

THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM, THE SHOP AND THE FINE SIDE

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The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

Published Monthly, 75 Delaware Street, Leavenworth.

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ADDRESS

THE TIMES,

No. 13 and 15 Shawnee St., Leavenworth, Kansas.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The thrift and prosperity of Eastern farmers is proverbial. A genuine Yankee farmer will live and make money, where many of us in the West would starve. There is a reason for this, and it is this reason that we would endeavor to find out. We, of the West, know more probably about fattening a large lot of cattle or hogs, and perhaps about raising corn, but the Eastern farmer will make more money off of a less number of cattle and hogs, and make more feed from two acres of carrots or beets, than we will from ten or twenty acres of corn. We do not advocate the adoption of the Eastern style of farming, upon our broad and fertile prairies, but we do advocate the adoption of those principles of economy which our Eastern friends practice with so much success. Those principles of economy have been forced upon the New England farmer to a certain extent, by the barrenness and ruggedness of their mountainous farms, but it is also largely due to the fact that your genuine Yankee farmer is almost always a reader of the Agricultural papers; not one or two merely, but a half dozen or more, and if you ask him to what he ascribes his success principally, he will tell you that it is largely due to the papers he reads. He counts money spent in this direction as his best investment. For this reason New England and New York can support her twenty-five or thirty Agricultural papers, and enable all of them to compare with any in the land. The Maine Farmer, published in a State having more land that cannot be filled perhaps than any other in the Union, and having a less population that makes its living from the farm than Kansas has, boasts of a circulation of twenty thousand. All the other journals are equally liberally supported. Through the Western States the fifteen or twenty Agricultural journals do not probably average five thousand subscribers. Is not this a sad commentary upon the intelligence, or rather lack of thrift, of our Western farmers? The West undoubtedly has the ability to furnish as good a journal as have they of the East. Then why not give them the same support, and thereby enable them to do it? A good Agricultural paper cannot be published successfully without the outlay of a large amount of money, and no man is expected to spend his money with no hope of a return. Every subscription that you send, is just that much to the accomplishment of that end. So far as THE KANSAS FARMER is concerned, we probably have over an average of subscriptions, but our list is too small for the number of farmers in Kansas and Western Missouri. Why can't we have a twenty thousand subscription list? Give us that, and we will astonish the country in the way of an Agricultural paper. Will every subscriber help us to that end? Send us at least one new subscriber, and we will promise that you get more than your dollar's worth.

HOW DOES THIS SOUND?

Know all men by these presents, that we, THE KANSAS FARMER, have had granted unto us by the Patent Office of these United States, letters patent,

for the term of twenty-eight years, upon a Red Onion, discovered, invented, propagated, grown, &c., by us, and all persons are forbidden, under the pains and penalties of the law, from buying, raising, or using, said Red Onion, unless obtained from us or our legally authorized agent.

[Signed]

KANSAS FARMER.

There, how do you like the ring of that, for good, plain, common sense? We have it on the authority of the Agriculturalist, that some parties are circulating a paper, petitioning Congress to pass a law, authorizing the issuing of patents upon new varieties of vegetables, fruits, fruit trees, flowers, &c. We give our law makers at Washington credit for too much wit, to suppose that they will for a moment seriously consider such a proposition, for a moment. Some fellows with a grain of sense, put in motion this idea, and some parties may sign such a paper without giving it a moment's thought, supposing that the man who furnished the world with a new onion, potato, or apple, should be entitled to its exclusive profits, as much as the man who invented a new thing in mechanics. Let us see:

You or I conclude that we will try and produce a new potato, that will have some valuable qualities. We go through our potato patch and gather the seed balls, we place them in dry earth till Spring, and then plant them in the seed bed, we raise the little tubers, and plant them the second and third seasons, and we have developed our potato. What have we done in that, that any other man may not do? What inventive genius have we brought into play? None, surely. Nature, by following out her own laws, laws that we have no power to change, has produced a given result. Should you or I have any credit for this? None, only so far as we have exercised patience in waiting for this result. If we have produced a potato that is really valuable, plenty of men stand ready to pay us three or five hundred dollars for our trouble. This is enough, certainly. How is it with the valuable inventions in mechanics? A man sees from his association with it, that some device is needed to control a stationary engine, when, by accident, a belt breaks or from other causes, the traction upon the engine is suddenly lessened. He cannot, by planting that engine in the ground and waiting two or three years, produce an Estes Governor. No, days, weeks, months and years, are required of constant study and application, experiment upon experiment must be made many times, fortunes must be spent to produce such a result. This case requires genius, the other does not. The patent is issued, and should be, upon the man's ingenuity, and not upon the article produced. But, aside from all this, as the paper above quoted very aptly says: "Should such a law be made it would be a constant source of litigation, as a fruit or vegetable grown in our soil is entirely different from the same grown in another soil." We hope that none of our readers will give countenance to any such species of nonsense as the petition spoken of contemplates.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

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Examine the List Below,
AND THEN GO TO WORK!

In the following table we give the names and values of some very choice Agricultural works. The last column shows the number of subscribers required at one dollar each, to secure the book, which will in all cases be sent post-paid. It is desirable that subscriptions should be sent all at one time, for any given book. On the watch clubs they may be sent at different times. In competing for any of the premiums it is not necessary that the names be all from one postoffice.

No.	Name of Book	Value, \$1 each	No. subscribers required
1	Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener	1.00	4
2	Youatt on the Sheep	1.00	4
3	Hunter and Trapper	1.00	4
4	Mohr on the Grape vine	1.00	4
5	Dade's Modern Horse Doctor	1.50	6
6	French's Farm Drainage	1.50	6
7	Henderson's Gardening for Profit	1.50	6
8	Parsons on the Rose	1.50	6
9	Randall's Sheep Husbandry	1.50	6
10	Quincy's Mysteries of Bee-keeping	1.50	6
11	Ward's Draining for Profit	1.50	6
12	Woodward's Cottages and Farm Houses	1.50	6
13	Farming for Boys	1.50	6
14	Fuller's Fruit Tree Cultivator	1.50	6
15	Ten Acres Enough	1.50	6
16	Harris on the Pig	1.50	6
17	Bement's Poultry Companion	2.00	8
18	Bu-Bull's Vineyard Culture, (Warder)	2.00	8
19	Langstroth on the Honey-bee	2.00	8
20	Mrs. Hale's New Cook-book	2.00	8
21	Flint's Milk Cow and Dairy Farming	2.50	10
22	Allen's New American Farm Book	2.50	10
23	De Voe's Market Assistant	2.50	10
24	Flint on Grasses	2.50	10
25	Warder's American Pomology	3.00	12
26	Caldwell's Treatise on Hedging	2.00	8
27	Allen's American Cattle	2.00	8
28	McClure's Diseases of Horses, Cattle & Sheep	2.00	8
29	Strong's Cultivation of the Grape	3.00	12
30	The Book of Evergreens	3.00	12
31	Thomas's American Fruit Cultivator	3.00	12
32	Tegelmair's Poultry Book (Colored Plates)	9.00	36
33	Harney's Barns, Out-Buildings and Fences	10.00	40
At the same ratio any larger number of subscribers may be sent. For example, for 14 subscribers we will send any one of the \$3.50 books and either of the \$1.00 books, and so on; or:			
All to No. 6, inclusive		7.00	28
All to No. 10, inclusive		18.00	52
For larger clubs we offer some superb American Watches, Elgin manufacture, solid silver cases, upon the following terms:			
2 oz. Silver Case		25.00	70
3 oz. Silver Case		30.00	83
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OUR PUBLIC ROADS.

The recent wet Fall has done more to show the faults of our present road-working system, than a hundred well written articles could have done. This is especially true of the eastern and older settled portions of the State. On all the roads leading into this city, for a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles out, travel was almost stopped for two or three weeks, by reason of the roads; and this was probably true of other sections. Now, where lies the fault? We do not attribute it to the system of road working legalized by acts of the Legislature, but rather to evils that grow out of that system; but they are evils that cannot be corrected save by a change of the system. These evils, as we look at them, or some of them at least, are these:

1st. The selection of a supervisor, or pathmaster, is made by the electors, without a view to any special qualification for the office. Ofttimes the most ignorant booby in the district; at other times lawyers, ministers, merchants, and those who have never given the subject a moment's study, are selected; and the result is, the whole system of road

making is a huge farce, or would be, if the results were not so serious to farmers, and to the interests of towns and villages.

Another objection, growing out of the first, is that the men, when called out to work the roads, as a rule, only endeavor to pass off the time, paying no attention to their own interests or the interests of others. Bodies of men, twenty or thirty in number, will often go to work the roads on horseback, and never get off their horses the entire day, but simply ride over the roads, and call it working. Another objection, also arising from the manner of electing supervisors, is that, like editing a newspaper, every man thinks he knows just how it should be done; and the result is, that if one man throws the road up in the center, the next supervisor will be sure to level it down; if one opens a ditch, the other is sure to fill it up, and so it goes on.

Another trouble is, that the present law allows too much latitude as to when the road may be worked; or, in other words, according to certain decisions that have been made, if the supervisors warn out the hands for work in the month of May, and a portion fail to come, the supervisor cannot bring suit against them successfully until after the 1st of November. Another difficulty is, that there are some men in almost every road district who never do a day's work, nor pay a penalty for not doing it. In some instances, we have known a half-dozen stout, able-bodied men in a district, who did no work on the roads.

Another difficulty, growing out of our present system, is, that there is too much road to be worked for the number of hands, and the road tax is not sufficient to make up the deficiency. Now, it occurs to us that we are acting very simple as residents of Kansas; and admitting that the present road law is all that it need to be, we say that it seems to us as though we are acting simple, to go on working the roads and paying a road tax, when three-fourths of the land in the State, probably, is held by monopolies and non-resident speculators, who get off by paying an insignificant sum as a road tax, and who really derive more cash benefit from road improvements, than does the resident land-owner; from the fact that the non-resident, having no improvements upon his land, pays a less amount of tax than his neighbor upon the improved farm, and derives the same benefit from the increased value which results from such improvements. Under a system of working the roads by taxation, all of this unimproved land would be required to pay its just and due proportion. The law, as it now stands, only allows the County Board to levy a tax of not exceeding three mills on the dollar on all property, excepting the real estate in cities of over two thousand inhabitants; and allows said tax to be paid in labor at the rate of two dollars per day.

Without presuming to draft a bill to cover the case, we will mention a few points that would, in our judgment, be a great improvement upon our present system of road-making, and greatly conduce to the prosperity of the farming portion of our community, as well as to our towns and villages. First, we would do away with the system of warning out the hands. Second, we would have a poll-tax of not less than three dollars; and we would change the law to read that County Commissioners shall levy a tax of [not less than one-half of one per cent.,] nor more than one per cent., for road purposes each year, with the same exceptions as the present law, and allow this tax to be worked out at the rate of three dollars per day; the portion enclosed in brackets to stand five years—after that to be null and void.

Third. We would do away with the election of supervisors, and make it the duty of the township trustee to let out the working of the roads in sections of not less than one-half mile, to the lowest bidder, requiring the contractor to give timely notice of the working of the roads, and also requiring him to receive the labor of any able-bodied citizen over the age of eighteen years, to work out his tax at the rate of three dollars per day.

Fourth. We would make it the duty of the township board to examine all roads worked, within three days after receiving written notice from the contractor that said roads were ready for examination; and upon their approval, order warrants to be drawn upon the township treasury for the same.

Fifth. Of the sum collected by this tax, we would have the township treasurer set apart one tenth of the whole amount so collected to meet emergencies; provided, said amount so set apart should at no time exceed two hundred dollars.

Sixth. We would require all the labor to be done on the roads (except in the case of emergencies) between the first day of May and the 15th day of September of each year.

Seventh. We would have certain plans and specifications made out by the township board, specifying that all county and State roads should be worked twenty feet wide, and all township roads sixteen feet; and that each road should be, when packed, at least fifteen inches higher in the center than at the edges; that a good ditch should be opened and maintained upon either side; that all loose or surface stone should be removed; specifying where culverts should be used, and what kind; and, also, that the grade of each division or sub-division should be made to correspond with those on either side. These specifications should also state what work was to be done at the crossing of creeks and over rocky hills, as well as through wet and marshy ground.

Eighth. This contract should extend through the year; and the only proviso needed would be to leave it discretionary with the township board to omit certain parts of the work, if, upon a careful examination, they found that there would not be sufficient money to complete the whole road of the township. Certain restrictions and guarantees would have to be thrown around the contractors, and the officers connected with the road law, to insure a prompt fulfilling of the letter and spirit of the law.

It may be said that such a law as we have indicated above would be too complex for successful working. We think not. While we admit that it is somewhat complex, we also claim that, to insure good roads, a law must necessarily be somewhat complex. We would not claim for the hints we have here thrown out an exemption from errors or faults, and have no doubt, if our legislators would take hold of the matter, they could materially improve upon what has here been said; nor do we care, if they will but frame a law that will insure good roads, and an equality of taxation to work those roads. These are the points we are aiming at; and we hope the farmers, and those interested, all over the State, will besiege their representatives, and send up their ideas, and we feel satisfied that a move in the right direction will be made.

COMPULSORY LABOR.

GEO. T. GIFT, editor of the *Practical Planter*, published at Memphis, Tenn., gave in the last number of his journal, a lengthy and exhaustive article upon the labor system at the South, and if we understand the article, the drift or intent was to show, that in the South they should and must have a compulsory labor system, to make farming profitable to either employer or employee. In the course of the article Mr. GIFT says (we give the idea): That under their former system of labor the wealthy families of the South had built up large farms or plantations, that are now worthless to the owners, because of the uncertainty of labor. He further says, that Northern agriculturists say to us, sell off your land, reduce the size of your farms; but we (the Southern men) ask, what right has the North to dictate to us what size our farms shall be? He paints a lamentable condition of agricultural matters in the South, and from all we have seen and heard, colors none too high. But we must take serious exceptions to Mr. GIFT's article, in more points than one, and we trust that gentleman will lose sight, for the moment, of the geographical

difference between Kansas and Tennessee. We are not *opposed* to large farms. We would like to see every farmer in these United States have just as much land as he could cultivate with profit. But we do not, nor cannot see, that because we happen to have a farm of fifteen hundred or two thousand acres, that any man, either white or black, less fortunate than we in owning land, should be *compelled* to work for us one day longer than he chooses so to do. Mr. GIFT claims that the South wants to raise corn, but cannot do it because of the uncertainty of their labor; but we fail to see in this, any argument in favor of compulsory labor. We of the North raise corn with profit, and we do it with no compulsory labor. We can see no reason from climatic or other causes, (although Mr. G. claims that they do exist) why the Southern farmers should not introduce white labor, the same that the North has, to work their farms. The sanitary statistics of the *army* do not show but what the white soldiery withstood the climate full as well, if not better, than the black men, and we know that the soldiers of both armies had labors to perform equally as exhaustive to the system as farm labor, and this too in the section of the country that Mr. G. refers to. We allude to this from the fact that Mr. G. seems to try to show that they can use none but black or Mongolian labor. We object to Mr. GIFT's question, "What *right* has the North to say whether we shall have large or small farms?" We do not believe that any portion of the *North* claims to have *any rights* in the matter of large or small farms for the South. We may claim, and with propriety too, that *every man* should have the largest possible liberty, in saying *who* he would work for, how much compensation he should receive, and how long he would remain in employ, and if any man's personal interest suffers by laboring men enjoying this right, we say, that the personal interest of such men should be made to *conform* to this principle. *How* should it be made to conform to it? In the case of our Southern farmers, we would say, *by cultivating less land*. In this sense the *North* may be considered by him to have interfered with Southern farming, because they (the North) have not made laws or permitted laws to be made, that would give to our Southern farmers a system of *compulsory* labor. But we do not believe that the South needs any *compulsory* labor, any more than the North or the West. We believe the same number of acres can be as successfully cultivated in any of the Southern States as in Kansas, whether it be one hundred or one thousand. We think that one difficulty is, that there is not enough compensation offered to secure reliable help. Under the old slave system, labor cost the planters probably more than free labor does. But it was paid in a different way. Most of the slave owners *raised* their own meat and breadstuffs, many of them grew the material on the farm for the clothing, and the *expense* was not *felt* comparatively. Paying thirty-five to forty dollars per month to each hand in *cash*, is quite another thing, and we doubt if our Southern farmers have got their courage up to paying these wages as yet. But this is what they must do, if they expect to get reliable help, and help that will remain with them the year round. There must be a reciprocity of interest between labor and capital, whether on the farm or in the shop. The latter have, to some extent, brought this about by "Labor Unions." While we are not prepared to endorse the organization of Labor Unions for the government of farm labor at present, we think it would be wise for our farmers, both North and South, to give the laboring man, the man who supports himself and his family by his daily labor, some additional encouragement, to the daily or monthly salary. We have heretofore suggested that a share in the crops would make the relations between master and man, more intimate, and, we think, would alike benefit both pecuniarily. If such contracts were entered into at the South, with a due regard to equity and justice, we believe they would have no serious difficulty in cultivating large farms.

SCAB.

J. H. HOWLAND, Carlisle, Kan., in sending in his subscription, asks for some information in regard to this disease, as to how long it exists and what will cure it. The scab is a loathsome disease, that affects all sheep more or less, but particularly fine woolled sheep. It is produced by a small insect that burrows beneath the skin, similar to the one that causes the itch in the human, and belongs to the *acari* family.

The scab is best treated immediately after shearing, though, if the disease is bad, no time should be lost, provided you have a warm place to confine the diseased ones. The treatment that we have known used with perfect success is this:

Separate those affected from the sound ones, and prepare a decoction of tobacco, by steeping a pound of tobacco in two gallons of water, and with a cloth or sponge wash the sores, rubbing it into the wool thoroughly. A little turpentine added to the decoction is a benefit—say half a gill—to the amount of decoction spoken of. At this time of year it may take two or three applications, on account of the thickness of the wool. At shearing time a large trough or water-tight box should be used, and enough of the decoction made to immerse the sheep in, all save the head; at this time one application is usually sufficient. Carbolic acid is a very excellent remedy, and may be used by dissolving a tablespoonful of the acid in two quarts of warm water, and washing the affected parts with this. As an adjunct to either of these treatments, we would recommend feeding a tablespoonful of sulphur every other morning, for ten or twelve days, to each sheep affected, giving it in a little bran. It is not a difficult disease to manage, but it must be treated *promptly* upon its first appearance in the flock, and then carefully followed up. This is, we believe, the most formidable disease that our Kansas flockmasters have to contend with, and if our directions are followed, it will be found that *this* is easy of cure.

STOCK MARKETS.

It will be remembered that, in the August number of THE FARMER, we drew public attention to the subject of stock markets, similar to those held in Europe, but particularly in some of the German States. We have been shown a petition, that is being circulated in Fairmount township, and will be circulated in other townships of the county, and which is being signed by large numbers of our most prominent farmers, asking the Agricultural Society to donate the use of the Fair Grounds *four days* during the year 1871, for the purpose of holding these stock sales, the first one to be held the latter part of February, to hold *one day only*, and then at intervals of two or three months, the last one in September. Mr. A. NABER, of Fairmount, an intelligent German, who has been a resident of this county since 1855, has proposed to undertake the management of these sales during the year, do the necessary advertising and make proper arrangement.

He proposes to charge fifty cents for cattle, ten cents for hogs, and sheep free. He also proposes that the Secretary of the Society, or some one appointed by the Society, be present, and make a record of the animals entered, and of those sold, and for his services, is to receive *one half* of all moneys received, for his services. Mr. A. NABER takes hold of this enterprise with no desire to make money out of it for himself, but solely for the purpose of demonstrating its feasibility, and to show the benefits arising from this mode of selling stock, to both buyer and seller, in the hope that the Society itself, or some person having the means, will continue them hereafter. We think the Society will do well to devote the use of their grounds for this purpose without charge, other than what they may derive as license from hucksters, peddlers, &c., who will wait the opportunity of furnishing refreshments. These sales would undoubtedly attract

large numbers of people, both from this State and Missouri, and we think it the cheapest, easiest and best method of bringing buyer and seller together. We hope then that Mr. A. NABER will be successful in all his efforts to arrange these sales for this year, and that our people will do all they can to further his object.

BUTTER FACTORIES.

We are pleased to hear that the manufacture of butter is occupying the minds of many of our farmers in this State. Already there are quite a number of factories, where the entire force of the farm is directed to making butter. We think that it is well to give this subject more attention than has been done heretofore, though we are not prepared to advise the farmer to devote his whole farm to this purpose. But we want more, and especially do we want *better* butter. The surest way of securing this, is through well organized dairies. We have the promise of some articles from Mr. C. E. POPE, of Wabaunsee, upon the establishment and management of butter dairies. Mr. POPE has, at this time, we believe, but twenty-five cows, but considerable addition will be made to this number with the coming Spring. Mr. P. has had constructed a model butter worker, and other apparatus, of which we hope to get a description; and, also, the general management of the milk and cream. We should be pleased to hear, also, from any of the other butter makers of the State. An interchange of opinion through the columns of THE FARMER could not fail of benefit to most of our readers.

A LETTER TO KANSAS CHILDREN.

BY MARY T. GRAY.

MY DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS:

"Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse; The stockings were hung by the chimney with care, In hope that St. Nicholas soon would be there; The children were nestled all snug in their beds, While visions of sugar-plums danced through their heads."

It was very late on Christmas eve as I was watching the curious pictures the fire made in the grate, that I fell to thinking about the Kansas children—fast asleep in big beds and little beds, in trundle beds and cribs, and some, I fear, on heaps of straw, and in old dry-goods boxes, in by streets. I thought what pleasant dreams they are having, and could not help being glad that so many young eyes would brighten in the morning over all the wonderful treasures. I am such an old-fashioned aunty that I think all properly brought-up children believe in Santa Claus, fairy tales, and the like, and so I was hoping that St. Nick or some of the Fairy Folk, would help every child in Kansas to find whatever it most wished for, in its stocking or under its breakfast plate.

While thinking of this I was sitting in a great, cushioned arm chair, and it was so snug and nice that I fell asleep, and had such a dream! I dreamed it was after Christmas and all the Kansas children came to show me their presents, and you can hardly guess how badly I felt in my dream, to see that nearly every friend you had seemed to think of nothing about you but your mouth. If you had the mouth of an alligator or even a boa constrictor, I could not have been so much surprised to see that all your friends remembered that you could taste, but forgot that you could see, hear, feel and smell, as well as taste. I do assure you I was sorry enough when I saw how badly you were used.

Every grandpa and grandma, and uncle and aunt, every cousin and neighbor, and even your father and mother, gave presents to eat. Such a queer dream as it was. Piles of all sorts of nuts, great plum cakes and cookies, and doughnuts, besides heaps on heaps of candles, in shape of canes, hats and slippers, in rings and sticks, and balls, in flowers and birds and beasts. In fact, in every shape you can think of, all pretty and sweet, but sure to make you sick and miserable if you ate it. So I felt very sorry to see all those grown up people, who ought to know better, teaching you that taste was the best and first of all your five senses.

At last I awoke, and found I had been dreaming, and so I hope you were not served as I dreamed you were, but trust that you had a merry Christmas, and will have a happy New Year, and above all, that grown people have not made you sick by overfeeding you.

Sometime I may tell you of the Spartan boys, who always ate warm food and slept on hard beds. Until then, remember me as your friend.

FOR NOTHING.

Any person sending us ten new subscribers for THE KANSAS FARMER at our regular price, one dollar each, will get Moore's Rural New Yorker free for one year. This is the largest premium for a club of ten subscribers that could possibly be offered. Now is the time for work. Send in your names for the papers combined, or clubs to secure Moore's Rural New Yorker.

INSPECTION OF GRAIN.

The grain ring of Chicago, like all other rings, is largely made up of rascals. It differs from most other rings, and other cities, only in this, that concealment is not necessary, nor is it aimed at. Corrupt and dishonest acts are practised daily and in full view of the public gaze, and yet the press of Chicago is comparatively silent, and no laws are passed to meet the emergency. The railroads centering at that great grain entrepot, many of them, if not all, are parties to the corruption and dishonesty. The *Prairie Farmer*, in speaking of this subject a few weeks ago, says:

It may also be asserted that the railroads need looking after in this connection. They too are parties that intentionally or otherwise operate to the direct injuring of the farmer in the transportation of grain. They should be compelled by law to give the shipper of grain a clean bill of lading as in other descriptions of merchandise. We presume it is generally known that under the present rules of freighting grain, bills of lading are made out for so many bushels, more or less. In other words, Mr. Jones ships six hundred bushels of wheat from Clinton, Iowa, to Chicago, for which the Northwestern road gives a receipt or bill, for six hundred bushels more or less; and should any number of bushels be lost or stolen while in the possession of the road, they deliver what is left, and fall back on their more or less clause in the bill of lading to shield themselves from the legal responsibility of common carriers.

Here commences the first steal from the producer. Next, the grain, after reaching the warehouse, must be graded by an inspector. The necessity for the rice discrimination that is made in all grain markets, is not obvious to an outsider; but admitting that it is a necessity, the inspector, acting in the interest of those who pay him best, which is almost invariably the warehouse men, the inspector grades up or down, or in other words, grades wheat that should be marked No. 2 as No. 3, and the reverse. In these ways the producer is swindled directly. These men might as well put their hands into the farmer's pocket, or enter his house at night for unlawful purposes, as to steal from him as they do. But this ring operates upon the farmer's pocket in another way. The grain market in Chicago is much like the gold market in New York, or rather as it was during the war. There are hundreds of men there who strive to make a fortune in a single day, by creating a rise or fall of five or ten cents on the bushel. To effect this, every corrupt appliance is used that will contribute a feather's weight to their project. Reporters of the daily newspapers are imposed upon, or bought, telegrams are sent over the country, "bummers" visit the markets and hotels, money is spent in this direction and that, to influence this man and that, members of the board of trade are used, and the result is that the farmer who went to the city with their grain upon the strength of the market reports, finds to his surprise that wheat has suddenly declined there five or ten cents per bushel. To effect this result, companies of men operate together, and the result is that the farmer is swindled again.

The same thing occurs to a more limited extent in the cattle and hog market. This system of stealing from the farmers and producers should be stopped. We believe that if the producing classes could be brought to a concert of action upon this and other matters, wherein their interests suffer, that remedies might be devised that would stop it. But the great difficulty is to get this concert of action, and, until that is done, we have little hope of effecting a change. The press of the country, if it would take hold of the matter and follow it up systematically, could do much towards relieving the producing classes of this enormous burthen; but so far, whether from fear of offending the rings, or because they don't care, but little has been done, and we fear nothing will be done in the immediate future.

BROOD SOWS.

During this month brood sows should be coupled with the boars, especially so with those breeds that can be fattened at any age. This gives you nine months' pigs about Christmas times, that will, with proper care, net from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred pounds; or if you choose they can be carried over till a year old, and this brings

them into the Spring market, which is usually a very profitable one. About the time of coupling with the male pig, the sows should be provided with extra warm quarters, and their food improved both in quantity and quality, and this is especially necessary in the case of old sows. During pregnancy, sows should be removed from the rest of the herd, and their food should be such as will keep the bowels loose, and, for the last week before pigging, it should be such as will cause a good flow of milk; shorts and bran mixed in sour milk and fed warm, or a thin pudding of corn meal, with a daily feed of cooked vegetables, is about the best feed that we have tried. At pigging time provide them with plenty of hay or straw, the latter is the best, and see that they are well protected from the rain or snow. Never kill a pig because the sow has more than she can suckle. If she has an extra large litter, give her an extra large allowance of food, and with a little attention the young pigs may be learned to drink from small troughs. Cow's milk warmed makes the best diet for the young pig after its mother's milk. We have frequently known farmers to kill or give away, which usually amounts to the same thing, two or three pigs from a litter of ten or twelve. By a little care the necessity for this may be avoided. Keep the young pig thriving from the word go. No other animal needs pushing so much as the pig, and none shows neglect quicker.

SALES OF SHORT-HORN STOCK.

We have received from N. L. & H. C. CHAFFER, of Manhattan, Kansas, the following list of thorough-bred animals sold by them. We regret that the pedigrees are not given more fully, and that the age and price are not stated, that our readers might compare prices here and elsewhere. We have some twenty or thirty breeders of Short-horn stock in this State, and in a few years more it will be hard to find a cow or steer that has not a trace of blood flowing in its veins:

Young bull to Mr. STACKHOUSE, of Wyandotte county, sire imported, Clarendon, 2582; dam, Miss Balco, aunt of imported Balco, &c.

Bull, three years old, Capt. MITCHELL, of Wabaunsee county, by same sire, dam, Red Bird, by imported Clifton Duke, &c.

Bull, sold to C. M. DAVIS, of Solomon, by same sire, aunt of Clarence and imported Clarendon, 2632, &c.

Bull, sold to JOHN KELSO, of Solomon, by same sire.

Bull, sold to Mr. ENLO, of Wabaunsee county, sire, First Grand Duke of Kansas, dam, Julia, No. 6.

Bull, sold to JAMES BRANSCOMB, of Jefferson county, sire imported Clarendon, 2632, dam, Jane, by Conrad, No. 870.

Bull, sold to Mr. MARVIN, of Leavenworth, same sire.

Bull, sold Mr. CARNAHAN, of Carnahan Creek, same sire.

Bull, sold to Mr. MANSFIELD, of Riley county, sire, First Grand Duke of Kansas, &c.

Bull, sold to Gov. GREEN, of Manhattan, sire imported Clarendon, dam Miss Balco, &c.

Two bulls, sold General Bill, of Manhattan, same sire.

Two bulls, sold to Doctors Little & Robinson, of Manhattan, sire, First Grand Duke of Kansas, &c.

Bull, sold to Frank Abbott, of Wabaunsee county, sire, First Grand Duke of Kansas, dam by imported Clarendon, &c.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.

We received last month, but too late for that issue, some samples of wool and yarn from R. S. STEVENSON, Newbury, Wabaunsee county, Kansas, taken from those sheep that we spoke of in our report of the Wabaunsee County Fair. A description of the sheep is not necessary here, further than to say that in a private letter to us, Mr. S. says: "I have been in the sheep business fifteen years, but in no part of the world that I have visited, did I ever see sheep thrive and do as well as they do here in every respect." Mr. STEVENSON has visited and examined with care, the large flocks of Australia and South America, and such testimony from such a source is valuable, to the State. We append the weights of some of his flock, and the weight of their fleeces,

which are certainly remarkable, but the correctness of the same can be implicitly relied upon:

Ram, Simcoe, two years old, weight two hundred and seventy-five pounds, weight of fleece, nine pounds and twelve ounces—one year's growth.

Ewe, Hattie, two years old, weight two hundred, weight of fleece, twelve pounds and eight ounces—one year's growth.

Ewe, Peggy, three years old, weight two hundred and forty, weight of fleece eight pounds and eight ounces—one year's growth.

Queen of Meadow, three years old, weight one hundred and ninety, weight of fleece, seven pounds and nine ounces—one year's growth.

Ewe lamb, dropped by ewe, Queen of Meadow, weight one hundred and forty-seven, March 25th, 1870.

*Dropped two ewe lambs in May last, which weigh two hundred and thirty-five pounds.

LARGE AVERAGES.

The following figures we clip from the Atchison *Champion* and speak well for the Magie or Butler County breed of hogs. We cannot agree with that paper when it says that this breed is now thoroughly established, but we do think that it is much better established than any other breed started within the past twenty-five years:

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF EACH LOT—GROSS.

One lot of 30 averaged.....	574 lb
One lot of 40 averaged.....	515 lb
One lot of 50 averaged.....	570 lb
One lot of 60 averaged.....	518 lb
One lot of 70 averaged.....	518 lb
One lot of 80 averaged.....	504 lb
One lot of 90 averaged.....	501 lb
One lot of 100 averaged.....	536 lb
One lot of 110 averaged.....	498 lb
One lot of 120 averaged.....	498 lb
One lot of 130 averaged.....	473 lb
One lot of 140 averaged.....	490 lb
One lot of 150 averaged.....	613 lb
One lot of 160 averaged.....	773 lb

Average weight of the 335 head, 546 pounds. The separate weights of twelve choice hogs were 530, 732, 676, 700, 533, 735, 750, 765, 915, 733, 845, 1,006. Ten of these choice hogs were twenty-two months old when slaughtered.

To show how these hogs will dress, we give the net weight of a lot of thirty-eight head, as taken from the books of Wren & Shaffer, pork packers, Middleton, Ohio, for the year 1870. The weight of each hog dressed was as follows: 490, 517, 481, 498, 557, 585, 483, 557, 473, 622, 536, 502, 557, 580, 498, 533, 501, 568, 515, 611, 503, 473, 470, 533, 609, 456, 544, 498, 617, 650, 575, 496, 583, 476, 459, 591, making a total of 20,097 pounds, or an average of 528.88 pounds net on thirty-eight hogs.

BROOD SOWS.

It is not advisable to have sows farrow at this season of the year; but it is not unfrequently the case, that they will get with pig without the owner's knowledge. With a little care, the pigs may be saved, though we would not agree with a cotemporary, that "some one should sleep in or near the pen the first night or two," or "that jugs of warm water should be kept in the pen the first night." Give the sow about to farrow an abundance of straw, or give her access to a straw or hay stack, where she will not be disturbed, and she will bring her litter through in most cases. Some care should be exercised, however, for the first ten days after the pigs are born, to protect them from cold rains and winds. After that, the ordinary pens or shelters will be found sufficient. Feed liberally to brood sows both grain and slop.

HEAVY SEEDING.

JOSEPH HARRIS, in the September *Agriculturist*, advises sowing two bushels to the acre of wheat. We would call this pretty heavy seeding, out West here, and we believe our soil will stand a heavier seeding than the soil of New York will.

We have heretofore advocated a heavier seeding of oats than our farmers commonly give, and have thought that the seeding for wheat could be slightly increased with profit, but we believe that Prof. HARRIS has rather overreached the mark. We are free to confess, however, that we have never tried two bushels to the acre, nor have we ever seen it tried; but from the appearance of wheat fields when one and one-half bushels have been sown in late Spring, after all the seed has thoroughly "stooled" out, we don't see how it is possible for another half bushel to stand on an acre. Five pecks has been the rule among the wheat growers of Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, and that rule has rarely been infringed upon. In Kansas and Missouri some of our best wheat growers have used as much as six pecks of seed, as we have already stated. We would like to hear from Prof. HARRIS if he has ever used two bushels of seed? And, if so, was it thinned by winter-killing or any other cause? And what was the yield of the crop? If any of our own farmers have used this amount of seed to the acre, we should

like to hear from them upon the subject. It is necessary, of course, to state whether the seed was drilled or sown broadcast. In this connection we would say a word about guessing at the number of acres in a field. Most farmers do this by stepping the ground. To show how uncertain a measurement this is, we ask any of our readers to step off one hundred paces, and then apply the rule to it and measure it accurately. You will be astonished at the result.

THE COURTESIES OF LIFE.

There is nothing that denotes good breeding better than a care for the feelings and opinions of others. The man who meets your argument with, "I've as good a right to my opinion as others," is almost always a boor. Those who would purposely wound the feelings of others, is not a safe companion, and will never make a trusty friend. A man, and a woman also, may show a lack of good breeding in other ways besides speaking. A stare, a curl of the lip, a shrug of the shoulders, may all indicate a lack of gentle breeding.

There is no lesson to be impressed upon children, that will prove more valuable than true politeness; but it is a lesson, we are sorry to say, many parents sadly neglect, and children grow up rude and uncultivated. There is no way that politeness can be so well inculcated by parents, as to be polite themselves in the family circle. Never allow your children to hear you speak of your neighbor as "Old Brown." When your children do you a favor, never forget to thank them for it. In all your intercourse with them, speak and act as if they were gentlemen and ladies. If you have two sides to your character, show the children but one. Much caution is necessary before children; for, as a class, they are the shrewdest judges of character we have. Deceit must be something more than a veil, if it deceives them.

Lessons of politeness should also be rigidly enforced at the table. If the whole family sit down at the same table (which is right and proper), teach the children order and decorum; teach them to eat their food properly; and lessons of hygienic economy may properly be given at the table, as to what food is easy of digestion, and what is not; but we beg of you to teach your children no such nonsense as that it is not proper to use the knife in eating, or that it is a disgrace to drink tea or coffee from the saucer. Such absurdities may do in that society that breakfasts at ten and dines at five; but for matter of fact, common-sense people, we would have none of it.

LEARNING TRADES.

It is not an uncommon thing to find a boy upon the farm, who develops a genius for some particular branch of mechanics, and fathers are sometimes unwise enough to try and balk this desire on the part of their sons. The wise and prudent man will do nothing of the kind, but rather try and develop whatever genius the lad may have. It is wrong, however, to allow a boy to launch into any of the trades without some education; and it must be obtained before he enters the shop. A boy destined to become a mechanic, should be kept at school until he is at least eighteen years of age, and it ought to be something more than an ordinary district school. Chemistry and philosophy are useful in all, and necessary in some trades. He should, therefore, understand these two studies. Mathematics, grammar, geography and history, are also essential. These six studies will all tend to develop the mind, and by their study will form habits of thought, that will be useful to him in after life.

The next most important step is to find a competent master in the trade he is to follow. This idea of apprenticing boys to any person who claims to belong to a certain trade, is all wrong. If possible, let the boy learn of none save those who have a reputation of being peculiarly expert in their respective trades. As a rule, it is best to put the boy in the *largest* shop within reach. Some attention should also be given to the moral character of the

master, as well as those with whom he must associate. It is to withstand such temptations that the early training of our boys should be directed. Teach them to say *No*. Teach them to think for themselves, to be self-reliant; and then we may safely risk the boys in any society.

At all events, we would impress upon the minds of parents, not to resist the inclination of a boy to learn a trade, if he seems to have any marked genius for it. The chances are that he will do much better than if forced to follow a calling he has no inclination for.

LITTLE THINGS.

We were very strongly impressed by an expression that the writer of "Ogden Papers," in the *Agriculturist*, uses: "His success depends upon *little* things rather than *great* ones." What a world of truth there is in these words, when applied to the farmer. We have repeatedly used this sentiment in these columns heretofore, but the idea cannot be too often nor too strongly impressed upon the minds of our farmers. The remark above quoted was applied by the writer to a man who has had good success on a twenty-eight acre farm. It is a fact that man's success, in accomplishing certain results in this life, is due to *little things*. Franklin enunciated this years ago, when he said, "take care of the pence, the pounds will care of themselves." Nature proves it by all her acts and ways; the growth of the tree, the flower, the shrub only arrive at perfection by little and little. Ask those men who have built up colossal fortunes, how they did it? and the answer will be, "by paying attention to the little things." But the most of our farmers, and many of our business men, seem to despise the day of little things, and therein is where they fail of success. It is not necessary to enumerate what these little things are. Upon the farm a moment's reflection will show them. The proper care of tools, the reclaiming of waste land, the shelter of stock and crops, repair of fences and buildings, all of these are the *little things* that so many farmers neglect. A new year is now commencing; will not our farmer, especially our young farmers, commence from this time forward a new practice, in respect to these matters. Save a dime whenever you can, by the practice of *true* economy, and when hard times come, and your careless neighbor is groaning under the weight of unpaid debts and an unprofitable farm, you will be full handed, and on the high road to fortune.

THE POULTRY BUSINESS.

We had thought that the poultry excitement had about died away, but it seems now as though it had but just begun. Amateurs are still dabbling in it; and you hear them talk wisely about "saddle feathers," "sword feathers," "markings," &c., as though they knew poultry by heart. We like to see enthusiasm in any business a man goes into; but there is such a thing as drawing it too fine, and we fear some of our amateur poultry-breeders have reached that point. There is no doubt in our mind that a well bred Brahms hen is worth more than a Dominique, as a Winter layer; but it does not follow from that fact, that a Brahms is worth \$150. Again, it does not follow, because a fowl has been brought from Europe, that it is necessarily *thorough-bred*. As much carelessness is exhibited by poultry-breeders there as here; and it is not every importer that can make proper selections. Some of our most prominent breeders (prominent from their advertising) are known to let their fowls out upon the shares, to Tom, Dick and Harry; and we know that farmers generally are not fixed to preserve the purity of a breed. We have had offers of advertisements from breeders, that we would not accept; from the fact that we did not believe they *could* do what they promised, from our knowledge of their manner of doing business.

But, for the most part, these excitements that are created over poultry, injure the farming community but little; and after a while, it is probable that our farmers can improve their stock of poultry at a

reasonable cost. It is well, however, for those ordering birds or eggs to know something of the reliability of the parties they order from; otherwise, they are apt to get impure, and often worthless, stock.

HUSKING MACHINES.

At the trial of husking machines, at the New York State Fair, this Fall, the best speed attained by three men and two horses was twenty-five bushels per hour. This time was made by the Davidson machine, and we take it, *bushels of ears* are meant. JOSEPH HARRIS, in the *Agriculturist*, in speaking of this, is of the opinion that no great saving of money is made by using the machine; and says that his assertion that an active man can husk forty bushels of ears in a day, was disputed by the machine men. A farmer of our acquaintance for the past four years has hired his corn husked for four and a half cents a bushel; the hand to bind the fodder in bundles and set them up in shocks. He tells us that his hands husk from forty to fifty bushels (not ears), and some of the best hands reach sixty bushels. Of course, there is considerable difference between our large corn and the small yellow corn usually cultivated in the East; and we think that the husk on our corn is more loose, and not so heavy; but with all that, Mr. HARRIS's statement is perfectly reasonable.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

OUR CHAT WITH THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Well, children, we want to have a little more talk with you. Since our other article went out, "A Plea for the Boys," we have had several responses, showing that you young folks can appreciate a kind word as well as older ones. One boy sends us word that "he thinks we are a *bully* fellow to take the part of the boys," and says "he thinks all the papers had better be talking about boys' rights, than women's rights." We think they might say a little more for the boys and girls than they do. No doubt the most of our FARMER children had a good time during the holidays, and we guess Santa Claus found the most of the little stockings that were hanging in the chimney corners, and we hope they were all well filled. We expect some of you made yourselves sick eating so many goodies, but there are some, we are sorry to say, in this great young State of ours, who had no goodies, and had not even the necessary food and clothing to keep them from suffering. Do you ever think of these poor little children, whose pinched faces, and tattered clothing attract your attention, as you walk along the streets of our cities, towns and villages? And you see them occasionally in the country, too; do you ever think of them, and think what there is that *you* can do to make their little lives more comfortable? We have seen rude, wicked boys, make fun of these little ones, and call them harsh names, till the tears would roll down the little faces and they would sob as if their hearts would break. But you don't do that, do you? We hope not. Many of those who *do*, wound the feelings of others in this—do it, as we said last month, because they don't stop to think. *Think fast, speak slowly. Don't forget.* Whatever you may be doing, have your mind upon that, and that alone; and then you will never forget. You will be much happier for so doing, and do more good to those around you.

THAT PROBLEM.—L. G. B., of Greeley, Kansas, in speaking of the mathematical problem, and giving an answer to it, dodges the question. What we wished to get at is to explain the apparent discrepancy that exists as stated in the December number.

A LETTER FROM A BOY.

BY L. G. C.

EDITOR FARMER: I saw in the December number of THE KANSAS FARMER, an article entitled "A Talk with the Boys," and I am glad to hear that there is some talk of having a column or more

devoted to the boys and girls. I think that I can speak for the boys, and be safe in saying that we would all be glad to have a column or so devoted to us every month. The girls must speak for themselves. I have been a constant reader of THE FARMER for the past year; and I must say that I have learned a great deal from its columns on Agriculture. As the author in his article asked for a letter from the boys, I thought I would try and write a letter, and tell the boys how I made it pay the last year by hard work. My grandmother gave me a small piece of ground, about a quarter of an acre, I guess, to work and raise what I could. So, early in the Spring, I got it plowed, and planted early potatoes, peas and onions. Then as the season advanced, I planted some bunch beans and a little corn. I hoed my little garden every morning, and kept the weeds down. Notwithstanding the Colorado bugs destroyed the potato vines, I had quite a little lot of early potatoes. My potatoes were the first brought to market. I got two dollars a bushel for them. I did not have near as many as I would have had if the bugs had let them alone. I raised a great many peas; I sold them for fifteen cents per quart shelled. I raised only two bushels of onions. I received one dollar and a-half per bushel for them. My bunch beans turned out well. I sold them all early in the season for five cents a quart. I planted three small boxes of tomato seeds last February, and raised the plants in the house. I sold all the plants at fifteen cents a dozen. I also raised a few cabbage plants in my garden. I sold them for twenty cents a hundred. I had quite a little lot of corn, but I did not sell that, I kept it to feed my hog. All I sold from my garden amounted to twenty-four dollars and seventy-five cents. I am very well pleased with last year's gardening. And I am going to try and make it pay better the coming season. Grandma has a twelve acre pasture lot just at the edge of town, and as she has no one to see that the fences are kept up and everything goes right, she gave me, last year, half of the money that she got for the pasture of the cows that were in there if I would keep up the fence and keep the hogs out. I did so. There were four cows in there besides her own, at eight dollars a month, two dollars a piece. They were in there six months. The whole came to forty-eight dollars. I got twenty-four dollars for my share. I raised a hog last year to sell. I killed it in December, and sold it for six and three-fourths cents a pound, dressed. It was eight months old, and weighed two hundred pounds. The hog came to thirteen dollars and fifty cents. Not a very large sum, but I made money at it at that. I bought eight bushels of corn at fifty cents a bushel. I fattened him on that, with what I had of my own. I cooked all the feed that I gave him. It did not cost me over six dollars to fatten him, counting in everything. I am going to fatten two the coming year. I have written a longer letter than I intended to when I began. I will stop for this time. I hope other boys will write, and keep the boys' column full from month to month.

Bloomington, Indiana, Dec. 1870.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FARMS.

Brains in Farming—The Profits; How they are Made.
BY O. C. HUTCHINSON.

EDITOR FARMER: Thinking that a description of some of our Franklin county farms would be of interest, I give you an account of what I heard and saw upon a recent visit to the farm of Lt. Gov. P. P. ELDER. The farm consists of nine hundred and thirty-five acres, a mixture of prairie, timber and bottom land. Upon the farm there is about two miles of stone fence, and the same of wire and rail fence. The former cost an average of about two dollars per rod, and the latter fifty-five cents. Hedges have been planted extensively, and in a few years nothing but this and stone will be found upon the farm.

THE GRASS AND CORN.

The farm has three hundred acres under the plow, mostly devoted to corn, and one hundred and sixty acres of excellent enclosed prairie grass, kept for mowing. Twenty acres of Winter rye affords good

grazing for young stock. When it is fully ripe, hogs will be turned in to harvest it, after which it will be plowed and left for a volunteer crop of rye. A few acres have been down in timothy for several years, which is cut for hay in July and left to grow until prairie grass is killed, when calves are turned upon it. It furnishes excellent and sufficient feed all Winter, when not covered with snow, although it does not grow during this season, while it is well known that blue grass grows continually if the ground is not frozen too hard. Blue grass and other tame grasses will be extensively sown on this farm, with especial view to Winter grazing. I find the idea has firm hold among the best farmers in this county, and its value is fully illustrated in Missouri, Southern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky.

About six thousand to eight thousand bushels of corn are produced every year on this farm, partly upon shares, but chiefly by hired labor. The yield per acre in the latter case is perhaps ten bushels more, owing to better plowing and after cultivation. Corn raised by renters is bought by Major ELDER, this year at thirty-five cents per bushel in the crib. Corn land is plowed deep, planted three and a-half feet apart each way, thoroughly cultivated. The two-horse sulky cultivators are kept in motion until the corn gets too high. The product is from forty to sixty bushels per acre. Two of Robinson's gang plows are used, and are considered valuable. Both horses and oxen are used in farm work.

THE STOCK.

Upon this admirably situated farm the fields are divided, and the buildings erected, with especial reference to the raising and fattening of cattle and hogs, so as to combine in a very convenient manner access to outside range in Summer, and in the Winter to timber and bluffs for shelter, and to rocky feed lots upon whose warm southern exposure cattle and hogs may rest, ruminate and fatten. The fields are so arranged that stock can be fed without hauling either corn, corn fodder or hay any great distance.

From one hundred and fifty to two hundred head of stock cattle, and from fifty to one hundred head of fattening cattle are kept upon the farm each year. For beef cattle, so many of the requisite number as the stock-herd fails to supply, are bought in the Fall, and fed about eighty bushels each of husked corn, placed twice a day in troughs, which stand on legs about two feet above the ground. With the fat cattle, run an equal number of hogs. Corn on the stalk is fed until it gets too hard, commencing as soon as it is glazed. Stock hogs, during Summer, are kept in a tight pasture adjoining the feed lots, with a plenty of water and shade, which are considered essential matters, but are fed just enough to keep them in good growing condition. By this method of feeding cattle and hogs, Major ELDER thinks, after careful experiments for several years, that he produces the most money from his investments. The greatest profit is considered to be in feeding the cattle, and only so many hogs are put with them as will take their waste and leavings. He thinks that by husking corn, instead of feeding it in the shock, he saves about twenty-five bushels to each steer. As the cost of husking eighty bushels at four cents, is three dollars and twenty cents, the saving is considerable. Hay is put in high, cross-rail ricks, once a day, and the corn is put in the boxes twice a day, at the same time every day. Regularity is deemed important. The aim is to feed the cattle all they will eat and no more. Feeding twenty to forty bushels of corn to a steer is deemed almost a waste, because the cattle are not good beef in the Spring, and common stock cattle will be as fat after running on the grass three months as these half-fed heaves.

Four-year-old steers are bought in the Fall at three and a-half to four cents per pound gross, and sold in the Spring, after six months' feeding, at six and a-half to seven cents per pound gross. They weigh, when put up, about one thousand three hundred to one thousand four hundred pounds, and gain about two hundred and fifty pounds each, by feeding. The beef is then fit for any market, and goes to the butcher when grass-fed cattle are not in order and when beef is consequently high. The net profit upon each hog is about ten dollars.

Gov. ELDER believes that his corn nets him, counting interest on capital, eighty cents to one dollar per bushel, one year with another. Feeding

is not reckoned, but two men will take charge of all the stock on this farm, with time to spare.

The stock cattle are kept upon corn-fodder and hay, in sheltered places, and are fed no corn until about the last month of feeding, when they are given a small amount (about two bushels to each grown creature), so as to bring them on to grass in a hearty, healthy condition.

I have dwelt upon details fully, for it was with this view that I visited the farm. There are many farms in the county where a system somewhat similar is pursued, but probably none where the cost and profit are calculated more closely, and accurately. Reliable figures are very valuable.

Always and everywhere, western farming is only profitable to a satisfactory degree when all that is grown on the farm is fed on the farm. Wheat growing affords the only apparent exception, and this as an exclusive business, will fail any farmer in time, unless he buys fertilizers, because it exhausts his land and leaves him idle two-thirds of the time.

THE ROCK AND WIND BREAKS.

This farm has upon it considerable stony land, along the edge of the bluff overlooking Middle creek. This land is valued highly for tame pasturage to which it is being seeded; for feeding places where the cattle cannot get into deep mud; for shelter from the fierce and fat-devouring winds of Winter; and the northern exposure for fruit-growing. The value of stone for buildings and shelter-walls, the Governor thinks, is not appreciated. An excellent stone wall for a shed fifty feet long, and five feet high, was laid up where quarried, at a cost of twenty-five dollars for mason work. A stone barn, twenty-three by thirty feet, and fourteen feet high, with pine roof, floor, partitions and corncrib, cost hired mason and tender, one hundred and forty-five dollars, and the pine and carpenter work cost seventy dollars. The rest of the work any one can do at odd hours. The shed is covered with sorghum, which has lain six years at the mill where it was crushed. This *bagassa* never rots, (until you are tired of waiting), cattle and horses will not pull it off the shed, and if put on a foot thick, with a moderate slope, it will not leak a drop. What excuse is there for living without cattle-sheds in Kansas?

There are upon this farm three farm houses, with stables, and the whole is under the immediate supervision of Mr. ALVAH ELDER, a brother of the owner.

OTHER FARMS.

It was impossible to call at other thrifty farms, as I intended. Mr. S. E. BAER has about one thousand acres, with several hundred acres fenced and under cultivation, and the entire tract will be mostly enclosed this season; and the place will be put into tame grasses as soon as possible. He has a fine two-story house, that would do credit to any county.

In fact, there are many large and elegant farm houses between the farm of which we have spoken and Ottawa, which, with their substantial improvements and broad acres of cultivated land and good stock around them, quite surprised me, for my last trip in this vicinity was five years ago; when it was little else than an open prairie. Mr. SHARE, Mr. KIBBY, Mr. PILE, Mr. FOUTS, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. ASHLEMAN, and others have well improved farms and good residences. The latter has about three hundred acres under the plow.

SOLOMON VALLEY—ITS MERITS WELL TOLD.

BY H. C. S.

EDITOR FARMER: I have been reading THE FARMER for the last year, and it has become a necessity in my family, so I have concluded to make up a club for the year 1871; and as there is no person writing for your valuable paper from this county, or the Valley of the Solomon, I have concluded to write you a short letter, and if you think it worth publishing, you can do so by correcting the same, so that it will be readable.

The Valley of the Solomon is one of the finest parts of creation that I have ever seen, and that part of Cloud county lying on the Solomon is a little the best part of the Valley. To tell of all the native advantages we have, would take up too much of your valuable paper, and your readers would think that I was blowing a little. I will give a few. In the first place: We have the best soil that I ever saw. The bottom land, soil is from six to eight feet deep, and the up land from two to three feet deep. We have plenty of timber for fuel and fence posts. The first we do not need, as there is being mined at this time an abundance of coal in this county to supply all with a cheaper fuel than cutting the wood. It is selling at five dollars per ton at the bank. Glasco is the name of the new

town just laid out in this part of the county. It is situated between the two beautiful creeks of Fisher on the west and Chris on the east, and the beautiful Solomon on the south. The town is laid out on the northeast quarter of section fourteen, township eight, south of range five, west of the sixth principal meridian, and is just twenty miles southwest from the town of Concordia, where the new Land Office of the Republican Land District is located. We have, as a building material, the white lime stone, that is far superior to the Junction City stone, being a great deal less porous, and equally as firm. Mr. J. M. COPELAND is now building a house of this stone, and is sawing every particle of it with a common crosscut saw, and two men saw it as fast as two good masons can lay it up. It is of equal thickness, and can be laid the same as brick, and then it is as white as marble, and not buff or yellow as the Junction City stone is. Our town site lies sloping to the south, and is just where the Junction City, Solomon Valley & Denver Railroad will come into the Valley, and will be the crossing of the Preston, Salina & Concordia Railroad.

But to appreciate this country a man has got to see it, and as I cannot do the subject justice, I will just say to everybody that is hunting a home in Kansas, to visit the Solomon Valley before they locate permanently elsewhere. And, among others, Mr. Editor, we should like you to come up to Glasco and take dinner.

Glasco, Cloud County, Kan., Dec. 1870.

FACTS FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

BY J. R. LITTLETON.

EDITOR FARMER: * * * I would not have you think my failure has been caused by a lack of interest in THE KANSAS FARMER. Most of the people would like to take it, but the fact is, we are all new comers here, mostly in the last year, and provisions are very high, farms to open, houses to build, land to enter soon, &c. There are so many calls for money and the people are poor, as yet barely able to live. From these facts, many that would take THE FARMER are deprived of it for the want of means to pay for it. But in a country like this, things will not long remain as they are. We have a fine soil, plenty of timber and good water. Our climate is very good, the weather has been very mild until within the past few days, it has been very cold.

Our soil is adapted to the raising of corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, and all kinds of crops, garden stuff, &c., that can be raised in Kansas. For fruit it has not been tested, but I will venture to say that it is as good as any other portion of the State for all kinds of fruit. To judge of our county by the progress we are making, it would be to place it as one of the first in the State. Independence, our county seat, is in advance of any town in Southern Kansas. Having no railroad connections here at Elk City, we have three saw-mills within one mile. Two of them are fixing to grind corn and wheat. We have two towns here within one mile, Elk City and Bloomfield. Elk City has five stores, two doctors, one lawyer, a butcher shop, two mills, and quite a number of residences and other buildings. Had it not been for a split in the town we would have at this time quite a village. Our county had at the taking of the census over seven thousand population. From estimate we have now near ten thousand inhabitants. So you can see from this that we are progressing, and rapidly at that. You will soon hear a good report from us, and the time will not be long when THE KANSAS FARMER will be found in most of the houses in this county. So I hope that you will bear with us a while, we promising to do all that we can now and hereafter for you.

Elk City, Montgomery Co., Kan., Dec. 1870.

[NOTE.—We are glad to hear so favorable a report from Montgomery county, but think that a dollar invested in THE KANSAS FARMER would be the best investment a citizen of that or any other county could make. Their tobacco and other non essentials cost a good deal more, no doubt.—ED. FARMER.]

THE PROFITS OF SHEEP-RAISING.

BY C. H. BURBRIDGE.

EDITOR FARMER: I see but little said in your Kansas Agricultural journals in reference to the profits and advantages of breeding and rearing the various breeds of sheep, and especially the long and middle wool breeds, so profitably bred in our State; or of the advantages your State possesses

over other States of the same latitude, which appear to me to be less adapted to the health of sheep than yours. I have been a breeder of Durham cattle and Cotswold sheep in Kentucky for twenty years, with great success; and find the greatest enemy to sheep, in our climate, is the frequent Winter rains and sudden changes of the weather, from a long spell of warm rains and sudden changes to cold rains, snows and sleet, lasting for weeks at a time, producing colds, coughs and consumption; and occasionally foot-evil, from the effects of heavy dews and wet grass, which we are subject to during almost the entire Summer.

The history of your State does not indicate such a climate; but on the contrary, mild and dry, almost free from snows, chilling rains, and heavy dews. If Kansas is not a good sheep country, there must be some other reason than those with which we have to contend.

For information, I would inquire, What are the difficulties, and what diseases sheep are liable to, which have caused the prevailing impression, that sheep-raising is not profitable in Kansas? You may have answered the same interrogatories heretofore, but they have escaped my observation.

I propose to become a citizen, and blooded stock raiser, near Emporia, in the Spring, and want to learn what class of stock is best suited to your climate and locality. I have understood that the scab is a prevailing disease among the sheep in the West. Your native sheep are large, and look healthy, and it seems to me would make a fine cross with the Cotswolds or Southdowns.

I would be pleased to have your information and opinion in regard to the subject, so as to shape my course accordingly. Also, please inform me what breed of hogs is most popular with you.

Covington, Ky., December, 1870.

REMARKS.—The above letter was received a few days ago; and as it is a fair sample of many that we receive from many parts of the country, we answer it through THE FARMER, to benefit many besides Mr. BURBRIDGE. Kansas is not entirely exempt from cold rains and sleet, though they are seldom of more than one day's duration; and, taking it one year with another, there is less humidity in our climate through the Winter season, than at any point in the same latitude to the east of us.

Kansas is, undoubtedly, a good sheep country, so far as any prevalent diseases are concerned. The principal complaint among sheep in Kansas is the scab.

As we have said in another place, the principal reason "why Kansas has no reputation as a sheep country," is that, for the most part, the business has been in the hands of men who knew but little about the business. We can say now, however, that we have quite a number of gentlemen, in different portions of the State, who bring faith, pluck, energy and competency to the business, and they are making money by it.

As to the breed of hogs most popular, we can hardly say; but at our Fairs we have noticed more Berkshire and Magie hogs than any others. The Suffolk, Essex and Chester White are all raised to some extent.

We are glad to know that Mr. BURBRIDGE is to become a citizen of Kansas, as that twenty years' experience in breeding sheep and cattle is a valuable acquisition, from which we hope to derive much benefit for our readers, through the columns of THE FARMER.

THE POPLAR TREE HEDGE FENCE, &c.—QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

BY JAS. HANWAY.

EDITOR FARMER: In your report of the State Horticultural Society, in speaking of a tree known as the poplar, you say, "If the tree is known to any of our subscribers, we shall be glad to hear from them in regard to it," as no one present seemed able to furnish the information called for.

This, on first reading, seemed almost incredible, but when I look back thirty-five years, and consider how poplar timber was sought after, and the many uses it was applied to, I am not surprised that younger persons should ask for information concerning this beautiful forest tree. In Southwest-ern Ohio, and the counties bordering the Indiana line, thirty years ago, the poplar was as well known

as the burr or white oak. Fifteen years ago there was not one on ten thousand acres; they had all disappeared.

The poplar tree flourishes on high, dry soil. It was found growing with beech, hickory, blue and gray ash, black walnut, &c. On a farm I owned in Ohio, there were several yellow poplar, which were from four to five feet through at the stump. In appearance they resemble the cottonwood of the Southern States. They grow from forty to fifty feet, without a limb. There are two kinds of poplar, the yellow and the white; the former is much the best, as the sap wood is only about two inches in thickness, while the latter frequently would have six to eight inches. In the early settlement of Ohio, it supplied the place of pine, for all kinds of furniture, doors, and finishing off a dwelling house. Shingles, for covering barns and houses, were made from the yellow poplar. In a word, it was the most valuable timber the pioneer had. Thousands of feet of this lumber were annually used in the manufacture of fan-mills, wagon beds, &c. When made into rails for fencing, it became very light, but it was considered more durable than ash or hickory, and, if kept off the ground, as durable as oak. The poplar puts forth a blossom in the Spring, but any item concerning the propagation of this tree, I know not. I have no doubt it would be a valuable addition to our prairies; the only fear I should have, the heavy winds might injure it, for it is a soft timber.

The allanhus, I see by your report, is said not to stand our Winters. I have six trees in my doorway, and one only has been injured slightly, not more so than my apple tree. This may be an objection, but there is no forest tree for the Western Plains, better adapted to the parched soil of those regions. Prof. KELSEY favors the black walnut for cultivation, I agree with him. But I think he over stretched the mark when he said he thought it probable the black walnut would overtake the cottonwood. I have a cottonwood which was stuck in the ground in my back-yard, that has never been cultivated, that is thirty feet high, and measures thirty-seven inches round; also, a black walnut that has yielded fruit the last two years, more favorably located, that measures eighteen inches round. These trees are the same age.

In your article on "Hedge Fences," you say, "if our directions are followed, the hedge may be turned out the fifth year." Most of our Kansas writers permit their pen to overstate the facts, but this cannot be said in your case. For in this neighborhood, hundreds of rods of hedge fence have been turned out which is only three years old from the setting of the plants. I have around my barn-yard an Osage fence which was three years old from the 15th of last June, that is a better fence than a stake and rider fence; but these, I grant, are extra cases. I have noticed this last Fall a vast amount of hedge that is only two years old, which has been layed down and platted near the ground. This plan is objectionable, for the shoots are young and tender and will not make as strong a fence as if left for another year's growth. Splashing, in my opinion, should not be done till the plant has obtained a strong growth, the shoots which spring from the main stem will be more uniform. It is better economy to have a close fence near the ground, even if it takes another year longer before it turns stock. That is my notion.

Lane, Franklin Co., Kan., Dec. 1870.

SILK FACTORY.

[From the Ottawa Journal.]

Mr. BOISSIERE has commenced the digging of a foundation of a new building for a silk factory, twenty-five by eighty feet, at the French colony, to which he intends adding materially in a short time. Mr. LA FEUMNE, who superintends the work, planted seed for twenty thousand mulberry trees last Spring. Mr. DE BOISSIERE, who is a Frenchman, says the young trees have grown much more rapidly here than they do in France, some now being thirty inches high, as much in six months as they do in France in nine months. The velvet trimming manufactures heretofore have been of different widths up to half an inch, but new looms, which will manufacture much wider goods to conform to the present fashions, are on the way from New York, and will be put up at once. Another loom, to weave silk dress goods, is to be put up at an early day. One great advantage of this trimming above most of the ordinary goods is that it has a selvage on both edges, an advantage easily appreciated by the fair sex.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

HON. HORACE CAPRON, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

It having been determined to present, each month during the current year, a likeness of some distinguished citizen identified with the interests of Agriculture, as a Vignette upon our Title-page, no more appropriate commencement could be made than is made by the presentation of Hon. HORACE CAPRON, Commissioner of Agriculture, in this number.

Mr. CAPRON, by virtue of his official position at the head of the Agricultural Department of our Government, stands pre-eminently at the head of the list. But his claim to such position does not rest solely, nor mainly even, upon this official relation. He is, by virtue of well-earned merit in the study and practice of industrial pursuits, entitled to a position in the front rank of American agriculturists and producers; one of the few who are called to public position for no other reason than fitness and ability to perform its duties.

Mr. CAPRON is of the sturdy Huguenot stock, being only fifth in the line of descent from BANFIELD CAPRON, who left France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, settling in England, and subsequently, in 1651, emigrating to this country, making his first home in Rhode Island, afterwards removing to Massachusetts.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Dr. SETH CAPRON, and is a native of the State of New York. The father possessed, in an eminent degree, that practical turn of mind, coupled with a wisely directed energy, which characterize the son, and give him the power of usefulness and a position of enviable prominence in his country. To Dr. SETH CAPRON belongs the high honor of projecting the first Woolen Factory in the United States. It was built in Oneida county, New York, and incorporated in 1811, under the name of "Oriskany Factory." Among the list of distinguished shareholders in this early manufacturing enterprise, is to be found the name of Dr. Wm. CAPRON, the bold and successful projector of the Canal System of New York, connecting the great Lakes with tide water—a work that will perpetuate his name in grateful remembrance when all cotemporary statesmen will have been forgotten.

Surrounded by such associations as naturally clustered about his father, it is not strange that Mr. CAPRON should have preferred, as he did, the active life of a producer to that of an inactive profession. He was prepared to enter West Point, but chose the cotton mills of Walden and Mattawan as a higher school, opening out to a broader field of labor and usefulness. Having obtained a mastery of mechanics, involved in the complicated and various machinery used in cotton manufacture, he removed to Baltimore county, Md., in 1829, to take charge of an extensive printing cloth mills, owned by JAMES A. BUCHANAN, and situated on the Gunpowder river. After the destruction of this establishment by fire, we find Mr. CAPRON in charge of like works at Savage, where his skill and knowledge are said to have doubled the capacity of the mills, without addition to machinery or power, except in improvement of the one and economy of the other.

In 1834, he became interested in the extensive water power of the Patuxent river, at Laurel, Prince George county, Md. From a small beginning at this place, he built up manufactories that, in 1849, gave employment and support to no less than 2,800 inhabitants. It was here that he became equally noted as a successful farmer. The "Laurel Farm" (consisting of twelve hundred acres of land, so poor that no man in Kansas could see any value in it except as a link to hold the world together, and would treat with contempt an offer of an unincumbered title to it) under the skillful manipulation and common sense management of Mr. CAPRON increas-

ed from a nominal value of seven dollars per acre in 1836, to an actual value of sixty dollars per acre in 1847—only seven years of the time being consumed in the enhancement.

The liberality and extent of this farming enterprise will be seen by the disbursements and results. During the seven years of cultivation, \$34,263.87 was disbursed for manure and management; the receipts for same time being \$36,269.34. As a result, the improved farm and its products exceeded its cost, together with that of extensive and substantial buildings and farm improvements, in value more than \$37,000, or a net gain of \$5,500 per year.

If skilled farming can do this upon land where ten bushels of oats or five of corn would be a bountiful yield to the ordinary husbandman, what may not be accomplished by the same application of science and intelligence to soil like ours.

But, let it be remembered that his farming consisted of converting the products of the soil into the highest market values before selling them. He fed choice stock and bred a herd of Devon cattle only second to the one the reputation of which became so well known in the West at a later period. He removed to Illinois in 1854, and there opened up a new farm, demonstrating, as before, perfect success. His connection with State and County Agricultural Societies was continuous for many years. As an exhibitor at the Fairs of such Associations, he was never wont to carry off the lion's share of prizes, and this in competition with the very best herds in the land. It is safe to say that, as a breeder of Devon stock, he was without a successful rival in the West.

All know how short was the step from the farm and the shop to the field of strife, at the breaking out of the late Rebellion. No one took that step more promptly than Mr. CAPRON, or more faithfully earned his country's gratitude. We will not follow his path as a defender of his country, but come to his appointment as Commissioner of Agriculture in 1867, since which time the attention of the country has been gradually, but certainly, attracted to this important but little appreciated Department of the Government.

The work of redeeming this new field of labor from its hitherto barren, unproductive condition, was one before which a strong man might stand in doubt; but his thorough knowledge of the wants of our whole country, coupled with indomitable energy and sleepless vigilance, has enabled him to surround the Agricultural Department with a bright bow of promise, which should inspire confidence in the people, and command of their Representatives in Congress more wisdom and liberality than have been heretofore manifested toward it.

TAXES.

The subject of taxes is one of those peculiar ones that involve great interests, but command little attention. The field of taxation is the harvest ground of the demagogue, always ready for his sickle, and never in want of gleaners.

At one period these patriotic men appear before the people with a scheme of public improvement, demanded by every present and future consideration. A railroad is to be built, a bridge constructed, a court-house erected, or some other project carried out, for the sole good of the dear people.

Under the inspiration of eloquence and entreaty, bonds are voted, issued and disposed of; and, in nine cases out of ten, the proceeds go into the pockets of these very disinterested men, who have such a constant care for the public good. It is not extravagant to say that three-fourths of the bonds voted in Kansas for purposes of railroads and bridges, have quietly dropped into the pockets of men who have neither built nor materially aided in building railroads and bridges.

When the load of taxation has been piled on to the back of the people, until it is nigh unto breaking, then comes another army of the genus demagogue, singing the war-cry of "Down with the Taxes!" In the last, as in the first case, the people

have no hope. It means only a perpetuation of the "ins" to a set of irresponsible men, whose profession it is to feed upon the substance of others.

In Kansas, at least, it is time the tax-payer began to look at his own interest, and move for a revolution not dictated by demagogery. It is time the men who make up the public purse, by actual contributions to the tax-gatherer, should demand the details of expenditure whereby such purse is kept in a state of depletion.

We rejoice to learn of a movement among the people for reform. It gives us great hope to learn of meetings in country school-houses, for deliberation upon this vital subject. Good cannot fail to come of it; provided always, that there is not a hidden spring of personal politics, by which the innocent, suffering, tax-ridden people are unconsciously moved to action. In all such matters there is apt to be a wheel within a wheel, and that inner one turning the wrong way.

We give it as a deliberate judgment that the chief source of our trouble comes from the selection of weak men to handle the public interests. This will ever be the case, so long as men are elected commissioners, councilmen and legislators, because they want to be so elected. It may safely be put down as a rule, that self-made candidates are self-devoted officers. They seek the place, because it promises pay in a more tangible form than the honor of an honest, patriotic performance of duty. The very fact that a man neglects his business for months, to seek a position that involves, properly, only hard work and no pay, is conclusive, in the light of past experience, that his occupancy of that position will prove a public calamity, if not a positive disgrace to his constituents.

Men who are capable of serving the public, and securing an honest, economical administration of public affairs, never volunteer for such service. True merit is inseparable from modesty, and political benefactors are never found marching at the head of the political column.

We say, then, to the men who feel the oppression of taxes and the necessity for relief, organize your tax reform movement as soon and as thoroughly as possible; but when you arrive at the point of selecting men to execute your will, do your own selecting, and do it in such a manner that the office seek the candidate, and place him under obligations of honor to fill it in the spirit of its tender to him. This is really your only hope.

THE FARMER'S HARVEST.

While the Fall months are to the farmer the harvest months, so far as his farm crops are concerned, it is the Winter months that furnish him the harvest for the mind. During Spring, Summer and Fall, the farm work crowds and pushes him along so that he has but little time to garner that rich harvest that is to be gathered from books and papers. In this sense, then, Winter is the farmer's harvest. Are you gathering into bundles, to bind into sheaves, from this great store-house? Have you provided each member of your family with sufficient reading matter? As a rule farmers do not spend money enough in this direction. It is poor economy to stint either yourself or your family in this matter. As cheaply as papers and magazines are furnished now, every man who has a good home paid for, ought to have at least a dozen publications coming into his family. Twenty dollars can not be better invested than in papers and magazines for the year's reading.

DON'T PASTURE THE WHEAT.

It is no uncommon thing to see a lot of calves or colts on the Fall wheat. This is a ruinous practice, and one which costs every farmer who practices it more dollars than he is, perhaps, aware of. The roots of the wheat plant require all the shelter they can get; and even one calf will, in a few days, deprive many plants of shelter. The tramping, too, is injurious. No good farmer allows a hoof of stock on his Fall wheat.

GOV. JAMES M. HARVEY.

No one will be more surprised than our excellent Chief Magistrate, at the reproduction of his well known features in this issue of *THE FARMER*. He is about the last man, also, to whom we should have thought of applying, with any hope of success, for the data necessary for the preparation of an authentic sketch of his career. The photographer's art, which no single individual can monopolize, has happily supplied our first demand, while a source of information equally open to all the world has furnished the other essential materials.

It is not within our province, as it is foreign to our tastes, to give prominence in this paper to mere politicians, or to exalt men in type, merely because the people have exalted them by their suffrages. But when a man who has twice been called, by flattering majorities, to the highest station within the gift of the people of this State, and whose integrity and usefulness in that station have won universal recognition—when such a man, we say, is intimately associated, by the habits and experience of his life, with Agriculture and its kindred pursuits, it is pre-eminently the province, as it is the pleasure, of this paper to do him honor. In this view many will thank us not only for the likeness, but also for the following brief outline of the history of "OUR FARMER GOVERNOR."

JAMES M. HARVEY, the son of THOS. J. and MARGARET HARVEY, was born in Monroe county, Virginia, in the year 1833. His childhood and early youth, however, were spent in Rush county, Indiana, and in Henry and Jefferson counties, Iowa. Full particulars of his early history are not attainable, but it is not likely that they differed materially from that of other boys in humble circumstances. In early childhood he became habituated to the multifarious labors of the farm, and pursued them with that patient and unobtrusive industry, so characteristic of the after man. As intimated, the family were in humble circumstances, and industrious and frugal habits were about the only legacy left to the children. The educational advantages afforded to young HARVEY comprehended only the branches ordinarily taught in the common schools, to which was added the study of surveying, which was afterwards turned to good account. But his ambition, though by no means extravagant, was not measured by his opportunities; he early manifested a passion for reading, and the knowledge of history and modern literature which he thus acquired is exceeded by that of few men not favored with a liberal education.

About twenty-five years ago the family settled upon a farm in Adams county, Illinois, where the parents of the present Governor died soon after. Upon arriving at full manhood he commenced active life as a surveyor and civil engineer, for which pursuit he had qualified himself by diligent and careful study. For several years after his marriage he resided in Quincy, where he made hundreds of friends, who have since had the pleasure of congratulating him upon his deserved advancement.

In 1856-7 Mr. HARVEY paid a transient visit to Kansas, and he was so well pleased with the country, whose rapid and brilliant development he then foresaw, that he determined to secure a home here, and turn his entire attention to farming. Accordingly, he selected and pre-empted a piece of land near Fort Riley, in Riley county, on which himself and family have resided since early in 1859.

Upon the breaking out of the war, he raised a company for the Tenth Kansas, and was commissioned Captain, in which capacity he served faithfully until the regiment was mustered out upon the conclusion of peace. Besides participa-

ting in all the battles and skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged, Captain HARVEY commanded for a time the Gratiot Street military prison in St. Louis. He was no importunate seeker after rank or preferment, but was content to do his duty in a modest sphere. No man was more thoroughly beloved by his soldiers and comrades, and in a time of too general demoralization, no man's integrity was less open to suspicion.

Shortly after his return from the war, Captain HARVEY was appointed by the Governor a Brigadier General of militia. In the Fall of 1865, he was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1866. In 1867, he was

ety is felt in regard to the next year's crop. At the present time we believe there is a good show for the entire fruit crop, unless we except pears. The complexion of next Summer will determine very much whether we shall hereafter be able to grow pear trees, to say nothing of pears. A little drouth will, we hope, have a wholesome effect, and put a stop to the destructive blight. The trees are well set with fruit buds, the more probably as the past season's growth was very small. Nearly all fruit trees made a poor growth, and what the effect of such a growth is to be, it is impossible yet to estimate.

The severe cold of December 23d killed a good many peach buds, but an abundance were left. The freeze of the 13th instant was very trying—the mercury falling more than sixty degrees in thirty-six hours—or three degrees below zero. Examination, however, shows plenty of sound peach buds in this section, and if nothing more happens, we look for an abundant crop.

"STOP, THIEF!"

We dislike very much to have to refer, in nearly every number of *THE FARMER*, to the disreputable practice of using our editorials without giving proper credit. Justice to ourselves, however, requires that every instance of this kind be noticed. The *Waverille Telegraph* of January 13 appropriates one of our articles, without credit, giving nothing to show even, that it is not one of their own articles. This may happen, even with a well-regulated journal, occasionally, unintentionally; but we do insist that all reasonable care be taken to prevent such mishaps. We are flattered to see our editorials used by the press; but we must insist upon having proper credit for the same.

OUR STATE PAPERS.

We have frequently remarked through these columns of the ability, energy, and enterprise of both editors and publishers of Kansas newspapers. In this as in the corn crop, "Kansas leads the van." We are heartily glad that it is so. Nothing else gives so much character to a community as a good newspaper. Last January we published a list of all the newspapers in the State as

complete as we could make it, and we propose to do the same thing this year, but could not get our list perfected in time for the January number.

VOLUME VIII, NUMBER 1.

With this issue *THE FARMER* enters upon its Eighth Year. In extending the compliments of the season to our readers, we can do no less than express our deep gratitude for the kindness and generous support given *THE FARMER* in the past.

To merit a continuance of this confidence is the cherished ambition of our life. Friends will require no assurance of this devotion to the fixed purpose of making *THE FARMER* in every way worthy of the State and the interests to which it is devoted. Strangers will judge of the tree by its fruit.

We present *THE FARMER* for the first month of the new year as the best evidence of its own merit, and the surest guarantee of its liberal management and steady improvement in the future.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF KANSAS,
LEAVENWORTH, January 16th, 1871.

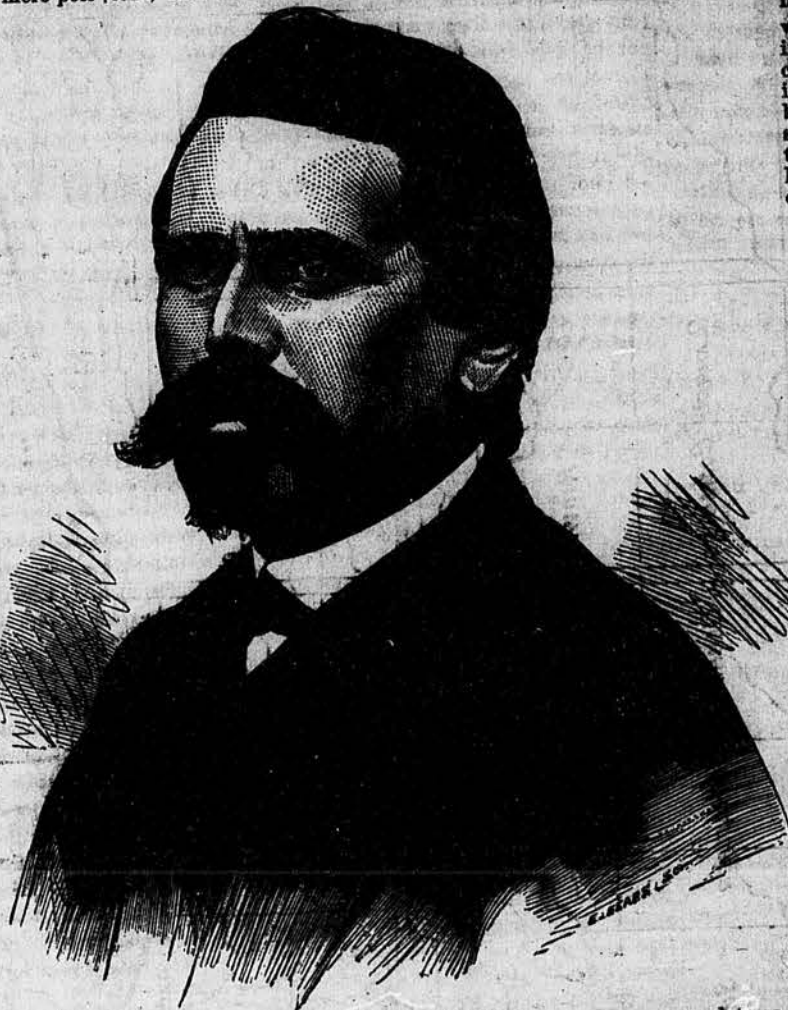
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue having made this Office a Depository and Government Agency for the sale of Adhesive Stamps, you are respectfully informed that I now have, and shall constantly keep, a full supply for sale, upon the same terms and conditions that govern their sale at the Treasury of the United States, or other designated Government Agency, for their sale.

The following commission, payable in Stamps, will be allowed in purchases of general stamps:

On purchases of \$50 or more, 3 per centum;
" " \$100 " 3 "
" " \$500 " 4 "
" " \$1,000 " 5 "

In ordering Stamps, please state how you desire them sent, whether by mail or express.

GEO. T. ANTHONY, Coll. Dist. of Kan.



GOV. JAMES M. HARVEY.

elected to the Senate from his district. His legislative record was characterized by strict probity and a scrupulous fidelity to the interests of his constituents. In September, 1868, he was nominated for Governor, to which position he has twice been elected—the last time under such circumstances as to convince the most skeptical that in an age when pretension and the spirit of self-advancement are rife, modest merit is not always permitted to pass unrewarded.

Official duties and responsibilities have not weakened the Governor's early attachment to the farm; on the contrary, intervals of leisure have found him actively employed in the labors incident to that vocation.

If we were to draw a "moral" from this sketch, it would not be that every intelligent and industrious farmer may reasonably aspire to be a Governor. In fact, we may much doubt whether the encouragement of such an aspiration would be beneficial either to the farmers themselves or to that great industry of which they are the exponents. Our "moral" would be—that politicians may sometimes turn with profit to the tillers of the soil for exemplars of that single-hearted rectitude so essential to the safe conduct of our young and growing State.

THE FRUIT PROSPECT.

The failure of the fruit crop last season, following the splendid success of 1869, caused no little disappointment to Kansas fruit growers, and much anxi-

OUR MAP.

Three years ago we published a map in these columns that was received with great favor, and was multiplied in various issues to more than one hundred thousand copies.

We now present a second map, larger and much more complete than the first. This map was drawn from official United States surveys, for which fact our readers are indebted to Surveyor General BABCOCK, in whose office and under whose direction it was made, and is believed to be as correct in every detail as anything yet published.

The railroads of the State are laid with great care from the official plottings of each. It is the first time that an effort has been made to give railroad stations by name, and the distance between stations. The figures between stations indicate the miles between them, and are correct except as to fractions. Where the fraction was more than a half mile it is called a mile, where less it is omitted, and added to the fraction between the next stations.

In connection with this map we have reproduced the Census Table, published in November. This will enable the reader not intimate with the geography of the State to place the figures in the right locality, and thus form a correct impression of the State and its development.

GRATITUDE PAID IN KIND:

Extremes seem a necessary incident to all climates. No section of the country escapes drouth and excess of rain. One of these incidental and unavoidable calamities visited Kansas in 1880. It found us with no surplus of productions to fall back upon; with a sparse population of settlers just arrived, and in most cases dependent upon the expected crops of the first year for support.

In our distress the East felt a deep sympathy, and "aid societies" were numerous, active and efficient in affording relief. These acts of tangible kindness will never be forgotten by so true a people as ours. They will not fail to embrace the very first opportunity for a return of those noble acts.

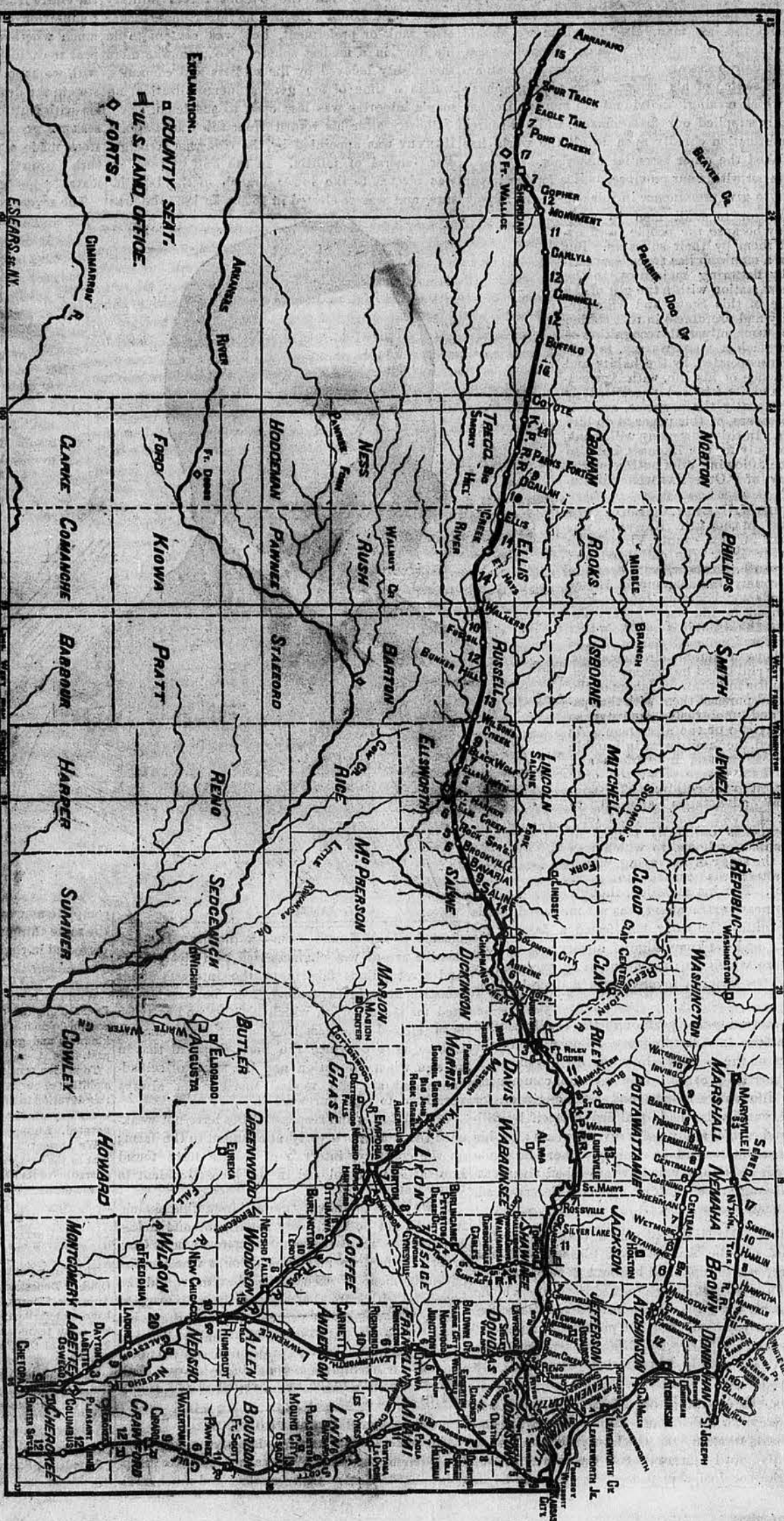
It now looks like an early presentation of such opportunity. In many parts of the East the Heavens have refused moisture until the earth is without water. Even the hidden fountains that flow from the hillsides and gurgles up at the well-bottom, are dried up. Great cities have suppressed the use of water in manufacturing establishments, hundreds of which are closed and thousands of busy artisans out of employ in consequence.

The Episcopal Bishop of at least one Diocese, Albany, New York, has framed and sent out a special prayer to be put up by all believers, that God will, in his power and goodness, send relief from present suffering and impending peril. In New Jersey and many portions of the East, a like condition of distress exists.

Under these circumstances, when Kansas has enjoyed a longer exemption from visitation of drouth than perhaps any State of the Union has ever done, and in the midst of our rejoicing over "an abundance and to spare" of everything we need, is it not well to make an early move for "aid societies" in the interest of our friends in the East?

Our barns are bursting with fullness, our cribs overflowing with corn, our granaries filled with wheat, our stalls are crowded with the fat of herd and flock. Surely we ought to be more grateful to the Giver than to forget His needy children wherever they are.

Map of the State of Kansas, from Official Surveys.



† Lincoln and Ottawa counties included in same returns. Aggregate population, 2,566.

Embracing all population in the territory West of the State Line

Population and Agricultural Statistics of the State of Kansas, given by Counties,

AS SHOWN BY THE UNITED STATES CENSUS RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

This Table is a careful Compilation of the Official Returns from the various Census Districts of Kansas, as received by the United States Marshal, and forwarded to the Census Bureau, at Washington, D. C.

Some Products of the Soil were returned from so small a number of Counties as to warrant their omission upon the Table. We find a limited product of Cotton in the Counties of Allen, Beaufort, Clatsop, Crawford, Harney, Jefferson, Josephine, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, Wasco, Wagoner, Woodward, and Wyandotte. Grass Seed in Auburn, Cherokee, Davis, Johnson, Saline and Wyandotte. Hops in Bourbon, Crawford, Doniphan, Douglas, Johnson, Saline and Wyandotte. Hemp in Anderson, Atchison, Cowley, Doniphan, Douglas and Wyandotte.

[illegible]

Rare Combination!

The Kansas Farmer

AND
MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER
FOR 1871.

ONLY THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE FARMER will give you all the Agricultural and kindred matter of interest in the State. It is indispensable to every man who expects to pursue his calling with the most intelligence and greatest profit. It is an original paper, filled from the pens of the very best practical writers in the West. It is not a cheap, scissor-edited, advertising medium, gotten up with an ulterior purpose of selling something else. It is an independent, self-supporting business enterprise, seeking neither support nor success that is not the fruit of success it aids its patrons to secure for themselves.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

Is the Largest Weekly Paper of its class in the world. It is not only an Agricultural Paper, but a Family Paper, filled with entertaining and useful reading for every class and every phase of society—milk for childhood, meat for manhood, and rich, soft food for old age. News from home and news from abroad, condensed and classified in the most compact and comprehensive manner, are to be found in its ample pages.

Both of these for 1871 for only Three Dollars!

FOR NOTHING!

Any one sending us Ten Subscribers for THE KANSAS FARMER at our regular price, One Dollar, each, will get Moore's Rural New-Yorker free for one year. This is the Largest Premium for a Club of Ten Subscribers that could possibly be afforded.

Now is the time for work. Send in your names for the papers combined, or Clubs to secure Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

AN EXCEPTIONAL CASE.

We have declined to offer Eastern papers and periodicals with THE FARMER under the clubbing system so generally adopted by the Western press. Such trades are frequently one-sided, and only another means of getting a home circulation for foreign publications at little cost or trouble to them; this, too, without gaining any corresponding advantages of circulation for the paper offering the "inducement."

It will be seen by reference to another column, that we have broken in upon the rule of previous action, and offer Moore's Rural New-Yorker in connection with THE FARMER for 1871.

This action is based upon good practical reasons that must commend themselves to the friends of THE FARMER, as they do to us. We club with the Rural New-Yorker, for the following among other good reasons:

FIRST. The Rural New-Yorker is pre-eminently the best family paper published in the United States. No other one can compare with it in size of sheet, in variety and quality of matter, in profuseness of illustration, and in adaptability to the mental and material necessities of the American household.

SECOND. D. D. T. MOORE, the editor and publisher of the Rural New-Yorker, is better prepared to make an acceptable paper for the West than any Eastern man we know of. He commenced his life-work as a publisher in what was then the West, Detroit, Michigan. Gradually moving Eastward, he has never lost the inspiration that sent him out with a momentum of Western enterprise not to be overcome by Eastern conservatism. Hence his unparalleled success. He is not only an admirer, but an early and constant friend of Kansas. Not a few of our readers will remember that his Kansas subscribers, in the dark days of 1860, got their papers without money and without price—a heart offering of sympathy and good will that he has ever cherished for us.

THIRD. The terms at which we are enabled to offer THE FARMER and the Rural New-Yorker are such that it would be a wrong to our friends to refuse it. The man who will deny himself and his family THE FARMER and the Rural New-Yorker for 1871, when he can get them both for three dollars, will live to believe himself "penny wise and pound foolish" in such a denial.

There is not a neighborhood in the State where a young man may not, in a single day, get ten subscribers to THE FARMER at one dollar each, and thereby secure the Rural New-Yorker for one year for the mere postage.

These, and the further reason that the arrangement with the Rural New-Yorker is mutual, THE FARMER being offered by its publisher in the most liberal and attractive arrangement, fully justifies the plan, and should commend it to the good

will and cordial support of every true friend of THE FARMER and the State. None will deny the very great benefit that has arisen from our circulation in the older States, where reliable information, such as THE FARMER gives about Kansas, is sought with avidity, and followed by an accession to our State in the very best class of immigration.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

State Senate.		NAME.	
COUNTY.	DISTRICT.		
Doniphan.....	1.....	Sol. Miller.	
Doniphan.....	1.....	Dr. J. Wood.	
Atchison.....	2.....	John M. Price.	
Atchison.....	2.....	Joseph Logan.	
Leavenworth.....	3.....	Joseph Kellogg.	
Leavenworth.....	3.....	W. S. Van Doren.	
Leavenworth.....	3.....	H. C. Haas.	
Jefferson.....	4.....	George W. Hogeboom.	
Brown and Nemaha.....	5.....	Joseph Cracraft.	
Jackson and Pottawatomie.....	6.....	James McClellan.	
Marshall, Riley, &c.....	7.....	Philip Rockefeller.	
Shawnee.....	8.....	W. H. Fitzpatrick.	
Douglas.....	9.....	Joshua C. Vincent.	
Douglas.....	9.....	L. J. Worden.	
Johnson.....	10.....	G. M. Bowers.	
Miami.....	11.....	E. H. Topping.	
Wyandotte.....	12.....	George P. Nelson.	
Linn.....	13.....	James D. Snoddy.	
Bourbon, &c.....	14.....	H. D. Moore.	
Morris, Chase, &c.....	15.....	E. S. Stover.	
Allen, Woodson.....	16.....	H. C. Whitney.	
Anderson and Franklin.....	17.....	T. C. Sears.	
Coffey and Osage.....	18.....	Marshall M. Murdock.	
Lyon and Greenwood.....	19.....	Jacob Stotler.	
Wabausee, Davis, &c.....	20.....	J. H. Prescott.	

House of Representatives.		NAME.	
COUNTY.	DISTRICT.		
Doniphan.....	1.....	Thomas H. Moore.	
Doniphan.....	2.....	Abram Bennett.	
Doniphan.....	3.....	A. J. Mowry.	
Doniphan.....	4.....	S. G. Whittaker.	
Doniphan.....	5.....	J. B. Kennedy.	
Atchison.....	6.....	Thomas Murphy.	
Atchison.....	7.....	Samuel C. King.	
Atchison.....	8.....	Asa Barnes.	
Atchison.....	9.....	S. P. Griffin.	
Atchison.....	10.....	Joseph C. Wilson.	
Brown.....	11.....	J. F. Babbitt.	
Brown.....	12.....	O. E. Parker.	
Memaha.....	13.....	R. Johnson.	
Memaha.....	14.....	A. Simon.	
Marshall.....	15.....	W. H. Smith.	
Washington.....	16.....	A. S. Wilson.	
Pottawatomie.....	17.....	H. C. Linn.	
Jackson.....	18.....	J. L. Williams.	
Jackson.....	19.....	Charles R. Burns.	
Jefferson.....	20.....	John Willets.	
Jefferson.....	21.....	W. C. Butts.	
Jefferson.....	22.....	J. L. Speer.	
Leavenworth.....	23.....	T. L. Darling.	
Leavenworth.....	24.....	D. D. Colley.	
Leavenworth.....	25.....	J. F. Legate.	
Leavenworth.....	26.....	T. P. Fenlon.	
Leavenworth.....	27.....	Dr. J. J. Crook.	
Leavenworth.....	28.....	W. F. Ashby.	
Leavenworth.....	29.....	A. C. Williams.	
Leavenworth.....	30.....	Joseph Howell.	
Wyandotte.....	31.....	Levi Churchill.	
Wyandotte.....	32.....	E. E. Cable.	
Johnson.....	33.....	E. Hudson.	
Johnson.....	34.....	W. Williams.	
Johnson.....	35.....	D. B. Johnson.	
Johnson.....	36.....	I. D. Clapp.	
Douglas.....	37.....	W. G. Melville.	
Douglas.....	38.....	G. W. Benson.	
Douglas.....	39.....	Elijah Sells.	
Douglas.....	40.....	C. W. Ingle.	
Douglas.....	41.....	William H. Peckham.	
Douglas.....	42.....	H. C. Fisher.	
Shawnee.....	43.....	G. W. Vesale.	
Miami.....	44.....	Jacob Haskell.	
Miami.....	45.....	H. B. Smith.	
Miami.....	46.....	B. F. Simpson.	
Linn.....	47.....	J. M. Carpenter.	
Linn.....	48.....	S. Shattuck.	
Linn.....	49.....	D. A. Crocker.	
Bourbon.....	50.....	A. Barber.	
Bourbon.....	51.....	M. Brice.	
Bourbon.....	52.....	Wm. H. Green.	
Bourbon.....	53.....	C. W. Libby.	
Bourbon.....	54.....	C. S. Steele.	
Bourbon.....	55.....	W. C. Webb.	
Allen.....	56.....	J. C. Redfield.	
Allen.....	57.....	J. F. Knowlton.	
Allen.....	58.....	J. G. Lindsey.	
Anderson.....	59.....	Thomas Thompson.	
Anderson.....	60.....	J. M. Luce.	
Franklin.....	61.....	H. P. Welch.	
Franklin.....	62.....	William Whistler.	
Osage.....	63.....	Charles Puffer.	
Coffey.....	64.....	C. B. Butler.	
Woodson.....	65.....	G. A. Bogart.	
Lyon.....	66.....	R. M. Overstreet.	
Lyon.....	67.....	F. R. Page.	
Lyon.....	68.....	T. C. Hill.	
Butler.....	69.....	L. S. Friend.	
Chase.....	70.....	Stephen Wood.	
Morris.....	71.....	James Phinney.	
Wabausee.....	72.....	J. H. Pinkerton.	
Davis.....	73.....	S. M. Strickler.	
Riley.....	74.....	J. M. Morris.	
Dickinson.....	75.....	S. Warner.	
Saline.....	76.....	J. N. Sneed.	
Greenwood.....	77.....	W. F. Osborn.	
Marion.....	78.....	A. A. Moore.	
Wilson.....	79.....	John Russell.	
Neosho.....	80.....	W. S. Irwin.	
Ottawa.....	81.....	Jacob Campbell.	
Cherokee.....	82.....	J. B. McLaughlin.	
Cherokee.....	83.....	Geo. W. Wood.	
Cloud.....	84.....	B. H. McEckron.	
Labbette.....	85.....	J. H. Mahr.	
Crawford.....	86.....	S. J. Langdon.	
Ellsworth.....	87.....	Alfred Byers.	
Ellis.....	88.....	H. H. Matcalf.	
Wallace.....	89.....	Geo. E. Higday.	
Republic.....	90.....	N. T. Vanatta.	
Montgomery.....	91.....	T. L. Bond.	
Cowley.....	92.....	E. C. Mannin.	
Jewell.....	93.....	F. T. Gandy.	
Mitchell.....	94.....	E. H. Cawker.	
Lincoln.....	95.....	Ira C. Busick.	
Sedgewick.....	96.....	J. M. Steele.	
McPherson.....	97.....	Olof Olson.	
Howard.....	98.....	James Reynolds.	

INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.

We have received the following, and as it is similar to many others that reach us every day, we publish it, and answer the questions through THE FARMER, in the hope that it may benefit many others, and save us from writing the same thing over and over, so many times. We may say in this connection, that there are thousands and tens of thousands of men in the Eastern States, that are deterred from emigrating, from the fact that their capital is small, two, three, or four hundred dollars, and the transportation here takes so much of this that they think they cannot make a start here for themselves:

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, Jan. 10th, 1870.

EDITOR FARMER: From five to ten families are thinking about emigrating to Kansas, and settling on government land under the homestead law, and I have been selected to ask you a few questions. I would not consent to trouble you, but having read THE FARMER, I am led to believe from its tone that I may rely on getting an answer, which I hope you will send as soon as possible. The capital of each farmer would be about two hundred dollars, and we want to know if that amount would be sufficient, or if less would do on a pinch? How far from Atchison or Waverly are the nearest public lands liable to homestead, and if such is timbered, watered, &c? And how much of a quarter section is required to be fenced, the whole or that part under cultivation? And what it costs to put up a cabin and do the fencing, such as settlers are required to do? Or would a ditch three feet wide and deep, with a mound three feet high constitute a legal enclosure? And, if land not timbered, can logs be obtained to build cabins or fences handy, and if built of boards, are they easy to be obtained? And how many are required to build such as settlers have? And what it will cost to furnish a supply of agricultural implements sufficient to start with? What is the cost of a yoke of oxen, beef and pork, also if water is obtained easy or not, and at what depth? And, if starting early this coming Spring, would we be in time? Our company proposes to each take a section and build on each separate section, but will all work together. Do you think the amount of capital above mentioned will be sufficient if combined. As I remarked before, your paper has come into our hands, and as it is more liberal in giving information, and is not interested in the sale of lands, we will place more confidence in your answer than railroad advertising. I can also safely say, that if we get to Kansas that in our party you can rely upon some subscribers for THE FARMER. Hoping to hear from you as soon as convenient, I remain respectfully, yours truly, JOHN CASTELLO.

Kepler Prospect Park, Brooklyn, New York.

ANSWER.—Two hundred dollars is rather a small amount to commence improving a prairie farm, and if the expense of getting to Kansas with a family is to come out of this amount we would deem it insufficient. If a man of energy and economy can get to his quarter section with two hundred dollars in his pocket, he can get along.

Homestead land can be found within forty miles of Waverly and one hundred and forty from Atchison. There may be some isolated quarter sections nearer the latter place, but if so, the probability is that the soil is indifferent. There is very little if any timbered land to be had in Northwestern Kansas under the homestead act, but water is abundant.

In most of the newly settled counties but little fencing is required, as they have laws requiring the stock to be herded during the day and corralled at night.

A cabin can be put up at a money expense of fifty dollars, and as good as one-half the settlers have the first year or so. If a man has some ingenuity and a yoke of cattle, a cabin of stone can be built that will be comfortable, and cost a trifle in money.

It will cost about twelve dollars each for five men to buy what tools they will have to buy for the first year or so. One sod plow will do for all for a while, and the same is true of some of the other tools.

A yoke of cattle will cost from ninety to one hundred and forty dollars. Two yoke are sufficient to break prairie sod.

Beef will cost about eight cents per pound net. Pork from twelve to twenty cents, and flour three and a quarter to three and seven and a-half dollars per hundred, or from six and a-half to fifteen to thirty feet. By starting early you could reach here in time to get up a cabin and plant eight or ten acres of corn each, a small garden and half an acre of potatoes.

We like the plan of five or more families moving and settling together, as it makes the first expense of opening a farm much lighter on each one. Three or four cows may be bought in common, and, as we have said, a couple of yoke of oxen and one wagon will do for all until they can make better arrangements. The cost of entering the land will be about twenty dollars, expense of travelling and all, for each one hundred and sixty acres.

Snow.—We have been abundantly blessed with the "poor man's manna" so far this month, and we think it one of the best things for the wheat crops that could have happened. With a favorable March the yield will be unprecedented. If the snow should continue through Winter, we hope to see large quantities of clover and blue grass sown. February is the time for sowing these grasses, and our farmers will do well not to neglect it.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.

THE FALL ARMY WORM.

Conspicuous among the noxious insects which have this year attracted attention in the States of Kansas, Illinois and Missouri, is one which will hereafter be known as the "Fall Army Worm," first described in the October and December numbers of the American Entomologist, and appropriately nam-

ed by the editor of that journal, *Prodenia Autumnalis*. By the majority of those who suffered from its ravages, this insect was confounded with the true army worm (*Leucania Unipuncta*—HAW.), but the two differ so essentially in appearance, both in the larva and in the perfect state, as well as in many of their habits, that a very little observation will enable one to distinguish between them. In colors, the two kinds of larvae are not so very dissimilar, and both vary considerably; but the army-worm proper is quite smooth, with the dorsal stripe dark, while its autumnal namesake is roughened with sparse hairs and minute tubercles on the eleventh segment, and is lightest colored on the back. Moreover, the true army-worm never appears in noticeable numbers later than Spring or early Summer, and confines its depredations exclusively to the cereals and grasses, not even attacking corn when there is an alternative; while the Fall army-worm makes its appearance late in the season, and devours, almost without discrimination, all kinds of succulent vegetation. In the perfect state, these insects are entirely unlike.

To the casual observer, the moth of *Leucania unipuncta* appears almost uniformly of a light reddish brown color, with a minute white spot near the apex of the fore wings, and is not in the least attractive; while *Prodenia Autumnalis* exhibits considerable variety of coloring—gray, brown, tawny yellow and white, very intricately and prettily blended.

It is a rather singular fact, that the latter moth frequently deposits its eggs in elevated situations, sometimes seemingly quite out of reach of the proper food for the young worms; as, for instance, on the outside of a window sill, and on the leaves of trees upon which they (the worms) do not feed. During the latter part of August and early in September we found numerous clusters of these eggs on the leaves of cherry and peach trees, though we did not at any time observe the worms feeding on these trees; and the inference is, that said leaves being rather tough and unpalatable at that season of the year, the larvae as soon as hatched hastened to descend the tree in search of more appetizing food.

The eggs are about the size of portulaca or petunia seed, of a pale yellowish-brown color, deposited in clusters, often one layer above another covering a space of from one-half to two-thirds of an inch in diameter, all being webbed together with a grayish, cottony substance, which probably protects them in some degree from the weather.

The little worms are at first dark gray, with large heads, and are very active, dispersing in every direction as soon as hatched.

They are not gregarious, although large numbers may frequently be found in the same vicinity; on the contrary, if two happen to come in contact, the larger one will devour the lesser without hesitation. They are very voracious, and develop rapidly, going into the ground to change, to pupae in little more than two weeks from hatching. In this state the early broods do not remain more than ten or twelve days, when the moths issue. Thus, it will be seen that they complete the entire cycle of their transformation in about six weeks.

For further facts and suggestions concerning this destructive insect, we quote from the December number of the *American Entomologist*:

Now that we have sufficiently dwelt on the characteristics of the Fall army-worm, to enable any one to distinguish it even from its nearest relative, let us consider for a moment what can be done to prevent its great injuries to grains and vegetables. We have proved that there are at least two, and probably as many as three, or even four, broods during the year; for those worms which appeared in such multitudes in August and the fore part of September, in due time produced moths, and these gave birth to a new generation of worms, which began to make their presence manifest toward the end of October. In this prolificacy, our insect differs remarkably from the true army-worm, as well as from most of its close allies, which generally produce but one, and seldom more than two broods each year.

In the Fall of 1868, this worm proved very destructive to the newly-sown wheat in many parts of Franklin and Saint Louis counties, Missouri, and seemed to be confined to such wheat as was sown on oats stubble. We then accounted for this singular state of things by supposing that the scattering oats which were left after harvest had sprouted before the wheat, and had thus attracted the parent moths; and, acting upon this supposition, we suggested that the attacks of the worm might effectually be prevented by plowing the land early, and keeping the ground clear of all vegetation until the wheat was planted. This inference proves to be well warranted by the facts; and in future, when the Fall army-

worm is heard of during the months of August or September, as it was the present year, it will be wise for those who live in the immediate neighborhood, either to sow no Fall grain at all, or to endeavor, in doing so, to carry out the above suggestions. The last brood of worms, which at this writing (November 7) are not yet full grown, must evidently pass the Winter in the ground, either in the larva or the pupa state. In either case, a great many of them would be killed by late Fall plowing, which should be used, when practicable, as a remedial measure in fields where this insect has been numerous. When the worms are overrunning a field of Fall grain, most of them could be destroyed by means of a heavy roller, without injury to the grain.

The question has been repeatedly asked: "Will this worm be as numerous next year as it has been this; or, will it go on increasing in geometrical ratio, and be still more numerous?" Now, although we greatly dislike to weaken the confidence that some people seem to place in the oracular power of entomologists to peer into the future, yet we must meekly confess our inability to give any definite answer to such questions.

Byron has truly said that "the best Prophet of the Future is the Past;" and we may reasonably draw the inference that this worm will not be so abundant next year, because in the past it has only occasionally been so troublesome, and never, to our knowledge, during two consecutive years. And we can, with tolerable assurance, say that it will not increase in geometrical ratio, because it was extensively preyed upon this Fall by a *Cecidomyia* parasite, and because such continued increase of one species is inconsistent with the harmony we find everywhere in nature. But we cannot venture beyond the inference, as the happenings of the future are not for mortals to know. Some persons may also be curious to learn why this worm increases so much more in late Summer and Fall than in Spring, since there are so many broods during the year; or why it is only noticed in certain years. Such questions, likewise, can receive no definite answer.

"Fill old Experience do attain
To something like prophetic strain."

For though, to meet the first, we may assume that the Winter decimates their numbers, or that the Spring weather is not favorable to their increase; and to meet the last we may conjure up a hundred reasons—yet, assuming is not knowing, and we must content ourselves with the facts as they occur.

In conclusion, it will afford a grain of comfort to those who have had wheat fields cleaned off by this worm, to know that their wheat fields are not necessarily ruined; for, as we personally ascertained, wheat that had been thus cut off in the Fall of 1868, made a good stand the following Spring; and in one instance, where part of a field had been invaded and the rest left untouched, it really appeared that the part which had been eaten off yielded the heaviest. Mr. HUNTER BURN, of Callaway county, Mo., also informs us that this insect always leaves blue grass untouched.

HOW TO SEND INSECTS.

Insects sent for name should be put up in tight boxes (tin ones are best), loosely packed in cotton wool, if they are dead, or with a supply of the leaves or fruit upon which they feed, if living specimens are sent. Very small insects may be enclosed in a quill, and sent in a letter. All larvae, caterpillars, worms, grubs, &c., must be furnished with a sufficient quantity of their proper food to last them during the journey, as it is often necessary to rear them to the perfect state before the species can be pronounced upon with certainty. Insects in the perfect (winged) state should be killed previous to packing; this may be done by touching them with a little brush dipped in chloroform, or by putting them into a bottle or other tight vessel and immersing them a few moments in hot water. Butterflies and moths, whose delicate wings are so easily injured, carry best fastened to a piece of cork or corn-stalk pith, by a pin put through the thorax, a little way back from the head; the cork or pith having been previously secured to the bottom of the box with glue or tacks. All insects should be accompanied by a letter, giving such facts in regard to them as the sender is possessed of, never omitting the name or specimens of the plant or plants they are injuring. The cheapest and most convenient way of transmitting is by mail, unless the packages are very large.

WHAT IS KILLING THE WHEAT?

EDITOR FARMER: I notice you ask in your last issue, What is killing the wheat? and thinking, perhaps, it might help to answer the question, I send some killed stalks. By examination, you will find the eggs of some insect under the leaves, just above the joint. I have not seen the fly, but others say they have, and say it is the Hessian fly. Would like to have your opinion on the subject. I suspect the fields you saw were troubled in the same way. Nearly all the wheat in this section is injured more or less. I have never known volunteer oats to injure wheat, but it was considered an advantage to the wheat in Ohio.

Yours truly,
DAVID A. WARREN.
Mound City, Kan., December, 1870.

The insects sent by Mr. D. A. WARREN were duly received, and are, as he suggested, the pupae, not the eggs, of the much-dreaded Hessian fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*—Say). The fly passes the Winter in the little brown case, and issues in the winged form during the latter part of April or first of May, prepared to generate a new brood of maggots on

such stalks of grain as escaped in the Fall; and also to attack the Spring wheat, if any is grown in the vicinity.

This insect has been reported this Fall from various portions of Kansas and Missouri, and is likely, we fear, to cause much loss to grain-growers in these States the ensuing season. The only remedy that has been found effectual is, to burn over the stubble, after harvest, thus destroying the Summer brood. A top-dressing of lime and ashes, applied to infested wheat in the Spring, has been recommended; and as that would affect the growing crop, it is at least worthy of trial.

The Hessian fly is preyed upon by several parasites, which may reduce its numbers somewhat this year. We should be glad to receive a few more specimens from Mr. WARREN, in order to discover what parasites, if any, are at work on the little pest.

HORTICULTURAL.

PRUNING THE GRAPE VINE.

If any of our readers have imbibed the idea that pruning is an interference with nature, and therefore to be avoided, we shall not attempt to convince them of their error—a few years of trial will prove the soverest logic. But, meantime, we would advise them not to meddle with the improved varieties, as they are the product of the same sort of "interference," but stick to the wild Fox grapes, furnish them tall trees to ramble on, and provide a squad of monkeys to gather the fruit.

Assuming, then, that pruning is necessary, we shall aim to give a few general rules to guide the amateur, without attempting to cover the whole ground, or clear up the various complicated "systems" that have been invented. The two principal modes of pruning are the "long cane" and "arm" systems. The former is best adapted to weak growers or foreign varieties. In this system two or three new canes are grown from the root as possible, for fruiting the succeeding year. After the crop is taken, they are cut down to three or four buds; from these buds new canes are grown, and so on. The vine is thus always composed of two or three canes bearing fruit, and two or three new, growing canes, building up material for the next crop. This system is largely employed in Europe, and is so simple and easily understood that most grape growers in this country have until recently used it. It is vastly easier to slash off ten or fifteen feet of wood at a stroke, and bring the vine within the desired limits with a single snip of the shears, than to carefully shorten in a hundred shoots, and distribute the branches equally over a hundred square feet. But experience has shown that our strong-growing native varieties, when the vines attain their full strength, become impatient of control. The roots run to an immense distance, and demand a great expanse of leafy lungs to purify and vitalize the life blood of the vine. If this savage beheading is continued, they rebel, and mildew and rot step in and harvest the crop.

Taught by experience and heavy losses, grape growers are now generally abandoning the European close pruning, and practising a system of long pruning, with good promise of success. By long pruning we do not mean, however, that each shoot is allowed a greater number of buds, but that the vines are planted much farther apart, longer arms are trained to carry the branches over a greater expanse of trellis, and consequently a much larger number of shoots and leaves is obtained, without crowding. Of course, on this plan, stakes can only be used while the vine is young. At four years, the trellis should be substituted and the extension by arms commenced. Concord, Isabella and Catawba vines should be twelve to twenty feet apart. But it will never do to try to make a vine cover all this space the first [fourth] year. The extension must take place gradually, a little each year, until the whole is evenly covered. If too many buds are left on a cane, the lower ones will fail to push well, and you have a long naked stem, and nothing to cover.

the center of the trellis. In bending down the canes which are to form the permanent arms, it is well to curve them, bringing the terminal bud down near the ground. This checks the sap, and causes the buds near the base to push with greater vigor. After they are well started, the cane may be brought up and tied in a horizontal position.

Two points should always be kept in mind in pruning the grape vine. First: That fruit can only be had on last year's wood—a two-year-old stem being no better than a dead stick, so far as fruit is concerned. Secondly: As next year's crop is to be borne on wood grown this year, a sufficient number of canes must be trained evenly over the trellis, with plenty of light and air, so as to be well ripened and strong for next season's work.

In brief, the general course with a Concord vine will be about this: The first year only one cane should be grown, and trained up to a stake. The second year cut back to a few buds, only allowing two to grow, trained as before. The third year, pursue the same course, but if the vines are strong, a few bunches of fruit may be taken. The fourth year cut back to about four feet, and train to the trellis as above described. If the joints are short a part of the buds should be rubbed out, so as to bring the upright canes not nearer than a foot from each other. Next year, cut each upright cane down to a few buds, and allow two to grow. As the shoots start, train them up on the trellis, allowing each to bear one or two bunches.

It must not be expected that we can compel every individual vine to behave precisely as we wish. Buds will refuse to push, or grow feebly—others will run rampant and steal all the sap. But no matter—perseverance and a little common sense will bring the fruit, and plenty of it, even if our vines do resemble a volunteer squad rather than regulars on dress parade.

Pruning may be done at any time when the vines are not frozen, between the fall of the leaf and the pushing of the buds. It is better, however, to be finished before mild Spring weather starts the sap and causes bleeding, though many believe bleeding does no harm. If the wood is wanted for cuttings, it should be taken off in the Fall, cut up in lengths of two or three eyes, and buried below frost, in a dry spot.

LETTER FROM IOWA.

The Poplar, Its History, Habits and Its Growth.
BY ALDEN WINTER.

EDITOR FARMER: In your last issue you say: "If this tree is known to any of our subscribers, we shall be glad to hear from them in regard to it."

FULLER, in his Forest Tree Culturist, says: "There are a large number of species of the poplar, none of which possess any particular merit as timber trees, unless it be that of rapid growth. Some of the species are used for ornamental trees, and have been since the days of the ancient Romans, when one of the species was so extensively planted in the streets and suburbs of Rome, that it was called the people's tree, hence the name of populi or popular."

The poplar of this region is slightly different from that of New England, more graceful and comely, of whiter wood, more tremulous leaves, and does not attain so large a growth. It is often called "quaking asp," here. The trees grow so closely together in the grove, that one can hardly walk among them. They run up tall and very slender, with small branches and bright pear green leaves that rustle in the faintest breeze. A cluster of poplars in the field is highly ornamental. When planted a red spart, they are not slender, but large in proportion to their height. They are less thrifty than maples, and none are planted here except a few in front of dwellings.

They abound in Minnesota, and being straight and easily hewed, are much used in building cabins. They make pretty, light colored boards, which are quite valuable. Here, there are no groves of old poplars, but as soon as fires are kept off, they spring

up in little groves everywhere, millions of them, and as thick as hazel bushes. Where do they come from? Are they spontaneous, or do myriads of seeds come from groves one hundred miles away?

Of course they will grow readily from cuttings, like cottonwood, balm o' gilead, and other members of the poplar family. But nobody plants them to any extent; they are too slow. Cottonwood, willow, maple, lombardy poplar, and walnut are the trees chiefly planted here. Groves of these are beginning to dot the prairie in all directions, and we need them. Our Winters are awfully severe. We have but little snow at present, but generally the snow blocks the roads and fills the air. The intense cold, cutting winds and flying snow often make it dangerous being out on the prairie. Frequently sundogs and halos blaze from morning till evening, and northern lights and meteors flash through the night. But the people have such robust health and keen appetite, that they laugh at the storms.
Buffalo Fork, Kossuth Co., Iowa, Jan., 1870.

[We think the tree described by Mr. WINTER, is probably the one spoken of by Mr. HURONSON, but it was called in eastern New York, the poppel, after the German. The tree described by the Hon. JAS. HANWAY differs in almost every respect from this quaking asp, though belonging to the same botanical family. We would strongly recommend the cultivation of the yellow poplar to our Kansas tree growers, but we could not do as much for this poppel.]—ED. FARMER.

APPLE TREE BORERS—A NEW REMEDY.

BY J. M. BENTLEY.

EDITOR FARMER: Receiving a specimen number of your valuable paper, I see in the August number an inquiry from a correspondent in relation to apple tree borers. Now a little of my experience may help many that have unsuccessfully combated with these little pests. Ten years ago I set out a dozen apple trees, in good cultivated land, and kept it so. To-day a solitary specimen stands, so riddled by the borers that the inevitable ax must be its destiny this Winter.

To save my trees, I tried every thing I could think or hear of, but found all of no avail. Banking up trees did no good that I could see, for they often entered the trees as high as the lower limbs. Digging them out by a sharp wire or a penknife was the only sure thing, if taken in time, but it mars a young tree woefully, and as I could not give the time at the right time, my trees, one after another, succumbed.

Four years ago I set out twenty-five more, and, after two years digging at the pesky vermin, until my trees looked like a sugar maple camp, so full of holes were they I was about to give up in disgust, and join in the cry, "we can't raise apples in this country." But taking a hint from a friend, I adopted the following plan, with thus far the most flattering results: Early every Spring I take unleached ashes and air slaked lime, equal parts, well mixed, and cover the ground for a foot or two from the trunk. Put it close up to the bark and extend it in a circle around the tree. There must be no grass or weeds where the stuff is applied, only solid earth leveled off smoothly with the hoe. It must be done in the early Spring before the leaves start, and if you choose, do it again in the Fall, but I find an annual application sufficient. Then, in the Spring and after the leaves fall in the Autumn, wash the body and large branches as high as you conveniently can with strong soap-suds; or better, dissolve one-half pound sal soda in one gallon of water, and apply that. If your experience equals mine, you will never be troubled with the borers, and your tree will put on a thrifty growth that will astonish you. I have now some fifty trees, and all set out since I began this practice, that have not the mark of the borer upon them. I do not know as this is anything new to your readers, nor do I claim it as infallible. I only give it as my experience, and as others about here have tried it with a like result, I think it worth knowing, that others may experiment likewise.

The lime and ashes need not be spread very thick; a couple of inches is sufficient, only cover the allotted space entirely over.
Quasqueton, Iowa, Dec. 1870.

MO. VALLEY GRAPE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to call, a meeting was held in Leavenworth on December 13th, 1870, to organize a Society to advance the interests of grape-growers. On motion, Z. S. REAGAN was called to the chair, and C. BYERS Secretary. Dr. HOWSLEY stated the object

of the meeting. On motion, Dr. STATMAN, A. G. CHASE, D. L. HALL and Dr. HOWSLEY, were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. After some discussion, the following constitution was adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

- 1st. The name of this Society shall be the Missouri Valley Grape-Growers' Association.
- 2d. The object of this Society shall be to promote the culture of grapes in all its branches, and to advance the interests of grape-growers generally.
- 3d. Its officers shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer; who shall be elected by ballot.
- 4th. The officers shall also act as an Executive Committee.
- 5th. The Society shall hold its meetings twice in each year—in February and September.
- 6th. The annual meeting of the Association shall be held in the month of September of each year.
- 7th. This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting, by a two-thirds vote.

The committee was allowed until the February meeting to report by-laws.

On motion, the Society proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

Z. S. REAGAN, President, Independence, Mo.; M. CLARKE, Vice-President, St. Joseph; Dr. STATMAN, Vice-President, Leavenworth; D. L. HALL, Secretary, Kansas City; WILLIAM TANNER, Treasurer, Leavenworth.

On motion of Mr. CADOGAN, of Leavenworth, the President was authorized to appoint committees upon the following subjects, which was done as follows:

On Vineyard Sites—J. C. CADOGAN, Mr. RIVARDS.
On Vineyards—GILPATRICK, CLARK, BYERS.
On Wines—HALL, TANNER, HALDERMAN.
On Varieties of Grapes—STATMAN, DURKEE.
On Essays—HOWSLEY, HAWTHORN, CHASE.

On motion, the merits of the Concord grape for commercial purposes, were discussed.

Mr. RIVARD thinks more money can be made from the Concord than from any other grape, as a wine grape, and thinks it the best wine for sickness that we have.

Mr. BYERS said that wine dealers generally that he had conversed with, discarded the Concord here; and stated that none of the American grapes would compare with the Rhine or Moselle grapes for wine, save the Catawba.

Dr. STATMAN offered the following:

Resolved, That this Society offer a premium of one hundred dollars for a grape superior in quality to the Concord for market, and equally as hardy and productive, and that will make a better wine.

Which was adopted.

Dr. HOWSLEY thought it would be found a difficult matter to determine what was the best wine grape.

Mr. TANNER moved that the meeting adjourn, to meet on the second Tuesday of February, at the Council Chamber, in this city.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE.

We are again compelled to condense a portion of our correspondence, for want of space to give the whole of it.

The first letter is from J. A. MCWREATH, Meloy, Pa. He writes concerning an article that appeared in our September number, concerning circular saws, in which we asked why they would not cut as well with one-half the number of teeth. Mr. MCWREATH says that half the number of teeth cannot cut the lumber with reasonable speed, as the distance from point to point of the teeth would be too great, and the teeth would either bend or break. He is strongly in favor of the movable teeth, of which he sends us some samples.

A YOUNG FARMER, Lostine, Cherokee county, Kansas, says: "I am taking three agricultural and two literary papers, and thought that was all I could afford, until I saw THE KANSAS FARMER, and concluded I must have that. You may think that I can afford it; but I will state that I have a family, and all the property I have is a wagon and

team, a cow, and about two hundred dollars' worth of other property." Think of that, you old settled farmers, who are stinting your family with one paper, or perhaps none. A young man who will take a paper for every hundred dollars he is worth, is bound to win in this country, or any other. We venture the opinion that if this young man holds to his papers, in ten years he will be a rich man.

OUR third letter is from a gentleman in the Third Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, at Washington. He says: "I desire to be counted among the list of your subscribers for 1871. I am interested in the growth and prosperity of Kansas, and I want to know what is going on within her borders, through such a paper as I believe THE KANSAS FARMER to be. Send the number containing the Census Table."

THEN comes a short, sharp, concise letter from B. J. ERGENBRIGHT, Independence, Kansas, which says: "The town is growing rapidly, business is lively, a heavy immigration last Fall, claims range in price from three to twenty-five hundred dollars. County not surveyed, considerable wheat sown, weather dry and beautiful." He promises to write again.

THEN comes a letter signed "Several Soldiers and Subscribers," and dated Oswego, Kansas. They ask a great number of questions in relation to homestead land; and we take pleasure in replying to these questions, so far as we are able. They want one hundred and sixty acres of land, each, as far south as possible, in a good grazing district, with a good quality of soil, some timber, but could make out with coal; would prefer it along the line of railroad. We have no trouble in answering all the requirements, so far, except the last; and we say to the "boys," Start for Cowley county, to-morrow if you like, and we think you will find just what you want. We believe there is now a Land Office at Augusta, Butler county; and if so, that is your objective point. You can there get a map of every township in the county, that has homestead land. The Clerks usually charge one dollar for each township map. They further say, in their letter, that there is plenty of good land in Labette county, but that it is out of their reach, as Mr. J. F. JOY is asking from five to fifteen dollars per acre; and that there is land in Cherokee county, which has been settled five years, which he will not sell at any price to the settlers who have made the improvements. This letter should have been answered in December, but was received too late.

THEN comes the familiar signature of A. G. O. E., Eldorado, Kansas. He wishes a happy New Year to THE FARMER folks, and acknowledges the receipt of our beautiful Chromo-Lithograph Show Card, and thinks it "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Just here, he becomes conscience-stricken, and asks himself what he has done to merit such a present; and forthwith resolves to do something for THE FARMER. In the space of about one hour, he made up a club of ten new subscribers, and sends them to us, with a bright, new ten dollar bill. Remember that this was done in the new county of Butler, and at a postoffice that is already taking forty or fifty KANSAS FARMERS. We wish we had an A. G. O. E. at every postoffice in the State.

THE next one is from a lady at Tonganoxie, Kansas, that asks us if we still send two copies, one out of the State and one in, for one dollar and a-half. She also says that she has been trying to get her husband to write, but could not, and it made her heart go pit-a-pat to write to an editor, especially a live one. Mrs. C. is respectfully informed that the same arrangement exists in regard to sending papers out of the State, two copies for one dollar and a-half. She will please accept our thanks for the compliment she pays us, but we cannot see why any lady's heart should go pit-a-pat when writing to such plain, every-day-folks as the KANSAS FARMER people. Don't be afraid of us.

THEN comes one from J. C. NEFF, Duncan's Falls, Ohio, who says he wants a Western Agricul-

tural paper, and thinks THE KANSAS FARMER is the one to take. He says the Muskingum river is clogged with sixteen-inch ice. Mercury was at zero Dec. 24th. He also sends us some seeds of a very large gourd, one that measured sixty-one inches in circumference, sixteen inches deep, and holds thirteen gallons, grain measure. We shall grow some of these gourds, and use one or two, instead of digging cisterns, for catching rain water.

HERE comes WM. BREYMAN, of Wamego, who says that in spite of our turning against him in regard to some tree swindlers, he can't do without THE FARMER, and that he intends to get some of his neighbors to do likewise; that is, send in their dollar and get THE FARMER for one year. We have forgotten the circumstances that Mr. BREYMAN alludes to, but we certainly never turned against any of our subscribers, and in favor of swindlers. A part of the object of THE FARMER is to protect the farmers of Kansas against swindlers of all kinds; and we trust we shall never be found recreant to that duty.

THE next one is from J. R. MARTIN, of Perry, Kansas, who sends in quite a list of subscribers, and says that he hopes to send in another club soon. As for himself, he intends to be a life member of THE FARMER household. THE KANSAS FARMER veterans are pretty much all re-enrolled, and they are bringing hosts of recruits, who are just as welcome as though they had enlisted before.

HERE we have a cheering letter from W. S. HARDEN, Hartford, Kansas, who says: "I esteem your paper highly. I take three others, but would rather do without any of them, than to lose THE FARMER. I have a small farm of forty-two acres only, thirty acres under cultivation, with four hundred peach trees, and have raised this drouthy year, one thousand bushels of grain, corn, wheat and oats, with some potatoes. This success I owe to THE KANSAS FARMER, and I hope to remain a member of your household." It is a satisfaction to us to know that THE FARMER is appreciated. We wish we could place it in the hands of every farmer in the State.

WE shall have to stop our Condensed Correspondence here for this month, for want of space. We have many interesting letters yet on hand. One from California, asking for club rates. One from New Hampshire, one from Vermont, two from Ohio, one from Indiana, two from Missouri, and a score or more from Kansas. We may get around to some of them next month.

Our Corner.

To Our Agents.—We would ask agents and friends generally to give THE FARMER one or two solid days' work, in the way of soliciting subscriptions. A correspondent at Salina (not knowing that Mr. HAMILTON had kindly consented to act as agent) says that all it wants there to get up a good club, is for some one to receive the money and send it in. It is just so all over the State. Wherever THE FARMER is known, there are plenty of farmers who want to subscribe, but to whom letter-writing is a horror; and unless there is some one who will make it known that he or she is an agent, we miss the subscription. We ask, then, of our friends and agents to make it known that they will receive subscriptions; and if they possibly can, give one or two days' work to soliciting subscriptions. It will pay both you and us.

That Jump.—There is a story told of a jump that GEORGE WASHINGTON made, where the wager was a young and beautiful woman, in which he cleared sixteen feet. Well, THE KANSAS FARMER has beaten that jump, badly; for we have cleared over fifty feet at one jump. The only difference between Gen. WASHINGTON's jump and ours is, that his was on the level, while ours was from the third story to the ground floor; and there was no woman in our case, or we might have jumped a good deal farther. Our friends will now find us in the large and commodious room at No. 75 Delaware street; and we intend to fit up a Free Reading Room for the farmers of Kansas, when they visit this city. We ask the farmers of Kansas to make our rooms their headquarters whenever in the city. We want to know them, and we shall do all in our power to make their visits to us pleasant and profitable. We shall keep on file all the Agricultural

papers of the country, together with many of the magazines and other periodicals; and they are all for your use, if you will but use them.

Letter from a Boy.—We ask the careful attention of the Boys and Girls of THE FARMER to the Letter from a Boy, which we print in the Boys' and Girls' Column. In a private note he informs us that he was going to school all Summer, and did his work nights and mornings; and that he only hired the plowing done. We think it was a pretty good Summer's work for a boy, and that sixty or seventy dollars will go a good way toward clothing him, or would buy books and papers enough to keep him in reading matter the whole year. Now, boys, this is just what we want every one of you to do this coming year; and then we want you to do as L. G. C. has done—tell us all about it. Anything you learn while cultivating the crop, we want to hear, also. If any of you have had a crop this year, write and tell us all about it. And the girls, too—we want to hear from them upon any subject that will be of general interest to this class of readers. If the writing or spelling ain't just right, we will fix it; so, send the letter along.

A New Department.—Our readers will notice that there has been added to THE FARMER an Entomological Department. Feeling the necessity of an entomological education among our farmers and fruit-growers, we have engaged the services of Miss MARY E. MURPHY, daughter of Prof. MURPHY, of St. Louis, to conduct this department. Of the qualifications of Miss MURPHY it is hardly necessary for us to speak. Her articles (several of which have appeared in THE FARMER) speak for themselves, and indicate a thorough knowledge of this, her life study. She has had the careful tutelage of Prof. C. V. RILEY, editor of the *American Entomologist*; and we can assure the readers of THE FARMER that her opinions may be received as final authority upon this subject. We ask our readers to carefully note her directions about transmitting objects for examination. All questions or objects for this department must be sent to THE FARMER office.

New—Is the time to push on the Clubs for THE FARMER. Every one of our subscribers should constitute him or herself an evangelist, to bring into THE FARMER household the hundreds who are not taking it. Subscriptions are pouring in at an unprecedented rate; but still there is room for a few thousands more. Ask your neighbor to subscribe. As a special inducement, we propose to send free copies for four dollars. We are determined to have the subscribers, if furnishing the best Agricultural Paper, and liberality on our part, will get them. We publish THE FARMER exclusively for the farmers of Kansas: it is their organ; and we think it no more than right that they help us, by each one sending in a few new subscribers. Call on your neighbor to-night, to-morrow, next day—till you get him to subscribe. Will you do it?

Farmers' Institute.—The Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Institute begins at the Agricultural College, January 23d, and holds four days. It is to be hoped that this meeting will be largely attended by the farmers of the State, and that we may then have a thorough interchange of thought upon practical and theoretical Agricultural subjects. Our farmers generally should take more interest in these and other meetings of like object, that the professors and teachers of that Institution may understand what the farmers expect of them; and we have no doubt they will shape their actions to conform to those ideas, as nearly as the law will permit them to. Then, let us have a rousing meeting, and we know that none will come away without benefit. We suppose the railroads will furnish half-fare tickets, as usual.

Stray Notices.—We wish to call the attention of County Clerks to the fact that, in order to insure the insertion of the Stray Notices for any given month, they must reach us by the first of the month. In this connection, we wish to call the attention of all concerned in the Stray Laws to the great laxity on the part of many who take up Strays in fulfilling the requirements of the law. There are probably more Strays in the State that are not posted at all, than there are of those properly advertised, as the law directs. The only way to correct this, is to prosecute every man having Strays in his possession, who has not complied with the full spirit of the law. Unless the law is enforced, it had better be abolished, as the people ought not to pay for something they don't get.

Our New Show-Card.—We have forwarded to most of our Agents our new Show-Card. We have prepared it at considerable expense; and although not large, we think it one of the prettiest advertising cards ever issued. It is a beautiful grouping of all kinds of fruits, with colors as natural as life; and we know it will be a great help to Agents in securing subscribers to THE FARMER. Agents will please remember that most of the subscriptions expire with the December number, and now is the time for profitable work. Who sends the largest Club before the 15th of February, 1871?

Likely.—The editor of the *White Cloud Chief* thinks the census returns of Kansas won't do to tie to, as published in THE FARMER for November. We know there are some errors in it; but the clerks who compiled it from the Returns, like a good compositor, were bound to "follow copy," if it went out of the window. Col. HORTON did his very best to get good deputies; the Returns show that he got some arrant blockheads; but don't blame us for that, Bos.

Our Veterinary Department.—We had to omit several articles, intended for this department, last month, for want of room; but our readers will notice that we make up for it this month. There are several articles of more than usual interest. We find that our friends thoroughly appreciate this department of *THE FARMER*, and the opinions of the editor, and his plan of treatment of the different diseases of horses, seem to fill exactly the want long felt, of competent advice upon this subject. It will be continued through the year 1871.

Ottawa County.—We have received a copy of the Call by some of the most enterprising citizens of Ottawa county, for a meeting of the citizens of said county, to organize an Agricultural Society. The meeting is to be held at Minneapolis, Ottawa county, Kansas, on the 4th day of February next. We hope it will be largely attended; and that an Agricultural Society will be formed on a sound basis.

Thoroughbred Stock.—We wish to call the attention of our readers to the card of N. L. & H. C. CHAPPEL, of Manhattan, Kansas. These gentlemen are among the most prominent breeders of Durham cattle in the State, and their present herd of Shorthorns is unexcelled by any in the country. They also have a few long-wooled sheep and Suffolk hogs for sale. Read their advertisement.

Berkshire Pigs.—From a private letter we learn that Mr. ALFRED GRAY, of Wyandotte, has recently brought into the State sixteen head of choice thoroughbred Berkshires. This brings Mr. GRAY's herd up to twenty-eight; and we doubt if the excellence of the herd can be equaled in the country. Kansas will soon take the lead in fine pigs.

Personal.—We received a call, a few days since, from Dr. JOHN WILSON, of Humboldt, Kansas. The Doctor and his lady were on their way home from a holiday visit to his father, Judge Wilson, of Platte county, Mo. He reports Allen county lively, and the farmers making good progress in the improvement of their farms.

"Home Talks."—We regret that want of space excludes No. 4 of this very interesting series of articles. We publish, however, from the same author, a Letter to Kansas Children, that is very appropriate to the time, and will interest our young readers so much, that we leave out other matter in type to make room for it.

Gen. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, the great Advertising Agents, have done as much, or more, to reduce Advertising to a science, than any single house in the country. There is scarcely a paper in the United States but what has received more or less business from this popular house.

Send the Postoffice Address.—We have received two subscriptions from Mrs. W. M. COLE, accompanied by the money; but the letter gives no clue to the postoffice address. We shall, no doubt, hear where it is in due time, but in the mean time, we are blamed for not sending *THE FARMER*.

Strays for December.—During the removal recent of *THE FARMER* office, the entire Stray List for the month of December, and the greater part of that for November, were put off—too late for re-setting for this number. Such accidents are vexatious, but to none more so than ourselves.

Garden Seeds.—We call the attention of our readers to the card of Mr. JAS. H. GREGORY, of Marblehead, Mass. He is one of the oldest, as well as one of the most reliable, dealers in the country, and those wanting garden seeds can do no better than patronize him. We speak from experience.

Clough Refining Co.—We call attention to the advertisement of this Company, in another column of this paper. They are reliable gentlemen, and those of our readers in want of anything in their line can do no better than to patronize them.

Pretty Good for a Youngster.—The Ottawa (Kansas) Herald, at this writing only three weeks old, copies two of our articles without credit. What's the matter, neighbor? May be you ain't to blame; but it looks like it now.

Meteorological Report for the month of December 1870, by Prof. B. F. MUDEN, of the State Agricultural College:
Average of the Thermometer for the month, 30.07
Maximum height (4th, 2, P. M.), 63
Minimum height (33d, 7, A. M.), 11
Total range, 74
Amount of rain, and snow reduced, inches, .45
Number of days on which rain fell, 1
Number of days on which snow fell, 5
Amount of rain, including snow reduced, during year, 22.26
Only two days in December entirely cloudy, and none entirely free from clouds. Rivers not closed till the 20th.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Hearth and Home, O. JUDD & Co., New York: \$3 per year. Since this weekly has passed into the hands of its present publishers, it has been materially improved, and we esteem it above any other weekly exchange.

Beecher's Magazine, J. A. BEECHER, Trenton, N. J.; one dollar per annum. This monthly of fifty pages, occupies high ground in the literature of the day; and a dollar cannot be better invested than in subscribing for this journal.

The Western Home, Chicago; one dollar per annum. This is a neat and tasty magazine, designed for the home circle, and will prove an acceptable visitor to every hearthstone in the great Northwest. Address Western Home Company, 183 Dearborn St.

The American Stock Journal, N. P. BOYER & Co., Parkersburg, Pa.; monthly, one dollar per annum. This journal is one of the ablest of its class, and probably numbers a larger circulation than any other Stock publication in the country. It is progressive and enterprising in its character, and ought to be in the hands of all stock men.

Bright Side.—We can do our little readers no greater favor than to call their attention to this charming paper. It is filled with just such matter as the little folks like to read, and is furnished at very low prices—twenty five cents for the monthly, fifty cents for the semi-monthly, and one dollar per annum for the weekly. Three subscribers for the weekly get a beautiful steel plate engraving, entitled "The Nut-Crackers." Send to JOHN B. ALDEN & Co., Chicago, Ill., for it.

The Practical Planter, Memphis, Tenn. No. 5 of this beautiful Agricultural publication has reached our table, and we must say we are delighted with it. We are disposed to think the editor is a little opinion toward some of our Northern journals; but we are not disposed to quarrel with Bro. GIFT, so long as he furnishes us such an excellent journal. The publishers, THOS. DARDEN & Co., deserve great credit for the typographic beauty of the *Planter*. Subscription price, \$1.50 per annum.

"Suspended Animation."—This remarkable disease (remarkable for its rarity), has stricken down that beautiful publication and prized instructor, the *American Entomologist and Botanist*, published at St. Louis, and edited by CHAS. V. RILEY and Dr. GEO. VASEY. The suspension is for one year—for what cause we are not advised. We are only consoled in this affliction by the thought that, however closely this simulates death, it is not death; but on the contrary, it will resume its living functions with the year 1872, with more vital force than ever.

Vick's Catalogue.—We have been surprised, heretofore, at the enterprise displayed by our wholesale seedsmen; but JAMES VICK, of Rochester, N. York, has not only excelled all others, but has also excelled himself, in his Catalogue for 1871. It is profusely illustrated, and constitutes one of the best guides to the selection of garden and flower seeds of any catalogue we have ever examined—the engravings enabling those unacquainted with botanical names to form some idea of what they are ordering. Send for it. Either English or German edition at ten cents per copy.

The Little Corporal, SEWELL & MILLER, Chicago, Illinois. This prince of juvenile publications for January reached our table promptly. It is difficult to see just how the *Little Corporal* could be improved upon. Its publishers seem to have exhausted all the resources open to such a publication, and the result is the best magazine of the day for boys and girls. We are willing to admit (privately, of course), that we like to read the *Corporal*. We always find something in it to instruct and amuse grown folks. Terms, \$1.50 per annum, with great inducements for clubs. Send fifteen cents for sample copy.

STATE NEWS.

CORN is plenty at Fort Scott at forty cents per bushel.

IOLA has good prospects for securing some large machine shops.

A committee of five were appointed to memorialize the Legislature on the subject.

HOWARD county has developed some lead mines, that prove very rich in the metal.

WAMEGO is shipping large quantities of eggs and butter to Denver, Colorado.

ALMA, Wabunsee county, wants a first class teacher. One who can "spraken Deutsch" preferred.

WE notice a great many teams passing through town en route for Butler and Sedgwick counties.—*Index.*

TOPEKA is making spasmodic efforts to clear the town of "soiled doves," before the sitting of the Legislature.

ON last Monday evening stock in the Wamego Building Association sold at seventy-one per cent.—*Louisville Reporter.*

THE cars are now running regularly between Atchison and Troy, on the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad.—*Louisville Reporter.*

CHETOFA is using every exertion to draw the Springfield road, out to Chetopa, with fair prospects of success.—*Advertiser (Paola).*

THE people of Blue Rapids township have voted to issue bonds to build a bridge across the Blue river in that town.—*Louisville Reporter.*

SALINA has become an incorporated city of the third class, and the city council are intending to build sidewalks, which is more than our city fathers can do.—*Ex.*

CORN is selling at forty to fifty cents; Spring wheat, fifty-five to sixty-five; Fall wheat, eighty-five to ninety-five; oats, thirty to thirty-five.—*Louisville Reporter.*

JUDGE BAILEY, late of the Supreme Court, has entered into a partnership for life (barring a divorce) with some lady, whose name is unknown to us at this writing.

THE *Council Grove Democrat* says Atchison is using gas, but fails to tell who furnishes it. The same paper also says Ottawa is trying to make a noise by using gas.

POTATOES are retailing in our market at fifty cents per bushel. It is believed they will be much higher before Spring, on account of the rot which prevails.—*Advertiser (Paola).*

FARMERS report that Fall wheat is looking splendidly, and the late pleasant weather has given ample time to gather coan and make provisions for winter.—*Advertiser (Paola).*

MR. FOX, owner of the Beavertown farm, which he gave \$8,500 for two years ago, sold the same last week for \$11,220. It is one of the finest farms in the county.—*Advertiser (Paola).*

THE average of our car loads of lumber received at this point per month is about one hundred and thirty, and about one million and forty thousand feet of lumber.—*Emporia News.*

THE *Council Grove Democrat* says that a Mr. Ingham, of that place, recently killed a pig not quite nine months old, which, when dressed, weighed three hundred and eleven pounds.

THE abutments of the bridge over the Cottonwood are nearly completed, so it is quite probable that the bridge will be ready for business by the time the railroad gets here.—*Index.*

THE *News* office paid over \$700 for labor in November, and that is what we will pay regularly hereafter per month. Nearly every dollar of it is spent in Emporia.—*Emporia News.*

PARTIES purchasing dressed hogs in the Paola market, are paying five and a-half for light, and six and a-half for heavy. Some extra heavy lots have sold for seven cents.—*Advertiser (Paola).*

GILLET & BROWN's new building, on Broadway, is beginning to assume gigantic proportions. The proprietors are preparing for a large wholesale trade this Winter, and are building accordingly.—*Index.*

SIMPSON, editor of the *Miami County Republican*, was the recipient of a big cake, a bottle of Catawba, and a bunch of cigars, from Santa Claus. He deserves well of the Fates, for SIMPSON is a good fellow.

THE coal mines of Godfrey, seventy miles this side of Denver, on the Kansas Pacific, from which so much was expected, has been abandoned, on account of a failure to find good coal.—*Advertiser (Paola).*

THE State Teachers' Association recently closed their annual session in this city. We are surprised that an assembly of intelligent men and women would permit the question of "compulsory attendance" to come up for debate.

C. W. BITTMAN, merchant of Louisville, Kansas, was recently burned out, but he has secured another room, temporarily, and proposes to build early in the Spring. He is one of the largest and most prosperous merchants of Western Kansas.

A LARGE fire swept over the prairie south of this city on Sunday evening last, doing considerable damage. John Coder had his stable, hay and plows burned, and we learn that other parties had their hay burned.—*Washington Republican.*

PORK and beef were never more plenty in Morris county. We see daily the largest pork, and the fattest beef on our streets for sale that we ever saw in one season, and the demand therefor has correspondingly increased so as to command a good price.—*Council Grove Democrat.*

THE following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of prominent citizens of the State, at Manhattan:

Resolved, That appropriations ought to be made by the Legislature to stock, equip and sustain an experimental course at the State Agricultural College.

Resolved, That one hour of educational class labor, each day, should be required of all students, and all labor above this should be paid for.

Resolved, That a true agricultural education requires a broad basis of preparatory study, and, therefore, cannot be confined to merely farm practice.

Resolved, That as the endowment of the State Agricultural College is confined to payment of salaries, legislative aid and private munificence must be liberally bestowed, in order that it may accomplish its objects.

MANY farmers are complaining that the potato rot threatens to destroy one-half of their crop before the winter passes. It attacks the center or core of the potato, and can only be detected when the potato is cut in two parts.—*Louisville Reporter*.

PHYSICIANS inform us that the health of the city was never so good as at present. One of the leading gentlemen of the fraternity says that most of the cases are those which increase the population instead of diminishing it.—*Advertiser* (Paola.)

WE understand that an effort will be made to get the Paola and Holden road to make a station about five miles east of Paola. Everybody's quarter section in the vicinity indicated, is said to be laid off in town lots, in bright anticipation of securing a switch and station.—*Advertiser* (Paola.)

THE Express office caught fire on Wednesday morning, but by the prompt assistance of our citizens, no material damage was sustained. The stove pipe having become disjoined near the roof, was the occasion of the fire.—*Columbus Journal*.

WE learn that the school house at Jacksonville was burned on Tuesday morning. The second story was being used by the Odd Fellows, who lost their records and lodge paraphernalia. Loss about one thousand dollars. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—*Columbus Journal*.

YESTERDAY HUGO KULLAK entered into a contract with Z. KING, Esq., the bridge builder, of Cleveland, Ohio, to furnish two hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber to build bridges at Perryville, Manhattan, Abilene and Irving. This speaks well for the lumber trade of Topeka.—*Topeka Commonwealth*.

A WAMEGO husband, compelled a thing in human shape to get down upon his knees before a crowd of women, and apologize for having insulted his wife. The means used to enforce this demand was the muzzle of a pistol at the fellow's head. Pity it had not exploded—accidentally, of course.

A LUSTY LITTER.—SCHMIDLING & WEITON received from a gentleman at Osage City, six pigs of one litter, slaughtered at the age of fifteen months, that averaged three hundred and ninety-five pounds net. The heaviest one weighs four hundred and forty-two pounds, and the smallest two hundred and fifty-three.—*Emporia News*.

As will be seen by an article taken from the *Lawrence Tribune*, considerable interest is being manifested in regard to a railroad running and connecting with the Paola and Holden road from that point, via Paola. Should not Paola be doing something in the matter to help it along toward consummation?—*Advertiser* (Paola.)

DURING the month of November five hundred and twenty homestead entries were made at the Junction City land office, embracing seventy-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight acres, and with warrants and scrip seven thousand two hundred acres. Four hundred and ninety-two settlements were filed under the pre-emption law.—*Junction City Union*.

THE *Manhattan Standard* says: We learn that the cattle belonging to the farmers in Blue township, Pottawatomie county, are dying off at a rapid rate. Twenty-one head are reported to us as already dead. The malady is charged to the eating of rust in the cornfields, and we call the attention of our farmers to the case so they may take steps to save their stock.

FROM the report of the *Register* we made the statement that there was no land in this land district subject to private entry. In this we were mistaken, at least as far as Morris county is concerned. Persons can yet find homesteads and locate land warrants in this county. I. SHARP & Co. will assist all persons calling on them.—*Council Grove Democrat*.

THE *Lawrence Tribune* says the Kansas Pacific Railway is now divided into three divisions, as follows: The first division extends from Wyandotte to Brookville, the second from Brookville to Hugo, and the third from Hugo to Denver. This change,

which transpired not long since, necessitated the discharge of three crews of train men, or at least deprives them of work for the time being.

ON Saturday there was a settlers' meeting at Liberty to organize for the purpose of securing an act of Congress, allowing those who have taken their claims in an irregular form, to enter them as taken. A permanent organization was effected, with Capt. HARROD as President, M. LIMBERG as Vice-President, A. H. GRASS as Secretary, and M. NAAL as Treasurer. A memorial was adopted to be sent to Congress. The members of the organization pledge themselves to sustain each other on their present claims, and to do all they can to secure the right to enter them in their present forms.—*Ex.*

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

BY A PROFESSIONAL VETERINARIAN.

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

SPASMODIC COLIC.

EDITOR FARMER: Noticing that you have a Veterinary Department connected with THE FARMER, I wish to avail myself of its benefit. I had a mare in my care. I found the mare in the stable, with her eyes swollen and her legs stiff, so she could hardly move. She ate her food the evening before as well as usual. She had no cough. I took her out of the stable, when she lay down, with her head bent round to her left side. I called my neighbor, and he gave her one pint of lard and two table-spoonfuls of turpentine. Some said she had the lung fever, and others called it the colic. Her water was natural, and she seemed free from pain. She lived about three hours. Please give the name and remedy of the disease.

Respectfully, yours, JOHN BLOSS.

Neosho Fall, Kansas, December 12, 1870.

ANSWER.—Your mare's disease was Spasmodic Colic. The swollen eyes were caused by her thrashing about during the night, and the stiffness was caused by the same.

The lard and turpentine might have relieved her if given in time; but a better remedy is—sulphuric ether, two ounces; tincture camphor, one ounce; ginger, one ounce; warm water, one pint. Repeat in three hours, omitting the ether, and using in its place sweet spirits of niter, two ounces. The horse should be blanketed and legs kept warm. The food should be light for a few days.

POLL EVIL.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a valuable mare, which last Spring was taken with stiffness in the neck, making it very difficult for her to turn around, or to raise or to lower her head. I took her to a reputed horse doctor, who pronounced it a case of poll evil, and directed me to scatter it away by heating in turpentine. This partially relieved her for a while; but in August last the same thing returned. I pursued the same course as in the Spring, but without effect. The gathering on the poll broke in September, and has continued to discharge moderately since, until the present time. It is now nearly dried up, discharging lightly at times. She eats well, and has worked regularly, but does not thrive; and after being driven a while, becomes stiff in the neck. What shall I do effect a permanent cure?

Hamlin, Kansas, December, 1870.

ANSWER.—You are not very definite with regard to the stage of the disease of your horse. I judge that the fistula is ready for the knife—one of the best remedies in the world when pus is formed. If it is ready for opening (and you can easily tell by examining the swelling with your fingers), make an incision as low down on the shoulder as the swelling comes. Let the knife penetrate the cavity, and with the edge of the blade up, draw the knife to you, cutting as it comes, and make a wound not less than three inches in length. You will need a good opening, and it may be necessary to keep a sponge or cloth in the mouth of the wound, to keep it from closing too soon—that is, before it is sound to the bottom. Keep the sore clean, washing it out twice a day, and inject with the following once a day: Take carbolic acid, two ounces; water, one pint; mix. If the fistula has not been of too long standing, you will need nothing more for its cure.

FISTULAS.

EDITOR FARMER: I have read your paper for some time, and have seen many valuable receipts. I have a horse that has a fistula on his shoulder. I have tried many remedies, without success. Please send me a prescription, that I may cure my horse.

Yours, very truly, W. J. LONE.

Osage Mission, Kansas, January, 1871.

ANSWER.—In all fistulous diseases, a dependant opening should be made as soon as pus is formed, then but little remains to be done. Keep the sore running, and inject once a day with carbolic acid, two ounces; rain water, one pint—for four or five days. Let it rest two or three days, and then repeat the injection.

For the bettering his condition, give him five grains of arsenic once a day, for six days, in a little bran, dampened, so that it will stick to it. After ten days, repeat these doses. You will find it to act like a charm.

If you should have another case of poll evil, or fistula, do not wait for it to break; open it at once.

AN ADHESIVE PLASTER WANTED.

EDITOR FARMER: After a short preliminary, I wish to ask a veterinary question. Almost the only family medicine we keep constantly on hand is a roll of court plaster. For both old and young, as a quick and permanent cure for all aches and smartness occasioned by ordinary cuts, scratches, bruises, or wounds, of any kind, where the skin is broken, it has long since taken the place of all salves, liniments and drugs.

Now, I wish to know whether there is any kind of adhesive plaster yet discovered, that can be bought or made, that will serve a similar good purpose, for all wounds in my domestic animal family, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, &c.

I have a colt, with a bad wound on the thigh, that needs protection from the air, before it will heal. It has been sewed up, but the stitches gave way. An answer will much oblige. C. E. POND.

Wabunsee, Kansas, December, 1870.

ANSWER.—It is very difficult in the horse, although not so in man, to heal a wound by what is called "first intention," which means union by medium of coagulable lymph, without suppuration; in man there is very little subsequent inflammation beyond what nature sets up in the restorative process; but the difficulty in the horse is, that we cannot always keep the parts in contact, and, therefore, it is not so easy to unite them. In many cases, after having been at the trouble to adjust by sutures, the edges of divided parts, and when all seems going on well, the animal gets his head around and tears the wound open, afresh; this puts a damper on healing by first intention.

There is a still greater difficulty in the way of healing by first intention, known to anatomists. Horses, as well as some other animals, have, in lieu of hands, a peculiar muscular arrangement under the skin, by means of which they can shake off fleas and other foreign bodies. And it is owing to the facility with which they can jerk or move the skin that we often fail in uniting flesh wounds. I believe I have, in but two instances, succeeded in healing wounds by first intention, and then but partially. There is no known salve or plaster that amounts to anything worth the trial on horse flesh. In all wounds I rely upon Friar's balsam, (a receipt for which may be found in one of the back numbers of THE FARMER). The gums of which it is composed, coat over the surface of the wounds, thereby protecting them all that is necessary for their early healing. In case of unhealthy sores, use first a charcoal poultice, if from the position of the wound it can be kept in its place. A dressing of pyroligneous acid will restore the sore to a healthy condition.

In the case of your colt, the giving away of the sutures probably makes the wound worse than when first inflicted, but if washed occasionally with warm water and castile soap, it will tend to reduce the inflammation, and as the sores must heal by suppuration, all that will be necessary will be to keep the parts cleansed, and to keep down proud flesh.

OSTEOPOROUS, OR BIG HEAD.

EDITOR FARMER: I am glad to avail myself of your offer made in THE KANSAS FARMER to furnish

a veterinary practice gratis. My horse has been ill since September last, was taken dull and stupid, muscles and joints contracted, very lame at times in fore legs. Two months ago I discovered his head enlarged, large lumps on the jaw below the teeth; also an unnatural tooth, in front of jaw teeth, on each side, above. This is called by some men "big head." Will you be so kind as to tell me the cause and the effect of this extra tooth. Also, name the disease, and give the remedy. He is hearty and looks well.

J. DUFFE.

ANSWER.—The disease of your horse is osteoporosis (big head). This disease seems not to be known in Europe, nor in the Eastern States, to any considerable extent, but it has committed great havoc at different times, in some of the Southern States, and at the West.

The first symptoms are debility, loss of appetite, and indisposition to move about. Pretty soon a swelling, small at first, but gradually increasing in size, and quite hard, will be observed on the face, on a line from the eye to the nostril, and about half way between them. The lower jaw-bone will next be observed to be becoming enlarged, or thickened near the union of the two sides under the chin. Sometimes the head becomes enormously swollen, the joints swell or become puffed, in a short time matter or pus is formed, which breaks through the skin. The horse becomes unable to stand, and falls to rise no more.

As to its cause, there is nothing really known. For its treatment, take sulphur four ounces, saltpeter four ounces, white hellebore one ounce, mix, and give one teaspoonful of the powder three times a day in his feed, which should be ground or cut feed. Use the following local application to the swelling: Bismuth of mercury one and one-half drachms, lard one ounce, mix thoroughly together, and apply once a day for ten days, rubbing it in well each time. If you cannot procure it at your nearest drug store, have the druggist send for it, as nothing else that I have ever used will answer as well.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

STEAMED JOHNNY CAKE.—One cup of molasses, two cups sour milk, two cups sweet milk, four cups corn meal, one cup flour, one tablespoonful soda, and salt. Steam four hours.

INDIAN BREAD.—Two cups of sweet milk, one cup sour cream or buttermilk, one large egg, two cups corn meal, one cup flour, one teaspoonful saleratus, two teaspoonfuls sugar, and a little salt. Bake in a moderate oven one hour.

RAISIN PIE.—One cup chopped raisins, half cup sugar, half cup molasses, five round crackers, to be rubbed fine, half cup butter, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, half teaspoonful pepper, a little salt, five cups boiling water.

A SMALL PLUM PUDDING.—Pour a cup of milk over a pound of fine bread-crumbs, and lie half an hour; then beat in four ounces of sugar, half a pound of suet chopped fine, half a pound of raisins chopped, and half a teaspoonful of grated lemon-peel; beat all well up with four eggs, and boil five hours.

A FAMILY PLUM PUDDING.—Beat up four eggs, the whites and yolks separately; add to the yolks a quarter of a teaspoonful each of grated ginger, nutmeg, lemon-peel, and salt, four ounces sugar, half a pound currants, one pound flour, and half a pound of suet; beat up the whole thoroughly with the whites of the eggs. Tie it in a cloth, and boil six hours. Serve with any good pudding sauce.

VERY RICH SHORT CRUSTS FOR TARTS.—Break lightly, with the least possible handling, six ounces of butter into eight ounces of flour; add a dessert spoonful of pounded sugar, and two or three of water; roll the paste for several minutes, to blend the ingredients well, folding it together like puff crust, and touch it as little as possible. Of flour eight ounces, butter six ounces, pounded sugar one dessert spoonful, water one or two spoonfuls.

HOT ROLLS.—Two quarts flour, one quart sweet milk, three-fourths of a cup of yeast, two spoonfuls sugar, same of lard. Boil the milk, and let it cool till only blood warm. Place the flour in a pan at night, and in the center of it pour the milk and yeast, but do not stir till the morning; then stir down, and let it rise again. Stir down the second time, roll out, and spread on the dough a little butter. Double it together, and cut as for biscuits. Let them rise, and then bake.

HOW TO MAKE TEA.—Put the tea into a perfectly clean and dry teapot, ten minutes or a quarter of an hour before it is required. Warm both the pot and the tea, by placing them in the oven or before the fire; then fill the teapot with boiling water. Let it stand five minutes, and the tea is ready. This method improves the fragrance of the tea very considerably, slightly but pleasantly altering the flavor. It appears to act by removing any trace of moisture or dampness from the tea, and developing the aromatic principle. It will be found well worth a trial.

CHICKEN JELLY.—Cut up an old hen into quite small pieces; skin it, and pour over it three pints of cold water; boil until the bones slip out from the meat easily; then take out all the meat, throw back the bones to boil longer in the liquor, chop the meat with the rind of one lemon, having first squeezed the juice into the boiling liquor; put the meat, well seasoned, into a jelly mold, and when the liquor is boiled down full one half, strain it on the meat in the mold. Next morning, turn it out of the mold, and cut in slices. Do not throw away the feet of poultry, but pour boiling water over them, to take off the skin; and then put the feet into the liquor to boil. There is a great deal of mucilage in their feet, and it is excellent both for the jelly and to enrich the gravy for poultry.

TURKEY SAUSAGE.—Cut up all the flesh remaining upon a turkey into small dice; if about a pound and a half, put a teaspoonful of chopped onions into a stewpan, with a piece of butter the size of two walnuts, pass a few seconds over the fire; then add half a tablespoonful of flour (mix well) and the mince, which moisten with a pint of stock made from the bones; simmer some time, keeping it moved; season with a little pepper, salt and sugar; finish with the yolks of three eggs, which stir in quickly over the fire, not allowing it to boil afterward; pour out upon a dish until cold; just before ready to serve, divide into equal parts, roll out each to about the size of small egg, shaping them to fancy; egg and bread-crumbs twice over, fry in very hot lard to a very light brown color, and serve.

THE DYING WIFE.

Raise my pillow, husband, dearest,
Faint and fainter comes my breath,
And those shadows stealing slowly,
Must, I know be those of death.
Sit down close beside me, darling,
Let me clasp your warm, strong hand;
Yours that ever has sustained me
To the borders of this land.

For your God and mine—our Father
Thence shall ever lead me on;
Where, upon a throne eternal,
Sits his loved and only Son;
I've had visions and been dreaming
O'er the past of joy and pain;
Year by year I've wandered backward
Till I was a child again.

Dreams of girlhood and the moment
When I stood your wife and bride—
How my heart filled with love's triumph
In that hour of woman's pride,
Dreams of thee and all the earth-chorus
Firmly twined about my heart—
Oh! the bitter, burning anguish,
When I first knew we must part.

It has passed—and God has promised
All thy footsteps to attend;
He that's more than friend or brother,
He'll be with you to the end.
There's no shadow o'er the portal
Leading to my Heavenly home—
Christ has promised life immortal,
And 'tis He that bids me come.

When life's trials wait around thee,
And its chilling billows swell,
Thou'lt thank Heaven that I'm spared them,
Thou'lt then feel that "all is well."
Bring our children to my bedside,
My last blessing let them keep,
But they're sleeping—do not wake them,
They'll learn soon enough to weep.

Tell them often of their mother,
Kiss them for me when they wake;
Lead them gently in life's pathway,
Love them doubly for my sake.
Clasp my hand still closer, darling,
This, the last night of my life,
For to-morrow I shall never
Answer, when you call me "wife."
Then, farewell, my noble husband,
Faint not 'neath the chast'ning rod;
Throw your strong arms round our children—
Keep them close to thee and God.

AN Ohio editor is getting particular about what he eats. Hear him: "The woman who made the butter which we bought last week is respectfully requested to use more judgment in proportioning the ingredients. The last batch had too much hair in it for butter, and not quite enough for a waterfall. There is no sense in making yourself baldheaded if butter is sixty-five cents a pound."

A LITTLE BOY, hearing his father say, "There is a time for all things," climbed up behind his mother's chair, and whispered, "When is the proper time for hooking sugar out of the sugar-bowl?"

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

A DRUNKEN man sprawling on the ground the other night, anxiously inquired if "anybody else had been struck by that earthquake?"

A LADY who has been reading the law is in the most tearful and agonizing doubts about the legality of her married condition. She says "lotteries are illegal, and marriage is the greatest lottery in life."

"DICK," said a certain lawyer to a countryman, who was considered more fool than knave, "what would you call the two greatest curiosities in the world?" "Why," replied Dick, "an honest lawyer and a river on fire."

"BILL, did you ever go to sea?" "I guess I did; last year, for instance, I went to see a red headed girl, but I only called there once." "Why so?" "Because her brother had an unpleasant habit of throwing bootjacks and smoothing irons at people."

A LADY in Memphis, not exactly posted on the word "disfranchised," was told that Mr. Smith was disfranchised, and she wanted to know how long he had "been so." On being informed that he had been so about four years, she said she didn't see how that could be, for Mrs. Smith had a child only two years old.

A MAN in New Hampshire has a pair of boots that were made for him when he was married—thirty years ago. He has only used them for wedding boots since; but he has lost so many wives, and wedded so much, that they are badly worn. He says they can't stand more than three more weddings—nor he either.

ONE of the physicians in Burlington, Vermont, driving into town on election morning, was met by a friend, who hailed him with the question: "Have you voted?" "Not yet," replied the doctor; but I have been out all night after a voter. I got him safe, too." "When will he vote?" "Oh, about twenty-one years from now."

HUSBANDS ought to "keep out of the kitchen." A husband who did not, writes thus of the consequences: "I found fault some time ago with Maria Ann's custard pie, and tried to tell her how my mother made custard pie. Maria made the pie after my receipt. It lasted longer than any pie we ever had. Maria set it on the table every day for dinner, and you see I could not eat it, because I forgot to tell her to put in any eggs or shortening. It was economical, but in a fit of generosity I stole it from the pantry and gave it to a poor little boy in the neighborhood. The boy's funeral was largely attended by his former playmates. I did not go myself."

A SOLDIER, being on picket reserve, went to a house, as he said, to borrow a frying pan, but for what none could imagine, as there was nothing to fry. However, he went to the house and knocked at the door, which was opened by a lady, who was asked what he wished. "Madam, could you lend me a frying pan? I belong to the picket down here." "Yes, sir," and forthwith came the pan. He took it, looked in it, and then turned it over again, and looked into it very hard, as if not certain it was clean. "Well, sir," said the lady, "can I do anything more for you?" "Could—could—could you lend me a piece of meat to fry in it, ma'am?" and he laughed in spite of himself. He got it.

A CAPE COD clergyman one Sabbath had prayed most earnestly for rain. He entreated the Lord to "uncork the bottles of heaven and send down the refreshing showers." The drought had lasted through August and a part of September; Tuesday morning the rain-storm began, and continued with great violence till Friday, flooding the country and sweeping off bridges in all directions. Saturday night it set in to rain again, and Sabbath morning it was still pouring down. This time the prayer was as follows: "O Lord, we recently took occasion to entreat Thee to uncork the bottles of Heaven and send down the refreshing showers, but we did not mean that the cork should be thrown away."

SAN FRANCISCO exhibits some singular lecturers. We quote from a speech recently made in that city: "They say man was created first. S'posin' he was? Ain't first experiments always failures? If I was a betting man I'd bet two dollars and a half they are. The only decent thing about him, any how, was a rib, and that went to make something better. [Applause.] And then they throw it in our face about Eve taking that apple. I'll bet five dollars Adam boosted her up in the tree, and then only gave her the core. And what did he do when he was found out? True to his masculine instinct, he sneaked behind Eve's Grecian bend, and said, 'Twarn't me, 'twas her.' We omitted to mention that it was a lady orator who was thus so eloquent."

Horace Greeley's Essays, "What I Know of Farming," which have been published in THE TRIBUNE every week during 1870, are to be printed in book form, and a copy will be sent, post-paid, to each subscriber who sends \$10 for the Daily, \$4 for the Semi-Weekly, or \$3 for the Weekly Tribune, and requests the book at the time of subscribing. This will enable old subscribers to secure the Essays for preservation, on renewing their subscriptions, and new subscribers will, of course, be glad to obtain them, free of cost.

An Iowa merchant sent a dunning letter to a man, who replied by return mail: "You say you are holding my note yet. That is all right—perfectly right. Just keep holding on to it; and if you find your hands slipping, just spit on them, and try it again. Yours, affectionately."

A WISCONSIN lady has condensed what ought to have been a litter into twins, weighing, at six months of age, two hundred and thirty-six pounds.

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

STRAY LIST.

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

STRAYS FOR JANUARY.

Allen County—W. F. Waggoner, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by G D Jones, Iowa tp, one brown Mare, six years old. Appraised \$30.
PONY—Taken up by H Hanson, Salem tp, one strawberry roan mare Pony, 10 years old, heart branded on right hip, harness and saddle marks. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by John Ostrander, Cottage Grove tp, one red roan horse Pony, 10 years old, white spot in face, three feet white, saddle marks. Appraised \$20.
COLT—Taken up by A K Kirkpatrick, Deer Creek tp, one light brown horse Colt, 6 months old, left hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.
MULE—Taken up by F N Thompson, Humboldt tp, one bay or dun yearling Mule. Appraised \$25. Also, one brown Mule, six months old. Appraised \$15.
HORSE—Taken up by J Schleicher, Humboldt tp, one gray Horse, 9 years old, 15 hands high, branded M on left shoulder, black mane and tail. Appraised \$40.
FILLY—Taken up by Isaac Cuddy, Humboldt tp, one black Filly, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, few white hairs in face, bunch on each side of nose, half Indian pony. Appraised \$30.
PONY—Taken up by G A Couchman, Geneva tp, one bay horse Pony, 9 years old, left hind foot and fore feet white, heavy mane and tail, snip on nose, blind in right eye, branded Y on the left shoulder. Appraised \$25.
COLT—Taken up by J L Woodin, Iowa tp, one bay horse Colt, one year old, a little white on near hind foot. Appraised \$30.
Atchison County—Charles W. Rust, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by A J Heatherly, Walnut tp, November 26, 1870, one bay Horse, 8 years old, black legs, star in forehead, snip on nose, had on a head halter. Appraised \$35. Also, one dark red Cow, 10 years old, some white hairs, crop off right ear, mark of rope around horns. Appraised \$25.
HORSE—Taken up by Wm Hartley, Grasshopper tp, November 26, 1870, one light bay Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, star forehead, right fore foot and hind feet white, brand on right shoulder. Appraised \$30.
MARE—Taken up by H S Heath, Grasshopper tp, December 6, 1870, one brown dun Mare, 10 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.
BULL—Taken up by W J Bailey, Walnut tp, November 21, 1870, one white Bull, 3 years old, drooped horns, small black spots on neck and ears, black on root of tail. Appraised \$25.
BULL—Taken up by A Norris, Grasshopper tp, December 1st, 1870, one brindle and white Bull, two years old, right ear half off. Appraised \$20.
COLT—Taken up by B Cohoon, Grasshopper tp, December 1st, 1870, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, blaze face, all feet white. Appraised \$25.
STEER—Taken up by R S Head, Center tp, November 25, 1870, one medium-sized yearling Steer, roan back and sides, belly, legs and face partly white, swallow-fork in each ear. Appraised \$15.
COW—Taken up by J B Bohannon, Walnut tp, December 10th, 1870, one blue and white Mexican Cow, 10 or 12 years old, branded M on right hip, and unknown brands on right side, a crop off each ear. Appraised \$20.
MARE—Taken up by M J Cloyes, Lancaster tp, November 29, 1870, one bay Filly, 3 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one red and white spotted Bull, 2 years old. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by Thos Squires, Walnut tp, November 8th, 1870, one bay horse Pony, 9 years old, 12½ hands high, small star in forehead, scars on nose and on point of right shoulder. Appraised \$25.
STEER—Taken up by G Wolff, Shannon tp, December 16, 1870, one white spotted Steer, 2 years old, red ears and legs, smooth horns. Appraised \$25.
HEIFER—Taken up by A Riley, Center tp, December 17, 1870, one medium-sized red yearling Heifer, white one belly and tail. Appraised \$40.
STEER—Taken up by P Noffsinger, Center tp, December 16th, 1870, one red and white Steer, 4 years old, line back, right horn droops, bush of tail pulled out. Appraised \$30.
PONY—Taken up by J Osborne, Grasshopper tp, December 24, 1870, one light bay Mare, 9 years old, star in forehead, a few white hairs on root of tail. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by G Wolff, Shannon tp, December 16, 1870, one white Steer, 2 years old, small red spots, ears and nose red, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$25.
Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John Fitzgerald, Osage tp, December 29, 1870, one white and brown Texas Steer, 4 years old, swallow-fork in each ear, branded JJ on left hip. Appraised \$30.
COLT—Taken up by D Hamlin, Pawnee tp, November 29, 1870, one gray Colt, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, scar on pastern joint of left leg, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.
HORSE—Taken up by Lucy Hotchkiss, Freedom tp, November 26, 1870, one cream-colored Horse, 10 years old, saddle and harness marks, branded AW on left shoulder, right fore foot white, the others black, blaze face. Appraised \$40.
COW—Taken up by P S Hopkins, Marmaton tp, December 2d, 1870, one blue roan Cow, 10 years old, black ears, swallow-fork in left ear, half-crop in right. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by W H Harris, Mill Creek tp, November 11, 1870, one white Heifer, 2 years old, red ears, red on neck and sides, slit in left ear. Appraised \$18.
COLT—Taken up by E J Bigger, Timberhill tp, November 23, 1870, one black Horse, 2 years old, a little white above hoof of each hind foot. Appraised \$35.
HEIFER—Taken up by Joe Brown, Timberhill tp, December 1, 1870, one roan yearling Heifer. Appraised \$15.
OXEN—Taken up by T N Smith, Mill Creek tp, one yoke Oxen, 9 years old, one light red, white spots, red neck and head, short legs, heavy body, crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left ear, horns straight and slightly drooped. The other, a spotted roan, same earmarks, blind in right eye. Appraised \$37.50 each.
COW—Taken up by James Flanigan, Franklin tp, one white Cow, 9 years old, left horn drooped and point off, crop and slit in right ear, crop, swallow-fork and underbit in left ear, had bell on. Appraised \$35. Also, a white Cow, 6 years old, black sides, line back. Appraised \$30. Also, one red and white yearling Bull. Appraised \$15.
STAG—Taken up by E E Coberly, Marmaton tp, one red and white spotted Stag, 3 years old. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by W F Brown, Pawnee tp, one bay mare Pony, 5 years old, 12 hands high, black mane and tail, right hind and left fore foot white, white stripe in forehead. Appraised \$40.
HORSE—Taken up by J S W Stevenson, Franklin tp, one iron-gray Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, saddle and harness marks, 8 feet shod. Appraised \$65. Also, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, white feet, blaze in face. Appraised \$30. Also, a sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, right hind foot white, blaze in face, had a rope on neck. Appraised \$45.
MARE—Taken up by S A Grubb, Osage tp, one brown Mare, 16 or 17 years old, 15½ hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay Mare, 15 years old, 15 hands high, star on forehead, snip on nose, fore feet and left hind foot white, collar marks, lame in left fore foot. Appraised \$25.
COLT—Taken up by C S Clark, Marmaton tp, one bay horse Colt, 2 years black mane and tail, star in forehead. Appraised \$40. Also, one iron-gray Filly, 1 year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.
MARE—Taken up by W D Branch, Marmaton tp, one yellow Mare, 10 years old, 15 hands high, flax mane and tail, white stripe in forehead, crippled, shod all round. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, flax mane and tail, blind left eye. Appraised \$30. Also, one brown Mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, white spots in forehead, snip on nose, white hind blind feet. Appraised \$75.
HEIFER—Taken up by Jos Renshaw, Osage tp, one brindle Heifer, 2 years old, swallow-fork and upperbit in right ear. Appraised \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by W R Reeder, Timberhill tp, one roan Heifer, 2 years old, line back, a Circle branded on left hip. Appraised \$18.
STEER—Taken up by W W Findley, Timberhill tp, one white yearling Steer, roan head and neck, red legs, swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised \$14.
COW—Taken up by Jacob Gross, Mill Creek tp, one dark red Cow, 6 years old, white on belly and bush of tail, crop and slit in right ear, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$30. Also, a bright red Cow, 4 years old, bush of tail white, crop and 2 slits in right ear, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$30.
COLT—Taken up by J C Wright, Franklin tp, one dark bay horse Colt, one year old, medium size, a little white in forehead. Appraised \$22.
CALF—Taken up by J B Harvey, Mill Creek tp, one red and white yearling heifer calf, underbit in left ear, crop off right ear. Appraised \$11.
Butler County—A. W. Starnes, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by G Y Green, Towanda tp, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, 11 hands high, star in forehead, left fore foot and left fore foot white. Appraised \$40.
MULES—Taken up by J H Hartley, Towanda tp, one dun horse Mule, 12 years old, 13½ hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$100. Also, one brown mare Mule, 10 years old, 13½ hands high, dim brand on the left shoulder, harness marks. Appraised \$125. Also, one brown mare Mule, 10 years old, 13½ hands high, indistinct brand on left shoulder, harness marks. Appraised \$125.
Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by H Washburn, Pleasant View tp, one bay Horse, 11 years old, 16 hands high, hipped. Appraised \$18. Also, one dark bay mare Pony, 5 years old, 12 hands high, has a sucking Colt. Appraised \$20.
OXEN—Taken up by W J Dewry, Sheridan tp, November 11th, 1870, one brown Steer, 6 years old, white in face, a half crop off right ear, underbit in left. Also, one pale red Steer, white face and belly, list on shoulder, white on hips, 6 years old. Appraised \$50.
STEER—Taken up by J A Hubbard, Lowell tp, one red and white Steer, 4 years old, split in each ear. Appraised \$18.
STEER—Taken up by W F Mattoon, Neosho tp, November 26, 1870, one red and white Steer, 5 years old, branded K on right hip, crop off right ear, upper slope in left ear, tips of horns sawed off. Appraised \$30.
HORSE—Taken up by G L Pratt, Neosho tp, November 10, 1870, one yellow horse Pony, 5 years old, black mane and tail, roached mane. Appraised \$45. Also, one black horse Pony, 5 years old, left hind leg white. Appraised \$65.
FILLY—Taken up by G S Rhoades, Iowa tp, November 27, 1870, one iron-gray Filly, 1 year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.
Clay County—J. W. Kennedy, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by W J Woodside, Clay Center tp, November 16, 1870, one red Cow, 10 years old, white under bag, crop off each ear, all the long hair off tail. Appraised \$25.
MARE—Taken up by G N Gilbert, Sherman tp, November 28, 1870, one black Mare, 5 years old, white on nose, star in forehead, branded DX on left shoulder.
MARE—Taken up by A B Foster, Sherman tp, December 12th, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, white stripe on face, left hind leg white, split on both fore legs, collar marks. Appraised \$35.
Crawford County—F. Sanford, Clerk.
STAG—Taken up by G P Poycraft, Grant tp, November 1, 1870, one brown Texas Stag, 3 years old, black neck and legs, motley face, swallow-fork in right ear, character & J branded on right hip. Appraised \$14.
MARE—Taken up by Joseph Cox, Grant tp, November 1, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 2 years old, left hind foot white to pastern joint. Appraised \$5.
MARE—Taken up by Jacob Clark, Iowa tp, December 2d, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 2 years old, face and right fore foot white.
MARE—Taken up by A T Gifford, Walnut tp, November 15th, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 7 years old, 14½ hands high, white on face. Appraised \$40. Also, one black roan Mare, 10 or 14 years old, 15 hands high, crop off left ear, brand on left shoulder, right hind foot white, blaze in face. Appraised \$40.
COLT—Taken up by R J Tomlinson, Iowa tp, December 5, 1870, one sorrel horse Colt, hind legs white, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$17. Also, one light sorrel horse Colt, 1 year old, blaze in face. Appraised \$17.
COW—Taken up by A Myers, Sheridan tp, December 1st, 1870, one brindle Cow, 10 or 12 years old, slit and hole in right ear, crop and slit in left ear, point of right horn broken, star in forehead, stripe on right shoulder. Appraised \$24.
Dickinson County—E. S. Wiley, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by John Pagenkoff, Union tp, November 28, 1870, one bay horse Pony, three years old, thirteen hands high. Appraised \$25.
STEER—Taken up by E W Bradfield, Newbern tp, December 3, 1870, one large black Steer, 7 years old, white in face and under belly, slit in right ear, swallow-fork in left, branded AC on right hip. Appraised \$30. Also, one dun Steer, 6 years old, under and upper bit in right ear, crop off left, branded TS on left hip. Appraised \$25. Also, one large brown Steer, 7 years old, white face, white spots on side and belly, crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left, branded HIL on right hip. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm Timm, Union tp, November 27, 70, one light bay Gelding, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, dark mane and tail, star in forehead, left fore foot badly split, rope marks on left hind leg, saddle marks, worn shoes on fore feet. Appraised \$125.
STEER—Taken up by A D Blanchett, Union tp, November 14, 1870, one white yearling Texas Steer, branded AB on left side. Appraised \$35. Also, one dark brown yearling Heifer, white in face and under belly, white feet, branded AB on left side. Appraised \$35. Also, one white and black spotted yearling Heifer, white on shoulder, hip and face, branded 2Y. Appraised \$35.
PONY—Taken up by —, Newbern tp, November 1, 1870, one mare Pony, 5 years old, black mane and tail, black feet. Appraised \$30.
PONY—Taken up by M Nicolay, Grant tp, December 3d, 1870, one brown horse Pony, 7 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, one foot white, saddle marks, branded TC on left hip. Appraised \$40. Also, one black Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, 3 white feet, star in forehead, and branded LR on left shoulder. Appraised \$35.
COLT—Taken up by Philip Barrett, Lamb tp, November 5, 1870, one dark brown Mare Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$30.
Doniphan County—John T. Kilwan, Clerk.
OX—Taken up by J L Scott, Wayne tp, December 1st, 1870, one pale red Work Ox (stag), 6 years old, white on face and under jaw, belly and legs mostly white, white spot on left hip, bush of tail white, smooth crop off left ear. Appraised \$40.
PONY—Taken up by John Nornide, Wolf River tp, November 14, 1870, one black Colt, 2 years old, left hind fetlock white. Appraised \$30.
MARE—Taken up by C Burks, Wolf River tp, November 14th, 1870, one dark bay Mare, three years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$30.
HEIFER—Taken up by J W Shock, Wolf River tp, one red and white yearling Heifer, face mostly white. Appraised \$15.
MARE—Taken up by Jos Crippen, Burr Oak tp, November 28, 1870, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 18 hands high, dark mane and tail, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30.
COLT—Taken up by Charles Ledwig, Wolf River tp, one bay yearling Colt, black mane and tail. Appraised \$30.
Douglas County—F. R. Brooks, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by H C Grant, Palmyra tp, November 14, 1870, one red and white Cow, 11 years old, has a red and white calf, 4 months old. Appraised \$20.
OXEN—Taken up by F F Baker, Palmyra tp, November 1, 70, one black Ox, six years old, swallow-fork and underbit in left ear, branded WC on left hip, white under belly. Appraised \$30. Also, one red and white spotted Ox, 6 years old, white on back and belly, swallow-fork and underbit in right ear, branded on right hip. Appraised \$30.
FILLY—Taken up by Thos Benjamin, Kanwaka tp, November 21st, 1870, one black Filly, 3 years old, star in forehead, white on left hind foot. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white, star in forehead, white stripes on end of nose. Appraised \$40.
MARE—Taken up by J T Steele, Clinton tp, November 22, 1870, one iron-gray Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, light spot on left jaw. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by Thos McLean, Eudora tp, November 28, 1870, one red Steer, two years old, white on face and belly. Appraised \$15.
COW—Taken up by Wm Hughes, Eudora tp, November 7, 1870, one red and white speckled Cow, 6 years old, medium size. Appraised \$25.
STEER—Taken up by T E Evans, Willow Springs tp, one red and white spotted Steer, 6 years old, dewlap split, left ear cropped and split, underbit. Appraised \$30.
PONY—Taken up by W C Roberts, Lecompton tp, December 3d, 1870, one dun horse Pony, 10 years old, 15½ hands high, black mane and tail, stripe on back, saddle and collar marks, white on tip of nose, feet black. Appraised \$25.
COLT—Taken up by C Wulfschlae, Kanwaka tp, December 24, 1870, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, fore feet white, white spot on each hind foot, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.
STEER—Taken up by W H Peckham, Kanwaka tp, December 26, 1870, one red yearling steer, white stripe in forehead, white on end of tail, white spot on left hip. Appraised \$12.
HEIFER—Taken up by W C Vantres, Palmyra tp, November 28, 1870, one white yearling Heifer. Appraised \$12.
STEER—Taken up by J Soxman, Willow Springs tp, December 16, 1870, one white yearling Heifer. Appraised \$15. Also, one white yearling Steer. Appraised \$15.
STEER—Taken up by W A Marshall, Willow Springs tp, December 16, 1870, one roan yearling Steer, branded T on both hips. Appraised \$15.
Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by F O'Neill, Franklin tp, September 1, 1870, one sorrel horse Pony, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, bald face, saddle and collar marks, some white on hind feet. Appraised \$30. Also, one strawberry roan sorrel horse Pony, 7 years old, 14½ hands high, bald face, one hind foot white, collar and saddle marks, white spots on right fore leg, rump, chin and right hind leg. Appraised \$30.
COW—Taken up by H C Lydch, Harrison tp, November 11, 70, one speckled Cow, 5 years old, half the horn broken off, medium size. Appraised \$40. Also, one roan yearling Steer, white face, underbit in left ear, a slit in right ear, medium size. Appraised \$15. Also, one white yearling Heifer, medium size. Appraised \$15.
BULL—Taken up by John Leonard, Franklin tp, November 9, 1870, two red and white Bulls, 3 years old, rings in nose, had yoke on. Appraised \$25 each.
COLTS—Taken up by E C Tracy, Ottawa tp, November 1, 1870, one iron-gray Mare, 3 years old, white spot in face, white hairs and scar on inside of right hind leg. Appraised \$30. Also, one large bay yearling horse Colt, white spot in face. Appraised \$30. Also, one small sorrel yearling Mare, a few white hairs in face. Appraised \$20.
STEER—Taken up by Jas Lingard, Ohio tp, November 12, 1870, one black Steer, 8 years old, branded JP on left thigh, white on forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$25.
COW—Taken up by Robert Atkinson, Harrison tp, November 25, 1870, one red and white Cow, tall white. Appraised \$25.
BULL—Taken up by Mat Brown, Ottawa tp, November 9, 1870, one dark brindle Bull, 7 years old, white on flanks, blind in right eye, medium size. Appraised \$20.
COW—Taken up by Robt Atkinson, Harrison tp, November 20, 1870, one red Cow, 3 years old, white on belly, white spots on the body, half crop off right ear, fork in left. Appraised \$30. Also, one white bull calf, ears and feet red. Appraised \$25. Also, one red and white heifer calf, head and ears red. Appraised \$25. Also, one yellowish white Bull, head, ears and neck yellow. Appraised \$30.
HORSE—Taken up by D J Smith, Ottawa tp, November 15, 70, one bay horse Colt, 18 months old, star in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one roan steer calf, 7 months old, crop off the left ear. Appraised \$5. Also, one black steer calf, 7 months old, white back. Appraised \$5.
HEIFER—Taken up by J B Dennis, Potawatomi tp, December 1, 1870, one white yearling Heifer, red neck and head, crop off left ear, swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$15.
HORSE—Taken up by John Rodgers, Peoria tp, November 27, 1870, one red yearling Heifer, white belly. Appraised \$15.
Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
COLTS—Taken up by James Baker, Eureka tp, November 8th, 1870, one black horse pony Colt, 2 years old, short, heavy built, roman nose. Also, one black horse pony Colt, 2 years old, rather lengthy, with long neck. Also, one bay Filly, 2 years old, star in forehead, a little white on hind feet. Appraised \$15.
MARE—Taken up by J L Baker, Eureka tp, November 8, 1870, one black American Mare, 3 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.
MARE—Taken up by John Taylor, Fall River tp, November 24, 1870, one brigit bay Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, a gray spot in forehead, white hairs on left shoulder. Appraised \$30. Also, one red Cow, 4 years old, swallow-fork and underbit in each ear, branded HT on left thigh. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by Levi Norris, Fall River tp, November 24, 1870, one dun horse Colt, 2 years old, black mane and legs, had a rope on. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay mare Colt, 1 year old, some white in forehead. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Saml Holmes, Fall River tp, November 21, 1870, one brown mare Pony, white on nose and forehead, lump on left hind leg, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.

OXEN—Taken up by F H Bush, Elk Falls tp, one yoke Oxen, 8 years old—oned, a few white spots, mottled face, underbit in left ear, scar on left shoulder, point of right horn off, big bell on; the other yellowish brown, white on face, belly and neck, heavy horns, swallow-fork in each ear.

OXEN—Taken up by Chas Waddle, Elk Falls tp, October 17th, 1870, one yoke Oxen—one red Ox, 4 years old, brass knobs on the horns, square crop off left ear; also, one roan Ox, 4 years old, a crop off each ear, swallow-fork in each ear. Appraised \$60.

STEER—Taken up by D Barr, Elk Falls tp, October 18th, 1870, one white Steer, black head, swallow-fork in each ear. Also, one Steer, line back, black sides, under crop off each ear. Also, one black and white spotted Steer, smooth crop off left ear. Also, one red and white spotted Steer, smooth crop off left ear. Also, one black and white spotted Steer, smooth crop off left ear. Also, one yearling Heifer, black ears, smooth crop off left ear. Also, one black Heifer, half crop off right ear, smooth crop off left ear. All Indian stock. Appraised \$5 each.

Jackson County—E. D. Rose, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J H Wilson, Franklin tp, one dark bay Mare, 15½ hands high, star in forehead, very steep rump. Appraised \$60.

PONY—Taken up by D W C Locke, Franklin tp, one dark bay horse Pony, 6 years old, dark mane and tail, scar on left shoulder, small white spot on end of nose. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by R T Rathbun, Franklin tp, one iron-gray mare Pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, branded LO on left hip. Also, one brown Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white, white spot on right fore foot, white spot on nose. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Crusan, Grant tp, a pale red Steer, 3 years old, underbit in left ear, notch in right ear, long, slim horns. Appraised \$35.

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by H C Hickox, Oskaloosa tp, one black and white yearling Heifer. Appraised \$12.

PONY—Taken up by Chas Godfrey, Sargoxie tp, December 1st, 1870, one claybank Pony, 15 years old, left eye out, black mane, tail and legs. Also, one dark bay or brown mare Colt. Appraised \$30.

STEERS—Taken up by Jeff Riddle, Osawkee tp, December 14, 1870, two Texas Steers, 5 years old—one brindle and white spotted Steer, crop off left ear, underbit in right ear, branded B on right hip. Also, one pale red Steer, mottled face, swallow-fork in right ear, underbit in left, branded B on left hip. Appraised \$3 each.

CATTLE—Taken up by J M Huber, Rock Creek tp, November 18, 1870, one roan Cow, 9 years old. Appraised \$40. Also, one light roan Cow, 4 years old, brush of tail off. Appraised \$30. Also, one roan Heifer, 2 years old, spot on rump, white belly. Appraised \$20. Also, one white yearling Heifer, brand on left hip. Appraised \$15. Also, one white Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by J Kennedy, Rock Creek tp, November 15, 1870, one pale red Cow, 10 years old, white on belly, point of tail off. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by Thos Shepherd, Oskaloosa tp, December 8, 1870, one Cow, 7 years old, black sides, line back, white belly, dim brand on right hip. Appraised \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by Wm Webb, Osawkee tp, December 7, 1870, one bay pony Filly, 2 years old, 18 hands high, black mane and tail, heavy built. Appraised \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Danl Carr, Osawkee tp, December 17, 1870, one pale red yearling Heifer, white in forehead and on belly. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by J Butty, Rock Creek tp, December 2, 1870, one white yearling Steer, red head, neck and feet. Appraised \$20. Also, one black yearling Heifer, crop off right ear, spot in forehead, white belly, tail and feet. Appraised \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by J M Cotton, Sargoxie tp, December 19th, 1870, one bay Filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white stripe in face, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30. Also, one claybank stallion Pony, 12 hands high, small stripe along back, right eye glass. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Unfred, Sargoxie tp, a roan Steer, 2 years old, slit in left ear, underbit right. Appraised \$30.

BULL—Taken up by L A Hopkins, Kaw tp, December 14, 1870, one roan Bull, 2 years old. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J Thompson, Jefferson tp, December 19, 1870, one red and white yearling Steer, swallow-fork in left ear, under half-crop in right. Appraised \$15. Also, one spotted roan yearling Heifer, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by E A McLean, Jefferson tp, November 26, 1870, one sorrel Horse, 6 years old, white spot in forehead, white feet, branded LUSE on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by G E Bunde, Jefferson tp, December 21, 1870, one red Cow, 6 years old, white face and belly, swallow-fork in right ear, crop in left, dim brand on each hip. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by C D Patterson, Oskaloosa tp, December 12, 1870, one dark bay horse Pony, 2 years old past. Also, one bay mare Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead.

—Taken up by E L Carter, Osawkee tp, December 17th, 1870, one pale red and white spotted yearling —, crop off right ear, half-crop off under side of left ear. Appraised \$12.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Bradley, Monticello tp, one dark brindle yearling Steer, 3 legs white, white on tip of tail, white spot on rump and on left flank, star in forehead. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by L F Waterman, Monticello tp, December 1, 1870, one red muley Cow, 10 or 11 years old, white on tip of tail, and on breast, crop of each ear, slit and hole in left ear, underbit and swallow-fork in right ear. Also, one red male sucking calf, 5 weeks old. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by J W Haws, Monticello tp, one red Steer, 3 years old, a Heart branded on left hip, indistinct brand on right hip. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Henry Mine, Lexington tp, one bay yearling Colt, black mane and tail, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Luckett, Aubrey tp, one red Steer, 1 year old, some white on belly, crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left. Appraised \$15. Also, one white speckled Steer, same age and earmarks as above. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Thos Lavatt, November 19, 1870, one yellow Texas Steer, 7 or 8 years old, indistinct brand on hip. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John Middleton, Gardner tp, November 23, 1870, one roan yearling Steer, swallow-fork in right ear, 2 underbits in left ear. Also, one red roan yearling Heifer, white belly, tail and forehead white, split in right ear. Also, one light red yearling Steer, crop off right ear. Also, one light red yearling Steer, some white on belly, crop off right ear.

COW—Taken up by M Cogswell, Oxford tp, one white mulch Cow, 6 or 7 years old, dark or roan pitted spots, smooth crop in left ear, swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$30.

BULL—Taken up by J H Hodge, Lexington tp, November 2d, 1870, one white and red Bull, 2 years old, heavy set, curly head. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by J Luke, November 3, 1870, one iron-gray Pony, 7 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by Wilson Cook, December 15th, 1870, one red Cow, 2 years old. Appraised \$12. Also, one yearling roan Heifer. Appraised \$14.

PONY—Taken up by Simon Detar, Lanesfield tp, one bay mare Pony, 18 months old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by L Farrell, Shawnee tp, December 6, 1870, one light chestnut sorrel Horse, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, left hind foot white, blaze face, and branded H on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by J M Trimble, Lexington tp, one roan Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one red and white Heifer, 2 years old, white face. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Jos Windsor, November 24, 1870, one bay Mare, 11 or 12 years old, 14½ hands high, right hind foot white, a white stripe in face, branded M on right shoulder, right eye sore and blind. Also, one light iron-gray Mare, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, left hind leg crooked. Appraised \$30 each.

STEER—Taken up by J C Davenport, Aubrey tp, December 12, 1870, one red and roan yearling Steer, crop off right ear. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J E Thomas, November 25, 1870, one bay Mare, 3 years old, white on left hind foot. Appraised \$45.

FILLY—Taken up by A B Jaynes, Monticello tp, December 12, 1870, one iron-gray Filly, 3 years old, right hind foot white. Appraised \$30. Also, one black Filly, 1 year old, right foot white, a star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

STEERS—Taken up by J J Tinsley, Shawnee tp, two Steers—one black, 3 years old, 3 years old, crop off left ear, two splits in right ear; the other red and white, same age, crop and underbit in each ear. Appraised \$20 each.

HEIFER—Taken up by H Parker, Spring Hill tp, November 12, 1870, one red yearling Heifer, right ear cropped. Appraised \$12.

COLT—Taken up by Jas Sells, Olathe tp, December 24th, 1870, one bay mare Colt, 1 year old, black mane and tail, hind feet white. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Coppock, Shawnee tp, December 12, 1870, one white speckled roanish Steer, 3 years old, brand on left hip, left horn broken. Appraised \$12.50.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J W Morey, Fairview tp, November 11, 1870, one yellow Cow, 9 years old, branded O on each hip, smooth crop off each ear. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by G P Kent, Labette tp, November 26, 1870, one bay mare Pony, 7 years old, illegible mark on each shoulder, left hind foot white. Appraised \$35. Also, one Stallion, 9 or 10 years old, white strip around left hind foot. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel Mare, 2 or 3 years old, white strip in face. Appraised \$25. Also, one yearling bay horse Colt, scar on right foot. Appraised \$25.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Sarah Walker, High Prairie tp, December 14, 1870, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by W B Smith, Fairmount tp, one yellowish red Cow, 6 years old, white on hips, white streak across shoulders, crop off left ear, underbit in right. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by G W Phinicia, Beno tp, November 8, 1870, one black mare Colt, 3 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by A A Harbison, Stranger tp, one Steer, 3 years old, brown on neck, gray on face, flanks and belly, hole in right ear, crop off left. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Carr, Fairmount tp, December 14, 1870, one red Steer, black nose, end of tail white, half underbit in right ear. Appraised \$27.

Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W H Fox, Stanton tp, November 18th, 1870, one red yearling Heifer, white spot in forehead, and one on each flank, some white on feet, bush of tail white. Appraised \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Jas Smith, Blue Mound tp, November 1, 1870, one red and white spotted Steer, 8 or 9 years old, brass knobs on horns, ears cropped. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by H C Johnson, Lincoln tp, November 19, 1870, one sorrel horse Colt, 8 months old, star in forehead, blaze face. Appraised \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by E Mills, Sheridan tp, November 22, 1870, one iron-gray Filly, 4 years old, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

STEERS—Taken up by G W Morrow, Blue Mound tp, November 18th, 1870, one mottled faced red Steer, 3 years old, some white on flanks, hips and brisket. Appraised \$30. Also, one white Steer, 3 years old. Appraised \$25.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by R Davis, Emporia tp, November 23, 1870, one iron-gray horse Mule, age unknown, branded 88 on left thigh, and DD on left shoulder, harness marks. Appraised \$30. Also, one dark bay stallion Pony, saddle marks. Appraised \$30. Also, one light roan yearling Steer. Appraised \$12.

MULE—Taken up by Jos Ernest, Fremont tp, November 18th, 1870, one light brown mare Mule, 2 years old, 13 hands high, branded JV on left shoulder, collar marks. Appraised \$12.50.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Jones, Pike tp, one iron-gray mare Pony, 2 years old. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by H J Burdett, Pike tp, one bay horse Pony, 4 years old, left hind foot white, white hairs on roof of tail, white spot on nose, star in forehead. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by A A Hickox, Emporia tp, December 6th, 1870, one black mare Pony, 10 years old, white in face, white spot on hips, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by W Humphreys, Emporia tp, one red Steer, 4 years old, white belly, staggy. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by D Phelps, Waterloo tp, November 23, 1870, one black horse Colt, 15 hands high, white hairs in face, snip on nose. Appraised \$75.

COLT—Taken up by John Genter, Jackson tp, December 8, 1870, one light roan mare Colt, 2 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one brown horse Colt, white spot in forehead, medium size. Appraised \$40.

COLT—Taken up by Wm Snyder, Agnes tp, December 13, 1870, one sorrel horse Colt, 1 year old, flax mane and tail, star in forehead. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay mare Colt, 1 year old, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by G W Lee, Agnes tp, November 10th, 1870, one bay Filly, 2 years old, black legs, mane and tail, blaze face. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by G L Coon, Agnes tp, November 26, 1870, one black Mare, 15 years old, hind feet white, star in forehead, bob tail. Appraised \$15.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Eli Goldsberry, Guitard tp, December 5, 1870, one large pale red Cow, 7 years old, white face, line back. Appraised \$35. Also, one speckled roan Cow, 2 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one black Steer calf. Appraised \$9. Also, one speckled roan Heifer calf. Appraised \$9.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Paul, Blue Rapids tp, November 21, 1870, one brindle and white yearling Heifer, star in forehead. Appraised \$21.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Harnahan, Vermillion tp, December 18, 1870, one pale red yearling Steer, white face, white spot on top of shoulders. Also, one pale red yearling Steer, small size. Appraised \$15 each.

STEER—Taken up by Gust Landholm, Vermillion tp, December 24, 1870, one red and white spotted yearling Steer. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Holmes, Guitard tp, December 3d, 1870, one white and red spotted yearling Steer. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by J W Taylor, Blue Rapids tp, December 22, 1870, one black Horse, 2 years old, white spot on left side, star in forehead, snip nose, 3 feet white. Appraised \$30. Also, one brown Mare, one year old, right hind foot white. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay Horse, 1 year old, hind feet white, white hairs in forehead, black mane and tail. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by E F Jones, Vermillion tp, December 10, 1871, one light bay Gelding, 7 years old, 15 hands high, white on hind foot, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Francis Cooper, Stanton tp, November 10, 1870, one small red and white spotted Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one small light roan Steer, 2 years old, red head and neck, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

STEERS—Taken up by Wm Polhamus, Osage tp, November 10, 1870, two red and white Steers, 4 years old, branded FP on right ham. Appraised \$40 each.

COW—Taken up by Jacob Wise, Middle Creek tp, November 28, 1870, one pale red Cow, 7 years old, swallow-fork in each ear, small notch in left ear. Appraised \$30. Also, one pale red Cow, 5 years old, line back, point of left ear frozen off. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by J Downey, Middle Creek tp, December 2d, 1870, one brindle Heifer, one year old, white face. Appraised \$14.

MARE—Taken up by John Wolf, Middle Creek tp, November 16, 1870, one black Mare, 4 years old, star in forehead, branded JB on left shoulder, scar on left hip and left hip. Appraised \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by W W Sage, Sugar Creek tp, December 2, 1870, one red roan Filly, 3 years old. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by B F Martin, Osawatomie tp, November 15, 1870, one iron-gray mare Colt, 2 years old, silver mane and tail, star in forehead. Appraised \$60. Also, one black horse Colt, 2 years old, a star in forehead, the right hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by Geo Johnson, Osawatomie tp, November 15, 1870, one iron-gray mare Colt, 2 years old, blaze in face, white on upper part of right hind and fore feet. Appraised \$45. Also, one spotted dun mare Pony Colt, 2 years old. No marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by D H Hefebower, Wea tp, November 5th, 1870, one dark roan horse Colt, 1 year old, blaze in face, the right hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Thos Coughlin, Richland tp, November 15, 1870, one white yearling Steer, medium size, ears red, straight slit in right ear. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by S M Lewis, Miami tp, November 15, 1870, one brindle Steer, 2 years old, white back and face, crop off right ear. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by H W Collins, Mound tp, November 14, 1870, one bay Mare, 10 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, left hind foot white, windgall on same, scar on right shoulder blade. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by G K Turner, Marysville tp, November 20, 1870, one dark bay Mare, four years old, fore feet shod, hind feet white. Appraised \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Slater Odenbough, Osawatomie tp, November 15th, 1870, one dark bay mare Colt, 1 year old, black mane, tail and legs, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by J J Collins, Mound tp, November 14, 1870, one sorrel horse Colt, 9 months old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$25. Also, one dark bay horse Colt, 2 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$20. Also, one dark iron-gray horse Colt, 20 months old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Wm Shannon, Sugar Creek tp, December 9th, 1870, one sorrel mare Colt, 3 years old, right hind foot white, small white spot in forehead, heavy mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Land, Richland tp, November 25, 1870, one bay mare Pony, 5 years old, black mane and tail, long white spot in the left eye, short rope around neck when taken up. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by W G Ringer, Wea tp, November 29, 1870, one dun mare Pony, 3 years old. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, black mane and tail. Appraised \$45.

MARE—Taken up by S M Lewis, Miami tp, November 5, 1870, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$65. Also, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, white strip in forehead, branded M on each shoulder. Appraised \$50.

Montgomery County—S. M. Beardsley, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J R Ross, Verdigris tp, December 8d, 1870, one brown and white spotted Cow, right horn broken, branded ED. Appraised \$20. Also, one brown and white spotted Cow, 4 or 5 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one red Heifer, dim brand. Appraised \$12. Also, one red yearling Steer, with yoke on. Appraised \$10.

COW—Taken up by Orrin Barker, Independence tp, December 21, 1870, one large brown Cow, 7 years old, branded ID on left side and hip.

Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Griffin, Rock Creek tp, November 12, 1870, one red and white spotted Steer, 2 years old, white strip across back, crop off right ear, underbit in left. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Jos Weaver, Granada tp, November 18th, 1870, one bay mare Pony Colt, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Chas Liebig, Granada tp, November 17th, 1870, one black horse Colt, 1 year old, 11 hands high, the fore feet white inside. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Hartman, Nemaha tp, November 24, 1870, one bright dapple gray Mare, 3 years old, 3 white spots on right hind leg. Appraised \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by D B Hitchcock, Caploma tp, November 15th, 1870, one light claybank Filly, 2 years old, small of its age. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Simon Armstrong, Home tp, December 8, 1870, one dun Steer, 4 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, a brindle muley Steer, 4 years old, branded 90 on right hip. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Aug Weyer, Home tp, December 1, 1870, one dun mare Pony, tall and legs white, dark stripe along back, star in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by E E Fithian, Rock Creek tp, December 3, 1870, one white Heifer, red ears, smooth crop and hole in right ear. Appraised \$20.

MULE—Taken up by Wm Carkey, Rock Creek tp, November 22, 1870, one black Mule, 2 years old. Appraised \$75. Also, one light brown Filly, 2 years old, 2 white feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$65. Also, one light bay horse Colt, 1 year old, right hind foot white, star in forehead, strip on nose. Appraised \$40. Also, one dark bay horse Pony, 1 year old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$75. Also, one black Filly, 1 year old. Appraised \$30. Also, one iron-gray Filly, 1 year old, left fore foot white, strip in forehead, two white spots on the right hip, lame in the right leg. Appraised \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by A Partridge, Caploma tp, one white yearling Heifer, crop off left ear, swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$16. Also, one red yearling Heifer, line back, crop off left ear, swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$15.

BULL—Taken up by John Hull, Caploma tp, one red Bull, two years old, white on belly. Appraised \$18.

FILLY—Taken up by H J Murray, Caploma tp, one dark iron-gray Filly, 2 years old. Appraised \$60. Also, one bay Filly, two years old, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by J P Mathews, Home tp, one bay Horse, 1 years old, 15½ hands high, both hind feet white, saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by John Yambert, Home tp, one bay Horse, 16½ hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white, shoes on front feet. Appraised \$50.

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1,000,000 APPLE SEEDLINGS, 2,000,000 APPLE Root Grafts, 200 bushels Apple Seed, 200 bushels Peach Seed, 3,000,000 Osage Orange Plants, 200,000 Pear, Plum and Cherry Root Grafts, Fruit, Ornamental, and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, and Bulbs—an immense stock and assortment. Colored Fruit and Flower Plates, superior to all others. Send 10 cents for Catalogues. Price List free. F. K. PHOENIX, dec-2m Bloomington, McLean Co., Illinois.

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THE IOWA HOMESTEAD, AND Western Farm Journal

IS AN OFFICIAL STATE PAPER, PUBLISHED AT the Capital of Iowa, weekly, and is the only Leading Agricultural Paper north of St. Louis and west of the Mississippi river. As the Homestead is taken and kept on file by every County Clerk in Iowa, through legal enactment of the General Assembly, and is also taken by the Secretaries of all the Agricultural Societies in the State, besides having a large circulation throughout Iowa and the West generally, it will readily be seen that it is unequalled as an advertising medium west of the Mississippi river. Advertisements of all stray animals taken up in the State are required to be published in the Homestead by law.

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nov-11



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NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WE HAVE ON HAND BUCKEYE REAPERS AND MOWERS, with all the new improvements, at manufacturers' prices and freight.

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Call and see our Stock, two miles from the Agricultural College. N. L. CHAFFEE, H. C. CHAFFEE, my-1y Manhattan, Kansas, April 25, 1870.

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COLT—Taken up by T A Giles, Vienna tp, November 16, 1870, one bay half-bony mare Colt, two years old, 18 hands high. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by Robert Smith, Shannon tp, December 8, 1870, one sorrel Horse, 14½ hands high, blaze face, branded CC on left shoulder. Appraised \$55.

COW—Taken up by S H Eddy, Vienna tp, November 19th, 1870, one pale red Cow, 10 years old, point of left broken off. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Maria Bateman, Vienna tp, November 28, 1870, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, star in face. Appraised \$50. Also, one chestnut sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, snip on nose, right fore foot white. Appraised \$50. Also, one sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, blaze face, hind feet white, small size. Appraised \$45.

STEER—Taken up by Amos Plummer, Pottawatomie tp, Nov. 17, 1870, one red Steer, 2 years old, white face, white ring around right fore leg, branded U on right hip. Appraised \$37.50.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm Wilbur, Pottawatomie tp, Nov. 19, 1870, one bay Horse, 6 or 7 years old, 14½ hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$50.

HEIFER—Taken up by Thos Maybee, Shannon tp, November 21, 1870, one red yearling Heifer, white back and belly. Appraised \$18.

PONY—Taken up by J. L. Hannon, Pottawatomie tp, December 10, 1870, one bay mare Pony, hind feet white, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by T L Wilson, St. George tp, November 29, 1870, one sorrel Horse, 12 years old, 16 hands high, light mane and tail, fast on both sides. Appraised \$16.

STEER—Taken up by Jos Degraw, Vienna tp, December 8, 70, one black and white spotted yearling Steer. Appraised \$16.

PONY—Taken up by Moses Day, Vienna tp, one bay Pony Colt, 2 years old, right hind foot white, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$45.

Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H Playford, Manhattan tp, December 15, 1870, one calico bay mare Pony, 7 years old, 18 hands high, saddle marks. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay horse Pony, 6 years old, 18 hands high, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by L Kilbourne, Manhattan tp, November 28, 1870, one dark sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, 18½ hands high, hind feet white, bobbed mane, white streak in face. Appraised \$40.

BULL—Taken up by W H Williams, Grant tp, November 7, 70, one white Bull, 6 years old, small spots, reddish brown head and neck. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by M R McNemar, Manhattan tp, December 12, 1870, one red Cow, 4 years old, white spots on forehead, flank, belly and tail, brand on right hip. Appraised \$25.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J H Bush, Monmouth tp, November 8th, 1870, one red Steer, spotted face, swallow-fork in right ear, crop in left ear, white bricket, bush of tail white. Appraised \$38.

STEER—Taken up by W B Mitchell, Topeka tp, December 14, 1870, one white yearling Steer, red neck and ears. Also, a white calf. Appraised \$28.

MARE—Taken C H Kennedy, Silver Lake tp, December 2, 1870, one light bay Mare, 8 years old, white spot in forehead, right hind foot white, black mane and tail. Also, one Colt. Appraised \$45. Also, one iron-gray Mare, 4 years old, white in forehead, black mane and tail. Appraised \$40. Also, one brown Filly, 2 years old, white in face, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Theo Kripe, Tecumseh tp, December 18, 1870, one strawberry roan Heifer, 2 year, half crop in left ear, swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$24.

HEIFER—Taken up by N Elmore, Tecumseh tp, December 20, 1870, one dark blue roan yearling Heifer. Appraised \$16.

STEER—Taken up by Geo Nell, Williamsport tp, December 20, 1870, one yearling red Steer, white on face, white on dewlap. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by John Block, Silver Lake tp, December 22, 1870, one white yearling Steer, crop off right ear. Appraised \$22.

HORSE—Taken up by Jos Kopp, Soldier tp, December 5, 1870, one bay Horse, 6 years old, collar marks, star in forehead, fore feet shod. Appraised \$75. Also, one dun Cow, swallow-fork in right, white spot on back. Appraised \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by J L Young, Topeka tp, December 30, 70, one small bay Filly, 18 months old. Appraised \$30.

Wabunsee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by C L Carpenter, Wilmington tp, December 15, 1870, one light bay Filly, 3 years old, 18½ hands high, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by D C Myrick, Wabunsee tp, December 29, 1870, one bay roan and Pony, 2 or 3 years old, 18½ hands high, black mane, tail, legs and nose. Appraised \$30.

Washington County—G. W. Shriner, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A Oswald, Hanover tp, December 13, 1870, one black Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle marks. Appraised \$75.

Wilson County—J. L. Russell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D Whinnery, Chetopa tp, October 28, 70, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white, small white spot inside right fore foot, saddle marks, white spots on forehead, snip on nose, right eye glass. Appraised \$45.

MTLE—Taken up by Basil Norris, Gullford tp, October 4, 1870, one dark bay Mule, 4 years old. Appraised \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by Orson Thurber, Chetopa tp, October 4th, 1870, one brown Horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, blind in both eyes, one hind foot white, saddle and harness marks, a wind gall on left side. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Saml McDonald, Chetopa tp, November 17th, 1870, one bay Colt, 6 months old, black mane and tail. Appraised \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by S R Browning, Clifton tp, December 7, 1870, one deep red Heifer, some white spots. Appraised \$12.

COLT—Taken up by John Phipps, Clifton tp, November 24, 70, one sorrel horse Colt, two years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by John Neroland, Chetopa tp, December 6, 1870, one black horse Colt, 2 years old, hind feet and left fore foot white. Appraised \$60. Also, one dark bay horse Colt, 2 years old, thirteen hands high, hind feet white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$42.50.

MARE—Taken up by John Neroland, Chetopa tp, December 6, 1870, one light bay Mare, 2 years old, 18½ hands high, legs and nose black. Appraised \$42.50. Also, one mouse-colored Mare, 2 years old, 18 hands high, left hind foot white, stripe down back. Appraised \$37.50.

Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J McGee, Liberty tp, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white. Also, one roan horse Colt, hind feet white, white ring around left fore foot. Appraised \$45.

HEIFER—Taken up by J B Prutzman, Neosho Falls tp, one red Heifer, 2 years old, white in forehead and on belly, with crumple horns. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm Stewart, Belmont tp, one bright bay Horse, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, white around pastern joints. Appraised \$70.

PONY—Taken up by M K Collins, Owl Creek tp, one dark brown mare Pony, 5 years old, 18 hands high. Appraised \$50.

Wyandotte County—P. J. Kelly, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Julius Baleshals, Shawnee tp, November 8, 1870, one red and white spotted milch Cow, 6 years old, smooth rop off right ear, swallow-fork in left, blind in right eye. Appraised \$30.

Pure Chester White and Berkshire PIGS.

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TEN MILLIONS EUROPEAN LARCH SEEDLINGS, one two and three years old;

TRANSPLANTED EVERGREENS

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100,000 very fine 1st and 2d Class

PEAR SEEDLINGS.

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