

MOUNT VERNON PEAR.

IX

2.

LEAVENWORTH.  
JAN. 15, 1872.





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 WATCH MATERIALS,  
 FINE GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,  
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 PLATED JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

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 519, 521 AND 523 SHAWNEE STREET,  
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 Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**FARMING IMPLEMENTS,**  
 GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS,  
 GARDEN CITY, GRANT AND  
**MOLINE PLOWS,**  
 SKINNER BREAKERS & GANG PLOWS,  
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**MARSH HARVESTER,**  
 Vibrator and Massillon Threshers,  
 BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILLS,  
 Cider, Cane and Fanning Mills,  
 AND ALL KINDS OF FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS;  
 Landreth's Garden Seeds, at Landreth's prices; Vick's  
 Flower Seeds, sold as low as sold by him, thereby saving  
 freight and postage.

#### HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

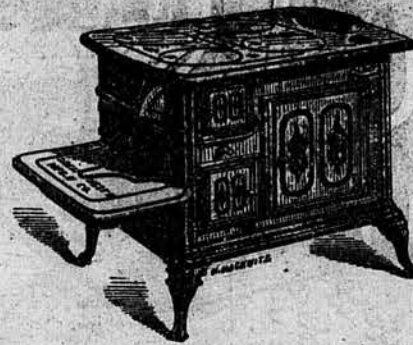
Terra Cotta Ware Trellis Work, Rustic Work, Statuary in great variety, Flower Vases, Aquariums, Globes, Gold Fish Fountains, and other articles too numerous to mention. Low Prices will be given, and every attention paid to customers.  
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I INVITE ALL WHO HAVE BEEN IN THE HABIT OF buying their garden seed from boxes left at the stores, to give my seed a trial, side by side, and mark the difference in their germinating, and in the purity and quality of the vegetables raised from them. I have made it my mission for several years past to drive bad seed from the market, and so save farmers and gardeners the immense loss they annually suffer from the purchase of it.

The public have well appreciated my efforts and I have now fifty thousand customers in the United States and Canada. I sell no seed I do not warrant, and what is the real pith of the matter I stand by my warranty; to enable me to do this I grow myself a large proportion of the seed I sell. Catalogue sent free to any applicant.  
 jan-14t **JAMES J. H. GREGORY,** Marblehead, Mass.

## "KANSAS PACIFIC," A Complete and Perfect Stove, for Wood or Coal, Six Sizes.



E. P. WILSON, Pres't.; **GREAT WESTERN MANUFACTURING CO.,** {D. F. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y.  
 P. ESTES, V. Pres't.; {JOHN WILSON, Treas'r.  
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 Our Stoves are for sale by dealers generally in the West.  
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**LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES,** BLAIR BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS. General Nursery Business. Very heavy Stock, excellently grown. Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Apple Root Trees. Wholesale & Retail. Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.  
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600 Acres. 21st Year. 13 Greenhouses.  
 10,000 Apple Rootgrafts, strong, ..... \$50  
 1,000 Pear, Plum or Cherry Rootgrafts, ..... 20  
 1,000 Std. Pear, extra, 1 year, 3 to 4 ft., ..... 160  
 5,000 Silver Maples, average 1 foot, ..... 10  
 10,000 Osage Orange Plants, 1st class, ..... 25  
 5,000 Concord Grape or Willow cuttings, ..... 8  
 100-Page Illustrated Catalogue, ..... 10 cents.  
 Flower and Vegetable Seeds, large stock.  
 Colored Plates, Fruits and Flowers, 5 samples by mail, \$1.  
 Wholesale Price List Free.  
 jan-10t **F. K. PHOENIX,** Bloomington, Ill.

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#### NEW AND RARE VEGETABLES.

MAKE THE SEED OF NEW AND RARE VEGETABLES a specialty. Catalogues sent free to all. My customers of last year will receive it without writing for it.  
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**400,000 STANDARD PEAR TREES AT GREATLY** reduced rates, and a complete assortment of Nursery Stock. Address **E. MOODY & SONS,** Lockport, N. Y.  
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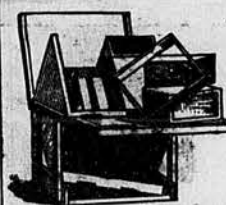
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OVER ONE HUNDRED PAGES—PRINTED IN TWO Colors, on superb TINTED PAPER. Four Hundred Engravings of Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, with Description, and TWO COLORED PLATES. Directions and Plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c. The handsomest and best.

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**JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.**  
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**CHEAPEST,**  
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 Summer and Winter  
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IT HAS TAKEN MORE PREMIUMS IN THE LAST three years than any other Hive, and for Extractor "can't be beat."

Send for Circular, giving description of Hive, which is acknowledged by every person using it to be the "best" in use.

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Full line of Nursery Stock always on hand—prices low. Mitchell's First Lessons in Bee Culture, 100 pages, "best book out." Every bee-keeper wants it. Mailed, post-paid, for fifty cents.

State where you saw this reference. Apply to **W. I. BROKAW,** Nurseryman and Fruit Grower, Lock Box 7, Rolla, Phelps Co., Mo.  
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 8,000,000 Evergreen Seedlings;  
 3,000,000 Small Transplanted Evergreens;  
 200,000 Transplanted Larches;  
 200,000 Seedling and Transplanted Mountain Ash.  
 The above are all grown from seeds on our own grounds, and are better and cheaper than imported stock.  
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#### FRUIT TREES!

OF ALL KINDS. Also,

Apple Seedlings No. 1, per 1,000, ..... \$ 5.00  
 Pear Seedlings No. 1, per 1,000, ..... 15.00  
 Apple Grafts, put up in good order, per 1,000 7.00  
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# THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM, THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

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VOL. IX.—NO. 2.] LEAVENWORTH, JANUARY 15, 1872. [\$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 Monthly, 75 Delaware Street, Leavenworth.

### BUCK CREEK FARMERS' CLUB.

This organization held its annual meeting recently, and elected J. W. MAIN President; F. M. ROLLINS, Vice-President; J. M. COTTON, Secretary; JAMES MCKIBBEN, Treasurer.

The following Committees were appointed by the President:

*Horticulture*—James McKibben, George Blacker, and F. M. Rollins.

*Crop Statistics*—James Cotton, A. W. Hunt, and Charles Mills.

*Grains and Farming*—J. W. Main, W. T. Blacker, and B. Collett.

*Climatology*—Ernest Adams and John M. Cotton.

We have heretofore remarked upon the earnest, energetic work accomplished by the above Society, and we are glad to know that they have elected such competent, faithful officers for the ensuing year. We are satisfied that there will be no letting up in the good work with this Society; and we hope that many of the sickly, puny Societies in different portions of the State will profit by the example set by the Buck Creek Farmers' Club, in intelligent, earnest work.

Farmers' Clubs, properly conducted, are the sheet anchor of improved Agriculture, and every township in the State should have at least one in active, working condition. In no other way can farmers and farmers' sons obtain so correct a knowledge (which is *scientific* Agriculture) of their calling, as by means of these Clubs.

Then, let them be multiplied. Let every intelligent farmer consider it a bounden duty to attend the meetings, and contribute of those things that he *knows*, in adding to the general information. Let matters of general interest be candidly and fairly discussed. Jump at no hasty conclusions, and always remember that the wise man distrusts his own knowledge; which is but another way of saying that we ought not to be too positive—that *our* way is right, and all others wrong.

We hope that this, and all other Clubs in the State, will permit THE KANSAS FARMER to tell its thousands of readers what they are doing to benefit agriculturists.

### EASTON TOWNSHIP FARMERS' CLUB.

This Club meets weekly at Millwood, in the west part of Leavenworth county. JAMES SEEVERS is President, and JOHN LOUGHMILLER Secretary. The membership has now reached thirty-five or forty, and the sessions throughout the Winter promise to

be not only interesting but instructive. We know personally nearly every member; and we know that they have the ability, and we hope the will, to make it one of the best in the State.

We refer them to our remarks under the head of the "Buck Creek Farmers' Club." They are applicable to the Easton Club, and to all others.

Bring in the young men, and get them interested. Bring your wives and daughters (this will fetch the boys), as we doubt not many of the latter can suggest ideas and ask questions that will stir up the slow-going farmers to find an answer for; and when questions of butter and cheese-making, or domestic economy in any of its branches, are to be discussed, their presence is especially desirable.

### MORE FARMERS' CLUBS.

#### LONG CREEK (COFFEY COUNTY) CLUB.

The annual election was held Dec. 30th, and resulted in the election of H. W. WATSON, President; S. WELCH, Vice-President; GEO. TEEPEE, Secretary; J. N. BROWN, Treasurer; A. G. LOGAN, T. M. SAUNDERS and JAS. BETHARD, Executive Committee.

The regular meetings are held on Tuesday evening of each week, and all interested in Agricultural matters are invited to attend.

#### BIG CREEK (COFFEY COUNTY) CLUB.

This Club has lately had under discussion the profits of sorghum culture, several gentlemen holding it to be one of the most profitable crops for general cultivation. The next subject for discussion is "The Preparation of Ground for Spring and Summer Crops." J. H. NOELL is Secretary of the above Society.

#### CROOKED CREEK (COFFEY COUNTY) CLUB.

This club has had the Railroad Question up for discussion, as to the effect of railroads upon the farming community. Both sides were ably defended without reaching a conclusion. H. H. BRAND is Secretary of this Club.

The facts in relation to all three of these Clubs we find in the Burlington Patriot. We are glad to know that every creek in the county has its Farmers' Club in operation, and would suggest that all the "cross-road" neighborhoods organize, and if there is any likelihood of running out of names our friends might import a few.

A county cannot have too many Farmers' Clubs, if they are all well attended. THE FARMER will be glad to hear from any of its friends down that way in relation to these or other clubs.

### JUDSON'S BRANCHING CORN.

While at Lawrence, attending the State Horticultural Society, we saw a sample of what is called Judson's Branching Corn. There were three varieties—a yellow corn, a sweet corn and a pop corn, each variety having six ears to the stalk. If they have been cultivated long enough to perfect this habit, they will prove to be valuable acquisitions. The yellow is quite a valuable corn, the ears being

nearly or quite of an average length of our common corn.

We wish, however, to caution our readers about buying too many of the fifty cent packages, that are being sold throughout the country. We have lately noticed complaints in Eastern papers, that but very little of the seed in the packages is genuine, and that somebody is making a snug fortune by retailing common corn for the true branching varieties, as exhibited by sample on the stalk.

### ST. LOUIS POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

We have received the Constitution and By-Laws of the above organization, and have given the same a careful reading. With the exception of the name, we have found nothing to condemn. It occurs to us that it would have been better to have selected some name that would have embraced all the States contiguous to Missouri; that is, that exhibitors from other States could have felt that it was as much their show as any one's.

By the Constitution, we learn that parties may become members of the Society by paying a fee of five dollars, and the annual dues are three dollars per annum; or, by paying twenty dollars a person secures a life membership, free from annual dues. Memberships are not limited to Missouri. The first public exhibition of this Society is to be held in St. Louis, February 27th, 28th and 29th, 1872, and the New York Standard of Excellence is to govern in the awards of premiums.

B. N. PRICE, 414 Olive street, St. Louis, is Secretary, to whom all applications for further information, premium list, &c., should be addressed. It is desirable that our breeders of fine poultry, pigeons, &c., in Kansas, should be in correspondence with the Secretary.

### THE NEW HEDGE PLANT.

We have recently been shown a cut of the new hedge plant (new in the North) *Pyracantha*. This is a dwarf evergreen, thorny plant, said to make one of the most perfect fences, in latitudes that suit it, and an ornamental plant at all seasons. When in bloom, at a little distance, it looks like a snow bank, and later is covered with a scarlet berry, making it look, as one writer expresses it, like a wall of fire. It is being cultivated to some extent in the Southern States, and we are informed that one or two parties in this State have made arrangements to test it on a small scale. The plants are set twelve or eighteen inches apart and treated much like the osage. The price, we understand, is sixteen dollars per thousand. Those having them for sale will, we presume, advertise them at the proper time.

### "TRY, TRY AGAIN."

The imprint of President DENISON's portrait, in last issue, was not such as to do justice to artist or subject. We reproduce it herewith, in a more satisfactory manner. It is a truthful likeness, and its execution reflects credit upon Mr. EDWARD SEARS, of New York, the engraver.



## TRAVELING RECOLLECTIONS.

By THOMAS MERRILL, in *Gardeners' Monthly* for January, 1872.

Leavenworth, Kansas, is situated in one of the loveliest spots that it is possible to conceive of. For a town, it is also especially favored. A good site, a good soil, live men, live newspapers, and a generous ambition to excel in all things—what more does a thriving place want in this world? A princely banquet was prepared for us; but we needed not that to tell us of the hospitality of Kansas, for that knowledge is world-wide. Enormous vegetables and fruits were spread out before us; but a Philadelphian had received pretty good ideas of these before. Even a rain was gotten up to let us know that Kansas was not a drouthy place; but no one here believed it was. But for all, it was a pleasure to meet the hundreds of intelligent men and women, so many of whom we had known by reputation so long, and with whose labors in the cause of horticulture we had been so familiar. We may be pardoned for suggesting that if ever a center of intellect is to be established in the West, as Boston has laid claim to in the East, Leavenworth is to be this Western "hub."

The Government grounds about the Fort are beautifully kept, and the private residences of the officers exhibited marks of high keeping and floral taste. This was especially the case with the grounds of General MILES and General PORE. The Chaplain's garden was also particularly beautiful.

In the vicinity of the Fort, the Hon. M. J. PARROT has a beautiful country place. Mr. CADOGAN, the gardener, takes great pride in the success of every thing under his care. The fruit trees were the admiration of every one. Some apples, especially Cooper's Early White, were almost breaking down with the weight of fruit. Both grass and clean culture were tried here, and success seemed to follow both. Dr. STAYMAN has an orchard which is a marvel. They have never had a knife to them, and the Doctor attributes much of his success to this treatment. It certainly has not harmed them to be without pruning. Mr. CUSHING has a beautiful place. The front lawn embellished with gay flowers and flower beds; the windows and piazzas shaded with beautiful flowering vines, and ornamental trees and shrubs judiciously arranged, made the critics of our party believe they had not much missed the civilization of the East. In the rear of the house the fruit garden rivaled that of the floral in success. Pears, peaches and apples were in successful bearing, and the great vigor of the strawberry vines showed what had been done with them in the fruiting time.

But time and trains for no man wait, and we had to take leave of our many good friends for the more uncultivated portions of our great domain. The Union Pacific Railroad kindly placed their line at our disposal, and accompanied by Governor HARVEY, Mr. ELLIOTT, the Industrial Agent, and B. A. KIEM, Esq., one of the officers of the road, we made across the State for Denver. The true work of the party seemed now to commence. Every thing was new. The Naturalists prepared the materials. Bottles for insects, and a portfolio for plants were getting common. Inquiries by the hundreds were put to everybody on the trains and in the rest of the world, and as the train kindly halted at various interesting spots so as to afford every facility for seeing and knowing all things, the pencils of the ladies and gentlemen were kept pretty busy with their notes and correspondence. In the former part of our journey, the "gentlemen of the Press" were satisfied to write to their respective papers from hotels and stopping places; but now the new matter was flowing in in such an abundance, that even the rocking of the trains could not lull to sleep the busy reportorial pen. The riches of the Kansas soil, the beauties of the Kansas flowers, the sleeky stock, the abundance of the Kansas crops, the success of the Kansas planted trees, the wonderful growth of Kansas towns, the superior intelligence of the Kansas settlers, these and many more sub-

stantial facts have been ere this elaborated by a score of pens, and read by thousands of readers. We need only now say that too much can scarcely be said of the merits of this fertile spot.

But we may add a word more about the tree prospects of the State. However the idea originated that trees will not grow in Kansas, is a mystery to us. Mr. ELLIOTT, the Industrial Agent, has established plantations at various stations along the line, and sown seeds of many kinds of trees. Now, tree-seeds have to be taken great care of—young trees are almost as tender as young chickens. Yet the prairie sod was simply turned up, and the seed sown as we would grain. The young plants were left to take care of themselves, without shade or shelter of any kind, and yet many of them had lived, and had made a considerable growth. In fact, there is no more difficulty in growing trees in Kansas than in Pennsylvania; anything that will do well in Pennsylvania, will do here. The dry belt seems to extend east of the Rocky mountains, to a much less extent than formerly supposed. Even so far west as Ellis, but a few hundred miles east of Denver, no thought is given to irrigation, and excellent vegetable crops of all kinds are raised. The following record we obtained from the station agent, of the rains for a few months before our visit, and it ought to satisfy any reasonable, rain-loving man. The grain crops and garden vegetables raised here were of the most superior description:

1871—March—25th, 29th, 30th.  
April—7th, 9th, 14th, 15th, 24th, 25th, 26th.  
May—1st, 14th, 24th, 27th.  
June—1st, 3d, 14th, 15th, 22d, 23d, 25th.  
July—3d, 10th, 21st, 27th.

Heavy dews during the first part of July.

R. H. C., Washington township, Franklin county, sends us in a good big club of subscribers, and says: "All of the above subscribers are of those who believe this to be the garden of Anderson county, and this county the garden of the State, and the State the garden of the world; and still we have cheap land for sober, industrious men, plenty of school-houses, with no saloons."

## SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

We present in this number of THE FARMER a series of engravings, that illustrate plainer than words can tell, the effect of the presence or absence of certain constituent elements upon vegetable life.

The present NAPOLEON, late Emperor of France, instituted an Experimental Farm at Vincennes; and this farm has developed literally into one great laboratory, and has been for a series of years under the control of M. VILLE, Professor of Vegetable Physiology in the *Jardin des Plantes*.

These experiments were commenced more than twenty years ago; and we give herewith a translation of a report made by M. TURGAN, for which we are indebted to the *Manufacturer & Builder*.

It is, perhaps, necessary to say that the humus referred to in the engravings undoubtedly means decayed vegetable matter, and that the French gramme is equal to a little over fifteen grains of our weight. Dr. TURGAN says:

"I was conducted to Grenelle, where it was said that one of my former colleagues caused wheat to grow in ground glass. When entering his laboratory, my surprise was great in finding a collection of machinery, and a set of chemical apparatus, of which the dimensions surpassed anything I had ever seen before.

"The first object which attracted my attention was a steam engine, running with great velocity, and which, besides other duties, also performed that of working pumps, intended to provide, night and day, a certain measured amount of air to a number of plants, enclosed in five or six buildings made of iron and glass, and in which these plants lived and prospered, notwithstanding that the buildings were hermetically sealed, so that no other air could enter and none escape without being measured and analyzed.

"Further on, I saw hot-houses where plants were cultivated in artificial soils, made of calcined sand

or ground glass, with the exclusion of any unknown substance, so that the influence of substances added or other conditions could be studied in the regular progress of their development.

"Then, in the regular chemical laboratory, the products of the different styles of culture were submitted to a strict analysis, to ascertain the nature of the different agents which had contributed to their formation.

"This extensive establishment, entirely organized and supported by a young man who has just entered upon his career, made an impression upon me which time will never obliterate."

The progress of the sciences has been made in an advancing order, according to the advancement of the human faculties. After the general laws which govern the course of the heavenly bodies had been discovered, and then the more special and more complex laws which direct the physical agencies, human ingenuity succeeded in determining those which rule the formation of mineral substances.

Then a new and more complex problem presented itself: the formation and development of living beings, of which the material is always in activity, but, notwithstanding, is governed by laws not less general than those that govern the course of the stars; depending, undoubtedly, on conditions more complex, but nevertheless definite in their accurate expression. And this is the problem that Professor VILLE attempted to solve.

It was undertaken at a time when organic chemistry commenced a new era of development. But thus far the chemistry of plants had been confined to analyses of the plants themselves, after they were dead; but Prof. VILLE analyzed them while living, and attempted to reconstruct them systematically. In order to avoid from the outset any objection which could be made in regard to the intervention of any organic soil, he commenced by producing one as inert as possible.

The analysis of dead plants shows the presence of fourteen elementary substances, in different proportions, but always the same, and no others:

Organogens.	Metalloids.	Metals.
Carbon.	Phosphorus.	Calcium.
Hydrogen.	Sulphur.	Magnesium.
Oxygen.	Chlorine.	Sodium.
Nitrogen.	Silicon.	Potassium.
		Iron.
		Manganese.

He then conceived the idea of watering the plants with solutions of the above solid substances, and to manufacture atmosphere from the chemically pure gases mentioned, in order to give an entirely artificial life to the germ of the grain, and to support this life by means of scientifically determined doses.

Everything was noted, especially the quantities of the different substances nourishing the plant. Finally, the full grown wheat was weighed, its material analyzed, and the results of the experiment carefully preserved.

It was supposed by many that Prof. VILLE had undertaken too much for a single man. At that time it was very difficult to analyze a dead plant. The different proportions of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen, are so variable and unstable that it is difficult to determine them correctly, even with the very best apparatus. But the idea of attempting, twenty-two years ago, to conform and follow up successfully the life of a plant existing under artificial conditions, when the least inattention or the least forgetfulness might at once be followed by the death of the plant, appears almost impossible. A little too much sunshine, an unexpected frost, a want of water or too much of it, would cause six months' care and constant attention to have been spent in vain.

Notwithstanding all this, ten years later M. VILLE came to the session of the Academy of Sciences, and explained there a complete chemical theory of vegetation, which he illustrated with splendid photographs. It was duly appreciated, and he was appointed Professor of Vegetable Chemistry at the Museum of Natural History; and in 1860, NAPOLEON III settled him on his Experimental Farm at Vincennes, where he has since continued his researches.



Correct Copies of the Photographs obtained from M. Ville's Experiments on the Influence of different Fertilizers on the Growth of Grain.



FIG. 1.—Complete Fertilizer, with excess of humus and carbonate of lime.  
Straw and roots, 23.34 grammes.  
270 grains, 8.65 "



FIG. 2.—Complete Fertilizer, excess of carbonate of lime.  
Straw and roots, 16.45 grammes.  
127 grains, 4.00 "

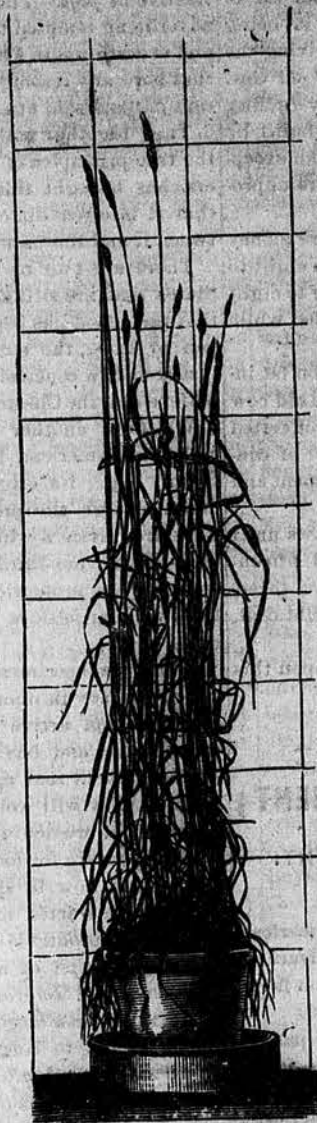


FIG. 3.—Complete Fertilizer, excess of humus.  
Straw and roots, 14.26 grammes.  
163 grains, 3.40 "



FIG. 4.—Fertilizer without humus or carbonate of lime.  
Straw and roots, 16.43 grammes.  
137 grains, 4.30 "

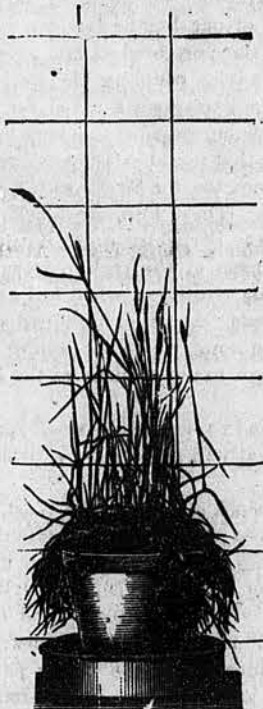


FIG. 5.—Fertilizer without potash.  
Straw and roots, 5.83 grammes.  
15 grains, 0.31 "

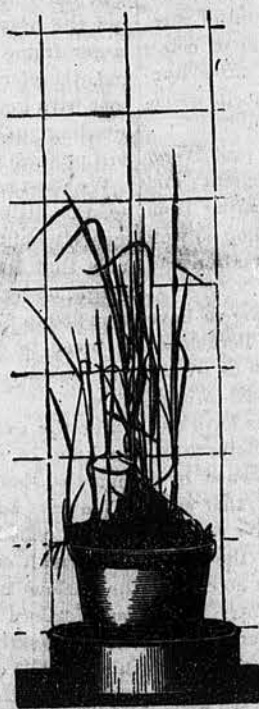


FIG. 6.—Fertilizer without magnesia.  
Straw & roots, 5.58 grammes.  
Grains, 0.04 "

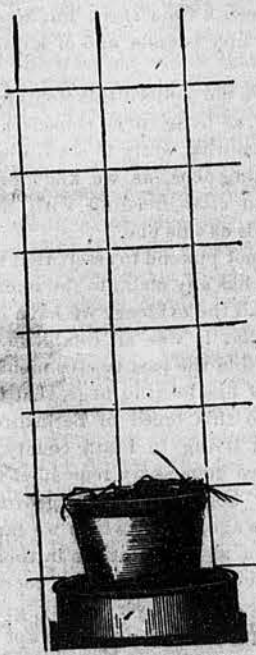


FIG. 7.—Complete Fertilizer, without the phosphates.  
Straw & roots, 0.60 grammes.  
Grains, none.

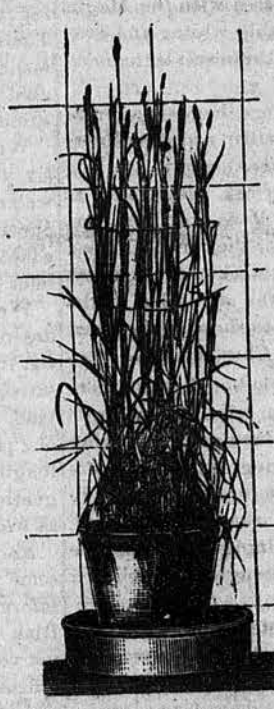


FIG. 8.—Nitrogenous matter, without mineral.  
Straw & roots, 9.16 grammes.  
6 grains, 1.09 "

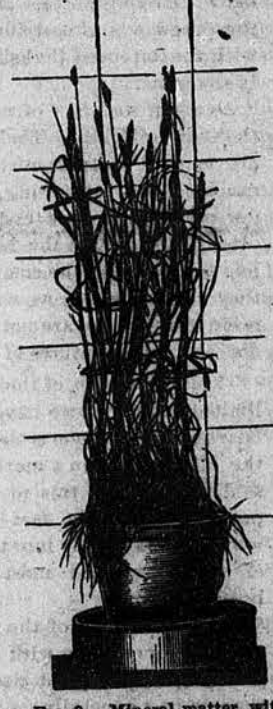


FIG. 9.—Mineral matter, without nitrogenous.  
Straw and roots, 5.33 grammes.  
23 grains, 0.54 "

N. B.—Twenty grains of wheat were sown in each of the porcelain pots, filled with pure inert silica, and the different fertilizers added as noted below each. Distilled water was used for irrigation.



### OLD COWS PREFERABLE.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives some advice, under the above head, and with an air of authority, that we have grave doubts as to its being correct. He speaks of old cows, without giving the reader any idea as to what constitutes an old cow. If he means by the term old, a cow forty or fifty years of age, we have nothing to say; but if he means a cow eight or ten years old, we take exception to his expression that "old cows are unprofitable."

Our experience proves that there is more money to be made from a given milch cow, from eight to twelve years of age, than there is from four to eight years; provided they have not been over-fed while young, or in anywise abused.

The young cow, if fed high, will take on fat instead of increasing the milk; while, in the old cow every pound of extra feed that is given is converted into milk and butter. This is not a matter of conjecture with us, but is the result of experiment and observation.

Many of our best dairymen keep their cows until fifteen years of age, claiming that a good fifteen-year-old cow is more profitable than a good three-year-old heifer; and we have not much doubt of it, although we never kept a cow to that age.

What is the experience of our farmers upon this point?

## THE HOG: ITS DISEASES AND TREATMENT; WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS UPON ITS BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

[CONTINUED.]

The next most prominent hog, of our American stock, is the Chester White. The marked features claimed for this hog are, its ability to take on fat at any age, its size, and its docility.

But little is known of its origin, several parties claiming to be the originators; and the most that is certainly known of it is, that it originated in Chester county, Pa. The most perfect specimens of the Chester White are nice-looking hogs; but it is a self evident fact that it has not been as carefully bred as the Magie hog, and even in the most perfect specimens there is the glaring fault of too much shoulder (the cheapest meat in the hog) for the size of the ham. When carefully handled they take on fat well, and hold their color perfectly under all circumstances. If crossed with the Magie, the progeny is almost invariably white; and even with the improved Berkshire, the result is frequently the same.

As a *pet*, we know of no large hog superior to the Chester White. Their docility and cleanliness are marked features of the breed, and if any hog can be called interesting, they can. But so far as our observation goes (and we have examined hundreds), they are not the hog for the breeder. As a hog to cross with the common stock of the country, they are valueless; as, with the exception of the color, the grades are not apt to show any especial distinguishing features of the Chester breed.

This is true, also, of the Magie hog, but to a more limited extent; as we have seen crosses of a Magie boar and our common sows produce grades showing the Magie blood in a marked degree. As we have said, we attribute this to more careful breeding in part, but also to the fact that the Chinese breed, which enters largely into the Magie hog, being one of the oldest and most thoroughly established breeds known.

Good specimens of the Chester White sows are valuable for crossing with Berkshire or Essex boars, giving grades of good size, maturing early, and a shapely hog generally.

Five or ten years ago the Chester White was much sought after, principally from the fact that it was largely advertised; and as we have said, when petted and pampered, they made a nice-looking pig,

but almost invariably, as they reach maturity they lose very much of that beauty that makes them attractive as *pigs*. The demand created for them by advertising tempted the cupidity of many breeders, and everything in Chester and adjoining counties that bore any resemblance to a Chester White was sent out and sold at almost fabulous sums.

This, together with a want of knowledge as to the true principles of breeding among many farmers, has brought this hog down to such a degree that it is often difficult to find any difference between it and the "scrub" stock of the country.

There are two or three breeders in the Eastern States that are still advertising this hog, claiming that the blood has been kept pure; but as we happen to know, the stock sent out by them does not justify such a conclusion, and we are constrained to believe that the Chester White hog has had his day.

We have another breed, that may almost be called an American breed, known as the Jefferson County hog. Its origin is, we believe, in part in doubt, though the prevailing blood is Suffolk and Cheshire. It is a white hog, very little hair, very long—nearly one-third longer than any other hog we know, in proportion to its height—a medium ham, very large sides, rather a fleshy shoulder, and large head.

From the specimens that we have examined, which are few in number, we judge it to be a hog that does not arrive at maturity until nearly two years of age, and has no especial fattening qualities until about that age. When mature and well fattened, they will weigh from four to six hundred pounds; but we doubt very much if they will give as good a return for food consumed as many others.

We come now to speak of the imported breeds, that have attracted marked attention throughout the West as profitable hogs for the breeder.

We speak first of a breed known as the Berkshire—not the Improved Berkshire described by Mr. HARRIS, but a large black spotted hog, brought from England to Kentucky, at what time and by whom we are unable to determine. From there it spread into the adjacent States of Ohio and Indiana, and we have heard of the same hog as being raised extensively in certain portions of Missouri.

It was not our beau ideal of a hog, by any means, but it had some qualities that would commend it to breeders generally. They were exceedingly prolific, and made excellent mothers. They were shapely hogs, with a fair-sized ham, a good large side, rather lengthy head, hearty eaters, and making a reasonable gain on a given amount of corn. Their frames were rather large, capable of being made to weigh from three hundred to three hundred and fifty pounds, and of a quiet, docile disposition.

We have not noticed this hog for the past five or six years, at least to no considerable extent; and we are somewhat sorry to see it disappearing from our breeding-pens, as we know of no hog so well adapted to cross-breeding with the smaller and finer breeds as this one.

We do not pretend to assert that the hog we have described has any claim to the name of Berkshire; but from all the evidence we have before us, we are satisfied that it was an established breed in England. Within the past twelve months we have met one pair of fine-looking hogs, that laid claim to belonging to this breed of Berkshires, owned by a gentleman living in Platte county, Mo., that were as well bred hogs as we remember to have seen.

Another hog, extensively grown in the West some years ago, but of which we can get no correct information as to its origin in this country, is the Irish Grazer. It was a large, coarse framed hog, not very prolific, but very hardy, gross feeders, and unless frequently handled, were apt to become wild and unmanageable.

These two breeds are the foundation of nearly all our common stock of hogs throughout the country. In most instances they have deteriorated from the parent stock, and are wholly unreliable.

Through portions of the West we have a hog that has been derived chiefly from Canada, and is called the Suffolk. It is a large hog, some specimens that we have seen reaching five or even six hundred pounds, pure white, thinly covered with hair, a good heavy ham and sides, but with a moderately heavy shoulder, large bones, not very prolific breeders, good feeders, and fattening readily when mature. They reproduce themselves with remarkable fidelity, and we consider them, on the whole, a valuable breed for the feeder, and should judge it to be a good stock to cross the improved Berkshire or Essex pigs, with the promise of good medium-sized grades, that would fatten at any age.

These are the principal large breeds that claim our attention; and we shall now speak of two others that deserve more than a passing notice at our hands, although they belong to the class known as small breeds. First, and most important of these two, is the Improved Berkshire. We esteem the well bred, improved Berkshire as the perfect type of beauty and symmetry in the hog. It is not necessary to give a lengthy history of this animal here. Suffice it to say that Lord BARRINGTON did good service in establishing certain desirable points in this breed, and by careful breeding produced a very clever hog; but much of the excellence of the present Berkshire is due to later breeders.

This improved Berkshire is black, with white feet, a few white hairs on the shoulder or side, and a small spot of white in the face. In shape, the Berkshire is almost perfection. A long, broad, heavy ham, long, deep sides, narrow shoulder, a shapely head set closely to the body, neat and trim built legs, and short upright ears. It tapers from behind forward, is of a gentle and docile disposition, and takes on fat at any age and in any quantity. For the small feeder, having but little range or pasturage for hogs, we do not believe that we have any hog that equals the improved Berkshire. For the large feeder, who raises his own stock hogs, the Berkshire is one of the most profitable to cross with Magie, Chester White, Suffolk, or even our common sows, if they are shapely and of good size, giving us, by this cross, grade Berkshires that will be found to be as profitable stock as the hog-breeder can handle. The pork-packer would undoubtedly be pleased if he could always secure the pure bred Berkshire for packing purposes. As we have said, it yields more of the valuable meat and less of the cheap meat than any hog we know of, save the Essex; but when we consider our style of farming, and the necessities of our hog-feeders, we want a larger frame than the pure bred animal gives us; and, therefore, we advise coupling the Berkshire boar with good, large sows—sows noted for their breeding qualities—being satisfied that such a cross will produce results that would satisfy any breeder.

We must say a word, too, for Mr. HARRIS's favorite, the little Essex. They, also, are black, more squarely built than the Berkshire, quiet, docile animals, that fatten almost at the sight of corn, and weigh, under ordinary treatment, when full grown, from 250 to 275 pounds. As a thorough-bred stock, to breed to common sows, we do not believe they will produce as large grade animals as the Berkshire.

For the gentleman in town, or the small farmer, we know of none that will give better satisfaction than the Essex.

We have another stock of hogs in the West, that may be called a breed; for they perpetuate themselves with surprising fidelity, and known under the various names of "Hickory Digger," "Razor back," "Corn Crib," "Wind Splitters," and other equally descriptive, if not euphonious, names; and this breed (?) constitutes by far the larger part of the hogs that are annually put into the market from the Western States. Any person who will take the trouble to examine the market reports of the great hog markets of Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville and St. Louis, will find that the average weight of the hogs slaughtered in those markets



does not exceed two hundred and seventy-five pounds, gross weight; and we doubt very much indeed, if the average for a series of years will equal it.

It is to the above-mentioned class of hogs that we are indebted for this light weight; but this is not the worst fault connected. As consumers of food, if the amount consumed simply be the object, they are valuable; but if the object be to produce a fair amount of flesh for the food consumed, they are worthless, for they will eat more and give less than any animal we ever knew. They approximate nearer to the wild hog than any other, and as we have said, are numerically stronger than any other breed in the West.

Perhaps we ought to qualify this statement a little, by saying that until quite recently they numbered more.

We are glad to be able to say that our more enterprising farmers are fast becoming imbued with the idea that "blood will tell" in the hog, as well as the horse; and that the improved breeds are fast crowding out the "scallwags" that we have just described. A few more years will give us those breeds that will give us a reasonable compensation for the food consumed; and when that day arrives, we will hear less talk about the unprofitableness of farming.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### AWARDING COMMITTEES AT FAIRS.

BY J. K. HUDSON.

EDITOR FARMER: We do sincerely hope another year will not see a repetition of the blundering and unsatisfactory manner of making up Fair Committees. There is in the management of Agricultural Fairs no more serious and fatal mistake, than the loose manner of gathering up committees; and hurrying through in an hour work that should require the best judgment of experts for five hours. While to the general public the advantage of having an honest, just and careful award made is of more consequence than at first seems apparent, to the many exhibitors the stake is of far more value than the intrinsic worth of the premium. The exhibitor's skill, judgment and reputation are on exhibition; and while want of care has placed an incompetent set of men to decide as between the handwork of different men, a true award is a matter of accident, which works an injustice to the Society and a damage and loss to the exhibitors, not easily repaired.

It requires little exertion of persons familiar with the conduct of Agricultural Fairs, to recall the most absurd awards made sometimes through the utter ignorance of the committee—sometimes through the direct and personal influence of officers of the Society. If an award amounts to anything at all, it is a mark of merit and of value to the possessor; and while it represents only the judgment of three or five men, those men should have been selected for their special skill and knowledge of what they were called to pass their judgment upon.

To place a cabbage-grower to judge of painting and statuary, is no less wrong than placing an artist or lawyer, who never grew a vegetable in their lives, as a committee on vegetables. We have seen men acting as judges on stock, who did not know a Durham from an Ayrshire, or a Morgan from a Percheron. To place reluctant Dr. A. or B. on swine or sheep, who only knows by hearsay that there are more than one herd of either, is as frequently done as the years and Fairs roll round. This sort of lottery business can only be regulated by the management of Fair Associations making up their committees from among men qualified by experience and knowledge in the department in which they are called upon to act as judges, and in the selection of men of unimpeachable integrity. Then to instruct them to give premiums invariably to merit, instead of enjoining upon them the policy of

dividing their premiums up geographically, as the writer has witnessed in more than one instance. In some instances officers of the Society or Association have been in collusion with a portion of the committees in having the awards made according to some pre-arranged plan. This either makes it necessary for every exhibitor to try his hand at bribing or wire-pulling for a share in the awards, or to be passed over unnoticed.

It is of no use to try to ignore this sort of chicanery at our annual Agricultural Fairs. Honorable men are becoming more and more loth to attend these exhibitions as exhibitors; and unless some plans can be adopted in the selection of awarding committees, which will assure exhibitors that the awards will be made upon merit and not upon the individual claims of the exhibitor, there will be a large decrease of the very best exhibitors. Instructions from a Society or an Association to a committee to so distribute their awards as to make them satisfactory or for the best interests of the Society, is an insult to the men composing the committee, as well as a base compromise on the part of the managers of the Fair.

Hillsdale Farm, Wyandotte Co., Kan., Jan., 1872.

### THE FARMER'S HOME, AND FARMERS' BOYS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

EDITOR FARMER: There is a spiritual or intellectual nature in man, which should be cultivated. That which is beautiful in itself naturally suggests ideas which are agreeable. To render life and the comforts of home the most agreeable, we must place around us those objects which are pleasing to the eye and attractive to the sense.

The bleak walls of a prison, or the more gloomy recesses of a dungeon, produce despondency. The eye cannot behold the scene, without the mind associating with the place misery and crime and violated law. On the other hand, to make home comfortable, we must cultivate a spirit of refinement, and multiply those little gifts that Nature has so bountifully spread before us.

Many of our readers, no doubt, have left a comfortable home in the older States, and often refer back to those days when "youth was in its Spring." How forcibly is the "moss-covered bucket" associated in his mind, or the spring that gushed out from below the wide-spreading elm; the orchard, the vineyard, the shade trees, and the garden that perfumed the atmosphere with its beautiful flowers. Even the junior members of the family feel the pleasing associations of objects which clustered around the old home. "Oh, mother!" said a little girl of some twelve years old, in my hearing, "if we only had the weeping willow that shaded our spring, then I think we would be as nicely fixed as we were in Ohio. I think more of trees than I ever did before. They look more beautiful to me than they did in Ohio." No doubt of it. The contrast is more striking in a prairie country; hence the wisdom and utility of ornamenting our door-yards and premises, so that the eye can dwell, and the mind absorb, the inspiration which springs from the beautiful gifts which Nature has placed within our reach. Even the traveler, or stranger, as he journeys along the road, instinctively remarks: "There lives a family that knows how to enjoy the comforts of life. They make use of the forest trees as a shade from the sun's piercing rays, and from the blasts of Winter; the firs and pines produce a pleasing contrast; the honeysuckle and jessamine, which twine around the porch and windows, are the type of the intellectual and moral force of the female portion of the domestic circle."

There has been a great deal said, in our Agricultural papers and in our various organizations for the encouragement of Agriculture, in regard to giving a greater stimulus to our boys, to encourage them to take hold of farming with the mind, as well as giving their physical strength alone to the performance of farm operations.

The farmer's boy of fifty years ago was placed

altogether under very different circumstances, from the boy of our day. Farming is no longer a mere physical application of strength, of mere muscle of body; it is not the daily round of toil, of hard labor and drudgery, which in our childhood was the allotted office of a farmer's life. Far from it.

Science, which was chiefly confined to the laboratory of the chemist, or the resort of a college or a university, has burst its bounds; it has entered into the every day transactions of life, and Agriculture is the great field on which it is now operating, to make the earth yield its hidden mysteries. The wonderful advance of mechanical machinery has revolutionized and abolished the old system of farming of fifty years ago. This mighty force has spread itself over every cultivated farm in Christendom, and before long will revolutionize the ancient system of tilling the soil in China, Hindostan, and the dark, unexplored regions of Central Africa. Its march is onward. No physical power can withstand this development of mind. The drudgery and physical strength which has heretofore been necessary to carry on and cultivate a farm, are no longer necessary at this day.

The great LOCKE has said that "labor, for labor's sake, is against Nature." This is in conformity with Nature's laws. Science, with the aid of improved machinery, lessens, therefore, the task of labor. Science has become the handmaid of productive industry.

The aspiring youth who looks to other avocations than those of farming to gratify his ambition, who seeks in the busy turmoil of city life a chance to fill his ideal picture of life, believing that there is less physical strength needed, and a better opening for the intellectual faculties to expand, and gain a higher position in society—leaves the farmer's home in search of what his heart desires, to find it in a city life.

The tender youth sees the outside glitter, the fascinating portions of city life. Tell him that thousands fail in the mercantile business, that hundreds only make a scanty support for themselves and families, that the units only make a fortune—and he will smile and say, "I will be one of the lucky ones."

What is the remedy? Doubtless, to make farm life more charming and attractive. You must supply the thirsty and aspiring spirit with food, with intellectual nourishment, suitable to his wants and condition, in the shape of books, magazines and newspapers, or it will seek other channels to fill the vacuum. GALILEO, when he could not comprehend the mystery, why he could not raise water over thirty-three feet by a common pump, exclaimed, "Nature abhors a vacuum." So it is with the mind, the vacuum must be overcome; the intellectual mind will not tolerate a vacuum.

There is no calling in life better adapted to the full development of the physical and intellectual powers, than the occupation of farming. It has not arrived at this standard, I readily concede, because farmers themselves do not aspire to that high position; they even restrain their sons from branching out in the higher pursuits of study. Some are even fond of repeating, "A little learning is a dangerous thing;" but they never for a moment reflect how much more dangerous it is to be destitute of any learning.

If we add dignity and position to the profession of the plow, we must first make use of brains; for physical force alone is no weapon to compete with intellect. Machinery, by its saving force of animal power, gives the farmer a double lease of life. He can do in one week what, fifty years ago, he could not have performed in a month of laborious toil. Save this time, thus gained by the use of machinery, and devote it to mental and intellectual recreation; and in another generation the profession of the agriculturist will gain the laurel crown, which will be more honorable than was ever gained by the most successful hero in the Olympic games.

Lane, Franklin Co., Kan., Jan. 10, 1871.



## The Kansas Farmer

### A HIGH COMPLIMENT.

Kansas has been favored with many valuable notices from pens of careful observers and conscientious writers. It has suffered, also, from loose laudations and unjust criticisms at the hands of men unable to intelligently understand, and too reckless to write within the bounds of truth and soberness.

In presenting the observations of THOMAS MEEHAN, from the *Gardener's Monthly*, of Philadelphia, which we do in another place, we give the honest sentiments of a man fully capable of understanding, and altogether truthful in his statements, whether writing of this or any other section. One of the most thorough and accomplished Horticulturists of this, or any other country, he was one of the first to give to Kansas her full measure of merit at our exhibition of fruit in his own city in 1869.

What he says of us now, is marked by the same candor and frankness, and is as high a compliment as has ever been paid to our city and State.

### KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. [CONCLUDED.]

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.—EVENING SESSION.

A resolution was adopted to memorialize the Legislature for an appropriation to pay the expenses, amounting to \$420, of the Committee who exhibited Kansas fruit at Richmond.

Secretary BRACKETT then read a brief essay on Insect Foes and Friends. He began with a fact which ought to be sufficiently startling to fruit-growers; that he was already acquainted with a large number of orchards old enough to bear, but which were practically worthless from the ravages of the borer. People cannot be made to appreciate the danger that threatens us. Careless cultivators allow these destructive insects to breed and multiply in their orchards, and scatter them broadcast among their more careful neighbors. There is no fencing them out—protection is impossible. There ought to be a law to compel men to keep down these noxious insects. Eastern trees, from infested districts, introduce thousands of borers into our orchards; they are a nuisance. Among the noxious insects were mentioned the canker worm, bark louse, the different borers, leaf rollers, curculio, codling moth, &c. On the contrary, we have a few which are the bitter enemies of these, and, of course, best friends of the fruit-grower. Such are the camel cricket, or rear horse, the lace winged flies, lady birds, &c. These should be protected and cultivated. They should be better known, as many are ignorantly destroyed, especially in the egg. He exhibited a cluster of egg of the camel cricket. They are glued together in three rows or ridges, and then to a twig, resembling a dried gray caterpillar an inch or an inch and-a-half long. They should never be destroyed.

The codling moth is the most dangerous foe we shall have to meet. It is everywhere at the East. In this State it is only known as yet in the vicinity of cities, being brought here in barrels of apples from the East. It will spread all over the country. Already he knew orchards about Lawrence, where not one-third of the apples were perfect.

Mr. MURTFELT said we must be on the watch for these noxious insects, for they are sure to come. Prevention is safest. He gave a description of HULL's curculio catchers, and WIER's patent moth trap. The latter is only three old shingles tacked loosely together, and fastened to the north side of the tree. The instinct of the moth leads it to seek the shelter thus furnished, to spin its cocoon, where they may be easily destroyed. Hay bands or old rags wrapped around the trunk of the tree are nearly if not quite as effective. There is no remedy for the curculio but to catch him and kill him. But he is a sly fellow, and will sidle around a limb at your approach, and watch you out of the corner of

his eye. Jar the tree when the temperature is below seventy, and he will tumble off his perch, and play 'possum, when he can be boiled or roasted, as suits the taste.

Mr. KELSEY said a drove of hungry hogs is an effectual trap for the first brood of the codling moth.

Others were of the opinion that the hog must be exceedingly sharp or the worm will steal a march on him, as it is never found in an apple twelve hours after its fall.

Considerable discussion followed on the best method of heading off the borer. Mr. BRACKETT and others thought the knife or wire was the only thing that could be trusted. Soap or alkaline washes and mounding up are good, but will never obviate the necessity of frequent examination with the knife. Mounding up compels the insect to deposit its egg, if at all, where it is easily dislodged on removing the mound.

Mr. KELSEY offered a resolution commending the measures being taken by the Galveston and Kansas Pacific railroads to supply hedge plants free to farmers along their lines, in order to have their tracks securely fenced.

Mr. ELLIOTT said the plants were furnished free and that the company would pay for the hedge at the end of three years, if satisfactory, at the rate of thirty-five cents per rod, in addition to the State bounty. The resolution was adopted.

THURSDAY—MORNING SESSION.

The apple list was again taken up for revision. A motion was made to give the Rome Beauty two stars.

KELSEY don't like its flavor.

LOVEJOY said tastes differ. Thought it a good apple, though not the best.

LINES wanted to go on the record as utterly opposed to this whole business of recommending apples for beauty alone. What are we here for but to elevate the Pomological taste? We have no business to give the endorsement of this Society to a worthless fruit—such as the Ben. Davis.

STAYMAN don't think the Society should recommend apples for quality alone. What matter is it how good a fruit is if we cannot grow it?

CUSHING thought the verdict of consumers was conclusive. If there is a demand for an apple—if people buy it and eat it and ask for more, we need not hesitate to recommend it to planters.

Mr. JONES proposed that the Rome Beauty be given two stars for market alone. Carried.

A motion was also made, and agreed to, that the apple list be given in two columns, one for family use or general purposes, and the other for market only; the marks attached to each variety designating its value for either purpose, or both.

Sweet Romanite was stricken out.

White Winter Pearmain, one star proposed.

GODDARD saw it two years ago badly scabbed. This year it is fine.

STAYMAN has known it twelve years, and it only scabbed once.

LOVEJOY says it keeps well and sells for a high price. A healthy and hardy tree.

FREEMAN finds the tree tender.

HENDRY has a dozen trees and not a healthy one among them. Injured by freezing.

BRACKETT said the tree was hardy, but the fruit scabs. Cannot recommend it.

WELLHOUSE said it was perfectly hardy, but sometimes scabs.

A gentleman had tried pruning the trees heavily after they get old and begin to scab. Take out one third of the old wood every year so as to get new wood, and it will never scab.

One star given to it.

Gilpin—Tree hardy and good bearer. Not of high quality.

COLEMAN—It is a profuse bearer, and may be shaken off without injury. Bruises do not rot but dry up.

Two stars added for market.

Jonathan.

LOVEJOY—It does well with him on high and low ground.

KELSEY—Didn't like its liability to specks; fears they will run in and rot; they also impair the looks of it.

CADOGAN—The specks are on the apple when gathered, but they are only skin deep. Has kept it till April without the spots producing rot.

It was generally believed that planting on low or undrained ground would cause it to spot. On dry land it is generally poor.

WELLS—It is one of the best. Splendid quality, hardy and productive.

Kansas Keeper.

HOWSLEY thinks it ought not to be on the list by that name. We do not know what it is.

BRACKETT—The scions were originally brought from Missouri by the HAM BROTHERS, but they have been unable to find exactly where they got it. After many attempts to trace it, it was called Kansas Keeper for want of any other name.

KELSEY—Some have supposed it to be the Stark, and he has taken some pains to ferret it out. Has both growing side by side, and they are very unlike, both in bud, looks and habits of growth. It cannot be the Stark.

STAYMAN exhibited scions of both, and, although similar, there was an evident difference.

Mr. MURTFELT hoped specimens would be sent to CHAS. DOWNING, who was very anxious to obtain all the new apples for description in his work.

Given one star for family and two for market use. Yellow Bellflower was proposed to be added to the list.

LOVEJOY—Has a tree that bore twelve bushels.

KELSEY—On thin soils it comes into bearing early, and bears well. Knows several orchards where it bears well. On rich soils it comes into bearing late.

Added with two stars.

Mr. SAVAGE offered the Scolloped (or Striped) Gilliflower.

This is a large showy apple, of moderate quality, but some believe the Scolloped and Striped to be different apples. It was added with a dash.

White Pippin was added with a dash. Not well known. Winter Swaar was added with a star. A splendid apple. The only objection offered being that it has a weak root, and, in exposed situations, sways about, and almost always leans.

Talman Sweet was proposed. STAYMAN objects. Always blights.

KELSEY—Slow coming into bearing, but bears well. It is apt to drop off, somewhat.

One gentleman said he knew of two trees that bore pretty well. To be sure, a few dropped off—a wagon load or so apiece, but you would not notice their absence.

WELLS—His trees bore well, but dropped some. Tree, ten years old, thirty-six inches in circumference. Rich as honey for baking.

Added with one star.

CADOGAN moved to add the Frank or Chenango Strawberry, with two stars.

KELSEY thinks well of it, but it is not sufficiently tested.

BRACKETT knows of it growing North, South, East and West. If the Wagner is worth two stars this apple certainly is.

Added with two stars.

The Committee appointed to prepare a list of six apples suitable for planting on bottom land, reported. After considerable discussion and modification, the list was adopted, as follows:

Winesap, Miami Pippin, Ben Davis, Maiden's Blush, Willow Twig, Carolina Red June.

Revision of the pear list being next in order, it was taken up.

Standards—Seckel, White Doyenne and Howell were given two stars instead of one. The list now stands as follows: Bartlett \*\*, Seckel \*\*, Flemish Beauty \*, White Doyenne \*, Howell \*\*, Belle Lucrative \*.



Dwarfs—The following were adopted: Belle Lucrative \*\*, Beurre Easter \*, Howell \*, Louise Bonne de Jersey \*, Beurre Diel \*, Duchess \*\*, Lawrence \*, Beurre d'Anjou, Sheldon, each a —.

A motion was made to reconsider the action taken yesterday, in regard to the tobacco presented to the Society by the Virginia Horticultural Society. The motion prevailed by a close vote, and it was ordered that the Committee take it to Leavenworth and sell it, and deposit the proceeds with the Treasurer.

On motion the next annual meeting was fixed on the second Tuesday of December next, at Topeka. The time and place of the semi-annual meeting in June was left to the Trustees.

Below is a list of Apples and Pears as adopted:

APPLES.		Family. Market.	
Red June.....	**	Winesap.....	**
Early Harvest.....	**	Ben Davis.....	**
Cooper's Early.....	**	Willow Twig.....	**
White.....	**	Red Lady Fin.....	**
Early Sweet.....	**	Golden.....	**
June.....	**	Jonathan.....	**
Red Astrachan.....	**	Kansas Keeper.....	**
Malden's Blush.....	**	Roman Stem.....	**
Lowell.....	**	Wagner.....	**
Famette.....	**	Sum. Pearmain.....	**
Rome Beauty.....	**	Snakehouse.....	**
Bailey's Sweet.....	**	Yellow Bellflower.....	**
Hays or Wine.....	**	er.....	**
Orley.....	**	Scalloped or.....	**
McAfee's Non.....	**	Striped Gilli.....	**
such.....	**	flower.....	**
Rawles' Genet.....	**	White Pippin.....	**
Mo. Pippin.....	**	Swar.....	**
Sweet Roman.....	**	Talman Sweet.....	**
ite, struck out.....	**	Frank or Che.....	**
White Winter.....	**	nango Straw.....	**
Pearmain.....	**	berry.....	**

The following is the list of Pears adopted:

STANDARDS.	
Seckel.....	**
White Doyenne.....	**
Howell.....	**
Belle Lucrative.....	**
Beurre Easter.....	**
L. B. de Jersey.....	**
Duchess.....	**
Beurre d'Anjou.....	**

#### ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[CONCLUDED.]

#### TUESDAY—EVENING SESSION.

ROBERT DOUGLASS, Vice President from the First Congressional District, made his report. His District embraced twelve counties, but he did not have advices from all. The season had been two weeks earlier than usual, throughout. Apple crop abundant, but quality not first-rate, and prices low. Plums and cherries better yield than usual. Pears almost a failure, from the blight. Grapes plenty, but much injured by the birds. Insect depredations less than usual. Fruits are pretty sure to do well when the season is such as to advance the foliage before the flower-buds open. Report accepted.

Professor TURNER's lecture on "The Forces that Promote Vegetable Growth," was next in order. This lecture was very entertaining and instructive, though containing many controvertible statements. The principal idea dilated upon was the "dust cloud" theory of Prof. TYNDALL's, which Prof. TURNER applied in many ways relating to the sustenance of plants, and it might be of animals. It certainly was one of the principal sources of the supply of the mineral constituents of plants—but an abstract of the lecture, to do it justice, would cover too much space.

Upon its conclusion a very animated and widely ranging discussion took place, in which many points of interest, bearing on the theory of the overhanging, invisible cloud of mineral plant food, were brought forward.

Dr. HULL thought it scarcely possible that plants could appropriate mineral matter through their leaves; always supposed that even so-called "air plants" (*Epiphytes*) obtained their earthy constituents in some way through the plants on which they grew.

Prof. TURNER remarked that he did not say positively that the mineral atoms of the dust cloud were taken up by the leaves, but that the roots received them through the soil, upon which the dust cloud was ever precipitating its fertilizing particles.

Mr. McAFFEE mentioned the curious fact that certain cacti growing in close proximity to rocks, corroded the latter to a remarkable extent.

Dr. HUMPHREY instanced the experiment of seeds planted in fine shot and watered with distilled water, as producing strong plants.

Mr. TICE thought these questions involved more than we imagined, and that the question was still undecided whether space was filled with pure force or with matter in indivisible atoms. As regards the food supplied to plants by the air alone, he referred to the experiment which had been tried of planting a slip of a tree in a tub of earth which had been weighed, and watering the growing tree with distilled water. After a lapse of time the tree was taken up and found to weigh seventy-five pounds, while the diminution in the weight of the earth was not appreciable.

Mr. PERIAM said that under certain conditions many seeds will germinate and grow without any contact with the soil.

Mr. McAFFEE. Those seeds contain organic nourishment for the germ in their catylidons. They will grow while that supply lasts, and no longer.

Here some irrelevant discussion occurred regarding the spread of cholera through the medium of this overhanging dust cloud.

Mr. RILEY queried whether it was an established fact that plants could not assimilate mineral matter by means of their leaves, except in the form of a gas? certainly their texture and structure did not differ so widely from that of the roots as to make the supposition impossible.

Mr. FLAGG made some remarks on surface culture to prevent radiation of heat.

Mr. MINNIE thought there was need of improvement in pulverizing implements. Meeting adjourned till next morning.

#### WEDNESDAY—MORNING SESSION.

Judge ROWLAND offered a resolution relating to the re-organization of the Society.

The Report of Dr. A. G. HUMPHREY, Vice President for the Third District, reported a list of such flowers as had stood the present dry season well. The list included most of the universal favorites. Gave the Summer's history of the various fruits of his section, but did not think that horticulture had been very remunerative this season.

A gentleman read a communication from Mr. MANNY, of reaper fame, in regard to grapes, recording excellent success in grafting Delaware and Iona on wild vines; regarded the Perkins, Ives' Seedling, Iona and Concord as best grapes for that locality, Northern Illinois.

Dr. HUMPHREY thought the fruit of the Perkins very poor.

Dr. SHREEDER did not agree with him; thought much of the Perkins, especially for white wine. Here the Dr. waxed exceedingly eloquent and facetious over the elevating effects of grapes as food. He did not believe that the prospects of horticulture were discouraging. Almost all products brought higher prices than formerly; but fruit growers should not attempt the cultivation of foreign varieties, especially grapes; they never have and never will do well in this country.

Dr. HULL objected to such sweeping assertions, and instanced many varieties of foreign fruits that had done admirably with him.

The Report of M. L. DUNLAP, for the Fourth District, was read. Horticulture in his district was making rapid advances in all its departments, yet there were some discouraging circumstances; as for instance, the annually increasing numbers and destructiveness of the woolly aphis and the thrips on grape vines. Plums, peaches and apricots were almost a failure in Champaign.

Mr. WIER said that a solution of lime and sulphur sprinkled over the vines, would kill or disperse the thrips.

Mr. RILEY inquired whether the remedy proposed by Mr. WIER had been sufficiently tested to prove its efficacy.

Mr. W. replied that it had, to his own satisfaction, and was equally effective against many other noxious insects. The solution was prepared in the proportion of eight pounds each of sulphur and lime to sixty gallons of water, and applied with syringe or in any other way most convenient.

The Report of *Ad interim* Committee on Small Fruits was read by Mr. DAGGY. Accounts were given of the different orchards and fruit farms visited, with notes of crops, peculiarities of culture, situations most favorable to certain fruits, &c. Mr. DAGGY mentioned the splendid crop of cherries produced on Dr. HULL's place, the sweet varieties selling readily at sixteen dollars per bushel. The Committee thought Dr. HULL's theory of root pruning most favorably illustrated in the thriving and productive condition of his fruits and field crops.

Mr. STARR's orchards, in the same situation (Mississippi bluffs, above Alton), were almost equally productive, especially in cherries, which it is thought cannot be so successfully grown on level prairies. The insects most injurious to the small fruits this year were the *white grub* and the *crown borer* in the strawberry, and a minute insect that punctures the leaf stalks of certain fruit trees, causing a waste of sap, from which the leaves become dark colored and sickly. [This insect is doubtless the *Psylla pyri*.—ENT. ED.] The subject of *blight* was also touched upon, being caused, in the opinion of the writer, by the strangulation of sap by cold or heat.

Discussion upon a new red raspberry, called "Baldwin's choice of Turner," said to be the very best red raspberry for market. Name changed by vote of the Society to the "Turner."

#### WEDNESDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Discussion relative to a memorial to be presented to the Legislature in the interests of the Society.

The Report of the Committee on President's Address, by Mr. EARLE, favored the introduction of Botany and Entomology into the Public Schools; spoke of the necessity of immediate action upon the subject of noxious weeds, which were spreading over the State.

[Continued on Page 32.]

## European Correspondence.

### PASTURAGE—BEET SUGAR—PORK, &c.

PARIS, FRANCE, January 2d, 1872.

France is covered with extensive forests owned by the State, and are farmed out as hunting grounds, to be cut for fuel, &c. The wild boar is the principal animal hunted, then the stag, rarely the wolf. The fox is never so honored; it is classed among the vermin tribe destroyed as the rat. The inhabitants of the locality have, in certain cases, the right to graze their cattle in a forest, but the herbage is found to be little nutritive. Sheep and goats are excluded under a penalty, with imprisonment for the owner if repeated. Each head of black cattle must be furnished with a bell. The marsh lands on the borders of the sea are very excellent for sheep, and the mutton commands a special price in Paris if fattened on these salt meadows. BARON ROTHSCHILD is the most extensive proprietor of such lands. In the rich pasture grounds of Normandy, Alsace, &c., white and red clover, and rye grass form the chief fattening plants.

There are four hundred and thirty-six beet sugar factories in France, situated in the northern departments, and which manufactured 23,000 tons of sugar during the last month. The beet-root show at Arras was very interesting; twenty-five lots were exhibited. After the prizes were awarded, a selection was made of the two worst and the two best roots in each lot, and subjected to analysis, by selecting, not the juice, as was hitherto the case, but some ounces of the pulp; a portion was also retained to test the richness of the juice. The ash was treated to test the amount of alkaline carbonates and chlorides; the mean per centage of sugar



varied from seven to fourteen. The carbonates were found to be less variable than the chlorides, and did not pre-exist in the plant, but were produced during calcination, thus proving they fill a physiological role. The chlorides, on the other hand, are mechanically taken up by the root, and simply held in a state of dissolution in the tissue, whether the soil or manure supplies these salts appears to be a matter of indifference with the plant; there is no relation between them and the production of saccharine matter, but they have the property of impeding the crystallization of the sugar. The alkaline carbonates diminish in proportion to the richness of the sugar, and *vice versa*, which shows that potash is not an injurious constituent in manures for beets, but is essential for the development of certain materials, for maintaining an equilibrium in the normal life of the plant. For the future, the Society in question will not accept roots, but samples of the seed, and will experiment itself in the raising of plants upon a variety of soils and with different manures. A light plow was exhibited and testified to, as being useful in pulling up the beet and not injuring the roots, while repairing the soil at the same time for the sowing of wheat.

The Veterinary Schools, Alfort, Lyons and Toulouse, have opened with 250 pupils, externs as well as interns. Also, fifty-one diplomas have been granted. It may not be known that foreigners, complying with certain conditions, are allowed to graduate in these celebrated institutions.

An experienced vineyard proprietor recommends that, instead of eradicating old vines apparently dead after the frosts of Winter, he cuts them down on a level with the soil, and enough of sap remains to enable the plant to throw out vigorous stems.

In Normandy, this season's cider has not kept well; cold and humidity have made it "sick." The farmers to restore its color and flavor, dissolve an ounce of tartaric acid in a glass of water, and add the solution to every twenty gallons of cider. A very permanent paint, and at the same time an anti-combustible is coming into general use. It is composed of oxide of zinc and silicate of soda. It is replacing the tar-paper sheeting for wooden structures.

The pig has been described as "nature's chaffinier," it lives on what has been rejected and gets fat at nobody's expense. In France, pork is much in request, especially in humble households—twelve pounds per year for each inhabitant represents the consumption. In Paris, the pork-butcher sells the flesh raw as well as cooked, not a particle of the animal is lost. The tail is as great a delicacy as the liver, and the kidneys are as much in demand as the lungs and brains. A celebrated rearer of hogs has built a pond where the animals daily receive a bath. At first there is a rebellion, but afterwards they take to swimming. He finds the plan promotes rapid fattening. In farmsteads where steam power is employed, a French manufacturer has invented a cooking apparatus, costing about 500 frs., which combines rapidity and facility. A large iron-cylinder, to contain the material, revolves slowly on a horizontal axle, by means of an endless screw working a cog-wheel, the screw being united to the shaft by a leather belt. Steam enters the cylinder by means of a cock in a hollow tube. Grain and roots thus cooked, uniformly and rapidly. A cock at the other end lets off the steam. There is a man-hole in the side of the cylinder, which allows the cooked stuff to drop into trucks below, and to be as readily refilled.—*Imp. Bourreiff.*

## THE APIARY.

### THE STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

BY NOAH CAMERON.

The Second Annual Meeting of this Association was held in Lawrence, January 3, 1872. The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. L. J. DALLAS; after which there was an opportunity given to those wishing to join, to hand in their

names. The following gentlemen were enrolled as members: M. SHAW, W. VELL, C. H. LOVEJOY, W. STYNER, T. M. WORK, D. E. BOWMAN.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed, to prepare business for the Association. N. CAMERON, J. BLACKBURN, and O. W. MCALLISTER, were appointed such committee.

The Association then proceeded to the election of officers. Dr. L. J. DALLAS was re-elected President, N. CAMERON Vice-President, J. BLACKBURN Secretary, and E. P. BRIGGS Treasurer.

The Association then adjourned till 1½ o'clock.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Business Committee reported the following list of questions for discussion:

1. Do bees carry out healthy brood, to make room for honey?
2. Are drones of any other use than that of paternity?
3. Do bees make honey from grapes?
4. Which are the best honey plants for Kansas?
5. What is the safest method to introduce queens?
6. Is it desirable to clip the wings of queens, to keep them from swarming?
7. Is there any way to stop a fugitive swarm?
8. Is artificial swarming desirable in a large apiary?
9. How should a stock of bees be managed to produce the most honey?
10. Is there anything in bee charms?
11. Is the drone a perfectly developed male?
12. Is the bee moth a formidable enemy?
13. Is there any danger of extracted honey turning sour?
14. How should premiums be given, to promote the interests of bee culture?

Several questions were passed over for want of time, and some more with but few remarks.

On the first question—Mr. CLARK had noticed considerable brood, or larvae, in front of several of his strongest stocks. He examined the brood, and it was in different stages of growth, from very small larva up to a size large enough to cup over; and it appeared healthy and in good condition. He examined the hives, and they were all right. No moth, or any disease, as far as he could see, and they were filling the comb where the brood had been taken out with honey. He gave the bees more room, and they quit carrying out brood and commenced building comb.

Dr. TENNY noticed quite an amount of brood being brought out for two days.

Mr. WORK had noticed his bees carrying out brood, but he could not say what it was for.

Dr. DALLAS said that question had been settled by experienced bee-keepers long ago; that they do carry out healthy brood. They are so crazy to get all the honey that there is, that they will do anything to make room for it, even to the destroying of their own young.

Second Question—Mr. CLARK did not know of any other use for them than the impregnation of the queen.

Dr. TENNY spoke of an article he had read in the papers about the drone. The writer "claimed that no good honey could be made without the drone; that they licked all the water from the tops of the cells, and carried it out." He thought that if this man had found any use for the drones in the hive, he was the first one.

Several other members spoke on this question. None seemed willing to give the drone much credit as a man of business. Morally speaking, however, there are a few things in the drone's favor. He does not go out to rob and steal, like his sisters; he is always contented at home, as long as he is allowed to remain; he is never quarrelling and fighting and getting up a fuss; and he never resents an insult (that may not be considered a virtue in this Western country); and he is always minding his own business.

Third Question—Dr. DALLAS said this question had often been before bee and horticultural meet-

ings, and the general impression was that the bee did not puncture the grapes, but would work on them after they were broken by birds or other insects. He was of the opinion that they did make some honey out of them.

Mr. MCALLISTER had seen them working upon grapes in front of a store in Lawrence. The grapes were somewhat broken.

Several others spoke on this question. None had seen bees attack sound grapes, although there had been complaints to that effect from Eastern grape-growers. It was thought that if bees would make honey from grapes, they would be more profitable to grow for honey than anything else, and let the bees have all they want.

Fourth Question—Dr. DALLAS thought Alsike clover should stand at the head of the list. Next, white clover for cultivated plants. Alsike clover will bloom all season. He knows that to be so.

Mr. CLARK thought white clover not a very good honey plant here. Bees only work on it a little while in the morning. What we want is a reliable early honey plant.

Several expressed the same opinion in relation to white clover failing in dry weather. Mustard was spoken of as good honey plant, but it is not very early. The sumac was thought to be our best Summer honey plant. Hoarhound was considered good for early, but not yet sufficiently tested to know its capacity for honey. Cabbage and turnips are good early honey plants, but are rather too expensive to grow.

Sixth Question—All who had any experience in clipping the wings of queens, had done their last of it. It did not prevent the bees from swarming, and almost always resulted in the loss of the queen, as the bees would attempt to swarm, and the queen would be lost in the grass. Some clip the wings of the queen to prevent a swarm that seems determined to abscond. In such cases, the best plan is to cage the queen for several days, until the bees have commenced work in the hive.

Seventh Question—Mr. COBB let them do as they had a mind to. He had handled several hundred swarms in the East, and never had any fly away.

Mr. WORK had let them do as they pleased last season, and out of seven, three flew away.

Dr. DALLAS thought there was little that could be done, if they were bent on going.

A member stated how he had stopped one swarm five times, by making a noise, so that they could not tell which way to fly; and the last time he fired a few charges of bird-shot among them, and killed about two-thirds of them. They lit that time, and stayed.

It was thought by one that a good sprinkling with water would induce a fugitive swarm to light. In the Summer there is hardly ever a swarm that will fly away until after they alight; but in the Fall they often fly several miles before they alight.

Ninth Question—Mr. COBB put on boxes; that is all the way he had done to get honey. Has had as much as ninety pounds from one hive in that way.

Dr. DALLAS remarked that, in the first place, you must have a proper hive, and that must be a frame hive; and must be large enough to occupy the utmost capacity of the queen; and then use the extractor, and have no boxes on the hive. He would feed the bees in the Spring, to induce early breeding.

Mr. MCALLISTER thought the extractor our main dependence to get large quantities of honey.

Mr. CLARK did not object to the extractor, but it had got to be tested.

Other opinions were advanced. Some bee-keepers hold that more honey can be secured by preventing swarming; which may be correct where the honey harvest comes early in the season—in June or July; but where the honey harvest comes in the Fall, it is altogether different. Feed in the Spring, and Summer if necessary, and increase as much as you can, and have good strong swarms when the honey harvest comes. Then use the extractor.



**Tenth Question**—Mr. LOVEJOY thought the only charm was to treat them kindly.

Mr. McALLISTER thought a dose of smoke in their eyes was not treating them with much kindness. It was generally conceded that bee charms are for humbugs, and not bees.

**Fourteenth Question**—Dr. DALLAS stated that a premium should be given for an object; that the way premiums had been offered heretofore by our Agricultural Societies was but an insult to bee-keepers. There was no standard to go by, to tell which was the best honey, and everybody's taste differed, and the premium would go to the favorite of the committee. It was thought to encourage bee culture, premiums should be offered to the person who would produce the largest amount of surplus honey, average per hive, counting his stocks in the Spring, and leave twenty-five pounds to winter on. Premium list should be as follows:

Largest amount of surplus box honey.....	\$
Second, &c.....	
Largest amount of extracted honey.....	
Second, &c.....	
Best display of honey.....	
Second best.....	

The Association agreed to hold an adjourned meeting on Thursday evening of the week of the State Fair, at the same place of the Fair.

The next annual meeting was located at Lawrence, on the first Wednesday in January, 1878.  
Lawrence, Kansas, January 6, 1878.

#### DOUGLAS COUNTY BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

As it was adjourned to the same day of the State Association, it met immediately after the adjournment of the State Society; and as the day was far spent, there was nothing done but the election of officers. H. S. CLARK was re-elected President; J. J. BLACKBURN, Vice-President; N. CAMERON, Secretary; O. W. McALLISTER, Treasurer.

### Our Boys and Girls.

#### A HINT. WHO WILL TAKE IT?

BY A WELL-WISHER.

EDITOR FARMER: I thought I would write again to you. Our new school-house in Fairmount is completed, and I am going to school in it. We have a very large school; it is the largest in the county, I believe, numbering in all fifty-five scholars.

I have noticed that there has been no letter in the last two or three numbers of THE FARMER from the girls and boys. The boys and girls of other States must think that Kansas has a lot of very lazy children. I don't like to be thought lazy, so I thought I would write a few lines at least; but I am going to school, and don't have much time for anything else.

I do think it is time our friend at Atchison should tell us how he is getting along. It has been a long time since we heard from him. I like to read such interesting letters as his was, and I should like to form his acquaintance.

I am trying to get up a club for THE FARMER, but have met with poor success so far. I have only secured two or three names as yet, but I have not given it up. I will "live in hope, if I have to die despair."

Now, I hope the boys and girls will not act so lazy. Let us hear from some of them next month. I believe this is enough for once.

Fairmount, Leavenworth Co., Kan., Dec., 1871.

#### A LITTLE FOLKS' CHRISTMAS POEM.

ANNIE AND WILLIE'S CHRISTMAS-EVE PRAYER.

[From the American Churchman.]

The following poem, written by Mrs. SOPHIA P. SNOW, is one of the most exquisitely touching and beautiful that we have ever read. It cannot fail to reach the hearts of all who peruse it:

'Twas the eve before Christmas; 'Good-night' had been said,  
And ANNIE and WILLIE had crept into bed;  
There were tears on their pillows, and tears in their eyes,  
And each little bosom was heavy with sighs:  
To-night their stern father's command had been given  
That they should retire precisely at seven,

Instead of at eight; for they troubled him more  
With questions unheard of than ever before.  
He had told them he thought this delusion a sin,  
No such being as SANTA CLAUS ever had been,  
And he hoped, after this, he should never more hear  
How he scrambled down chimneys with presents each year.

And this was the reason that two little heads  
So restlessly tossed on their soft, downy beds.  
Eight—nine—and the clock on the steeple tolled ten;  
Not a word had been spoken by either till then,  
When WILLIE's sad face from the basket did peep.  
And whispered, "Dear ANNIE, is you fast asleep?"  
"Why, no, brother WILLIE," a sweet voice replied,  
"I've tried it in vain, but I can't shut my eyes;  
For, somehow, it makes me so sorry because  
Dear Papa has said there is no 'SANTA CLAUS';  
Now, we know there is, and it can't be denied,  
For he came every year before dear Mamma died;  
But then, I've been thinking that she used to pray,  
And God would hear everything Mamma would say,  
And perhaps she asked Him to send SANTA CLAUS here  
With the sacks full of presents he brought every year."

"Well, why can't we pray, dear as Mamma did then,  
And ask Him to send him with presents adieu?"  
"I've been thinking so too." And without a word more  
Four little bare feet bounded out on the floor,  
And four little knees the soft carpet pressed,  
And two tiny hands were clasped close to each breast.

"Now, WILLIE, you know we must firmly believe  
That the presents we ask for we're sure to receive;  
You must wait, just as still, till I say the 'Amen,'  
And by that you will know that your turn has come then.  
'Dear Jesus, look down on my brother and me,  
And grant us the favor we're asking of Thee;  
I want a wax dolly, a tea chest, and a ring,  
And an ebony work-box that shuts with a spring;  
Bless Papa, dear Jesus, and cause him to see  
That SANTA CLAUS loves us far better than he.  
Don't let him get trefful and angry again  
At dear brother WILLIE and ANNIE. Amen."  
"Please, DEUS, 'et SANTA TAUS tum down to-night,  
And bring us some presents before it is light.  
I want he should give me a nice little sled,  
With bright, shiny runners, and all painted yed;  
A box full of tandy, a book, and a toy.  
Amen. And den, DEUS, I'll be a dood boy."

Their prayers being ended, they raised up their heads,  
And with hearts light and cheerful again sought their beds;  
They were soon lost in slumber, both pleasant and deep,  
And with fairies in Dreamland were roaming in sleep.

Eight—nine—and the little French clock had struck ten,  
Ere the father had thought of his children again;  
He seems now to hear ANNIE's half-suppressed sighs,  
And to see the big tears stand in WILLIE's blue eyes.  
"I was harsh with my darlings," he mentally said,  
"And should not have sent them so early to bed;  
But then, I was troubled—my feelings found vent,  
For bank stock to-day has gone down ten per cent.  
But, of course, they've forgot all their troubles ere this,  
And that I denied them the thrice-asked-for kiss;  
But, just to make sure, I'll steal up to their door,  
For I never spoke harsh to my darlings before."

So saying, he softly ascended the stairs,  
And arrived at the door to hear both of their prayers.  
His ANNIE's "Bless Papa" draws forth the big tears,  
And WILLIE's grave promise falls sweet on his ears.  
"Strange—strange, I'd forgot," said he, with a sigh,  
"How I longed, when a child, to have Christmas draw nigh.  
'I'll atone for my harshness," he inwardly said,  
"By answering their prayers ere I sleep in my bed."

Then he turned to the stairs, and softly went down,  
Threw off velvet slippers and silk dressing-gown;  
Donned hat, coat and boots, and was out in the street,  
A millionaire facing the cold, driving sleet;  
Nor stopped until he had bought every thing,  
From the box full of candy to the tiny gold ring;  
Indeed, he kept adding so much to his store,  
That the various presents outnumbered a score;  
Then, homeward he turned, with his holiday load,  
And with Aunt Mary's aid in the nursery 't was stowed.  
Miss Dolly was seated beneath a pine tree,  
By the side of a table spread out for her tea;  
A work-box, well filled, in the center was laid,  
And on it a ring, for which ANNIE had prayed.  
A soldier in uniform stood by a sled,  
"With bright, shining runners, and all painted red."  
There were balls, dogs and horses, books pleasing to see,  
And birds of all colors were perched in the tree;  
While SANTA CLAUS, laughing, stood up in the top,  
As if getting ready more presents to drop.

And, as the fond father the picture surveyed,  
He thought for his trouble he had amply been paid.  
And he said to himself, as he brushed off a tear,  
"I'm happier to-night than I've been for a year;  
I've enjoyed more true pleasure than ever before.  
What care I if bank stocks fall ten per cent. more?"

Hereafter, I'll make it a rule, I believe,  
To have SANTA CLAUS visit us each Christmas Eve."  
So thinking, he gently extinguished the light,  
And tripped down the stairs to retire for the night.

As soon as the beams of the bright morning sun  
Put the darkness to flight, and the stars, one by one,  
Four little blue eyes out of sleep opened wide,  
And at the same moment the presents espied.  
Then out of their beds they sprang with a bound,  
And the very gifts prayed for were every one found.  
They laughed and they cried, in their innocent glee,  
And shouted for "Papa" to come quick and see  
What presents old SANTA CLAUS brought in the night  
(Just the things that they wanted), and left before light.  
"And now," added ANNIE, in a voice soft and low,  
"You'll believe there's a SANTA CLAUS, Papa, I know."  
While dear little WILLIE climbed up on his knee,  
Determined no secret between them should be;  
And told, in soft whispers, how ANNIE had said  
That their dear blessed Mamma, so long ago dead,  
Used to kneel down and pray by the side of her chair,  
And that God, up in Heaven, had answered her prayer.  
"Then we dot up and payed dust as well as we tood,  
And Don answered our payers: now, was n't he dood?"  
"I should say that he was, if he sent you all these,  
And knew just what presents my children would please.  
(Well, well, let him think so, the dear little self—  
'Twould be cruel to tell him I did it myself.")

Blind father! Who caused your stern heart to relent  
And the hasty words spoken so soon to repent?  
'Twas the Being who bade you steal softly up stairs,  
And made you His agent to answer their prayers.



#### 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.]

#### Edema.

EDITOR FARMER: I have read your paper for eleven months, and think to read it for thirteen months more, if I live. During the past eleven months I have read some valuable receipts. I have a horse that is afflicted with a swollen leg. I have tried a good many simple herbs, &c., but to no avail. He is in good plight. The swelling goes down after he is turned out; but as soon as he is stabled at night, in the morning it is swelled again.

Also, a young three year-old mare, which has got to be an inveterate stump-sucker. I have tried every plan to prevent her, but cannot.

If you know of anything that would be of use, it will be thankfully received—especially in the case of the young mare. She is a promising animal.

JAMES RAY.

ANSWER.—Edema is the name given to such swellings, when confined to the legs. It is sometimes caused by improper treatment of diseases, by insufficient feed, &c. The same treatment is indicated as in cases of anasarca, when the swellings extend to other parts of the body, and consist of food and blood-making medicines, corn meal mixed with bran and cut hay is good. Give the following medicine three times a day, mixed in his food: Powdered sulphate of iron, one drachm; powdered gentian root, two drachms; Spanish fly, two grains. Mix. Friction over the swelling will be of use. Be certain, in this disease, not to bleed or blister.

Crib-biting is not a disease, but a vice, and is supposed to be caused by idleness and indigestion. Treatment—Do not let the filly stand too long in the stable without exercise. When in the stable, give her a stall where she can have nothing to take hold of with her mouth. A small strap buckled around the neck, close to the head, is one of the great secrets that many traveling horse doctors have to sell, at five dollars apiece. It will sometimes prevent cribbing; but must not be too tight, nor kept on too long.



[Continued from Page 29.]

Mr. MURTFELDT referred to the bill that had been introduced into the Illinois Legislature to prevent the spread and insure the extermination of Canada thistles, and said that it made him indignant to hear it reported that the Senate amused themselves with the bill. He thought that what might eventually cost the State millions of dollars in the reduction of the value of land, and the increased labor of cultivating it, was no jesting matter; and showed that legislators were not alive to the best interests of their constituents, when they could treat a matter of such importance with ridicule.

Dr. HULL read an essay on the Cultivation of the Cherry, the main points of which were: Failures heretofore owing to the *two growths* which the tree usually made in the Summer; that the wood of the second growth was not sufficiently ripe when frost set in to admit of the tree bearing the succeeding season. A tree must cease growing six or seven weeks before the fruit buds can be formed. His practice was to arrest the second growth by root pruning, &c.

Mr. WIER thought sweet cherries could be grown on any high, dry soil. Cuts back the second growth. Cuts back yearling trees to eighteen inches; branches them as low as possible; the great desideratum being to keep the trunks shaded, thereby preventing "sun scald."

Dr. HULL does not think trees are ever killed in the Summer time. The injury occurs chiefly on the south side, and is difficult to account for. He thinks immature cellular growth the secondary cause. Subject discussed at some length by a number of the members.

Dr. LONG said that alkaline washes will prevent sun scald.

The Report of the Standing Committee on Botany, by Mr. H. H. McAFFEE, of the Agricultural University of Wisconsin, was presented, which told the "Atomy of the Apple" in a most pleasing manner, giving the physiological causes of failure in growing apples, and acclimating trees in regions where they are not really at home, as in Minnesota, for instance; and suggested the directions in which, according to recently discovered laws of nature, tree growers could hope for success. Under the laws of natural selection, seedlings grown from fruit raised in any locality, would be best adapted to that locality, &c.

Mr. DOUGLASS took exceptions to Mr. McAFFEE's position, and said that he obtained his best roots for grafting from seeds brought from New Jersey.

Mr. RILEY supported Mr. McAFFEE's theory, on scientific grounds. Mr. BRYANT, also.

Mr. McAFFEE thought Mr. DOUGLASS misunderstood him. He did not expect at first to get the most perfect apples, but the hardest trees; perfection of the fruit to be attained afterwards.

#### WEDNESDAY—EVENING SESSION.

The Report of the Committee on Entomology, by Dr. LEBARON, was presented, who read a very interesting essay upon the general principles and standing of the science and the aims of its devotees, which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

Mr. GEORGE W. MINIER then followed with an able paper on the Introduction of Agricultural and Horticultural Education into our Public Schools. We should be glad to give our readers the benefit of this most scholarly and practical address, but our space will not permit, and an abstract would fail to do it justice.

Prof. GREGORY, of the Illinois Industrial University, was then called for, and spoke most entertainingly and enthusiastically in favor of, in a measure, supplanting the more mathematical sciences now taught in the Public Schools, by the natural sciences to which all children are so readily attracted. The preparation of short manuals of the various natural sciences, was loudly called for. The lecture was warmly applauded, and elicited lively discussion until late in the evening.

#### THURSDAY—MORNING SESSION.

After some preliminary business, and the reading of a paper by SMILEY SHEPHERD, on "Horticultural Education," the Society proceeded to the election of its Officers for the ensuing year.

President—JAMES E. STARR, of Alton.

Other officers, same as last year, except that the Vice Presidents from the Fifth and Seventh Districts were changed from Messrs. FLETCHER and WRIGHT, to Messrs. PULLEN and BROWN, respectively.

The place for the next Annual Meeting was canvassed, and a number of towns put in competition. It was finally decided by a vote of the majority to name Centralia.

Mr. RILEY was then called upon to give some facts in regard to insects, and responded with a brief and complimentary review of the essay of Dr. LEBARON, read the previous evening, but thought the Doctor had not given sufficient prominence to the practical side of the question, and had rather underrated the labors and experiments of Entomologists from an economic point of view.

Dr. HULL advocated the use of lime for the prevention of the "orange rust scab" on apples, &c., and stated that it dispersed all insects except the curculio.

Prof. TURNER agreed as to the value of dusting with lime.

Mr. DOUGLASS said that he had found curculios in wild plums at the base of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. WIER said that the complete defoliation of trees by the tent caterpillar, often operates as a check to the curculio.

Dr. LONG said that the soap wash—soft soap diluted with rain water, and applied to the trunks of the trees with a paint brush—had, with him, proved an infallible remedy for borers.

Mr. WIER exhibited a patented shingle trap which was to be screwed against the tree to catch the larvae of codling moth. Useful against the second brood of the worms, which do most of the damage.

Mr. RILEY did not agree. It is the first brood of the codling moth that really affects the abundance of the crop. The later brood affects the keeping qualities of the apples, but scarcely reduces the quantity. He was fearful, also, that the efficacy of the lime application was overrated.

We were not able to attend the meetings after this session, but understand that the discussions on various subjects, as indicated in the programme, proceeded with the same spirit and interest as those of previous days.

The lecture of Dr. GREGORY upon "Landscape Gardening and Rural Adornment," was one of the most eloquent efforts ever listened to by the audience upon the subject.

The meeting was entirely satisfactory in every respect. The discussions were characterized by general good feeling, enthusiasm, and that growing spirit of scientific investigation which indicates progress.

The citizens of Jacksonville entertained the strangers most hospitably, and took great interest in the proceedings.

Jacksonville is a beautiful little city, abounding itself in residences of horticultural taste. In the course of a delightful drive—for which we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. LAMBERT, a banker of the place—we were afforded a view of the numerous fine public buildings and institutions of learning, which have earned for the place the title of the "Athens of Illinois." The extensive Asylum for the imbecile, the blind, the deaf mutes and the insane, were also visited. The buildings are all fine structures, pleasantly and healthfully located and all appearances indicate that everything possible is being done to render the condition of their unfortunate inmates as comfortable as possible.

#### OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

D. H. FRITTS, Lander, Pa., writes us for information concerning Cloud county, and says: "The

great snow-storm in the West that we have heard so much about has rather damped the spirits of some here that were going to Kansas."

The great snow-storm that prevailed throughout the West, while it was severe, it has had its counterpart in Pennsylvania many times, and was not such as to deter any go-ahead, pushing man from all of the ordinary Winter farm avocations. The great fires that swept through the western part of the State, did infinitely more damage.

Land in Cloud county rates at from seven to twelve dollars per acre for unimproved. The facilities for marketing farm produce are reasonably good. It will soon have railroad facilities.

H. C. S., Dell Roy, Cloud county, Kansas, writes an interesting letter, from which we learn that the town of Dell Roy, lately called Glasco, is rapidly improving, and real estate in the surrounding country is rapidly advancing, under the stimulus of the proposed Leavenworth & Denver R. R. He says the town needs mechanics of all kinds, especially blacksmiths, furniture and harness makers. Also, drug store, hardware store and agricultural implement dealers. The town company propose to give lots to all who build on them.

LOOK over your harness and see that there are no buckles missing, and that all the seams are firmly sewed. Most every farmer can repair his harness himself as well as to take it to the harness maker to have it done.

## OUR CORNER

**Our Market Reports.**—We have not as yet got our arrangements fully perfected to procure full and complete reports from the Eastern Markets, but hope to do so by our next issue. We are determined to make this feature of great pecuniary benefit to our friends, and shall report as great a range of articles as in our opinion the wants of our readers demand.

**First Essay.**—We have received, from an esteemed contributor, an essay read by Miss ELLA COTTON, aged fifteen, before their school. Its subject is "Geography," and treats it in excellent style. The words are fitly chosen, and grammatically put together, and the ideas show thought beyond the years of the writer. We regret that the crowded state of our columns will not allow us to lay it before our little readers.

**Called.**—Hon. W. F. ASHBY, of this county, called at our office a few days ago. Mr. ASHBY has just returned from the West, where he is wintering several hundred head of cattle, and reports an unusual loss among the Texas herds, reaching in some cases to twenty-five per cent. This loss is caused by scarcity of feed and unusually cold weather; and also to the fact that most herds went into the Winter in bad condition.

**The Farmer's Home and Farmers' Boys.**—We bespeak for Judge HANWAY's communication, in another column, a careful reading by every father and mother who have the welfare of their boys at heart. It is a subject that should receive our best thought; and we urge upon parents to neglect no opportunity to make home pleasant, by a judicious supply of books and papers, and by every attraction that thought may suggest. Let us have less of the matter-of-fact, numdrum life around the farmers' hearthstone.

**The Farmer.**—To those of our friends who wish to preserve THE FARMER for binding, we wish to say that before the paper is cut, it should be carefully folded, to see that the borders are all even; and then with needle and thread to stitch it from top to bottom. With the illustrations that we shall furnish during the year, it will make a beautiful book, valuable for future reference.

**Died.**—The beautiful Percheron mare *Joan of Arc*, imported and until recently owned by Hon. MARCUS J. PARSONS, of this city, died after a few hours' illness. The cause is supposed to be what claimed to be a likeness of the mare in *Colman's Rural World*. The mare saw it, and concluding that she did not want to live after such an abortion, gave up the ghost.

**Poetry.**—Although not making "the language of the gods" a specialty in THE FARMER, we have received recently several pieces of poetry, that will in due time appear in our columns. Be sure to read the piece in this number, to the little ones.

G. W. W. YATES, the druggist of Lawrence, probably manufactures and sells more and better *Condition Powders* than any firm in the West. See his advertisement.





JOSEPH DENISON, D. D.,  
PRESIDENT STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

(See page 8).



## BOOKS AND PAPERS.

**The Kansas Magazine.**—We have received the first number of the above, and the least we can say of it is, that it is worthy of our cordial support. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, elegantly printed, upon excellent paper, and with the exception of the engravings, is the peer of *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, or any other of our first-class magazines.

The leading articles, and those that we deem especially meritorious, are: The Wyandotte Convention, by Col. Wm. A. Phillips; Albert Dean Richardson, by Hon. John J. Ingalls; Reminiscences of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, by Mary H.; The General Council of the Indian Territory, by F. Lockley. Besides these, there are quite a number of sketches, poems, &c., that add variety and are quite equal to those found in Eastern publications.

The Editor's Quarters contain quite a number of short, spicy, well-written articles, and in future, we doubt not, will contain a general resume of interesting literary matters throughout the West.

The venture—that of publishing a first-class magazine out here upon the borders of civilization—is a large one, and to sustain it will require the earnest work and cordial support of all those who wish to see the enlightened civilization of the East transferred to our Western firesides.

Every head of a family, who has children to educate, should subscribe for the *Kansas Magazine*. Terms: Single copy, \$4.00 per annum; two copies, \$7.00; ten copies, \$30.00, and \$3.00 for each additional copy. Address K. M., Topeka.

**The Poultry World.**—We recommend to our readers the journal bearing this name, as containing the best matter written on this subject. It is very elegantly gotten up, and deserves the patronage of the public. The principal articles of the January number are: Mating Breeding Stock, Keeping too Many Breeds, Houdans, Fancier's Fowl House, Profits of Fowl Keeping, Varied Diets for Fowls, Family Poultry House, Raising Ducks for Profit, and an important series is commenced entitled, *Reading on a Large Scale*. It is issued at Hartford, Connecticut. VAN BERSCHOTEN, STODARD & LOCKWOOD, proprietors.

**The Prairie Farmer.**—As we have before said, the Great Fire at Chicago seems but to have added new life and energy to the Press of that city. This is, perhaps, more plainly shown in that old wheel-horse of Agricultural publications, the *Prairie Farmer*, than any other. Not only are the best of the old features reproduced, but others have been added, to make this one of the best papers in the country. We ask particular attention to their advertisement, to be found in another column.

**Hearth and Home, ORANGE JUDD & Co., N. York.** One of the best illustrated papers of the day. It is characterized by the pure moral tone of every line and word that enters its columns. Its literature is of the highest order, and everything that many can do, is done, to make this the paper for the million. No more welcome visitor can be invited to the Kansas fireside than *Hearth and Home*.

**The Shaft, Osage City, Kansas; W. H. MOREAN,** Editor and Publisher. We have but recently received a copy of the *Shaft*, although published for three or four months. We consider it one of the very best of our weekly exchanges, and the people of Osage county and vicinity should see to it that it does not lack a proper pecuniary support. A live journal, like the *Shaft*, is worth thousands of dollars to any county.

**The Emporia News** has recently been enlarged and improved, and reports an actual circulation of 2,300—being, without doubt, the largest circulation of any Weekly in the State. The *News* is, as its name indicates, one of the newest papers in the State, and will compare favorably with any Weekly in the country, in matter and make-up.

**The Alma Union, one of the prettiest six-column** papers published in Kansas, or elsewhere, is soon to be enlarged—we cannot say improved, for, except in size, it is now perfection.

## LEAVENWORTH, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO MARKET REPORTS.

[CORRECTED TO JANUARY 10TH, 1872.]

	Leavenworth.	St. Louis.	Chicago.
Apples, per bbl.	\$3 00a4 00	\$1 75a5 00	\$1 50a3 50
Bran, sacked, cwt.	70a 75	90a 95	80a 85
Barley, Spring	25a 30	40a 80	57a 60
Butter, per lb.	15	17a 20	20a 25
Country Cheese	30a 35	42a 45	
Corn, in ear	1 10a1 20	1 25a1 35	
Corn Meal	8	4a 8	
Dried Apples, per lb.	8a 9	6a 7	
Dried Peaches, per lb.	3a	32a 35	27a 28
Eggs, per doz.		6a	
Feathers, live geese		6a	
<b>GAME</b>			
Prairie Chickens	2 50a3 00	3 00a3 25	5 00a5 50
Quail, per dozen	1 00a1 10	1 00a1 15	1 25a1 50
Squirrel, per dozen		5 00a6 00	
Rabbit, per dozen		1 00a1 25	
Buffalo, per lb.	4a 5	6a 7	
Deer, per lb.		6a 7	
Venison, Saddle, per lb		10a 12	
Turkeys, Wild, each	1 00a1 75	1 25a1 75	1 25a2 75
Hay, Prairie, loose, ton	6 00a7 50	10 00	9 00a10 00
Hay, Timothy, baled		30 00a34 00	13 50a15 00
Hemp, undressed, ton		100 00a140	
Hemp, dressed		210 00a315	

	Leavenworth.	St. Louis.	Chicago.
Hides, Green Salted, lb	9 1/2	10a 10 1/2	10 1/2a11 1/2
Hides, Flint	18a 19	20	19a 20
Lard, Choice	7 1/2	8 1/2a 8 3/4	
Potatoes	65	1 00a1 25	95a1 10
<b>POULTRY</b>			
Chickens, per doz.	2 50	2 00a3 00	1 75a2 75
Ducks	3 00a3 50	3 25a4 00	3 00a3 50
Geese	5 50a7 50	6 00a9 00	
<b>SEEDS</b>			
Clover	7 00	6 50a7 50	6 50a7 50
Timothy	3 50a4 00	3 25a4 00	3 00
Blue Grass	3 00a3 50		
O-sare Orange	3 00		
Orchard Grass	3 00		
English Blue Grass	5 00		
Red Top	2 50		
Millet	1 00		
Hungarian	75a1 00		
Broom Corn	2 00		
Flax	2 00		
Hemp	2 00	1 50a1 55	
Castor Beans	2 00		
Tallow	7 1/2	8 1/2	
Wool, Tub Washed	67a 70	62a 70	50a 75
Wool, Fleeced Washed	30a 40	50a 55	50a 55
Wool, Unwashed	35a 42	35a 42	30a 42

## FURS AND SKINS.

	Leavenworth.
Wolf, Grey	50a52 50
Wolf, Prairie	25a 30
Badger	10a 30
Raccoon	15a 20
Fox, Grey	10a 40
Fox, Red	15a 75
Skunk, Striped	30a 50
Opossum	5a 10
Muskrat	5a 10
House Cats	5a 10
Mink, Dark and Glossy	1 00a2 50
Mink, Pale	1 00a2 00
Mink, Culls	10a 50
Otter	3 00a5 00
Beaver, Prime, per lb.	75
Beaver, Heavy, per lb.	60
Deer Skins, Dressed per lb.	1 00a1 25
Antelope, Dressed per lb.	75
Elk, Dressed per lb.	25a 27
Deer, Undressed, per lb.	25
Antelope, Undressed, per lb.	20
Elk, Undressed, per lb.	1 75a3 00
Sheep Pelts, Large	1 00a1 25
Sheep Pelts, Medium	40a 75
Sheep Pelts, Small	20a 30
Sheep Pelts, Shearings	

## FORTNIGHTLY RESUME OF THE MARKETS.

## MONETARY.

There is a continued stringency in the Money Market throughout the country, with a slight advance in Gold in New York, since our last report. The "bulls" are making a strong effort to rule the market, both in Gold and Railroad Stocks, and to effect this, paid enormous rates of interest on call loans. At our latest advices Gold was selling at \$109 1/2 @ \$109 3/4.

## COMMERCIAL.

**Hogs.**—There seems to be no material advance in prices throughout the country. Many packers have retired from the market, and the demand is not as strong as it was two weeks ago. In New York, live Hogs advanced to 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4 c live weight. In Chicago, prices are quoted at \$4 20 @ \$4 81 c gross. In St. Louis, prices were maintained at \$4 20 @ \$4 35 c. Leavenworth, we quote, light, \$3 35; fair to good, \$3 35 @ \$3 50; choice, \$3 75; dressed hogs, good to choice, \$4 00 @ \$4 30. The premium lots of Hogs bought by LOWE & HUCKINS this season are as follows: One lot bought of BENJ. BISHOP, near this city, twenty Hogs, gross weight, 6,514 pounds; average, 325 1/2 pounds; age of Hogs, thirteen months. One lot bought of JACOB WINTERS, of Salt Creek Valley, fifty-seven hogs, gross weight, 17,712 pounds; average, 319 pounds. One lot bought of MICHAEL CLAVAN, five hogs, gross weight, 1,940 pounds; average 388 pounds; age, eighteen months. These are not the heaviest weights, but, considering age and quality, were esteemed to be the three best lots.

**CATTLE.**—The market is strengthening throughout the country; although no quotable advance in prices has been made. Owing to extensive loss of Texas Cattle wintering in this State, we think there is good ground for the general belief, that with the opening of the Spring market, we may look for good prices. In addition to this loss, we think it true that there are a less number of Cattle being fattened this Winter than common, owing to the low prices that prevailed last Fall. This is but another lesson, that the safest plan in farming is to work out a path, stick to it, and not change from Cattle to Sheep, and Sheep to Hogs, as prices fluctuate. We quote the St. Louis market, as follows: Good native Steers, averaging 1,200 pounds and upwards, \$4 30 @ \$4 55; Common, \$3 80 @ \$4 20 per cwt. Texas, good, same weights, \$3 75 @ \$4 00; common, \$3 50 @ \$3 25. In Chicago, prices were slightly better; choice native Steers ranging from 1,800 to 1,900 pounds, sold for \$5 00 @ \$5 40; good to prime. Cattle were sold at \$5 00 @ \$5 75. But little stock was shipped from that point East, during the week ending January 6th, owing to the buoyant condition of the home market. The Leavenworth market is comparatively unchanged since our last report. The pork packing business has so absorbed the attention of the most of our local buyers, that but little has been done except on buyers' account. We quote fair to good native Cattle, averaging 1,000 to 1,100, \$3 00 @ \$3 25; choice, 1,300 and 1,400 pounds, \$3 75 @ \$4 00; Texas fully one cent lower.

The grain market has exhibited more activity in Chicago the past two weeks than for some time previously, with an upward tendency in prices. Corn, Wheat, Oats and Rye, are all in good demand in New York, with a fair shipping demand for the three latter, while the demand for Corn is such as to advance prices. We quote Red Winter Wheat in the

St. Louis market at \$1 45 @ \$1 55; White, \$1 50 @ \$1 55. In Leavenworth, prices are unchanged, the range being \$1 20 @ \$1 40, with no shipping demand. The Corn market here is a little stiffer, with a slight advance. In St. Louis, the Corn market remains the same as at our last report, with, however, a better shipping demand; we quote 41 @ 43c. In Chicago, the demand was greater, with an advance of one to two cents; we quote 41 @ 43 1/2 c. In the New York market, which, to a large extent, governs the Western markets, as we have said, there is an active shipping demand, with prices ranging from 79 @ 80c cents shelled, adroit. For other grains, we quote, in Chicago, Oats, 30 @ 33 1/2 c; Rye, 67 @ 67 1/2; Barley, 32 1/2 @ 37 1/2 c. In St. Louis, Oats, 39 1/2 @ 41c; Rye, 74 @ 77c; Barley, 55 @ 70; there is a prospect that Clover seed will decline, somewhat, before the Spring planting; by a circular letter, we learn that the crop the past season was an unusually large one, though not as large as was anticipated. The best crop is reported from Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky; all had good crops, while in Pennsylvania and N. Y., the crop is reported light; our quotations for this crop are for considerable quantities; parties buying but one or two bushels would probably have to pay a trifle over these figures.

The Lumber market has not as yet opened to any great extent, except in a wholesale way; advices from Chicago say, that advices from the lumber regions report from the logging business as very satisfactory, and the prospect is that the supply will fully equal the demand, hence, we may expect no serious advance of prices, which some parties had claimed would be sure to follow the great destruction of timber by the fires.

From present appearances, the Spring Wool market will present at least one interesting feature for those that have Wool to sell, viz: High prices. The past season Wool brought a fair price, and the prospect is that the market will open higher this than it did last year. In this connection we would call attention to some figures in another place, given by Mr. STEPHENSON, of Wabunsee county, as to the profits of Wool growing.

The Provision market seems dull and declining, but not more so than the circumstances seem to warrant.

## Monthly Weather Report.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

War Department Signal Service, U. S. A. Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

	Barometer.	Ther'meter.	Rainfall.
	30.25	24.35	
Monthly Mean			7.3
Total Rainfall			5.323
Prevailing Wind		N. 37 deg. 30 min. W.	
Total number of miles traveled			7.06
Mean Velocity of Wind			64.13
Mean Humidity			3 to 7
Clear Sky to Clouds as			8
Clear Days			6
Hazy Days			7
One-Fourth Cloudy Days			3
One-Half Cloudy Days			2
Three-Fourths Cloudy Days			5
Entirely Cloudy Days			

GEO. H. BOEHMER, Observer.

## SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases arising from a torpid state of the Liver and Stomach. The success of my medicine in curing Pulmonary Consumption is too well established to admit of skepticism. I do not wish to be understood to say that when lungs are destroyed, any medicine can create new ones; but I do say that when a patient has a violent cough, night sweats, creeping chills, is emaciated, confined to bed, a cure may be effected. I will venture to say that two-thirds of the cases of Consumption are caused by liver complaint and dyspepsia. The mucus membrane of the bronchial tubes sympathize with the liver and stomach, and frequently light colds hasten into Consumption.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most powerful purifiers of the blood known. It collects and ripens all the morbid matter in the lungs, and expels it by expectoration, or by the formation of gatherings, which break into the bronchitis, and are spit up in large quantities, the lungs being thereby restored to health.

In order to do this, the stomach must be prepared, so that digestion will go on. The Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels of all mucus slime and vitiated matter, that clog up the system and prevent digestion. The Seaweed Tonic mixes with the food, and strengthens it so that it does not sour, and it goes through the process of chylification, and is made into good blood. When the stomach has got into this condition, the Pulmonic Syrup soon ripens the matter in the lungs, and a cure is effected.

Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physician thought I could not live a week. Then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain and night sweats, all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained strength, and have grown in flesh ever since. I was weighed shortly after my recovery (then looking like a mere skeleton), and weighed only ninety-seven pounds; now my weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,

No. 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle, or \$7.50 per half-dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

SEND STAMP FOR MY CATALOGUE OF FRESH grown Garden Seeds. Address S. M. WALCHER, Jan 15-St Seed Grower, Somerset, Miami Co., Kansas.



SOME charming young ladies one day sent to a genial old bachelor a camp-stool, upon which they had worked in worsted a beautiful wreath of roses. The venerable scow, filled with gratitude, which he sought to testify, wrote a most touching and eloquent letter in response, in which he said it had been a long time, indeed, since youth and beauty had twined a wreath of roses for his faded brow.

THIS is the way the Chicago Post celebrates the march of civilization in that city:

"Desolation continues to reign,  
But Cupid keeps up his fire;  
There have been 359  
Marriages since the fire."

**STOLEN FROM DR. COTSTON, SIX MILES S. W. OF**  
Parkersville, Morris Co., one gray Mare, six years old, scar on the neck. Also, one bay Mare, ten years old. Both about 15 hands high, and had on red and checked blankets, with red circles. Handsome reward for recovery of the same. HENRY COTSTON, M. D., Parkersville, Morris Co., Kansas. jan 15.

#### JANUARY 15.

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

**HORSE**—Taken up by John Barker, Elm tp, 1 bay Horse, blind in one eye, 16 hands high, 8 years old, shod all around. Appraised \$35.

**COW**—Taken up by G W Glover, Elmore tp, one red Cow, right horn off, part tail off, star in face, branded M on left hip. Appraised \$12.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Henry Burgess, Salem tp, one yearling Heifer, red, with a long white spot in forehead, white belly. Appraised \$15.

**PONY**—Taken up by John Brinkley, Humboldt tp, one bay Pony, horse, 10 or 12 years old, 14 hands high, saddle marks, stripe in forehead, right hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

**STEER**—Taken up by M C Morris, Osage tp, one red Steer, 4 years old, branded two straight bars on right side, both ears split. Appraised \$18. Also, one red and white Steer, 4 years old, dimly branded on left side, drooping horns. Appraised \$15. Also, one red and white spotted Steer, 4 years old, drooping horns. Appraised \$15. Also, one black and white Steer, 2 years old, branded E on left shoulder and hip. Appraised \$12. Also, one two year old Steer, red, with some small white spots, branded E on left shoulder and hip. Appraised \$12. Also, one two year old Steer, red, with small white spots on the belly, branded E on left shoulder and hip. Appraised \$12. Also, one three year old Steer, red sides, white face and belly, line back, branded E on left shoulder and hip. Appraised \$12. Also, one two year old Steer, speckled, branded E on left shoulder and hip. Appraised \$12. Also, one two year old Heifer, white, with light red spots on sides, branded E on left shoulder and hip. Appraised \$12.

**MARE**—Taken up by Jos Bond, Humboldt tp, one sorrel Mare, 4 years old, about 15½ hands high, white on right hind foot. Appraised \$30.

**PONY**—Taken up by James Rutledge, Elm tp, one sorrel mare Pony, 5 years old, white face, hind feet white, 12 hands high. Appraised \$30. Also, one dark red Heifer, 2 years old, some white spots, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$14.

**FILLY**—Taken up by W T Clark, Iola tp, one bay Filly, legs, mane and tail black, branded W H on left shoulder, 3 years old. Appraised \$30.

**STEER**—Taken up by W A Hyde, Genoa tp, one white Steer, red ears. Appraised \$14.

**COW**—Taken up by Freeman Martin, Osage tp, one dark red Cow, 4 years old, marked on left horn. Appraised \$15.

**STAG**—Taken up by C C Squires, Humboldt tp, one roan Stag, 7 years old, underbit and slit in left ear, branded O C on left hip. Appraised \$20.

**COLT**—Taken up by R B Jordan, Deer Creek tp, one sorrel mare Colt, star in face, 1 year old. Appraised \$20.

**COW**—Taken up by James Carpenter, Genoa tp, one white Cow, red on ears and nose, 2 years old. Appraised \$22.

##### Anderson County—J. H. Williams, Clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up by John S Johnson, Reeder tp, one light yellow Steer, 4 years old, unknown brand on left hip. Appraised \$20.

**STEER**—Taken up by Jesse Sutton, Walker tp, one red Steer, star in forehead, white belly, one horn down. Appraised \$10.50.

**OXEN**—Taken up by J W Hudson, Lincoln tp, one 4 year old, bright red, with some spots. Also, one 6 year old, bluish roan, both ears cropped and blind in left eye. Appraised \$40.

**COW**—Taken up by Jas Knight, Lincoln tp, one white speckled Cow, right horn drooped, underbit in left ear, 11 years old. Appraised \$20.

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

**STEER**—Taken up by J J Holmes, Shanon tp, 12th Dec., 1871, one red Steer, white face and tail, yearling past, crop off right ear and split, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$12.50.

**STEER**—Taken up by J Walstaff, Shanon tp, 18th Dec., 1871, one red Steer, 2 years old, white belly, white spots on left shoulder. Appraised \$15. Also, one white Heifer, 3 years old, red ears, no horns, roan nose. Appraised \$20.

**FILLY**—Taken up by J G Fowler, one sorrel Filly, 2 years old, star in forehead, a few white hairs on the left fet-lock, a scar on left knee, also on left stifle. Appraised \$25.

**HORSE**—Taken up by C Jordan, one black Horse, 4 years old, 14 hands high, some white hairs in the forehead, right eye a little weak, white on the left hind foot. Appraised \$45.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by G W Thomas, Atchison city, Dec. 14th, 1871, one red Heifer, 2 or 3 years old, swallow-fork in right ear, underbit in left. Appraised \$10.

**COLT**—Taken up by A Howe, Mt Pleasant tp, Dec. 16th, 1871, one dark bay mare Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$25.

##### Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up by H Smith, Walnut tp, one brindle Steer, white face, large white horns, 3 years old. Appraised \$15.

**PONY**—Taken up by John Flynn, Freedom tp, Dec. 6th, 1871, one sorrel horse Pony, 1 year old, white spot in face, right hind foot white, 13 hands. Appraised \$12. Also, one red and white Steer, 2 years old, swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised \$12.

**STEER**—Taken up by D T Ralston, Marion tp, Dec. 21st, 1871, one red Steer, 3 years old, white belly, star in forehead, swallow-fork in each ear, end of tail white. Appraised \$25.

**COW**—Taken up by R Shorten, Mill Creek tp, Dec. 16th, 1871, one red Cow, 9 years old, crop off each ear, branded K. Appraised \$18.

**STEER**—Taken up by P Regan, Franklin tp, Dec. 11th, 1871, one pale red yearling Steer, white along back, belly, tail and spot in forehead, swallow-fork in right ear, underbit in left. Appraised \$11.

**MARE**—Taken up by J R Hicks, Marmaton tp, Dec. 14th, 1871, one bay Mare, 15 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, few white hairs in forehead, on under jaw and right hind leg. Appraised \$15. Also, one cheanut sorrel Mare, 9 years old, 15 hands high, sorrel mane and tail, star in forehead, snip on nose, scar over left eye, crease felon in withers. Appraised \$35.

**COW**—Taken up by A Hall, Marmaton tp, Dec. 11th, 1871, one white and red speckled Cow, swallow-fork in right ear, 3 years old, short horns. Appraised \$12.

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

**COLT**—Taken up by J McQuine, Walnut Creek tp, Dec. 1st, 1871, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, white hairs in flank. Appraised \$40.

**COLT**—Taken up by B W Furnish, Walnut Creek tp, Dec. 5th, 1871, one yearling roan horse Colt with left hind foot white. Appraised \$—

**PONY**—Taken up by E D Clark, Irving tp, Nov. 28th, 1871, one dark brown horse Pony, star in forehead, snip on nose, hind foot white up to pastern joint, saddle marks, branded on left hip D inside a circle, 14 hands high, 9 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one dark horse Pony, star in forehead, many saddle marks, black mane and tail, 13 hands high, 6 years old. Appraised \$35.

**STEER**—Taken up by N Johnson, Claytonville tp, Nov. 25th, 1871, one light strawberry roan Steer, one year old, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$14. Also, one yearling Heifer, swallow-fork in left ear, white and red spots over body. Appraised \$18.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Noah Walters, Irving tp, Nov. 28th, 1871, one red Heifer, some white on each flank, tail white half way up, crop, slit and underbit in left ear, 2 years old. Appraised \$—

**HORSE**—Taken up by G Foss, Walnut Creek tp, Dec. 6th, 1871, one cream Horse, under medium size, 8 years old, black mane and tail, feet white, lame in left fore foot, small white stripe in forehead, white spot near left nostril, branded on left leg near stifle. Appraised \$—

**MARE**—Taken up by J B Murray, Locknane tp, Dec. 2d, 1871, one 2 year old dun mare, medium size, black mane and tail, black legs to knees, left hind side white, white spot in forehead and white spot on nostril. Appraised \$40. Also, one yearling dirty gray horse Colt, medium size. Appraised \$35. Also, one brown yearling Filly, small size, left hind ankle white, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one yearling bay Filly, black mane and tail, black legs to knees, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one gray yearling horse Colt, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$30. Also, one yearling roan stag, left horn broken off at point. Appraised \$15.

**FILLY**—Taken up by B A Sprague, Walnut Creek tp, Nov. 30th, one bay-roan Filly, two years old. Appraised \$30.

**HORSE**—Taken up by L Anderson, Irving tp, Nov. 17th, one brown Horse, four years old, medium size, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$15.

**PONY**—Taken up by J P Anderson, Irving tp, Nov. 1st, one black mare Pony, left hind foot white, branded D T and a cross on left shoulder, 15 years old. Appraised \$15.

**COLT**—Taken up by Thos. Bingham, Irving tp, Nov. 18th, one iron-gray mare Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$40.

**PONY**—Taken up by Sam'l O Mills, Irving tp, Dec. 9th, 1871, one light bay mare Pony, white spot in left flank, white stripe in face, 13 hands high, 4 years old. Appraised \$15.

##### Clay County—J. W. Kennedy, Clerk.

**COW**—Taken up by D C Morris, Clay Center tp, Nov. 20th, 1871, one red and white spotted Cow, star in forehead, left horn broken off, 8 years old. Appraised \$30.

**HORSE**—Taken up by M Heigle, Chapman tp, Dec. 8th, 1871, one dark sorrel Horse, white legs and feet, one glass eye, 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, brand on left hip resembling P. Also, one light sorrel horse, both hind feet white, 7 or 8 years old, 16 hands high, both work horses, and shod all around. Appraised \$150.

##### Doniphan County—J. C. Kirwan, Clerk.

**FILLY**—Taken up by P Bohn, Wolf River tp, Dec. 5th, 1871, one bay Filly, 1 year old, star in forehead, black mane and tail. Appraised \$25.

**COLT**—Taken up by H Schriener, Wolf River tp, Nov. 27th, 1871, one bay Colt, white face, both hind feet white, branded on left shoulder, medium size, 3 years old. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay mare Colt, white on left hind foot, 1 year old. Appraised \$30.

**COLT**—Taken up by J Ware, Wolf River tp, Dec. 14th, 1871, one dark iron-gray mare Colt, 14 hands high, 2 years old. Appraised \$30.

##### Dickinson County—E. S. Wiley, Clerk.

**COLT**—Taken up by Sam'l Low, Union tp, Dec. 7th, 1871, one last spring's bay horse Colt, star in forehead. Appraised \$15. Also, one three year old red w. crop in left ear and slit, branded on left hip 9. Appraised \$10. Also, one black yearling Heifer, crop off right ear. Appraised \$4. Also, one black steer calf. Appraised \$1.

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

**STEER**—Taken up by A L Jones, Peoria tp, Dec. 10th, 1871, one white Steer, two years old, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$16.

**STEER**—Taken up by Thos Dixon, Peoria tp, Dec. 10th, 1871, one red and white two year old Steer, crop off left ear, swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$16.

**PONY**—Taken up by H Tawney, Ohio tp, Dec. 5th, 1871, one sorrel mare Pony, two years old, white stripe on face. Appraised \$15.

**COLT**—Taken up by A Stinebaugh, Ohio tp, Dec. 5th, 1871, one iron-gray mare Colt, two years old, white stripe in face. Appraised \$15.

**COLTS**—Taken up by S F Beeler, Pottowatomie tp, Dec. 10th, 1871, one bay mare Colt, 3 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, dark legs, star in forehead. Appraised \$50. Also, one brown mare Colt, 1 year old next Spring, star in forehead. Appraised \$15.

##### Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by P Dukes, Salt Creek tp, one Mare, 14 years old, twelve hands high, cheanut sorrel, three white feet, dim brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.

##### Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

**FILLY**—Taken up by J Cameron, Grasshopper Falls tp, one 2 year old bay Filly, 14 hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

**COLT**—Taken up by A M Myres, Grasshopper Falls tp, one black yearling Colt, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white. Appraised \$30.

**COLT**—Taken up by J A Snyder, Grasshopper Falls tp, one 2 year old bay mare Colt, white spot in forehead, black legs, tail and mane. Also, one 3 year old light bay horse Colt, white spot forehead, black mane and tail. Both appraised \$30.

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

**STEER**—Taken up by E McKnaughn, McCamish tp, Nov. 18th, 1871, one two year old red Steer, white on belly, white spot behind shoulder, drooped horns, branded O on left hip. Appraised \$20.

**OX**—Taken up by H C Jackson, Nov. 11th, 1871, one roan white spotted Ox, 8 years old, crop in left and underbit in right ear, brass ball on point of left horn. Appraised \$25.

**HORSE**—Taken up by J R Smith, Oxford tp, Nov. 25th, 1871, one 2 year old black Horse, blaze in forehead, both hind and left fore feet white, 15 hands high, unrope. Appraised \$40. Also, one 2 year old roan mare, star in forehead, unbroke. Appraised \$40.

**PONY**—Taken up by Wm Woodcock, Nov. 16th, 1871, one 3 year old bay Pony. Appraised \$15.

**STEER**—Taken up by P Conboy, one 3 year old red and white spotted Steer, smooth crop off right ear and an underbit in left ear. Appraised \$25.

**STEER**—Taken up by Geo White, one 2 year old red and white Steer, cut in point right ear. Appraised \$20.

**COW**—Taken up by T J Wall, Oxford tp, Nov. 7th, 1871, one 7 year old Cow, with bell and collar, red neck and legs, rest body white, branded X on left hip. Appraised \$25. Also, one 7 year old white and red spotted Cow, points of horns off, branded X on left hip. Appraised \$15.

**PONY**—Taken up by D S McDougal, Monticello tp, one 8 year old bay horse Pony, black mane and tail, 14 hands high, saddle marks, two white spots on left side neck. Appraised \$50.

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

**HORSE**—Taken up by A Barnes, Richland tp, Oct. 18th, 1871, one eight year old Horse, 15 hands high, branded on left shoulder T, left fore and right hind foot white, star in forehead, tick marked, lame in stifle. Appraised \$25.

**STEER**—Taken up by S R Hill, Walter tp, Nov. 1st, 1871, one dark 3 year old Steer. Appraised \$12.

**STEER**—Taken up by W Newcomb, Hackberry tp, Nov. 1st, 1871, one Texas Steer, white and light blue, branded DD on left side, and O on top of shoulder. Appraised \$15. Also, one pale yellow Steer, white on back and legs, bush of tail off, branded WD and Spanish band on top shoulder. Appraised \$15. Also, one 6 year old motley white and brown Steer, branded T on left shoulder. Appraised \$16.

**STEER**—Taken up by Enos Read, Liberty tp, one 2 year old red and white spotted Steer. Appraised \$13.

**STEER**—Taken up by M Garrett, Osage tp, Nov. 25th, 1871, one 4 year old white and brindle Texas Steer, crop and underbit in right ear, sort of brand on right hip. Appraised \$17.

**COLT**—Taken up by H C Hardway, Richland tp, Nov. 10th, 1871, one yearling light bay Colt, 10½ hands high, white hind feet and face. Appraised \$15. Also, one dark bay yearling mare Pony, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

**MARE**—Taken up by James Finley, Richland tp, Nov. 16th, 1871, one dark sorrel Mare, 11 years old, 15 hands high, heavy set, broken halter on, collar marks each side neck, split on right fore leg, shoe on right fore foot. Appraised \$30.

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

**STEER**—Taken up by H Saunders, Americus tp, one 3 year old red Steer, crop off right ear, half crop off under side left ear, branded P on right hip, end of tail white. Appraised \$25.

**MARE**—Taken up by Henry Kemper, Emporia tp, Dec. 6th, 1871, one bay Mare, 15 years old, 15½ hands high, white star in forehead. Appraised \$15.

**STEER**—Taken up by E J Brickey, Emporia tp, Dec. 7th, 1871, one red and white spotted Steer, 3 years old, branded on each hip and right side with Spanish brand, swallow-fork and underbit in left ear and top slope in right. Appraised \$15.

**COW**—Taken up by R D Jones Pike tp, Dec. 4th, 1871, one 8 year old white Cow, red ears, red about neck, blind in right eye, crop off right ear, branded on right hip with mule shoe. Appraised \$20.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by J W Haworth, Pike tp, Nov. 26th, 1871, one 2 year old red Heifer, white stripe on belly, white above hoof on left hind foot, and small white strip across forehead. Appraised \$15.

**MULE**—Taken up by W H Fields, Reading tp, Nov. 20th, 1871, one 3 year old brown mare Mule, 13½ hands high, branded ZL on left shoulder, shoes on forward feet, piece of rope on neck, a few white hairs on cap of left hip. Appraised \$70. Also, one dark bay mare Mule, 13½ hands high, ten years old, white hairs on shoulder and back, branded SL on left shoulder. Appraised \$70.

**MARE**—Taken up by Geo Clittmiller, Center tp, Dec. 16th, 1871, one light bay Mare, white in forehead, snip on nose, right hind foot white, black legs, 7 years old, 12 hands high, saddle marks. Appraised \$30. Also, one light bay horse Colt, star in forehead, snip on nose, black legs, 8 months old. Appraised \$30.

**STEER**—Taken up by S N Rich, Emporia tp, Dec. 11th, 1871, one 3 year old roan Steer, branded JF on right horn. Appraised \$25. Also, one red Steer, same brand and age. Appraised \$25.

**STEER**—Taken up by B F Myers, Emporia tp, Dec. 9th, 1871, one 2 year old light roan Steer, red ears, red feet. Appraised \$20.

**PONY**—Taken up by J Humphrey, one 7 year old black Pony, collar marked, white strip in forehead, white spot on left hind foot. Appraised \$25. Also, one yearling bay mare Colt, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$25.

**COLT**—Taken up by M H Archy, one yearling sorrel Colt, 3 white feet, star in forehead, white spot in left flank. Appraised \$30.

**COW**—Taken up by R S Altken, one 4 year old yellow Cow, white on face, swallow-fork, upper and underbit in right ear, crop off left ear, branded with four Os on right hip. Appraised \$12. Also, one 4 year old black and white Cow, swallow-fork in left ear, under half crop in right ear, branded with 225 on left hip. Appraised \$12.

**PONY**—Taken up by A P Walstrom, Waterloo tp, Dec. 6th, 1871, one 9 year old dark bay mare Pony, 11 hands high, white star in forehead, white snip on nose. Appraised \$27.

**COW**—Taken up by W T Burress, Emporia tp, Dec. 7th, 1871, one 5 year old speckled Cow, crop in right ear and half crop in left. Appraised \$20. Also, one 5 year old roan Cow. Appraised \$20.

##### Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.

**MULES**—Taken up by W H Groeper, Vermillion tp, two brown mare Mules, two years old, one has a scar on right hind leg. Appraised \$30 each.

**COW**—Taken up by G Wohlwend, Marysville tp, Dec. 18th, 1871, one red and white Cow, nigh in left ear, short tail. Appraised \$15. Also, one red and white calf. Appraised \$15.

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

**STEER**—Taken up by Wm Shanon Sugar Creek tp, Dec. 18th, 1871, one yearling black and white Steer. Appraised \$12.

**STEER**—Taken up by C W Green, Osage tp, Dec. 9th, 1871, one yearling red and white spotted Steer, crop off right ear, under half crop in left ear. Appraised \$12.

**STEER**—Taken up by C Blair, Osage tp, Dec. 9th, 1871, one yearling red steer, white spot in forehead, tail white half way up, white on belly, crop off right ear and underbit in left. Appraised \$12.

**STEER**—Taken up by J M Carpenter, Miami tp, Nov. 25th, 1871, one yearling red Steer, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$12.50.

**MARE**—Taken up by C Gunnels, Sugar Creek tp, one 12 year old black Mare, 15 hands high, bald face, all feet white. Also, one last spring's mare Colt, white hairs in forehead, white on left hind foot. Mare appraised \$25, colt 15.

**PONY**—Taken up by J Kelly, Maryville tp, Dec. 26th, 1871, one 4 year old sorrel mare Pony, blaze in face, part left hind foot white, white spot on side left stifle joint. Appraised \$22.

**MARE**—Taken up by W Gwin, Richland tp, Dec. 15th, 1871, one yearling bay Mare, 13 hands high, blind in left eye. Appraised \$20.

**MARE**—Taken up by A Whitaker, Wea tp, Dec. 8th, 1871, one 2 year old sorrel Mare, all feet white, small star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by R S Stealy, Richland tp, Dec. 5th, 1871, one 2 year old bay Mare, white spot in forehead, white on both hind feet, bell on without clapper. Appraised \$28.

**HORSE**—Taken up by John Nicholson, Stanton tp, Dec. 11th, 1871, one 2 year old light bay Horse, left hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$35. Also, one 2 year old light bay Horse, white hind feet, white on nose. Appraised \$40.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Porter Stevenson, Marysville tp, Dec. 9th, 1871, one yearling red and white spotted Heifer, underbit in each ear. Appraised \$12.

**COW**—Taken up by T J Wynn, Stanton tp, Dec. 11th, 1871, one 4 year old light red Cow, white belly, white hind feet, white bush to tail, large star in forehead. Appraised \$18.

**STEER**—Taken up by W H Fleeharty, Miami tp, Dec. 3d, 1871, one 2 year old Steer, white with roan head, neck and legs, roan spots mixed with white, crop off and split in left ear. Appraised \$18.

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

**COLT**—Taken up by G Collard, Rock Creek tp, Dec. 1st, 1871, one 2 year old black Colt, 14½ hands high, white in forehead. Appraised \$40.

**PONY**—Taken up by N McGrath, Valley tp, Nov. 16th, 1871, one 2 year old bay mare Pony, white spot in forehead, a gray stripe from right eye to nose. Appraised \$20.

**COW**—Taken up by J Mitchell, Neuchatel tp, Nov. 16th, 1871, one 4 year old white Cow, black legs and spots on sides and neck, crop off right ear and underbit in both, branded X on left hip. Appraised \$15.

**PONY**—Taken up by R Sewell, Granada tp, Nov. 14th, 1871, one stallion Pony, 11 hands high, bright bay, white spot in forehead, Appraised \$15.



**FILLY**—Taken up by F Johnson, Nemaha tp, Dec. 1st, 1871, one 2 year old dark gray filly, Appraised \$50.  
**HEIFER**—Taken up by Mrs L B Ramsey, Rock Creek tp, one yearling red and white speckled Heifer, small horns. Appraised \$18.

**Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.**

**STEER**—Taken up by Thos Rorday Solomon tp, Dec 9th, 1871, one 5 year old red Texas Steer. Appraised \$11.

**Sedgwick County—Fred. Schattner, Clerk.**

**MARE**—Taken up by F M Diek, Sedgwick tp, Nov. 24th, 1871, one 4 year old dark bay Mare, 15 hands high, white spot on each wither. Appraised \$75.

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

**COW**—Taken up by D Thompson, Dover tp, Dec. 1st, 1871, one 4 year old red and white Cow, left horn drooped. Appraised \$18.00.

**STEER**—Taken up by J N Roberts, Monmouth tp, Dec. 12th, 1871, one 2 year old red Steer, white spot in face, and tail white, branded CC or GG on right hip. Appraised \$18.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Geo Bowman, Mission tp, Dec. 2d, 1871, one 2 year old black horse, star in forehead, right hind foot white. Appraised \$20.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by J R Moore, Soldier tp, Dec. 16th, 1871, one white yearling Heifer, red ears. Appraised \$12.

**MARE**—Taken up by A Sage, Dover tp, Dec. 16th, 1871, one two year old bright bay Mare, black feet, Appraised \$35. Also, one yearling iron-gray horse Colt, snip in face, right fore and left hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

**MARE**—Taken up by J Coblenz, Monmouth tp, Dec. 18th, 1871, one 2 years old iron-gray Mare, hind feet white, one fore foot white around the hoof. Appraised \$5.

**Wabunsee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.**

**MARE**—Taken up by Thos Paxton, Wabunsee tp, one 14 year old bay Mare, 12 hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$6. Also, one 3 months old brown Colt, white feet, star in forehead, stripe on nose, silver tail. Appraised \$12.

**HORSE**—Taken up by J W Johnson, Mission Creek tp, one 2 year old iron-gray horse, spot in forehead, 15 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$25. Also, one 2 year old bay mare, black mane and tail, legs black from knee down, white spot on nose, 14 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$30.

**PONY**—Taken up by R Arndt, Alma tp, one 16 months old brown Pony, 10 hands high. Appraised \$15.

**MARE**—Taken up by Jos Hensel, Alma tp, Dec. 5th, one 9 year old bay mare, 16 hands high, 2 hind feet and 1 fore foot, white, stripe on nose, some white in forehead. Appraised \$40.

**MARE**—Taken up by A Drebal, Alma tp, Dec. 8th, 1871, one 7 or 8 years old black Mare, 15 hands high, 2 white spots on back. Appraised \$13.

**MARE**—Taken up by Jno Hess, Alma tp, Dec. 9th, 1871, one 2 year old sorrel Mare, 14 hands high, white strip in face, 3 white feet. Appraised \$28.

**COW**—Taken up by B McWilliams, Newbury tp, one 7 year old red and white speckled Cow, left ear off, and calf. Appraised \$35. Also, one 7 year old black and white Cow, left ear off and red heifer calf, left ear off. Appraised \$25. Also, one two year old red and white speckled Cow, left ear off, blue and white heifer calf, left ear off. Appraised \$20. Also, one 5 year old red and white Cow, hole in each ear, and bull calf. Appraised \$30. Also, one black and white, 4 year old. Appraised \$18.

**PONY**—Taken up by B Toomey, Newbury tp, Nov. 15th, 1871, one 10 year old black horse Pony, saddle marked, 12 hands high. Appraised \$20.

## RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA \$5000 WILL BE PAID.

TO ANY PERSON PRODUCING ANY MEDICINE showing half as many living, permanent cures as Dr. FIDLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Used inwardly only. A pleasant medicine, free from injurious drugs. Warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured 95 out of every 100 patients treated in the past ten years. (See testimony). It is the scientific prescription of Prof. Jos. P. Fidler, M.D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833—now one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians, and the Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology—who has made Neuralgia, Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the specialty of his entire professional life—a fact vouched for by the signatures accompanying each bottle, of many prominent and renowned physicians, clergymen, and other testimonials. To protect sufferers from poisonous quack nostrums and useless expenditure of money, a legal signed guarantee, stating the exact number of bottles warranted to cure, will be forwarded gratis to any sufferer sending by letter a full description of affliction. In case of failure to cure, amount paid positively refunded. Medicine sent anywhere by express—collect on delivery. Afflicted invited to write for advice; all information and medical advice sent by letter gratis. Principal office 29 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa. The Remedy is sold or obtained by all druggists. mh-ly

**B. S. RICHARDS,**  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
**SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS,**  
COLLARS, WHIPS, &c., &c., &c.  
No. 50 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kan.

### POLAND AND CHINA HOGS.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF SEVENTY-FIVE BROOD SOWS and BOARS, from the best Pens in Illinois. I am now breeding in this Stock, and offer those who want **Pure Blood Pigs**, from six to eight weeks old, at \$30 per pair—as cheap as can be purchased in the State of Illinois, thus saving to the purchaser the cost and risk of transportation. Address  
mh-ly **HARVEY WALKER, Winchester, Kan.**

**A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS!**  
DO YOU WANT AN AGENCY, LOCAL OR TRAVELING, with a chance to make \$5 to \$20 per day selling our new 7-strand **White Wire Clothes Line**? They last forever. Samples free, so there is no risk. Address **once, Hudson River Wire Works, 130 Maiden Lane, cor. Water st., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. Jy**

### Italian Bees for Sale.

A FEW CHOICE COLONIES IN DIAMOND & AMERICAN Movable Comb Hives, delivered at express office at this place for \$18 each. (no-6) **W. I. BROKAW, Rolla, Mo.**

JANUARY, 1872.

## Kansas Pacific Railway

The Short, Favorite and only All-Rail Route TO

**Denver, Georgetown, Golden City, Erie, Longmont, Central City, New Memphis, Villa La Font, Idaho Springs, Greeley,**  
**Colorado Springs, Evans, Green City, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, Sacramento, Marysville, 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, 6:35 A. M.; MAIL, 4:35 P. M.; TOPEKA ACCOMMODATION, 11:20 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 Burlingame, 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 Cheyenne, for Ogden, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, San Francisco, and all points in California and the Frontier.

Tickets for the above points are for sale at the Company's Offices at Leavenworth, Kansas City, State Line and Lawrence.

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 Supt.  
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.  
General Offices—Kansas City, Mo.

### TIME TABLE

#### OF THE KANS. PACIFIC RAILWAY, FROM LEAVENWORTH TO ATCHISON.

GOING NORTH.			
LEAVE—	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	
Leavenworth.....	12:25 P. M.	7:52 A. M.	
Fort Leavenworth.....	12:40 "	8:01 "	
Kickapoo.....	12:55 "	8:15 "	
Port William.....	1:15 "	8:30 "	
Sumner.....	1:33 "	8:45 "	
Atchison.....	1:45 "	8:55 "	
GOING SOUTH.			
LEAVE—	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	
Atchison.....	2:50 A. M.	1:35 P. M.	
Sumner.....	3:00 "	1:45 "	
Port William.....	3:19 "	2:01 "	
Kickapoo.....	3:36 "	2:17 "	
Fort Leavenworth.....	3:53 "	2:30 "	
Leavenworth.....	4:02 "	2:41 "	

### DURFEE HOUSE,

LAWRENCE,.....KANSAS,

Corner New Hampshire and Pinckney Streets.

CONVENIENT TO THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE City. The traveling public can be assured of the best of treatment. Good rooms, clean beds, and the table supplied with the best the market affords. Terms, \$2.00 per day. oc-17 A. E. SKINNER, Proprietor.

### JOHN BIRINGER, GUNMAKER,

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, &c.,

CORNER SHAWNEE AND SIXTH STREETS,

Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Leavenworth, Kansas.

BEING AN EXPERIENCED WORKMAN, AND HAVING good facilities, I am able to guarantee good work at reasonable rates. Repairing done in the very best manner. Also, all kinds of Sporting Apparatus and Fishing Tackle, Pocket Knives, &c. jy-ly

### PREMIUM BERKSHIRE PIGS,

FROM THE LARGEST AND FINEST HERD IN THE West, reduced from \$40 to \$25 per pair. 50 premiums in 1871. Send for descriptive list to J. K. HUDSON, dec-ly Box 108, Kansas City, Mo.

## PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI),

The Great Central Route Through Missouri!

BETWEEN THE

EAST AND THE WEST.

### 2 EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY!

THE ONLY ROAD

Without any Change of Cars

BETWEEN

St. Louis & Atchison,

PASSING THROUGH

KANSAS CITY AND LEAVENWORTH

No Change of Cars Between

SAINT LOUIS AND FORT SCOTT.

Close Connections at KANSAS CITY and SEDALIA for all

Points in

KANSAS, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And at St. Louis with all Roads for

EAST, NORTH AND SOUTH!

Palace Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

Through Tickets may be obtained via this Reliable Road at all Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

T. McKISSOCK, Gen'l Superintendent.

W. B. HALE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

### OPEN TO INDIAN COUNTRY.

### LEAVENW'TH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON RAILROAD LINE.

ON AND AFTER SEPT'R 3RD, 1871, TRAINS WILL run from Lawrence and Kansas City, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.			
LEAVE—	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'M.	NIGHT EX.
Lawrence.....	11:30 A. M.	8:00 P. M.	
Baldwin.....	12:13 P. M.	8:58 "	
Kansas City.....	10:00 A. M.	5:00 "	6:30 P. M.
Olathe.....	11:05 "	6:45 "	7:55 "
Arrive at Ottawa.....	12:55 P. M.	9:50 "	10:15 "
Ottawa.....	1:25 "		10:35 "
Garnett.....	2:40 "		12:30 A. M.
Iola.....	4:00 "		2:30 "
Humboldt.....	4:25 "		2:55 "
Tioga.....	4:50 "		3:32 "
Thayer.....	5:25 "		4:35 "
Cherryvale.....	6:30 "		5:45 "
ARRIVE AT			
Coffeyville.....	7:30 "		7:00 "
GOING NORTH.			
LEAVE—	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'M.	NIGHT EX.
Coffeyville.....	7:10 A. M.		5:00 P. M.
Cherryvale.....	8:05 "		6:45 "
Thayer.....	8:55 "		7:58 "
Tioga.....	9:35 "		9:02 "
Humboldt.....	10:00 "		9:40 "
Iola.....	10:22 "		10:15 "
Garnett.....	11:40 "		12:30 A. M.
Ottawa.....	1:30 P. M.	8:10 A. M.	2:15 "
Arrive at Kansas City.....	3:17 "	11:05 "	4:13 "
Olathe.....	4:20 "	12:40 P. M.	5:30 "
Arrive at Lawrence.....	1:00 "	8:00 A. M.	
Baldwin.....	1:38 "	8:50 "	
ARRIVE AT			
Lawrence.....	2:20 "	9:50 "	

### ALL TRAINS CARRY PASSENGERS.

Night Express, North, will run Daily, Saturdays excepted. All other Trains will run Daily, Sundays excepted.

#### Connections:

At Kansas City with connecting roads for points East and North.

At Lawrence with Kansas Pacific Trains East and West.

At Ottawa with Stages for Quenemo, Lyndon, Osage City, Paola, Burlington, and adjacent points.

At Garnett with Stages for Leroy.

At Iola with Stages for Neosho Falls and Burlington.

At Humboldt with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, for Neosho Falls, Leroy, Burlington and Emporia, and with Stages for Fort Scott, Eureka, Eldorado, Wichita, Augusta, Douglas, Winfield and Arkansas City.

At Tioga with Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, for Parsons, Oswego and Chetopa.

At Thayer with Stages for Neodosha and Fredonia.

At Cherryvale, with Stages for Independence, Elk City, Elk Falls, Greenfield, Winfield, Douglas, and Arkansas City.

At Coffeyville with Stages for Parker and Chetopa.

This is the best and most direct route to the celebrated Neosho Valley and the Osage Reservation.

Freight taken from any point in the East to the end of the track, without break of bulk. Through contracts made for either freight or passenger.

For full information, relating to either freight or passenger business, apply to O. CHANUTE, Supt.

CHAS. B. PECK, G. F. & T. A., Lawrence. ap-17

**WANTED—AGENTS (\$20 PER DAY). TO** sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the Under-Feed, makes the "Lock Stitch" (allike on both sides), and is fully Homestead. The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the market. Address **JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,** Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Illinois; or, St. Louis, Missouri. oct-ly

**\$375** A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE OR Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished—Business new. Circulars free. Address, **NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.** dec-31



**\$100 REWARD**

WILL BE PAID TO ANY ONE WHO WILL FIND A single grain of *Black Antimony*, or any other poisonous mineral, in

**Yates' Improved Condition Powder,**

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND POULTRY. This is the *Only Condition Powder* made which does not contain black antimony.

**Yates' Improved Vegetable Liver Pills,**

Are better adapted to the Western climate than any other. They are the best Preventive of Ague.

**McKenna's Empire Baking Powder,**

Is a superior article for making Bread, Cakes, Pastry, &c.

All the above articles are manufactured only by

**G. W. W. YATES,**

No. 100 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kan.

N. B.—For Sale by all Druggists.

Jan-17

**EGGS FOR HATCHING.****McGILL & BROTHER,**

IMPORTERS BREEDERS AND SHIPPERS OF CHOICE Fancy Poultry. Will spare a few settings of eggs from their Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, English Gray Dorkins, Golden Spangled Polish, W. F. Black Spaniel and White Leghorn Fowls, and Aylesbury Ducks. For Circular giving particulars, send stamp to

**GEO. E. MCGILL,**

Jan 15-6m

Box 388 Leavenworth, Kansas.

J. J. H. GREGORY'S

## Illustrated Catalogue OF GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS FOR 1872.

HAVING INTRODUCED TO THE PUBLIC THE HUB-BARD Squash, American Turban Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, Mexican Sweet Corn, Phinney's Water Melon, Brown's New Dwarf Marrowfat Pea, Boston Curled Lettuce, and other

**New and Valuable Vegetables,**

With the return of another season I am again prepared to supply the public with Vegetable and Flower seeds of the purest quality. My Annual Catalogue is now ready, and will be sent free to all. My customers of last year will receive it without writing for it. It abounds in fine engravings, many of which were taken from Photographs of the vegetables themselves. It has not only all novelties, but the standard vegetables of the farm and garden, (over one hundred of which are of my own growing), and a carefully selected list of Flower Seeds. As stated in my catalogue all my seed is sold under three warrants.—1st: That all money sent shall reach me. 2d: That all seed ordered shall reach the purchaser. 3d: That my seeds shall be fresh and true to name. Catalogue free to all.

Jan 1-4t JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

**A NEW THING.**

J. C. HANNA'S INVENTION. PATENT BURGLAR Proof Hinge Window Lock. Simple, Durable, Neat and Cheap. Not liable to get out of order. Examine it for yourself. Write to Box 303, Atchison, Kas., for Circular. G. W. BLATTER, General Agent for Kansas. Jan 15-1t

Choice Flower SEEDS! Selected Garden SEEDS! Fresh Tree SEEDS! Annuals, collection 25 choice sorts, \$1; 12 sorts, 50c. Early Concord Corn, plant, 25c. Butter Beans, qt., 50c. Wethersfield Onion, lb., \$2; 1/2 lb., \$1.25; Calycanthus qt., \$1. Peach, bu., \$2; bbl., \$4. Apple, Osage Orange, bu., \$12. Seed and Plant Catalogue, 112 pages, Illustrated, 10c. Jan 15-6t F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

**EPILEPSY OR FITS.**

A SURE CURE FOR THIS DISTRESSING COMPLAINT is now made known in Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured every body who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Persons desiring a copy may address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand street, Jersey City, F. J. Jan 15-2t

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LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

**GOOD STOCK FOR SPRING OF 1872.**

LEADING VARIETIES OF APPLES, ONE, TWO AND three years old, including Cooper's Early White; Pear, Plum, Cherry; Concord and other standard Grapes, Euamelan, Martha, Agawam, Goethe and other Rogers' Hybrids; also, Arnold's Autochon, Cornucopia, Brant and Othello, &c., &c. Small Fruits in variety. Linnæus' Rhubarb, Asparagus, Roses, Shrubs, Evergreens and Greenhouse Plants. Prices low, for cash in hand. [dec-6m] D. C. HAWTHORN.

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PRINCE ARCHY, BY PLANET OUT OF VIRGINIA, foaled March, 1867, and is well broken to harness. Box 593, Leavenworth, Kansas. dec-4t

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CHOICE VARIETIES OF SEED Wheat, Corn, Oats and Potatoes. Save freights and buy of the producer. J. K. HUDSON, Box 106, Kansas City, Mo. dec-9t

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FOR THE COUNTRY AND TOWN! FOR OLD AND YOUNG!

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Though our convenient and well appointed Offices, with their entire contents, were totally destroyed by the recent Great Fire, yet the reliable old PRAIRIE FARMER, which for more than THIRTY YEARS had wended its way, Winter and Summer, through storm and sunshine, without intermission, to the firesides of its thousands of readers—true to its record, never missed an issue, but has been mailed regularly, every week since the Fire, to all its subscribers. It has put on an entire new dress, and goes forth as neat and attractive, as handsomely illustrated, and as replete with varied and instructive contents, as ever. But our loss has been very heavy, and years of hard labor and frugality can scarcely repair it; yet, with God's blessing and the help of our friends, we shall strive to earn prosperity and win a greater measure of success for THE PRAIRIE FARMER. The brethren of the Press have unanimously uttered noble and cheering words of praise and encouragement, and our patrons everywhere—the old wheel-horses of Western Agriculture, and the readers of but half a year's standing; the wives and mothers, the boys and girls—have spoken and acted words of sympathy and support far beyond what we could have expected or hoped for. And now, as the long Winter evenings are upon us, we are casting about to see how it may come to pass that we can, to some extent, repay all this spontaneous outburst of generosity and ardent support that indeed make the whole world kin. We hope to do this by sending to the fireside of each patron something that shall instruct, something that shall improve, something that shall amuse, something that shall suggest thought, something that shall stimulate to experiment, something that shall make better and nobler every member of the family. With the farmer we shall discuss the matters of the field, the orchard and the stable. With the farmer's wife we shall gossip over the topics of the kitchen, the dining room and the flower garden. With the children we shall chat about all the little and big affairs of the world, that we think will do them good and make them excellent citizens and members of society. With all we shall fairly and fearlessly discuss the Topics of the Day. For all, we shall condense the News of the Week, as we gather it from all parts of the world; and for the farmers everywhere, we shall endeavor to maintain their rights, protect their interests, and warn them against frauds and rascalities of whatever name or nature. In brief, we shall endeavor in THE PRAIRIE FARMER to supply everything that we know how to supply, or that the reader can expect, in a Farm and Fireside Journal.

**EVERY PERSON**

Living at the East, who contemplates removing to the West, and every person, East or West, who is not already a subscriber, and who desires the latest, most thorough and reliable information, of practical value, concerning the Growth and development of the West and Northwest, particulars relating to the Public Domain, Character of Western Soils, the most successful modes for their cultivation, Tree Planting, Fruit Growing, &c., should not fail to subscribe for THE PRAIRIE FARMER FOR 1872.

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We call upon you, who have heretofore interested yourselves in our behalf, and also you who have not, to push on the good work of extending the circulation and influence of THE PRAIRIE FARMER. We do not want you to work for nothing, but ask you to remember that no other Weekly Journal of its class in the world offers more splendid inducements to subscribers and agents alike, and that no other is so easy and so profitable to canvass for among the industrial masses. Remember that our List comprises 150 Premium Articles; also, that if you prefer a Cash Commission to Premium Articles, you can deduct (in remitting) Twenty per Cent. from yearly or half-yearly subscriptions.

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Jan 15-1t