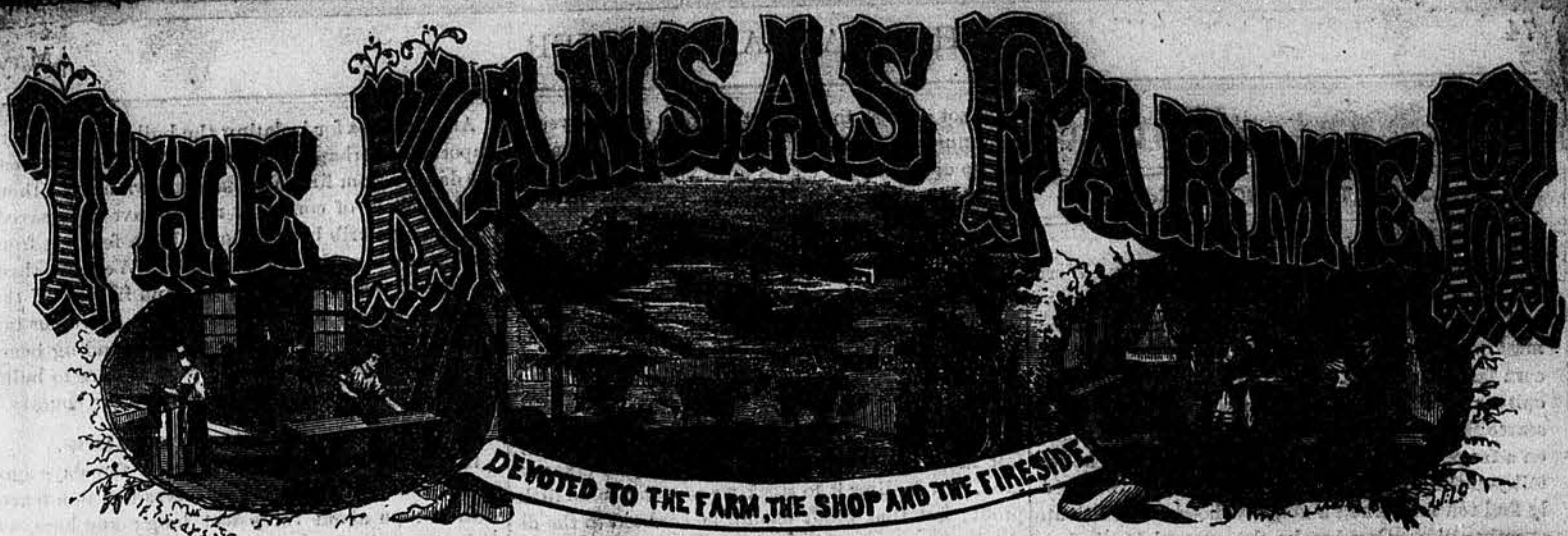


THE KANSAS FARMER



DEVOTED TO THE FARM, THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

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The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

Published Monthly, 75 Delaware Street, Leavenworth.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE FARMER.

Friends, now is the time when the farmer, and the farmer's wife, most need Agricultural light and knowledge; and we are endeavoring to make THE FARMER so attractive and instructive that it will be a power for good, if it can only be placed in the hands of the farmers of these great prairie States. Our subscription-list is encouraging, but we would like to see it largely increased; feeling that, the more extensive our circulation, the better we shall be enabled to make the paper; consequently, the benefit is reciprocal.

Now, friends, will you help us? Speak to your neighbors; ask them to try it one year, and our word for it, they will become life-time subscribers. For terms, see page 88 of this number. Back numbers to January can be supplied at the office. Send for specimen copies.

AGRICULTURAL AND BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

We have received, at the hands of that sprightly paper, the *Ashland (Neb.) Times*, a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the above organization, which has for its center the city of Ashland, a town of considerable importance, located about one hundred miles northeast of Lincoln, and within a few miles of Platte river, at the junction of the B. & M. Railroad and the O. & S. W. Railroad. No finer scope of country exists for the organization and building up of an Agricultural and Mechanical Association, than the one here spoken of. We have examined the rules and by-laws of the organization, and believe them to cover all the ground necessary, save in the amount of capital stock, and in the number of shares that one individual may hold.

In our judgment, the amount of capital stock should not be circumscribed; but no one member should be permitted to hold more than a given number of shares, or at least should only be allowed to cast a given number of votes, and that number sufficiently small to prevent the organization from being controlled by a few parties. We trust the people of that great and growing State will give to this enterprise the support which it so justly deserves; and we know that all organizations of this kind will have an effective supporter in the person of Gov. DAVID BUTLER.

TENT CATERPILLAR.

By the latter part of June or first of July, these destructive animals (insects is too mild a term) will be found depositing their eggs upon the trees, and the closest scrutiny is required to find them; but they must be found and destroyed, or away goes the foliage from your trees. They are deposited in the oblong rings, glued together, and from two to three

hundred in a bunch. The eggs hatch the first warm days in Spring, and then commence their ravages; and frequently, if they are not removed or destroyed, the tree is entirely stripped of leaves. Many of these eggs will escape us, with all the attention we may give. Those that hatch should be removed before they get large enough to leave the tent.

DROUTH.

We had considerable of a dry spell in Kansas, "once upon a time;" and though one decade has come and gone since that time, yet the effects of that "dry spell" are still visible, and have been the means, no doubt, of producing that wonderful race of (false) prophets that rub against us every day.

Perhaps no other profession affords so many of those evil-minded "genii," who are constantly predicting the very worst possible mishaps, as does that of Agriculture. If it fails to rain on the appointed day, it follows (with them) that it's a drouth; if it rains once too often, it's a deluge. A draft of warm air from the South is a "simoom;" from the North, a crop of icebergs. In fact, let it go as it may, they are ready for a prediction, and that of the very worst results to the farmer.

Now, one word privately. Don't you know that it is only the lazy, do-nothing farmers who are always croaking about the weather, and who only do so to have a plausible excuse for not raising a crop. Pay no attention to any such twaddle. Go right along. Plant your crops, with all the light science gives you; cultivate thoroughly; keep the plow going, and you are certain to produce reasonable results, as the sun shines.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.

The *Olathe News Letter* says: Just after the severe freeze of two weeks back, we stated that all fruit was killed in this locality, with the exception of some late varieties of apples. We are now happy to say that the whole statement was not true in the least. It is pretty well proven that but little injury resulted from the freeze, severe as it was.

The crop of peaches in the country will average one half at least, if not more, of a full crop, while apples, cherries and other fruits are injured comparatively little. We have examined a dozen orchards in different localities, in the week past, and find a most encouraging promise for an abundant yield. In fact it may prove that the freeze was a benefit instead of an injury, as the trees will not be overloaded as would otherwise have been the case and the fruit will naturally be of a much better quality.

The *Topeka Record* of the 17th says: Almost every one yesterday morning said that all the fruit was killed by the cold weather. About noon Judge ROBERTS, of Tecumseh township, came into town and made a thorough examination of many trees. His report is that all the peaches in blossom were killed, but that those buds not fully blown were not injured. He thinks enough are saved to make all the peaches that the trees can hold up. Apples, he thinks, are not injured, but cherries are.

The *Miami Republican* says: We guess we were rather premature in our remarks last week about the fruit. From observations made since, and from reports of others, we believe but little injury was done the fruit by the recent cold snap. Gentlemen who have examined closely, and who have had experience in fruit raising, inform us that the fruit was but little damaged, and predict a bountiful crop of fruit of all kinds.

An exchange from Northern Kansas says: We notice a fair show of apple blossoms that do not seem to have been materially injured by the late cold snap. We are inclined to the belief that we may have considerable fruit of the later varieties, if the weather holds favorable.

HEDGING.

Every few days we come across an inquiry in the Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin papers, asking if the Bois d'Arc, or Osage Orange, will grow in those States, to make a fence. We cannot answer for those States, only in a general way; but for Kansas we can say that it grows to perfection. In future numbers of THE FARMER we shall give the different modes of setting and trimming the hedge plant. The cost of setting, trimming and cultivating a hedge, is nearly fifty per cent. cheaper than any other fence that can be made, and, with the exception of stone, is the only perfect fence that can be built. Without exact data of the cost of hedge plants, &c., at hand, we would estimate that two miles of hedge—enough to surround a farm of one hundred and sixty acres—would cost five hundred dollars to bring it to three years of age. At this age, most of our hedges will make a good and sufficient fence.

TROUT CULTURE.

For some time past, perhaps two years, our attention has been called to this subject; and we find now that the disease is spreading, and inquiries go up from every part concerning it. We have many streams in Kansas suitable to trout-raising, but we are not prepared to endorse all that even SETH GREEN says upon the subject. The only point to which we take exception, at this time, is the almost barbarous one of squeezing the eggs or spawn out of the female. We cannot believe such a course can be of profit, from the fact that in no wise is it safe to contradict or attempt to change Nature's laws. Hour after hour have we, from behind a covert of bushes, watched these, of all the finny tribe the most graceful, as they gamboled and sported over the gravelly bottoms of those swift and narrow trout-streams of Eastern New York; and there is something revolting to us to think of these beautiful creatures handled thus rudely. But if some of those living on or near some of our clear and sparkling streams could secure a few fish, and stock those streams, or portions of them, they would confer a blessing to hundreds who may come after them, and afford a fruitful source of enjoyment to themselves. But, gentlemen, don't squeeze them.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

OUR CORN CROP.

While many interests are centered in our Western style of farming, there are some that receive and deserve more prominence than others. Of the most prominent of these is our corn crop. If the corn fails, it all fails. It is important, then, that its culture should be thoroughly understood. You can scarce find a boy of ten years, who has been raised on a farm, but who, if asked, will answer that he can tell you the best culture for corn; and yet, you hardly find ten farmers in a neighborhood who cultivate exactly alike. One breaks the ground in Spring, another in the Fall; one harrows before planting, another after; one lays off with a marker, another with a shovel-plow; one uses a planter, the other drops by hand; one covers with a hoe, another with a stone dragged over the row, while a third covers with a plow; one commences cultivation with a harrow, another with a cultivator, a third with the shovel plow; one uses the cultivator the two first and last plowings, and a shovel the third plowing, others use the shovel altogether, while others still use the shovel three times, and a turning-plow the fourth time. Some cut up fodder and all, some shuck from the stalk, while others snap and bin shucks and all; some feed their fodder, some cut and pile it for manure, others cut and burn it. Why this variation? A part of it may be caused by different locations, but for the most part it shows that we have not learned all there is to know of raising corn. To our mind it is important that we should know it; and every day it is prolonged, adds a day to our disgrace. It is a virtual acknowledgment of our ignorance, and not only so, but it shows we are willing to remain ignorant. Farmers, is this right? Is it manly in us to succumb—to admit that we cannot learn?

Some may answer that they know all there is to know of the corn crop. Show us, then, by your works. Teach us how one hundred bushels of corn can be raised to the acre, in a crop of one hundred acres—not one year only, but every year. Until we can do this, let us confess that we have not learned all there is to know of raising corn.

One, and perhaps the most important, point we fail in, is in selecting the seed. The crop is gathered, and no regard paid to seed corn. When it is needed, we go to the crib and pick out the sound ears—ears that have pointed out well, and show maturity, and are satisfied to call this selecting seed corn. There is not an intelligent farmer in the land but knows this is not the way it should be done; and yet he goes and does it, in the face of light and knowledge, in just that way. Our farmers are awakened to the importance of selecting the proper breeds of animals, and for the most part use good judgment in that selection. Why not use the same judgment in selecting the proper breeds of corn? If you can't find suitable breeds, make them. We want, first, an early corn. Two weeks difference in maturing, is an important matter. To obtain this, the seed corn must be gathered from the field, from those stalks which mature the most perfect grain the earliest. This followed a few years perfects an early variety. We want, next, a prolific variety—one which will give us two or more perfect ears to the stalk. To accomplish this, we must also gather the seed from the field. The object, then, would be to gather the earliest maturing corn from those stalks that perfect two or more ears.

Of course, parties will consult their own wants as to the quality of grain they need. One may want a market corn; he will raise the white variety. Another wants a stock corn, and would select a corn having reference to the degree of hardness of both grain and cob. What an improvement might we expect, did we but know that five hundred farmers in Kansas were endeavoring to perfect a seed corn.

It is not enough to follow it for one or two years; you must go at it with a settled purpose, and never let up or relax your efforts until you accomplish the desired result. That it can be done, we have no more doubt than that two and two make four. If it were done, what would be the result? With an average of three stalks to the hill, and the hills four feet apart each way, seventy-five bushels shelled corn is almost the outside limit which can be raised upon one acre of ground. If we can put two ears upon every stalk, we double our yield, and make it a desirable crop. As it is, we are safe in saying that, at the average price, corn does not pay fair laboring wages, counting interest and taxes on land. In feeding it to stock we may get some little profit; but that profit should be credited to the digestive apparatus of the animal, and not to the corn.

But good seed alone will not accomplish the desired end. We must have, coupled with it, good tilth. And what is good tilth? It is that culture which will best enable the plant to take up, hold and convert to its own use the elements which Nature has provided, to nourish and sustain vegetable life. And what are these elements? They are oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen, ammonia, lime, potash, sugar, starch and gluten.

To succeed in accomplishing the best results, we must pay due regard to the selection of the seed, must give it good culture, and know that the solid elements enumerated above exist in the soil; and our culture must be such as best to bring the gaseous elements in contact with the solids.

But one step is now lacking, to produce the best results attainable in the culture of corn, or any other cereal; and this step is the dividing-line—the Rubicon. Pass it, and we are in the realms of scientific Agriculture. It is to know the exact proportion of these elements that enter into the formation of the grain, and the proportion of these elements that enter into the organization of a given soil. When our farmers can know this, then shall we believe the realization of our dreams is at hand. It is to this end that Agricultural Colleges are established, that Agricultural papers are published, that Agricultural books are printed. To this end every farmer should work. Man's mission upon the earth is not to live for himself alone, but for the good of his fellow-man; every step taken to establish a truth, every effort made to set at rest a principle by irrefragable proof, is contributing just so much to the good of our fellow-men. Let the busy, bustling outside world wrap themselves in a cloak of selfishness, if they will; but you, farmers, keep in view the higher and nobler Christian precepts, taught by a Saviour's life upon earth.

TAXATION.

"A penny saved is a penny gained," is no less true in farming than in any other department of business. We have an excellent opportunity to display our economical principles in the matter of storing grain. There are not many farmers who would feel willing to light a cigar with a fifty dollar bill, once a year; and yet, nearly every farmer displays a willingness to let the rats and other vermin destroy annually that much grain. We say willingness; for, were it otherwise, efforts would be made and steps taken to stop this heavy drain.

We grumble under burdensome taxation, and yet, here is a tax that we pay without visible compunction. But, whether we are willing or no—whether this drain is noticed or not—it still exists; and it is the business of the intelligent farmer to stop it. In building a crib or bins, it is but little work to make them rat-proof. The cheapest plan is to isolate your crib from other buildings, and set it upon posts, about two and a half feet above the ground, with inverted pans over the posts. The steps should also be arranged so that the rats could not find entrance by the door. The posts should be set firmly in the earth, and be of sufficient size to last as long as the building lasts. A good plan would be to char the posts that enter the ground.

Another idea for isolating the building, and more important, perhaps, than the other, is to decrease the danger from fire. We have known many a thousand bushels of corn that might have been saved, had the corn crib been removed but a few feet from the barns where the fire originated. We trust, then, in view of the danger from fire, and in view of the fact that we are annually paying an enormous tax to the rats and mice, without a corresponding benefit, that our farmers will take steps at once to build cribs, that this grain may be saved to the country.

FARMERS AND THEIR INTERESTS.

In passing by a friend's house, a few days ago, we noticed a couple of young calves tied to a fence, with a rope about three feet long; and here, we understand, he kept his calves. Such a man, if justice were meted out to him, would be compelled to stand through the hot days of July and August, with a rope about his neck—and receive water morning and night only.

A calf or colt may never reach our heaven, to witness against us; but rest assured that every cruelty inflicted upon these dumb brutes will stand against us when the Master calls us, to "give an account of the deeds done in the body." But, aside from its moral aspect, is it not folly for those who pretend to farm for the sake of making money, to depreciate their values by ill and brutal treatment? Farming needs a radical reformation. We say farming, but we mean farmers. There is no pursuit or calling that has commanded so much sympathy and interest from the outside world, as has that of Agriculture; but our word for it, unless we do something more to merit this sympathy and interest in the future than we have done in the past, it will desert us.

Mechanics, if an improvement is made in machinery adapted to their business, are quick to adopt it. They believe in progress, in improvement, in going forward; but farmers are content to stand still, year after year, to treat their boys as they themselves were treated, not willing to awake from their Rip Van Winkle slumber. Friends, this ought not to be. The farmer of this, the year of our Lord 1870, should be a live man; he should be an earnest man; he should believe in his calling; he should accept the opinions of the hour, and forget those of the last century. When we do this, then we may expect to see our calling take its proper place in the world. Now, in our towns and cities, the term farmer is synonymous with verdant. Is this stigma to attach to our children? We trust not. We care nothing for the opinions of fops and weak-headed sycophants, who see no smartness save in a man's clothes; we say we care nothing for the opinions of such persons as these; but we would like to see the Agricultural world educated in their calling. Then they could demand the respect of all great and good men.

To this end, seize every avenue that opens, to inform the rising generation in all the details and minutia of their calling, and the next generation shall not pass away without seeing the Agricultural interests of our country elevated to the very top-most round of the ladder.

ENTOMOLOGY.

The greatest drawback which we may expect to successful fruit culture in Kansas, will be the entrance of the thousand-and-one varieties of bugs, insects, flies, worms, moths, &c., which now infest the older States, and from which we are now comparatively free. It is like our virgin prairie soil—the first year clear of weeds, but after that—look out. "In time of peace, prepare for war," is an old axiom, equally applicable to fruit culture as to an enemy's invasion by armed soldiers. See to it, then, that you rub up your "flint locks," polish your swords, and be ready to take the aggressive; for the time will surely come when your services will be needed. Let our "bugologists" inform the people when they may expect the first invasion. Our columns are open.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

As with every improvement of the present or past, it requires time to perfect and develop these institutions. It is not to be expected that they will, in a moment's time, step into a perfected existence. No; years, even, must elapse ere we can hope to see them fulfilling their destiny. But, as the oak grows, so must they. Little by little must be added—here a limb lopped off, there a twig broken, until after years of trial they shall stand in a perfected existence, as monuments of a Nation's intellect.

"Perfected existence?" Is there such a thing to be expected as perfection in Agriculture? As well expect perfection in *man*, this side of eternity. But there will come a time when our Agricultural Colleges will answer the purposes for which they were created, as the locomotive answers its purpose now.

We mean no disparagement to those institutions, by saying that as yet they have not fulfilled their destiny; and, as a rule, it is from no fault of those having the management of those institutions, either as directors or professors.

Had we the organization of an Agricultural College, we would organize it strictly upon an Agricultural basis. We would absolve it from all military allegiance; we would cut loose from it the Professorships of Greek, Latin and Hebrew; we would join the theory of Agriculture to the practice, so perfectly that every graduate from that institution should be as capable of feeding a crop of wheat as a brood of chickens. He should know how to perform every part of the labor connected with the farm, and *do it right*, according to the light and knowledge of the day.

We do not condemn a literary education, only so far as it relates to the man who expects to adopt farming as his profession, and not to him if it would make life more pleasant; but we do not believe it would, and hence we would exclude it from our *beau ideal* of an Agricultural College. Life is too short for a man to learn things not practically useful to him; and to those to whom these studies are practically useful, the doors of our hundreds of literary institutions are open; while upon the Agricultural College they hang as a dead weight.

We would not have the farmer a *dunce* in all save Agriculture. He should have a thorough English education, that he might be able to "act well his part" in life. That an Agricultural College might turn out practical and theoretical farmers, the College should have a farm large enough, that every variety of stock farming might be carried on, upon correct principles; every grain, fruit, flower shrub, and grass, should be cultivated, which was adapted to the latitude; and in the cultivation of these, as well as in the breeding and rearing of stock, every student should be made practically acquainted.

That this condition is not arrived at is, perhaps, as we said before, through no fault of those connected with the institutions. The bill creating these Colleges is in part at fault; but we believe the most of the blame should rest at the doors of the Legislatures. The farmer rarely asks anything to forward his calling, and consequently gets nothing. If a city wants an orphan asylum, or an asylum for the "fallen ones," it asks for an appropriation, and gets it. If a village wants help to build a college, a bridge, a mill-dam, or a ferry, they ask, and receive. But the farmer asks little, and gets little. This is wrong. If a State has an Agricultural College, it should nourish and cherish it, as the apple of the eye. It should not languish for want of means. Give it nourishment, that it may grow and thrive, and soon it could be made mostly self-sustaining. Keep this nourishment from it, and it will drag out a miserable existence, and finally die and be forgotten.

IS KANSAS A SHEEP COUNTRY?

While Kansas has proved, by the late Pomological Congress, that it is a fruit State; while the large herds of cattle which are annually fattened within its borders proclaim its value in that direction; and

while its various crops of cereals speak louder than words that we are a grain-growing people, we have not yet established the fact that our State is well adapted to sheep husbandry. Can we do it? Not merely by showing that flocks of ten or twenty have done well, but by showing that flocks of two or three thousand have done well—have enjoyed an immunity from disease, have yielded a fair average amount of wool, or produced mutton of good quality. It is in this way we must establish the fact that Kansas is a sheep country; and we believe we can do it. But it must be done by men who have had experience in the business; by keen, shrewd, far-sighted men. Sheep will not bear neglect, like some other stock. They must have careful attention, they need a constant supervision; and if a man can bring to the business these qualities, and give it this attention, we certainly believe it will pay in Kansas.

SLIP-SHOD FARMING.

Vices are easily contracted. The child just beginning to talk, if it hears an oath uttered, is very apt to repeat it. We often remark how easily the youth of our land pick up the vulgarity and immorality around them. We have heard this subject commented upon frequently by grown-up men and women, and heard them wonder why it is so. But, did it ever occur to you that grown folks are addicted to the same habit? Not precisely in the same sense, to be sure; but still we are addicted to gathering up, and making a part of ourselves, the vices before the virtues.

We see an example of it every day, in the careless and slipshod way the farms are taken care of. We have frequently seen persons who have been thoroughly drilled in neatness and order upon the farm, coming West—many of them from the Old World, where the farms are tended and cultivated like gardens, where stock receives the most careful attention, where farm buildings and fences are maintained with the utmost neatness; where, in short, farming is conducted just right—we have seen these persons come among us, and after one or two years they degenerate, and accept our slovenly style of farming.

We see the same thing with the New Englander, who upon his little poverty-stricken farm among the mountains of Vermont or New Hampshire, has made a good living, and at the same time kept everything as neat as a pin; but, let him come out West, and he is certain to leave his principles of neatness and economy back there, or if he brings them at all, he don't keep them more than six months, and then sends them back as a useless commodity. Everybody admits that this is the case, and that it is wrong. Will not some neighborhood take the lead to right it? Buy a little paint, and paint your house; whitewash your stables, cribs, and the fence around your house, if you do not feel able to buy paint for it all. Get a few evergreens and flowers for the yard, put a trellis or two for a vine, put up a neat gate, get a blue-grass sod over the yard, and do the hundred-and-one other things your taste will suggest, to adorn the homestead.

But there is much to be done besides. A little paint will make the old tools look as good as new. But it is impossible, as well as unnecessary, to enter into all the minutia. We only desire to call the attention of our farmers to the subject, being satisfied that their sound discretion will lead them in the right direction.

ONE ACRE OF CABBAGE.

A writer in one of the New York journals estimates the cost of raising one acre of cabbage at three hundred and thirty-one dollars; but this is where manure costs one dollar a load, and ashes one dollar and fifty cents a load, and where the breaking of the land is worth four dollars. In addition, they find it necessary to use a half ton of superphosphate of lime, at a cost of twenty-five dollars, and one barrel of plaster at three dollars. The article don't give the market value of the cabbage;

but so far as our observation goes, prices vary but little in the neighborhood of our larger Kansas towns and that of Philadelphia or New York; consequently, we would make on one acre of cabbage, about two hundred dollars more than would they, from the fact that we can do without the enormous outlay for manures.

MILCH COWS.

The farmer needs more stock. It is very poor economy for the farmer who owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, and is cultivating from fifty to one hundred acres, to keep but a half-dozen cows, as many do; in fact, that is more than a fair average. It don't pay for the farmer to buy calves at weaning time, and pay from ten to fifteen dollars for them. And right here is the first profit a farmer ought to make, instead of paying it out to some one else. But this is not the only reason why the farmer should keep more cows. On every farm, without an exception, there is tun after tun, amounting frequently to hundreds of dollars' worth, of corn fodder, hungarian and other grasses, that are allowed to go to waste, simply because the owner has not stock enough to eat it, and his immediate neighborhood affords no market for it.

Look at your neighbor's hay-stacks, and see the two or three hundred pounds of hay that is wasted. Look at his piles of stalks that were burnt; look at his prairie meadow, that was left uncut because he did not need it; look at his pile of potatoes, wasting for want of a market. Frequently you can look and see a criminal waste of grain. We say, look at your neighbor, and see these things; and then look at your own fields, and the chances are that you will see the same state of things existing which you discover at your neighbor's. This waste is due to the fact that we do not keep enough cattle; and to get the cattle, we should keep more cows. If we have the cattle, or stock of any kind, we will manage some way to put up enough feed to keep them. Aside from the waste of food that would be saved, and aside from the profit of raising your own calves, the profit on the butter or cheese from twenty or thirty cows would make a nice income on the investment. A good cow is worth at least twenty dollars (at a low estimate) per annum, over the cost of keeping. This is not much on three or four cows, but multiply it by twenty or thirty, and you make a sum not to be despised. Still another consideration, and by no means the least in importance, even for Kansas, is the amount of manure that will be made. It would be of no benefit, to be sure, unless it was deposited on the fields; but from the number of cattle we have indicated, the amount would be in the way, and the farmer would be compelled to remove it for his convenience, if not for his profit, and hence it would be apt to find its way to the fields, and thus add the fourth profit to the keeping of milch cows.

DO IT NOW.

To the farmer, almost more than any other man, promptness of action is indispensable. Trust nothing to luck, but recollect that *brains* make luck. If you find anything that needs doing, do it now. If the corn needs plowing, start the plow at once. If the caterpillars need cleaning out of the trees, go at it. Too many farmers have no definite plans, no object ahead, seem to bother their *mind* little, depending upon the *hands* entirely. These men never accomplish anything. They may amass a few hundred dollars, but if they do, it is by parsimony and penuriousness. It is by dwarfing the minds of those around them, as well as their own. They live for no object, unless it be the dollar.

But the man of promptness, of energy, has his plans well digested and dove-tailed together, so that there is no jar, no confusion. He spends his money liberally, but not lavishly. When a thing needs doing, he goes at and does it at once. Such a man as this will fill any station in life to which he may be called. Keep your eyes open, that every thing may be done in its season.

WHAT IS THE POLAND AND CHINA HOG?

This becomes a pertinent question. We find several varieties, having certain distinct marks, all of them said to be the Poland and China hog. One of our exchanges, by its correspondence, says: "The Poland and China hog is nothing more nor less than the Magie hog;" and it further says the Magie hog should be called "the Butler, or Butler county" hog. Contrary to the opinion of many for whom we have the highest respect, we must say that we have not much faith in any of these "County" hogs, as a hog for the stock-raiser. We allude, among others, to the "Chester" county hog; and having said this much, we must go on to an explanation. A noted hog-raiser of Chester county, Pa., whose name we have forgotten, in an article published in the Agricultural papers about a year ago, said: "Whenever a Chester county hog becomes enterprising, he ceases to be a Chester." We infer his meaning to be, that when a Chester hog is turned out in the pasture, to take the ordinary treatment given to our hogs, without the petting, that he degenerates—he loses the ability to fatten readily, to fatten at any age; heavy hams and large tare. These we conceive to be the characteristics of a Chester hog, and it is these qualities he loses when he becomes "enterprising." This confirms our own observation. As a hog for the small farmer or the man in town, who keeps two or three hogs in a pen, feeds liberally, and washes them once a week, there is no hog, to our mind, that excels the Chester county hog. That they do not perfect themselves when given the treatment which the ordinary stock farmer gives his swine, is due to the fact that they have not been bred long enough to certain points, to establish those points thoroughly. That it can be done, we have no sort of doubt; but it is not done in a day, nor a year, scarcely in a life-time. But until this is done, let us have none of the "fancy prices" for hogs, that we have been in the habit of paying. If the Poland and China has no higher claims to superiority than that of being a "Butler county" hog, its claims will certainly fall to the ground, whenever he is taken from the fair pen and bulked, two or three hundred together, in the feed lot.

HORTICULTURAL.

We had hoped to present a report of the last meeting of the Leavenworth County Horticultural Society, and held our columns open for that purpose; but for some reason unknown to us, the report failed to reach us. By the favor of Dr. HOWSLEY, we are able to present the following letter, from a noted horticulturist of Missouri, which explains itself. The Doctor speaks very highly of the fruit:

INDEPENDENCE, MO., May 6th, 1870.

DR. WM. M. HOWSLEY, Leavenworth, Kansas:
DEAR SIR: I send you a specimen of the Clayton Apple, which I think is destined to become one of our most profitable and popular apples. The tree is hardy and vigorous, and decidedly the finest growing tree in cultivation. It is an alternate bearer, like the Genet, bears a full crop every other year, and a shy crop the other. Its valuable qualities are its vigor, hardiness, great bearing, together with its good handling and keeping qualities. It retains its flavor longer than the Genet and most other good late keeping apples. You will find it described in Dr. WARREN's work on the Apple. You will please compare it with your best apples at this season.
Yours, truly,
Z. S. RAGAN.

WHAT IS A GOOD MILCH COW.

In selecting a cow there are certain points to govern us. 1st. Health and a good, sound constitution; 2d. Large development behind, tapering towards the head; large udder, fine hair, soft smooth skin, a deep pendulous dewlap, small clear horn, bright soft eye, large bony frame, big belly, copious lungs. In addition, see that the milk veins are large and prominent, and the "milk mirror" well displayed. This latter is a strip of hair from the bag to the vulva, and is one of the best tests of a good milker. If a cow combines all of these qualities, or the most of them, and has in addition a mild temper, rest assured that she will not disappoint you in the milking.

COLUMBUS, GA., which now has two cotton mills running 80,000 spindles, is to have another running 20,000 spindles.

SPAYED HEIFERS.

We can see, by articles here and there, that this subject is receiving increased attention; and the impunity with which the operation can be performed leads us to believe that, unless some check can be given, it will be but few years until it will come into general usage. And what will be the result? There is, and has been for the past eight years, a scarcity of cows. This was brought about by the great demand for beef cattle during the war. Everything that could be turned into beef was slaughtered. The consequence was, the farmers of the country had not, and could not get, enough young stock to consume their grass and hay; consequently, prices of yearlings ranged from ten to eighteen dollars. Many farmers, after buying at these prices, would hold them but one year, and sell at a very slight advance upon the prices paid. The same result will follow, if the practice of spaying heifers becomes general. The only benefit claimed to be derived from the practice, is the very doubtful one of a steady and increased flow of milk. This is over-balanced, in our estimation, by the fact already stated, of the scarcity of calves that would result; consequently, the increased price of milch cows, and a decrease in the price of butter and cheese.

Again: Cows are extremely liable to receive injuries to the bag, which incapacitates them as milkers. That they would bring, as beef, the amount (should this custom become general) they are worth as milch cows, we do not believe. That they will fatten more readily, we do not deny; but we doubt, very much, whether they would preserve a good state of health for any considerable length of time. It is contrary to the teachings of science, to suppose that they would. Procreation is considered necessary to preserve the balance between the nervous and muscular systems; interpose a barrier, and you destroy that equilibrium. Disease must follow.

So that, taking it all in all, we think it would prove a disaster to the country for this practice to be generally practiced.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—American dairying now represents a capital of \$700,000,000. The cheese products of 1867, sold for \$15,000,000, and the butter produce of New York alone, was nearly 85,000,000 pounds, and the quantity of cheese made 72,000,000 pounds. The value of these products at a very moderate estimate, was \$50,000,000.

SUGAR beet cultivation has been commenced in California on an extensive scale, and experienced workmen and the best machinery for making sugar, have been imported into the country from France.

THERE are two hundred varieties of grades and about 25,000,000 grape vines in California.

A Kentuckian has raised 12,000 pounds of hemp from nine acres of ground.

DISTRICT FAIR—THE MEETING AT MASCOTAH.

It has been generally understood that a meeting was on foot to organize a District Fair in Northern Kansas. We are pleased to know that the movement has been successful, by the election of a President and Board of Directors who will be an honor to the organization. The following is a summary of the proceedings:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. The name of this Association shall be *The Northern Kansas Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association*.

ART. 2. The Board of Directors shall consist of thirteen stockholders, from the District at large, who shall be elected at the Annual Fairs each year.

ART. 3. The Board of Directors—a majority of whom shall form a quorum—shall elect one of their number President, who shall hold his office for the term of one year (unless sooner disqualified or removed by a two-thirds vote of the Directors); and they shall have authority to appoint all necessary officers and agents for the interests of the Association, buy lands and improve the same, and, in fact, do anything needful in the premises.

ART. 4. These Articles of Association may be changed at any meeting of the Association, by a two-thirds vote.

ART. 5. Any person may become a member of the Association, by paying one dollar to the Secretary.

The Committee also submitted the following list of persons for Directors of the Association, viz:

G. W. GLICK, R. R. EVEREST, W. W. GUTHRIE, J. A. MARTIN, J. D. MILES, of Atchison county; B. O'DRISCOLL, C. J. JONES, Dr. J. WOOD, of Doniphan county; M. C. WILLIS, of Brown county; J. S. HIDDEN, of Nemaha county; J. F. WYATT, Dr. CRAFTS, Jackson county; J. D. WELLS, of Marshall county.

On motion, the Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote, and the selection of Directors was approved unanimously.

Resolutions of thanks to Maj. DOWNS, for the courtesies extended by the C. B. Railroad, were unanimously voted.

The Board of Directors assembled immediately afterwards, a quorum being present, and organized by electing Dr. WOOD as temporary Chairman.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers, when the following were chosen, each by a unanimous vote:

President—Hon. G. W. GLICK.

Vice-President—B. O'DRISCOLL.

Recording Secretary—JOHN A. MARTIN.

Corresponding Secretary—C. J. JONES.

Treasurer—Dr. J. WOOD.

Executive Committee—The President, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Dr. W. L. CHALLIS, and R. R. EVEREST.

On motion of JOHN A. MARTIN, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Fairs of the Northern Kansas District Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association shall not be held twice in succession in the same county.

After considerable friendly discussion, it was finally agreed that the Fair for this year should be held at Atchison.

On motion, it was ordered that the Executive Committee and Secretary be authorized to receive the names and fees of members.

On motion, it was resolved that the Association be authorized to consolidate and operate with the County Society of the county where the Fair is held, each year.

The Board then adjourned, to meet at the call of the President.

In due time the Board will mature their plans, and we hope that Northern Kansas will respond to any call they may make to forward the success of this Fair.

POTTOWATOMIE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to adjournment of a previous meeting of the farmers of Pottowatomie county, called to organize an Agricultural Society in the county, held March 2d, 1870, the farmers again met on Tuesday, April 12, at the court house, in Louisville.

The meeting was called to order by Judge J. A. BEAL, temporary chairman. The Secretary of last meeting being absent, G. W. KIDD was chosen to fill the place. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Judge J. L. HUGGINS, as Chairman of Committee on Constitution and Articles of Incorporation, then came forward and read a report from that committee.

The Society then proceeded to a permanent organization, by amending, adopting and signing the Constitution recommended by the committee, and the election of the following officers, to serve until the first annual meeting in January next:

President—WELCOME WELLS, Blue township;

Treasurer—A. U. MUSSEY, St. George township;

Secretary—G. W. KIDD, Louisville township.

A Board of seven Directors, one from each township in the county, and seven Vice-Presidents, were also elected.

The President was instructed to call a meeting of the Directors on April 30th. A committee of three was appointed, to report suitable By Laws for the Society at said meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Secretary was instructed to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to each of the county papers, and to THE KANSAS FARMER, for publication. WELCOME WELLS, President.
G. W. KIDD, Secretary.

THE APIARY.

BEE-KEEPING.

There is one variety of "stock" raising which is causing quite a stir in the Agricultural world. We refer to bee-keeping; not simply the keeping of two, three, or even a dozen hives, but three, five, or ten hundred. That our broad prairies, with their countless thousands of flowers, will afford an abundance of forage, there is no doubt; but bee-keeping, like cattle-raising, or cheese-making, or, in fact, any other branch of farming, requires much skill, tact and judgment—more, in fact, than every man can bring to his disposal. Still, there are some who will be benefited by investing in bees here in Kansas. We shall hereafter, from time to time, introduce such facts connected with the business as seem to us to be of benefit to the bee-raiser, whether he keeps one or a hundred hives. The following item, from the *Bienenzeitung*, is undoubtedly good advice:

In wintering bees, it is needless to be so exceedingly anxious and careful, if they are well supplied with stores, and their hives can shield them from the severity of the weather. To place them in some wintering repository is a useless and superfluous labor, and is less conducive to their health and comfort than when wintered out of doors. For twelve years past I have wintered my bees alternately in a cool, dark, dry and quiet cellar, and in the open air. When housed, many died; dysentery prevailed among them, and the stocks were weak in the Spring. When left in the open air, on the other hand, none of these evils were experienced.

BEE HIVES.

[By L. C. WAITE, in the Apiculturist.]

Having had several years practical experience in the management of bees, and having been humbugged with costly, complicated bee-hives, and as I am not interested in any hive whatever, it may not be out of place to say a few words about them. The simplest constructed hive, with the fewest contrivances possible, tall in shape, is the best for this part of the country. A hive, to be moth-proof, must be bee-proof, as the moth-miller can and will go into any hive where bees can. If the miller could be kept out of a hive, it would not keep moth-worms out, as the miller will deposit her egg near the entrance of a hive, where the eggs, being very small, get attached to the thighs of the bees, when returning home laden with honey and pollen, and are carried into the hive and packed in the cells along with the pollen.

I have seen moth-millers lay their egg on clover-blossoms, where the eggs, no doubt, stand a good chance to be taken in out of the cold, by the bees themselves. When you hear parties talking about moth-proof hives, remember "they lie"—under a mistake.

The Bee Moth.—Now is the time to be on the look out for the moth-worms. During the next two or three months they breed fast, and every one destroyed now will save you the trouble of destroying hundreds a little later in the season, and besides, save you much loss. The best time to get rid of them is in the morning, when they will be found generally upon the bottom board of the hive. Do not neglect it.

Alsike Clover is being cultivated and praised by some, as a forage for bees, while others condemn it. At this early day of its cultivation in the West, it is difficult to pronounce for or against it. In the East, it is said to succeed best on high land, though better adapted to low land than the red clover. It is also said to be unfit for hay, as it falls down when very young.

PROFIT OF BEE KEEPING.

[From Correspondence of the Northern Farmer.]

On the 25th of April, 1858, I purchased ten hives of bees, in the old-fashioned box hives, for fifty dollars. They were so full that I had to divide the ten, making them twenty hives, before I could move them. On the thirteenth day I divided them again. I took four queens from one hive, in the cells, and

ten from another, and gave each swarm a queen in the cell, which hatched the next day, making thirty hives. I sold from those thirty hives \$547 worth of honey, and the increase of my bees is worth \$500 more, making \$1,047 in one year, from an outlay of fifty dollars. I took from one hive twelve frames filled with honey in fourteen days, which sold for twelve dollars.

In 1860 I bought an old-fashioned hive of bees, for which I paid three dollars. I took five swarms of bees from it, and from the five swarms I sold \$125 worth of honey, and I sold the five swarms for \$125, making \$250 from one hive in one season, for which I paid three dollars.

On May 24, 1864, I divided a swarm of bees, put in one of my hives, and gave it to my daughter, who sold \$130 worth of honey from it that season.

HOMESTEAD ACT FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The following act, amendatory of the Homestead Act of May 20th, 1862, in favor of honorably discharged soldiers, introduced a few days ago, is published for the information of those concerned.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act, in case of any honorably discharged soldier or sailor, who enlisted and served fourteen days in actual service during our late war, or heirs of such deceased, or heirs of those who may have died during such service, desirous of availing themselves of the benefits of the Homestead Act of May 20th, 1862, but who, by reason of bodily infirmity, or distance, or other good cause, are unable to perform the personal preliminary acts at District Land Offices, it shall and may be lawful for such, upon presentation of a copy of their discharge, or, if heirs of deceased soldiers or sailors, satisfactory proof of their being such, to the Register or Receiver of the District Land Office in which said lands are situated, duly attested and subscribed by a clerk of court, or justice of the peace in the State and county in which said applicant may be a resident, or any member of his family, or other representative, after having selected and designated 160 acres or less quantity of unoccupied public lands the applicant desires to enter, may file with the Register or Receiver, his declaratory intentions of occupying and improving the said 160 acres, subject to the conditions and requirements of Homestead Act of May 20th, 1862; that said 160 acres, or less quantity, of land will then be set apart and reserved for such applicant, and shall be exempt from settlement for the period of two years, if the applicant so desires; and upon such application being filed with the Register, the same shall become effective from the date of such filing, provided the application is accompanied by the fee, as prescribed for like purposes in Pre-emption Act of September 4th, 1841.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the period of two years, during which this land is reserved for and held by applicant, shall be deducted as two years out of the five years' settlement, as required under Homestead Act of May 20th, 1862.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That within six months after the commencement of the third year, it is required that a *bona fide* improvement and settlement shall have been made, and that the occupant shall personally appear at District Land office and otherwise comply with all other provisions and requirements of Homestead Act of May 20th, 1862, such as making affidavit before the Register, and accompanying the same with the commissions, as at present prescribed.

That the regulations for giving proper effect to the provisions of this act to be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

We notice the report of a lot of forty head of hogs in Butler county, Ohio, which average six hundred and thirteen pounds gross, and five hundred and thirteen pounds net. They were of the Big China breed. The owner of the above has a sow which weighs eight hundred and forty-five pounds, and a boar weighing nine hundred and thirty-five pounds.

THE GARDEN.

The season, so far, has been very favorable to produce the very best results in gardening.

Tomatoes should be planted now, for a succession. For the general crop, we prefer the Tilden and Fudge Island. The tomato may be trained upon trellises, much more easily than many suppose. We have also done well by driving down small stakes, and tacking old barrel hoops to them, some fifteen or eighteen inches from the ground. The tomato will bear considerable pinching and pruning, and will produce better fruit for it. Keep the soil well stirred about the roots.

Cabbages.—For early use, the plants should be set by the middle of May. Should the weather be dry, a watering of liquid manure should be given them each night. The following morning, after the dew is off, stir the soil around the plant.

The same directions apply to late cabbage. For Winter use, we prefer the Mammoth Marblehead and Winnigstad. The latter, although an early variety, has proved to be one of the best keepers we have ever cultivated.

Cauliflowers should be treated the same as cabbage. Seed may be sown at different times, for succession. To those who are fond of good things, we beg of you to pass upon the rich, marrow-like flavor of the cauliflower.

Egg plant, similar in cultivation to the cabbage: a half-hardy plant, if sowed early, will need watching. It can generally be planted by the middle of May with safety. It requires good cultivation. We prefer the New York Purple.

Cucumbers should be planted now, for general use. If bushes are stuck in the ground at time of planting, the vines will take to them readily, and preserve the fruit much better than if left upon the ground, and will also preserve a uniform color. The yellow bug which is so injurious to this vegetable, will bother it but little on the bushes.

To produce the best results in the garden, the hoe, the spade and the plow must be kept moving. Keep the surface soil constantly loose and friable. Don't wait until weeds get their growth, before they are cut down. Wage an unceasing war; "as soon as you see a head, hit it."

[NOTE.—We should be pleased to hear from our friends, in this department, frequently, as to the mode and success in cultivating the different varieties of vegetables. From that correspondence we hope to be able to compile a column or two of matter pertaining to the Kitchen Garden, each month. One man's experience is not enough to base an opinion upon.—Ed.]

STABLE ECONOMY.

[From the Spirit of the Times.]

The young colt when growing requires a bountiful supply of nutritious food. Extra food and care when the horse is maturing is time and money well expended. It will make a better return upon the investment than money at compound interest. The equality of the bones and muscles that are forming at this juncture determine the value of the future horse. Breed and other things being equal, their value is created by nutritious food, grooming and exercise. Food containing the salts of the earth enters into the constituents of bone and muscle, which lay the foundation upon which is erected the superstructure. The bones and sinews should be made of the best material. They form the gearing that connects the frame and apportion out strength according to the weight of resistance. They constitute the motive power and utility of the machine. The fine porous bone, and firm stringy muscle, as well as the coarse porous bone and spungy flesh, are made so in some degree by the food they eat. High, dry lands, abounding in nutritious grasses, have been found to produce the hard, dry, muscular fiber and fine, strong bone that string together the frame with an iron network of sinews—which fits it for hard bottomed service. Dry soil and pure air must be selected by the breeder, to secure a good return upon the capital invested in rural economy. Low, marshy lands do not yield those

rich, succulent herbs that yield the constituents of bone and fibrine to feed the organs with their native element. They produce coarse bone and muscle, corresponding with the woody fiber of their heartless grass. Young colts require a small daily supply of oats, especially in the winter months. Oats and other cereals hold in solution the very elements we want to form bone and muscle.

They will deposit in the blood more of the constituents of flesh and bone that compose the body than the most nutritious grass. Grain mixed in the food brings the colt to maturity one year sooner than grass alone, which gives the breeder the advantage of an early market. The fast working horse of medium size requires eight or nine pounds of hay per day and twelve or fourteen quarts of oats. Some will stand more grain, if their work requires it, without inflaming their feet or stocking up their legs. The large draft horse will consume twice as much grain as the fast nag. Slow work does not fever the feet, nor does it require the empty stomach to meet the large draft upon the lungs or the tucked-up belly to promote the rapid stride. They appear to experience no inconvenience from their large allowance of food. If the draft horse should be fed exclusively upon hay he would require two and a half per cent. of his live weight per day when out of work. An ox will require but two and a half per cent. when confined to labor; a milk cow three per cent of her live weight. One hundred pounds of hay is equal to 400 pounds of straw for feeding purposes. It is worth forty pounds of oats and about fifty pounds of corn, is equal to 250 pounds of potatoes and about three hundred pounds of carrots. Grass, green or dried, with different roots and cereals, form the principal diet of the horse. Fast working horses must be fed on hard, dry food to make hard, firm flesh—on food containing the most nutriment condensed into the least compass. Bulky food distends the stomach, clogs the lungs and interferes with the movement. It is a violation of the law of speed to carry the load in the belly. The vital functions must be left free and unobstructed to co-operate together in concentrated action to produce lasting speed. Digestion is nearly suspended during fast work. The blood and nervous fluids are all expended on the muscular system during the utmost extension of the physical powers.

The usual food furnished the ordinary working roadster is hay and oats, or cut straw or corn stalks mixed with equal parts of oats and wheat bran or corn-meal. One gill of flax-seed, or a pint of oil-meal, mixed in the daily food, will prove an excellent beverage. It will keep the bowels loose and give to the hair the smooth, lively appearance of good health. The usual feed for the active working horse of medium size is nine or ten pounds of hay, thirteen or fourteen quarts of oats, or its equivalent in mixed food. The practice of turning out to grass horses worked off out of condition has been abandoned, in some measure, by substituting the enclosed yard or loose box and feeding green food. They will keep in better condition for future preparation. Turning out to grass has been esteemed the great alternative. It undoubtedly purifies the blood and restores the indisposed horse to health, but they acquire in the pasture a superabundance of fat which has to be worked off before they are fit for severe exertion. There is one advantage in the ground-floor—the horse's foot can be pared down to the quick, and the frogs let down upon the ground, which will expand the hoof, and instead of tender, brittle feet, he will have sound feet.

The foot is the great safeguard of the body. The diseased foot effects the hips and shoulders from a common sympathy. "No feet, no horse." The tough hoof, firm, dry leg, clear wind, bright eye, lively hair, and hard, solid flesh, are the sum and substance of condition. The horse is brought into this state by exercise, sweating and grooming. Blanket sweating saves labor and spares the legs. Exercise and rubbing hardens the body and

improves the wind. Sweating draws off the superfluous fat, which is useless dead weights that encumber the natural action. Alternatives are used by grooms to an extent of doubtful utility. Physic is the common prescription for grass feeders. Those that have been worked into condition, using nothing but the bran mash to regulate their bowels in place of purgatives, have been found to retain their condition longer than those that have been drugged with nostrums. The horse's stomach was never designed for an apothecary's shop. Nature has wisely ordained the herb with medical virtues to regulate the stomach of the brute. They can eat of the abundance of the earth and be made whole.

ESSEX HOGS AND GRADES.

[By "HARRIS," in the American Agriculturist.]

A farmer in Canandaigua wants me to tell my "experience with Essex pigs and their grades." I have kept them for several years, and the more I know of them, the better I like them. But I would not advise him to buy them in hopes of selling to his neighbors. The Essex, you know, are black, and in this section there is not one farmer in ten who can get rid of his prejudice against color. My pigs have been the laughing-stock of the neighborhood. Mr. CHASE and I have bought the Maple-shade flock of thoroughbred Cetswolds, and since they arrived here they have attracted much attention. The Deacon came in one morning, and remarked, "Now that you have brought such a magnificent flock of sheep into the neighborhood, we will forgive you for bringing in the black hogs." Now, it is not pleasant to pay \$50 for a pair of young pigs, and have an intelligent farmer like the Deacon make fun of your purchase. If you wish to be on good terms with your neighbors, buy a Chester White or a Jefferson county pig. You may believe, as I do, that an Essex pig will do more to improve the quality and fattening properties of the pigs in the neighborhood than any other breed; but if the neighbors won't use him, what is the good? You may tell them that the Essex hogs dress as white, or whiter, than white pigs; that the color is not even skin deep—that it is only the scurf and hair that are black. But it makes no sort of difference. "I hate the black hog, any way," said one of the judges of Swine at the State Fair; and ninety-nine farmers out of a hundred would approve the sentiment.

"Why, then, do you keep black hogs?" Simply because I know of no white breed that has been kept so long pure. The value of a breed consists, first, in its possessing the form and qualities we desire; and, second, in its power to impart them to common stock. The latter is the rarest and most valuable quality. A pig that possesses the former, without the latter, is worth no more than the butcher will pay for him. The handsomest pigs in my yard to-day are grades. I showed a pen of five pigs, Essex grade, at the State Fair. Col. WELD, of the *Agriculturist*, when he saw them, remarked, "They are splendid, but they are not thoroughbred." "How do you know that?" I asked: "they have every mark of the Essex, and resemble each other as closely as two peas." "They are too good for thoroughbreds," he replied. And he was right. This fact, however, is not generally understood; and hence, the questions most frequently asked are, "How do you like the Essex?" or, "What do you think of the Berkshires, or the Yorkshires?" whereas, the question should be, Which breed gives the best grades? And this is simply a question of pedigree. The breed that is the most thoroughly established is the best. The only point that needs to be urged on farmers is, not to recommend this or that particular breed, but simply to show them the importance of using some kind of thoroughbred male: and this in all cases, whether of horses, cattle, sheep or pigs. If this simple idea could be driven into the minds of all our farmers, it would add millions to the value of our farm stock. I was in the Buffalo cattle yards, a few weeks since. There were several thousand pigs in the pens, and every

first-class pig in the yards showed more or less Berkshire or Essex blood. I had an experienced butcher with me, who shares the popular antipathy to black pigs; but he was forced to admit that wherever the Essex or Berkshire blood showed itself, "there was the pig he wanted." A great many of the pigs showed Chester White blood. They were good, strong, thrifty pigs, showing plenty of bone and offal, but the quality would not compare with the Berkshire and Essex grade. They would have made good heavy pork, if they had been fatted two or three months longer.

A visit to these cattle yards would do a farmer good. The contrast in the different lots of animals, as they stood side by side in the pens, is most striking; and I could not but ask myself, over and over again, "Why will farmers raise, and keep for years, and attempt to fatten, such miserable animals?" A good three-months-old calf sells for more than many of the three-year-old steers. There were two four-year-old Ohio Durham steers, that sold for more money than a lot of a dozen "scallawags" of the same age. It is so, too, in the sheep market. I bought a lot of two hundred Michigan Merinos, three and four years old, for \$2.40 each, which the dealer said he had spent considerable time in selecting from different flocks. At the same time, I offered \$8.60 each for a lot of Canada sheep, of only half the age, but the butchers outbid me. Now, I do not say that everybody should keep the mutton breeds of sheep; but I do say that, no matter what breed is kept, we should keep them well, and be constantly improving them; otherwise, there is no profit in farming.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM.

The Legislative Appropriation for 1869, and what was done with it—The Appropriation for 1870—Spring Work—The late Freeze—Fruit and Crops Injured.

BY PROF. J. S. HOUGHAM.

EDITOR FARMER: In April, 1869, I received two hundred dollars in "State Scrip," to be used for the benefit of the Agricultural department of this Institution. This "scrip" was sold for one hundred and sixty dollars in currency.

I have used the appropriation of 1869, with the following result: Planted 600 three-year-old maple trees, 25 choice apple trees, 200 seedling peach trees, 900 grapevines, 50 gooseberry sets, 150 currant sets, and 20 assorted roses; all of which are doing well. Besides the above, I used about twenty dollars of said appropriation in procuring flower seeds and seeds of forest trees, which were also planted.

I have six hundred dollars placed at my disposal this year. The garden is nearly made; oats and barley are sown; one more good day will enable me to finish breaking the ground to be tilled this season; and if the "zephyrs" favor, three days more will find forty-five acres fully seeded. It is my purpose to break twenty acres more of sod this Spring. The recent freeze damaged Spring wheat, oats, and all kinds of fruit, in this vicinity.

State Agricultural College, Manhattan, May, 1870.

THE FENCE QUESTION.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

EDITOR FARMER: The stock law, or fence question, I am glad to see, is attracting the attention of your readers, and the people of our State. Although we may differ in opinion on this question, as we do on others, so long as we reason one with another as rational beings, without permitting our feelings or passions to govern us in our language, we shall proceed onward toward a final settlement of this important question.

My friend KELSEY, considers the stock law a practical question; your correspondent SMITH, of Coffey county, appeals to the philanthropist, and tells us to rise above self "and self-interest, and confer a great blessing on the majority, and especially the poor man," &c.

Mr. K. says "the gist of the whole matter lies

in a nut-shell." True, but when the nut is cracked, how many and various are the visionary objects presented to our view. We look through different spectacles, and various interests and considerations arise.

An immigrant comes to Kansas, from the oft repeated declaration, that Kansas is a stock State. He invests his money cheerfully in stock, and in a few years realizes a large profit from his investment, by the cattle consuming the wild prairie grass of the prairie; in a few years neighbors settle around him; they, perchance, have no stock; fencing is a great expense; they say to the stock man, "pasture your cattle on your own land, you have no right to trespass on our lands." The stock man must pull sticks and move or convert his capital to other purposes. The "poor man" triumphs. The stock raiser, after a few years of Kansas experience, writes to his friends that it is no use coming to Kansas to make money by stock raising; the law is such that the expense and trouble of herding has become so great that it consumes all the profit. But our Coffey county friend cries out, "all's right," let "self-interest give up its demands to the poor man." Yes, this sounds very philanthropic, but does it not operate against the "poor man," as well as the rich man. If a man cannot find it profitable to herd a large number of cattle, most certainly it will still be more expensive, in proportion, to herd a few head of cattle. But Mr. K. says "there are plenty of cheap ways to take care of one's own cattle." Yes, he tells us, "he turns them out with a long rope." True, Mr. K., but I can hardly believe that my worthy friend considered what he was writing. Of course we are now keeping to the text, "a practical question." Suppose a "poor man," having four or five cows, turns them out with a long rope on his own land. Frequently it is the case that cattle find water one, two or three miles from the place of tying. Now comes the nut-shell, which must be cracked. The poor man unlooses one at a time, of course; an August sun pouring down its burning rays on the poor cow, she becomes exceedingly dry. The cow, without waiting for company, starts off for water. Another and another follow, and away they go across fields, and across roads, to the nearest watering place, trespassing on some other person's land. "Tie them out," is but a small item in the arrangement. Taking to water, and corralling them at night presents another picture in the programme.

The owner of fifty or one hundred head will always find it most profitable, herd law or no herd law, to hire a herder to take care of his stock. But a poor man, who has located his farm on the high prairie, away from water, will, in the majority of cases, have to dispense with cows, and bid adieu to butter and milk "till hedges can be grown to fence in pasture."

Our stock law advocates are the special friends of the "poor man," if we only take their testimony for it. Now let us, for a moment, take a peep behind the screen. All men are prompted by some motive. I find the oldest and most earnest advocates for a herd law (of course there are exceptions), who are large land owners, and who at an early day accommodated the poor squatter by loaning money to him at the rate of thirty to fifty per cent. secured by mortgage. Another class of philanthropic capitalists have purchased thousands of acres of land from the various counties, by paying up delinquent taxes. Another class who manifest warm sympathy for the poor immigrant, are those who live in our towns and villages, and act in the useful capacity of Land Agents.

These classes act as other men, they look to their own interests. They form the soul and body of what your Coffey county correspondent calls "big souled, anti-fence philanthropists." Let us not deceive ourselves by popular cognomens. It is very nice for "legislators, officers, merchants, editors and men of ease in high places, to brag of the laborer, and especially the farmer." True, my

friend, and for this reason I refer to this subject.

Why are the chief advocates of the herd law to be found in that class of our population who are large land speculators or interested in the sale of vast tracts of land to the immigrant? I reply, because it is *their* interest. Having thousands, and tens of thousands, of acres of land to sell, they very readily perceive that it is at least their interest to advocate a stock law, because the *new* settlers will be induced to purchase land and open a farm. It is not philanthropy, my friend, but self interest which makes him advocate a stock law, which would be in some cases, "a great blessing to the new comer." Again, by way of illustration. Where do we find the champions who advocate the law which gives a bonus on stone walls and hedge fences. Look into the Land Agents' monthly issues, and you find this special act of the Legislature as a standing advertisement, holding out inducements to settlers. This is all right, these men are sharp enough to know *their* interest. They know what cord to pull. But I am not simple enough to attribute their advocacy of this law from a principle of philanthropy to the farmer. These Land Agents, many of them, are lawyers, and care but little about farmers, no more than other callings, yet we find them, as a class, warm friends of their law, while thousands of farmers, for whose special benefit, we are told, the act was passed by the Legislature, consider it a law of doubtful expediency, as facts have already demonstrated, that the rich farmer, who has his miles of stone and hedge fence, are especially benefited.

I am informed that one of the most extensive land speculators in Kansas, is now engaged in putting out Osage hedge around his various tracts of land (of forty and eighty acres each), and that he calculates in a few years he will receive a bonus for his fences, which will be sufficient to pay all taxes due to the State and county, on the land he owns. This is certainly a double benefit, replenishing his *own* pocket by enhancing the value of his lands, and relieving himself of the burden of State and county taxes. For one, I do not blame him. The law on our statute book invites him to do as he is doing, and if he can put the burden of taxes on his neighbors, and be called a "big souled philanthropist," (for he is an anti-fence advocate) he is certainly a lucky fellow. Although, when I reflect that I have to pay my quota of the gentleman's taxes, it is not very refreshing.

I think it is time we should call things by their proper name. Our stock law men, evidently believe that all the piety and philanthropy for the poor man, belongs to them; while the stock raiser and those who cannot see exactly as they do on this question, are trespassers, who desire to live off the property of other men. So far as my observation extends, the fence men have no such object in view, and as a body, they are as industrious as the land monopolist and the lawyers who are acting as Land Agents in all our towns and villages, who are of the anti-fence party.

Those who are incessantly prating about "the poor man," are generally the laziest set of loafers we find in any community.

If I was appointed to give a premium for the best written paper in support of a general herd law, I should, without hesitation, award it to a lawyer and Land Agent in Topeka, and a second best, on a man who owns ten thousand acres of wild land in Kansas, lives like a prince in a second class city, and never plowed a furrow in his life.

Friend Kelsey is an extraordinary exception to these general remarks. He writes a good, tart article—nothing of cant about it. And here let me remark that, no set of men ever committed a greater blunder than those who had the management of the Ottawa University, in dispensing with his valuable services.

A stock law, I believe, would be beneficial in most of the new unsettled counties, as was passed by the Legislature at its last session. But in other localities, where it has been settled for years, and

the old settler has passed the Rubicon, I think it would be injurious to the poor farmer, as well as to those who are more fortunately situated. And in regard to my "visionary" scheme of growing hedge unprotected, on the open prairies, I feel confident that if the plan had been generally adopted by the settlers, in lieu of debating about "abstract rights," and the expediency of herd laws, and the like, that Kansas would, at this hour, be millions of dollars the gainer by the operation.

Lane, Franklin County, Kan., May, 1870.

NOXIOUS VERMIN—NO. III.

Grasshoppers—The Russian Remedy—Good to Eat—"Better than Frogs!"—Pray them to Extinction.

BY W. J. McLAUGHLIN.

EDITOR FARMER: The red-legged locust (*caloptenus femur-rubrum*), commonly called grasshopper, which has been such a scourge in Kansas, is not confined to the Western States, but at times has been very destructive in the East. Maryland and Massachusetts have been infested; and during the months of August and September, 1839, the grasshopper was very destructive in Lancaster county and other parts of Pennsylvania, eating up the vegetation, and even loose particles of old rails and boards. In Russia, in 1835, says Professor JAEGER, while traveling across the desert prairies, the carriage wheels moved through locusts piled up to the height of two feet; and this state of things existed over a wide extent of country. They were then wingless, and the inhabitants of the fertile country feared that as soon as their wings were grown they would devour every green thing; but before they could do this, the Emperor ALEXANDER sent an army of thirty thousand men, armed with shovels, to meet the invaders. They formed a line of ditches several hundred miles in length, and as the hoppers advanced, they were collected and burned therein, as far as possible. The locust is an insect of great power, and the most destructive of all insects. Instinct leads them to continue their flight in the same direction, until they are stopped by either a desert or the sea—sometimes a storm carrying them out to sea, effecting a clearance more speedily than any other cause could do.

Of the cause of such vast multitudes of these insects in different parts of the world, no satisfactory explanation has been given. Various forms of drag-nets have been invented, and run through the fields with horse-power, which collect them in vast numbers. Dr. PACKARD, of the *American Naturalist*, says: "An entomological friend has found, by his own experience, that roasted grasshoppers are excellent eating—far better than frogs."

HARRIS says they used to swarm at certain times in New England, and devoured every green thing in some localities, so that days of fasting and prayer were appointed and observed, to expel the pests from the country. Should we again be troubled with grasshoppers, why not *pray* them to *extermination*? or, should we be troubled with witches, why not burn them? At least, why should we not follow in the footsteps of our "illustrious predecessors?"

Centralia, Nemaha Co., Kansas, May, 1870.

OSAGE ORANGE HEDGES.

BY E. E. STONE.

EDITOR FARMER: In answer to inquiries in last FARMER, I can state that the Osage Orange does not shade the ground to affect the crops materially, and also that it does not sprout by frequent plowing. My fence, twelve years old, and a half mile in length, has been plowed regularly, and does not show a dozen sprouts.

The best corn I raised last year was in the rows just north of the hedge.

I sold about ten pounds of seed from my fence, besides what I used myself.

I have a crop of oats sowed next to the fence this year, and that may help determine the question whether the shade injures the crop.

Lawrence, Kansas, May, 1870.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

CAPTURED.

No careful reader of THE FARMER has failed to notice the series of articles from the pen of "CARLOS," under the head of "Farm Notes." No one, we venture to say, has read them without profit, and a high estimate of their author.

Had these articles of "CARLOS" been heralded by colored posters, and published in some metropolitan journal of the East, as written by HORACE GREELLEY, or some equally distinguished (?) Agriculturist, they would have produced a marked sensation. As it is, they came from an unknown author, appeared in an unpretentious Western paper; and yet, have been appreciated both at home and abroad, as true merit always is.

We have had more letters of commendation, and less of severe criticism upon the radical, earnest views expressed by "CARLOS" on the subject treated, than of any productions we have ever placed before the public; while his plain, common sense suggestions about the little practical details of life, have delighted every one.

Well, gentle reader, we have captured "CARLOS," and impressed him into your service. Hereafter, his productions will appear as editorial, much to the credit of THE FARMER and the interest of its readers, we hope.

It only remains for us to say that Dr. A. G. CHASE, formerly of Easton, Kansas, is no longer contributor "CARLOS," but Assistant Editor of THE FARMER.

SALUTATORY.

We appear before the readers of THE FARMER in the capacity of Associate Editor with some diffidence and doubts of our fitness for the position. As a contributor, we could write with more freedom; knowing that, before our articles appeared in print, they must go through the refining fire—must be passed upon by one in whose judgment we had every confidence. As an Associate, many articles must be written and printed without criticism, between us and our readers. Having confidence, however, that whatever the judgment of our readers may be, its justice will not be disputed, we enter upon our duties, not as a teacher, but as a co-laborer with our readers; and we trust we shall have their valuable assistance in forwarding the interests of Agricultural science, in every department. We shall give our views freely upon all subjects connected with farming interests. That we shall commit errors we do not doubt, but they will be errors of the head, and as such, will be corrected.

Hoping to merit the approbation of the many readers of THE FARMER, we make our bow, and commence our labors. "CARLOS."

OUR PUBLIC ROADS.

The season for road-working is fast approaching, and it is essentially necessary that the soundest discretion and judgment be exercised in the management and disposition of that work. We think the whole system is faulty; but so long as we have it, we should make the best of it we can.

Much of the work that is done, is a positive disadvantage; because persons are put in as Supervisors who never give the subject a moment's thought, and whose only object seems to be to work out the time. Fortunately for us, Kansas has the best natural roads of any State in the Union, unless it be our neighbor on the north; and even Nebraska cannot excel it. But from frequent travel and heavy loads, the bed after a time becomes worn down, and "chuck holes" occur. No specific directions can be given, that will apply to all cases. Where the road bed becomes leveled down, generally the best plan is to start right in the center, and back-furrow a strip twenty or twenty-five feet wide; if a road of much travel, a wider strip even than this will be necessary, but ordinarily this will do. Then, with

shovels or scrapers, move the earth from the edges to the center; open a good ditch upon either side, and be sure those ditches have a good outlet. Frequently a swag or swale will make it necessary for the water from one ditch to cross the road to the other side. In these cases, always put in good, substantial culverts. Never have a bed of rock for wagons to jolt over; ruts and holes should always be stopped with earth, in preference to stone.

We trust that our farmers will study this matter of road-working, and by the next session of the Legislature we may be enabled to get a better law. Our idea of a better law would be, to work the roads by taxation, allowing each man to work out the tax at a stipulated price, under a contractor; at the same time assessing a small tax, to create a general fund, similar to our State school tax. We shall refer to this matter at greater length hereafter.

BEEF SUGAR.

As a branch of manufactures, we know of nothing that would pay better than an establishment for making sugar from the beet. Could Kansas make her own sugar, it would save to the State hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. That our soil and climate are well adapted to its culture, there can be no doubt; that its culture would be remunerative to the farmer, is equally assured; and we are satisfied that, could our farmers be assured of a market, they would be glad to make it one of their leading crops. That sugar can be profitably made from the beet, is as well settled as that it can be made from the cane; and no fact establishes this better than that it is estimated, that one-fifth of all the sugar of the world is made from beets.

Another important consideration is the fact, that the Southern sugar and cotton producing States have determined (and in our judgment wisely, too) that they will devote less ground to those two important crops, and put more ground to corn. As those States are well adapted to corn culture, we may look upon it as a settled fact that the South is determined, so far as soil and climate will permit, to live within themselves. What will be the effect of this upon the grain-producing States of the North, among which Kansas stands pre-eminent? Simply this: Our principal corn market is cut off, and we will have to consume our crop within ourselves; consequently, we may expect prices to diminish. At the same time, the South devotes less land to sugar. The supply will be less; consequently, prices will be advanced. Could we do without the sugar, this would matter but little; but unfortunately for us, we all have a fancy for sweet things, and so long as they are attainable, will have them at some price.

The result will be, then, that we will send our money out to import the sugar, with no corresponding export of corn to replace it. Here the sugar beet comes in to act as an equalizer, a balance; and it would seem to us the part of wise men to set on foot at once measures to manufacture it, and encourage its cultivation.

BLUE GRASS.

While the general characteristics of the face of Kansas are those of an undulating prairie, there are but few farms, comparatively, but what have sharp declines and slopes, generally bordering on sloughs, which, if they are put in cultivation, soon wash and become cut up, so as to be unfit for the plow. It is the part of wise and judicious farming to allow no foot of land to run, without adding its mite to the general productiveness of the farm. Those places which we have spoken of can be made to do this, by seeding them down to blue grass; and to effect this, we should begin now. As soon as the corn is planted, the farmer will have a few days of comparative leisure, which can be used in hauling out manure to cover those barren spots. It should be done thoroughly. Put three or four inches of manure over the ground, and let it lie until Fall, or if you prefer it, till Spring; then sow your blue grass. On rocky slopes, or in hill-side

timber, the seed may be scattered broadcast. Soon you have a start of blue grass, worth its weight in gold. If our farmers would but try it, that they might realize its benefit, Kansas would soon become a blue grass region.

IS KANSAS A HEALTHY COUNTRY?

This question has been asked and answered so often, that it has become stale; yet, every person writing from the East brings it into prominence, and silence won't do. In the settlement of all new countries, there are more or less difficulties to contend with, and it is to be expected that persons emigrating to those countries, and especially to the more remote districts, are compelled to do without many of the luxuries, and perhaps some of the necessities of life, to which they have been accustomed in the older settled States. It is also to be expected, by far the larger part of emigrants, that a magnificent mansion, containing all the appurtenances of convenience and comfort, does not await them on their arrival. In many instances, even where they have the means, their diet is of the plainest; their house a temporary structure, ill adapted to the comfort of the inmates for the first year or so. That these causes may, and do, produce sickness, it is folly to deny. The same causes will produce sickness in any country. That we are subject to a variety of endemic diseases, sounds so preposterous to those who know Kansas, as to seem unworthy asserting; yet there are many of our readers who do not know Kansas, and for their benefit we say, and say it understandingly, that there is less sickness from endemic causes, in proportion to population, than there is in Illinois, Indiana or Ohio; and we only mention these States because they are a fair average of the entire North. No word expresses the quality of the Kansas atmosphere, save pure. No noxious vapors or pestilent miasms ever corrupt the air we breathe. It comes to us as pure as that wafted by the swaying pine from the tops of the Green Mountains. Our water cannot be excelled by the famed springs of Eastern Kentucky. Pure as crystal, it needs but to be seen to be assured of its health-giving properties. We have no swamps or marshy prairies within the whole boundary of the State, of any extent. With this state of facts, which every citizen, and every visitor of any discernment, knows to be facts, why should Kansas not be a healthy country?

Some men come to Kansas, and because of their own consummate laziness and idleness, fail to procure a good farm, and from that a fortune; they must return to their friends and relatives for a support, and for an excuse, curse the soil, climate and people. It is well for the State to be rid of that class. We want none but the honest, industrious, enterprising, go-ahead men and women in Kansas; and you never hear that class railing against the country. Kansas may not suit all; it is not to be expected that it will. There are many who cannot be content to live in a prairie country; but to such as can, we say, Come, and have no fears but what, with the same care—no more, no less—you will enjoy as good or better health here, as in any spot on this continent.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN CORN.

We find the following in the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture. The discovery may be productive of great practical good: "An intelligent and reliable neighbor of ours, who has for many years been making experiments in corn, has discovered an importance and value in replanted corn, which is quite novel, and worthy of publication. We have always thought replanted corn was of very little consequence, but this gentleman says it is of so much consequence he replants whether it is needed or not—or rather, he plants two or three weeks after the crop is planted, a hill about every fifteenth row each way. He says: 'If the weather becomes dry during the filling time, the silk tassel becomes dry and dead. In this condition, if it should become seasonable, the silk revives and renews its growth, but

the tassel does not recover. Then, for want of pollen, the new silk is unable to fill the office for which it was designed. The pollen from the replanted corn is then ready to supply the silk, and the filling is completed. He says nearly all the abortive ears so common in all corn crops, is caused by want of pollen, and he has known ears to double their size in this second filling."

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Nearly every mail brings us tidings from the North, South, East and West, that our efforts to furnish a journal of practical agriculture, are successful and appreciated. In justice to our exchanges we present to our readers below some examples of their good taste and judgment, in commending THE KANSAS FARMER as the very best of its class:

[From the Leavenworth Commercial.]

KANSAS FARMER.—The April number of THE KANSAS FARMER will appear in a new cover. The first page of the cover contains an illustration handsomely engraved by E. SEARS, engraver, New York. The design is very appropriate and purely "Kansas" in every particular, having been furnished by MR. WORRALL, of Topeka. It represents the various implements of agriculture, which is followed by representations of luxurious comforts afforded by their active use, and we presume a diligent perusal of THE FARMER. The arts and sciences also come in for a share in the engraving. Taking it altogether, the illustration is original and pleasing in its design, and very handsomely executed by the artist. The April edition of THE FARMER will number 18,000 copies.

[From the Topeka Record.]

GAY.—The "gayest thing out" is THE KANSAS FARMER for April with its new title page, designed by WORRALL, and engraved by SEARS, of New York. We will not attempt a description of it, because to do so would be to insinuate to our farmer friends, that they do not take THE FARMER and see it for themselves, and might thus hurt their feelings. The entire number is a beauty as regards typographical appearance, and a treasure for the variety and excellence of its reading matter. Accompanying this number is a handsome colored map of Leavenworth and its railroad connections.

[From the Medina New Era.]

KANSAS FARMER.—Before us lies THE KANSAS FARMER of the 15th inst., beautiful in dress. If it were not that we know our old friend GEORGE to be opposed to show for the sake of show, we would conclude he was trying to put on a little style. But as it is we must say THE FARMER is as neat a publication as finds its way to our table, and we receive from fifteen to twenty agricultural and horticultural journals. THE FARMER is ably edited and well adapted to the wants of the people in the West. Farmers, mechanics, merchants and everybody should subscribe for this very valuable journal.

[From the Daily Atchison Champion and Press.]

The April number of THE KANSAS FARMER appears in a new illustrated title page, embodying a fine picture of the Kansas Fruit at the National Pomological Congress; the seal of our State; and a large number of the products of the farm distributed about the border. The design is elegant, appropriate and tasty, and reflects credit upon the artist and publisher.

THE FARMER is filled with interesting reading matter, of especial interest to Kansas people and to Kansas farmers. Every farmer in the State ought to subscribe for this Kansas farm journal, and aid in making it truly such.

[From the Oskaloosa Independent.]

The KANSAS FARMER for April is out in a new dress, and looks first-rate. It is accompanied by an outline map of Leavenworth city and its railroads, for which the publisher has our thanks. THE FARMER ought to be in every household in Kansas, and 100,000 copies ought to be sent into the States, to teach the people there what Kansas is. One dollar a year. GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth.

[From the Cardington, Ohio, Republican.]

The KANSAS FARMER for April is on our table. A large quarto, 16 pages, with embellished cover, monthly, at \$1.00 per year. We are astonished that a magazine of such perfect mechanism can be sustained in Kansas without Congressional "Protection" from Eastern importations. G. T. ANTHONY, Editor, Leavenworth, Kansas.

[From the Topeka Commonwealth.]

Although our number did not reach us, we have seen a number of THE KANSAS FARMER for April. It is an admirable number, adorned with an illustrated cover, designed by our ingenious townsman, Prof. WORRALL. THE FARMER is ably conducted, splendidly printed, and its general circulation throughout the country is one of the very best advertisements that Kansas could have.

[From the Dunkirk Advertiser and Union.]

THE KANSAS FARMER.—Those wishing to learn all about Kansas—its soil, climate and farming advantages—can hardly do better than to subscribe for THE KANSAS FARMER, a monthly published at Leavenworth, Kansas.

[From the Manhattan Standard.]

THE KANSAS FARMER, with an elaborately engraved symbolical cover—representing the prospects and progress of civilization in Kansas—designed by WORRALL, of Topeka, the immortal delineator of Kansas "drouths"—is a surprise to its thousands of friends. The entire appearance and quality (if it were possible) of THE FARMER is also improved, and it is now second to no Agricultural paper in the country.

[From the Delaware, Ohio, Gazette.]

THE KANSAS FARMER, edited by GEORGE T. ANTHONY and published at Leavenworth, is a credit to the magnificent young State whose name it bears. The number for April 15 contains a map of Kansas, and has many other indications of enterprise and ability which any State might be proud of. Terms \$1.00 a year.

[From the Border Times.]

THE KANSAS FARMER, for April, has made its appearance in a new "overcoat," adding much to its dressiness. It is full of excellent reading, and is deservedly growing in popular favor. It is accompanied by a map showing leading railroad connections.

[From the Brownsville, Minn., Western Progress.]

THE KANSAS FARMER comes out this month in a new dress, and is much improved.

BUTTER.

It is astonishing how very small the proportion of really good butter, compared with the whole amount made. We are fully aware of the great nicety and skill required to produce a really good article of butter; but knowing that, it is still a mystery why the proportion of good butter is so small. It is a well settled axiom, that "like causes, under like circumstances, produce like results." The mystery to us is that, knowing this so well, our women have not reduced butter-making to a science, so that a given article of butter might be reproduced a thousand times. Is there anything about butter-making that will prevent the application of the above principle? We think not, because the "like circumstances" may, by carefulness, be brought about each time; and we must conclude that the failure to produce an excellent article of butter, after having done it once, is due to neglect—not necessarily upon the part of the wife or daughter; as we well know the man fails to provide proper food for the cows, or fails to provide a proper place to keep the milk and cream, as well as proper vessels to keep it in. All of these are necessary elements in the process of making good butter. Cream cannot be kept by the stove in winter, nor exposed to the sun in summer, and make a really excellent article of butter. A proper and equal temperature must be preserved, or else the butter loses in color and in flavor. The vessels must be kept clean and sweet, and the utmost care taken in the milking and straining of the milk, to exclude every particle and shadow of filth. Using these

precautions, to be followed first by a thorough working and washing in clean cold water; another working six hours after, with a little salt added; and a third working the following morning, and the butter fully salted and placed in a cool place; and we have no doubt that an excellent article of butter can be produced, with as much regularity as we produce Brahma chicks from Brahma eggs.

WIVES AND MOTHERS.

How much we owe them! how little we pay them! Too often do we become absorbed with the cares of life, and almost forget their existence; yet, patiently they toil on, feeling our neglect, yet concealing that feeling, until it becomes a consuming fire within them. Sons, husbands, is this right? Remember her who gave you birth; who, through the tender years of childhood, watched over and protected you; whose only thought seemed to be your happiness and comfort. Remember her who, upon the sacred altar, you promised to love, cherish and protect; whose whole existence is made up in yours; whose every thought is but the reflex of your own; and then let your right hand perish, and the tongue cleave to the mouth, ere an unkind word or thought is used against them. But it is in sins of omission rather than of commission that we most err. Know you not, that "a kind word, fitly spoken," is a "balm for every wound?" Know you not that a book, a paper, or a flower, will be doubly appreciated, as showing them that they are not forgotten, as well as the pleasure of possession. Don't forget that the cares of the family, the drudgery of the household, the many untold duties that cannot be appreciated by any but a woman, all have a tendency to weigh them down; and without your support and sympathy they must drag out a miserable existence. Then, act the part of a man toward them, and don't be afraid to show them that you love them.

FATTENING HOGS.

We need a radical reformation in our system of fattening hogs. The process by which a hog is caused to double his weight by six weeks' feeding, is both unprofitable and unsatisfactory in its results. To arrive at the best results, hogs should have (when grain is the feed) all the corn they will eat for at least six months. In this way our hogs, instead of averaging two hundred and fifty, would average four to five hundred pounds; the meat would be more firm and solid, and we would realize a better price for the corn consumed, from the fact that, in the warm weather, less of the food consumed would be appropriated to keeping up the supply of animal heat, and consequently more would be appropriated to the making of fat. Besides the grain, however, the hog must have green food. Clover is best, but there are various forms of vegetables that meet the want. If the hog becomes dull, and not inclined to eat, a tablespoonful of "cape aloes" in a little swill, once a day for three or four days, followed by half that amount of sulphur (copperas) once a day for a week, will, in most cases, remedy the evil.

One point in the care of swine, which is too often neglected, is failing to give them a plentiful supply of fresh water. Swill is more of a food than drink, and the greediness with which a hog will drink pure water, is proof sufficient of its necessity. Salt, ashes and coal, are also necessities in fattening hogs. Twice a week, at least, these articles should be offered to them, either simply or in conjunction; and finally, kind treatment is as valuable an auxiliary as you can have in fattening swine. Pet them, let them feel perfectly at ease when you are among them, and you will find that the kindness is appreciated, by their taking on fat more rapidly than will those that run at your approach.

THE Galena, (Ill.) Farmers' Club, after a full discussion, passed a resolution to the effect that farmers should convert their crops into beef, pork, butter, cheese, &c., rather than to send them to market in the crude state.

BREVITIES.

Wash. Bluing.—Prussian blue, one ounce; oxalic acid, one half ounce; rain water, one quart. One or two table-spoonfuls is enough for a tub of water.

For Burns or Scalds.—A liniment made of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water, applied continuously, will relieve pain and prevent scarring, to a great extent. Trust to nothing else, in cases of severe burns.

A Mr. Lawrence, of the Lower Mississippi, is using the Steam Plow. He has two sets or tackle—one for plowing, and one for harrowing. He breaks an average of eight acres, harrows five, and cultivates fifteen acres per day. Engines are also used for grinding feed, pulling stumps, &c.

It is said that cucumber seed two or three years old will bear fruit earlier than fresh seed. We think it is considerably mixed.

We notice accounts of the bark of the apple trees splitting, and destroying the trees. Supposed to be caused by freezing and thawing.

The average depth of the Atlantic Ocean, as gathered from soundings taken in laying the Cable, is twelve thousand feet.

The apple and pear crop of Kentucky promises a full average.

An English Writer says that stoves can be painted with liquid glass (silicate of potash), and colored to harmonize with the apartment, to last for years. Should this be so—and we do not doubt it—it will save money and lame backs and bruised fingers.

T. D. Curtis, before the New York Farmers' Club, says: "I do not like Alsike clover. It is beautiful, but will not stand the Winter equal to red clover."

A Correspondent, in sending in his subscription from Central Indiana, says: "The corn crop is mostly planted; peaches pretty much all killed; wheat promises tolerably well, though the farmers grumble about a short crop."

The idea of more corn and wheat, and less cotton and sugar, is still growing in favor throughout the Southern States. The leading papers are advocating this policy. A mixed husbandry in the South, as elsewhere, is what the people need.

Broom Corn is being extensively planted throughout the West; and the prospect is, that it will be overdone.

We noticed, on the streets of our city, a calf four months old, which weighed three hundred and thirty pounds. It was sold to a butcher for twenty-one dollars. Pretty good for a four months calf; but why can't they all be made twenty-one dollar calves?

The Original Seckel Pear Tree, near Philadelphia, is still vigorous and fruitful. So early as 1790 it was in bearing, and probably before that, even, was yielding its delicious fruit.

It is said that a raspberry vine in proximity to the currant, is a sure preventive of the ravages of the currant-worm.

Shirley Hibberd calls our sweet corn "pop corn."

A Writer in the *Horticulturist*—locality not given—says the Iona grape keeps the best, and does not drop from the vine, and ripens better on light sandy or gravelly soil, than does the Catawba.

The *Country Gentleman* says that an Edmond pear tree, set out three years ago, bore a half-bushel of excellent pears in 1869.

A Missouri Farmer estimates the cost of one hundred rods of Osage Orange fence to be twenty-three dollars, to bring it to three years old; the cost of a rail fence to be fifty-eight dollars, and the post and plank fence two hundred and twenty dollars. He is about right.

We are informed by Mr. THOMAS DUTY, one of the best farmers of Platte county, Mo., that the grub-worm has made such ravages upon the Winter wheat, as to cause considerable alarm. He thinks there won't be over half a crop. He reports the oat crop doing well at this writing (May 9th).

Peaches mostly killed. A full crop of late apples.

Upon a personal examination, we find the peaches in this vicinity are not all killed. On the contrary, most of the trees have enough. The later varieties of cherries are promising a fair crop. Apples, except the very earliest, are uninjured.



Our Corner.

Advertise.—We call the attention of our readers to the columns of THE FARMER as an advertising medium. Going, as it does, into thousands of families in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, as well as to nearly every Eastern State, it affords the nurseryman, stock men, implement dealers, seedsmen, merchants, hotel-keepers, and, in fact, every man, an opportunity of advertising his business among the very class of men from whom we all, more or less, derive our support. For terms, inquire at THE FARMER office.

Farmers' Club.—Richland, Shawnee county, Kansas, meets every Saturday. Officers: S. J. LIVINGSTON, President; H. W. WAGNER, Vice President; B. F. FLETCHER, Treasurer; WM. MARSHALL, Secretary; L. F. BEAN, Corresponding Secretary.

In sending in a subscription Mr. BEAN writes us, that their community need a mill, and that their neighborhood furnishes the best water power to be found on the Wakarusa. From our own knowledge of that section, a mill would do well—the above stream being settled on either side with an enterprising set of farmers, the evidence of whose thrift is found in the fine appearance of their farms.

We have received notice from JOHN Q. WHITE, Secretary of the Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, of their intention to hold a Fair at Paola, commencing on Wednesday, September 21st, holding four days. It will be observed that this is immediately preceding the State Fair, and will enable exhibitors to attend at both places. A liberal premium list is promised, together with perfect accommodations for stock, at very liberal rates. That it will be a success, no one who is acquainted with Miami county, and its surroundings, will for a moment doubt. The character of its farmers is proverbial for intelligence, thrift and hospitality; and we trust those contemplating a visit to the State Fair, will arrange it so as to be present at Paola. We hope every county in Kansas will have its Fair this Fall.

Cooking Food for Stock.—We have before us some valuable experiments upon the relative value of cooked and uncooked food for stock, and must say that while we had felt that cooking food would pay, we were not prepared to see that it paid so well. THOMAS J. EDGE, in the *Practical Farmer*, whom the Editor says is one of their very best practical farmers, says: "I found that five bushels of corn, fed whole, made 47½ pounds of pork. The same, less 'toll,' ground, boiled, and fed cold, made 83½ pounds." Think of that! Thirty-six pounds of pork made by simply grinding and cooking five bushels of corn; and to accomplish this, the farmer wants no elaborate steaming apparatus. A kettle, with a lid; a tight barrel, and a two-inch tin pipe, four feet long, answers every purpose. Set the kettle in an arch of earth or stone, place the barrel about four feet from it, and connect the two by the pipe. Have the lid of the kettle fit tight, and weight it down with a stone. Leave two or three inches space between the water and lid. Let the pipe enter the kettle, through the lid, but not reach the water. Let it enter the barrel, near the bottom. Cover the barrel with a cloth. This answers every purpose, save when you are feeding considerable stock; and the only variation needed is in increasing the size of the vessels.

This is a subject that should command our most serious attention. The advantage may not be so great in all cases as in that of Mr. EDGE, but that

there is an immense saving there can be no doubt. One writer estimates it for the country at not less than \$100,700,000. The vast amount of potatoes in the country could, perhaps, be used more advantageously in this than any other way.

Too Much Grease.—A writer in the *Minnesota Monthly* says that wagon-wheels are destroyed by too much grease; the grease penetrating the wood, causes the spokes to become loose. He says never use lard to grease a wagon—tallow for a wooden axle, and castor oil for the iron axle. He is a practical wagon-maker.

More Big Peach Trees.—We are afraid friends DODGE and LOWE will have to surrender their claims. We are in receipt of a letter from J. H. PAGE, stating that he has three hundred and eighty peach trees that average over forty inches; four that measure five feet from ground to top, and one that measures sixty-seven inches. Friend AVERILL, of Osawatomie, then comes in, and says he has five that measure sixty-eight inches, and he "didn't go for the tap-root," neither. It is unnecessary to add that these trees are all the growth of 1869.

You folks "way down East," who have to wait three years for five feet of peach tree, make a note.

We are in receipt of a long and very interesting communication from our old correspondent, HENRY G. SMITH, which we are compelled to omit from want of room. Of the many important ideas his letter contains, none is more so than that the farmer "should have a time for everything, and do everything in its time."

State News.—We desire to devote some space to a Summary of State News. Will our friends throughout the State take the trouble to send us such items, from their respective neighborhoods, as will be of general interest? Especially do we desire to know the progress of crops, fruits, &c.

"Solomon."—We have received a communication from a friend in Dickinson county, which contains many facts of interest; but received too late for publication. We shall hope to hear from "SOLOMON" again.

The Guilford Citizen.—Guilford, Wilson county, Kansas, JOHN S. GILMORE, editor and proprietor—one of the finest looking papers that come to our office. From the number before us, we judge that Mr. GILMORE is determined to advance the interests of Wilson county. We wish it a full measure of success.

A Meteorological Report for the month of April, 1870, by Prof. B. F. MUDGE, of the State Agricultural College, Manhattan:

Average of the Thermometer for the month,.....	53.48
Maximum height (21st, 2 P. M.),.....	85
Minimum height (15th, 7 A. M.),.....	19
Average of the Barometer, inches,.....	29.743
Total range during the month, inches,.....	.60
Amount of rain, in,.....	.50

Two days cloudy, and none entirely free from clouds. Though little rain has fallen in our immediate vicinity, there has been a full supply all around us. Winter wheat looks finely. The cold snap of the 16th killed most of the peach blossoms on the early trees and those on southerly exposures; but those on the north side of buildings and northerly slopes are promising a full crop.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

While we are enjoying the improvement in THE FARMER, both as regards our subscription list and the "new beauty" it took on last month, we are pleased to note the manifest improvement in matter and manner of nearly all of our Agricultural exchanges. We cannot particularize, but mention a few at this time, hoping our space hereafter may permit us to extend our notices.

We commence away down South, with the *Mississippi Agriculturist*, a neat journal of sixteen pages of reading matter, which, for variety and excellence, cannot be excelled. Published monthly at Meridian, Mississippi. Terms, \$1.00 per annum.

A hop and a jump bring us to Cincinnati, Ohio, the home of the *Ruralist*, a neat Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture; sixteen pages; published by E. J. HOOPER. Terms, \$1.00 a year.

Another of our excellent monthly exchanges is the *Maryland Farmer*, filled with choice matter relating to the Farm, Shop and Fireside; published at Baltimore. Terms, \$1.50 per annum.

The *Western Stock Journal*, Sigourney, Iowa, \$1 a year—a journal, as its name imports, devoted solely to the interests of stock breeding and raising, and must certainly fill a place in all this great stock growing region.

We also have before us No. 1, Vol. I, of *South Land*, which, if we judge by the present number will be devoted to the farming interests, more especially, of the Gulf States; yet readers, North and South, will find much valuable matter, of interest to all. Published weekly and monthly, at \$4 and \$2 per annum, at New Orleans, La.

Last for this month, but not least, we notice the *Farmer Zeitung*, as its name imports, a German monthly of Agriculture, &c., our judgment, of which is made up entirely upon the beautiful farm scene which graces the first page, as we cannot understand German much; but upon the strength of its "figure-head," we recommend it to our German friends.

Harris on the Pig.—We have received a copy of this work, edited by JOSEPH HARRIS, and published by ORANGE JUDD & Co., New York. It is a book of 250 pages, neatly bound, and well supplied with engravings of our most noted breeds of hogs. As a writer upon Agricultural subjects, Mr. HARRIS has no superior, and we commend the book to all seeking information upon the pig. Price, \$1.75.

Westralia Vidette, published at Westralia, Montgomery county, Kansas, THOMAS MCCONNELL, editor and proprietor. We have received the second number of this paper, which is a new candidate for newspaper honors, and, to our mind, is as worthy of patronage as any paper published in the State. Success to it.

The Model Farmer—A semi-monthly, published at Corinth, Mississippi, by BARR & THOMPSON. A new exchange, and for real good Agricultural reading, commend us to the *Model Farmer*. Terms, \$2 per annum.

The Strawberry, by J. M. MERRICK: a neatly bound volume of 128 pages. It is an exhaustive treatise upon the subject, giving the different and most approved culture of this delicious berry. If it has a fault, it is in giving too much prominence to certain berries which have not had sufficient trial (in the West, at least), to deserve the high encomiums the author gives them. The work is published by J. E. TILTON & Co., Boston.

The Gardener's Monthly—BRINKLOE & MAROT, Philadelphia, Pa.. Terms, \$2.00 per annum. No journal that comes to our table is more acceptable, or of more intrinsic worth.

The Flower Garden.—We acknowledge the receipt of "A Simple Flower Garden, being a Practical Guide for every Lady." Price twenty-five cents. LORING, publisher, Boston.

HOW TO KEEP A STALLION.

[By D. J. W., in *Western Stock Journal*.]

Upon this subject every man who keeps a stallion imagines himself better posted than any other man, and yet, in no department of breeding is there a greater lack of a knowledge of the simplest laws of life and health. The whole theory reduced to a few words is simply this: Let the horse be kept, during the season, in the most vigorous and healthy condition of the body possible. And right here is room for the exercise of the soundest judgment and the most thorough knowledge of the horse. His physiological condition, his temperament and his habits should be carefully studied and well understood. It is a very common custom among groomers when they commence fitting a horse up for "the season," to make his stomach a laboratory into which they are continually pouring the various drugs and nostrums that "stable lore" has pronounced "good for a horse;" and the only wonder is that so many horses are strong enough to survive

such unnatural treatment. Instead of the drugging, physicking process, the horse should have plenty of food and exercise. Feed good, clean, sound oats—the older they are the better—but be sure they are clean and sound. The quantity must be governed by circumstances—it is impossible to give any definite rule, for some horses need twice as much as others. It should be so regulated that the horse will always eat with a relish all that is given him, and he should be kept constantly, but not rapidly, gaining in flesh until a good, fair condition is reached; and then the utmost care of the groom must be exercised to keep him up to that point and not permit him to go beyond it. Almost all stallions are made too fat. The perfect health and vigor necessary to be possessed to enable him to stamp his own character upon his own offspring is incompatible with an overload of fat; and unless he is as vigorous as a young oak, and perfectly free from all taint of disease in his blood, he should never be allowed to serve a mare. No matter how well bred he may be, perfect health and bounding vigor are indispensable in a good foal-getter.

The bowels should be kept in good condition by varying the food rather than by giving drugs. If too costive give good wheat bran, which is very nutritious, and the best laxative to be given. Use clean timothy hay, free from mold and dust, and cut when the seed is but little more than milk. If bright, clean corn fodder can be obtained, or oats in the sheaf—cut before fully ripe—they will be found valuable adjuncts to the supply for the manger, and will assist greatly in keeping the horse in condition. By proper care and attention to the diet, with regular feeding and plenty of exercise there will be no occasion to use drugs.

The stable should be well ventilated and lighted. A box-stall about twelve by twenty feet, with a dirt floor and plenty of clean litter, where the horse can turn round, lie down and feel perfectly at home and contented, is indispensable if you would keep him in good condition long, at a time. If kept tied up by the head, on a hard floor he will require more exercise, and must be sooner turned out to grass than would be otherwise necessary. The stable should be kept clean and free from bad odors; and in this connection I would recommend a weak solution of carbolic acid as the most effective and cheapest deodorizer. Cleanliness in man and beast is not to be overlooked where health and vigor is sought to be obtained.

The amount of service a stallion should be allowed to perform is a point upon which the most shameful mismanagement is tolerated by men who profess to be wise in "horse lore." The writer has known of frequent instances where a horse has been allowed to serve from four to eight mares in one day. Such a drain upon the vital functions could not long be sustained by the most vigorous animals, and it is absolutely certain to manifest its weakened, enfeebled condition in the progeny, and in the ultimate destruction of the reproductive powers, if persisted in. A horse should in no case be permitted to serve more than two mares in one day. If you find that more than this is being done, or if even this amount is kept up for any considerable time, seek some other horse to breed to. One per day is enough, and only three in a week is better—better for the owner—because the horse will be able to retain his vigor and stamina and sustain his reputation, if he has any, by getting better, stronger colts, and more of them; and better for the owner of the mare for the same reasons. It too often happens that a desire for temporary gain, or a disposition to accommodate everybody, will lead a groom to overstep the bounds of prudence, to his ultimate loss as well as to the damage of those who patronize him. If you have a good horse and want to keep him good, have the firmness to follow the dictates of an enlightened judgment in his management. The evil effects of overtaking the reproduction faculties have often been illustrated, and there are numerous instances where the produce of a stal-

lion, after he has acquired a great popularity, have proven almost worthless from this cause alone.

If possible, have a regular hour in the day for the horse to perform service. He will then remain quiet and take his food and rest without the fretfulness so common among stallions until that hour arrives. Be regular in everything, especially in the feeding and exercise. This is the golden rule in the management of all kinds of stock, and cannot be too strongly insisted upon. Don't blanket too much; but seek to give a glossy coat by vigorous hand rubbing and brushing, and by keeping the skin clean and healthy; and let this fact be fully impressed upon your mind; that no matter how well bred your horse may be, or what his individual excellence, he can not be successful as a foal-getter unless his veins are all aglow with the vigor of robust health.

IMPORTANCE OF THOROUGH-BRED BULLS.

[By L. F. ALLEN.]

Men who have bestowed little thought upon the subject, are not entirely convinced of the advantage of using thorough-bred bulls only, in advancing the quality of their stock, and a little explanation is necessary to enlighten them. In all thorough-bred animals, of whatever kind, the good qualities are concentrated. That is to say, they breed alike, throughout, from father to son, mother to daughter, and so on down to indefinite generations. There is an unmistakable likeness prevailing among them. We have seen that our native cattle are made up of incongruities, in size, shape, color and quality. No uniformity of likeness exists among them. Some are good, more of them indifferent, both in appearance and quality. Some of the young resemble the sire, others the dam, and a great many neither, but take the appearance of ancestral relatives generations back. They have no fixed or permanent character, but are an aggregation of various qualities and blood, possessing (owing to their miscellaneous mode of descent) no particular characteristics which can be depended on. It is this uncertainty which detracts from their value. Use a thorough-bred bull to these miscellaneous-bred cows, however, and his blood is so strongly infused into their offspring, by his own fixed characteristics, that his stock at once partakes largely of his own quality and appearance. Now, let the full blood of this bull be repeated on the half-blood heifers, and his blood becomes still stronger in them, and their stock more nearly resembles his blood (there being two crosses of it in them) than that of their dam, which has one-half the inferior or native blood; and so on to any number of these full-bred crosses, until the appearance of the progeny resembles the thorough-blood almost beyond a distinction to the inexperienced eye. On the other hand, among the progeny of the cross-breds of the first generation, or half-breds, some very choice ones will be found partaking largely of the qualities of the sire.

The unpracticed breeder may think that, with so promising a calf, a bull may be raised that will answer his purpose, and the quality of young stock, from common cows (from which the bull sprang) will be good enough; and, therefore, he uses him for breeding, accordingly, and finds his progeny in every way inferior, and wonders why it is so. The reason is plain: this half-bred bull had, in himself, one-half of the inferior or native blood, which was just as strong in him, and as likely to transmit its inferior quality through inferior dams, as his own share of the good blood that he had drawn from his sire, and thus there is little progress made in improvement from this mongrel bull. Still, he is better than a "native" bull, and should be used when a better one cannot be had. The same result will occur from breeding these grade animals among themselves. The same inferior blood is quite as likely to strike out among them as the superior, and the incongruity appears in their various characteristics, and all higher improvement ceases. Hence, there is no certainty of continuous improvement, otherwise than by the use of thorough-bred bulls.

HOG CHOLERA.

[From the Western Ruralist, Louisville, Ky.]

The following article is furnished by an intelligent farmer and successful stock-raiser, of Hickman county, Kentucky:

Judging from the post-mortem examinations, I am satisfied that hog cholera results from diseased liver, or worms in the intestines. I killed a shoat some time since, and its liver was twice as large as it ought to have been, and full of boils. I killed a hog the other day, and its intestines were covered with small pimples, very hard; I then opened the gut, and it was full of flat, white worms, which appeared to be dead, their heads sticking fast in the gut, and making those pimples on the outside.

I am inclined to think that if a remedy can be found which will expel these worms, we will find a cure for hog cholera. The liver of the hog above-named was perfectly sound. He was one of my pork hogs, and had been eating salt and ashes twice a week for two months, which had kept his bowels open, and prevented the worms from blocking up the canal and producing constipation, which is, in reality, what we call hog cholera; for if a hog purges, he most certainly gets well. "Curing a sick hog is all stuff; I believe, nine times out of ten, the hogs cured would have got well anyhow. I believe in preventives. As soon as your pigs can "crack corn," cover the pen with ashes and sprinkle salt on it, and shell the corn to them. Move your hogs as often as you can conveniently, and never feed long or let them sleep for a long time in the same place. In this latitude, never suffer a hog to go under shelter; further north it may be necessary. Dust is the worst thing in the world for a hog; straw the next. If a hog should be taken sick, move the well ones away from him, and kill him, or leave him where he is. Green apples and red clover are also a good preventive. I have never had the hog cholera on my place but once, and scarcely ever had a pig or hog to die.

In the last two years my sows have had one hundred pigs, and I have lost three pigs and two hogs, and yet have been surrounded by hog cholera each year. Hogs should not be fed in the morning in the Spring and early Fall; they will eat and bed up together when the mornings are cool, and of course at night. Being thus bedded up together nearly all the time, will produce disease of itself. If not fed, they will stir out to find something to eat. Give them a good feed at night, and they will lie down and digest it well. The largest hog-grower in this country follows these rules, and is never troubled with hog cholera.

ALSIKE CLOVER.

[From the Massachusetts Ploughman.]

It is evident, we think, that this variety of clover is much more popular now than when it was first introduced, and many of those who have cultivated it, assert that it is very valuable not only for bees but also for pasturage for sheep and cattle. In answer to inquiries as to time to sow and cut it, and amount of seed required per acre, we publish the following from the *Western Rural*:

The time of cutting the first crop depends somewhat on the season and latitude, and whether it is wanted for the hay alone. If wanted for hay, simply, we should cut it as soon as it is in full blossom, which, in this latitude (thirty-five miles west of Chicago), is about the 20th or 25th of June. As the seed is obtained from the first cutting, we prefer to let the plant remain till the 20th or 25th of July. This year (1869) the crop did not mature as early as it does some seasons, and was not cut till the 1st of August. We managed to secure it in good order, but it was so ripe that the seed shelled easily, and we lost several bushels. Although the crop was cut late, the plant was still of a green color, rich in saccharine, free from dust, and had not become woody. There is no doubt but sheep and cattle will eat at least 90 per cent. of the threshed straw, and they will do better on it than on the good prairie hay. It is seldom that the second crop of Alsike is large enough to pay for cutting. This growth is

better for pasture. Sheep, cattle and horses do well on it, and it stands pasturing well.

Thirty-two pounds of Alsike will seed eight acres as thick as it should be. Three pounds of the seed are equivalent to ten pounds of the common red clover; for this seed is not only very fine, but the plant stools more than other clover. Two pounds of Alsike, when mixed with the usual quantity of timothy or red-top, and other grasses, is plenty for an acre. If wanted simply for hay and pasture, it is a good plan to mix the Alsike with the above-named grasses. This keeps it from lodging, and the hay is greatly improved, and of a larger growth.

A WIFE'S WONDER.

If I had never met thee, my beloved,
As in the world, where so much waste is seen,
Or seeming waste, might easily have been,
I wonder what my nature might have proved!

I am so much thy work; thy thoughts rule mine,
Give them direction, lift from what is low,
What grasp or play of mind I have, I owe
To the strong happiness of being thine.

I catch thy tastes, enjoy what pleases thee,
Learn what is beautiful from thy delight,
Wait on thy choosing to decide aright;
'Tis but thy shadow, any praise in me.

To love, to pity, to forgive with ease,
In others' hopes and fears to claim a part,
Are but the overflow of a blissful heart;
And, having thee, how should I fall in these?

If thou shouldst leave me!—in that utter wo
I wonder what of life could still be mine!
Would mine be quenched, and heart grow cold with thine?
O God! forbid that I should ever know!

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

"A little Nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

STUFFING improves the fair, as well as the fowl.
A SURE way to stop a woman's mouth—Kiss it.
GOOD resolutions, like fainting ladies, want carrying out.

A FLIRT's heart is like an omnibus—It always has room for one more.

A PRETTY GIRL, like a hard sum in arithmetic, is something to sigh for (cipher).

WHY is the conductor of an orchestra like the electric telegraph? Because he beats time.

ADAM was the only man who never tantalized his wife about "the way mother used to cook."

"WHAT is whisky bringing now?" "Thousands of women and children to want and misery."

"DOCTOR, how shall I prevent my hair from becoming gray?" "Dye immediately, Madam."

WHY is a speech delivered on board a ship like a bracelet? Because it is a deck oration (decoration).

JUDY says the man who is awfully urbane to his wife before strangers, is generally her bane behind their back.

"THIS insurance policy is a queer thing," said Dobbs, reflectively. "If I can't sell it, I'll cancel it; and if I can cancel it, I can't sell it."

A PORTLAND apothecary has a placard in his window, announcing: "Twelve emetics for \$1.00; not to be taken on the premises."

A PHILOSOPHER says that if anything could induce a woman to swear, it would be looking for her nightcap after the lamp is blown out.

"It is a curious fact," says some entomologist, "that it is the female mosquito that torments us." An old bachelor thinks it is not at all curious.

A GRAVE-DIGGER in Kansas City, who buried a man named Button, sent a bill to his widow, as follows: "To making one Button-hole, \$3.50."

A DESERTED DAMSEL struck her recreant lover with a poker, exclaiming, with sobs: "You have broken my heart, and I'll break your head, sir!"

A PERSON of experience has crystalized the wisdom he acquired in that way, in the following short sentence: "Courtship is bliss, but then marriage is blister."

"JOHN," said a hen-pecked husband, "I wish it was the fashion to trade wives, as it is to trade horses." "Why so?" "I'd cheat somebody dreadfully before night."

A LIFE insurance agent applied to a Texan to take out a policy. The Texan replied: "A fellow's life is so confoundedly uncertain in this country, that it isn't worth insuring."

"PA," said a boy to his father, "I have often read of people being poor but honest; why don't they sometimes say rich but honest?" "Tut, tut, my son, nobody would believe them," was the reply.

MRS. JONES, a farmer's wife in Connecticut, says: "I believe I have got the tenderest-hearted boys in the world. Why, I cannot tell one of 'em to fetch a pail of water, but what he'll burst out a-crying."

AN unfortunate female, while going down Main street, slipped and fell on the pavement, when an impertinent clerk called out, "Miss, you've dropped something." The lady gathered herself up, and in a spiteful voice, replied: "Well, I've picked it up again."

THE credit system has been carried to a pretty fine point, in some of the rural districts, as the following dialogue would seem to indicate: "How's trade, Square?" "Waal, only a leetle—on credit. Aunt Betsy Pushard bought an egg's worth of tea, and got trusted for it till her speckled pullet lays."

TRUE, MADAME.—"Why do you not admire my daughter?" said a proud mother to a young gentleman. "Because I am no judge of paintings," he replied. "But, surely," said the lady, not in the least disconcerted by this rude remark, "you never saw an angel that was not painted."

Thorough-Breed Stock.—THOMAS B. SMITH & Co. are the most extensive and reliable Breeders of the above in America. See advertisement. feb-ly

NORTH & JENNINGS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**COACHES, AMBULANCES,
CARRIAGES & BUGGIES,**

Factory, 71 and 73 Shawnee Street. Repository, 107 and 109 Delaware Street.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies and Rockaways.

From the most celebrated Eastern Manufacturers

Repairing, Painting and Trimming done to Order.
We keep constantly on hand articles of the very best material and manufacture.

my. m ALL WORK WARRANTED.

STRAY LIST.

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

STRAYS FOR MAY.

Atchison County—C. W. Rust, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Pat Kelly, Shannon tp, March 24, 1870, one red Heifer, 2 years old, white spots, no horns, medium size. Appraised \$20.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J W Ray, Drywood tp, April 4, 1870, one light bay mare Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, right hind foot white, a little white round left fore hoof, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Oliver, Marmaton tp, March 11, 1870, one roan Steer, one year old, upper bit in right ear. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by J S Knowles, Freedom tp, one bay mare Pony, 7 years old, 11 hands high, saddle marks, fore feet shod. Appraised \$45. Also, one sucking mare COLT, with the above. Appraised \$15. Also, one bay horse PONY, 8 or 9 years old, shod all round, mane reached, inverted J, branded on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

COLT—Taken up by Elizabeth Coshaw, Marmaton tp, April 22, 1870, one cream-colored horse Colt, 2 years old, dark mane and tail, right hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by W T Whitesit, Marmaton tp, May 7, 1870, one bay Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, white spot on back, saddle and collar marks, white spot on right side, had halter on and 3 shoes. Appraised \$50.

Butler County—H. D. Kellogg, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H N Wilax, Towanda tp, March 1, 1870, one red and white spotted roan Steer, 3 years old, part of left ear off, indistinct brand on left hip. Appraised \$20.

Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm J Derry, Sheridan tp, January 5th, 1870, one white Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one Steer, 10 years old, crop off left ear, and slope off right ear. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by John Leumson, Sheridan tp, December 23, 1869, one strawberry roan Mare, branded J on left shoulder, collar and saddle marks; also, one Colt. Appraised \$65.

PONY—Taken up by J M Davis, Spring Valley tp, January 12, 1869, one bay horse Pony, 11 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one black and white spotted mare Pony. Appraised \$35.

STEERS—Taken up by D Hurlbert, Pleasant View tp, February 12, 1870, two red and white spotted Steers, one with crop of left ear and underbit in right, the other with underbit in right ear. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by James Wells, Shawnee tp, April 7th, 1870, one pale red Heifer, 8 years old, white face. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by M C Cullislin, Sheridan tp, one red Steer, white face. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jesse Crouch, Pleasant View tp, Jan. 27, 1870, one red Heifer, two underbits in right ear, one in left. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by David Stone, Lowell tp, in February, 1870, one brown Cow, crop and under half slope in each ear. Also, one red calf, 8 months old, white face, stripes down left hip. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by D Shepherd, Shawnee tp, March 14, 1870, one white Heifer, crop off right ear, underbit in left ear. Also, one red Heifer, some white in forehead, crop off both ears. Appraised \$11.

MARE—Taken up by J H Patterson, Lols tp, December 15th, 1869, one sorrel Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, ringbone on right hind foot, blaze in face, hind feet white, saddle marks. Appraised \$15. Also, one brown yearling horse Colt, right hind foot white. Appraised \$10.

PONY—Taken up by J D Potter, Pleasant View tp, February 26, 1870, one cream-colored mare Pony, 8 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse Pony, star in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel mare Pony, light mane and tail, blaze in face. Appraised \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by Jno Alexander, Pleasant View tp, April 6, 1870, one red roan filly, 4 years old, branded N on left shoulder, left fore foot and hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by J H Weaver, Lyon tp, April 30, 1870, one Horse, star in forehead, black hind feet, branded AB on the left shoulder. Appraised \$35.

Doniphan County—John T. Kilwan, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Arthur Carroll, Washington tp, one brindle Heifer, 2 years old, wide horns, two slits in left ear, crop off right ear. Appraised \$12.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A H Calvert, Pottawatomie tp, March 15, 1870, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, white spot on nose, right hind foot white to pastern joint. Appraised \$100.

HORSE—Taken up by J C Hughes, Centropolis tp, January 1, 1870, one black Horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, white on forehead, saddle marks, deficient in shoulder and hip. Appraised \$27.

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by H W Wellman, Sarcoxie tp, March 28th, 1870, one red Steer, 8 years old, belly and bush of tail white, star in forehead, square crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$20.

Leavenworth County—O. Defendorf, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by F M Wells, Delaware tp, February 24th, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, white mane and tail. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by J W Hillix, Kickapoo tp, March 8, 1870, one yellow Mare, 6 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Geo Eader, Tonganoxie tp, March 28th, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by A J Ridgeway, Alexandria tp, April 20th, 1870, one chestnut sorrel Mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, white spot on chin, right hind foot and left fore foot white, harness marks. Appraised \$45.

Lyon County—D. L. Gilmore, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by Joseph Frost, Fremont tp, one sorrel filly, 2 years old, medium size, white strip in forehead, no tail trim. Appraised \$40. Also, one light sorrel FILLY, 2 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by R F Hutton, Waterloo tp, one dark bay stallion Pony, 4 years old, 13½ hands high, white spot in forehead and on nose, saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by J K Jones, Emporia tp, one red and white spotted yearling Steer, smooth crop off left and swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised \$14.

MARE—Taken up by D T Lewis, Emporia tp, one roan Mare, 8 years old. Appraised \$70. Also, one bay MARE, 8 years old, star in forehead, all feet white. Appraised \$80.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J B Hamilton, Richland tp, December 21, 1869, one brown Steer, 8 years old, white spot on left thigh, some white on brisket, swallow-fork in right ear, crop off left ear. Appraised \$25.

Morris County—J. Hammond, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by J E Willis, Clark's Creek tp, March 7, 70, one bay stud Colt, 2 years old, 11 hands high white spot in forehead. Appraised \$15.

Osage County—William Y. Drew, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by J R Green, Ridgeway tp, March 11, 1870, one dark bay horse Mule, 8 years old, under medium size, branded CS on right hip. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by A M Wilson, Burlingame tp, March 23d, 1870, one bay Mare, 8 years old, white hairs on roof of tail, some white on left hind foot, saddle-marks. Appraised \$60.

Ottawa County—A. C. Stull, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by L C Cairns, one dark brindle Steer, four years old, indistinct brand on right hip, underbit in ear. Also, one dark red STEER, 4 years old, indistinct brand on right hip, swallow-fork in left ear.

Shawnee County—J. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Andrew Stark, Topeka tp, one yearling muley Steer, brindle sides, white back and belly. Appraised \$12. Also, one dark roan yearling Steer, underbit off left ear, crop off right. Appraised \$12. Also, one yearling Steer, red head and sides, back and hips white. Appraised \$12. Also, one sorrel and sides, three years old, white feet, light mane and tail. Appraised \$25. Also, one dark brown horse Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$25.

Wyandotte County—P. J. Kelly, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by James Deftrees, Wyandotte tp, March 12, 1870, one pale red Cow, 9 years old. Appraised \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jacob Rosh, Wyandotte tp, March 12, 1870, one dark red Heifer, two years old, full crop in both ears. Appraised \$14.

STRAYS FOR APRIL.

Allen County—W. F. Waggoner, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by D Horville, Iola tp, one sorrel filly, 3 years old, star in forehead, white streak on nose, hind feet white. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by John Rutledge, Iola tp, one brown Mare, 6 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay horse Colt, 9 months old. Appraised \$15. Also, one sorrel mare Pony, 6 years old, 13 hands high, blaze face, hind feet and right fore foot white. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay mare Pony, 6 years old, 12½ hands high, star in face, white on nose, left hind foot white. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay mare Pony, 6 years old, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by N Hawkins, Iola tp, one red and white spotted muley Cow, face and neck red, crop off right ear, under half crop in left ear, branded O on left thigh. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Brookshire, Osage tp, one light bay Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, star in face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$40. Also, one dark bay mare Pony, 5 years old, 12 hands high; also, one sucking Colt. Appraised \$30.

Anderson County—J. H. Williams, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by J. B. Shoemaker, Monroe tp, January 31, 1870, one red Heifer calf, small size, white on belly and end of tail, left hind foot white, 1 year old, crumpled horns. Appraised \$12.

COW—Taken up by Heber Reynolds, Washington tp, January 10, 1870, one red Cow, 3 years old, white spot on left flank, swallow fork in left ear, blind in right eye. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by J B Tipton, Reeder tp, January 1st, 1870, one light roan half-pony Horse, 2 years old, 11 hands high, blaze face, right hind leg white. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by J W Robinson, Walker tp, December 9, 1869, one red yearling Steer. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John McGilchry, Reeder tp, January 8, 1870, one red yearling Steer, both ears cropped, white on face, legs and end of tail. Appraised \$12.

PONY—Taken up by Geo Reed, Ozark tp, January 13, 1870, one dark bay mare Pony, 7 years old, 13 hands high, hind feet, left ear and footlock white, star in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$35. Also, one chestnut sorrel mare Pony, white face, nose, and under lip, left fore foot and left hind feet white, indistinct brand on left shoulder, 8 years old, 12½ hands high. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by Hugh McEvoy, Reeder tp, January 8, 1870, one cream-colored mare Pony, 14 years old, white stripe in forehead, brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$12.

PONY—Taken up by L D Evans, Washington tp, December 27, 1869, one black horse Pony, 8 years old, 13½ hands high, heavy mane and tail, right eye weak. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by Janus Reynolds, Washington tp, December 29, 1869, one dun Steer, 4 years old, swallow-fork and crop in each ear, indistinct brand on right hip. Appraised \$25. Also, one white Steer, red ears, red spots on neck. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by J P Sutton, Walker tp, December 15th, 1869, one light roan Heifer, red neck, white face. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Reuben Lowry, Walker tp, December 11, 1869, one white Steer, one white yearling Steer, half-crop and underbit in right ear. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Richd Robinson, Walker tp, January 22, 1870, one red yearling Steer, crop and underbit in each ear. Appraised \$15.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Foster, Osage tp, one brown Horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, hind feet white, star in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$75. Also, a bright bay Horse, 4 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, a white spot on nose, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Robert Forbes, Timberhill tp, March 5th, 1870, one dark bay mare Colt, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by J R Greening, Drywood tp, February 15, 1870, one dun mare Colt, 2 years old, both hind feet white, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$25.

Chase County—William Rockwood, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by William Stone, Toledo tp, one blue and white spotted yearling Steer, crops off both ears. Appraised \$15.

Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by McCutkin, Sheridan tp, January 25th, 1870, one red yearling Steer, white face. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by W M Ghalie, Sheridan tp, January 7th, 1870, one pale red Heifer, 3 years old, white face. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jesse Crouch, Pleasant View tp, January 27, 1870, one red Heifer, 4 years old, indistinct brand on left hip. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by David Stone, Lowell tp, February 2, 1870, one cream-colored Cow, 6 years old, crop and half slope off each ear, dewlap 2 inches long, a little white near the bag. Also, one calf, 8 months old. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by W J Dewy, Sheridan tp, January 15, 1870, one white Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one white Steer, 2 years old, medium size, red ears, crop off left and slope off right ear. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by John Lumron, Sheridan tp, December 23, 1869, one roan Mare, 8 years old, branded J on left shoulder, saddle and collar marks. Also, one sucking COLT. Appraised \$60.

PONY—Taken up by J M Davis, Baxter Springs tp, January 12, 1870, one bay horse Pony, 9 or 10 years old, shod on all four feet. Appraised \$15. Also, one white, spotted mare PONY, 8 years old, had a bell on. Appraised \$35.

STEERS—Taken up by L Haribert, Pleasant View tp, February 12, 1870, two red and white spotted Steers, 4 years old, medium size, crop off left ear of one, underbit off right ear of the other. Appraised \$20.

Dickinson County—E. S. Wiley, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Pat Sheran, Sherman tp, February 1, 1870, one black mare Pony, 5 years old, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

Ellsworth County—Nathan Selert, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by John Selert, February 23, 1870, one bay Horse, 8 years old, 18 hands high, saddle marks, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$4.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. Thompson, Fall River tp, February 7, 1870, one black Mare, 3 years old, 13 hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

Jackson County—E. D. Rose, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Sidney Hamline, Douglas tp, one red Steer, 3 years old, belly and brush of tail white, ring around both hind feet, smooth crop and underbit in left ear. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by F G McReynolds, Douglas tp, one red yearling Heifer, white on belly and face. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Roger O'Meara, Franklin tp, one brown filly, 18 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$40. Also, one dark brown horse Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by A P Meeks, Jefferson tp, one light bay Horse, 4 years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, spot on left side of nose. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by John Daily, Franklin tp, one light sorrel stud Pony, 4 years old, 13 hands high, hind feet white, saddle marks, light mane and tail, white spot on left fore leg. Appraised \$25.

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by A A Griffin, Grasshopper Falls tp, one pale red yearling Steer, an indistinct brand on left hip. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by H M Brooks, Sarcoxie tp, one dark bay Horse, 14 hands high, bald face, three feet white, right fore foot black, saddle marks. Appraised \$40. Also, one brown Mare, 6 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white, white hairs on hip.

COLTS—Taken up by Harriet Woodhead, Union tp, one cream colored Colt, 2 years old, white in forehead, black mane and tail. Appraised \$40. Also, one brown mare Colt, 1 year old, a star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by G H P Woodward, Sarcoxie tp, one red yearling Steer, white on belly, swallow-fork and underbit in left ear. Appraised \$11.

STEER—Taken up by A L Dean, Sarcoxie tp, one dark red Steer, white on brush of tail. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by E D Morgan, Grasshopper Falls tp, one red and white Steer, 2 years old, star in forehead, both ears cropped, swallow-fork and nick in left ear. Appraised \$25. Also, one brown spotted Steer, 2 years old, star in forehead, both ears cropped. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by A A Griffin, Grasshopper Falls tp, one white and black spotted Cow, 3 years old, bob tail, branded LS on left hip. Appraised \$20.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by John Dyche, Shawnee tp, February 19, 1870, one white and red speckled Heifer, 2 years old, 3 red spots on each side, head, neck and legs red, crop off left ear and a hole in right. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by J W Campbell, Monticello tp, February 9, 1870, one iron-gray Horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$100.

HEIFER—Taken up by F W Case, Olathe tp, March 1, 1870, one pale red Heifer, 2 years old, white on forehead, belly, legs, and end of tail. Appraised \$12.

Lyon County—D. L. Gilmore, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W H Phillips, Waterloo tp, one light bay Mare, 1 year old, medium size, black mane and tail, 3 bunches on right side of under jaw. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by W F Hancock, Jackson tp, one light bay mare Pony, 3 years old, black mane and tail. Appraised \$32.50.

COW—Taken up by H J Stratton, Elmendorf tp, one brindle Cow, 4 years old, white face, branded O on right hip. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by A B Ames, Jackson tp, one dark red Cow, 10 years old, white on belly and inside of hind legs, white on tail and back of right ear, holes in horns. Appraised \$27.50.

HEIFERS—Taken up by Wm Stanley, Fremont tp, one pale red yearling Heifer, white under belly and on end of tail. Appraised \$15. Also, one yearling Heifer, line back, white tail, star in forehead, speckled legs, white under belly. Appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by B F Myers, Emporia tp, one white Heifer, 2 years old, red ears. Appraised \$20. Also, one white yearling Steer, hole in each ear. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J B Gilliland, Fremont tp, one dun Mare, 5 years old, hind feet white, blaze face. Appraised \$35. Also, one brown Stallion, 4 years old, star in forehead, all feet white. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by John Rosean, Fremont tp, one black and white Steer, left ear cropped, upper slope and underbit in right ear. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by David Williams, Emporia tp, one roan Steer, 3 years old. Appraised \$24. Also, one red Bull, 2 years old, white on sides, branded GF on left hip, slit in the right ear. Appraised \$22.

MARE—Taken up by D W Appleby, Waterloo tp, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, black mane and tail, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Scheel, Fremont tp, one dark roan Steer, 2 years old, medium size. Appraised \$31.

STEER—Taken up by Carl Scheel, Fremont tp, one roan Steer, 2 years old, medium size, underbit off left ear. Appraised \$22.

COLT—Taken up by F E Page, Jackson tp, one bay mare Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$50.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Thomas Nolan, Vermillion tp, March 5th, 1870, one iron-gray mare Colt, 2 years old, medium size, bald face, white tail. Appraised \$40.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by F E Gilman, Osawatomie tp, January 22, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 9 years old, 15 hands high, right hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by James Redden, Osage tp, one bay mare Pony, 4 years old, star in forehead, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by John Barnes, Richland tp, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, star in forehead, black mane and tail, left hind foot white. Appraised \$70.

PONY—Taken up by G W Hays, Richland tp, one light bay horse Pony, 5 years old, 13½ hands high, left hind foot white, scar on left side of face, black mane and tail, shod all round, harness marks. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Nathaniel Smith, March 8, 1870, one dark bay Mare, 4 years old, 15½ hands high. Appraised \$70.

HORSE—Taken up by D F Dayton, March 8, 1870, one light gray Horse, 9 years old, 15 hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$45.

HORSE—Taken up by J H Ayres, Richland tp, one light bay Horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, black mane and tail, branded J N on right fore foot, saddle marks on left side, scar on right fore leg. Appraised \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by John Rohrer, Stanton tp, March 1, 1870, one roan Horse, 6 or 7 years old, 15 hands high, blaze face, speck on left eye, shoe on right hind foot. Appraised \$50. Also, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, some white on left hind foot. Appraised \$30.

Nemaha County—J. W. Tuiler, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by W R Short, Richmond tp, January 31st, 1870, one pale red Steer, 2 years old, white on back, belly and tail, crop off left ear, swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Hooper, Nemaha tp, February 8, 1870, one roan Heifer, 18 months old, with 2 notches in left ear. Appraised \$12.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Peter Paulson, Valley Brook tp, March 10, 1870, one red Steer, 8 years old, line back. Appraised \$45.

Pottawatomie County—H. F. Smith, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by R J Woolley, Vienna tp, February 9, 1870, one dark bay Mare, 2 years old. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J L Sanplue, Blue tp, February 22d, 1870, one bay Mare, 9 years old, white feet, white in forehead, white spot on nose. Appraised \$75. Also, one black filly, 2 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one black filly, one year old. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by W J Nealis, St George tp, February 28th, 1870, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, saddle marks, white strip in forehead, some white on left hind foot. Appraised \$70.

STEER—Taken up by J W Simkins, St. George tp, February 25, 1870, one pale red and white spotted Steer, 2 years old, small size. Appraised \$15.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by T W Stephens, Soldier tp, one light bay filly, 2 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by J C Nicum, Tecumseh tp, February 14th, 1870, one black and white spotted yearling Steer, white spots in forehead. Appraised \$15. Also, one yearling Heifer, roan, with red head and neck. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Willets, Topeka tp, January 31st, 1870, one black Mare, 4 years old, branded C on left shoulder, star in forehead. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay gelding Colt, 3 years old, white on each heel, white streak in face. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by C C Gardner, Williamsport tp, February 8, 1870, one bay mare Pony, 9 years old, 13½ hands high, dark feet, dim diamond brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Thomas Kiernan, Silver Lake tp, February 22, 1870, one black horse Pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, hind feet and right fore foot white, stripe on nose. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J M Dawson, Tecumseh tp, one sorrel Mare, mixed with roan, 3 years old, blaze in forehead, hind feet white, horse-shoe brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$55.

STEER—Taken up by B A Murphy, Tecumseh tp, February 14, 1870, one red yearling Steer, white spots on face, belly and flanks, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$9.

HORSE—Taken up by D E Kelsey, Topeka tp, March 14, 1870, one dun Horse, 12 years old. Appraised \$35. Also, one sorrel Horse, 15 years old, face and left hind foot white. Appraised \$17.

HEIFER—Taken up by Daniel Spring, March 15, 1870, one red and white Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by John J Oliver, Silver Lake tp, one straw-berry roan Mare, white face, light mane and tail, one blind eye. Appraised \$35.

Wabunsee County—J. W. Matheny, Clerk.
STALLION—Taken up by Martin Woodford, Mission Creek tp, February 3, 1870, one sorrel Stallion, 3 years old, white spot in face, left hind foot white. Appraised \$60.

COLT—Taken up by Joshua Smith, Wabunsee tp, February 15, 1870, one sorrel horse Colt, 1 year old, hind feet and right fore foot white. Appraised \$40.

Wilson County—J. L. Russell, Clerk.
STALLION—Taken up by E E Broad, Neodesha tp, February 21, 1870, one dark bay Stallion Colt, 3 years old, right hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

STALLION—Taken up by A J Shields, Guilford tp, January 5, 1870, one dun Stallion Colt, 2 years old, branded FA on left shoulder. Appraised \$45.

FILLY—Taken up by Daniel Wiltrout, Center tp, February 14, 1870, one sorrel Filly, 3 years old, 12½ hands high, light mane and tail, black face, both hind feet white. Appraised \$25.
STEER—Taken up by W M Wright, Fall River tp, February 25, 1870, one red roan Steer, 3 years old, white spot on left shoulder, underbit in left ear, end of right ear frozen off, left horn droops. Appraised \$25.
Wyandotte County—P. J. Kelly, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by L McKinzie, Prairie tp, February 19th, 1870, one white Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised \$15.

STRAYS FOR MARCH.

Atchison County—Charles W. Rust, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by D Buckman, Shannon tp, January 19, '70, one black Filly, 1 year old, white stripes on face, right fore and hind feet white, small size. Appraised \$12.
BULL—Taken up by Patrick Cavanaugh, Mount Pleasant tp, February 9, 1870, one white Bull, 2 years old, crop off left ear. Appraised \$14.
STEER—Taken up by James Murphy, Atchison tp, January 31, 1870, one white yearling Steer, medium size. Appraised \$13.
MARE—Taken up by T C Perry, Grasshopper tp, February 10, 1870, one brown Mare, 15 years old, 15 hands high, blind in left eye, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.
Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by C A McCulloch, Marmaton tp, one white yearling Heifer. Appraised \$12.
STEER—Taken up by Adolph Shubert, Marion tp, one yearling Steer, mottled face, belly, legs and end of tail white, sides and back red. Appraised \$12.
STEER—Taken up by Wm Stewart, Timberhill tp, one red speckled yearling Steer, short tail. Appraised \$16.
STEER—Taken up by Thomas Kirby, Drywood tp, February 21, 1870, one red Steer, 3 years old, white spots on belly, brush of tail white, crop off right ear, split in left. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by S O Markham, Franklin tp, February 18, 1870, one clay-bank roan mare Pony Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$15.
Chase County—William Rockwood, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Enoch Powell, Diamond Creek tp, one brown Heifer, three years old, crop in left ear, white face, hind feet white, branded AB on left hip. Appraised \$15.50.
COLT—Taken up by W D Poole, McDowell Creek, January 26, 1870, one chestnut sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old. Also, one chestnut sorrel mare COLT, white spot in forehead, small white spot on nose, 8 years old.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J T Jones, Ottawa tp, January 10th, 1870, one black Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$60.
HEIFER—Taken up by Elias Kennedy, Harrison tp, January 21, 1870, one white and black brindled Heifer, white predominating, 2 years old. Appraised \$16.
BULL—Taken up by F W Brantley, January 2d, 1870, one red Bull, 3 years old, a few white spots on left flank, star in forehead. Appraised \$12.
HEIFER—Taken up by W F Newkirk, Centropolis tp, January 1, 1870, one red yearling Heifer, crop off upper part of right ear, some white on belly. Appraised \$14.
MARE—Taken up by J F Martin, Pottowatomie tp, January 12, 1870, one bay Mare, 3 years old, hind feet and right fore foot white, white in forehead. Appraised \$30.
PONY—Taken up by W F Crum, Greenwood tp, January 5th, 1870, one brown stallion Pony, 2 years old, 11 hands high, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay mare PONY, 1 year old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$15.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Fred Ott, Janesville tp, December 28, '69, one white yearling Steer, red head and neck, close crop off left ear, under slope on right ear. Appraised \$18. Also, one brown mare PONY, 18½ hands high, star in forehead, slip on nose, hind feet white, saddle marks. Appraised \$35. Also, one dark bay COLT. Appraised \$15.
COW—Taken up by D R Kelly, February 5, 1870, one pale red and white Cow, five years old, half crop in each ear. Appraised \$21. Also, one pale red and white Steer, 2 years old, under slope in each ear. Appraised \$18.
Leavenworth County—O. Dieffendorf, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by N F Mason, Tonganoxie tp, January 11, 1870, one brindled yearling Heifer. Appraised \$12.
CATTLE—Taken up by David Hervey, Kickapoo tp, February 8, 1870, one black line-bred Steer, 3 years old, swallow-fork in right ear, crop off left. Appraised \$15. Also, one black and white Steer, 3 years old, swallow-fork and crop in the right ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one black Steer, 4 years old, crop off right ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one black and white Steer, 3 years old, slit in each ear. Appraised \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Philander Winchell, Kickapoo tp, February 8, 1870, one red and white Steer, 2 years old, crop off right ear. Appraised \$13.
COWS—Taken up by H Culver, Kickapoo tp, February 26, 1870, one white Cow, black spots, hole in left ear, half crop off right, 5 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one red Cow, 10 years old, a slit in left ear. Appraised \$25. Also, one black Cow, 5 years old, white spots, swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised \$25.

Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J W McGinnis, Lincoln tp, January 1, '70, one white yearling Steer. Appraised \$13.
STEER—Taken up by Robt Mitchell, Paris tp, December 15, '69, one red yearling Steer, line back, face, belly and hind legs white, crop off left ear. Appraised \$16.
FILLY—Taken up by J S Lindsey, Sheridan tp, January 13, '70, one sorrel mare Colt, blaze face, light mane and tail. Appraised \$20.
STEER—Taken up by Solomon Mason, Mound City tp, January 8, 1870, one red roan Steer, 3 years old, under half slope in the right ear. Appraised \$20.

Lyon County—D. L. Gilmore, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J W Ketchum, Elmendaro tp, one red and white yearling Steer, slit in left ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one red Cow, 2 years old, branded with a heart on left hip. Appraised \$13. Also, one red Cow, 8 years old, branded with a heart on left hip. Appraised \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by John Cunningham, Waterloo tp, one light roan Heifer, red speckled on sides, red ears, slit in right ear. Appraised \$16. Also, one red yearling Steer, a little white on back, left horn drooped. Appraised \$18.
MARE—Taken up by W H Phillips, Waterloo tp, one light bay Mare, 1 year old, medium size, black mane and tail, two bunches on right side of under jaw. Appraised \$35.
PONY—Taken up by W F Hancock, Jackson tp, one light bay mare Pony, 3 years old, black mane and tail. Appraised \$32.50.

STEER—Taken up by A V Saunders, Americus tp, one red yearling Steer, white on belly. Appraised \$17.
HORSE—Taken up by L W Segar, Americus tp, one dark bay Horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, hind feet white. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by H D Curtis, Agnes City tp, one yearling Heifer, end of tail and belly white. Appraised \$20.
STEER—Taken up by B J Nine, Jackson tp, one yearling Steer, mostly red, white spot on forehead, some white on hind quarters. Appraised \$16. Also, one red and white spotted yearling Steer, some roan. Appraised \$16.
FILLY—Taken up by Henry Bible, Fremont tp, one bay Filly, 3 years old, 14 hands high, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.
CALF—Taken up by S W Hazen, Vermillion tp, January 8, 1870, one white heifer calf, red streak on each side of neck. Appraised \$7. Also, one red and white heifer calf. Appraised \$9. Also, one black bull calf, white stripes on rump and tail. Appraised \$7. Also, one white and red spotted bull calf. Appraised \$8.
STEER—Taken up by John Doud, Vermillion tp, December 31, 1869, one red Steer, 3 years old, slit in right ear, piece of tail off. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Patrick Kennedy, Gaitard tp, February 3, 1870, one dark brown mare Pony, 5 years old, white in forehead, one hind foot white. Appraised \$40.
PONY—Taken up by Wm Mealey, Gaitard tp, December 15, '69, one bay mare Pony, 7 or 8 years old, black mane and tail. Appraised \$35.
Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by D W Oyster, Stanton tp, January 15, 1870, one dark bay horse Colt, 1 year old, black mane and tail. Appraised \$37.50.
HEIFER—Taken up by D B Stephenson, Paola tp, January 6, 1870, one red Heifer, 3 years old, white bricket, white spot on left flank, slit in left ear. Appraised \$22.
PONY—Taken up by John Nicholson, Stanton tp, January 26, 1870, one bay stallion Pony, 3 years old, 12 hands high, bald face, left eye glassy, indistinct brand on hip, 3 white spots on right side. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by G B Ginnells, Miami tp, January 27, '70, one red and white muley Steer, 3 years old, 2 slits in right ear. Appraised \$20. Also, blue roan Steer, 4 years old, branded B on left hip, smooth crop off left ear. Appraised \$30. Also, one white Steer, with red spots. Appraised \$30.
HORSE—Taken up by Francis Hastings, Wea tp, March 7, 1870, one bay Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$30.
PONY—Taken up by H H —, Miami tp, February 24, 1870, one sorrel mare Pony, 3 years old, blaze in face, some white on feet, under lip white. Appraised \$25.

Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J L Brown, Rock Creek tp, January 15, 1870, one white yearling Steer. Appraised \$17.50.
PONY—Taken up by H J Cook, Rock Creek tp, February 1, '70, one bay horse Pony, 4 years old, star in forehead, left fore foot white. Appraised \$50.
MARE—Taken up by David Armstrong, Home tp, January 20, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 4 years old, star in forehead, blind in right eye. Appraised \$25.
Osage County—Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J S Markham, Burlingame tp, in December, 1869, one dark roan Mare, 12 years old, has poll evil. Appraised \$12. Also, one bay mare Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, one white hind foot. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay mare sucking Colt. Appraised \$25.
MARE—Taken up by H J Morrell, Superior tp, February 1, '70, one sorrel Mare (half Indian Pony), 3 years old, 14 hands high, left fore foot and both hind feet white, star in forehead, a cancer wart below left stifle joint. Appraised \$35.
MARE—Taken up by S V Felch, Valley Brook tp, December 20, 1869, one sorrel Mare, three years old, fourteen hands high. Appraised \$35.

Pottowatomie County—H. P. Smith, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Michael Hooper, Louisville tp, December 1, 1869, one white and pale red spotted Cow, 3 years old. Also, one yearling calf, 6 months old. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by John Girth, Vienna tp, December 28th, 1869, one bay Pony mare Colt, 2 years old, hind feet white. Appraised \$30.
COLT—Taken up by C A Marine, Louisville tp, December 29, 1869, one dark bay horse Colt, 2 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$45. Also, one light bay stallion Pony Colt, 2 years old, left hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$20. Also, one iron gray Pony Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by S V Lee, Blue tp, January 15, 1870, one medium sized white Steer, 3 years old, red nose and ears, small red spots on legs. Appraised \$22.50.
HORSE—Taken up by Leonard Vandegrift, December 23, 1869, one light sorrel Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, saddle marks, branded B on left hip. Appraised \$35.

Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by C M Gifford, Milford tp, January 2, 1870, one bay Mare, 4 years old, black mane and tail, star in forehead, white around left hind foot above hoof. Appraised \$60.
PONY—Taken up by F D Carlton, Manhattan tp, January 22d, 1870, one bay horse Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, no marks. Appraised \$25.
Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by David Stuart, Elm Creek tp, February 1, 1870, one red Steer, 3 years old, small size, white spot on the left flank. Appraised \$21.
STEER—Taken up by A Phillips, Mission Creek tp, December 22, 1869, one black Steer, 3 years old, branded D on left hip, right horn saved off, crop off right ear, half crop off left ear, brass on left horn. Appraised \$30.
MARE—Taken up by Peter Thoes, Alma tp, December 23, 1869, one sorrel Mare, 2 years old, 13 hands high, hind feet white, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Wilson County—J. L. Russell, Clerk.
HEIFERS—Taken up by James Hamlin, Cedar tp, January 6, 1870, one red yearling Heifer, four white feet, small notch in under side of right ear. Appraised \$12. Also, one white yearling Heifer, black head and neck, swallow-fork and underbit in each ear. Appraised \$12.
STALLION—Taken up by George Shaffer, Verdigris tp, January 24, 1870, one bay Pony Stallion, 2 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$30.
MARE—Taken up by James Hamlin, Cedar tp, January 21, 1870, one bay Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay horse Colt, one year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$25. Also, two Fillies, 3 years old, 18 hands high, hind feet white, one with left eye out. One appraised \$20, the other \$30.
STEER—Taken up by H S Holladay, Cedar tp, January 24, 1870, one pale red Steer, 3 years old, smooth crop and underbit in left ear, smooth crop off right ear, branded F on left hip. Appraised \$30. Also, one Heifer, 3 years old, pale red sides, white back and belly, white spot in face, smooth crop off right ear, under half crop in left ear, branded O on left hip. Appraised \$24. Also, one Cow, 3 years old, red neck, spotted sides, smooth crop in the right ear. Appraised \$24. Also, one red roan yearling Heifer, short horns. Appraised \$15. Also, one brown Cow, 12 years old, white spot on each flank, white in forehead, swallow-fork and underbit in each ear. Appraised \$24.

Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Isaac Meats, Neosho Falls tp, one pale red Heifer, white belly, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$14.
PONY—Taken up by B B Moody, Neosho Falls tp, one dark brown mare Pony, 10 years old, 12 hands high, blaze face, heavy mane and tail. Appraised \$15. Also, one bay sucking Colt, four weeks old, blaze face. Appraised \$15. Also, one red Heifer, 2 years old, white face, bob tail, left hind foot somewhat deformed. Appraised \$20.

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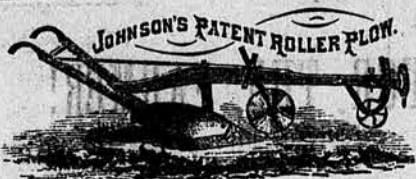
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With a new and great Improvement. It consists of a Roller, having Hardened Steel Journals, working in chilled boxes, inserted into the Mold-Board of the Plow, at the point where the pressure of the Furrow Slice is greatest. This Roller relieves the Plow of a great deal of friction, and effects a saving of nearly 33 per cent.; or, in other words, it will enable a span of horses to do as much work with this Plow, as any ordinary three-horse team can do with any ordinary Plow, thus saving the use of one horse in breaking—not for one day only, but every day the Plow is used. This Improved Plow is

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In introducing this great improvement in Breaking Plows to the Farmers of Kansas, we can with confidence assure them that this Plow will do all that we claim for it. It has been tested over and over again, with the Dynamometer (an instrument for ascertaining the draught), and always with the same satisfactory success. But, a practical Farmer only wants to see the Plow at work, to be thoroughly satisfied of its utility, and its great superiority over all descriptions of Plows at present in use. Any Farmer can have a Roller Plow from our warehouse, and test it here for himself. We count the fullest trial, and ask no one to buy our Plow unless he is quite satisfied with it. We claim, without fear of successful contradiction, that

Johnson's Patent Roller Plow, As sold by us, is the BEST BREAKING PLOW

Known, or ever used for breaking Prairie Sod. We have in stock Johnson's Patent Roller Breaker, of all usual sizes, at only a small advance over other Plows. The Roller can be inserted in old Plows, where there is room for it under the Mold-Board, by an ordinary blacksmith. We will send to any person a Roller complete, with instructions how to insert it, on receipt of Three Dollars. Below we give a few of many Testimonials in our possession.

Read the following Testimonials:

[From the Kansas State Fair Committee.]

STATE FAIR GROUNDS, LAWRENCE, KAN., Sept. 9, 1869. The undersigned, a Committee of the Kansas State Agricultural Society, having this day made a thorough practical test of Johnson's Patent Roller Prairie Plow, hereby most cordially endorse, approve of, and recommend this invention as one of rare merit and utility. Henceforth the breaking of prairie sod, by means of this simple arrangement, will be performed with ease by any average two-horse team. We regard it as decidedly the greatest improvement that has ever been made upon a Breaking Plow. No farmer should be without one of these implements, inasmuch as it can be applied to old as well as new Plows, at a moderate cost.

WILLIAM HUGHES,
E. PARKER,
H. C. WHITE.

LAWRENCE, November 23, 1869.

The undersigned, having this day witnessed a thoroughly practical and scientific test of "The Lawrence Roller Plow Company's" Plow (known as Johnson's Patent Roller Plow), with patent chilled roller in the mold-board, take pleasure in stating that said test was made in prairie sod, south of this city, with dynamometer attached, showing exact draught with and without said roller; and that the result showed an average of 556 1/4 pounds of draught without the roller, and of 356 1/4 pounds with the roller attached, making a saving of labor for the team, by the use of the roller, of a fraction less than thirty-six per cent.

JOHN F. CATLIN, of Ohio;
HENRY BROWN, Ex-Sheriff Douglas Co.;
R. C. TASKER, of Douglas County;
A. H. BUCK, of Douglas County.

[From the St. Louis Fair Reporter, October 6, 1869.]

SOMETHING EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE.—One of Johnson's Patent Chilled Rollers, for reducing the draught of Breaking or Sod Plows. It can be applied to old as well as new Plows. It reduces the draught from 30 to 33 per cent. It has been thoroughly tested during the late Fall Fairs, with universal success. The First Premium was awarded at the late State Fair in Kansas. It is now on exhibition at our Fair Grounds. It was thoroughly tested yesterday, and broke furrows ten inches wide, and from four to five inches deep. This was done, or superintended, by one of our oldest and most experienced plowmen; and he gave an affidavit certifying that the said plowing was done with more ease, with one horse, than he had ever done before with a double team.

TWIN MOUND, Douglas Co., Kan., Sept. 7, 1869.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY That on the 2d instant I made a trial of Johnson's Patent Roller Prairie Plow, on my farm, with entire success and satisfaction. The relief afforded to my team, in breaking a heavy piece of prairie sod, was truly astonishing. I am sure that, with the Roller, any ordinary two-horse team will do the work of three horses with ease. On the afternoon of the same day the Plow was thoroughly tried on a neighboring farm with the same result.

H. HYATT.

We intend to give Public Exhibitions of the merits of

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In various parts of the State, during the present season, of which we will give due notice through the Press.

For further particulars, prices of Plows, &c., address

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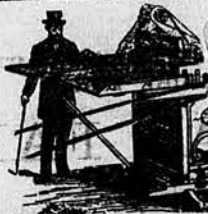
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