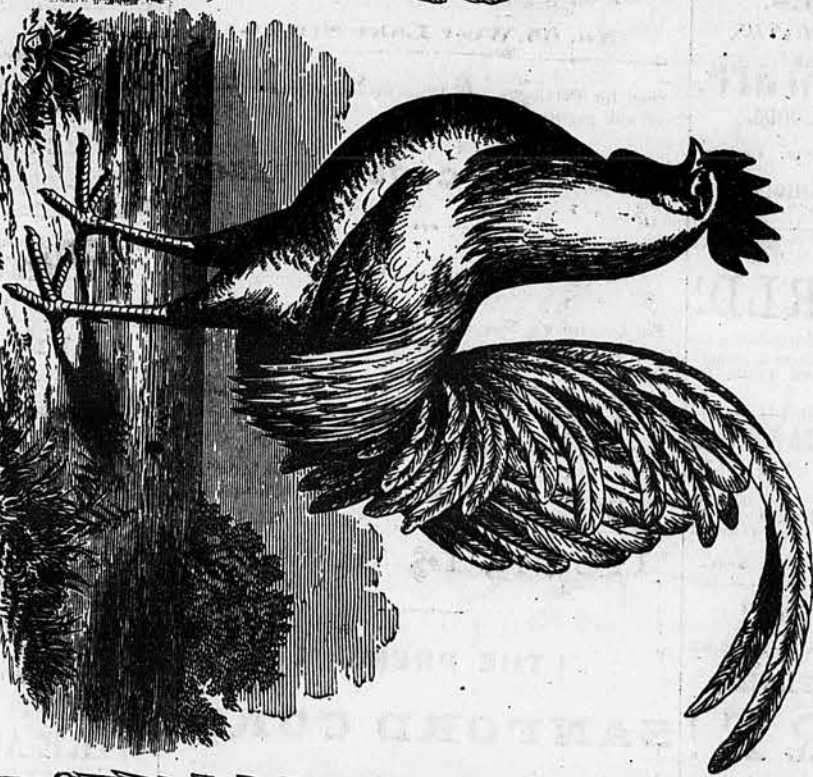
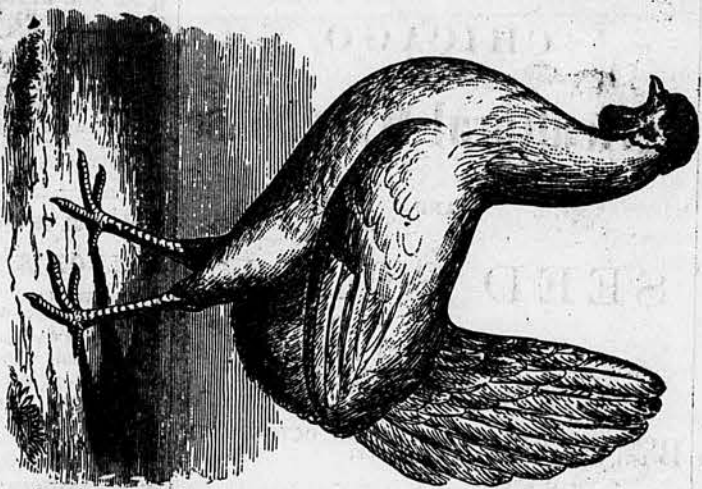


KANSAS THE FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP THE FISH



WHITE LEGHORNS.—SEE PAGE 124





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THE KANSAS FARMER



DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

[ENTERED, ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN APRIL, 1872, BY GEO. T. ANTHONY, AT THE OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, AT WASHINGTON.]

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[\$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

FARMERS' CLUBS.

One of the marked signs of improvement in our Western style of farming, as well as in the intelligence of the farmers, is the rapidly increasing number of well organized Farmers' Clubs.

We now have in this State probably one hundred of these Clubs, and a large majority of them are doing faithful, efficient work for themselves, and for scientific agriculture in general.

We have more faith in well organized, working Farmers' Clubs, such as the Buck Creek Club, the Chester Club, the Pleasant Ridge Club, and twenty others that we could name, than we have in protective unions. Wherever you find an active, working Farmers' Club, that has been in existence any length of time, there you will find prosperous farmers. Cause and effect follow so closely in these cases, that the only wonder is that every neighborhood throughout the country does not possess a Farmers' Club. And their success is not to be wondered at. Mind cannot rub against mind, for any length of time, without both becoming brighter.

It is in this way that scientific farmers are made, and it is the scientific farmers that make money from their calling. It is not essential that a man should be educated, in order to be a scientific farmer. It is possible for a man to be a thorough farmer, to understand his calling, and still be unable to read and write. We have known such cases, although we admit their rarity; and it is this, and nothing more that constitutes a scientific farmer.

This is the standard of capacity in every calling and profession, and it is to this standard that we desire to see the farmers of the country brought, and it is to this standard that the farmers of Kansas are so rapidly reaching.

That there will be degrees of prosperity or success among scientific farmers none will deny; but this difference will be owing to the difference of judgment. The man with a shrewd, far-seeing mind, with acute business judgment; the man that keeps himself well advised of what is going on around him, cannot be kept upon the same financial plane of the man of dulter perceptions, and who takes less pains to keep informed of his surroundings, though both may raise an equal number of bushels of grain to the acre, and be equally successful in raising fruit or stock.

This is the work of Farmers' Clubs and Agricultural papers; for they are handmaids in this great work; and we trust that every reading, thinking farmer in this broad land, will come to their support.

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NORTHERN KANSAS DISTRICT FAIR.

From the *Champion* we learn that the above Fair is to be held at Atchison, September, 10th to 14th.

This is the week preceding the State Fair, and following the latter comes the Exposition at Kansas City. We trust that county organizations, especially those adjoining any of these, will so arrange their Fairs that they will not conflict with the times above mentioned.

Will all Agricultural organizations in the State inform us, as soon as they fix upon a time, of the time and place of holding their Fairs, as we desire to publish a complete list?

FARMERS' CLUB AT AVOCA.

At a recent meeting of the farmers of Avoca precinct, Jackson county, Kansas, a Farmers' Club was organized, under the name and style of The Farmers' Club of Avoca. The officers elected are A. J. DAWSON, President; J. E. OVERHULA, Vice-President; D. H. HAGAR, Secretary; WM. KRAFT, Treasurer; HENRY KROTH, O. BEACH, and R. LOUGHMILLER, Directors. The time and regular place of meeting is to be at Schoolhouse number 51, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Membership fee is placed at 25 cents, and a resolution passed that these proceedings be published in THE KANSAS FARMER, and the Jackson County News.

KANSAS CITY INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The Kansas City Agricultural and Industrial Association, will hold their next Fair, September 28d to 29th inclusive.

Early arrangements will be made to make it superior to the one last year, in which endeavor they have our cordial support. D. L. HALL is the present Secretary, and we feel assured that if unwearied energy, and untiring zeal upon his part, will compass perfect success, the Kansas City folks are sure of another good Fair.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

There has recently been organized in this city a stock company for the purpose of fruit-growing and wine-making.

We have not been made fully acquainted with the plan of future operations, but understand that at a late meeting Dr. W. B. CARPENTER was elected President, Maj. O. J. HOPKINS, Treasurer, and H. C. HOLLISTER Secretary; and that the capital stock has been placed at \$100,000, and the shares at \$100 each. Books will shortly be opened for stock.

THE LOCAL PRESS.

Kansas has good reason to be proud of its local papers. A State having reached the age of but ten years, and supporting about one hundred and fifteen newspapers, is something remarkable in the history of this country even, the home of newspaperdom. That Kansas has too many papers, we have little doubt, and yet we confess that we admire the pluck and enterprise, and bow before the ability that enables some of our Kansas editors and publishers, located in counties of less than ten thousand inhabitants, to send out week after week a paper that in every respect will compare favorably with newspapers of twenty-five years standing, and published in counties of from twenty to fifty thousand inhabitants, in the older States.

As we grow older, and counties acquire better mail facilities by being crossed and recrossed by railroads and telegraphs, we have no doubt that the number of papers will become much less in this State, while the subscription lists of the remaining ones will be proportionately increased. Success to them.

The Kansas Farmer

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Our attention has been called, by resolutions of the Board of Regents, which we publish elsewhere, to a letter from a correspondent, signed "L.," published in the Topeka *Commonwealth* of March 24th, that in our judgment is so full of false reasoning, that we improve the present opportunity to reply, at such length as our space will allow. It may be proper to state that the article is accredited by the Regents to Prof. LEE, Professor of Classics in the above institution—whether correctly or not we are unable to say.

In the article alluded to, "L." claims that the late action of the Regents in abolishing Greek from the regular course of study, is "illegal, injurious, unjust and unworthy."

The organic act, passed by Congress and approved July 2d, 1862, provides that the interest of the fund arising from the sale of lands shall be set apart for the

—"endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical and including military, tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. In such manner as the Legislature of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

Our State Legislature, in pursuance of the power conferred by Congress, has conferred upon the Regents of the Agricultural College the right to "regulate the course of instruction, and to prescribe, under the advice of the Faculty, the text-books to be used in the different departments."

We claim that Prof. LEE's points (if it be Prof. L.) are not well taken, and shall attempt to show that the action of the Regents in excluding Greek from the curriculum of the Agricultural College was neither "illegal, injurious, unjust," nor "unworthy."

We start with the idea that these Colleges were designed to be *Agricultural Colleges*.

Our country had hundreds, we might say thousands, of literary colleges; some supported by State authority, some by religious denominations, some by municipal governments, and some by private enterprise. The youth seeking a collegiate education need scarcely travel fifty miles from any given point, north, south, east or west, without finding the portals of a college door open to receive him, and anxious to extend to him the benefits of a thorough collegiate education.

But there were, and are, thousands of earnest workers in the cause of scientific agriculture, who desired to see the young and rising, as well as future generations, educated in their calling, as physicians, lawyers and ministers are educated in theirs. Congress became imbued with the idea, and passed the organic law under which we now hold our Agricultural Colleges.

A candid examination of section 4 of the organic act, which we publish above, must convince every unprejudiced mind that Congress intended to confer upon the different Legislatures the power to arrange the curriculum of these Colleges to suit their own ideas; provided, always, they were *Agricultural Colleges*.

The Legislature of Kansas has, very wisely we think, conferred upon the Board of Regent this power; and they, in the exercise of, in our judgment, a sound discretion, have stricken Greek from the course of study, and in doing so have not violated the spirit of the law.

Is the action of the Regents "injurious?" To the College? No. Few, if any, send their children to the Agricultural College to obtain a *collegiate* education. If they desire to educate their children for ministers, doctors or lawyers, they naturally look to those institutions that make literary pursuits a specialty; and it is fair to presume that it was not designed, nor indeed do the Agricultural Colleges, occupy the same field of other colleges; and hence, the action of the Regents was not injurious to the College.

Is it injurious to the people of the State? No. "L." argues that the action of the Regents will drive many young men out of the State, to acquire an education. We have here in Kansas, first, a State University that, for the thoroughness of its curriculum, is not excelled by any. We also have the Baker University, at Baldwin City; Washburn College, at Topeka; Lane University, at Leecompton; Hartford Collegiate Institute, Hartford; Wetmore Institute, Irving; the Episcopal Seminary Topeka; the University, at Highland; together with the two Normal Schools. Surely, opportunities are not lacking for the youth of our State to acquire a collegiate education. In addition, we may mention the various graded schools to be found in every important town in the State, that in their regular course of studies prepare the young men and women for the freshman class in college, if not indeed still higher.

So that, as a State, we can very safely omit certain studies from the course of the Agricultural College, and still not suffer for lack of opportunities to acquire an education that entitles the student to the affix of A. B.

The only complaint that we have heard against the Agricultural College is, that its name was an abortion—that it did not teach Agriculture; showing that the people not only wanted more agriculture and practical sciences, but less of those studies that are of no practical utility save to the professional man; and when the Regents and Faculty endeavor to bring our College up, to fulfill its true mission, as we can testify they are and have been doing, we are satisfied that the people will not consider that they are injured.

Is it "unjust?" "L." evidently means, to the people. We answer, No; and for reasons just given.

"Unworthy." Unworthy what? Of the State? Kansas could wear no brighter star in her diadem of literary institutions, than to be able to say, "I have an Agricultural College that receives the child, and turns it out the finished farmer. It teaches scientific agriculture and the mechanic arts and sciences, in their fullest sense. It places in the hands of the farmer's son the philosopher's stone, that enables him to turn the soil to gold, pure gold." When Kansas can say that, then will the walls of that College be filled to overflowing with diligent students.

This will surely be brought about, if those live, energetic Regents and Faculty will but pursue the policy they have foreshadowed, in making agricultural education the one leading object; and instead of a milk-and-water concern, which it must be if the policy of a little agriculture, and a little something else, is to constitute the course of study, we will have a College that will command the respect and support of the State.

We do not deride a regular collegiate education. We admire the finished scholar, and only wish that there were hundreds where there is but one; but for the class whom the Agricultural Colleges were intended to serve, Greek and Hebrew would be of no more use than five wheels to a wagon. We desire for them an education eminently practical, and such is, we believe, the desire of all those most directly interested.

THE BERKSHIRE.

The *American Agriculturist*, in answer to a correspondent's question in the April number, "Is a small white spot on the side of a Berkshire, a sign of impurity?" says: "Such a spot would suggest an impurity, but it would not prove it. It would be better not to breed from the (such) animal."

The Editor's answer, as given above, will mislead the correspondent and possibly many others, for it is wholly incorrect as regards the white spot or spots.

In all the best herds of Berkshires throughout the West, that we have examined, and they are numbered by hundreds, the small white spot upon the side, back of the shoulders, sometimes upon

both sides, is as much a distinguishing feature as the four white feet and the white spot upon the face.

Mr. JOSEPH HARRIS, in his work on the Pig, in describing the improved Berkshire, says: "The white should be confined to four white feet and a white spot between the eyes, and a few white hairs behind each shoulder."

The italics are Mr. HARRIS's. Will the *Agriculturist* correct its statement?

1872.

With the opening work of the year upon the farm, we naturally look for prophecies and predictions from self-made prophets and weather wise individuals, and rarely look in vain.

This Spring we have already had a wet and a dry, a hot and a cold season predicted, and how many are yet to follow we know not; and we might add with a good deal of truth we care not, nor indeed do we think the farmers need to care about the predictions of these immature Daniels.

That old adage, "What is to be, will be," ought to carry solace to the farmer's heart, during the prophesying Spring time, and cause him to buckle on the armor with renewed faith in deep plowing and thorough cultivation. These with good seed to commence with, will insure a bountiful return during an average of any term of years, and it is upon these elements that the farmer must depend.

It is an approved fact that deep plowing is the best preventive (save underdraining) of the evil effects upon a crop of either extreme wet or extreme dry weather, and hence we urge it as a precautionary movement upon every farmer.

Mr. DEXTER, of Clay Center, Kansas, made a large and conclusive experiment upon the subject of deep plowing, as given in a late number of THE FARMER, and we hope to see the same thing done by thousands of our farmers this season.

WORTH COMPETING FOR.

We have received the following from the Secretary:

The State Board of Agriculture offer three premiums of one hundred dollars each, to be competed for by any State, County or Township Society, or individual, as follows, to wit: Best and largest display of Fruits; best and largest display of Garden Vegetables; best and largest display of Cereals. These premiums are in addition to those in the regular list, which are open only for individual competition.

Our Correspondents.

C. S., of Padonia, Kansas, writes to express an opinion against the practice of permitting hogs to follow fattening cattle, for the reason that the hogs eat so much of the litter that there is no manure left to return to the fields; and that the manure will add enough to the crops to keep the hogs, and will also keep the ground in good condition. He also protests against feeding dry corn to pigs; says it should be either shelled and cooked, or ground into meal and fed in slop.

W. Y., of Ottawa County, Kansas, writes to ask: "What is the best time to break prairie? Have been advised to break in March or April. Also, I want to know what timber is best to plant on a prairie farm." He adds: "We had good crops here last season. Corn averaged about forty bushels per acre; Spring wheat, fifteen to thirty bushels; Fall wheat, twenty to twenty-five bushels. Oats did not do well."

We would suggest to this correspondent, and to all others, that they should use none but black ink, and that they take reasonable pains to make the writing legible.

W. Y. asks two very important questions, and although they have been frequently answered heretofore, we cheerfully give our opinion again. It is desired to plant the sod to corn, the best time to

break is from the middle of May to the middle of June. If it is to be sown with wheat, or other Fall grain, we would break one month later.

The variety of timber to plant will depend upon location and variety of soil. The black walnut, cottonwood, sugar maple, alantus and European larch, do well upon nearly all locations, where the soil is not too wet. Chestnut does well in nearly all locations, but especially so on shale lands. We know of some of the latter that are now ten or eleven years old, standing in a rich black loam, that have made a fine, vigorous growth, and fruited three or four seasons. Our opinion is, that the chestnut will do extremely well on what is known as inulatto soil.

Mrs. William Hardaker, Newton, Kansas, encloses us a specimen of the ground cherry seed (*Oenothera chamecerasus*) and asks if this is what Mr. Adams refers to.

The seeds sent are those of the genuine ground cherry. Further inquiry has proved that we were mistaken in supposing that they did not grow in Kansas. We learn that they are abundant in certain sections. Mrs. HARDAKER spoke highly of them for culinary purposes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

BY CO-RO-LO.

EDITOR FARMER: Permit me the use of a column or more of your valuable paper, for a few words with Kansas farmers, on the raising of sheep. I do not wish to discuss such a theme because beef and pork are abundant, and the market value is at present depressed. Nor would I lay great stress upon the fact that wool is scarce, and its market value steadily rising. These facts will weigh greatly with many persons, but not so with others.

I desire to call attention to the great importance of every farmer keeping at least a small flock of sheep, for other, and I think, wiser considerations.

In the first place, no farmer, unless his acres are very peculiar in quality and position, should confine himself to the raising of one kind of cereal, pulse or root; nor should he, except for a similar cause, confine himself to one kind of stock. In nine cases out of ten, the farmer who devotes his attention to mixed husbandry is the most successful. The system of special crops, of partial and exclusive husbandry, is wrong in principle; and if persistently continued, will in the great majority of cases, work serious loss. Many years of observation has fully convinced me of this.

Sheep, for five or six years last past, have been at a discount, and because they were not profitable with the neglect they received, they have been almost banished from our fertile prairies and from the vales and hill-sides of other States, and cattle and swine purchased and bred to take their place. The folly of such a radical change is now made apparent by the great depression in the price of beef and pork, and by the gradual and increasing demand for wool.

Sheep, with proper care and in limited numbers, can always be made profitable. Not simply because wool will, one year with another, bring a fair price, but because their flesh can be made profitable to the farmer during the Summer months at least; and because they can always be used to restore a fertility which man's cupidity or improvidence is ever taking from a larger or smaller portion of his farm.

A writer in the *Live Stock Journal* says that "where districts have not been impoverished, no other agency is so potential in preserving intact the fertile powers of the soil, upon which the other departments of agriculture so steadily draw. Where sheep husbandry has not formed an important element in agricultural economy, there is not a civilized country in the world where the soil in the course of time, has not become so impoverished

as to materially affect the national prosperity. It was the case in England before the importance of sheep husbandry was fully realized, and it has been the case in various parts of this country, and very notably so in the Southern States. And likewise, there has been no country where the aid of sheep husbandry has been invoked to ameliorate the sad results of previous folly and improvidence, where it has failed to produce substantial and permanent benefits. Sheep husbandry is needed in every section of this country. It is required in the South and the East and in all the older States, to restore the fruitfulness of the fields weakened or impoverished by a less intelligent and provident system of agriculture. And it is needed upon our rich Western prairies, to maintain the virgin fertility of the soil."

But alas! with how few in Kansas will this argument have weight. How few give a moment's thought to the belief that their rich soil can ever wear out, or that manures or fertilizers will repay the toil and expense of their application.

But are not such farmers wilfully blind? Was not the Mohawk Valley the great wheat-growing portion of the State of New York fifty years ago? Has it not long since lost its cereal fame? May not the same be said of the Genesee Valley, and of the "wheat growing belt" of Ohio? Why have the yields in these once favored districts fallen from forty bushels per acre to nine bushels? And why does it take less than the period of one generation to produce this sterility?*

The answer I will not stop to give, but will ask why are the shires of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, York, and nearly all other counties in England as productive—nay more productive—in wheat and other cereals, and in pulse and roots to-day, as they were a hundred years ago? And why is this the case in China? The answer is plain. The chemical elements which are taken from the soil are given back to it, in the form of organic and inorganic fertilizers. If the English farmer grows wheat extensively, he is careful to feed his acres with lime and the phosphates. If he makes his money from the shambles, he is careful to give back to the soil potash, and all the other ingredients which turnips and other roots, as well as clover and vetches, feed upon. And here he uses his sheep with the greatest advantage and economy. He grows his fields of turnips. The long tap root brings up from a distance lower than the roots of wheat and barley penetrate, ingredients of wealth. These elements are partaken of by the fattening flock, which are always pastured upon the field. They are not necessary in but a very small degree for the production of mutton or wool; they are deposited therefore upon the surface of the soil in the form of excrement, and are trodden into the surface soil, and thus made acceptable to the fibrous roots of the next year's crop.

This is the great cause of the fertility of Great Britain. Her sheep husbandry has enabled her to keep up an equilibrium in her soil which is an astonishment to the thoughtfully unlearned, but an easily solved problem to the agricultural chemist.

Lest these words should be regarded as the reveries of a sciolist, I beg leave to add a sentence or two from that learned writer and wise Professor of Yale, who has taught us "how plants feed and grow." "When a crop is eaten off by full-grown animals, it returns again to the soil, deprived of a portion of its carbon only. The manure contains all the nitrogen and saline matter of the green vegetables, and in a state in which they are more immediately available to the uses of the young plant."

*At some future time I may, with your permission, hold a *tele-a-tele* with your readers on the culture of wheat for foreign exportation, and by "facts and figures" show that the farmer who spends his time and strength in this specialty, is yearly bartering for foreign gold, not simply sixty pounds to the bushel of wheat, but the integral cream and essence of his acres. At his death he may leave to his babes large and improved barns, but they will stand in the midst of beggared and sterile acres.

Thus far, then, we can understand that in certain cases a crop may appear to fertilize the land more after it has been eaten and digested, than if it had been plowed in green, and we can recognize the correctness of the opinion at which practical men have arrived.

"But if you wish to do most good to your land you must eat it off with fattening, not with growing sheep—and you must do so upon lands which are not very poor in vegetable matter. * * *

"SPRENGEL explains this fact by alleging that the humic acid of the vegetable matter retains more effectually the ammonia of the decomposed dung. There may be something in this, but more in most cases, I think, in the fact that digestion separates much of the carbon in which the soils abound, but returns the nitrogen and saline matter almost entirely and in a more active state."

It was my intention, when I commenced this preachment, to give the opinion of an amateur on some of the various breeds of sheep, and to show how—from the example of ROBERT BAKEWELL—any pre-requisite of flesh or wool may, by patience and care, be not only obtained, but permanently stamped upon the breed; and to dwell for a space upon the evident causes of failure, in this State, during the decade which ended in 1871. But your space is limited, and the topics called for are numerous. If you should be so imprudent as, like Oliver Twist, to ask for more, be sure that you are backed by the common desire of your forty thousand readers, before you set in perpetual motion the garrulous pen of your youthful but loquacious friend.

Davis County, Kansas, April 8, 1872.

THE BUCK CREEK FARMERS' CLUB.

BY JOHN M. COTTON.

EDITOR FARMER: The Club assembled at the usual hour, President J. W. MAIN in the chair, who announced that the subject for consideration was, "The best and cheapest modes of Fencing."

Mr. W. T. BLACKER stated that he was very partial to a stone fence. It is fire-proof, never rots, needs no pruning, and can always be depended upon. But a farmer cannot build a stone fence first, and he would recommend pine boards, as they were more durable than native lumber.

After your stone or hedge fences were built, then you could take the pine boards off, and use them for something else; while native lumber was hardly ever fit for anything after it had been used as fencing.

Mr. MCKIBBIN expressed similar views, but said that all farmers could not afford to build a stone fence, only those who had stone handy. And in preference to pine for the first fence, he would suggest rails nailed to the posts. A farmer always has use for rails, and rails could be taken off and used again afterwards.

Thought that a hedge fence must be used by those farmers who have not stone convenient. Hedge is more trouble, and lazy folks would not give it that attention that it properly deserved, though he did not know as they would any fence.

Mr. MAIN thinks wire fences cheaper than pine lumber, and if made properly, just as good. A farmer always wanted to get the cheapest fence possible at first so it would do, and then put in your hedge or stone afterwards.

Stone is the best, but much the costliest. Mr. JAMES COTTON said that when wire fences were made so as to keep out pigs, they would be the costliest fences we would have. The way wire fences were generally put up, he would not have one on his place. Stone fences are good, and when convenient, not very costly.

The English willow had his preference. It was used very extensively in Iowa and Illinois. It had no thorns, but grew large and kept out stock just like any other fence.

Mr. HUNT read from a book called "The Farmer's Guide," published in 1832, which gave some very good hints on fencing. Mr. HUNT also remarked

that stone fences when built east and west, the north side should be perpendicular, and all the slant from the south, should be made three feet at the bottom, and two feet at the top. JOHN M. CORTON read a letter from Commissioner WATTS, which accompanied fifty-four packages of field and garden seeds.

A committee was then appointed to divide the seeds among the members.

JOHN M. CORTON made some remarks in relation to the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, reading from the *Prairie Farmer*, and the *Iowa Homestead*.

Gave an account of the Granges in Iowa, and hoped that the members of the Club would take the pains to investigate the subject.

Remarks were made by several in relation to the co-operative movement in Douglas county, and agreed to send a committee to meet with them at their next session.

JOHN M. CORTON then tendered his resignation as Secretary of the Club, stating that business made it impossible for him to attend to the duties of that office. His resignation was accepted, and a vote of thanks given him for past services.

An election was then ordered, and President J. W. MAIN was elected Secretary, and JAMES M. CORTON was elected President.

The next meeting will be April 12, at 5, P. M. The subject will be "The Cultivation of the Beautiful, or Flowers and other attractions of the Farm."

The ladies are especially invited to attend.

Buck Creek, Jefferson Co., Kan., April 3, 1872.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—WHAT ARE THEY? BY "CATO."

EDITOR FARMER: I have recently received from Washington, D. C., the "Constitution of the Patrons of Husbandry, issued by the National Grange, Washington, D. C."

As I have seen nothing in your columns in relation to this Order, I thought to give a short notice, and ask a few questions.

The Preamble commences: "Human happiness is the acme of earthly ambition. Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity. The prosperity of a nation is in proportion to the value of its productions. The soil is the source from whence we derive all that constitutes wealth; without it we would have no agriculture, no manufactures, no commerce. Of all the material gifts of the Creator, the various productions of the vegetable world are of the first importance. The art of agriculture is the parent and precursor of all arts, and its products the foundation of all wealth," &c. And again, "To those who read it aright, history proves that in all ages society is fragmentary, and successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort. Unity of action cannot be acquired without discipline, and discipline cannot be enforced without significant organization: hence we have a ceremony of initiation which binds us in mutual fraternity as with a band of iron; but although its influence is so powerful, its application is as gentle as that of the silken thread that binds a wreath of flowers."

It appears from reading the Constitution, and accompanying papers, that it is a secret organization, devoted to the interests of the farmers. It is protection to them.

Let us have the opinion of THE FARMER, or some of its correspondents upon its efficacy. Let us know what it has done, and if it has done and can do any good, let us have them in every neighborhood in Kansas.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

BY J. W. LANG.

EDITOR FARMER: This is an important appendage to every home. No farmer should forget its benefits, or neglect having a good vegetable garden. Its products are conducive to health, are great aids to economy and yield much enjoyment.

It is necessary to have three things as near per-

fect as possible in order to attain success in this line; good seeds, suitable ground, and clean culture. Land should be light, friable and well pulverized, either having a porous subsoil, or underdrained. No wet, heavy, retentive soil will produce vegetables of good size and quality. Such land in times of wet are mortar beds; in drought it is baked and compact.

Good seed well planted insures a good stand of plants; this is a prime requisite. Thorough pulverizing of the soil, allowing free action of the atmosphere and free penetration of the roots, is highly necessary. High manuring, if not previously very rich, is very essential. The destruction of all weeds in their first stages of growth, is also imperatively necessary. Suitable manure, good seed, and clean culture upon proper soil, will ensure success even to the novice. Eternal vigilance alone will protect the plants from the depredations. The hand is the best insect destroyer yet found, and can be relied upon when the many nostrums loudly vaunted, will end only in disappointment.

Parsnips and carrots require deeply worked, rich soil, thick enough to ensure a good stand; then thin so the plants will stand six inches apart in the drill. The drills should be sixteen to eighteen inches apart. We prefer the Hollow Crown parsnip, and Orange carrot, for garden culture above all others. For field culture the Large White Belgian will give the largest yields. The parsnip is a long time coming up, and no haste should be used in replanting until considerable time has elapsed. Parsnip seed is generally worthless if above one year old. Carrot seed will grow if kept well the fourth after raising. For early use sow a small space of the Early Horn variety of carrot.

Carrots are excellent for feeding purposes, especially to horses. The want of attention to root culture is one of the shortcomings of Maine farmers. We hope with the diffusion of a knowledge of their utility, and the introduction of associated dairying and other improvements, their production will increase.

LETTER FROM ALLEN COUNTY.

BY A YOUNG FARMER.

EDITOR FARMER: Having heard nothing from this quarter in some time, I will attempt to fill the vacancy, hoping to draw out some more interesting contributor. We have experienced the most severe Winter, probably, ever experienced by the earliest settlers (perhaps, on account of so much Northern immigration).

Winter wheat appears to be very badly killed; yet, a few warm rains may partially restore it. Grain (except wheat) and all kinds of produce are very low; corn eighteen to twenty cents per bushel, and all others in proportion.

The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company are now offering great inducements to settlers in this county (as well as others), by placing their lands at extremely low prices, and on long credits.

But for fear of being uninteresting, I will come to the main point in view. Will some of the many readers of THE FARMER furnish me, through these columns, a plan of the best and cheapest (and I believe the best is the cheapest) common farm roller?

Geneva, Allen Co., Kan., April 5, 1872.

RUTLAND FARMERS' CLUB.

BY E. A. B.

EDITOR FARMER: This Club met at the house of Mr. ELLSKIRK, Saturday evening, March 16th. The meeting was called to order by L. D. HOSFORD. Dr. T. I. DEWEY was chosen chairman *pro tem.*, and I. W. ALEXANDER Secretary.

A Constitution and By-Laws were then adopted, and the following officers elected for six months: Dr. T. I. DEWEY, President; W. MERKEY, Vice-President; I. W. ALEXANDER, Secretary; I. W. SWEENEY, Assistant Secretary; ELLIS KIRK, Treasurer.

Adjourned to meet the first Saturday in April.

Other Clubs are requested to correspond, and give us all information new beginners may require.
Elk City, Montgomery Co., Kan., March 30, 1872.

European Correspondence.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Breeding Horses—The Area of Cultivated Land in France—Agricultural Statistics in Germany—A New Pest to the Vine—A New Beet, &c., &c., &c.

PARIS, FRANCE, March 23d, 1872.

The discussion still waxes strong as to the points to be kept in mind, in the breeding of horses for France. One school requires the animals to be divided into two distinct classes—for ordinary work and the saddle; the other desires to combine these ends, to produce a horse at once light and strong—powerful at the shoulder for draught, and equally light for the saddle.

The area of cultivated land in France is about 124,000,000 acres—about three roods being the average extent of each holding; the number of proprietors being 9,000,000. This subdivision of the land is the consequence of the abolition of the law of primogeniture. The French cling to the smallest patch of soil as to life; it is the best of all securities, for a little advantage in these times of change, and recalls the Scotchman's advice to his son upon getting married, "Make sure of the fortune; the wife may change, but the siller never." Many of these Lilliputian landed proprietors are in a state of indigence, their portion of "free territory" lying on their hands like a white elephant. Then, there are chronic lawsuits about making divisions, the expenses of the contests too often exceeding the value of the plots themselves. It is not surprising then, that the plan of uniting several of these small holdings, submitting them to a common cultivation, sharing alike expenses and profits, is making way. The general wealth of the country will be increased in consequence, also.

It is to be regretted that public writers discourage emigration in France; the antipathy is already strong enough. Algeria is opposed, on account of its climate; and America is objected to, as being "too far!" Yet Monsieur, by his natural intelligence and fertility of resources, makes an excellent colonist, and becomes a "model man" if he returns to die in the old country.

In Germany, the most noteworthy feature in rural economy is the rapid extension of Agricultural "stations." They may be said to exist everywhere, and are the result generally of private enterprise. In France, the government is expected to establish these useful institutions, as in a few other countries also. Italy has now ten of these useful institutions, Switzerland has five, Sweden two, Holland and Belgium one. The parent station was founded in 1851 at Leipsic, having a double mission—scientific and practical. There are instances where farmers have handed over their soil and plants to the Agricultural philosophers. The end of all is the same—comparative researches, by practical experiment, in animal and vegetable physiology—the teaching in the laboratory and in the field, the analysis of soils, plants and manures, at a nominal tariff, the testing of the nutritive value of food for animals, and the controlling of seeds offered for sale. At Lodi, a station confines its labors to experiments in cheese-making, and one at Pavia to edible cryptogamic plants. At Bonn there are twenty manufactories of chemical manures, that never sell a sack of their products until after bearing the "hall mark" of the laboratory attached to the station in that town. Equally efficacious has been the supervision in the case of adulterated seeds. France now demands that a station be attached to each of her three hundred and twenty colleges and normal schools, scattered over the country.

It is generally considered that intense cold destroys insects. France since eighty years has never had so severe a Winter as that now expiring; and yet, never were caterpillars' nests so abundant. The law has been put in force, compelling owners of

trees to gather every chrysalis and bring them to a fixed spot to be burned.

A new type of *phylloxera* has attacked the vines, as if the old ones were not sufficiently destructive. No "perfect cure" has yet been found, but the ravages of the insects have been diminished by an application of farm-yard manure, saturated with tar water, every third year, close to the roots of the vine. It has been suggested to import slips of the vine from America to graft on French stocks; but entomologists assert that this would be only adding fuel to the flame, as the *phylloxera* is the same foe in America as here. Dryness of climate is held to be one of the principal causes of the disease. The mode of existence of the insect, its manner of multiplication, are mysteries, and the male has never yet been discovered. Rewards are offered for his apprehension.

The "Egyptian" is the name of a new variety of black-red beet. In form it resembles a large flat turnip. It is peculiarly suited for shallow soils, and in addition is precocious; sown in April, it can be lifted in the following July.



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

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

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

The Kidney Worm.

EDITOR FARMER: I have some pigs, about three months old, that lose the use of their hind legs. Sometimes they can walk, and other times they drag their legs after them. They eat well, and are in good order. Will you please name the disease, and give a remedy? and oblige JOHN McMASTER.

ANSWER.—The disease is what is known as kidney worm. Give the pigs a dry, clean bed; and then, for a medicine, a few kernels of allium (garlic) chopped fine, and mixed with their food, will accomplish their cure. Turpentine is also an excellent remedy, given in tablespoonful doses daily (to a grown hog) for four or five days.

Strain.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a horse that is lame in the left fore leg. The only cause that I can find for the lameness is a lump, about the size of a large filbert, on the back part of the leg, about half-way between the pastern joint and the hoof. Please tell me, through THE FARMER, what the trouble is, what the cause, and what the cure. J. H. B.

ANSWER.—I judge the lameness must be caused by a strain, but you are too indefinite in your description for me to determine its location. If you had said that, when standing, he rested the foot on the toe or on the heel, or when traveling he seemed to favor either the toe or heel, I could have located the lameness with some certainty. If the lump you speak of is the cause of it, and that lump is on the tendon, then apply any good strong liniment, and it will probably remove it.

String Halt.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a six-year-old horse, that shows symptoms of string halt, or something similar, for the last few weeks. He is in good condition, except that he lifts his feet higher than usual, with apparent stiffness of the leaders behind the stifle joint. Will you please give me a recipe, through THE FARMER; also, a cure for lampass and colic? and oblige J. M. H.

ANSWER.—The treatment for string halt is, to

restore the lost nervous influence. This is best done by good feeding, and one grain of nux vomica given daily for six weeks in the horse feed. If the lampass are caused by teething, all that will be necessary to do is, to feed the animal on soft feed, and wash the mouth with a weak solution of alum. In a great majority of cases the animal will be found to be laboring under some derangement of the digestive organs, the restoration of which drives away the lampass. Scarifying the bars, as recommended by J. F. WILLARD in THE FARMER of March 15th, where it is caused by teething, will relieve all the trouble.

There are three different kinds of colic, that require somewhat different treatment, known as spasmodic, stercoreal colic, and flatulent colic. The first and last are the most common, and the following treatment will be found successful: 1st. For spasmodic colic—If you can get it, give a fifty cent bottle of wizard oil in a pint of warm water; repeat the dose in one hour, if the first does not relieve. A single dose of this medicine has given instant relief in more than a hundred cases that I have treated. Another for the same—Twenty-five drops of the tincture of aconite root, one ounce spirits of niter, one half ounce chloroform, in one pint water; to be followed with warm water injections, one gallon water, a handful salt, and one-half-pint soap. This dose not to be repeated within four hours, and then substitute one ounce tincture of opium for the chloroform.

For flatulent colic, commence with the injection, as above, and repeat in thirty minutes. Give the wizard oil, as in the first instance. If not to be had, give powdered aloes, one ounce; ether, one ounce; tincture of opium, two ounces; spirits of camphor, one ounce, in a pint of cold water.

Strain.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a valuable horse, six years old, which I have not been able to use for nearly a year, on account of lameness, which for some time I thought was chest founder; but as he seems to complain chiefly of his left fore leg, I think it must be a sprain of some kind. Just before his lameness first showed itself, I found him one morning with his left fore leg in the manger, and in struggling to get it loose he may have sprained it. He nearly always holds it in front of the other leg, resting on the toe, or else has the heel of the hoof resting on the other hoof. Sometimes he will not show any lameness, but a sudden jar or a long journey will make him quite bad again. If you can tell me what is the matter with him, and how to remedy it, you will oblige, C. F.

ANSWER.—The strain is probably in the navicular joint, judging from the manner he points his foot, with the toe to the ground. The only chance for recovery will be in giving him perfect rest for three months, and by blistering the coronet. To do this, cut the hair close at the top of the hoof, and apply the biniodide of mercury once a day for a week; then wash off, and apply a little fresh lard. Tie his head up for an hour after each application.

Poll Evil.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a mare, that has the poll evil. She has had it since last Fall. It broke on the upper part of the neck. The opening is very small—not larger than a wheat straw. I should like to know a sure cure for it, through your valuable paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—Time and trouble could have been saved, by opening the abscess as soon as pus was formed. As it is now, the opening should be enlarged. Keep the parts washed clean. Give the mare sulphite of soda, one ounce a day, in a bran mash, for sixteen days. Inject into the abscess diluted carbolic acid, one ounce to the pint of water; using about a tablespoonful of the mixture once a day for three days; then miss three days, and use as before. You will find this a reliable cure.

Inflammation of the Kidneys.

EDITOR FARMER: There being no veterinary surgeon in this vicinity, I wish to take advantage of your liberality in offering your advice.

Please tell me what I shall do for my ox. Last Summer he was troubled in making water. The water came from him in dribbles, and he was very uneasy at those times, lifting up his feet and moving around. About Christmas he swelled up under the belly, and was in great pain, being unable to lie down; and when he did so, his feet would stick out straight from him.

I gave him watermelon seed tea and spirits of niter and resin. I have made several punctures with a pocket-knife through the skin, where it was most swelled, and the water dripped from him at all of them. He seemed relieved. But on going out one cold morning, I found that he had burst out on both sides of the water passage, and was bleeding profusely. After this, he gained strength, but a large piece (I think more than five pounds) of flesh rotted and fell out. He then healed up almost entirely, leaving no passage for the water except a very small hole, on one side and too far back. I have been trying to open the original canal, by introducing a stick into it, but have not succeeded yet. He is now slightly swelled, and I fear will have the same trouble again. I forgot to state that the day before the rupture or bleeding spoken of, I rubbed the parts affected with the following: Tincture ammonia, two ounces, mixed with a quart of lard.

Please state what is best for me to do with him, and if you think he will be able to work again. I am anxious to save him, if possible, as he is a valuable animal for work. JOS. MARTIN.

ANSWER.—My judgment is, that the ox was attacked with inflammation of the kidneys. If I am correct in this, your treatment was bad. Diuretics should never be administered in this complaint. It is very natural for a man, if he has an animal troubled in his urinary organs, to give him something to compel him to pass water—the very thing that causes him so much pain and suffering. The treatment should consist in fomentation over the loins, and this has been the cause of the organ closing up, which can only be relieved by forcing open the passage with the proper instrument. In using your stick, you must be very careful not to do more harm than good. If he should have any more swelling, use cooling, soothing, applications, such as: Tincture of arnica, one ounce; water, one pint. This will probably be the best. I think he will yet be able to work. His legs must be kept warm. Give twenty-five drops of the tincture of aconite root, in one pint of cold water; to be repeated every four hours until six doses have been given. In a majority of cases it will not be necessary to give more than two or three doses. In the worst case I have had, three doses was all that I was obliged to give to complete the cure.

[NOTE.—The queries to which the following answers were sent by our Veterinary Editor, have by some means been misplaced; but as the diseases are very common, we publish the answers for the general public.—ED. FARMER.]

For splint, use the biniodide of mercury ointment once a day for five days, rubbing it on well at each application. It is made as follows: Take of biniodide of mercury $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms, lard one ounce; mix. Tie up the horse's head for one hour after each application. At the end of the five days, wash the part well and apply a little fresh lard.

For lung fever, or pneumonia, place the animal where he can have plenty of pure air, and cover him according to the weather. Hand rub and bandage, and bathing with the tincture of ammonia. Twenty five drops of the tincture of aconite root should be given in one pint of cold water. Two hours afterwards, drench with $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints linseed oil, to be repeated in twelve hours if the first dose does not operate.

I cannot see how this disease could cause any swelling of the belly or sheath. I think this must have been caused by a bruise, producing an abscess, and which ends so often in cattle, where great local inflammation exists, in sloughing.

The Kansas Farmer

FOREST TREES FOR Shelter, Ornament and Profit

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THIS IS THE MOST THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL work ever written upon the subject, and should be in the hands of every Farmer in the State of Kansas. It tells you

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Address, GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth.

THE BEAUTIFUL.

The Buck Creek Farmers' Club is to discuss the above subject at their next meeting, as we see by the excellent report of Mr. COTTON, published elsewhere. It is an appropriate subject, and it is one that should enter more largely into the farmer's plans. A few cents expended each year for seeds would, in two or three years, make a little paradise of our farm houses; and we are glad to know that there is at least one Club that can afford to discuss this question, and we hope others will follow their example.

Every farmer ought to feel willing to give his wife and daughters this enjoyment, when it can be obtained so easily and so cheaply. We are glad to believe that the taste for the cultivation of flowers is rapidly growing in this country. We now have hundreds of men and thousands of dollars devoted to the production of flowers; and they are doing a noble work. Every time we think of it, we feel like taking JAMES VICK, the great Seedsman, by the hand, for his liberal offer to our State Board of Agriculture, and which we recently published, to encourage the growth of flowers in our State. It is worthy of him; and we hope our people will make the competition lively.

WHITE LEGHORN.

We present, on the first page of this issue, a beautiful engraving of the White Leghorns, for which we are indebted to W. H. LOCKWOOD, Hartford, Ct., one of the largest breeders of this variety of fowls.

The Leghorns have maintained the good name they obtained in this country years ago, as prolific layers, hardy, and maturing early. LEWIS says of these birds: "The hens are considered excellent winter layers, and will lay as large a number of eggs in a year as any fowls known, not excepting the Polands or Hamburgs." They are white, of medium size, resembling very closely the White Spanish; indeed, very many writers think they are identical. Whether so or not, these birds have been bred so long and so thoroughly in this country, that they may be considered Americanized.

APPLE TWIG BORER.

Mr. JOHN CADOGAN has placed upon our table a specimen of the female apple twig borer, which he obtained from the grounds of L. T. SMITH, of this city.

This borer is not so well known as the crown borer, and does not do as much damage, but is still worthy of attention by orchardists. It bores into the green twig just at the base of the leaf stalk, boring downward, making a hole about as large as a small wheat straw.

Its habitat is easily found, provided you have sharp eyes and look at the proper places. We believe that the transformations from the egg to the perfect state, are not well known, even by entomologists.

THE GARDEN.

Don't forget the garden. Very much of the comfort and health of the farmer's family depend upon a good garden. A good garden does not consist of a patch of potatoes and cabbage, simply, although these are very important adjuncts; but it consists of all manner and kinds of vegetables suitable to the latitude. The tastes of the family are not always a sufficient guide, as our tastes are almost entirely creatures of culture. Very many of our choicest vegetables are not usually relished, when eaten for the first time, but in the end are highly esteemed and considered wholesome.

See that the garden is fully supplied with all the

appetite, which thoughtless persons attempt to correct by giving condition powders, sulphur, ashes, &c., until the animal becomes in reality sick.

Instead of this dosing process, try liberal feeds of bran, soaked in water a few hours before feeding; to which has been added a pinch of salt. If the animal will not eat liberally, give it just what it will eat, and no more; but in no case of this kind is it wise to dose them with medicines.

Use the curry-comb freely.

ASTERS.

The Asters undoubtedly take the lead of any other class of our brilliant annuals. Easy of culti-

vation, hardy, and flowering profusely, with the great variety of colors, make them almost a necessity in every flower garden. The seed may be sown in open border as late as May 15th, but it is preferable to sow earlier.

IMPROVEMENT

We were very strongly impressed, while reading Col. WARING's article in the April *Agriculturist*, of the great advance made in the last seventeen years, not only in agricultural implements but in the ideas and manner of farming.

It is an improvement that we do not feel sensibly, and yet it is going steadily forward.

Seventeen years ago—the period Col. W. alludes to—scientific agriculture was only to be spoken of with bated breath in rural communities. A man who talked about agricultural chemistry was voted visionary, if not altogether out of balance in the upper story. Even Farmers' Clubs were almost if not quite unknown; and no manures were used save those manufactured on the farm, except gypsum; and this was used rather because custom warranted it than from any



ASTERS.

1. New Rose. 2. New Victoria. 3. Dwarf Chrysanthemum, flowered. 4. Robust Bouquet Dwarf. 5. New Victoria, natural size.

finer varieties of vegetables; and acquaint yourselves with the later and more approved modes of culture.

THE STOCK.

We should be very careful, at this season of the year, when the corn crib is so apt to get low, to see that stock of all kinds have not only enough food in quantity, but it should be of extra good quality.

By this time, horses and cattle that have been well wintered have been shedding their coats; and this causes a considerable drain upon the system, which, unless supplied by nutritious food, and that, too, easily assimilated by the digestive organs, will cause the animal to fall off in flesh.

This excessive drain upon the system, and the fact that stock upon the farm usually gets but a very small variety of food, is apt to cause a loss of

well conceived idea as to why it was used.

But we are moving. Now, the man who can talk applied scientific agriculture, is sought after in almost every neighborhood throughout the country. Farmers are anxious to learn what there is to know of their calling; and the next generation of American farmers will farm under much less difficulty, and with much more prospect of pecuniary success than do the present. This is the work, principally, of the Agricultural Press, nobly aided and sustained by Farmers' Clubs.

THE NEMAH COUNTY FAIR

Is to be held September 13th, 19th, and 20th, 1872, in the town of Seneca. For particulars address WM. HISTED, Secretary. Seneca is a thriving town, surrounded by an excellent farming country, and we are sure they will get up a good Fair.

WOODSON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a recent meeting held at Kalida, the people of Woodson county organized an Agricultural Society, adopted a constitution and by-laws, and elected the following officers:

G. W. HUTCHINSON of Center Ridge, President; JAMES CRANE of Neosho Falls, Vice President; Mr. STOKERBRAND, Treasurer; J. L. GILBERT of Kalida, Recording Secretary; R. F. EAGLE, Rose P. O., Corresponding Secretary.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE SWEET WILLIAM.

This old and well known but beautiful flower is too well known to need any description; but with this as with many others of our flowers, improvement has been made in the past few years, as the annexed group fully testifies. Seed should be sown in early Spring, and may be propagated by dividing the roots next season; but it is recommended to sow the seed every year.

HARROWS.

The harrow is, in our estimation, one of the most valuable implements used upon the farm; and it is one, too, that is very sadly neglected by very many of our farmers. Of every twelve farmers that you meet, at least nine will have no harrow upon the farm; and if any of the nine use one, they borrow from their neighbors, or fall back to the old brush drag. Farming without a harrow is expensive, and a practice that none of our farmers can afford. Many different plans have been devised for making these implements, none of which do the work as well as we would like to see it done; that is, none

produce the fine comminution of the soil necessary to produce the best results. But there are several that do as good work as is possible to be done, until the inventive genius of the country produces an implement one step in advance of the principle of the harrow. We believe it will be done. Until then, we advise our farmers to make diligent use of the best styles of harrows that we now have.

In the cultivation of the corn crop, this implement is invaluable. No other tool will so effectually destroy a crop of young weeds as this; and it may be used in lieu of the first and second plowings with great advantage.

SEED CORN.

We have had many letters of inquiry, asking about this or that variety of seed corn, and whether we could recommend them.

Of the most of the varieties advertised, we know

nothing of their peculiar merits; and the only advice we have to offer is, to buy sparingly of any new kind. We believe that almost any of our farmers can afford to spend a little something in the way of experiments, and therefore advise them to try some of those varieties, on a small scale, that seem to promise well.

As a rule, we do not use enough care and judgment in selecting seed corn. Properly, this work should be done through the Summer and Fall, selecting the earliest maturing, the heaviest, and ears from the most prolific stalks. This will always secure a good stand, and will produce about as good



Single and Double Sweet William.

a yield as can be obtained, so far as the seed is concerned.

LARGER CROPS.

It is common for Agricultural papers to recommend smaller crops and better cultivation.

Our crops, as a rule, require a better tilth; but we do not believe that the mass of our farmers cultivate enough ground. We are not an advocate for large farms, but we do believe in farmers cultivating all the land they own. As it now stands, more than three-fourths of our farmers that own one quarter section, only cultivate about two-thirds of it. By cultivation, we do not mean strictly vegetables and cereals, but grasses as well. Every acre of the farm should be required to return its pro rata of profit; and if the farmer has not enough labor to cultivate well all the land he owns, he should either hire more labor or sell part of his land.

THE NEW HOMESTEAD LAW.

The bill known as "The Soldiers' Homestead Bill," and which was introduced into Congress nearly two years ago, has passed both Houses and is now in the hands of the President for his signature, which it will without doubt receive at an early day.

The bill provides that every officer, soldier, sailor, seaman or marine, who served in the late war and who was honorably discharged, shall be entitled to all the benefits of the present homestead act, by complying with its provisions, with the additional provision that the time which the homestead settler served in the army, navy or marine corps, aforesaid, shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title; or, if discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title, without reference to the length of time he may have served; provided, however, that no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided on, improved and cultivated, for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements, as aforesaid.

Any one entitled to enter under this act, who has heretofore entered less than one hundred and sixty acres under the homestead act, may enter enough under the present act to make one hundred and sixty acres in all. If any person entitled to the provisions of the act has died, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by guardian duly appointed, shall be entitled to all the benefits of the act.

If any previous entry under the homestead act has lapsed by reason of the absence of the pre-emptor in the army or navy, the entry shall be restored. Any soldier, sailor, marine, officer, or other person coming within the provisions of this act, may as well, by his agent as in person, enter on said homestead; provided, that said claimant in person shall, within the time prescribed, commence settlement and improvements on the same, and thereafter fulfill all the requirements of the act.

The Commissioner-General of the Land Office is to make all the needful rules and regulations to carry the act into effect.

THE HERD LAW.

We trust that the Herd law passed by the late Legislature, and which was published in the last issue of THE FARMER, may prove entirely satisfactory to the State at large, and especially to the counties that put it in force; but we would suggest to the various County Commissioners, especially in the eastern half of the State, where a difference of opinion upon the real merits of the law may reasonably be looked for from the people, that some tangible expression of that opinion should be taken; and this opinion should come, for the most part, outside the towns and villages.

There are several counties in the State, where the cities and towns cast a larger vote than the remainder of the county; and the probabilities are that the interests of the two are inimical to each other.

In our judgment, in this matter the interest of the country should have the preference over that of the towns, inasmuch as it is the former and not the latter that is to be benefited or injured by the workings of this law; and hence, we say that County Commissioners should in some way obtain the views of the farming community, before they put in force a law that, within itself, confers no power upon the County Board to repeal it, if its working should not prove satisfactory.

OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

We are disposed to believe that the above institution will soon, if indeed it does not now, rank the peer of any similar institution in the country. With the infusion of more real agricultural blood

into the Board of Regents, within the past few years, the course of study has been so shaped that Agriculture occupies the most prominent position in three of the four courses of study. This is as it should be.

The following resolutions explain themselves; and we may be permitted the opinion that Hon. ALFRED GRAY and the entire Board of Regents, do themselves honor in adopting them:

WHEREAS, An article in the *Commonwealth* of March 24th, read by Regent GRAY, is said to have been written by Prof. LEE, of this College: Therefore,

Resolved, That we condemn the spirit and language of the article, and denounce it, as unworthy the pen of any one connected with this institution.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board it is impolitic to sever the office of Librarian from the Professorship of Latin and English Literature.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to deliver to Prof. LEE a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions; and to notify him that a motion is now pending before the Board, for consideration at the next meeting, to vacate the Chair of Latin and English Literature unless due apology be made, and some positive assurance given that such an impropriety will not be repeated.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board, that it would be for the interest of this institution to increase the endowment fund, by additional sales of land, or otherwise, so that the literary course, science of agriculture and mechanic arts, may rank with those of the best institutions of the country.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

We have continually urged upon the farmers of the West, the many advantages that would accrue to them by organizing and supporting a Farmers' Club. Our columns have been ever open to advance the interests of these Clubs, as we esteem them one of the most potent influences for advancing the cause of Agricultural science, and for developing the brighter side of rural life, thereby cementing with stronger ties the boys and girls to a life of future usefulness upon the farm.

But if these Clubs are to be made of practical value to farmers and their families, there must be a degree of interest and enthusiasm given to the meetings by the farmers themselves; and all egotism, self-importance, and the "You can't learn me anything" style, must be kept out of them.

The Farmers' Club is a school, and every farmer in the community should be a willing scholar. It is not difficult to go into a Club meeting and pick out the best and most successful farmers in a neighborhood. Those who are willing to discuss a neighbor's opinion, and to receive advice and counsel from the Club, will be found to succeed best; as it is the fool only that is wise in his own conceit.

But we did not start to write a homily upon this subject. A correspondent has asked us to publish a constitution and by-laws for Farmers' Clubs, and we have hastily outlined the following. Whether adopted or not, we would recommend that the fundamental laws of every Club be short and concise.

We have found the general idea contained in the following to succeed well, and the especial feature that we recommend is, in doing the work of the Club principally by committees; and also, that the meetings should be held weekly from October 1st to April 1st, and semi-monthly the remainder of the year.

CONSTITUTION.

1st. The name of this organization shall be the ——— Farmers' Club.

2d. The purposes and objects of this Society shall be for self-improvement, and the better development of Agricultural science in our midst.

3d. Its officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and a Board of Directors, to consist of three members, who shall be elected by a majority of the Club.

4th. The duties of these officers shall be such as usually belong to such officers in deliberative bodies, and the special duty of the Board of Directors shall be an advisory one, and to them shall be entrusted the general management of the affairs of the Club.

BY-LAWS.

1st. The regular meetings of this Club shall be on ———.

2d. Any person may become a member of this

Club upon a vote of a majority of its members, and the payment of ———.

3d. The officers shall be elected at the first meeting in January of each year, and shall hold their positions until their successors are elected.

4th. At the first regular meeting after the annual election, the President shall name the following committees, to consist of three members each: One on Grains, one on Grasses, one on Fruits, one on Stock, one on Farm Implements, one on Agricultural Law, or the legal relations of farmers.

5th. The Board of Directors shall, at the same meeting, provide an order of business, in which at least one of these committees shall be required to report at each meeting.

6th. The constitution or by-laws of this Club may be changed, by submitting a written resolution, to be voted upon at the next meeting succeeding the one at which it is offered, and provided said resolution receives the votes of two-thirds of the members.

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

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER III.—SOW AND PIGS.

[NOTE.—These articles have been crowded out of the last three numbers, to make room for an unusual amount of Correspondence, which has pressed in upon us.—ED. FARMER.]

The following Spring the shotes should be turned on the rye field as soon as the ground settles, and remain there until about the 1st of May, when they should be changed to the clover field, and be permitted to range there, with daily feeds of grain, until the rye is ripe, when they may be returned to it, and should be permitted to "hog down" this crop; and in doing so, they will re-seed the field for a second crop. As soon as the wheat and oats are harvested, the shotes should be turned in, and they will glean a considerable amount of shattered grain; and from there would return them to the clover, and here they should be permitted to remain until fattening time, which ought to commence certainly by the 1st of October.

Treated as we have recommended, the shotes should weigh at least two hundred pounds, and of good thrifty, early fattening breeds, two hundred and fifty pounds, at the time of putting up.

During the two months following, they should be fed fifteen bushels of raw, or ten bushels of cooked corn; and the feeder should then have a lot of hogs that will average three hundred and fifty to four hundred and fifty pounds, gross.

In the plan we have proposed there is, of course, more labor and watchfulness required; but we must remember that in Agriculture, as in all other pursuits, there is no gain without labor, and our endeavor should be to make the very best possible returns from a given amount of capital. To do this, we must take advantage of all the improved methods of keeping and fattening.

CHAPTER IV.

AT WHAT AGE SHOULD WE FATTEN THE HOG?

This is a matter upon which a good deal has been said; and that, too, by gentlemen who have given the subject much thought.

It has, however, been chiefly argued from an Eastern stand point, if we may be allowed to make the distinction, where the requirements of their farms and their markets permitted (if, indeed, they did not compel) them to market their pork at as early an age as possible.

With our friends in the East, their land is high in price and their farms of small acreage. To make a profit, they have been compelled to adopt a system of culture that would take as little from the soil as possible, regardless of the value of said crops as a food for the hog. The result is that corn, the grain that we esteem most highly as a pork-producing food, is usually too high in price to be used as a profitable food for keeping stock hogs. Added to

this is the fact of their proximity to the large markets, that are ever ready to buy their well fattened pigs, whether it be December or August.

In the West it is different. Our market is open to us only during the cold weather, with slight exceptions; and we are compelled to make but one fattening, and naturally desire to make as much pork as possible at this time.

Here our soil is fertile, and for the labor required we find the corn the most profitable as a leading crop. To consume this crop, we must have some animal on the farm constantly; and much as we admire the Eastern pig, we must say that he does not fill this want.

"But," says the breeder of the Essex, "we make our pigs weigh more than your Western hogs."

To a certain extent, we admit this; but that is due to our ignorance and carelessness in feeding, and only indicates that we should adopt, to some extent, your careful habits of feeding, holding fast to our hogs.

But there is another consideration still. The most of our farmers fatten large numbers of cattle as well as hogs, by the system that we call *stall-feeding*; that is, feeding corn through the winter months; and we must have the hogs to follow after the cattle, to consume the droppings.

To fill all these requirements, we judge it to be most profitable to fatten at from sixteen to twenty months old. This gives us shotes of eight or nine months to follow the cattle, and if properly kept during the second Summer, ought to go into market the following December weighing from four to five hundred pounds gross; and that they have not done this is due, as we have said, to a faulty system of feeding in part, and in part to the miserable breeds, or want of breeds, that have flooded the country.

It is proper, perhaps, that we should follow these remarks with an outline of a proper system of feeding. Therefore, devote the next chapter to the consideration of this subject.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



SILK WORMS.

EDITOR FARMER: Through your valuable paper will you please inform a subscriber where silk worms (or rather their eggs) can be bought, and what the value of them is?

Very respectfully,
Verdigris Falls, Kansas, April 10, 1872. DAVID W. WELTY.

The eggs of silk worm can only, as far as we are aware, be obtained in large quantities from importers in California, and it is already too late in the season to send so far for them. They would hatch out during the journey.

We have on hand a small quantity of the Osage Orange feeding variety, which we will send to any address, postage paid, at the rate of twenty-five cents per hundred.

WHITE-MARKED TUSSOCK MOTH.

J. F. WILLARD, Wabaunsee, Kansas, encloses for name, a mass of small creamy white eggs, intermixed with a glistening frothy matter, adhering to which is an empty, gray cocoon, and a few bits of dried leaf. They were taken from an apple tree and are the eggs of the "White marked Tussock moth" (*Orygia leucostigma*—SIN. & ABB.)

In the larva state this insect is very destructive to the foliage of apple, pear, and plum trees, and will also feed upon various ornamental and forest trees.

The caterpillars hatch from these eggs late in the Spring. They are at first very hairy, and of a grayish color, but they soon acquire various gay markings. At each successive molt they become more elegant in appearance, until when full grown, they are among the most beautiful of caterpillars.

The back is of a velvety black color, with a subdorsal stripe of pale yellow, the sides have a bluish shade, and a second stripe extends along the region of the breathing pores. The head and first segment or "neck," are coral red; from the second segment spring two long, black plumes that are directed forward, and a single plume of the same kind adorns the apex of the eleventh segment. The top of the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh segments, are ornamented each with a thick brush of cream colored silky hairs, while smaller tufts of hair proceed from each side of each segment. The posterior rings are further adorned by a number of orange spots.

The caterpillars which produce male moths change their skins but three times, and spin their cocoons six days after the third molt, and about a month from the time of hatching. Just previous to spinning, they measure, exclusive of their plumes, three-fourths of an inch. The females differ in this that they molt four times before changing to chrysalis, and consequently are very much larger than the males, when ready to make the cocoons. The male cocoons are light in color, and thin enough to disclose the chrysalis within, while those of the female are much darker and more compact.

From these cocoons the moths issue in about two weeks, and in the perfect state the sexes are very unlike; the male being a winged insect, with plummy antennae, while the female has only the rudiments of wings and thread-like antennae. The body of the latter is very much distended with eggs, and she is so clumsy that she is able to crawl but a few inches at farthest, and usually contents herself with barely emerging from her cocoon. Neither sex of these insects in the perfect state at all compares in beauty with their larvae, though the feathery antennae and tufted legs of the male, and the position of the shaded brown wings, make him a very characteristic object.

We have often noticed that at the time of leaving their cocoons, the female moths dispense a powerful and sickening odor, and it is probable that by means of this odor the males are attracted to their wingless partners.

The eggs are deposited in a mass, glued to the twig and protected by the white, froth-like matter before mentioned.

These insects, though usually less numerous than many other pests of the orchard, are found in almost all parts of the country, producing in the latitude of Kansas, two broods in the year. Owing to the wingless condition of the female, they cannot spread very rapidly, and are introduced from one section of the country to the other in the transportation of trees. Great care should therefore be taken in examining trees and shrubbery before setting out, that no egg mass or cocoons of noxious insects be suffered to remain attached to them, from which pests of the foliage or fruit are propagated.

In cases where the Tussock-moth caterpillars are already established on a tree, they may be dislodged from the leaves and brought down by a sudden jar, when it will not be a difficult task to destroy them. They are preyed upon by a number of parasites which sensibly diminish their numbers even when no other measures are taken against them, but of course the action of these little allies of the fruit grower cannot be depended upon to entirely exterminate the caterpillars.

KATYDID.

R. A. MEEDER, Belleville, Republic county, Kansas: The insect eggs you enclose are the same as those we have received from and named for several of our subscribers, during the last year, viz: the oblong-winged katydid (*Phylloptera oblongifolia*).

These insects are not usually classed as "noxious;" but as the eggs are "very numerous" on your peach trees, if allowed to hatch, the "katie" will undoubtedly destroy a considerable amount of foliage; and we would recommend that the twigs containing the eggs be cut off and burned, wherever

they are noticed. There is no other remedy, that we know of, though a curious little parasite sometimes comes to our aid, by breeding in, and thus destroying, these eggs.



SWEET POTATO CULTURE.—No. III.

BY C. H. CUSHING.

SOIL.—Sweet Potatoes will thrive and produce well in almost any ground that is dry and warm. In Kansas the warmth can generally be got without difficulty, but the requisite dryness is not furnished to order by nature. Hence we must raise the land in sharp ridges, running the rows up and down a slope if possible, so as to get rid of surplus moisture at once. Land sufficiently dry for other crops will not always do for this. It will often produce largely in the veriest sand heap, or the hardest beaten clay, provided enough fine earth can be had to start the plant. In fact it is only on these hard or poor dry soils that the finest eating potatoes can be grown. Rich land, if dry, will often produce well, but the tubers will generally be watery and inferior, except in case of severe drouth. I have seen enormous crops of excellent potatoes grown on an old road where the surface soil was entirely washed away, and the yellow clay so hard that it was difficult to get a stand.

Sweet potatoes are generally grown in ridges, but a larger yield of marketable size may be had in hills. Where a few only are wanted, hills are the best; but on a larger scale, it requires too much hand labor. In ridges the preparation and cultivation may be done almost entirely with a horse. There are various ways of forming the ridge, but the most common is to throw four furrows together, two from each way, by back-furrowing. Let the ridges be about three feet apart, and as sharp as possible. If the ground is fine and mellow, they will do without farther dressing; but may often be improved by dragging on top of the ridges a light pole or scantling, long enough to extend over four or five ridges. But the land being often lumpy, I have constructed a machine which dresses the whole ridge in a very complete manner and makes a handsomer and more uniform ridge than can possibly be made by hand. It is simple, and easily made, being nothing more than a sort of scow boat four or five feet long, made of inch plank nailed to a light frame of scantling. The sides are made of the proper slope to form the furrows between the ridges, with a flat bottom, six inches wide. The ends are alike except that in front the boards are beveled, so as not to clog up. On each side I nail two beveled pieces from bottom to top six inches wide, and inclined backward six inches—say a foot from each end. One or two handles extending backward, assist the driver to keep it steady, and adjust the pressure as it is needed. A light stick may be attached to the rear by short ropes, to comb the tops of the ridges. By drawing this machine through the ridges the lumps are crushed, and a very clean and true ridge formed. If necessary, a dozen small harrow teeth may be attached to each ridge near the front. They may be made of half inch iron or steel, and project about three inches.

The same machine will be found of great use in after cultivation—especially if it is run through as soon as the weeds show themselves. At this stage they will all be destroyed, except those close to the plants; but if the work is delayed till the weeds get into the rough leaf, the plow must be put in.

PLANTING OUT.—The best time to set plants is when the ridges are fresh and moist; if delayed, it is better to wait till a good rain settles the ridges. But if water is used, plants may be set at any time

I use a straight flat trowel in setting. Plunge it into the earth, draw a little toward you, slip in the plant, withdraw the trowel, and press the earth firmly with the foot. The plants should be kept with their roots in a bucket of water, and a few only taken in the hand at a time. I prefer this plan to dipping in mud, as the roots are kept more distinct. In fresh mellow soil, the hole may be easily made with the right hand instead of the trowel. Set about eighteen inches apart.

If the ground is dry or lumpy, the safest plan is to use water. A small quantity only is needed, for it must be remembered that the water is not for the use of the plant, but to settle the earth closely to the roots. Make the hole with a round dibble, insert the plant to the first leaves, draw in a little earth, pour in a gill of water and allow it to settle away. Then fill up to the leaves, but do not pack the earth. The water has done this part of the work more perfectly than the hand or foot can do it, and compressing it when wet will cause it to bake. Of course the work is more conveniently done by several persons. One makes the holes, another drops the plant, a third inserts it and draws in the earth, a fourth waters, and a fifth finishes off.

If this plan is pursued, scarcely any good plants will fail to grow. Never wait for wet weather to set plants. A cold wet spell is ruinous to them. They will endure any amount of heat, if a little water is given at the start, but are impatient of cold and clouds.

The cultivation of the sweet potato consists mainly in keeping the ground free from weeds. It has been supposed essential to keep the ridge mellow by frequent plowing, harrowing, &c. But the best crops I have ever seen or grown were where the ground was the hardest, and the vines made but a feeble growth. Nevertheless if the weeds get the start, the only effectual way of destroying them is by plowing. Turn the furrow from the plants each way, cutting as close to them as possible, no matter if roots are exposed, then turn the furrows back, and the weeds are done for.

Cultivation may be discontinued when the vines have run so as to interfere, and they will soon cover the ground, and need no further attention. The top of the ridge should be kept clean with the hoe or rake. A steel rake with sharp teeth is best, but must be used when the weeds are just showing their heads.

INSECT ENEMIES.—The cut worm is fond of sweet potatoes, and generally helps himself liberally. Slaked lime or ashes will keep him off, but about the best plan is to examine frequently, and when a plant has been cut off, he may be found just under the surface, and disposed of. In gardens the cut worm may be trapped by laying down bits of shingles or bark, under which he will be found in the morning.

A more formidable enemy is a minute jumping beetle resembling the cabbage beetle. Sometimes they appear in great numbers and destroy the plants by eating the leaves full of holes, leaving only a skeleton. This was the case with us last year. Nearly all our growers had to re-set one-third of their plants eaten up by this pest. Dusting with lime will probably drive them away.

In a week after setting, the field should be carefully examined, and plants missing from any cause, re-set. Unless the gaps are filled, they will grow up to weeds, which will scatter their seeds and increase the labor of another year. Any weeds that escape should be pulled out by hand before they seed. It is well to keep the same land for sweet potatoes from year to year; the ground becomes clean, and they improve in quality and yield. At least this is the case in our strong clay soils; but on the sandy lands of New Jersey they are obliged to manure the crop regularly. If the time can be spared, it is a good plan to chop between the plants with a heavy hoe at the last dressing, making a sort of hill for each.

VARIETIES.—The Yellow Nansemond surpasses all others in quality and certainty. Bermuda yields largely, and on very poor land is of fair quality. Valuable only for early market. Brazilian White makes very few potatoes in a hill, and those too large to suit most people. Red Nansemond has no special advantage over the Yellow, and yields few sprouts.

The best mode of digging and handling the crop may possibly form the subject of a future article.

OUR CORNER

Eureka.—It may safely be said that the long-sought for article has at length been produced, and brought forth for general and public use. To lovers of fruit and green vegetables, we would call attention to the advertisement of "Payne's Improved Steam Fruit Preserver." We state a few of the facts, as given by the proprietor: 1st. In general use three years, and it has in many instances given more than satisfaction. 2d. The saving of time, which is a saving of money. 3d. The preserving (in common fruit jars) all kinds of vegetables, such as corn, beans, peas, rhubarb, tomatoes, &c. The writer of this has seen rhubarb and other articles put up three years, and as fresh as when first canned. This article is certainly worthy the attention of growers of fruit and vegetables, as it may open to them a way to large profits in the canning of those articles.

The Darwinian Theory Explained.—Our comic artist has given us two very good engravings, illustrating Mr. DARWIN's idea that all human kind originally came from the animal creation. The Grisette can hardly be said to be maligned by the beautiful little spaniel that is made to represent her. But the Landlord—we think it is a perfect shame that this large, useful and polite body should be represented by such a cross, self-opinionated, surly specimen of the dog kind. Think of Maj. NORTON, of Salina or Col. SKINNER, of the Durfee House, Lawrence, being represented by such a specimen! We protest.

State Laws.—By the kindness of the Hon. S. S. PROUTY, State Printer, we are in possession of the State Laws of the Twelfth Annual Session, and for which he has our thanks. This volume is in many respects superior to any former volume; is indexed, well printed, and neatly bound. It may be had, free of postage, by enclosing 50 cents to Mr. PROUTY.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder's Address.—We are indebted to the venerable author, for a copy of his Address before the graduating class of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, June, 1871. The Address is chiefly historical in its character, giving a resume of the history of the College, from its inception to the present time.

"The Novelty."—We would call the attention of those of our lady readers who have not a Clothes Wringer, or who may need a new one, to the advertisement of "The Novelty," in another column. This Wringer has all the requisites of a first-class, practical machine, and does its work thoroughly, saving time, labor and clothing. Every housewife should have one.

Dairymen's Association.—We have received the Sixth Annual Report of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, held at Elgin, Illinois, January 16th, 17th and 18th, 1872. It is a pamphlet of 100 pages, and abounds in valuable, practical matter. This Society now numbers over one hundred and twenty-five members.

"The Excursion Party."—We publish elsewhere a dialect poem, written by R. S. ELLIOTT, Industrial Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway, for the April *Kansas Magazine*. Read it.

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.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The *Kansas Magazine* for April is upon our table, and we are more than pleased with it. The single article, "The Last of the Jayhawkers," by JOHN J. INGALLS, of Atchison, is worth a full year's subscription. In our judgment, no better magazine article has ever appeared in this country. Mr. INGALLS, though not a polished writer as judged by some standards, is yet terse, vigorous and original. He has a peculiar way of leading the reader on, by some of the happiest conceptions of language, to the very pinnacle of highest thought; and suddenly, though without grating harshness, landing him, without previous notice, into the broadly ridiculous. We hope to hear often from Mr. INGALLS.

There are several other interesting and instructive articles, chief of which we class Dr. CHAS. REYNOLDS's "Literature of the Farm," and "From Steer to Steak," A. W. LYMAN; R. S. ELLIOTT contributes a dialect poem entitled, "A Letter to Sam Jones," being a take-off on the Agricultural Excursion Party that visited us last Summer. The first line of this letter awakens a broad grin, that deepens into a loud guffaw

before you are through with the first verse. Let us have more dialect poetry from the same source.

The Abilene Chronicle.—Among the many good papers published in Kansas, and that reach our table, there are none more carefully edited than the *Chronicle*. The press-work is *always* excellent, is printed on an excellent quality of paper, and its well filled local advertising columns show that it is well appreciated at home as well as abroad. We know nothing of its subscription list, but unless it is large the people of that section fall in their duty to Brother WILSON.

Our Boys and Girls.

A YOUNG MAN'S FARMING.

BY J. W. FISHER.

EDITOR FARMER: Having been very backward in sending in our subscription, we find we are far behind the times. In the first January number we find no letter in the Boys and Girls' column. Now brothers and sisters, this is a bad beginning; but on reading the following numbers we find some space very creditably occupied by some one or more, with the exception of the first March number. Now let us try to have a communication or two, from some boy or girl in each number. Let us also try to have some one or more neighbor send in a subscription with us to THE FARMER the coming year, and let the young folks' list surpass the one sent in by the older ones.

I went to Lawrence on a visit about two weeks ago, and while there I went up to the old University building where I used to recite Arithmetic, Latin, Grammar, etc. While up there, Prof. F. H. SNOW kindly showed me the fine collection of stuffed birds, animals and reptiles; also the large and curious collection of bugs, beetles, butterflies and moths, which he has secured since I left there. Then we went up to the new University building, and I was surprised at its size and beauty. I need not describe it here, as there is a finer one than I could give in the February number. I could see it sixteen miles northeast of the city. It is a building that all Kansas will be proud of, and it will amply repay one for going a great way to see.

During the past Winter I have hauled eighty dollars worth of hay to Atchison, a distance of twenty three miles, and attended to forty head of hogs, five work animals, thirty head of cattle, and with the help of a fourteen year old boy, gathered fifty two acres of corn, and cut and hauled twenty five cords of wood and hauled it over two miles. Some farmer boys may have done better than that, but I think that is doing pretty well for "greeny."

I now have one hundred and forty acres under cultivation (sixty five now in wheat), and intend breaking all I can on my own place this Summer. We put our wheat in with a roller drill and rolled it immediately afterward, and if that freezes out, we be to the broadcast sowing. Wheat up here looks very bad, and many farmers intend plowing theirs up.

Boys, let us see who can catch the most gophers this year. Let all send in their reports to THE KANSAS FARMER by the first of November, and probably the Editor will be kind enough to publish them, and then we shall know who is the best man. In many countries you can get scrip or cash for the scalps, but money or no money it will pay you. Let us all try to exterminate them.

I would be happy to meet any of the correspondents to the Boys and Girls' column, and should you pass this way, take the trouble to get acquainted with the boy who "jumped" into farming. Good bye, boys and girls, and may there always be a communication in your column.

Prairie View Farm, Atchison Co., Kan., April 3rd, 1872.

HOW TO MAKE RUGS.

BY HELEN C. HONE.

EDITOR FARMER: I am thirteen years old, and a reader of your paper. We do not have any school here this Winter. We came from Michigan here two years ago, and we like it here very much. In the last number of THE KANSAS FARMER, I

read a piece about how to make pictures, and I thought I would tell the girls how I made a rug. I took a piece of fine fence wire, and a file, and made a crochet hook. I then got a coffee sack, and cut it out square and hemmed it; then I took some cloth and tore it into strips like carpet rags. I then took my hook and a strip of cloth, and held the cloth on the under side and stick the hook through the coffee sack, catch the cloth and draw it in a little loop on the upper side. In my rug I have made a basket of flowers, and for a border I made a row of scollops.

Dry Creek, Butler Co., Kan., April 5, 1872.

Literary Department.

LETTER TO SAM. JONES.

[From the Kansas Magazine for April.]

When the grand folks goes excurtin'
All up in a palace car,
You'd think ther's nothin' but larnin'
A-lyin' round loose out thar.
Excurtin' away to the Mountings,
An' havin' a high old swell,
A-talkin' uv mineral fountings,
An' a-promisin' for to git well.

But for sick uns, I tell you, Sammy,
You ort for to see 'em eat:
A-gobblin' the pies an' the puddin's,
Arter the hash an' the meat.
They see it's the arr as does it,
Which they calls it rarrified;
An' they never could uv believed it
Ef they had n't cum out an' tried.

I've been now a-brakin', Sammy,
Three year,—yes, let me see,—
Jest three year it is next Summer
Sence I cum on the old K. P.
An' I've seen all sorts an' sizes,
Low jack, an' up to high;
But I reckon the larnedest party
Cum over in last July.

Ladies among 'em, Sammy,
Ladies a-writin' uv books,—
Leastwise, I tuk 'em for ladies,
A-judgin' 'em by the'r looks.
An' men, spoutin' dictionary
About them ol-o-gees;
An' even explainin' the reason
Why a feller can't help but sneeze!

Some on 'em was syentifick,
An' the smartest uv that ar breed,—
A-pokin' away in the gravel,
Or a-pickin' up uv a weed.
A-foldin' uv things in papers,—
Grass an' posies an' trash;
An' as proud uv a du'n'd old jaw-bone
As you'd be uv red dy cash!

Some on 'em a-goin' for lizzards,
An' worms, an' nasty things,—
Sich as crawls like the sar-pint,
And sich as gits up on wings.
A-stickin' uv pins in the millers,
An' bugs, an' a heap uv sich;
An' a-sayin' "it's new to syence,"
Or, "this specimen is rich."

A-grabbin' a fat grasshopper,
An' a-holdin' him up by the toe,
Then a-stuffin' him inter a bottle,
For to kill him off, you know.
But Sammy, good-bye, old feller,
An' you bet on what I say:
They may bottle up some grasshoppers,
But they can't git 'em all that way.

P. S.: Ef you see Jim Stoker,
Jest tell him a bit uv news:
Ef he needs for to keep on healthy,
Let him mind his peas and kues;
I don't want no feller a-foolin'
About that gal, I say;
An' I'll bu'at his 'furnal head-lights
Ef he don't keep out'n the way!

KEROSENE NOT EXPLOSIVE.

[From Dr. NICHOLS's Fireside Science.]

As has been stated, kerosene is not explosive. A lighted taper may be thrust into it, or flame applied in any way, and it does not explode. On the contrary, it extinguishes flame, if experimented with at the usual temperature of our rooms. Kerosene accidents occur from two causes; first, imperfect manufacture of the article; second, adulterations

An imperfectly manufactured oil is that which results when the distillation has been carried on at too low a temperature, and a part of the naphtha remains in it. Adulterations are largely made by unprincipled dealers, who add twenty or thirty per cent of naphtha after it leaves the manufacturer's hands. The light naphthas which have been spoken of and known in commerce under the names of benzine, benzoline, gasoline, etc., are very volatile, inflammable, and dangerous. They, however, in themselves are not explosive; neither are they when placed in lamps capable of furnishing any gas which is explosive. Accidents of this nature are due entirely to the facility with which vapor is produced from them at low temperatures. But the vapor by itself is incombustible; to render it so, it must be mixed with air. A lamp may be filled with bad kerosene, or with the vapor even, and in no possible way can it detonate, or explode, unless atmospheric air has somehow got mixed with the vapor. A lamp, therefore, full or nearly full of the liquid is safe; and also one full of pure warm vapor is safe. Explosions generally occur when the lamp is first lighted without being filled, and also late in the evening, when the fluid is nearly exhausted. The reason of this will readily be seen. In using imperfect or adulterated kerosene, the space above the line of oil is always filled with vapor; and so long as it is warm and rising freely, no air can reach it, and it is safe. At bedtime, when the family retire, the lamp is extinguished; the lamp cools, a portion of the vapor is condensed, and this creates a partial vacuum in the space, which is instantly filled with air. The mixture is now more or less explosive, and when, upon the next evening the lamp is lighted without replenishing with oil, as is often done, an explosion is liable to take place. Late in the evening when the oil is nearly consumed, and the space above filled with vapor, the lamp cannot explode so long as it remains at rest upon the table. But take it in hand, agitate it, carry it into a cool room, the vapor is cooled, air passes in, and the mixture becomes explosive. A case of lamp explosion came to the writer's knowledge a few years ago, which was occasioned by taking a lamp from the table to answer a ring at the door-bell. The cool outside air, which impinged upon the lamp in the hands of the lady, rapidly condensed the vapor, air passed in, and an explosion occurred which resulted fatally. If the lamp had been full of fluid, this accident could not have happened. Before carrying it to the door, flame might have been thrust into the lamp with safety; the vapor would have been ignited, but no explosion would have taken place.

THE CELEBRATED LITTLE CHAMPION



SELF-RAKING REAPER!

WITH
Jointed Bar Mowing Attachment.

IT IS THE ONLY COMBINED MACHINE THAT IS A one wheel, self-propelled, and at the same time a two wheel (and both wheels Driving Wheels) flexible Finger-Bar Mower.

The manufacturers WARRANT it to be of LIGHTER DRAFT and MORE DURABLE than any other Reaper with the same width cut.

It has been greatly Improved for 1872.

Sold Single or Combined, and

FULLY WARRANTED.

Farmers, it will pay you to send to us or our Agents, for a free Descriptive Catalogue.

Harris Manufacturing Co., Janesville, Wis.
ap15-6t-19c

brother who preaches. I am the Doctor who practices.

The Darwinian Theory Illustrated.



The Grisette.



The Landlord.

"MARIA ANN went to the front door last evening, to see if the paper had come. She had been delivering a short address to me concerning what she pleased to term, my 'cold molasses style' of moving around. As she had opened the door she remarked, 'I like to see a body move quickly, prompt, emphatic,'—that was all; but I heard some one bumping down the steps in a most prompt and emphatic manner, and I reached the door just in time to see my better half sliding across the sidewalk in a sitting posture. I suggested as she limped back to the door, that there might be such a thing as too much celerity; but she did not seem inclined to carry on the conversation, and I started for my office.

Right in front of me on the slippery sidewalk, strode two independent knights of St. Crispin. They were talking over their plans for the future, and as I overtook them, I heard one of them say, 'I have only my two hands to depend on; but that is fortune enough for any man who is not afraid to work. I intend to paddle my own canoe. I believe I can make my own way through the world'—his feet slipped from under him, and he came down in the shape of a big V. I told him he could never make his way through the world in that direction, unless he came down harder, and if he did, he would come through among the 'heathen Chinee,' and he was really grateful for the interest I manifested. He invited me to a place where ice never forms on the sidewalk.

CONUNDRUM for married men—Why is a wife like a newspaper? Because every man should have one without borrowing his neighbor's.

Sweet Potato Plants.

WE WILL SELL PLANTS THIS SEASON AT \$2 PER 1,000, delivered at the Express Office in Lawrence. Address, [ap15-6t-19c] N. CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.

WENDELL PHILLIPS says: "Put an American baby six months old on his feet, and he will immediately say, 'Mr. Chairman,' and call the next cradle to order."

THE enterprising individual who is organizing a brass band of twenty women, says if they learn half as many "airs" as they put on, the experiment can not fail of being a success.

Monthly Weather Report.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, MARCH, 1872.

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

Mean Barometer	30.098
Mean Thermometer	37.08
Mean Humidity	67.85
W. sailing wind	N. 24 deg. 48 min. W.
Mean Velocity of Wind	8.01
Total number of miles traveled	6,068
Total Rainfall	1.95
Maximum Barometer	30.700
Minimum	29.250
Maximum mean Barometer	30.740
Minimum mean Barometer	29.480
Monthly oscillation	1.510
Range of Barometer, mean	1.260
Maximum temperature	70.00
Minimum temperature	16.00
Maximum mean temperature	55.37
Minimum mean temperature	25.25
Range of means	30.12
Thermal range	54.00
Greatest diurnal range	38.00
Clear Sky to Clouds at	1 to 3.7
The mean temperature for March is 5.14 below the mean of thirty-four years.	

GEO. H. BOEHMER, Observer.

LEAVENWORTH, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO MARKET REPORTS.

[CORRECTED TO APRIL 10TH, 1872.]

	Leavenworth.	St. Louis.	Chicago.
Apples, per bbl.	\$5 00a6 00	\$3 00a6 00	\$2 50a5 00
Bran, sacked, cwt.	80a 85	90a 95	
Buckwheat, per bu.	50a 75	60a 85	
Barley, Spring	60a 75	57a 60	
Butter, per lb.	25a 30	22a 26	15a 20
Country Cheese	15a 18		
Corn, in ear	28a 30	41a 45	
Corn Meal	90a 100	1 25a1 35	
Dried Apples, per lb.	12 1/2	7a 9	
Dried Peaches, per lb.	12 1/2	7a 9	
Eggs, per doz.	15 1/2	15a 16	27a 28
Feathers, live geese	65	60a 62 1/2	
GAME—			
Prairie Chickens	2 50a3 00	2 00a3 50	5 00a5 50
Quail, per dozen	1 00a1 10	1 00a1 15	1 25a1 50
Squirrel, per dozen		0 60a0 75	
Rabbits, per dozen		0 65a0 75	
Buffalo, per lb.	4a 5	6a 7	
Deer, per lb.		5a 7	
Venison, Saddle, per lb		9a 11 1/2	
Turkeys, Wild, each	1 00a1 75	1 25a1 75	1 25a1 75
Hay, Prairie, loose, ton	5 50a6 50	10 00	9 00a10 00
Hay, Timothy, baled		20 00a24 00	13 50a15 00
Hemp, undressed, ton		100 00a140	
Hemp, dressed		210 00a215	
Hides, Green Salted, lb	10a10 1/2	10a 10 1/2	10 1/2a11 1/2
Hides, Flint	20a12	20	19a 20
Lard, Choice	7a 7 1/2	8 1/2a 8 1/2	
Potatoes	75a 85	1 00a	95a1 10
Early Rose			
Goodrich	1 00		
POULTRY—			
Chickens, per doz.	2 75a3 25	3 00a3 50	1 75a2 75
Ducks	3 00a3 50	3 25a4 00	3 00a3 50
Geese	5 50a7 50	6 00a9 00	
SEEDS—			
Clover	7 50	6 00a7 00	6 50a7 50
Timothy	3 25a3 50	3 50a4 00	3 00
Blue Grass	2 00a4 00		
Osgood Orange	15 00	13 00	
Orchard Grass	8 50		
English Blue Grass	4 00		
Red Top	2 50		
Millet	1 50		
Hungarian	1 50		
Broom Corn	75a1 50		
Flax	1 50a1 75		
Hemp	1 50		
Castor Beans	1 25a1 50	1 50a1 55	
Tallow	7a 7 1/2	8 1/2	

FORTNIGHTLY RESUME OF THE MARKETS.

MONETARY.

Money matters, especially in the larger cities, are gradually improving, and the opening of navigation will cause considerable volumes of currency to flow back to the rural districts, in exchange for corn, beef and wool.

The recent statement, published by the Comptroller of the Treasury, shows that there is an excess of currency in the resources and liabilities of the Banks of the United States at present, over same time last year, of \$19,500,000. Sooner or later the country must feel this increased volume.

The Gold market has been unsteady for the past two weeks, but at this writing may be quoted at 109 1/2 @ 109 3/4.

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR.—Consumers are feeling sensibly the increased price of Wheat. In this market Flour has advanced in the last thirty days \$1.25 @ cwt., and we doubt not the next thirty days will raise it as much more, in all probability.

WHEAT.—Is steadily advancing. A car-load of choice Illinois Wheat sold in St. Louis at \$3.11 @ bushel. The average quality is now sold at \$1.80 @ \$1.90; Spring, \$1.30 @ \$1.40.

California alone seems to have an enormous stock of Wheat on hand, with the prospect in the immediate future of an-

ther abundant harvest. Our California exchanges of March 25th report the growing crop fully two feet high, and looking very fine.

Corn.—Our St. Louis advices report a want of river shipping facilities, which retard the moving forward of a large amount of Corn. New Orleans is an important Corn depot for all the larger river towns; and this, with the amount shipped to Liverpool from the Mississippi Valley, would furnish an active market for the Corn crop, could shipping facilities be obtained. We quote price in St. Louis at 40¢@41¢. In Leavenworth prices remain comparatively unchanged.

Oats.—We quote at 35¢@36¢ in St. Louis.

LIVE STOCK.—In the Live Stock market there is but little doing, and no change in quotations since last report.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We do not consider the success of the *Blanchard Churn* to be wondered at. Everybody knows that "the best" will always win.

Farmers' Seed Store.—Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, of all kinds, warranted new and fresh. Rustic work, trellises, birds and cages, fish and globes, flower pots, pruning knives and shears, budding knives, the best lawn mowers, and all kinds of Garden Implements.

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It is no joke, but a fact, that the *Blanchard Churn* is literally an *Automatic Butter Maker*. Try it for yourself. Send to any dealer in first-class farm machinery for a circular—or a Churn.

STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1877, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

STRAYS FOR APRIL 15.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by M Kaywood, Shawnee tp, March 22, 1872, one black mare Pony, 12 years old, 18 hands high, branded W on left shoulder, hind feet and left fore foot white, a blaze in face. Appraised \$18.

Ellsworth County—S. L. Jelly, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J C Howard, Empire tp, Aug 21st, 1871, one sorrel Horse, 11 years old, 13 hands high, white spot on face, branded U on left fore shoulder and add JC on hip.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Dan Miller, Jr, Peoria tp, Feb 25, 1872, one dun Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$10.

Jefferson County—W. F. Gilluly, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by H B Hatton, Rural tp, one red roan Heifer, face and hind legs white. Appraised \$14.

COW—Taken up by H W Wellman, Sarcoxie tp, one red Cow, 4 years old, smooth crop and underbit in left ear, right ear disfigured, indistinct brand on left hip, some white on flanks and belly. Appraised \$12.

CALF—Taken up by Wm Crosby, Grasshopper tp, one white heifer calf, 9 months old, red and black spotted. Appraised \$10. Also, one white steer calf, 9 months old, red about head, slit in left ear. Appraised \$10. Also, one white Cherokee Cow, 6 years old, crop and underbit off each ear, yellow head, branded W on left hip. Appraised \$20.

Labette County—S. C. Howard, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Henry Lisle, Richland tp, Feb 27th, 1872, one bay Pony, 8 years old, 18 hands high, saddle marks on back. Appraised \$30.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by J B Gilliland, Emporia tp, Feb 27th, 1872, one light red Cow, white on belly and end of tail, hind feet white. Appraised \$20.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by L H Cole, Tioga tp, one bay horse Colt, 10 months old, a small white spot in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$16.50.

STEER—Taken up by J E Palmer, Tioga tp, one red Steer, 2 years old, white spots on flanks and forehead, white tail, crop off right ear. Appraised \$18.

STEER—Taken up by G Dittmers, one dark red Steer, 8 years old, half-crop in right ear. Appraised \$10.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by S L Hutchinson, Ogden tp, one white yearling Steer. Appraised \$14.

Wilson County—J. C. G. Smith, Clerk.
OX—Taken up by L Martin, Chetopa tp, March 15, 1872, one red Ox, 9 years old, medium size, bush of tail off, uniform horns. Appraised \$20.

STALLION—Taken up by Susan Rhodes, Neodesha tp, March 15, 1872, one brown Stallion, 2 years old, white stripe in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$15.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by John Ryan, Quindaro tp, one sorrel Horse, 4 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, long mane and tail. Appraised \$30.

STRAYS FOR APRIL 1.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J R Mc Naught, Elm tp, one red and white spotted yearling Steer, crop and hole in left ear. Appraised \$14. Also, one bay stallion Pony, 2 years old, right hind foot white, snip on nose. Appraised \$35.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by G D Doxie, Ozark tp, one light sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, light mane and tail, blaze face, white spot on nose. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by S W Freeman, Ozark tp, March 3d, 1872, one dark bay Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$51.50. Also, one light bay Mare, four years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, spot on left nostril. Appraised \$51.50.

STEER—Taken up by J O Osborne, Jackson tp, one red Steer, 4 years old, curly hair, white on head and belly, branded 6 on the right hip, swallowfork in right ear, crop off left. Appraised \$16.

BULL—Taken up by W R Ingram, Washington tp, Feb 23, 1872, one red Bull, 6 years old, white spots on left shoulder and flank, star in forehead. Appraised \$24.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by G W Stinson, Chelsea tp, Feb 19, 1872, one bay Mare, 2 years old, 3 white feet, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay Filly, 2 years old, light mane and tail, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$35.

OXEN—Taken up by A D Stone, Union tp, Oct 24th, 1871, one yoke of Texas Cattle, one is 5 years old, red, branded P on left hip; the other 12 years old, black, branded H on left hip. Both Appraised \$50.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by R G May, Sheridan tp, Feb 12, 1872, one red Cow, 5 years old, white on forehead, belly and tail, crop off each ear. Appraised \$14.

STEER—Taken up by A L Baxter, Washington tp, Sept 28, 1871, one brindle Steer, 5 years old, white head and fore feet, brindle ears, two claws on hind feet, white on belly, tail white half-way up. Appraised \$16.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Jane Lamb, Lamb tp, one dark bay horse Colt, bluish near root of tail. Appraised \$37.

PONY—Taken up by R Callahan, Grant tp, Nov 18th, 1871, one bay horse Pony, 9 years old, 11 hands high, blaze in face, branded C on right hip. Appraised \$15.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by David Lipp, Ottawa tp, Feb 23d, 1872, one light bay horse Colt, white spot in forehead, hind feet white, a small white spot on nose. Appraised \$15.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Carl Satow, Olathe tp, Jan 30th, 1872, one black Stallion Colt, 2 years old, white on right hind foot. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay mare Colt, white on tip of nose, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by H B Tower, Shawnee tp, Feb 23, 1872, one roan Cow, 5 or 6 years old, hole in left ear, split in right. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Luckett, Aubrey tp, March 4th, 1872, one black mare Pony, 6 years old, left hind foot white, branded O on left shoulder. Appraised \$37.50.

STEER—Taken up by R Morgan, Olathe tp, one dark red Steer, 2 years old, white spots, split in left ear. Appraised \$26.

Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Lem Farmer, Stranger tp, Jan 16th, 1872, one dark bay mare Pony, 2 years old, medium size, white spots on face and nose, hind feet white. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by T S Towne, Fairmount tp, Feb 27d, 1872, one dark iron-gray horse Pony, 5 years old, 18 hands high, shod all round. Appraised \$30.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by R W Owen, Emporia tp, Feb 24th, 1872, one white Heifer, 8 years old, red speckled neck, white on face. Appraised \$17.

MARE—Taken up by N H Kelly, Jackson tp, Nov 20, 1872, one dun Mare, 10 years old, white on face, hind feet white, branded J H and crownfoot on thigh. Appraised \$30. Also, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 4 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white, branded J H on left shoulder. Appraised \$40. Also, a bay Horse, 2 years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, branded W S on left shoulder. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by Carl Scheel, Fremont tp, Feb 1, 1872, one sorrel mare Pony, 3 years old, 18½ hands high, white face. Appraised \$25. Also, one black Texas Steer, 8 years old, medium size, white on belly, left ear cropped, branded [] on left hip. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Saml Warner, Emporia tp, March 5, 1872, one brown Pony, 8 years old. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by J W Ketchum, Elmendorf tp, Feb 17, 72, one spotted red and white yearling Steer. Appraised \$12.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.
BULL—Taken up by H Van Vleet, Vermilion tp, one yearling brindle Bull, white on face, flanks and belly. Appraised \$17.

Ozage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by C Clafflin, Olivet tp, Jan 26, 1872, one dark red Cow, 7 years old, medium size, white on belly and end of tail. Appraised \$35.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J Q Hardy, Manhattan tp, one sorrel mare Pony, 6 years old, white face and feet, branded RT on shoulder, and CE on hip. Appraised \$30.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Hiram Mungold, Silver Lake tp, Feb 20, 1872, a light bay Horse, 4 years old, saddle marks. Appraised \$16. Also, one brown mare Pony, 4 years old, left hind foot white, a star in forehead. Appraised \$16. Also, one light bay Horse, 4 years old, white marks in face. Appraised \$16. Also, one dark bay Horse, 4 years old, off hind foot white. Appraised \$16.

Wabash County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by M W Jones, Newbury tp, Feb 1, 1872, one dark bay Pony Mare, 5 years old, right hind foot white, a heavy tail. Also, one light bay mare Colt, right hind foot white.

PONY—Taken up by Jas Burgoyne, Newbury tp, Feb 21, 1872, one light bay horse Pony, 6 years old, 18½ hands high, a star in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$20.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by H J Dolly, Prairie tp, Jan 30, 1872, one white Heifer, 20 months old, speckled neck, red ears, a spot over left eye, roan sides. Appraised \$10.

HORSE—Taken up by B Moore, Delaware tp, one light bay Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, stripe in face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

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TIME TABLE

OF THE

KANS. PACIFIC RAILWAY,

FROM LEAVENWORTH TO ATCHISON.

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE—	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leavenworth.....	12:25, P. M.	7:53, 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, "

ARRIVE AT—

Leavenworth..... 4:02, " 2:41, "

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