face, white on right foot. Appraised \$75.  
HEIFER—Taken up by L Zimmermann, Nov 16, 1872, one white Heifer, 2 years old, silt in right ear. Appraised \$20.  
STEER—Taken up by Ernest Woolf, Nov 30, 1872, one small red Steer, 2 years old, white spots on flanks, star in face. Appraised \$15.  
COW—Taken up by C C Clonch, Wolf River tp, Nov 20th, 1872, one red and white Cow, 7 years old. Appraised \$35. Also, one red Cow, 6 years old. Appraised \$25.50.  
**Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.**  
FILLY—Taken up by John Burns, Madison tp, Nov 2, 1872, one dark bay Mare, 2 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, white hairs near right eye. Appraised \$40.  
FILLY—Taken up by Joel Jackson, Fall River tp, Oct 30, 1872, one iron-gray Mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$60.  
HORSE—Taken up by W H Leedy, Eureka tp, Nov 9, 1872, one dark bay Horse, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, blaze face, black mane and tail, hind foot and left fore foot white. Appraised \$40.  
**Harvey County—H. W. Bailey, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by C H Owen, Pleasant tp, Nov 1, 1872, one white Mare, 12 years old, 15 hands high, 2 scars on left ham, blind in left eye, branded on right front hoof. Appraised \$45.  
**Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by Sam'l Watson, Greenfield tp, Oct 18, 1872, one dark bay horse Pony, 10 years old, hind feet and left fore foot white, star in forehead, branded CAR on left hip. Appraised \$20.  
**Jefferson County—W. F. Galluly, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by J M Spence, Grasshopper Falls tp, one bay Mare, 3 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$20.  
HORSE—Taken up by W C Ball, Nov 18, 1872, one white Horse, 11 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25.  
**Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.**  
HEIFER—Taken up by A W Young, Monticello tp, Nov 12th, 1872, one white yearling Heifer, red spots on neck, red hairs on inside each fore leg. Appraised \$12.  
STEER—Taken up by Sam'l Casad, Olathe tp, Nov 19, 1872, one roan yearling Steer, white face. Appraised \$14.  
MARE—Taken up by J C Moore, Olathe tp, Nov 19th, 1872, one sorrel Mare, 12 years old, 15½ hands high, large scar on left hip, small scar on right hip, crooked hind legs. Appraised \$15.  
FILLY—Taken up by B Huston, Springhill tp, Nov 18, 1872, one bay Filly, 1 year old, small star in forehead, small snip on nose. Appraised \$21.  
MARE—Taken up by Jas Brazill, McCamish tp, Nov 21st, 1872, one black Mare, 2 years old. Appraised \$30.  
**Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by R H Southard, Alexandria tp, Oct 11, 1872, one white and brindle spotted milch Cow, 7 years old, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$16.  
COW—Taken up by F Greas, Stranger tp, one light red Cow, 5 years old, white in face, white spots on flanks and shoulders. Appraised \$25.  
**Linn County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by G R Watt, Scott tp, Oct 28th, 1872, one cream-colored Horse, 5 years old, left fore leg crooked, collar marks. Appraised \$20.  
PONY—Taken up by Thos Mallon, Potosi tp, Oct 31, 1872, one sorrel horse Pony, five years old, 12 hands high, white stripe in face. Appraised \$25.  
STEER—Taken up by M M Corbin, Paris tp, Oct 24th, 1872, one dark roan Steer, branded on right hip, had a large bell on. Also, one dark red Steer, spotted face, white belly, dim brand on right hip. Also, one light red Steer, white belly and face, white strip over shoulders. All these marked with under half crop in left ear, smooth crop and swallowfork in right ear. All are 4 years old. Appraised \$38.  
COLT—Taken up by T H Boone, Lincoln tp, Nov 9th, 1872, one brown horse Colt, 2 years old, 3 white feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.  
COLT—Taken up by Wm Goss, Valley tp, Oct 24, 1872, one bay

mare Colt, 6 months old, scar on left side of nose, some white in face. Appraised \$15.  
STEER—Taken up by J C Goss, Valley tp, Oct 30th, 1872, one pale red Steer, 3 years old, silt in each ear, switch of tail and on belly white. Appraised \$35.  
STEER—Taken up by J G Paine, Blue Mound tp, Nov 5, 1872, one blue and white spotted Steer, 2 years old, branded T on left hip. Appraised \$20. Also, one white and brindle Steer, two years old, Indian stock, branded B on left hip. Appraised \$23.  
**Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by Thos McCoy, Waterloo tp, Nov 5, 1872, one white Cow, 3 years old, red ears and feet, notch in right ear. Also, one calf, 10 months old. Appraised \$35.  
MARE—Taken up by H L Reeves, Americus tp, Nov 11, '72, one dark brown Mare, 5 years old, a few white hairs on forehead. Appraised \$30.  
COW—Taken up by Jos Peak, Fremont tp, Nov 20th, 1872, one white Cow, 4 years old, red nose and ears. Appraised \$20.  
STEER—Taken up by C Hinchaw, Americus tp, Nov 6th, 1872, one red and white speckled Steer, branded S on right thigh. Appraised \$23. Also, one Steer, branded S on right hip, white spots on left side, crop off left ear. Appraised \$23. Also, a red Steer, white face, hole in right and swallowfork in left ear, branded S on right hip. Appraised \$18.  
HEIFER—Taken up by John Gankle, Jackson tp, Nov 22, 1872, one white yearling Heifer, ears, nose and eyes brown. Appraised \$12. Also, one roan Steer, 2 years old, branded EE on right hip. Appraised \$15.  
COLT—Taken up by A S Haviland, one light bay mare Colt, 1 year old, white spot on forehead, left fore foot white, small size. Appraised \$22.  
**Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.**  
COW—Taken up by E Hammond, Vermilion tp, Nov 11th, 1872, one red Cow, 4 years old, medium size. Appraised \$20. Also, one white Heifer, medium size. Appraised \$18. Also, one white Heifer, medium size. Appraised \$12.  
MARE—Taken up by James Bradford, Vermilion tp, Sep 7th, 1872, one bright bay Mare, 3 years old, a star in forehead, white on right hind foot, black mane and tail, scar on right shoulder, nearly blind in right eye. Appraised \$45.  
**Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by Ira Mooney, Miami tp, Oct 8th, 1872, one brown and white spotted Steer, 7 years old, crop and two splits in left ear, hole and split in right ear. Appraised \$35.  
STEER—Taken up by D W Dale Wea tp, Nov 11th, 1872, one white Steer, 2 years old, crop and silt in right ear, dark hairs inside of ears. Appraised \$20.  
PONY—Taken up by Wm Shannon, Sugar Creek tp, Nov 25th, 1872, one dun horse Pony, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, harness marks, lamp on left pastern joint. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel Horse, 4 years old, branded JP on left shoulder, harness marks, left hip knocked down. Appraised \$30.  
HORSE—Taken up by J J Garling, Middle Creek tp, Nov 15th, 1872, one brown Horse, 2 years old, 18 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.  
MARE—Taken up by John Elliott, Miami tp, Nov 21, 1872, one iron-gray Mare, 1 year old, 18 hands high, small spot in forehead. Appraised \$30.  
**Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by R B Mitchell, Council Grove tp, one two year old Steer, red roan sides, white back and belly, right horn drooped, dim brand on left hip. Appraised \$25.  
MARE—Taken up by W K Pollard, Council Grove tp, one bay Mare, 3 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.  
**Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by W H Boles, Monmouth tp, Nov 5th, 1872, one mapple iron-gray Pony, 15 hands high, branded O on right hip and shoulder. Appraised \$20.  
MARE—Taken up by A B Wallace, Silver Lake tp, Nov 11, 1872, one bay Mare, 7 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$75. Also, one dark bay Horse, 10 years old, 14 hands high, 2 white feet, saddle marks, star in forehead. Appraised \$75.  
COW—Taken up by Peter Hall, Monmouth tp, Nov 16, 1872, one red and white spotted Cow, 6 years old, straight horns, small size. Appraised \$15.  
STEER—Taken up by R N McNow, Soldier tp, Nov 20th, 1872, one roan Steer, 2 years old, crop and underbit in right ear. Appraised \$20.  
PONY—Taken up by P Vandemark, Topeka tp, Nov 1st, 1872, one black mare Pony, 2 years old, 13 hands high, a lump on right side, branded R on left shoulder. Appraised \$20.  
STEER—Taken up by M West, Soldier tp, Nov 23, 1872, one red Steer 2 years old, some white on flank and belly, branded W or M on left hip. Appraised \$25. Also, one 2 year old Steer, white on flanks and belly, white on face, branded W or M on left hip. Appraised \$25.  
**Sumner County—C. S. Brodbent, Clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by R M Conley, Walton tp, one light bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, roached mane. Appraised \$25. Also, one mare Mule, 5 years old, 15 hands high, collar and saddle marks, branded WS on left hip. Appraised \$45.  
**Washington County—G. W. Shriner, Clerk.**  
CALF—Taken up by Isaac McKee, Lincoln tp, Oct 11, 1872, one red bull calf. Appraised \$7. Also, one brindle heifer calf. Appraised \$6. Also, one nonbranded brindle sided heifer calf. Appraised \$6. Also, one speckled heifer calf. Appraised \$5. Also, one red and white spotted heifer calf. Appraised \$5.  
**Wilson County—J. C. G. Smith, Clerk.**  
FILLY—Taken up by T W Walker, Nov 15, 1872, one light bay Filly, 1 year old, 12 hands high, white stripe in face, right hind foot white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$15.  
MARE—Taken up by Wm Mallatt, Fall River tp, Oct 19, 1872, one sorrel Mare, 10 years old, 13 hands high, white stripe in face, hind legs white. Appraised \$25.  
COLT—Taken up by T M Wilson, Colfax tp, Nov 6, 1872, one iron-gray Colt, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, white spot in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$30.  
STEER—Taken up by Moses Cliff, Duck Creek tp, Oct 24, 1872, one white Steer, 2 years old, left horn drooped, crop off left ear, half under crop off right ear. Appraised \$11.50.

## To Tree Dealers AND NURSERYMEN!

OUR IMMENSE NURSERY STOCK, NOW COVERING over 800 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, &c., together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements. We are fully prepared in every respect to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List.

Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries, Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Missouri.

**\$30 PER WEEK, AND EXPENSES PAID.** We want a reliable Agent in every county in the U. S. Address Hudson River Wire Co., 130 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill. oct15-eot-10-30-801

## HOW TO KEEP WARM NEXT WINTER,

GET ONE OF THE  
**Heating Stoves!**  
THE  
**GREATEST WONDER**  
OF THE AGE!

EVERY STOVE IS GUARANTEED  
TO GIVE A MORE UNIFORM AND PLEASANT HEAT,  
TO USE LESS WOOD, ARE MORE CAREFUL-  
LY FITTED, ARE MORE EASILY AND  
CHEAPLY MOUNTED, ARE UNDER  
MORE PERFECT CONTROL,  
HAVE A STRONGER  
DRAFT, AND  
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, AND SOLD FOR  
A LESS PRICE THAN ANY

## Sheet Iron Parlor Stove

IN THE MARKET!  
SOLD BY  
**EXCELSIOR**  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
SAINT LOUIS,  
AND BY ALL  
Live Stove Dealers.

JANUARY, 1873.

## Kansas Pacific Railway

The Short, Favorite and only All-Rail Route

Denver,	Colorado Springs
Georgetown,	Evans,
Golden City,	Green City,
Eric,	Cheyenne,
Longmont,	Salt Lake City,
Central City,	Elko,
New Memphis,	Reno,
Villa La Font,	Sacramento,
Idaho Springs,	Marysville,
Greeley,	San Francisco,

AND ALL POINTS IN KANSAS, COLORADO, THE TERRITORIES, and on the Pacific Coast.

No Omnibus or Ferry transfer by this Route. EXPRESS TRAINS run daily. MAIL and ACCOMMODATION trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Trains Leave Leavenworth, Going West:  
EXPRESS, 11:00 P. M.; MAIL, 9:00 A. M.; TOPEKA ACCOMMODATION, 4:35 P. M.

Trains Arrive at Leavenworth:  
EXPRESS, 8:35 A. M.; MAIL, 4:35 P. M.; TOPEKA ACCOMMODATION, 11:30 A. M.

188 miles the shortest Line between Kansas City or Leavenworth and Denver.

Passengers taking this Popular Route will make close connections, as follows:

At Lawrence, for Baldwin City, Prairie City, Ottawa, Garnett, Humboldt, Thayer, Parker, Burlington, Oswego, Chetopa, and Fort Scott.

At Topeka, for Burlington, Emporia, Burlington, Neosho Falls, Humboldt and Chetopa.

At Junction City, for Council Grove, Emporia, Burlington, Neosho Falls, Humboldt and Chetopa.

At Carson with the Southern Overland Mail and Express Co.'s daily line of coaches for Pueblo, Trinidad, Los Vegas, Fort Union, Santa Fe, and all points in New Mexico and Arizona.

At Denver with Passenger and Express coaches for Georgetown, &c., and with Colorado Central Railroad for Central City, Golden City, &c.

At Leavenworth with the Missouri Pacific and Missouri Valley Railroads for Atchison and St. Joseph.

Trains going East make close connections at State Line, Kansas City and Union Depots, with trains for Chicago and St. Louis, and all points South and East.

Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to night express trains, and run through between Kansas City and Cheyenne, without change.

5,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Lands for sale, situated along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, at from \$2 to \$6 per acre. For particulars, address J. P. DEVEREAUX, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas.

EDMUND S. BOWEN, General Sup't  
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, Gen'l Ticket Ag't

General Offices—Kansas City, Mo.



