



DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP THE FINE

KANSAS FARMER

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begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to
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until they get well. It is very important for them, to prevent
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circulation of the blood.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

VOL. X.—NO. 3.] LEAVENWORTH, FEBRUARY 1, 1873. [\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Kansas Farmer

M. S. GRANT
J. C. KETCHESON, } PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
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Published Semi-Monthly, at 521 Shawnee Street.

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PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

It will be a surprise to most of the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER to know that it has changed hands. Such is the case. We have purchased all the right, title and interest of its former publisher and proprietor. We have bought it purely as a business speculation. We believe indeed, we know, that it is good property. To our friends and subscribers, we have but this to say as to our future intentions.

We know that however valuable a property may be within and of itself, that value can only be maintained by rendering the largest possible equivalent to its subscribers and supporters. Believing this, it shall be our steady and constant purpose to make THE FARMER of increasing interest and intrinsic value to its thousands of readers. Whatever money, skill or ability can do toward accomplishing this, shall be done. We earnestly ask the cordial co-operation of all our present subscribers, and the farming community in general, in the work of building up here in the West an Agricultural paper that shall be second to none.

Dr. A. G. CHASE, who has long been connected with the paper, will have editorial control of its columns, and those who know him will agree that Agriculture has no more devoted friend.

Address all business communications to THE KANSAS FARMER.

M. S. GRANT.

JNO. C. KETCHESON,
Publishers and Proprietors.

THE MARBLEHEAD SQUASH.

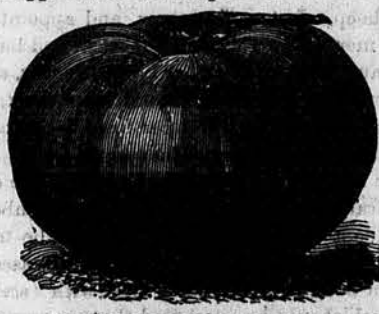
HAD JAMES J. H. GREGORY, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, done no more for posterity than to have left them the famous Hubbard squash, it would have been enough; but not content with that, he now gives to the world another, and as he claims and as others testify, a better squash, known as the Marblehead, a correct likeness of which we herewith present. The following description may be found interesting: This new squash, as a rule, is characterized by a shell of more flinty hardness than the Hubbard. It is usually thicker and flatter at the top. It has a greater specific gravity. The flesh is of rather a lighter color than the Hubbard, while its combination of sweetness, dryness and delicious flavor is something really remarkable. In yield it equals the Hubbard, while its keeping properties are declared to surpass that famous variety.

riety. Its outer color is a light blue; not to be confounded with the blue colored squashes that come at times from the Hubbard seed. The crop from the seed of the "Marblehead" will be found to excel in purity any standard varieties of squash.



THE CANADA VICTOR TOMATO.

This new variety of tomato, introduced from Canada by Mr. GREGORY, is, if reports are correct, an important acquisition. It is claimed for it that it is from six to ten days earlier than any other variety grown, and the fruit is of large size. Mr. GREGORY says that of the twenty-five varieties grown by him last season this was the earliest, and he considers it a positive acquisition. The following cut shows its general appearance and shape:



BERKSHIRE HOGS—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Elsewhere will be found a communication under the above title. The question in relation to the Berkshires we refer back to our readers, for the present. On the Agricultural College question, our correspondent's views are in the main sound. The whole thing was started wrong. Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts should have comprised the whole curriculum. In Iowa and Michigan, practical men have got control, and each of those States have helped them liberally by appro-

priations, and the result is, they are Agricultural Colleges.

Our own college has labored under two disadvantages; first, a lack of means, and second, some dead weights on the Board of Regents, that wanted to build up a classical college, or perhaps did not want to build up an agricultural college. But we believe our college is able to report progress—not as much as we could wish, but still progress. Let us wait a little longer.

FARMERS' RAILROADS.

Under the above heading the *Western Rural* says that there are now in process of construction from New York to the West (notably Chicago), two trunk lines of railway; one running wholly in the United States and one partially through Canada. Both of these will have double tracks, both to be built for cash, and the work on both to be let to the parties who do the work. One prominent feature of the work is, that the grade is not to exceed fifteen feet to the mile.

As we understand it, these roads are supposed to be building in the interests of shippers generally, and farmers in particular; and it is supposed that the freight rates will be put at such prices that Western grain can be shipped to the sea coast and pay the shipper a profit, while not impoverishing the consumer by exorbitant prices after it arrives. If in no other way, the competition caused by two more lines will help both the East and the West.

CORN FOR FUEL.

We have no sentimental prejudice against burning corn. If a cord of corn is cheaper than a cord of wood or coal, burn corn by all means. It's nonsense to talk about the sinfulness of burning an article of food. Money is the representative of all food, and if we can save money by using corn for fuel, we substantially lay up food.

But there are several factors in this question as to the relative cheapness of corn, wood and coal, for fuel, at present prices. If a man has 2,000 bushels of corn in his crib, has not nor cannot get stock to consume it, and has his wood to buy, corn is unquestionably the cheapest fuel for him. If his neighbor, having the same amount of corn, but having stock enough to consume it, and having a wood lot of his own, burns his corn, we question if he is not using the costliest article.

The prospective price of corn, too, is an element in this question. Because corn now is worth but twelve or fifteen cents, it does not follow that it will not be worth three times that amount before another crop is gathered. The low price now is not the result of an over crop throughout the country, but is the sequence of high freight between producer and consumer. If prices advance in the large markets, they will advance here; so that before burning too much corn, we advise our readers to look at both sides of the question.

The Kansas Farmer

TREAT ALL ALIKE.

Complaint is made to us that some of our agents are charging some parties less than others for THE FARMER. This is a matter that we cannot control. We have offered those who act as agents for THE FARMER, because responsible for money sent, etc., a small commission on each subscriber sent. If agents choose to give this commission to some and not to others, we cannot help it; but we would much prefer that they would treat all alike. We will now state, what we have not heretofore, that we will furnish THE FARMER for the year 1878, in clubs of ten or more, (either old or new subscribers), at one dollar per copy.

BLACK HAMBURGS.

Taking them altogether, there are few families of fowls that possess more desirable traits than the Hamburgs.

The Blacks, of which we present an illustration, are of a hardy, robust constitution, adapt themselves easily to almost any climate, are good layers, in point of number falling but little behind the Leghorns, and for beauty of plumage, which is a glossy black, or elegance of carriage, will compare favorably with any.

IN ERROR.

We were in error in stating that D. W. HALL had been elected Treasurer of the Missouri State Horticultural Society.

Mr. HALL was elected Secretary, the place that we thought him so competent to fill, and ISADOR BUSH was elected Treasurer.

CREDIT.

The New York Weekly Times furnishes one of the best Agricultural departments of any of the great weeklies of that

city, and if the editors of that paper will give THE KANSAS FARMER credit for articles used from its columns, we will not ask them to credit us with articles we have neither written nor published. In their issue of January 15th, they credit us with an article to which we are not entitled, while in their issue of January 8, they credit to the Western Rural an article that does belong to THE FARMER.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Maj. MILLER, Superintendent of the Agricultural College Farm, has rendered his annual report of the farm operations to the Board of Regents, and it is now in the hands of the printer, and will be issued in the forthcoming report of the State Board. As we shall probably draw largely from the report when printed in full, we only desire to place the results of a single field or plot of four and one-half acres, cultivated in the yellow Dent corn.

This field was Fall plowed, an average of fourteen inches deep, heavily coated with green stable manure, and a coating of lime given. The field was cross-plowed in the Spring, harrowed and rolled. We saw the crop in June, and we can testify that it was well cultivated. One acre of this plot was gathered, husked, and both weighed and measured, and the yield was 100.87 bushels.

Two of the committee were adjacent farmers, and it is no secret to say that they have been striving to beat Maj. MILLER in his crops; and one of them, Mr. KNIPE, stated in our presence that the corn was there. He thinks the secret of the large yield was in the fact that there were three stalks in every place that there should be. No hills were missing.

The actual cost per bushel of this corn was eleven and one-half cents per bushel. Is not this a triumph for scientific farming?

In this connection, we may remark that the Fall wheat upon the College Farm looks remarkably well. There are seven plots growing as experimental crops, which we shall watch with interest.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Sheep husbandry is now on its tidal wave, and hundreds of farmers are earnestly asking when and how they can get sheep.

We believe sheep to be good property, provided they are kept year after year, and not sold the moment wool declines five or ten cents on the pound. Our friend and subscriber, Mr. NICOLAY, of Dick-

We are not going to be so infernally foolish as to offer any advice to our lady readers, bless 'em! They don't need it. But those misanthropic, bilious, misguided men, they have our warmest sympathies, and we offer this prescription to them for humanity's sake.

To insure the certain and specific action of the medicine, you should, just before retiring, eat a good, hearty lunch of cold boiled cabbage, mince pie, cheese, or any other trifling indigestible substance that may be handy, and go to bed. However, if it is a very cold night, we would suggest that you send your wife to bed first, and as it takes about half an hour to warm a bed up well, you can, with propriety, smoke a pipe or two *ad interim*. Upon retiring, strenuously insist on your wife taking the coldest part of the bed. Should the baby disturb your slumbers, you should scold your wife a little, for letting it wake up. Don't be rash, nor harsh in your epithets. Suggest gently, but firmly, that she would do well to get up and walk the floor with the baby. Don't let the fact that she has been over the wash tub all day, deter you from good family government. Remember, your peace

of mind depends upon your force of character.

In the morning, after your wife has made the fire and got breakfast ready, arise leisurely from your couch, robe yourself in your good warm woolen garments, perform your ablutions, and eat breakfast. A light morning meal will not seriously affect the result, should your stomach not crave ham and eggs. As soon as breakfast is over, suggest to your wife that she is late about the milking, and caution her against leaving any milk in the cow's bag. As she has to go to the barn any way, ask her, in persuasive tones, of course, to feed the rest of the stock. It will save you a trip in the cold. If should she say



inson county, has an article in the *Chronicle*, in which he advises, or rather suggests to the farmers of that county, to organize a stock company, placing the shares at about what would be equivalent to ten sheep, elect a Treasurer, and appoint one or more men to go east, or northeast, and buy whatever number may be desired. In this way, all small farmers can lay the foundation for a flock, if they desire it, at the same cost per head as the one who buys five hundred or one thousand.

We believe Judge NICOLAY's plan to be entirely practical, and doubt not that many neighborhoods can adopt it with profit. Care must be taken in buying the large flocks, to see that diseased sheep are not bought, particularly those with "scab," and no sheep should be purchased that are very poor, as they will be most sure to shed their wool as soon as they commence improving in flesh.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

"Be good, and you will be happy," is a generally received proverb, but we have some doubts about its truth; at least we don't somehow seem to be a living verification of this saying, but whether it be true or whether it be false, matters little, for we have a few words to suggest, which, well observed, will secure the desideratum to our (male) readers.

anything about being too lightly clothed for such work, take no notice of her; you may, however, speak a little savagely to your ten year old boy, as you send him out to cut some wood. If he intimates that he can't cut it, throw the boot-jack at him, or any other soft article that won't hurt much. Should you inadvertently miss the boy and break a window or a looking glass, console yourself with the thought that you are in a fair way to be happy.

Should the weather be too cold to ride to town, you can improve the time at home by looking after domestic matters. Find out if possible, why your wife does not make more butter; why there are not more eggs sold; intimate indirectly that your mother always bought all the groceries and most of the family clothing, with eggs and butter. Don't let the fact that your mother had twelve cows and you have but two, affect the argument. Insist upon it, that every farmer's wife ought to buy these articles with butter and eggs. If your wife seems disposed to talk back, which she will be unless she has been well trained, you can safely insert somewhere about here, an oath or two (that is if you ever use the article), just to round up and give force and point to your sentences. If she

persists in the argument, give her a lesson in economy. Point her to the condition of her father's family, all brought about by a painful lack of economy. You can safely forget for the time being that your wife's father was a cripple for some years before he died, or that Providence laid a sore hand on the family. Such facts are not pertinent to the occasion. By the time your wife gets to crying soundly, start your boy out in the cold to gather corn. Bundle yourself up warmly and go to town. Stay all day. Don't eat any dinner unless some one invites you. If you have any spare change, go to the grocery and take a few drinks of whisky—five or six will do. If there is a farmers' club being held that day in town, *don't you go*; such things are a waste of time. Stick to the grocery till dark, and then ride home like thunder. Ride fast enough to get your horse into a good sweat, take off the saddle, and turn him loose in the lot; never mind feeding him, you can send your little boy out after supper to do that, or if he has gone to bed, let the horse stand in the fence corner and shiver till morning. Likely the horse will die from the effects of it, but no matter. If supper is not ready to set on the table at once, then you must come down heavy on the swear. Let the oaths rip out full and loud. No squeamishness at this stage of the game. Bolt down your supper and go to bed. In the morning you will feel happy as a clam.

Take a dose of this. You can't imagine how good you'll feel. If it should fail to bring serenity to your mind, your only recourse will be the pistol or strychnine; and the sooner you resort to them the better.

CO-OPERATION.

At the recent Farmers' Institute, held at the Agricultural College, the question of co-operation was discussed at considerable length, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the farmers of Kansas should organize themselves into district clubs, and at once place themselves in correspondence with the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, at Topeka. Furthermore, be it

Resolved, That whenever a sufficient number of clubs have reported to represent the public opinion of the State, that the Secretary of the State Board be requested to call a delegate State Farmers' Convention, that said farmers may meet to devise ways and means for their present relief and future protection.

Illinois has already organized a State Farmers' Convention, and they propose hereafter to hold regular annual meetings.

It requires no great amount of brains to appreciate the many advantages that may accrue from such a convention. If the farmers of the State desire it, such a convention may be called within the next fifty days. The point is, will Mr. GRAY, the Secretary of the State Board, accept the trust thus placed upon him? He already has upon his books the names of some sixty Farmers' Clubs, and we doubt not enough will report to him within the next thirty days to increase the number to one hundred. A simple announcement from him then through THE FARMER, specifying the number of delegates to be chosen by each club (in proportion to membership, of course), and fixing the time of holding said convention, will be all that is needed. Will Mr. GRAY accept or decline this trust in some public manner at his earliest convenience?

We believe the times are ripe for just such a convention. We have but a simple word of warning to utter. If this convention is to be called, let it be composed of farmers. See that every delegate chosen is a practical working farmer, *living upon his farm*. A rigid rule of this kind is necessary, to keep shysters out. Elect your very best men as delegates. Let them be men of broad and comprehensive views. Questions will arise that must be discussed from a non-partisan stand-point, and narrow-minded or prejudiced men can rarely rise to the occasion.

Let the delegates come prepared to stay three or four days, or more if necessary, that all important questions may be fully discussed. As to the

location of the convention, Topeka is probably as favorably located as any other point. The question now is, shall we have a State Convention?

SILK WORMS.

By the favor of Col. P. T. DICKINSON, we are in receipt of WARREN's Silk Worm Chart, it being an illustrated map showing the various transformations of the silk worm; its growth day by day, amount of food necessary for each day's consumption, area of space required, with all necessary instruction as to the care and protection of the brood, and also cuts of the parasite, so fatal to the worm in Japan. It is the most simple, and at the same time the most comprehensive work upon the subject extant, and as it is almost an approved fact that silk culture is a success in Kansas, we invite the attention of our readers to this chart. It is published by J. Q. WARREN, of New York.

THE WEATHER.

The country generally has not perhaps for years experienced such long, continuous cold weather as we have had this Winter. The extreme degree of cold (15° below zero) has been often reached, but for solid, steady, freezing weather, the Winter of 1872 and '73 will be long remembered.

Mr. J. W. SPONABLE, of Gardner, Kansas, writes a word that farmers would do well to heed, in arranging for the comfort of their stock. He says:

I see our State University reports thermometer below zero forty-eight continuous hours. I live on a high prairie, and will say there has not been one day this Winter that it did not thaw in the sun in my cattle yard. I have a dense wind break on the north side of the yard. It strikes me if a wind break will make 40 degrees difference, it will pay to have a wind breaker. I planted trees to make mine.

[Note.—Since the above article was in type, King Frost has had another trial, and on the morning of January 29th succeeded in crowding the thermometer down to 24° below zero. The question again becomes pertinent, are the peaches killed?—Ed. FARMER.]

COMPARISON OF BREEDS OF POULTRY.

ISAAC LYNDE, of Ohio, in the *Poultry World*, describes an experiment tried by him last season. At the first of September, he took ten pullets, each of five breeds, each within a week of being six months old, and placed them in yards forty feet square, with comfortable houses. For the next six months he kept an account of their food and egg production, with the following results:

The Dark Brahmas ate three hundred and sixty-nine and a half quarts of corn, oats, and wheat screenings, laid six hundred and five eggs, and weighed seventy pounds.

The Buff Cochins ate four hundred and six quarts, laid five hundred and ninety-one eggs, and weighed seventy-three pounds.

The Gray Dorkings ate three hundred and nine and a half quarts, laid five hundred and twenty-four eggs, and weighed fifty-nine and one-half pounds.

The Houdans ate two hundred and fourteen and one-fourth quarts, laid seven hundred and eighty-three eggs, and weighed forty-five and one-half pounds.

The Leghorns ate two hundred and thirty-one and a half quarts, laid eight hundred and seven eggs, and weighed thirty-six and one-half pounds.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

To lay off a square acre of ground, measure 209 feet on each side, and you will have a square acre to an inch. An acre contains 4,840 square rods. A square mile contains 640 acres.

MEASURE OF DISTANCE.—A mile is 1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet in length; a fathom is six feet; a league is three miles.

BARREL MEASURE.—A barrel of flour weighs 194 pounds; a barrel of pork, 200 pounds; a barrel of rice, 600 pounds; a keg of powder, 25 pounds; a firkin of butter, 56 pounds; a tub of butter, 84 pounds.

BUSHEL MEASURE.—The following are sold by weight per bushel: Wheat, beans, and clover seed,

60 pounds per bushel; corn, rye, and flax seed, 56 pounds; buckwheat, 52 pounds; barley, 48 pounds; oats, 32 pounds.

"Knitting and Talking."

THE SEAMS.

EDITED BY ANN APPLESEED.

Physicians aver that there is a tendency to recurrence at stated intervals of certain diseases. For instance, if one has a fever in the April of one year, there is a possibility of a like attack the succeeding April.

We have observed the same tendency in the web of life to recurrence of its diseases—troubles. So much have we observed this, that we are grown suspicious of too continuous a calm.

We have a season of fair mornings, unclouded noons, and starlit nights; these days follow each other so joyously, that we ask, will they not last forever? Will not this happy life go on to the end? No, indeed. This is the plain knitting time. Look out for a seam. Once in about so often it comes, and you may expect it as inevitably as the knitter does when she nears the middle of her seam-needle. There is no use worrying about it in advance. Of course a careful knitter never forgets she is coming to a seam, but that don't interfere with the placid, even play of the needles, until she comes to the seam. There are some knitters who begin their seams later than others. They will knit a finger's length perhaps without a seam, but they do not make the most shapely stockings. The best knitters begin at the very first with their seam stitch established.

Seaming or purling means literally, knitting wrong side out; reversing the order of things, and having things bottom side up for a while, just to see how good it seems to have them right side up.

You have staid at home for a year or two, and kept everything in order—meals well ordered, house clean, buttons all on, and stockings darned. Some morning tell JOHN, who has grown rather cross and fault-finding, that you don't feel well, and guess you will go and visit your mother a month or more.

"Why, yes," says JOHN, "the trip will do you good." The fact is, JOHN needs to try the seam needle. The knitting has been too calm and regular for him to appreciate it.

So you go. The change of scene, of air, of diet, physical and social, does you good; it revives and renews you. It is your seaming time. Things are reversed for you—instead of waiting upon others, you are waited upon. Instead of making soups and salads for others, they are made for you, and your taste consulted about their flavors. You do not hurry up to get breakfast for a family, scarcely having time to tie your shoe strings or pin your collar. You rise when it suits you, dress leisurely, open your window and take a breath of the mountain air scented with pine and hemlock, and nearer with apple blossoms. You remember once more all the old-time joy, and repeat:

Crowds of bees are giddy with clover,
Crowds of grasshoppers skip at our feet;
Crowds of larks at their matins hang over,
Thanking the Lord for a life so sweet.

The new seam stitch is regular and pleasant for you, but alas for JOHN!

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FLYING CLOUDS.

A CONFERENCE MEETING.

MY DEAR SUSAN; You are familiar with the custom in Christian churches of "laboring," "counseling," or "dealing" with an erring brother, by appointing two or three discreet elders, class-leaders or deacons, to suggest to the failing one reform or improvement.

Have you never imagined how self-holy such parties might possibly feel on the path to such missions? It cannot but take a large measure of divine grace to so underlie the human self-love in a person, that he shall not at the very bottom of his

heart feel that "I am sent to thee because I am holier than thou."

These thoughts occurred to me because I have been invited to a house-keepers' meeting, where there is to be "counseling, exhorting, and reproving." I fear it will be mainly the latter.

As soon as invited, I made up my mind that while there might possibly be a few things, mere trifles, in which my house-keeping would not stand the criticism of a whole brigade of deaconesses, I could think of some less than a million of fruitful topics in my neighbors' houses. First and foremost I will attack the butter question. Oily, unctuous and slippery as it is, I have something to say that I hope will stick to somebody's memory and hold. I shall begin with facts, and end with a peroration, something like the following:

After all our Kansas glory in medals for fruits and flowers, for stock and grain, I can but hope that what I say will not be told "out of the family," for it is a shame that we have so much poor butter in Kansas. There are brilliant exceptions, but we speak of the rule; and we hope hereafter, sister JONES and BROWN and others, that you will be more careful to have your milk pans well washed and scalded, and your churn sweet and clean. Don't let your cream jar stand by the fire till it boils on one side. Don't let your cream stand till it grows bitter or molds, or where it absorbs the scents of the cellar, or other impurities. Nothing takes in scents or flavors near it, so readily as milk. Don't over work butter, don't under work it. Don't color it with anything worse than the yolks of eggs. If you don't know how to make butter, go to somebody who does, or send for some book which contains the experience of good butter makers. All the faults we have mentioned go to make up white butter, ill flavored butter, despicable butter.

Rise up, butter makers, and make war upon this sickly, greasy, ill flavored and worse-visaged butter, which floods our market! Give us some of those old time golden pats of ancient fame, solid and appetizing, ornamented with a golden sheaf, and wrapped in pure white cloths.

What will they say to that dear SUSAN? Find fault and dispute it no doubt, but every reformer is in part a martyr. Yours, for

BUTTER REFORM.

AROUND THE FIRE.

THE PIGMIES.

MY DEAR CHILDREN: You have all heard of the old old days when giants walked the earth, when in fact Atlas carried the whole world upon his shoulder. In those days there were fairies, and brownies, and mermaids. Wouldn't you like to hear about them all? Well, your Aunt ANN thought you would, and is going to tell you some of these stories. When you can read Latin and Greek you may learn the same stories, and even now you could find some of them; but mainly they are written with long hard words, and names you can't spell, and I am going to tell them to you in words you can understand.

Once there lived a giant named Antæus, and he was so tall that he carried a pine tree which was eight feet through the butt, for a walking stick. He had but one eye, which was as big as a cart wheel, and placed right in the middle of his forehead. Now this great mountain of a man had a million or more brothers called pigmies (they had the same mother Earth). If one of them grew to be six inches, he was reckoned prodigiously tall. Their streets were only two or three feet wide, and their houses as big as a squirrel's cage. Just think what little babies there must have been! You might hide a year old baby under a thimble, and put a whole family to sleep in an old shoe! But little as they were, their little hearts were full of love for their brother, the giant Antæus, and ugly as he was to everybody else, he loved the pigmies. If he had not loved them, he might have done them a deal of harm. Once, indeed, he sat down by

mistake on an acre of ground and crushed five thousand pigmies who had assembled at a military review, but it was one of those unlucky accidents for which nobody is to blame, and so it was not laid up against him.

On very clear days when the pigmies could see to the top of Antæus, they would shout through the hollow of their fists, "How are you, brother Antæus?" and if he chanced to hear the little squeaking voice, he would answer, "Pretty well, thank you, brother pigmy," in a thunder roar. Poor Antæus! alone among the clouds, I know needed the love of the little pigmies who ran about his feet like so many ants, more than they needed his.

FASHIONS.

A new style is, to hold the fullness of flounces in double side pleats—two pleats turned one way are placed near together, and a plain interval is left before the next cluster. The flounce may be hemmed with an inch hem, turned up on the right side with a piping fold at the top, of some contrasting color. A bias band bound on each edge, two inches wide when done, is laid in clusters of three side pleats, with the middle one caught down from the top to the plain space between. This finishes the top of flounces.



SEEDLING PEACHES.

BY C. H. CUSHING.

EDITOR FARMER: The past few years have been so mild that many people have probably begun to consider them the rule, and not exceptional. If such an opinion has obtained, it has without doubt been frozen out by the present Winter. Intense and prolonged cold has prevailed all over the country (Colorado, perhaps, excepted), and in the more northern States the mercury has gone out of sight.

During the past five years, so many good crops of budded peaches have been produced and proved so valuable, that the previous half of the decade, when choice fruit was rarer than oranges, will likely be forgotten. It is quite possible that the budded trees may now have another period of rest, and those who have been tempted to plant largely will gather an abundant crop of disappointment.

I have often urged in these columns, as have also Judge Hanway and others, that more attention be paid to selecting seedling fruit of choice quality and hardy constitution. But farmers think they have no time—they might, by spending a few hours looking up trees, make a bushel less of corn, involving a total loss of fifteen cents. Nurserymen ought, therefore, to look to the matter, and provide reliable seedlings, so that planters may look with confidence for a yearly crop of good fruit.

I need not say to those who have eaten good fruit, that the majority of chance seedlings are so nearly worthless that I could not blame a man for attending to the hill of corn first.

And right here I am met by the objection that seedlings of a good quality are as tender as budded fruit. This brings me to the point I wish to make. I have taken much pains to procure from different sections north of this, pits of seedling peaches known for hardiness and high quality for several generations. The trees from these pits are now of bearing age, and I can speak with confidence of their qualities as thoroughbreds. They have already borne for two seasons, and show all the points of their ancestry as plainly as a Devon steer. In flavor they are scarcely behind any of the budded varieties, as the editor of THE FARMER can attest. In size, they are medium, and when trimmed (they are inclined to overbear), are of good size and fine color. All are freestones; part are yellow and part

white fleshed, and they ripen, in succession, from August 20th to October 15th. Out of some two hundred trees, there is not one poor peach, though they vary in quality considerably.

Now, as to the main question, their hardiness. The past two Winters have not been severe enough to test it thoroughly, but surely this Winter ought to be a satisfactory trial, with the mercury down to fifteen or twenty degrees. To-day (Jan. 27), I find plenty of sound buds for a crop, while budded fruit is largely killed; Crawford and some other varieties, all dead. In fact, these choice seedlings seem as sound as worthless kinds; and to my mind the question is settled, that they will endure as great a degree of cold unharmed.

In the States east and north of us, around the old homesteads from which most of us were transplanted, can be found many a valuable seedling, parent of innumerable others as good, to the third and fourth generation. Let us send for the seed of these, and plant it in favorable locations, so that every Autumn we can load our tables with the same well remembered fruit that delighted us in our childhood.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FERNS AND FERN HUNTING.

BY J. W.

EDITOR FARMER: In a recent number of THE FARMER, I noticed quite an interesting, chatty article, under the heading of "Odds and Ends," evidently written by some lady correspondent, who has an eye for the beautiful as well as the useful; for, among the "odds and ends" we find quite a variety, in which Kansas weather, flowers, ferns and ferneries, are deftly interwoven with hanging baskets, hoop-skirts and mosses; and where piccalilli and alpaca dresses are blended with rustic boxes, basques, and how to wash knit flannels. One of these "odds and ends" has been for many years one of my favorite studies, and with your permission I will hold a little chat with your readers, that may be of interest to your correspondent, and possibly to others who, like her, are fond of—piccalilli? No, sir; not piccalilli, nor any other lily, but, simply ferns:

Loved ferns! that, quivering, cast
Their shadows on the mossy banks, that nestle
In the shady nooks of over-hanging rocks,
Or wave their graceful fronds
Beneath the forest glade.

To me it is quite refreshing to find any one who has a fancy for my little pets; and when your correspondent says, "Around the stones we planted all the different varieties we were able to find (only four)," I felt like giving her a few hints as to how she might enrich her fernery next Summer, by adding a few more varieties to her collection of native ferns.

I have been delighted to find in Leavenworth a few ladies who, with a true womanly sense of the beautiful, fully appreciate this class of plants, whose peculiar charms are only beginning to be recognized in America, and who wish to know more about them. It may be that the following "unpretending articles may be of interest to them; and I would be gratified exceedingly if I should find that they have been the means of awakening a love for ferns in the minds of our young folks who may be studying botany, or others who, although passionately fond of flowers, have probably never had their attention drawn to this wonderfully interesting branch of botany, comprising some of the most beautiful objects and graceful forms of an ever-beautiful and graceful family—the Flora of God's own glorious garden-spots, the flowers and ferns that spring up and pass away year after year, almost unnoticed and unsung, in the wide-spread fields and forests of this the goodly land we live in.

Before proceeding to specify the varieties of ferns I have so far found in Kansas, I would say that my "fern hunts" have been far from exhaustive, having been chiefly confined (in this State) to the neighbor-

hood of Leavenworth; but I hope to extend them during the coming Summer to other parts of the State, and probably add some other varieties to my rather limited list of Kansas ferns.

In my open-air fernery I have thirty-five different kinds—the result of frequent fern hunts in some of the Eastern States, especially in Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, the latter State being exceedingly rich in cryptogamous specimens; but of these I have only found twelve that are indigenous to Kansas. I will, therefore, for the present limit my remarks to

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY FERNS, AND WHERE TO FIND THEM.

But before doing so let me say a few words about ferns in general.

Like many other plants, the popular names of ferns are so indefinite, and sometimes varying with the locality, that they are apt to produce confusion in the mind of the student; and while this is by no means a scientific effort, but rather a familiar talk about ferns, I would prefer "calling things by their right names," and will use the botanical names and a few of the terms used in our class-books, which, if they are a little puzzling at first, have the great advantage of being exact. An *Asplenium angustifolium* is known by that name everywhere, whether it be found waving its plume-like fronds on the banks of the muddy Missouri or among the aristocratic beauties that I have seen in the well-kept fern-house of her most gracious majesty's "Kew Gardens;" but to call it the "narrow leaved fern" would be exceedingly indefinite. It may be well, also, for the fern-lover to learn a few terms that are peculiar to this branch of botany. For instance, "Cryptogamy" is that division or sub-kingdom of modern botany which treats of *flowerless plants*—bearing leaves only, and no flowers—of which ferns are the most prominent. The leaves of ferns are called *fronds*, which are divided and subdivided into *pinnae*, *pinnules* and *lobes*. When not divided, the frond is said to be *entire*. The lower part of the frond is called the *stipes*. The continuation of the stipes or stalk, running up to the point (in some ferns branched), is called the *rachis*. When the margin of the frond is notched almost down to the rachis, the frond is said to be *pinnatifid*; when the incision is quite down to the rachis it is *pinnate*, and each of the little leaf-like divisions is called a *pinna* (plural *pinnae*). When these pinnae are in their turn divided quite down to the secondary rachis, the frond becomes *bi-pinnate*, or twice pinnate; and if divided a third time, *tri-pinnate*.

Fern roots are entirely fibrous, assuming two different forms—the erect and creeping. The upright stock of the fern is called a *caudex*, the creeping stem a *rhizome*. The fructification of ferns is peculiar. Having no flowers, they are propagated by exceedingly minute seed-like vessels called *spores*, collected in round or oblong clusters, each mass of spores being called a *sorus* (plural *sori*), and the membranous covering of each sorus an *indusium* (plural *indusia*). Sometimes, as in the common polypody, the sori have no covering: the fern is then said to be *non-indusiate*. The sori, or seed-vessels, are usually scattered along the mid-rib, or near the margin of the frond. Sometimes, as in the *Pteris* family, they form a continuous line along the margin; but always on the veins that branch from the rachis, or sub-rachis. When ripe, they sometimes become *confluent*, covering almost the entire under surface of the frond with a dense mass of brown snuff-looking sori.

This is about all the scientific terms necessary to commence this fascinating study; and should the readers of THE FARMER become enamored of "ferns and fern-hunting," we may be tempted to turn our faces eastward, and make a few excursions into the shady solitudes of other States, become better acquainted with this interesting family of sylvan beauties, and perhaps induce some of them to leave the retirement of their native haunts and

emigrate to Kansas. But *recoissons a nos moutons* the ferns of Leavenworth county, which will be treated of in our next article.

Leavenworth, Kansas, January, 1873.

TROUT AS A FARM CROP.

It is only a few years since the culture of fish was thought of in this country. We as a people never gave the subject a thought as long as there were plenty of fish in the streams to be had for the catching; but when they began to disappear, from such determined and persistent efforts as were continually made, in season and out, to exterminate them, the thoughts of a few men who foresaw their probable extinction, were turned in the direction of increasing this most valuable article of food.

The first to demonstrate how rapidly this could be done, was Hon. STEPHEN H. AINSWORTH, of New York, who is often called the Father of Pisciculture in America. He unfortunately had such a limited supply of water that he could only suggest what might be done. Hardly one man in a thousand would have thought of making trout ponds in the place he did. He simply had a moist piece of ground that in draining ran a stream, that in a dry time was no larger than a lead pencil, which of course is the time to calculate the water supply. He made ponds, and has raised thousands of fish; but every few years there would be an extra dry spell, and he would lose his largest fish from excessive heat. He has now stocked his pond with black bass, who will endure a much higher temperature than the more delicate trout.

Mr. FRED MATHER, of Honeoye Falls, New York, commenced operations in 1868 by buying the eggs, and now has five ponds well stocked, from which he sold last year 250, and this year 400 pounds of trout, which retailed in Fulton Market, New York, at from \$1 to \$1.25 per pound; besides his sales of spawn and young, which amounted last year to over seven hundred dollars. Fish, like other live stock, require to be fed, and will make growth in proportion to the quantity they get; still they do not suffer from neglect like warm blooded animals. Once or twice a week is as often as they are fed, and the feed is the lights (lungs) of beef, and the refuse from the slaughter house, which costs little or nothing.

The brook trout is the finest of our fresh water fish, and one of the easiest to cultivate. They formerly abounded in the State of New York, as they now do in Northern Wisconsin and other places where population is not so dense, but they are growing scarce and beautifully less each year, as any man who can remember thirty years back can testify, and it is safe to predict that in ten years there will be but few left, except those in private ponds.

BERKSHIRE HOGS—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

BY J. W. S.

EDITOR FARMER: I think in November you spoke of hogs and crossing of breeds. I think you said your fancy was Poland crossed with Berkshire. I wish to inquire how far you have pursued the crossing of Berkshire on other breeds, and what was the result. I have been told that if you cross Berkshire on other breeds, the third cross was the worst kind of "razor-back." A Friend Quaker told me that the third cross would be as long from the shoulder to the end of the nose, as it was from the shoulder to the root of the tail. Another hog man told me that he ruined his stock of hogs by crossing with Berkshire. If the above reports are true, I think it is the duty of persons knowing this state of facts to make them public.

Another question: What harm would it do to teach a little botany in our common schools? [None.—ED. FARMER.] I find that many grown persons do not know the names of half our common weeds (I mean farmers). I cannot see what harm it would be to teach the common names of our fruits, &c., right in our common schools.

I see that some friends of education want the

United States to set apart some of the public lands for education. All which, I think, would be well, if done in a proper way. But there is a terrible "howl." One grave Senator thinks it unconstitutional. If it was giving to enrich some monopoly, it would be legal. Nine farmers out of ten, in this State, think our State Agricultural College a large humbug. I hope this impression will be changed. Some time ago one of the managers of the above institution said, "Tall oaks from little acorns grow." Correct; but you must plant acorns. Greek exotics will not make tall oaks. Greek is planted all over the country, and is a success, growing tall oaks of its kind.

It was thought State Agricultural Colleges would furnish the masses with information upon the subjects of agriculture, chemistry, botany; the cost of making beef, pork and mutton; the cost of corn, wheat, oats, grass; and the cost of growing different kinds of fruit.

So far as the farmers know, there is no Agricultural College. It is not advertised in THE KANSAS FARMER. No person of the Agricultural College people seems interested in THE KANSAS FARMER, except the "Greek gentlemen."

Gardner, Johnson County, Kansas.

MRS. STEVENS ANSWERS.

EDITOR FARMER: I waited till the last FARMER came to hand, hoping that some one, who had more experience than myself, would answer Mrs. Stevens' inquiries about her chickens; but as no one has come forward, I proffer my experience, hoping that it may be of some use to her and others. I have had fowls affected as she described, and in the absence of any authority on poultry hygiene, I gave each fowl so affected a large teaspoonful of castor oil (don't laugh, please), and followed it up, in a few hours, with half-a-dozen, or more, pieces of fresh meat as large as the end of one's thumb, and dipped in cayenne pepper. I have never lost a single patient by this disease; but treatment must be commenced as soon as there are signs of drooping.

I think this is the disease known as crop-bound. To keep my fowls in a healthy condition, and prevent disease, I give them, at least once a week, a feed of raw vegetables, such as potatoes or cabbage, chopped fine. At this season of the year they will eat almost anything—even squashes. I give them occasionally a feed of meat, well sprinkled with cayenne pepper, to stimulate digestion. The sick fowls should always be separated from the well ones, and kept in a dry, well ventilated place.

If any one can give a better mode of treatment, I should be glad to have the benefit of their experience, as, so far, I have only been guided by common sense and my own judgment.

Topeka, Kansas, January, 1873.

MORE GOOD PIGS.

BY JOHN GROUP.

EDITOR FARMER: A few facts, briefly stated, for the benefit of the readers of THE FARMER. I noticed in the number of January 1, 1873, a statement by J. B. Reynolds, with regard to his Berkshire hogs, giving their respective weights, &c., which I deem remarkably good for that stock of hogs, considering the care bestowed upon them.

I have five Poland China hogs, pigged in August. Their respective weights at three months were as follows:

No. 1.....	105 pounds.
No. 2.....	101 pounds.
No. 3.....	90 pounds.
No. 4.....	88 pounds.
No. 5.....	88 pounds.

I weighed them at different times up to the given age, and the greatest gain, with good care, was two pounds per day. How is that for three months pigs? We do not give this to boast, but to show what can be done by selecting good stock and bestowing, we may say, only ordinary care.

Whiting, Jackson County, Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer

A PARTING WORD.

On the 15th of January, and too late for announcement in the last issue, my connection with THE KANSAS FARMER, as Editor and Publisher, was terminated by its sale and transfer to M. S. GRANT and J. C. KETCHESON, of this city.

In taking leave of the great family of readers and friends who have gathered about THE FARMER hearthstone for the last six years, I dare not trust my feelings to written words of regret. Its conduct has been a work inspired by a higher purpose than that of gain. If the reader has realized, and the State gained, permanent gain from it, I am amply rewarded.

It gives me great pleasure to know that the men who have the management of THE FARMER, are both competent and determined to not only sustain, but greatly improve it. Other and paramount duties have prevented that close personal attention to it, that its present owners will be able to bestow.

Trusting the great industrial interests for which THE FARMER has worked will continue to sustain its conductors, with the same generous support heretofore given it, I add the single wish, that publisher and reader may find mutual profit in a continued relation.

GEO. T. ANTHONY.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

It was our privilege, as it was our pleasure, to be present during the entire session of the Farmers' Institute, recently held at the Agricultural College.

The Institute opened on Monday, and closed on Friday evening, and the attendance throughout was good. Indeed, if we consider the extremely cold weather, the attendance was surprisingly large. Our space will not permit us to give a synopsis even of the proceedings. So far as the essays are concerned, nothing short of publication entire would be justice to the writers, or entertaining to the readers.

We had the honor of opening the Institute on Monday evening with a short paper on Atoms, or "Little Things in Farming, and What Comes of Them," which was followed by a paper on "Fences and Fencing," by Mr. AMBROSE TODD. The position taken by Mr. TODD was that it was better to fence stock in than to fence it out.

Tuesday morning Prof. MUDGE delivered an admirable address upon "Ancient Botany," showing that the fossils of to-day tell us exactly what the vegetable growth of all past ages has been. For hundreds of thousand of years prior to the creation of man, and up to the carboniferous period, it seems that there is little or no evidence of plant life or vegetable growth. But in the carboniferous strata of the earth's structure commences some of the lower orders of vegetable life, such as mosses, lichens, &c., and from that on to the creation of man, each successive age shows a corresponding development in vegetable life. Prof. MUDGE is an easy, fluent speaker, always interesting, even when giving the dry details of scientific research. Kansas is peculiarly fortunate in having for a citizen a man of such vast and varied acquirements, coupled as it is in him with the modesty and simplicity of a child.

The next paper was by JOHN DAVIS, of Davis county, entitled "Transportation of American Products," and was one of the best papers on the subject we have ever listened to. Mr. DAVIS is a new citizen in the State, and only needs to be known to take first rank as a clear thinker and ready debater. The central idea of his paper was that the government should have complete and absolute control of the railroad system of the country, and he mapped out five trunk lines across the continent with numerous feeders, that would in his judgment be essential to the future prosperity of the nation.

Dr. DETMERS followed the above with a paper upon "Laminitis or Founder" in horses, showing

the cause, effect and cure. The Doctor (unfortunately for the country) is one of the few educated veterinarians that the United States can boast, but we trust that his labors and the labors of the few like him will in the near future supply us with scientific veterinary surgeons.

The plan of the new College barn now in process of construction, was next submitted to the Institute by Major MILLER, and was partially discussed, though not as fully as we could have wished.

Tuesday evening we were favored with a paper by Mr. JOS. SAVAGE, entitled "The National Park," and it is perhaps enough to say that the paper was aggravating in the extreme, in that Mr. SAVAGE informed us at its conclusion that the wonders of that region had not half been told. It is true that what is really grand and beautiful in nature cannot be transmitted by any oral or written description, but Mr. S. succeeded in chaining the attention of his audience for a full hour or more in describing the grandly beautiful scenery that has been set apart by Congress for a National Park. We may remark that Mr. SAVAGE attended the Institute in the capacity of a reporter for the Lawrence Journal.

On Wednesday morning, Maj. J. K. HUDSON, of Wyandotte county, read a paper on "Some of the Conditions of Success in Agriculture," and it is needless to add that the audience gave earnest heed to every word. The leading sentiment of the paper was that each farmer, while not neglecting others, should have some one crop or variety of stock, to which his energies should be chiefly directed. Make beef, mutton or pork; horses, mules or poultry, the one central object, around which all others should revolve, as do the lesser planets around the greater. The Major wields a trenchant pen, as the readers of THE FARMER well know, and he presented the facts and figures to sustain the above idea with clearness and force.

Prof. GALE followed the above in a paper entitled "Economy in Laying out Farms," and drew some vivid pictures to illustrate the right and the wrong way. It is a subject to which too little attention is usually paid, and we wish every farmer in the State could have been present to have had his thoughts awakened upon the subject.

Dr. LEVI STERNBERG, the well known cattle raiser of the plains, next delivered a carefully prepared paper to illustrate the profits of raising cattle in the buffalo and gramma grass regions of Kansas, and his essay possessed the greater value in that he "spoke by the book." According to Dr. STERNBERG's paper, backed, too, by his personal experience, cattle raising on the plains of Kansas can be made more profitable than upon the plains of Texas. [Dr. S. now has a herd of one hundred and seventy-five head, all native and short-horn grades, and they have been fed less than one week, during this Winter, and then only hay. He informed us that he had not found it necessary to feed at all heretofore, and frequently had his cattle come through the Winter in fine beef order.—ED. FARMER.]

"Farmers and Farming," by Maj. F. E. MILLER, the able Farm Superintendent of the Agricultural College, although radical and somewhat severe in stating what constitutes a farmer, the paper had the great merit of being truthful, and most of the farmers present felt that although the coat was not cut for their shoulders especially, there was yet a remarkably snug fit, and we doubt not many of them will wear it to their own future advantage.

Rev. S. R. WHEELER, of Atchison county, read a very lengthy paper upon "The Educated Farmer," and, although ably written and well delivered, was not of great practical value.

Prof. C. V. RILEY, State Entomologist of Missouri, next entertained, or rather, we should say, instructed the audience upon "Economic Entomology." Prof. RILEY is almost as well known to the farmers of Kansas as to those of Missouri, and whenever he is advertised to speak upon his favorite life study, he is sure of a large and attentive audience; and this was no exception, although the day was one

of the coldest and most disagreeable of the season. Prof. RILEY is peculiarly fortunate, in that under his hands the crayon deftly fixes upon canvass life-like portraits of insect life, and by this means he is able to acquaint his audience with entomological facts that language would fail to portray. We only wish that Kansas could claim CHARLES V. RILEY as her own.

*If we inform our readers that an able paper upon "Fruit Trees in Kansas" was read before the meeting, it would hardly be necessary to add that R. S. ELLIOTT was its author. We shall make use of a portion of this paper at another time, for the benefit of that large number of our readers who are growing, or who desire to grow, fruit trees.

"Music, Its Place and Power in the Family," was an excellent paper by Prof. J. S. SLIE. It was replete with beautiful thought and poetic suggestion, and awakened all the finer feelings of the audience.

"Protection to Farm Interests" was the subject of a paper by Rev. MARLATT. It opened up a lengthy discussion as to what constitutes protection, and how it could best be reached.

"Agriculture in the Middle Ages" was the title of a paper by Prof. J. H. LEE, and the dark and dreary picture of the subject drawn by the Professor caused us, and we doubt not every other one that heard it, to thank God that we did not live in the Middle Ages. Could our readers generally have listened to it, we question if there would be so much talk about the hard life of the farmers of the nineteenth century.

"Alkaline Soils" was the subject of a scientific paper by Miss JENNIE DETMERS, and, although chemistry is a field rarely delved in by woman, Miss DETMERS has worked to some purpose, as her essay fully proved. Some of the points taken by her are, to be sure, controverted points, but as an expert, her opinion is perhaps of as much value, and her ideas were as clearly expressed, as if presented by some man entitled to the prefix of professor. Our acquaintance with this young lady was too brief to form an opinion, but we were assured by those competent to judge, that, as an analytical chemist, she is thoroughly qualified. Think of it and blush, young men. Mourn, ye women who have graduated with the highest honors (?), and yet cannot cipher in the single rule of three. A girl has mastered, so to speak, one of the most intricate and difficult of the natural sciences, and is now teaching her seniors. Mystery, thy name is woman!

"Home Decorations," by Prof. H. WORRALL, was an admirable and well written paper. Prof. WORRALL has been employed by the Board of Regents to furnish the landscape plat for the College Farm, and upon this occasion he exhibited maps of the same.

The last paper of the Institute was read by Dr. CHAS. REYNOLDS, entitled "Farmers' Institute," and abounded in practical suggestions, pleasant humor, and well timed advice.

Prof. WORRALL then gave some practical illustrations of music, past and present. Those acquainted with the Professor's genius and love of fun, can perhaps imagine, but we certainly cannot portray, either the instrument used to describe the past of music, nor his side-splitting comicalities upon the violin. We can only say that we never appreciated the ventriloquial powers of the violin until that evening.

We have here hastily sketched over the programme of the Fifth Annual Agricultural Institute. Between each of the papers read, a half hour or so was devoted to discussion, in which the merits or demerits of the preceding paper were discussed. These discussions took a wide range, and for the most part were thorough. A person needs only to attend one of these meetings to be convinced that farmers are not blockheads, as some persons would have us believe. The repartee, the keen analysis,

*We have followed the arrangement of the programme rather than the exact order in which the essays were read.—ED. FARMER.

the shrewd suggestions and the prompt detection of error there displayed, prove that they are the peers of any class of our population. There was not on this, nor any former occasion, any effort to conduct the proceedings upon parliamentary rules and usages. They are eminently social, and this we esteem one of their strongest elements. Mothers and daughters were there with their knitting and crochet needles and work, and we were oft reminded of Aunt Ann's department in THE FARMER. It was knitting and talking in its most pleasant and profitable phase.

But we cannot omit one other feature, and though mentioned last, it is by no means the least—the music. Had the Agricultural College nothing else to recommend it, the music we have there heard would certainly recommend it to the favorable consideration of every lover of harmony. Prof. PLATT, teacher of vocal music, not only proved himself a master, but a very skillful one, in training voices and developing them to their fullest extent. The College String Band also contributed to the melody of the occasion. But the chief musical attraction was the sweet-toned voice of Mrs. HATTIE V. WENDER, teacher of instrumental music. East or West, North or South, we doubt if she has a superior as a singer. The flexibility, compass and tone of her voice are simply wonderful.

So closed the Institute. The farmers of Kansas who were not there have lost a treat. On some facts there brought out we shall hereafter speak, we hope, to the benefit of those not present.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gov. OSBORNE has entered upon the duties of his office, and his inaugural message has, no doubt, been read ere this by most of our readers.

It is a plain, practical, common-sense document—just such a one as our acquaintance with the Governor would lead us to expect.

We trust the Legislature will give earnest heed to the suggestions contained in the message, in relation to economy in the public expenses. We are not of those who believe that the appropriations for our State institutions can be wholly suspended for the current year. We have our unfortunates, now confided to the charge of the different asylums in the State, and the people owe it to themselves, no less than to the inmates of those asylums, to see that they are cared for. The Legislature will do its duty if it sees that the appropriations are not extravagant.

Our schools and colleges need the fostering care of the State; and while we would make no appropriation unless it could be shown that the life and growth of a given institution required it, we certainly would aid them whenever such facts were shown to the satisfaction of the committee. As the Governor well says, "parsimony is not economy." If the Legislature will but make this distinction, the people will be satisfied.

The suggestions made by Gov. OSBORNE in relation to certain laws on the statute book, which conflict with the constitution of the State, are good, and should receive the attention of the Legislature.

THE HOG CROP.

It will be remembered that we stated our belief in these columns early in the packing season, that the number of hogs to be packed would not be greatly in excess of the number packed last year. We desire to repeat that opinion now, notwithstanding certain papers claim that they have data enough collected to show that the hog crop of 1878 and 1879 will be some 2,000,000 head in excess of 1871 and 1872. We do not believe a word of it. If we ever get the exact figures, we think that the number of hogs cut this season will not greatly exceed the number cut last year.

It is possible that the large packing centers have cut a greater proportion of the whole number than they did last year. This is yet to be determined. We have evidence that the smaller packing towns

will fall at least twenty per cent. below the number packed last year.

We have already paid sixteen cents per pound for hams cut and cured this season, and have been creditably informed that these hams cost fourteen cents in Chicago. If they bring such prices now, what may we expect later in the season? Does not this fact show, too, what we charged last Fall, that the packers had organized a "bear" movement, when they met in convention to "fix" prices? That they were able to successfully carry out their plan was largely due to the farmers themselves. Long before the hogs were ready for market, the packers sent out buyers and claquers, and hundreds of farmers engaged their hogs for future delivery at 8½ cents, and some even below this figure, and when the market was once started at this price, it was easy to foresee the result. We do not blame the farmers for so doing, but if there could have been a unity of action in five or six of the Western States, we believe the result would have been different. As it is, the packers, those who can afford to hold their meat, will make a profit of from forty to sixty per cent. upon their operations this season.

We did not, do not, ask for any great amount of philanthropy on the part of the packers, in the way of prices to be paid. We refer to the matter strictly in a business light, and for our own part we are satisfied that they could have paid from 4 to 4½ cents for all they have bought this season, and have still made large profits upon their investment. The farmer can only watch and wait. His time is coming.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

We have received the following list of Farmers' Clubs since our last issue:

Valley Grove Farmers' Club, Jefferson county, Kansas—J. W. Davis, President; R. S. Gilbert, Secretary.

Farland Farmers' Club, McPherson county, Kansas—B. E. Smith, President; S. B. Ranian, Vice President; J. S. Lewis, Secretary; D. F. McFarland, Treasurer; Wm. McCord, Librarian.

Both of the above write us that the prospects for live clubs are good.

Wild Cat Farmers' Club, Riley county, Kansas—H. H. Cooper, President; Frank Duant, Vice President; [We cannot make out the Secretary's name.] J. W. Stephens, Cor. Secretary; J. A. Bloodgood, Treasurer.

Star Farmers' Club, Lyndon, Osage county Kansas—O. S. Starr, President; A. Crawford, Vice President; H. M. Austin, Rec. Secretary; John Marsden, Cor. Secretary; E. Hunt, Treasurer; A. W. Dole, Librarian.

POTATOES.

Our old correspondent, JOHN ENDSLEY, of Franklin county, asks us to explain why the vines of his potatoes should grow to such great length (six feet), and the yield of tubers be no greater than in another field where the tops made but little growth. The field in the first instance was good upland, in cultivation ten years, had raised a crop of pumpkins three years ago, and last year received a coat of manure.

We cannot explain the unusual growth of vine, unless we find it in the manure applied last year. Nitrogen applied to the soil in any shape, greatly stimulates vegetable growth, and this element stable manure supplies, to a greater or less extent. Potash is one of the chief elements that the potato requires to perfect the tuber. If the field is deficient in potash (the pumpkin is a great consumer of potash), which is probably true, we have an explanation of the whole matter. We suggest laying off two plats of this field, each a rod square will do, and to one apply a heavy coating of unleached ashes, and to the other a dressing of good stable manure, while a third plat might very properly be left as it now is, and each planted to potatoes. An experiment of this kind would demonstrate the part that each application plays in this crop.

It is estimated that a yield of two hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre removes four hundred pounds of potash from the soil, and it will readily be seen that unless this element is returned to the soil in considerable quantities, we cannot expect

the yield to keep up. Will Mr ENDSLEY try the experiment we have named?

MONEY MATTERS.

We do not propose to offer any suggestions in this article upon the financial condition of the country for Secretary BOUTWELL's consideration; but as a matter of news to those of our readers who do not take the daily papers, we will say that money is close. Should one of our merchants place ten thousand dollars in notes or accounts in the hands of a collector, agreeing to pay one hundred per cent. on all sums collected within ninety days, the fellow would starve to death if the collections were his only source of revenue. Hence, we conclude that times are hard.

Where are we to look for the cause of the hard times? Has the money gone out of the country, or been destroyed? Certainly not. Why, then, is it not put in circulation? There are various reasons for it.

About this time of the year, heavy capitalists have a fashion, whether strictly right or not, of converting all their spare thousands of greenbacks into bonds not taxable. That they have a legal right to do this, we are not prepared to dispute; but there is a question as to the moral right. All money converted into government bonds might as well be cast into the sea so far as a circulating medium is concerned. About the first of April this storehouse will be unlocked, and a mighty current of greenbacks will again flow over the country, like the torrent that starts from the mountain top, radiating and spreading as it descends, until every portion of the valley is again watered. This is one cause of the depression. Another may be found in the two great fires that have lately visited this country. The millions of dollars worth of buildings that were destroyed in those few hours, have rendered the withdrawal of just so much capital necessary to replace them, which capital of course, must come wholly or in great part from the circulating medium of the country.

Still another cause may be found in the price paid for the present hog crop. The difference between the prices paid this season and last, and the still greater difference between this and two years ago, make an important item in the count, explaining the hard times. There are many other minor causes that help to bring about this result, but of which it is not necessary to speak.

We only refer to the subject at all, to speak a word of cheer to those who are disposed to take a gloomy view of the situation. Short-sighted persons are apt to conclude, during these money pressures, that the farmer suffers more than any one else. So far as good farmers are concerned, this is not true; on the contrary, the really good farmer feels the pressure less than almost anybody else; for the reason that he is out of debt, raises about all that he consumes, and only suffers because the chances of making money are perhaps not quite so good as in flush times. We do not believe, however, that any good cause can be found in the present stringency for despairing, among any class of farmers. Ordinary prudence and energy will secure a living to every man who tills his own soil. The mechanic and the day laborer would be happy could they be assured of a plain living in times like these.

The farmer has the promise that seed time and harvest shall not fail, and it needs just such money pressures as these to bring out the real "grit" which most men possess, but which often lies dormant for years.

As a correspondent recently wrote us, "These are times that men need to learn and practice economy; need to know the best methods of culture, as well as what their brother farmers are doing, and this they can only learn by taking the agricultural papers."

Words of wisdom and foresight, and we commend them to the careful thought of all farmers who are down hearted. Be men. Look the matter squarely in the face. Lay your plans for the next

season's operations. Be sure, too, that they are long enough and broad enough, and then see that they are put in execution. The dawn for the American farmer is but just breaking. The gray streaks are even now shooting athwart the eastern sky, and soon, very soon, we expect to see a sun of success arise above the horizon, whose brilliant rays will eclipse any former light that has illuminated the American farmer's pathway. "Look to the East," and take courage.

HEREFORD COW AND CALF.

The Herefords are a breed of cattle little known in the West, and but few of them comparatively are being bred in this country. They have their origin in the county of the above name, lying in the west of England, and have been bred chiefly for beef and work cattle. In color, they are a beautiful red, with a white face, the white sometimes extending down the neck. Years ago, the fashionable color was roan, but for a quarter of a century past the red has been the ruling color. The

Times. It will be seen that Kansas was not forgotten, and we will insure that BEVERLY R. KEIM did full justice to the subject:

In accordance with notice to the members, the New York Rural Club held its Winter meeting on the evening of Dec. 17th, at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. After the meeting, a dinner was served in the best style of that distinguished caterer. Hon. N. C. Ely presided, Mr. A. B. Crandall being Secretary. An evening of great social enjoyment was had. A large number of ladies was present, and as ever where they are the wine cup is filled but lightly, so no one will complain of headache from any meeting of the Rural Club. A toast to the "Prosperity of Kansas," was responded to by Hon. Beverly R. Keim, of that State. A paper on "European Horticulture" was read by P. T. Quinn, Esq., and also a speech on the same subject, by T. B. Parsons, of Flushing. A toast to "Beacon Farm" in particular, and Long Island farming generally, as well as the union between the Mechanic Arts and Agriculture, was responded to by C. H. Delamater, Esq., of New York, the owner of that famous farm. The "Northwest" was responded to by Henry T. Williams of the *Horticulturist*; "Colorado," by Col. F. T. Dickenson, of the Kansas Pacific R. R., and a pleasing address from the Hon. W. D. Hurlburt, closed the evening. The table was decorated with the rarest of flowers by Mr. C. L. Allen, of Queens Postoffice, Queens county, Long Island.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election of officers of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association was held

ter cities: Atchison, Lawrence, Topeka, Fort Scott, and other large towns. A little rivalry in this matter would not injure the Agricultural interest.

FEEDING MILK COWS.

W. H. TANNER, in the *Country Gentleman*, says that the most profitable feed for cows giving milk during Winter, and that used in nearly all the best dairies producing milk for the New York market, is a good quality of wheat bran and corn meal, mixed as follows: Eight pounds of bran and corn meal for each cow daily. If the above can be thoroughly cooked with cut hay, it increases its value about one-fifth, by actual experiment. I produced from fifty cows five hundred quarts of milk daily, on ten pounds of feed mixed as above and thoroughly cooked. I then changed to dry feed, when it took thirteen pounds of the same mixture to keep up the flow of milk. Brewers' grains, of which a correspondent speaks, produce an inferior quality of milk, and would be very much more expensive than other feed. If not so situated as to cook the feed



cow "Sophia" and the calf "Laura," which we here present, belong to Messrs. MILLER & POWELL, of Beecher, Ill., who also own the noted bull, "St. Charles." The engraving gives the chief points of this breed.

COTTON GROWING IN KANSAS.

From an exchange and from our correspondence, we find that considerable attention was paid during the past season, to the culture and growing of small crops of cotton, and these experiments have demonstrated the feasibility if not the profitableness of its culture. In several instances that we have heard of, the yield has been equal to the best crops of Northern Arkansas or Tennessee, and we doubt not that in all counties south of Miami, Osage, &c., that cotton may become an important adjunct to the ordinary farm crops.

Several parties have asked where they could obtain seed, that they might farther test the matter. No doubt any of our large seed dealers can furnish it. Address any of those now advertising in *THE FARMER*.

NEW YORK RURAL CLUB.

We find the following in the *New York Weekly*

a few days ago, and the following gentlemen were chosen: A. B. Barrett, President; D. K. Ferguson, 1st Vice-President; E. A. Manny, 2d Vice-President; B. W. Lewis, 3d Vice-President; B. M. Chambers, Treasurer; G. O. Kalb, Secretary; Wm. M. Lindsey, Sup't Fair Grounds.

The time for holding the next Fair was set to commence on Monday, October 6th, and close on Saturday, October 11th.

IS IT WANTED?

Why may we not have in this city, a weekly meeting of farmers, gardeners, and horticulturists, for the practical discussion of all the topics pertaining to these interests?

Why may not Leavenworth have a mammoth Farmers' Club that shall be to the West what the New York Club is to the East?

We have the talent; have we the will? In a word, is a farmers' club wanted? We believe it is. We believe if such a movement is once started, that it will at once become popular, and will be well sustained. Who will gain honors, fame, and glory for himself, by starting this movement? While asking these questions in regard to Leavenworth, we may say the same will apply to our sis-

used, considerable benefit would arise from soaking it, even in cold water, from six to ten hours before feeding.

POTATOES AND CORN.

Has it ever occurred to the Western American farmer that it was possible to farm, to raise and fatten cattle, sheep, and hogs, as well, or better than we do in the West, and never raise or feed a grain of our great cereal—corn?

Is it possible for our average Western farmer to imagine what would become of us if we were to be deprived entirely, for a series of years, of our standby? We have no idea that a famine would follow, but we do believe that there would be some pretty long faces, and a good deal of fault finding.

It is such an easy matter to throw a dozen ears of corn to a hog or a half bushel to a steer, and the feeding is done.

No cellars are required to store this grain; it is but little affected by moisture and not at all by cold, and then, it lays on the fat so capitably. But when we turn to the average English farmer, we find that he raises and fattens as many and perhaps better cattle, sheep, and swine than do we, and does it at much less cost than the Western farmer. At

less cost, because he raises more flesh and fat producing food to the acre, than do we. We do not wish to be understood as arguing that the Western farmer ought to follow the practice of the English farmer, wholly. We do not think so. We do not believe that we can afford to raise and feed potatoes, beets, mangolds, rutabagas, &c., as our exclusive dependence for feeding or fattening stock. We do not believe this, from the fact that labor costs much more with us than in England, and it takes plenty of work, and more and better manure than most of our farmers know how to make and save, to raise the root crops successfully.

But we did not start out to write anything of this kind. We only meant to say that as an adjunct to corn, in fattening either cattle or hogs, that the farmer can afford to pay a few cents more, per bushel, for potatoes, than he does for corn, in order to give the animals one or two feeds per week of this vegetable. On the surface this would seem that we thought there was more flesh and fat producing elements in a bushel of potatoes, than in the same amount of corn, but we know better.

Chemical analysis shows that the corn contains about 70 per cent. of starch (or its equivalent of oil), while the potato has less than 25 per cent. of starch (or its equivalent), and the proportion of nitrogenous elements are still greater in the corn (perhaps as 8½ is to 1). The analysis would seem to show that the corn was worth three times as much as the potatoes as a food for stock. But we do not believe this to be strictly true.

The animal, as well as the human system, requires a change of diet, we see in the fact that cattle pass very much of the grain consumed, entirely undigested. To be sure, this grain that so passes is not lost with proper management, but the cattle do not get the benefit of it. We suppose it would be fair to estimate that one-fourth, perhaps one-third of all the corn consumed, passes undigested.

If the grain fed is reduced in this proportion, there will still be a portion of the grain that will not be digested. Indeed, if but a single ear of corn is fed daily for several days, there will be grains passed wholly undigested. We do not know why this is so, but every cattle feeder will bear testimony to its truth (except with yearlings).

But if the corn fed be reduced one-third and the deficiency supplied with potatoes, it will be almost entirely digested; the potatoes are easily assimilated, and hence this one-third feed of potatoes is for all practical purposes, worth more than the one-third feed of corn (in pounds).

But, knowing from practical experience what it costs to keep potatoes through the winter, in a "comeatable" shape, the most that we propose to recommend, is as we have stated, one or two feeds of potatoes each week. We believe this to be essential (other vegetables will answer much the same purpose) to the best success in cattle feeding.

There is another view of this question that it is perhaps well enough to present. If 150 bushels of potatoes can be raised upon an acre of ground for the same money that 50 bushels of corn can be raised for, there will be a trifle more fat producing elements in the acre of potatoes, than in the acre of corn; substantially, it would be about as follows: In the acre of corn we have about 1,900 pounds of fat producing substances, while in the acre of potatoes we have about 2,200 pounds of the same elements. As we have stated above, the muscle forming elements are as three and one-half or four to one in favor of the corn, so that, for young and growing animals, the acre of corn would be worth, perhaps, the most, but for grown animals, that are to be fattened in a few weeks, the potatoes would be fully as valuable as the corn.

We trust that some of our feeders who have a good pile of potatoes, will test this matter fully, and at some future time let us know if our opinions upon the subject are right or wrong.

THE STOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Stock Growers' Association of Western Kansas held its annual meeting at Manhattan, on Thursday, January 23d. The annual address was delivered by Hon. L. Sternberg, of Fort Harker, after which the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: L. Sternberg, of Fort Harker, President; O. W. Bill, of Manhattan, and H. B. McAfee, of Topeka, Vice Presidents; J. B. Reynolds, of Fort Riley, Secretary, and J. Davis, of Junction City, Treasurer. Dr. Chas. Reynolds was appointed to deliver the address at the next annual meeting.

THE INDEPENDENT FARMER.

By HENRY W. HENBERT, in New England Farmer.

[Whoever has read "My Summer in a Garden" will remember it in reading the following:]

How pleasant it seems to live on a farm,
Where Nature's so gaudily dressed,
And sit 'neath the shade of the old locust tree,
As the sun is just sinking to rest;
But not half so pleasant to hoe in the field,
Where the witch grass is six inches high,
With the hot, scorching sun pouring down on your back—
Seems each moment as though you would die!

'Tis pleasant to sit in the cool porch door,
While you smoke, half-reclining at ease,
Looking out o'er your beautiful fields of grass,
That sway to and fro in the breeze;
But not quite so pleasant to start with your scythe
Ere the morning sun smiles o'er the land,
And work till your clothes are completely wet through,
And blisters shall cover your hand.

In keeping a dairy there's surely delight,
And it speaks of contentment and plenty
To see a large stable well filled with choice cows—
Say, numbering from fifteen to twenty!
And yet it seems hard, when you've worked from the dawn
Till the sun disappears from your sight,
To think of the cows you have yet got to milk,
Before you retire for the night.

But, the task fairly over, you cheer up once more,
And joyfully seek your repose,
To dream of the cream-pots with luxury filled,
And milk-pans in numberless rows;
But the sweet dream is broken when, early next morn,
You're politely requested to churn,
And for three weary hours, with strength ebbing fast,
The victim despondingly turns.

But in raising your pigs there is surely a charm,
When they sell at the present high price,
And of all the young stock which a farmer can raise,
There's nothing that looks half so nice;
How cheerful one feels, as he leaves them at night,
The encouraging number, eleven;
But his joy slightly wanes, as he goes out next day,
And of live ones can count only seven!

'Tis pleasant to sit by a warm winter fire,
When night draws her curtain around,
With both wife and children to make home complete,
And peace and contentment abound;
But extasy fades when you shoulder your ax,
And trudge off a mile through the snow,
While the cutting west wind drives the snow in your face,
So you can scarcely see where you go.

But no one disputes that the farmer is blessed
With true independence and labor;
Whose food don't depend on the whims of mankind,
Like that of his mercantile neighbor;
For God, in his mercy, looks down from above,
And paternally gives him his bread,
Provided he works eighteen hours each day,
And devotes only six to his bed!

OUR CORNER

Removal.—On and after February 1st, THE FARMER Office will be removed to 521 Shawnee street (between Fifth and Sixth streets), first floor. This change is rendered necessary by the recent change in ownership; and although this change will not, perhaps, be permanent, we hope our friends will not lose sight of us.

To Correspondents.—Returning to our office after a week's absence, we find our table covered with communications, and questions to be answered, and it is impossible to reach all of them in time for this issue. Several communications are crowded out, for the present at least, because of their length. We can often use a short article, when a long one must be passed by, however meritorious. Please bear this in mind when writing; and, keeping this in view, write as often as possible.

Thanks.—The "Sweet Potato Man," C. H. CUSHING, of this city, has placed us under obligation by leaving at our office a fine lot of well preserved sweet potatoes. They were apparently as rich and fine-flavored as when first harvested. Mr. Cushing has a large crop stored, which will be mostly used for raising plants next Spring.

Ferns and Fern-Hunting.—We ask the attention of our readers interested in the study of botany, particularly this branch of it, to a series of short articles under the above title, commenced in this issue. The writer is an accomplished scientist, and is regarded as authority upon this, his specialty.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

One Thousand Gems, or Brilliant Passages, Anecdotes and Incidents; edited by Prof. LARABEE, author of "One Thousand Mistakes." This is a work of over 300 pages, from the felicitous pen of T. DE WITT TALMAGE, which, to those who know him, is enough to insure its ready sale. In addition to this, however, there is the very laudable object connected with its sale, that all the proceeds of the book are to go to aid in rebuilding Dr. TALMAGE'S church, recently destroyed by fire. A worthy object.

The Colorado Farmer, Evans, Colorado; monthly, \$1.00 per annum; J. C. FABLES and L. A. PHILLIPS, editors and publishers. A new venture, yet one that will doubtless succeed. The first number starts off well, and if the people of Colorado will but give it the support it deserves, it will return to them a thousand-fold the money they may invest.

Report of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C. We are under obligations to Brig-Gen. ALBERT J. MYRA, Chief Signal Officer U. S. A., for a copy of his Annual Report of 1872. We have not as yet had time to examine it thoroughly, but find it well supplied with useful and interesting maps and tables. We shall allude to it again.

A CRANBERRY FIELD in Burlington county, containing one hundred acres, has employed three hundred hands, who picked by the bushel, clean as they go, making good wages. Fifty acres picked over yielded 7,000 bushels; four acres of which produced what seemed enormous to us, 1,000 bushels. Twenty acres more gave only 3,000 bushels, and the remainder made up the quantity to over 7,000 bushels, yet the owners complain of the shortness of the crop. They hope, however, to improve their prospects by gathering from the remaining fifty acres, 10,000 bushels more. They expect to sell all to one dealer, at \$1.00 per bushel.—*Practical Farmer.*

Our Correspondents.

Strays.—J. H. ALLEN, Coffey county, writes: "I would like to know why there are no Strays published in THE FARMER from this county? Also, please tell me what to do for a foundered steer."

In regard to the Strays, we would say that we have received no Strays since last September (we believe) from Coffey county, until a few days ago. The fault most likely is with the Justices of the Peace who fail to make their returns to the County Clerk, and in many cases the people fail to comply with the law in posting. Likely the best thing you can do for the foundered steer now, is to give light doses of salts, say one-fourth of a pound or less, every other day, until three or four doses are taken, and feed light on bran mash, &c. Taken at the start, say within two or three days of the founder, bleeding and drastic cathartics (aloec, &c.) are recommended, but unless this treatment is given at the start, it can do no good.

Peanuts.—E. P. COATS, Montgomery county, writes: "I hope you will give us an article on peanut culture. I have been trying to find out how to cultivate them, but have failed."

In looking back over the last three volumes of THE FARMER, we find that we have written something like a dozen articles upon this subject, giving our own experience in their culture, and all that observation has taught us. There is nothing about the crop that requires any special skill, but in the next issue we will give all the information we can upon the culture of this very profitable crop.

Burning Prairie.—J. RUTH, Jefferson county, says: "On the 25th of April I commenced burning 100 acres of prairie. It did not all burn. On the 5th of May fire was

again "put out," but not until the 5th of June did I get it all burned over. The hay cut from the first burning was full of weeds. The second burning was some better, while the hay from the later burning was but little inferior to timothy, and was free from weeds."

To Protect Trees.—E. G. WILSON, Leavenworth county, writes: "I think Mr. Easutt will be disappointed in the effects of cow dung, and will wake up some morning and find his trees girdled, if he depends upon that. I have found hog livers the best protection, and the easiest of application."

What Crops?—M. B. writes: "Please give me your opinion as to what crops will pay better than corn and wheat. Would the raising of sunflowers, for oil, pay? and is this country adapted to its culture? How about castor beans and hemp, for the seed crop?"

We would doubt the profitability of the sunflower seed, although it will grow and succeed well. Castor beans pay well, as does hemp; but we would suppose that the latter would be more profitable for its fiber than its seed: you cannot raise both from the same crop. The best advice we can give you as to paying crops (not knowing your peculiar circumstances and surroundings) is, to read the Agricultural papers, experiment for yourself, organize a Farmers' Club, and discuss this matter with those around you. In the mean time, plant out some fruit (don't neglect the small fruits), raise some pigs and calves, or sheep, to eat your surplus grain; and in a short time your own experience will show you what crops you had better raise.

Cotton.—R. G. KSHINKA asks: "What kind of cotton seed would you recommend for this latitude? How do you raise the plant, and how cultivate it? Several persons in this neighborhood desire information upon these subjects."

We do not profess to be skilled in the culture of this crop, but we recognize its possible future importance to portions of this State. The probabilities are that the upland cottons of Arkansas and Tennessee would be best suited to Kansas. The cotton plant is raised in drills, and the cultivation is similar to corn. It is very probable that the greatest success with this crop here, will only come with experiment. Parties having raised it heretofore in Kansas will confer a favor on many persons, by making their experience known through THE KANSAS FARMER.

Flax.—"Verdant" asks: "Please give me an estimate of the value of a crop of flax, and quantity of seed per acre. Should it be sowed broadcast or by drill? What is the yield of seed per acre? also of tow?"

We refer our correspondent to the last issue of THE FARMER for an answer to the above. If any parties can give additional information, we shall be glad to hear from them.

Ellsworth County.—J. J. B. asks the following questions: "I expect to move to Ellsworth county soon, and would like to have the following questions answered: What is the cost of pine and native lumber? What the probable freight charges on household goods per cwt. from Atchison to the above county?"

Will some of our readers, that are familiar with the subject, please answer?

Live Fence Posts.—F. BERTELOW says: "If the wind sways the post too much, it can be remedied by cutting the tree off about five feet from the ground, and follow this up about every fourth year. The nails should not be driven so tight as to permit them to be pulled out by the growth of the tree."

A Creamometer.—GEO. S. FUNK writes: "I saw your statement in a late issue as to how to make a creamometer, and I went right to work to make one. I filled it with milk of a cow that 'came in' in November last. After standing twenty-four hours, it yielded fifteen per cent of cream."

A very good yield, indeed.

Market Reports.—J. L. BENSON writes: "Corn is low—fifteen to twenty cents per bushel; pork five cents per pound; Winter wheat, \$1.60 per bushel; oats, twenty to twenty-five cents per bushel. A large amount of Winter wheat has been sown, and the prospects for a large crop are good."

Cloud County.—"Aurora" writes: "Winter wheat looks well, especially that sown early. Stock of all kinds wintering well. Corn 15 to 25 cents per bushel; potatoes plenty and cheap. The horse disease is now raging. There are still a few of those homesteads for actual settlers in this county, and good ones, too."

Sheep—Crops.—H. A. STILES says: "My sheep are doing fairly. I have 360 head, and they afford a good market for my corn. Have had a close Winter. Stock generally looking well. Wheat (part of it) looks first-rate, and a portion not so well."

General News.

It is said that there are 1,377,000,000 of "we 'uns" on this terrestrial globe.

MR. F. GEDDING, of Cedar Creek, Chase county, Kansas, is to read an essay on Sheep Husbandry, before the Cedar Creek Farmers' Club.

THE Junction City & Fort Kearney Railroad is completed to Wakefield. By the first of May, or earlier, it will be running to Clay Center.

THE Robinson House, Emporia, was recently burned. It was a large three-story stone structure, and its loss will be felt by the traveling public.

It is reported that a man in Linn county raised 30 bushels of peanuts from one-fourth of an acre. We trust our readers will not let this item fool any of them as to the profitability of the peanut crop.

A WRITER in the Eureka Herald has found strychnine to be the best preventive against rabbits. He has an orchard of five thousand trees, and has had some injured, but has killed many rabbits in the orchard.

THE Oswego Register published a letter from a prominent citizen of Omaha, in answer to a friend's letter from Oswego, which says that the Orphan Asylum Lottery is a swindle, and its manager, PATER, is a "Peter Funk."

FRANK E. JEROME set in one hour in solid primer on this paper this week, 2,600 ems.—Beloit Gazette. Couldn't you conscientiously reduce that figure a trifle, Mr. Gazette, without seriously affecting the truth of history? Think on't.

EACH year proves that we still have something to learn in Horticulture, as well as in other branches of Agriculture. Horticulturists have told us, and it was commonly believed, that 20° below zero killed the peaches. Last Winter the thermometer marked 24° below zero in the noted fruit region of Michigan, and yet the peach crop of 1873 in that section was unusually large. We have an idea that similar facts could be established in every peach growing section, and we doubt not that many crops have been destroyed with the thermometer at 15° or even 12° below zero. So much depends upon the condition of the wood and other circumstances, that prognostications are almost useless.



Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

B. S. CHASE, VETERINARY EDITOR.

[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.

Lameness—Cracked Teats.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a good pony, which has been quite lame, and is yet limping some, especially when stepping on rough, stony ground—frequently stumbling, which before her present lameness was unknown.

The soreness or lameness is in her fore feet or shoulders. The lameness came on by over-riding down hill, during the month of August last. I was told that with proper rest she would come all right. She has been resting some two months, but is yet far from well, and her life under the saddle seems gone on that account. The soreness, when shoeing, seems in her feet. I can find no soreness in her shoulders.

What is the best remedy or treatment for sore winter-cracked milk cows' teats?

I hope your Veterinary Editor will be able to prescribe, and oblige a subscriber.

Respectfully, yours, W. W.

ANSWER.—The trouble is in the feet, and ought to have been treated before this. It is possibly too

late now. I should blister around the coronet (that is, the front part of the foot) with the biniodide of mercury ointment. It is made as follows: Take biniodide of mercury, one drachm; lard, one ounce. Mix. Cut off the hair close at the top of the hoof, and apply the ointment three times a day for three days, rubbing it in well. At the end of that time wash off the parts, and apply a little fresh lard. Tie up the pony's head for an hour after each application. Give him a tablespoonful of pulverized alum in a pint of water, as a drench. One dose will be sufficient.

Friar's balsam is the best treatment in the world for cracked teats. It is made as follows: Take gum benzoin, three ounces; balsam tolu, one and a half ounces; gum styrax and myrrh, of each an ounce; aloes, one and a half ounces; alcohol, four pints. Macerate for fourteen days, and pour off for use. You may make a smaller quantity, by observing the same proportions; but it will not come amiss to have it by you. It is the best application for sores that I have ever used on both man and beast. It also acts like a charm on burns.

Abcesses.

EDITOR FARMER: My mule's right hind leg is breaking out in small boils, about the size of a filbert—six or eight of them between pastern and hock, on outside of leg. The leg is swollen from pastern to lower extremity of the ham. Can feel some lumps under the ham-string. Little or no fever in the swollen parts. No lameness. Shows no tenderness to the touch. Mule in good condition, and works well. The soreness originated in the pastern, gradually working up the leg. Is of three weeks' standing. I have used carbolic acid on the running sores. It dries them up, but does not reduce the swelling, and the boils break out in fresh places, farther up the leg. What is it? what will cure it? The epizootic is among us, but produces little mortality. Yours, ROBT. PECK.

ANSWER.—A flaxseed poultice and a little time are all that will be necessary for the mule. As soon as the abcesses point, or come to a head, open them; do not wait for them to break. I would not use the carbolic acid on the sores; it will be better to let them run.

Black Teeth.

J. B. F. asks: Is there such a thing as black teeth in pigs? and if so, does it injure them?

ANSWER.—Yes, and frequently kills them. When they first begin to cough, catch them and pull out or break off the black teeth. Give one ounce of sulphur to each pig twice a week for a fortnight. Feed them with food containing the least possible heating properties for a short time, and all will be well.

Loss of Cud.

CHAS. E. BELL, Ellsworth, Kansas, has an ox that has lost his "cud" (?), and stands gritting his teeth. Wants to know what to do.

WM. M. DAIHL wants a remedy for thumps in shotes. Has lost several, and found no remedy.

ANSWER.—Golden seal, powdered, one ounce; caraway, powdered, two ounces; cream of tartar, half an ounce; powdered poplar bark, two ounces. Mix. Divide into six powders, and give one every four hours in a sufficient quantity of chamomile tea.

For thumps, drench three times a day with water, one pint; salt, one tablespoonful. Give light diet for a few days.

Condition Powders.

WILLOUGHBY NICHOLLS, Grasshopper Falls, Kansas, wants to know how to make the best "condition powders."

ANSWER.—Ginger, one pound; anise seed pulverized, one ounce; fennigreek, one ounce; black antimony, one ounce; brown sugar, one pound; saltpeter, two ounces; sulphur, two ounces; rosin, two ounces; gentian, two ounces. Mix. Divide

into sixteen powders, and give one each day in cut feed.

Our Boys and Girls.

EXPERIENCE.
BY "IOWA BOY."

EDITOR FARMER: I thought a few words would not come amiss. I like to see such an interest among the young folks. I noticed a short article in a late number that put me in the notion of writing. I thought if experience is of any benefit to the readers of THE FARMER (which it is to some degree, in my opinion), I would give a bit of mine. Well, to begin.

When about eight years old, I helped a man drive a cow about a quarter of a mile for the sum of five cents. I kept it and added more to it, until I had one dollar and a half; this I paid for a calf. The next Winter I caught quails to the amount of two dollars, which I gave to my father for another calf. Going in for calves you may think, but just be patient. Well, to make a long story short, I raised from these two calves eleven head in ten years, and counting the two bought first, makes thirteen head in all, which, when sold, amounted to the sum of \$342.16. A part of this I paid for a team of horses and harness, which I drove to Kansas in 1870, and am now turning over the wild prairie, for which I expect to be well paid.

Harvey County, Kansas, January 18, 1873.

MARKET REPORTS.

CORRECTED TO JANUARY 27TH, 1873.

APPLES—In good supply at \$1.40@1.75 per bushel from the stores, and \$1.25@1.50 wholesale.
APPLES, DRIED—7c@10c per pound.
BRAN—Per sack, 75c. BUTTER—Per pound, 18c@25c.
BACON—Per pound, 7c@10c.
BEANS, DRIED—Per bushel, \$1.00@1.35.
CHEESE, FACTORY—Per pound, 14c@16c. Country made, 11c@13c.

CASHEW BEANS—Per bushel, \$1.40@1.75.
CORN—In full supply at 22c@26c.
EGGS—Per dozen, 25c.
FEATHERS—Prime live geese per pound, 60c@75c.
FLOUR—Per 100 lb, \$4.50@5.25.
HIDES—Dry flint, 20c@21c.
HAY—Prairie per ton, \$7.00@10.00.
POTATOES—Plenty at 50c, from the stores.
POULTRY—All kinds plenty and prices dull. We quote chickens, dressed, at \$2.00@2.50 per dozen. Turkeys, dressed, 10c@12c per pound.

SEEDS, WHOLESALE—
CLOVER—Per bushel, \$6.50; Timothy, \$4.00; Kentucky Blue Grass, \$1.75@3.25; Orchard Grass, \$3.25; Red Top, \$3.50; Millet, 75c; Hungarian, 75c; Osage Orange, \$11.00; Rye, 75c; Barley Spring, 80c; Barley, Fall, \$1.00.

HOGS—Dispatches from St. Louis and Cincinnati report a better feeling in the Hog market for the past week than heretofore, and prices have advanced from 15 to 20 cents, with a limited supply, and the prospects good for a still further advance. The following, from the St. Louis Daily Republican, illustrates the temper of the market at that point:

The Hog market was active yesterday, and at an advance of 15 to 20 per cent., and with a very limited supply, everything of desirable quality was taken by packers and shippers, leaving the pens well cleared. The much higher prices ruling in Cincinnati and Louisville have induced buyers from those cities to this market, and for several days they have been competing with our packers, and have operated quite actively, shipping yesterday over the Ohio & Mississippi road nearly 5,000 head. The Cincinnati market was reported yesterday steady at \$4.10@4.40, which would give a margin upon the prices her buyers have been paying here. Packers were paying here yesterday \$3.60@4.10, the latter for strictly choice.

Provisions at St. Louis are in active demand, the new standard Mess Pork being held at \$12.75@13.00 per barrel; and all dry salt meats had an upward tendency.

CATTLE—But little change has transpired in the Cattle market since our last report. The heavy snows have retarded shipments to the East, and intermediate buyers and shippers are not operating very extensively. Advices from Chicago quote the range of prices at \$4.00@5.25—the latter for choice shipping Steers.

Our market here ranges from \$3.00@4.50, for good to choice butchers' Cattle.

WHEAT—The prospects now are that wheat will command a good price the coming season, and Kansas bids fair to have a full crop. Prices now range from \$1.45@1.90 for Fall, and \$1.25@1.35 for Spring.

Children cry—FOR FITCHER'S CARTORIA.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What Did It?—Is no longer the question



KENTATPTE

tion since the introduction of the Centaur Liniment. When we meet an old friend who has been shelled with rheumatism, or see a person mangled underneath a rail car, and restored to shape and comeliness, we now know that it is the Centaur Liniment that does the work. No other article ever did perform such miracles. There is no swelling it will not soften, no pain it will not soothe, or lameness it will not cure.

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

10-1-St JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

1,000,000 HEDGE PLANTS

500,000 APPLE GRAFTS!

5,000 SMALL ROSES!

Cheap, in Spring, if ordered now.
C. H. ALLEN & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

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

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, and the day at which they were taken up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, 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 FEBRUARY 1.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by C G Northrup, Geneva tp, one dark bay filly, two years old, black mane, tail and legs, a white spot in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$42.50.
MARE—Taken up by F L Cooley, Elmore tp, one bay Mare, a last Spring Colt, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$12.
COLT—Taken up by F Martin, Osage tp, one dark brown horse Colt, two years old, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by A J Hankins, Iola tp, 4 years old, one brindle line back Steer, crop off each ear. Appraised \$28.
COW—Taken up by N Hankins, Iola tp, one white Cow, three years old, short tail, upper half-crop off left ear. Appraised \$12.
FILLY—Taken up by R B Jordan, Deer Creek tp, one bay Filly, 3 years old, 14 hands high, white on face, left fore foot white. Appraised \$50.
HORSE—Taken up by F M Power, Deer Creek tp, a bay Horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high, white spot on forehead, branded JC on right shoulder. Appraised \$20.
FILLY—Taken up by T C Harris, Deer Creek tp, one roan Filly, 3 years old, 14 hands high, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$25.
STEER—Taken up by W Hall, Iola tp, one spotted Steer, two years old, ends of ears clipped, slit in lower side left ear, a piece off lower side right ear. Appraised \$18.
FILLY—Taken up by S T Waters, Osage tp, one iron-gray Filly, 2 years old. Appraised \$12.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by E Wilson, Monroe tp, one brown horse Pony, 4 years old, a white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, black mane and tail, light-colored hams and legs. Appraised \$15.
STEER—Taken up by A Kratzberg, Walker tp, one blue roan Steer, 4 years old, slit in right ear, crop off left. Appraised \$20.
PONY—Taken up by Margt Wiggins, Ozark tp, Nov 23d, 1872, one brown horse Pony, 2 years old, 13 hands high, white strip on nose, white on left hind foot. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by G D Dorse, Ozark tp, one black Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$9.
COW—Taken up by J T Smith, Walker tp, one black and white Cow, 5 years old, crop off right ear, underbit in left, of Indian stock. Appraised \$9.
STEER—Taken up by Jos Stultz, Washington tp, one pale red Steer, swallow-fork and underbit in each ear. Appraised \$17.
Also, one brindle Steer, slope off right ear. Appraised \$17. Also, one dun Steer, one ear off, branded TDJ. Appraised \$17. Each Steer 6 years old.

Barton County—W. H. Odell, Clerk.
OX—Taken up by E C Rist, Buffalo tp, Dec 28, 1872, one white Texas Ox, 6 years old, branded NV on left side and an old S on left hip, black spots on neck. Appraised \$19.
Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by A L Hills, Freedom tp, one dark bay mare Colt, 3 years old, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$18. Also, one bay horse Colt, one year old, dark fore legs, mane and tail, hind feet white, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$15.
STEER—Taken up by —, one yearling Steer, red, with white spots, small straight horns. Appraised \$13.50.

MARE—Taken up by D A Barcus, Franklin tp, a black Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$40.
STEER—Taken up by C H Clark, Franklin tp, one pale yellow yearling Steer. Appraised \$12.
COW—Taken up by J G Thomas, Franklin tp, one red Cow, 8 years old, bit on right ear. Appraised \$16.
PONY—Taken up by Nat Greenleaf, Osage tp, one dark bay mare Pony, 5 years old, 13½ hands high; also, one dark bay mare sucking Colt. Appraised \$35. Also, one dark bay Mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$30.
COLT—Taken up by Robt Osborne, Freedom tp, one black horse Colt, 1 year old, a white ring near hoof on right hind foot. Appraised \$30.

Chase County—S. A. Broese, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Wm Gates, Fall tp, Jan 15, 1873, one red roan domestic Steer, 3 years old, white on belly. Appraised \$25.

Coffey County—A. Crocker, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Peter Cargot, Avon tp, one light roan yearling Heifer. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by T M Sanders, Avon tp, one dun Texan Steer, two years old, branded M EL on left side, and X on right side. Appraised \$16.

PONY—Taken up by J B McCarty, Burlington tp, one black Foal Colt, one year old. Appraised \$18.

STEER—Taken up by A Sherwood, Hampden tp, one red and white yearling Steer, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$14.

MARE—Taken up by S Beamer, Hampden tp, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm Lawrence, California tp, one bay Horse, 3 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Brown, California tp, one dark bay Mare, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, white hairs at root of the tail. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by H T Short, Spring Creek tp, one dark bay Colt, one year old, right hind foot white, the right hip knocked down. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Adeline Geisler, Pottawatomie tp, one light brown Mare, 2 years old, hind feet and right fore foot white. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by J E Weaver, one red Heifer, white on back, flank and forehead, short tail. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J K McConnell, Spring Creek tp, one dark bay or brown Mare, 8 years old, white hairs in forehead, a little white on inside of right hind foot, top of right ear bleached. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by D Y C Hull, Spring Creek tp, one brown Mare, 2 years old, two white feet, small star in forehead, a white spot on nose. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by A P Hall, Pottawatomie tp, one iron-gray Filly, 2 years old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by J P Wetherby, Burlington tp, one iron-gray horse Pony, 9 years old. Appraised \$35.

COW—Taken up by L C Knight, Pleasant tp, Dec 24, 1872, one one small black Texas Cow, 3 years old, short tail; also, one red Calif. Appraised \$15.

Davis County—D. Mitchell, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by R Gentry, Jackson tp, one chestnut sorrel mare Pony, 2 years old. Appraised \$14.

STEER—Taken up by A S McCellan, Jackson tp, one white Steer, 2 years old, red on ears, end of nose and right leg. Appraised \$25. Also, one white and red spotted Steer, 2 years old, spreading horns. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by A D O'Neil, Jackson tp, one bay mare Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead and end of nose. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay mare Pony, 3 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, one foot white. Appraised \$20. Also, one iron-gray mare Pony, three years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, one hind and one fore foot white. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Geo A Taylor, Smoky Hill tp, one bay Mare, 2 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$40.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by H Abeldt, Union tp, Nov 16th, 1872, one dark brown Mare, 6 years old, white stripe on face, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by W N Nicholson, Harrison tp, Nov 12th, 1872, one roan yearling Heifer, crop and slit in left ear, swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$9. Also, one red Steer, white face, ears frozen off. Appraised \$4.

STEER—Taken up by Jas McLinden, Williamsburg tp, Nov 23, 1872, one white roan Steer, two years old, red neck, ears and legs. Appraised \$16.

PONY—Taken up by W H Schofield, Williamsburg tp, Nov 22, 1872, one brown horse Pony, 2 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, white stripe in face. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel Colt, 1 year old, 10 hands high, white feet, large white spot in face. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by J R Roussey, Franklin tp, Nov 23, 1872, one red Cow, 7 years old, high horns, white on forehead, right shoulder, rump and belly, swallow-fork and underbit in left ear, a slit in right. Also, one roan Cow, 4 years old, short thick horns, red chra. Appraised \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Baxter, Ottumwa tp, Nov 22, 1872, one white Heifer, 2 years old, both ears slit. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Geo S Emerson, Harrison tp, one black Steer, 3 years old, white on left flank, crop off each ear, an indistinct brand on left hip. Appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Aquilla Davis, Dec 22, 1872, one red and white spotted yearling Heifer, has a square crop off left ear. Appraised \$11.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J B Groesbeck, Fall River tp, Nov 27, 1872, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by J N Richey, Pleasant Grove tp, Nov 23d, 1872, one claybank horse Colt, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, dark mane and tail, a star in forehead, white stripe on nose, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

COLT—Taken up by C Dodd, Janesville tp, Dec 5, 1872, one sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay mare Colt, 1 year old, blaze face, hind feet white. Appraised \$30. Also, one iron-gray mare Colt, 1 year old, right hind foot white, a stripe from nostrils to eyes. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by A McCoy, Salt Springs tp, Dec 9, 1872, one sorrel mare Pony, 9 years old, star in forehead, four white feet, branded JN on left shoulder. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay mare Pony, 8 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by D L Chamberlain, Liberty tp, Dec 5, 72, one yearling Steer, red sides, white on back and belly, white on head and tail. Appraised \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by Danl Reddington, Liberty tp, Dec 7, 72, one black Horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$75. Also, one bay Horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high, a Spanish brand on left hip. Appraised \$50.

Jefferson County—W. F. Gallaly, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by Chas Davis, Grasshopper Falls tp, one bay Filly, 2 years old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

CALF—Taken up by J Denmiller, Jefferson tp, one red and white yearling steer Calf. Appraised \$10.

FILLY—Taken up by Slattery, Kentucky tp, one dark bay Filly, 3 years old, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by Sarah Hicks, Grasshopper Falls tp, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$22.

HEIFER—Taken up by J W Owens, Grasshopper Falls tp, one dark roan Heifer, 2 years old, star in forehead, crop and under-slope in left ear. Appraised \$18.

PONY—Taken up by S G Green, Grasshopper Falls tp, one bay pacing horse Pony, 6 years old, white face, hind feet and one fore foot white. Appraised \$35. Also, one light bay Filly, two years old, white face, one foot white. Appraised \$30. Also, one dark brown Filly, 1 year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Albert Smith, Grasshopper Falls tp, one red and white Steer, 8 years old. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by W F Blacker, Rural tp, one blue roan yearling Steer, black neck. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by H Turner, Rock Creek tp, one red yearling Steer, white spot in face, a slit or swallow-fork in left ear, branded B on left hip. Appraised \$12.

FILLY—Taken up by W H Turner, Rock Creek tp, one bay Filly, 1 year old. Appraised \$10.

Jewell County—W. M. Allen, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C Murphy, Jackson tp, one dark bay Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, two white feet, Mexican brand on left hip. Appraised \$35.

Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Chas Belcher, Stranger tp, Dec 7th, 1872, one sorrel horse Pony, 7 years old, a star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by G W Frain, Stranger tp, Dec 10, 1872, one red and white Cow, 7 years old, short horns, right horn broken. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by C A Davidson, Stranger tp, Dec 11th, 1872, one mare Colt, 8 years old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$40. Also, one red and white yearling Steer. Appraised \$18.

COW—Taken up by Wm Welch, Alexandria tp, Nov 29th, 1872, one red Cow, white on back and belly, branded 2 on the left hip. Appraised \$19.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Gallagher, Alexandria tp, Dec 13, 1872, one Heifer, 2 years old, red sides, white back, crop off right ear, hole and underbit in left. Appraised \$13.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jos Bodde, Alexandria tp, Dec 19, 1872, one roan Heifer, 2 years old, white streak across forehead. Appraised \$18.

STEER—Taken up by J R Parrish, Delaware tp, one white yearling Steer, red legs, neck and head, spike horns, crop off right ear. Appraised \$12.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J P Robinson, Centerville tp, Dec 15, 1872, one red Cow, 8 years old, under slope off each ear, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Jas Femrock, Paris tp, Nov 5, 1872, one red and white spotted Steer, 2 years old, crop off right ear, hole in left. Appraised \$16.

STEER—Taken up by Nancy A Seymore, Liberty tp, Dec 7th, 1872, one white yearling Steer, red neck and ears, swallow-fork and half-crop in right ear. Appraised \$11.

COW—Taken up by Saml Vermillion, Valley tp, Dec 20th, 1872, one dun Cow, 5 years old, crop and two slits in right ear, underbit in left, dim brand on left hip; also, one dun bull Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$15. Also, one black and white Cow, 5 years old, under half-crop in right ear, crop and slit in left ear; also, one white Colt, Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by Robt St George, Valley tp, Nov 7, 1872, one bright bay Horse, 9 years old, 14½ hands high, saddle marks, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Silas Burt, Mound tp, May 29th, 1872, one roan Mare, 9 years old, 12 hands high, branded A on left shoulder, hind feet white. Appraised \$20. Also, one roan Mare, 7 yrs old, 12 hands high, the right hind foot white, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$20.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H L Keyes, Pike tp, Dec 16th, 1872, one bay Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, three white feet, large blaze in forehead, branded X on left shoulder and 8 on both shoulders. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by M J Firey, Emporia tp, July 4, 1872, one black Mare, 12 years old, branded A on left shoulder. Appraised \$28. Also, one bay Horse, branded with monogram ZH on right shoulder. Appraised \$28.

COW—Taken up by M H Culley, Emporia tp, Nov 23, 1872, one red and white spotted Cow, under and upper bit in left ear, crop off right. Appraised \$15. Also, one red Cow, with same marks. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by M Peak, Emporia tp, Dec 3, 1872, one yellow or dun Pony, a white spot on forehead, a brown spot on left hip, one hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by J F Flack, Emporia tp, Dec 7, 1872, one red and white spotted or roan Cow, 4 years old, red neck, crop and underbit in right ear. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Daniel Plumb, Fremont tp, Dec 16, 1872, one red yearling Steer, underbit in left ear, a little white on belly. Appraised \$12.

COW—Taken up by David Lloyd, Emporia tp, Dec 18, 1872, one black Texas Cow, branded 7 on right hip, split and underbit in left ear, pitchfork mark on right. Appraised \$11.

PONY—Taken up by D Williams, Emporia tp, Dec 18, 1872, one mare Pony, 1 year old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$11. Also, one white and red Texas Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$14.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S W Hazen, Vermillion tp, Dec 9th, 1872, one red Texas Steer, four years old, branded W on left hip. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by I C Casterline, Gultard tp, Dec 31, 1872, one red Steer, 8 years old, underbit off each ear, branded OS on right hip. Also, one yellow Steer, crop off each ear. Appraised \$28.

STEER—Taken up by D Tennyson, Vermillion tp, Dec 21, 1872, one red and white yearling Steer. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by T C Casterline, Gultard tp, Dec 5, 1872, one red and white speckled Steer, 2 years old, underbit in right ear, branded H on right hip. Appraised \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by Andw Osborne, Vermillion tp, Dec 21, 1872, two red Heifer Calves, some white on belly of each. Appraised \$16.

HORSE—Taken up by John Nolan, Vermillion tp, Nov 5th, 1872, one bay Horse, 9 years old, medium size, black mane and tail, a little white in face. Appraised \$50.

STEER—Taken up by Robt Osborne, Vermillion tp, Nov 13, '72, one pale red Steer, 3 years old, a crop and underbit in right ear. Appraised \$30.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Gaul, Wea tp, Dec 9th, 1872, one white yearling Heifer, mottled face, red ears, red spots on feet. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by David F Day, Osage tp, Dec 23, 1872, one white and black spotted Texas Steer, five years old. Appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by D F Day, Mound tp, Dec 22d, 1872, one one pale red Heifer, 3 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one red Heifer, white face, white on tail. Appraised \$20.

MULE—Taken up by G H Wilson, Osage tp, Dec 31st, 1872, one dark bay mare Mule, 8 years old, collar marks. Appraised \$100. Also, one light bay mare Mule, 6 years old, collar marks. Appraised \$100.

HORSE—Taken up by B Goode, Middle Creek tp, Jan 6th, 1873, one gray Horse, 12 years old, 15½ hands high, branded 2 on each shoulder, harness marks, ringbone on right hind foot. Appraised \$45. Also, one dark bay horse Pony, nearly blind, age unknown. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by P Carmean, Richland tp, Jan 10th, 1873, one brindle yearling Steer, underbit in right ear, a half-crop and slit in left. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by H H Williams, Osawatomie tp, Jan 4, '73, one bay mare Pony, blind in right eye, saddle marks. Appraised \$18.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L M Hill, Elm Creek tp, one bay mare Pony, 5 years old, white strip in forehead, black mane tail and legs, left fore and hind feet white, branded V or N on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Saml Murray, Valley tp, one sorrel Filly, one year old, white stripe in face, fore feet and one hind foot white, running sore on inside of right hind leg above the hock. Appraised \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by A Moorhead, Rock Creek tp, Nov 30, '72, one dark bay Filly, 2 years old, a little white on heel of the right hind foot. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by S S Wooley, Grenada tp, one sorrel stud Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white, blaze in face. Appraised \$18.

PONY—Taken up by Reuben Wolfey, Grenada tp, one bay mare Pony, 2 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Jacob Guyer, Geneva tp, one brown and spotted Steer, 3 years old, right ear cropped and split. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by C N Leibig, Granada tp, one red and white spotted Steer. Appraised \$11.

STAG—Taken up by James Gorman, Granada tp, one yellow Stag, 4 years old, white on back and belly. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by F Zable, Granada tp, one brown Texas Steer, 4 years old, branded M on right hip, white on belly, white strip on left shoulder, hind feet and lower end of tail white, mottled face. Appraised \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by Nat Slosson, Rock Creek tp, one light bay Filly, 4 years old. Appraised \$40. Also, one dark bay Filly, 2 years old. Appraised \$40. Also, one dark bay Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, blind in one eye. Appraised \$15. Also, one sorrel Colt, 1 year old, white stripe in forehead, white feet. Appraised \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by D Armstrong, Home tp, one bright bay Filly, hind legs white. Appraised \$40. Also, one black horse Colt, 1 year old, white stripe in face. Appraised \$25. Also, one dark bay mare Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$25.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Henry Bean, Chetopa tp, Dec 7, 1872, one roan mare Colt, 6 months old. Appraised \$15.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Robt McConnell, Agency tp, Dec 9, 1872, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$65. Also, one brown horse Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$45. Both branded N on left shoulder, white hairs on forehead.

HORSE—Taken up by D W Williams, Arvonia tp, Dec 14, 1872, one iron-gray Horse, 3 years old, 13½ hands high.

MULE—Taken up by Chas Adolph, Agency tp, Aug 18th, 1872, one bright brown mare Mule, 5 years, medium size, black stripe on shoulders. Appraised \$100. Also, one bright chestnut sorrel Horse, 12 years old, branded F on left shoulder, four white feet, blaze face. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by Geo Powers, Junction tp, Nov 16, 1872, one dark iron-gray mare Colt, 1 year old, a white spot in forehead, white on inside of left hind leg. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by E D Randall, Junction tp, Jan 16th, 1873, one white yearling Steer. Appraised \$12.

Pottawatomie County—H. P. Smith, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Lane, Clear Creek tp, Dec 2d, 1872, one dark roan Mare, two years old, 14½ hands high, black mane and legs and tail. Appraised \$39. Also, one dark bay Gelding, 1 year old, 13½ hands high, black mane and tail, black feet and nose. Appraised \$28.

MARE—Taken up by R F J Knox, Mill Creek tp, Dec 12, 1872, one black Mare, 2 years old. Appraised \$60. Also, one sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, branded K on left shoulder, blind in one eye, left hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$38. Also, one white mare Pony, 2 years old, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$40. Also, one white yearling Steer, points of ears and nose brindle, point of left horn broken. Appraised \$15. Also, one pale red yearling Steer, white on belly, branded F on left hip. Appraised \$12.

PONY—Taken up by R Bartlett, Emmet tp, Dec 14th, 1872, one dark bay horse Pony, 9 years old, 10 hands high, star in forehead, white stripe on nose. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Linton, Rock Creek tp, Dec 21, 1872, one roan Steer, two years old, branded B on right hip. Appraised \$16.

STEER—Taken up by H W Carl, Wamego tp, Dec 28, 1872, one roan Steer, swallow-tail mark in each ear, both horns sawed off. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Geo Blerer, St Mary's tp, one sorrel Colt, 1 year old, 13 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by M Day, Vienna tp, one dun mare Colt, one year old, black mane and tail. Appraised \$13.

HEIFER—Taken up by R H Lewis, Vienna tp, Nov 23, 1872, one red yearling Heifer, spotted face, crop off both ears, some white on brisket and belly. Appraised \$13.

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W W Peck, Smoky Hill tp, one bay horse Pony, 7 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, star in forehead, saddle marks, black mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by Fred Boggendorf, Solomon tp, one roan Texas Cow, 6 years old, branded W on left hip; also, one roan calf. Appraised \$14.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by E M Padgett, Williamsport tp, Nov 20, 1872, one red and white Heifer, 2 years old, short horns. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by D Thompson, Mission tp, one red Cow, 3 years old. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by G M Booth, Mission tp, Dec 16, 1872, one light strawberry roan Mare. Appraised \$11.

PONY—Taken up by Osaman Olds, Dover tp, Dec 9th, 1872, one mare Pony, 15 to 18 years old, 13½ hands high, branded D on left shoulder, star in forehead. Also, one bay horse Colt, half-moon in forehead. Appraised \$25.

BULL—Taken up by Robert Onion, Monmouth tp, Nov 6, 1872, one dark red yearling Bull, star in forehead, white on belly. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by John Mongold, Silver Lake tp, Dec 7, 1872, one roan Pony, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, white face, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by J W Ellis, Silver Lake tp, Dec 31, 1872, one brindle Cow, 5 years old, some white on each flank and in face. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by J D Johnson, one pale red Cow, six years old, swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised \$25. Also, one pale red yearling Heifer, white on tail and belly. Appraised \$12. Also, one white yearling Steer, red ears and jaws. Appraised \$13.

STEER—Taken up by —, Soldier tp, Jan 2, 1872, one black Steer, four years old, star in forehead, slit and half undercrop in each ear. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by A W Damwood, Soldier tp, Dec 24, 1872, one Steer, 5 years old, crop off right ear, underbit in left, point of right horn broken.

Wabausee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H J Loomis, Mission Creek tp, Dec 30th, 1872, one roan Steer, 2 years old, medium size, branded B on the right hip, left horn lapped. Appraised \$22.

COLT—Taken up by Ellen F Cutler, Wabausee tp, Dec 5, 1872, one dark bay sucking Colt, black legs, a white spot in forehead, snip on nose. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by C B Lines, Wabausee tp, Dec 16th, 1872, one white speckled Heifer, 2 years old, red head and neck, branded 2 on left hip. Appraised \$25. Also, one dark red or brindle yearling Steer, star in face, a little white on each flank. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Abigail M Walton, Wilmington tp, Dec 23, 1872, one brown Mare, 2 years old, medium size, left hind foot white. Appraised \$45. Also, one bay mare Colt, 1 year old, spot on nose, white in forehead. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by S G Cantrill, Wilmington tp, Dec 30, 1872, one dark bay Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, white in forehead, hind feet white, blind in left eye. Appraised \$40.

Woodson County—J. A. Burdett, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A Brock, Belmont tp, one red roan yearling Heifer, crop and slit in left ear, underbit in right. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by Eli Abbey, Everett tp, Dec 26th, 1872, one sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, white stripe in face. Appraised \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by Wm Turner, Belmont tp, Jan 5, 1873, one sorrel Filly, 1 year old, blaze face. Appraised \$20.

MULE—Taken up by F H Meats, Everett tp, Dec 9th, 1872, one bay Horse Mule, 2 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay mare Mule, 2 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one black mare Pony, a star in forehead, 12 hands high. Appraised \$20.

STRAYS FOR JANUARY 15.

Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk.

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

STEER—Taken up by David Digan, Atchison tp, Nov 30, 1872, one roan Steer, 8 years old, bald face. Appraised \$20. Also, one red Cow, branded 8U on left hip, left ear and half of right ear off. Appraised \$13.

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

STEER—Taken up by Edward King, Mount Pleasant tp, Nov 19, 1872, one Steer, two years old, straight underbit off right ear. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by T J Buchanan, Lancaster tp, Nov 13, '72, one red and white yearling Steer, ears red, white spot between horns. Appraised \$13. Also, one black and white Texas Steer, 4 years old, top of right horn off, dim brand on left hip. Appraised \$20.

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

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

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

STEER—Taken up by T J Rogers, Scott tp, one brindle Texas Steer, 7 years old, white on forehead, flank and tail, branded V on left side and SX on left hip. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by W T Campbell, Scott tp, one red and white Steer, swallow-fork and underbit in right ear, underbit in left ear, branded G on right hip. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by F M Johnson, Scott tp, one white Cow, 6 years old, red head and neck, crop off left ear, overslope and slit in right ear. Appraised \$16.

COLT—Taken up by David Sewers, Scott tp, one bay horse Colt, two years old, white stripe on nose, black mane and tail. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Nelson, Timberhill tp, one bay mare Pony, 3 years old, star in forehead, snip on nose, left hind foot white, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$35. Also, one sorrel mare Colt, two years old, 13½ hands high, a little white in forehead. Appraised \$35. Also, one brown mare Mule, two years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$50.

FILLY—Taken up by James Clendenen, Osage tp, one sorrel Filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm Pike, Timberhill tp, one dark bay 8 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, collar marks, ringbone on right fore foot. Appraised \$50.

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J M Bell, Mission tp, one small mare Pony, two years old, white face, mane cut off. Appraised \$10.

STEER—Taken up by Jacob Reasoner, Padonia tp, Nov 14, '72, one Steer, two years old, red head, neck and legs, wide horns, red and white spotted sides, white belly, back and tail. Appraised \$20.

MULE—Taken up by L R Spangler, Robinson tp, Nov 30, 1872, one black horse Mule, 1 year old. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay mare Colt, one year old, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by J H Maxwell, Robinson tp, Nov 15th, 1872, one brown mare Colt, 1 year old, black legs. Appraised \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by J L Frink, Powhattan tp, Dec 10, 1872, one red Heifer, 2 years old, white spots in forehead, on right side and on left shoulder, white belly, flanks and lower part of tail, hind legs white. Appraised \$15.

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

MARE—Taken up by Saml Kinton, Powhattan tp, Dec 7, 1872, one sorrel Mare, 2 years old, white strip in face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

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

STEER—Taken up by R Patton, Hamlin tp, Dec 7th, 1872, one pale red Steer, two years old, branded C on left horn. Appraised \$26.

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

COW—Taken up by P Bollinger, Robinson tp, Dec 13, 1872, one dry Cow, 6 years old, white spots on face and front legs, white belly with red spots, white stripe on left side, large white spot on right flank. Appraised \$20.

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

FILLY—Taken up by J L Wilson, Hiawatha tp, Nov 1, 1872, one black Filly, two years old, medium size, white spot on end of nose. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by J F Babbitt, Hiawatha tp, Dec 17th, 1872, one red Steer, two years old, large erect horns. Appraised \$16.

COLT—Taken up by John Best, Robinson tp, Dec 18, 1872, one black mare Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, white strip on nose. Appraised \$15.

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

Crawford County—F. B. Russell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. I. Taylor, Lincoln tp, one brown Mare, 18 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white, blaze face, saddle marks. Appraised \$22.50. Also, one brown Horse, 11 years old, 15½ hands high, saddle marks, some white on right hind foot. Appraised \$27.50.

Doniphan County—C. Rappehey, Clerk.

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

MARE—Taken up by John Miller, Dec 9, 1872, one sorrel Mare, two years old, white stripe in forehead, hind legs and one fore foot white. Appraised \$50.

COLT—Taken up by A. M. Kendall, Dec 13, 1872, one bright bay mare Colt, two years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$60.

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

Jefferson County—W. F. Gilluly, Clerk.

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

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

STEER—Taken up by H. Hoesly, Grasshopper tp, one deep red Steer, 18 months old, white on belly and back. Appraised \$15. Also, one light red Steer, white on belly and back. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by John Rickert, Grasshopper Falls tp, one black mare Colt, two years old, white spot in forehead, hind feet and left fore foot white. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by J. Wright, Grasshopper Falls tp, one dark gray horse Pony, 3 years old. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Lewis Hodges, Fairview tp, one roan Heifer, 1 year old, red ears. Appraised \$10.50.

FILLY—Taken up by C. S. Walker, Rock Creek tp, one bay Filly, 1 year old, white spot in forehead, right hip down. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by T. Critchfield, Oskaloosa tp, one gray Mare, 18 years old, 15 hands high, lame in left hind leg or hip. Appraised \$10. Also, one light bay or dun Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high, both left feet white. Appraised \$60.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

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

COW—Taken up by Simeon James, Shawnee tp, Dec 7, 1872, one white Cow, 4 years old, underbit in right ear, had a bell on. Also, one white spotted Heifer, 18 months old, slit in left ear, Texas stock. Appraised \$30.

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

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

MARE—Taken up by C. Williams, Shawnee tp, one black roan Mare, 3 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$15.

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

COW—Taken up by Jas. Sells, Olathe tp, one white Cow, 4 yrs old, red ears, red on left fore leg, crop off left ear, point of left horn off. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by John Mackey, one brindle Steer, 7 years old, crop off right ear, two slits in left ear, blind in the right ear. Appraised \$20.

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

HEIFER—Taken up by J. D. Jessup, Nov 14, 1872, one dark red and white spotted Heifer, 3 years old, crop off, underbit and slit in each ear. Appraised \$15.

Linn County—W. M. Neabitt, Clerk.

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

COW—Taken up by D. Wellington, Stanton tp, Nov 13, 1872, one white Cow, 6 years old, red specks, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Flora, Centerville tp, Dec 6th, 1872, one spotted Texas Steer, 3 years old, mottled face, branded NC on left hip, upper half crop in right ear. Appraised \$17.

OX—Taken up by J. B. Broadhead, Mound City tp, Nov 18, 1872, one light dun Ox, 8 years old, swallow-fork and slit in right ear, crop and underbit in left ear, branded JN on left hip. Appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Pat Dorsey, Sheridan tp, Nov 19th, 1872, one white Heifer, two years old, crop and swallow-fork in left ear, branded OH on left hip. Appraised \$14.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Wise, Lincoln tp, Dec 18, 1872, one one red roan Heifer, two years old, a crop off left ear, a crop and slit in right ear. Appraised \$12.

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

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Oliver Phillips, Reading tp, Dec 3d, 1872, one dark sorrel horse Colt, 1 year old, white strip in face, left hind foot white, white on right hind foot. Appraised \$28. Also, one dark brown horse Colt, 1 year old, a white spot in forehead. Appraised \$28.

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

PONY—Taken up by F. M. Cochran, Waterloo tp, Nov 30, 1871, one sorrel mare Pony, two years old, 13½ hands high, hind feet and left fore foot white, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by Wm Rees, Emporia tp, Dec 17th, 1872, one black Cow, with calf, 11 years old, white on belly, crop off left ear, branded 25 on left hip and O on back. Appraised \$15. Also, one yellow Cow, with calf, 9 years old, white on belly and face, branded 13 on left hip and O on back, both ears cut. Appraised \$18. Also, one mouse-colored Heifer, two years old, ends of horns broken. Appraised \$11.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. D. Stratton, Walton tp, Dec 4, 1872, one roan horse Pony, left hind foot white, star in face, snip on nose, had saddle and bridle on when taken up. Appraised \$28.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. F. Lay, Middle Creek tp, Dec 3d, 1872, one gray Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$40. Also, one black Horse, 3 years old, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$25. Also, one black Mare, two years old, small size. Appraised \$20. Also, one brown Mare, 2 years old, small size. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by P. Stearnon, Marysville tp, Dec 10, 1872, one red yearling Steer, white spots on belly and right shoulder, slit in left ear, smooth crop in right. Appraised \$14.

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

STEER—Taken up by M. Watson, Richland tp, Dec 16, 1872, one dark red Steer, some roan hairs, white on forehead, belly and end of tail, short horns. Appraised \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Dunn, Richland tp, Dec 13th, 1872, one pale red yearling Heifer, medium size, white on end of tail. Appraised \$12.

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

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

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

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

MARE—Taken up by J. L. McCain, Stanton tp, Dec 11, 1872, one sorrel Mare, 1 year old, light mane and tail, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$35.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helpingstine, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Dan Clive, Independence tp, one dark roan Horse, 3 years old, hind feet white, star in forehead, a spot on nose, crooked hind legs. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by Denis Leonard, Cherry tp, Nov 9, 1872, one brindle Cow, 5 years old, brand on left hip, split in left ear. Appraised \$15.

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

PONY—Taken up by Jas. Curry, Caney tp, one bay mare Pony, 7 years old, 13 hands high, branded with a double horse shoe and L on left hip. Appraised \$30.

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

Morris County—H. W. Gildemester, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by R. Holmes, Council Grove tp, one gray mare Pony, 6 years old, 13½ hands high, blind in right eye. Appraised \$25.

Osborne County—C. W. Crampton, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Orin Mayfield, Ross tp, one dark red yearling Heifer, right ear half off, slit in left, tail and part of belly white, white spot on right hind foot. Appraised \$12.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. A. Dutcher, South Milford tp, one bay Pony Colt, 1 year old, black mane and tail. Appraised \$16.

STEER—Taken up by W. Taylor, South Milford tp, a brown Texas Steer, 4 years old, branded W on right shoulder and B on left loin, right horn broken off, white spot on forehead and belly. Appraised \$15.

Sumner County—C. S. Brodbent, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Patterson, Belle Plain tp, one bright bay Mare, 6 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet and one fore foot white, star in forehead, branded 5. Appraised \$25.

Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Thos Walker, Newbury tp, Dec 14th, 1872, one black horse Pony, 3 years old, right hind foot white, branded 8 on left shoulder, harness marks. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by Herman Meske, Alma tp, Dec 16th, 1872, one black mare Colt, 1 year old, medium size. Appraised \$28.

MARE—Taken up by H. Whiting, Wilmington tp, Nov 18, 1872, one bright bay Mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by H. Palenske, Alma tp, Dec 5, 1872, one bay mare Pony, two years old, 14½ hands high, lame in left hind foot. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by T. H. Perkins, Wabunsee tp, Nov 19, '72, one small red Steer, two years old, stag horns, crop off left ear. Appraised \$16.

STEER—Taken up by W. F. Cotton, Wabunsee, Dec 14th, 1872, one red and white Texas Steer, 3 years old, branded B on right shoulder and A on left hip, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$14.

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

FILLY—Taken up by W. G. Long, Rock Creek tp, Nov 15, 1872, one bay Filly, 3 years old, 12 hands high, white strip in forehead, white spot on nose, branded 8 on left shoulder and left flank, left fore foot and right hind foot white. Appraised \$18. Also, one bay Filly, two years old, 15 hands high, white hairs on forehead and nose, left hind foot white. Appraised \$28. Also, one iron-gray horse Colt, two years old, 13 hands high, white face, hind feet white, tail white. Appraised \$18. Also, one bay horse Colt, 3 years old, 15 hands high, a few white hairs in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$28. Also, one black Mare, two years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by A. Thowe, Alma tp, Nov 29th, 1872, one chestnut sorrel mare Pony, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, white on right hind foot. Appraised \$30.

Woodson County—J. A. Burdett, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Chas. Oederlin, Owl Creek tp, Nov 16, 1872, one black mare Colt, two years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, white on pastern joints. Appraised \$38.

FILLY—Taken up by C. W. Griffin, Owl Creek tp, Nov 13, 1872, one bay Filly, 3 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by Wm. Hyde, Everett tp, Dec 14th, 1872, one black horse Colt, 1 year old, 12½ hands high, a star in forehead, white strip on nose. Appraised \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by J. S. Rogers, Perry tp, Dec 18th, 1872, one dark brown Filly, 3 years old, white on face and nose, left hind foot white. Appraised \$35. Also, one red Steer, 4 years old. Appraised \$27. Also, one brown mare Pony, 8 years old, right hind foot white, saddle and harness marks, branded 5 on right shoulder. Appraised \$35.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.

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

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

HORSE—Taken up by Chas. Gordard, Shawnee tp, Nov 9, 1872, one sorrel Horse, 3 years old, 16 hands high, blind in left eye, left feet white, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$35.

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