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LEAVENWORTH
MAY 1, 1872.



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SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS ARE THE only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the Lungs heal. First. The Liver and Lungs must be got into a good, healthy condition; for, when the Lungs are wasting, the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the liver and stomach are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food; consequently, the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off, without nourishing the system. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The SEAWEED TONIC is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle. Then, by partaking freely of the PULMONIC SYRUP, the food is turned into good blood, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up. This is the only way to cure Consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well. It is very important for them, to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong; and yet, because they are in the house they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit, to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melouville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman; while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my Preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines. I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be \$5.

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DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

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

VOL. IX.—NO. 9.]

LEAVENWORTH, MAY 1, 1872.

[\$1.50 A YEAR.]

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

A. G. CHASE, ASSISTANT EDITOR.
MISS M. E. MURTFELDT, ENTOMOLOGICAL EDITOR.
E. S. CHASE, VETERINARY EDITOR.

Published Semi-Monthly, at 317 Delaware Street.

IS KANSAS ADVERTISED?

It is common to see the expression in print, that Kansas is the best advertised State in the Union.

In one sense this is true, and yet our large and increasing correspondence from Eastern and Southern States, shows us that there are several people in those sections, that do not know all about Kansas yet. The following letter indicates in some measure what we mean:

CENTRAL PLAINS, VA., March 20, 1872.

GEO. T. ANTHONY—DEAR SIR: Will you be so kind as to send me a sample of your paper, and give me all the information you can in regard to homestead lands in your township, and the quality and productions of the same. * * *

This is a sample of many letters that we get, only most of our correspondents are anxious to know if the Indians are troublesome in this county.

It would seem that notwithstanding the efforts of our State to furnish information respecting its boundaries, its soil, its climate, that there are yet those who suppose that our towns, instead of possessing 20,000 to 40,000, are simply towns upon paper. They do not seem to consider that \$75,000 to \$100,000 churches and schoolhouses are only possessed by larger communities and an intelligent people, and probably nothing but a visit to our borders will satisfy them that we are not upon the borders of civilization.

MIAMI COUNTY.

Prominent citizens of Paola and Miami county, recently met for the purpose of devising ways and means to secure that proportion of the expected immigration to Kansas, that the soil and general advantages of the soil entitle it. A preamble and resolutions were adopted, of which the fourth reads as follows:

WHEREAS, There are 20,000 acres of good land in this county yet for sale, at \$6.00 per acre, and 30,000 for sale at the rate of less than \$8.00 per acre.

With the railroad, church, and school facilities possessed by Miami county, the above fact ought to add one thousand immigrants to its population this season.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Greenwood county has organized an Agricultural Society under favorable auspices, and elected the following officers:

EDWIN TUCKER, President; ROBERT SOY, Vice President; H. C. RIZER, Secretary; GEO. MCCREA, Treasurer. Constitution and By-Laws were adopted at the same meeting.

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT CROP.

We subjoin a few extracts from our Correspondence in relation to the wheat crop in Kansas.

L. GATES, Clay county, writes: "I have made many inquiries in regard to the Winter wheat crop in this county, and conclude that there certainly cannot be to exceed one-fourth of a crop from the entire amount sown last Fall. Farmers are sowing Spring wheat generally; and if the season should be favorable, there will be more than enough to supply the county."

RUFUS E. SAYLER, Solomon City, says: "The wheat in this section is all winter-killed. Some that was sown on sandy soil bids fair to do well."

E. N. DURKEE, Russell, Kansas, says: "Though late, we got quite a number of small pieces broke, some of which were sown to wheat last Fall, and all of them look splendidly at the present time, except one, which was sown early. The late sown wheat is all very good."

JOHN M. COTTON, Jefferson county, writes: "The Winter wheat on the bottoms most generally killed. A great deal was sown too late last Fall—some in October and some in November; and all that is dead, and the ground plowed up and sown in oats or grass."

FROM the Fredonia Journal we learn that the wheat crop of Wilson county has greatly improved in the last few weeks; but the prospect for a full crop is not good.

THE Emporia News, under the local news of Hartford, Kansas, says: "All the Fall wheat that was harrowed in last Fall is killed; but that which was drilled is looking as green as grass in mid-summer."

M. A. ALLEN, writing us from Muscotah, Atchison county, says: "Wheat is almost a failure in these parts."

THOMAS ATKINSON, of Johnson county, reports all the wheat sowed on old ground to be frozen out. The inference is that the new ground will make a part of a crop, at least.

MR. CHAS. STRONG, Easton, Kansas, reports part of his crop as promising well, and thinks the crop generally is under-estimated by farmers.

PYRACANTHA.

We alluded to the above new hedge plant in a recent number, since which time we have noticed it very highly spoken of by a correspondent in the Tennessee Agriculturist.

It seems that it grows from cuttings and not from rooted plants, and the gentleman alluded to, after seeing a successful hedge made of it, procured some cuttings and set them out three years ago, and he says that by another year, it will make a perfect fence. It only grows to a height of six feet, and is but little trouble to keep in shape.

Rev. I. T. WILLIAMS of this county has obtained one thousand Pyracantha cuttings, which he will

set out this Spring, and by Fall we will be able to inform our readers the prospect of their success.

SUGAR FROM BLACK WALNUT.

MR. AARON M. THOMAS, whose residence is near Council Bluffs, Iowa, thus pleasantly writes in reply to inquiries:

"I received a letter a few days ago asking 'did you make sugar and molasses from the sap of the black walnut?' You commence by saying that it seems strange, if such is the case. You also want the facts. To the first question—Yes. I made (as several reliable men will certify) a good quality both of sugar and molasses. 'Do the trees yield as much as sugar maples?' will be naturally asked. Of course, they yield in proportion to the size of the tree. 'Is it as sweet?' Yes, good judges pronounce it sweeter. It was by accident I discovered that the sap is sweet. I was trimming some young walnut trees, and having cut off a limb that bled freely, I thought I would taste the sap. I had 'prepared to pucker,' for I naturally supposed it was bitter. But imagine my surprise when I found it both sweet and pleasant. Being a Hoosier, and raised in a 'sugar bush,' I had not forgotten what sap tasted like, and although it was sixteen years since I saw a sugar camp, I knew there was saccharine matter contained in the sap. I also knew how to extract it. So at it I went, Hoosier-like. (You know they like gingerbread). I tapped five of the trees by lantern light, sat up till I had collected about two gallons of sap, boiled it down, and had the molasses for breakfast. You see I was rushing the thing. The next day I tapped ten more trees. The best time for making sugar and molasses was past, and I was not really prepared to do more than test the matter. Indeed I do not consider it thoroughly tested yet. I took some sugar and molasses to Council Bluffs, and all who saw and tasted, pronounced them made from the maple, and like you, would not believe. But I can assure you that the sugar and molasses were made from the sap of the black walnut. The trees I tapped were small, young and thrifty. There are no large trees here now. What you saw in the papers was first published in the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, a GRANT paper, an old established paper, and one of the pioneer papers of the West. If there is anything more you wish to inquire about in regard to this matter, I am at your service. * * * I claim to be the discoverer of black walnut sugar, as I have never seen or heard of any one claiming to have made sugar from walnut sap, or who knew that it would make sugar."

The letter of Mr. THOMAS is a straightforward statement, and has every appearance of truthfulness. It may possibly be that this discovery will influence the more extensive planting of the black walnut, one of our most valuable trees, and also one of the most rapid growers in Kansas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A second-hand extension-top Phaeton, good as new, to seat four persons. Apply at this office.

J. K. HUDSON'S MODEL PIGGERY.

Through the courtesy of Hon. ALFRED GRAY, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, we are permitted to take from the advance sheets of the forthcoming Report of the Kansas State Agricultural Society, a View and Ground Plan of Maj. HUDSON'S Piggery, at Hillside Farm, Wyandotte county, Kansas; an establishment for swine-breeding which is not surpassed in the United States.

The building is one hundred feet long by thirty wide; is composed of No. 1 pine, placed upon stone foundations, well drain'd and ventilated, and it is claimed, arranged in such a manner as to most thoroughly economize time and labor in feeding and care of the stock.

By reference to the ground plan it will be seen that there are 14 pens on each side; these are, however, divided by movable partitions, so that one or more pens can at any time be thrown together.

Each pen is furnished with a fence, to protect young pigs from being overlaid or smothered by the sow.

Through the center of the building is a driveway twelve feet wide, through which runs a wooden track and truck-car, for carrying barrels of feed from the steamers and feed-rooms; the troughs extending through the partition between the pens and the driveway, so that slop can be poured into them from the outside.

All of the pens communicate with outside lots (it was found impracticable to show them all in view), the gates between which form, when open, an alley through which animals can be easily moved from one portion of the building to another, and manure wheeled out to the compost heap. Fresh spring water runs through all the outside lots on either side of the building, and extensive clover pastures are accessible from the north, east and south.

The stock can be warmly housed in Winter, and have shade and shelter in Summer; together with thorough drain, by means of the twenty-eight small doors on the north and south, and the large end doors on the east and west.

The establishment is devoted exclusively to breeding pure Berkshires, no other breed of swine

being kept on the place. The upper story is used for storing improved farm seeds, which are extensively grown on this farm.

The ultimate plan of the building contemplates a three-story central barn, furnished with a steam-engine for grinding and cooking food, and an eastern wing for cattle.

PEDIGREES FOR HOGS.

It seems to us that the time has come to establish a pedigree of hogs, of those breeds that are established, such as the Improved Berkshire, Essex, &c.,

formity among these two breeds, we do not think that a pedigree would be of value; but among those breeds that reproduce themselves perfectly, it occurs to us that there is a pressing necessity for a written pedigree.

How is it to be accomplished? We appreciate the difficulties in the way, but believe the most of them surmountable.

To reach it, our breeders in this country would probably have to start with the proposition, violent though it is, that all Berkshire, Essex, &c., imported from certain herds in England were pure blood, and

each breeder for himself tracing back his stock to one or more of these importations. One of the chief difficulties in the way of this, is the want of family names now breeders of hogs take any pains to preserve a family name running through the whole of any family; and while, from this and many other causes, errors would be plenty for a time, yet, by a persistent and united

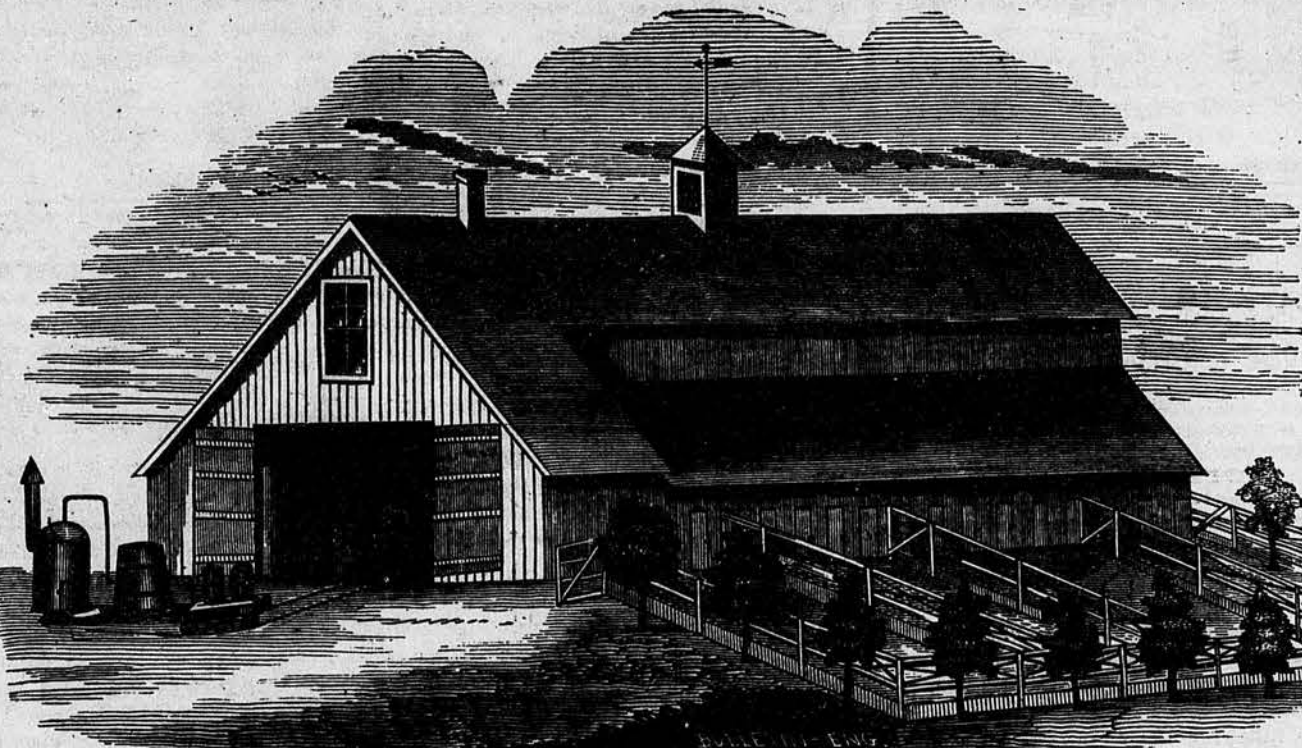
effort we think a pedigree for these animals might be reached, that would be of great benefit. We shall be glad to hear from our breeders upon this subject.

HOMESTEAD AND PRE-EMPTION LANDS.

We have for years been deluged with inquiries from Eastern and Southern States, asking for information upon the above subject. We have in every instance answered these inquiries by letter where practical, and have been instrumental in aiding hundreds to obtain homes for themselves and families.

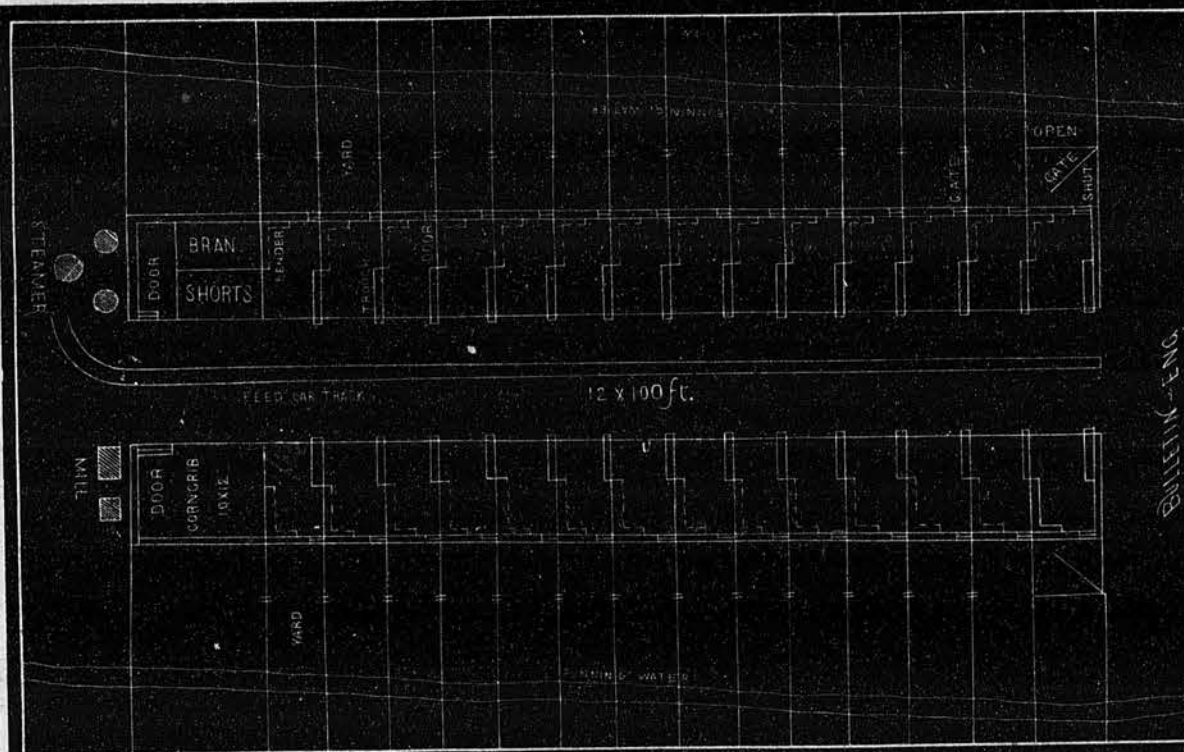
We recently addressed a letter to the Hon. AMOS CUTTER, Register of the Land Office, at Concordia, Kansas, for such information as he had to give, that would aid seekers after cheap lands, or readily and cheaply direct them where to look. We publish his letter entire, and take this opportunity to return our thanks for the very full and

valuable information he has enabled us to lay before our readers. It is proper to state that we shall address similar letters of inquiry to other offices in the State, to which we hope they will respond as promptly and as fully as has Register CUTTER.

**Elevation of Piggery.**

in order that future purchasers may have some guide as to the purity of blood, aside from the word of the breeder.

We do not think this plan is feasible, so far as relates to the Poland-China or the Chester White, from the fact that they are not yet recognized as

**GROUND PLAN.**

breeds, and have not reached a universal perfection of points as between different breeders; and among the best breeders of both, but especially the Poland-China hog, are improving materially each year. For the reason, then, that, there is not as yet a uni-

WHY NOT?

The great and peculiar benefits to be derived from a thorough tile-draining of very much of our land, has been repeatedly stated in our columns, by correspondents and editorially, until we believe the masses of our readers are fully convinced of its importance and value, to a profitable system of farming.

The only argument against the use of tiles very generally by our farmers, is the very good one that it costs too much. No system of improvement can be inaugurated and successfully carried out, unless the first cost of the same can be brought within the reach of the masses to be benefited. This is not, we regret to say, the case with tile-draining; and our first purpose should be to endeavor to bring about such a result.

How is this to be accomplished? We answer, By manufacturing our own tile. Why not?

We have, near this city, an excellent quality of clay, and competent persons tell us that they may be easily and cheaply manufactured here. Then, why not?

Why pay the large freights necessary to bring them from the East? Leavenworth, Lawrence, Topeka, Atchison, Fort Scott, and all large towns and cities, must use quantities of tile for drainage purposes; and these, together with the smaller ones, for farm purposes, would surely justify those favorably situated, entering upon their manufacture.

Let us have a tile factory started this season, at some point in the State.

Our Correspondents.

F. A. Smalley, Osawatomie, Kansas, writes to ask if he can grow cranberries in a marsh by planting the berries, such as he can buy in the groceries. He adds: "I have a good marsh, and would like to get it started to growing cranberries."

No. Cranberry seed might be sprouted by potting, and using the same care exercised in growing other delicate seeds, but plantations cannot be profitably nor economically started in this way. The cranberry grows readily from cuttings, and it is by this plan that we recommend our correspondent to start his plantation.

The cuttings may be obtained from various points. The nearest that we know of at this time is Laporte, Indiana. A letter directed to the postmaster, requesting him to hand an enclosed letter to some prominent nurseryman or fruit dealer, would probably put Mr. SMALLEY in communication with parties that would furnish them. In suitable locations there is no crop that will pay so well as cranberries, and we hope to see them largely raised in Kansas.

J. W. M., of Melvern, Kansas, writes as follows: "Will you inform me how to prevent a cow from sucking herself. I am young, have but two cows, and one of them sucks herself. I have tried several remedies without avail."

There are several ways to break up this habit. The most effective is by means of a frame placed about the neck. It should be made of some light, tough wood, the corner posts projecting sufficiently to prevent the cow from turning her head.

Most any old farmer can show our correspondent in a few moments how to make it. We have heard it said that an application of tincture of aloes to the teats after milking, would prevent it. A few cents worth would be enough to test it.

Wm. K. Dewey, of Clay county, asks: "Will peannts bear without covering up, and when should they be planted?"

Yes. In the Southern States, where they are largely cultivated, they do not cover the vines. We recommend covering, from the fact that we have found it to double the yield. They should be planted as soon as the danger of frost is past.

Rufus E. Sayles, Solomon City, Kansas, asks: "Why do not common white beans succeed in this section? All who have tried them have failed. Some have

tried them on sandy soil, with no better success than upon the prairie.

"What kind of soil do beans require, and is there no way in which they can be grown here?"

White beans succeed best upon a thin clay soil. The great difficulty is that your soil is *too rich*; throwing the plant too much to vine, and keeping up the growing process so late in the season that the beans are damaged by frost; that is, what there are of them.

If any of our readers can furnish any more satisfactory solution than this, we shall be glad to have it. We have had the same trouble with this crop.

John M. Cotton, Rural, Kansas, makes the following addenda to the last Buck Creek Club report:

"Mr. ROLLINS has seeded his wheat to clover, is going to put in five acres of hemp for the seed. Mr. TAFT proposes to plant three or four acres of onions. Mr. VORHES informs us that the prospect was never better for fruit on the uplands than now. I think the bottoms will not do well. Farmers are beginning to plow for corn."

E. W. Durkee, Russell, Kansas, writes that that section is filling up rapidly with a good class of citizens, one large settlement from Wisconsin. Many improvements will be made this season.

M. A. Olden, Muscotah, Kansas, asks for information in relation to the cultivation of hemp, both for seed and fiber.

We not long since published quite a lengthy article on this subject, from a competent pen, but hemp is one of our most important and money making crops when rightly handled, and we shall be glad to publish communications upon this crop, from any practical growers. Let us have them at once.

Geo. Harb, Burlingame, Kansas, desires to know what will keep rabbits from gnawing fruit trees.

There are many things recommended. An application of soft soap and lime, as high on the tree as the rabbit can reach, is said to be a perfect remedy, to be renewed when washed off. Blood is said to prevent their depredations, applied the same way. Also grease of any kind; but we would prefer the soap and lime, applied with a brush.

A. W. Gowan, Osborne, Kansas, desires to know the address of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Several others have asked the same question. All letters should be addressed to ALFRED GRAY, Topeka, Kansas.

European Correspondence.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE.

Annual Horse Show—Treatment of Animals—Decline of the Cattle Plague—Farming in Russia—Curious Custom in Savoy—Master and Man, Mistress and Maid—French Laborers, their Diet, &c., &c., &c.

PARIS, FRANCE, April 18th, 1872.

In the north of France especially, and in a lesser degree in parts of Normandy, the cattle typhus has attacked sheep and goats. The malady does not display the same severity as when black cattle are infected. However, many cases have occurred where it has been necessary to slaughter the sheep, and whose flesh, under the circumstances, is not considered serviceable as food. Many sufferers by this extension of the plague, have found the penning of sheep in close and confined quarters, as most favorable to the attraction as well as extension of the malady; and that, as a disinfectant, chloride of lime was more efficacious than carbolic acid—the latter being eminently a preservative.

France has again changed her Minister of Agriculture, in accordance with political exigencies. The outgoing as well as incoming Ministers possess always every merit, except a knowledge of Agriculture. When the fashion is to seek economy of administration, it is not surprising that the question has been raised, "What is the use of a Minister of Agriculture?" and that farmers and their friends find it difficult to reply. Since 1837, when the Min-

istry was founded, a twelvemonth has been the average time that each Minister held the office.

It is gratifying to observe that this month France will hold in Paris the usual annual horse show, when seventy-four prizes, representing 55,000 francs, will be distributed. Also, the municipality has decided to continue the *grand prize* for the Derby in the Bois de Boulogne. All these efforts to encourage good breeds of horses are most laudable. In her race of *Percherons*, which the Omnibus Company of the capital appears to nearly monopolize, France has a race of horses unexceptionable. Outside this, everything remains to be done. Besides improving the breed of horses, it is not less important to instruct the people how to take care of them. As a general observation, the French are indifferent to the necessary, commonest attentions demanded by the noble animal. In the country districts, whether met with under the cart or at the plow, the horse displays everything that he should not; the animal is left to look after itself; rarely groomed, parsimoniously fed, ever neglected; instead of being an object of affectionate treatment, the horse is subjected to great brutalities—I would almost add, criminal cruelties. These remarks are not only appropriate to the peasantry, but more so to the army. During the late campaign, I have had frequent opportunities of contrasting the French and German cavalry. The horses of the latter were perfectly cared for; and whether after a battle or a march, were ever in excellent condition, sleek and shining. The German had an Arab's respect for his horse, which he regarded as a companion, and whose wants were satisfied before his own. Never did I observe, either in the military trains or in the artillery, any brutality, any cruelty. Unhappily, the contrary was to be met with on the side of the French.

The cattle plague is decidedly on the decline—thanks not to any remedy having been found successful, but to the increased vigilance of the veterinary inspectors, and perhaps clearer ideas on the part of farmers to the necessity of seconding that vigilance. It has been observed that, had the government consented to pay the full value of cattle ordered to be slaughtered, as is the case in Bavaria, the ravages of the distemper would have received an earlier check.

In Russia, proprietors contract for the cultivation of their lands with the peasants. When Spring arrives, quite an army of laborers, with every kind of implement, set to work to scratch the soil. The grain is distributed among this band to be sown; but instead of sowing it, great quantities are given to the cattle, which accounts for the extensive bald patches frequently to be met with in the corn-fields. The proprietor leaves everything to the contractors, pays badly, and is proportionately served.

In Savoy, the curious habit prevails of engaging servants whose duty it is to take the master's place; and the same abdication is witnessed in the case of the mistress. Although the practice is not found to be objectionable, the experiment is best limited to Savoy.

In Provence, and that part of Southern France, the life of the small proprietors (whose name is *Legion*) and the laborer is somewhat primitive. Field work rarely takes place before breakfast, which meal is served at seven o'clock, and consists, according to the season, of a soup made of potatoes, cabbage, pumpkins, rice, haricots, vermicelli, &c.; over a little mountain of morsels of bread the soup is poured, a few mouthfuls of wine washing all down. The meal finished, work commences; but the peasants eat slowly; as they say themselves, "We rest while eating." At noon, another meal—this time in the open air—the provisions consisting of a pound of coarse bread, a small bottle of wine, an onion, or a head of garlic; not unfrequently a little cheese, walnuts and figs; the latter forms a staple article of dietary—constitutes very often the sole repast. The laborer rules the crust of his bread with the onion or garlic; this operation is familiar-known as "writing to my relatives." After two

hours' repose, work is resumed until night fall. Supper consists of soup, often composed of an atrocious combination of onions, garlic and olive oil (it is the country of the olive). Butchers' meat is never thought of. Perhaps three times a year, on State occasions, such may astonish the natives. Fish (cod or herring) is sometimes patronized; and this is the custom even among the rich. Garlic butter is a delicacy, and is eaten with potatoes, string-beans, or codfish. A dish of "alugs" is a regal treat. The peasants are most industrious, and like all the French, most economical. Their small properties are so many oases, and rarely is a weed to be seen in them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHERE HOMESTEADS CAN BE OBTAINED.

BY AMOS CUTTER.

EDITOR FARMER: In reply to your letter of the 12th inst., I have to say that this land district begins at range nine east in Marshall county, and extends to the west line of the State, and from the Nebraska line to township eleven south. The lands east of the Republican river are very considerably taken up, still there is considerable upland scattered about in those counties, that is not yet taken up. But west of the Republican, there is good farming land in all of the counties. The first emigration seek the river and creeks, as there is the only place that timber is to be had, consequently all along the streams until you reach Smith and Phillips counties, the land is much taken up, though there are some places where a one-fourth section here and there can be had. But upland (off from the streams) can be had in all of the counties west of the Republican. Also in Republic county, and good lands too, but no timber; but water can be had by digging wells. In Phillips, Smith, Rooks, Norton and Graham, and so on farther west, plenty of good, very good land, with timber and water can be had. It is, however, being taken up rapidly, for the immigration is large and has been so for the last fifteen months. In that time this office has made over seven thousand homesteads, and over four thousand pre-emption entries, more than any two or three Land offices in the West. The climate is good; plenty of limestone, and it is supposed there is plenty of coal. All the lands in this district are held for pre-emption and homesteads exclusively. We have no maps, pamphlets or anything that we can send, descriptive of the country, but if you would buy a pocket sectional map of this State, you could readily see the counties in this district, which would give an idea of the locality, etc. The upland or prairie land as the settlers call it, is better for general farming than on the streams, and is now being taken very much more than a year ago. The water is good everywhere. The fear of Indians now does not prevent emigration west of this for over one hundred miles, for the settlement of the country is so rapid that the settlers are able almost to defend themselves.

Concordia Land Office, April 15, 1872.

SMALL POTATOES FOR SEED.

BY L. A. STONE.

EDITOR FARMER: Allow me a little space in your column of experiments, to state some of mine in respect to raising potatoes. Theories are valuable and the world is full of them, and men talk loud in defense of them. But most theories need something more than words to prove their truth or untruth. This is so, especially in farming. It is generally believed that a small potato is equally as good for seed as a large one, and most people after selecting from their potatoes those fit for market, plant those which are left, either because they are small, or partially decayed, or in some way faulty.

Last year I made an experiment in this matter, in planting my field of potatoes. I planted seven rows of the best seed I could select, allow-

ing nothing to be planted that was too small for table use. Beside these I planted seven rows, the seed for which was the potatoes that were rejected because they were too small for market. The cultivation given them was the same. Now for results.

The first seven rows yielded me forty-two bushels; the second, thirty-six; or nearly a bushel to the row difference in quantity. But the difference in quality, was more than in quantity. In the first seven that were planted with good seed, the potatoes were nearly every one of good size and valuable. In the other seven, one bushel in three was inferior in size, and worthless for market. This made more than one-third difference, when considered as a money returning crop, and in the last third of any crop, generally all the profit lies.

I have experimented also in respect to planting potatoes whole or cut. A whole potato comes up sooner, and for the first month grows more rapidly, but beyond that the difference seems to be nothing. If I were planting late, or in a very dry time, I should choose to plant whole, or nearly so; but in ordinary time and weather I should cut the potatoes, because of the great saving in the quantity of seed.

Thus much for my experiments. My theory is, that generally what a man sows, the like he will reap as a harvest. I admit that under favorable circumstances, a tolerably good crop of potatoes may be grown from small seed, and I know also from experiment, that a fair crop of corn may be raised from nubbins, but the more suitable place for both, is the trough where the stock are fed.

Leavenworth County, Kan., April 18, 1872.

PLEASANT RIDGE FARMERS' CLUB.

BY W. F. GOBLE.

EDITOR FARMER: The Club assembled at the usual hour, President VAN WINKLE in the chair.

The Committee on Fruit Trees, Messrs. SQUIRES and HERLEY, presented their fruit report, which is quite interesting and extensive. I give you a summary of the most important recommendations.

The report is devoted exclusively to the apple, and the members of the committee are among the largest fruit growers in the county. The first step is the selection of the ground, which should be a northern slope, the highest and most eligible point near the house. Every tree planted should be of the first quality in every respect, and it is, therefore, important to know of whom we buy. Buy none but those known to be hardy and good bearers. We have made, say the committee, the following selections of such as we know to possess both of these qualities:

Summer Apples.—Early Harvest, Red June, Coopers' Early White.

Fall Apples.—Maiden's Blush, Fall Wine, Fall Pippin, Rambo.

Winter Apples.—Wine Sap, Willow Twig, White Winter Pearmain, Jonathan, Rawles' Genet, Yellow Bellflower, Virginia Red Streak. These varieties, after a practical test, we find to do well in Kansas.

The planters of orchards are urged to exercise more care than they usually bestow in setting out their trees. The want of success in growing fruits is more frequently to be traced to negligence in this particular, than to any other cause.

The trees require to be free from excessive quantities of water, and well supplied with mineral food. Is your soil wet? Drain it deeply. Is it compact? Loosen it with a plow as deeply as possible; then harrow at least twice to smooth the ground. When the soil has been thus prepared, stake off the ground you contemplate setting in trees. Set them thirty feet apart. Dig the holes about eighteen inches deep, and two feet in diameter. Place from four to eight inches of loose, rich soil in the bottom of the holes—should be governed by the tree—place the tree no deeper than it grew in the nursery. None but the best soil should be placed about the roots. Carry a pail of water

and dirt, mixed to the consistency of a batter, immerse the roots of each tree in this as you set it. Don't churn the tree up and down in the hole, nor trample the earth with your feet, so as to leave great spaces into which no soil finds its way. Don't throw in lumps of earth or stone. Fill up the hole carefully, keeping away grass and sods. Trees thus set will grow and reward the planter.

Look well to young trees. Don't let the rabbits gnaw them, for if you do, let it be ever so little, the trees will never recover.

The first eight years of the life of a tree are the most important, and require judicious management. There are two principles—the growth of fruit and the growth of wood. The fruit grower has it in his power to control these principles. It is his business when trees are young, to grow all the wood he can. But when the time comes—and it may come early—he must give the reins a turn in the other direction. To this end he is to stop cultivating, and sow down the orchard in grasses. For loose black soil, timothy is recommended, for it will check the growth and at the same time, pay well for cutting; while the second and subsequent growths will answer for the purpose of mulching, and keeping the frost in the ground longer. For red or light soil, clover should be sown; for it enriches the soil, and pays well for cutting, or for hog pasture. Hogs should run in all orchards, as soon as they begin to bear, as they will eat the fallen apples, and utterly destroy many injurious worms.

To prevent borers from injuring apple trees, young or old, paint your trees with undiluted soft soap. Put it on hot, and from the ground up as high as you apprehend the tree is being injured. Do this yearly in the month of June, and no borer, not already in, will trouble you. But if the borer is already in, you will have to whittle him out with a knife, or cut in so that you can reach him and punch him to death with a wire. If the soap is not used, the committee would recommend going through the orchard with the knife at least twice a year, in the months of June and September. The best time to prune is in February and June, the latter month being preferable. Where big cuts are made in February, they should be thinly covered with shellac, cut with alcohol. Put two ounces of shellac with one pint of alcohol, and apply with a brush. Oil and paint will answer as well.

The report was thoroughly discussed by the members present, and considerable diversity of opinion developed.

Pleasant Ridge, Kansas, April 17, 1872.

MORE ON THE TREE PEDDLER QUESTION.

BY G. W. THOMPSON.

EDITOR FARMER: In your issue of April 1st I read your comments on my letter in the same number, written upon the subject of "Nurserymen and Tree Peddlers." I think, Mr. Editor, you have done me a great injustice. I think you must be strongly prejudiced against the parties whom I undertook to defend, and are not willing that they shall have a hearing; therefore, you are not the proper judge. When I wrote that article, I said in it that I wished to speak in behalf and defense of the nurseryman and tree peddler; that was our case, and not the purchaser or farmer; one case is enough to try at once. I said nothing against the farmer having protection, and have no objection to it; but that is not our case.

And now, Mr. Editor, I wish to ask you why you did not publish the whole of that article? Why did you leave out nearly half of it, with all the strongest and main points in the case, and then say, "We can but think that his (THOMPSON'S) points upon the subject direct are not well taken"? Here is where I think you have done me and our case injustice, and shown a biased mind in the case; therefore, you are not suitable to be the judge. Why did you not publish the whole, and let the people at large be the judges? I wrote nothing but

what was true. I really think you have been very unfair.

No, Mr. Editor, I can't see it in the light you wish me to. No one wants to sell and ship trees to a person who don't calculate to take and settle for them. With a law such as I speak of, a person will not contract unless he calculates to fulfill. You say no man should buy a tree, unless he knows of whom he buys. My answer to that is, that nearly all branches of business are obliged to deal with strangers, more or less. You are obliged to get subscriptions for THE FARMER, I presume, from strangers; but you want pay in advance, I presume, as many do. The nurseryman don't ask it, but he wants it on delivery at the point stipulated in the contract.

This is all I wish to say in the matter, for the present. And so long as there is another gun fired in another quarter, I hope you will be so kind as to give this room in your columns.

Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kan., April 18, 1872.

HUNGARIAN GRASS AS FOOD FOR ANIMALS.

BY S. J. WILLIS.

EDITOR FARMER: I am in trouble, and appeal to you, in hope of finding relief. I have just been informed by a man from Illinois that animals fed on hungarian or millet are on the road to destruction; in fact, the seeds of death are already sown. According to his statement, it will not do to feed these grasses at all. He had proved this to his cost, he having had six horses and other stock die from the effects of feeding this hay. He had opened the animals, and found the coatings of the stomach lined with fuzz from the heads of the grass. He further stated that you might not see any bad effects the first season, but your animals would be sure to die in two or three years, if this kind of feed was continued.

Are his statements correct? I have heard objections made to feeding stock on these grasses, and especially horses, but have not been able to learn much about it. Please to tell your numerous readers all about feeding this hay. I will put my inquiries in the form of questions:

- 1st. Are hungarian and millet injurious as feed?
- 2d. Which is the best, if there is any best?
- 3d. How are the bad effects manifest in horses and other stock?
- 4th. If the head only is injurious, may the hay be fed after threshing?
- 5th. If it may be fed, how often?
- 6th. When is the best time to cut it, so that it is best as feed—green or ripe?

But I will not trouble you with other questions. You will see the importance of giving the subject your best consideration, as these grasses are fed in all parts of the State. All the stock I have like them very much, from the chickens all the way up through pigs and calves to horses and cattle; but if the bad effects spoken of by the person above referred are to result (and I have heard pretty much the same talk from others), then, good Mr. FARMER, defend us, and we will remain yours truly.

Skiddy, Morris Co., Kansas, April 26, 1872.

LETTER FROM JACKSON COUNTY.

BY J. F. WYATT.

EDITOR FARMER: In your reply to C. H. HAWKINS, of Cawker City, Kansas, you say that "sugar maple drops its seed the first half of May, usually." Are you not mistaken? The red or soft maple drops its seed at that time, but the sugar maple does not drop its seed until September.

About one-tenth of the wheat in this county will do to stand. Very little Spring wheat sown, owing to the scarcity of seed.

Ground wet. Very little plowing done or oats sown yet. Stock has wintered well generally; yet, many cattle have died—chiefly calves with the black-leg, and cows after calving. Cattle are bringing good prices, and mostly bought up.

I would like to see a report from all parts of the State, in every issue of THE FARMER, giving the prospect of growing crops, the amount of grain on

hands, the price of stock, and the condition, in fact, of everything relating to Agriculture.

We have two Farmers' Clubs in this neighborhood, but they have been in operation only a short time. I think they will be of much benefit, if kept up as they should be.

Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kan., April 18, 1872.

[NOTE.—Our correspondent is correct. Both varieties of Sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum* and *Acer nigrum*) drop their seeds during September.—Ed. FARMER.]

A GOOD ORGANIZATION.

BY J. THAYER.

EDITOR FARMER: Enclosed please find one dollar for subscription to THE FARMER.

By the way, if there are any breeders of pure blood Essex hogs in Kansas, we would like to know who they are, and their prices. We have re-organized the Progressive Farmers' Club, on a different plan from the old one, which did not work well. Owing to the want of speakers, or something else, we could not get a proper attendance; consequently, we have re-organized a Club of twelve working members, to meet once a month, alternately at each member's house, to have a dinner, and discuss all matters beneficial to the farmer; to take notes on the farm, the stock, crops, fences, buildings, gates, &c., and at our next meeting compare notes with the last year's, and see if there are any improvements that should have been done, that could have been done just as well as not, and were not done; make suggestions, comments, &c., and give what practical knowledge we possess; in fact, to put one day in each month to a good and wholesome use. Tell me how to address a letter to the State Agricultural Society.

P. S.—Is there a reliable live stock insurance company in Kansas?

Oswego, Cherokee County, Kan., April 22, 1872.

FROM SEDGWICK COUNTY.

BY J. J. WOOD.

EDITOR FARMER: I notice a statement in THE FARMER in regard to Sedgwick county by W. S. HEBRON, and being a resident of Newton, I wish to say to the readers of THE FARMER that W. S. H. has sadly and badly misrepresented things. "Give the devil his due," but don't lead people to look for things in Sedgwick county that never existed, unless in the fertile imagination of W. S. H., which evidently exceeds the soil of Sedgwick, or any other yet heard from.

There is not to-day one, nor never was a "baker's dozen" trees within ten miles of Newton (and they were cottonwood), large enough for a saw-log. There is one saw-mill, the nearest to Newton, sixteen miles south. There is no timber worth mentioning in the county, except cottonwood, and very little of that—worth \$40 per thousand feet at the mill. Coal is found in considerable quantities in the northern part of the county, but it is brought there on the cars from Osage City, and can be had at the moderate price of \$7.00 per ton. I am glad if W. S. H. has been so fortunate as to find churches and schools. Newton has neither yet, but there are hopes of both soon. There is a good soil, and plenty of good water in this county, and as yet it remains to be proved if nature has done more.

Newton, Sedgwick Co., Kansas, April 22, 1872.

SWEENEY.

BY S. E. P.

EDITOR FARMER: Until three years ago, when I came to this State, I had never seen to exceed three cases of sweeny, although I have been about horses ever since I was old enough to remember anything concerning their uses and ailments, but since I came here, I have probably seen one hundred cases.

Now the difference between "old New England" and Kansas in this particular complaint of the horse, does not consist in the climate, or any peculiar formation of the animals raised here, as every one knows, but in sheer carelessness or stinginess

on the part of the owner or handler of the same. If farmers would look to their interests in this matter, and not be so mercenary, they would have a collar for each one of their horses, and always have them wear their own, for the following reason: No two horses have exactly the same shaped shoulders, and a new collar fitting as nearly as possible, will, after being worked with a few times, adjust itself exactly to the shape of the shoulder.

I met a neighbor a day or two ago who was working a mare that was almost a skeleton, with a collar large enough for a horse that would weigh five hundred pounds more than she, and when I told him of his error, his reply was, "Sho! That ain't too big." This was a case where ignorance was followed by neglect, and the result must and will be "sweeny," and the horse will be the sufferer. The horse is too valuable a servant to be thus abused.

If you will permit, I will give your readers through the columns of your very valuable paper a very simple, but sure cure for "sweeny." First of all, procure a good fitting collar, and the animal may be worked every day.

Take one drachm of tincture cantharides, and two ounces proof spirit, and shake well together; apply this solution to the sunken part, rubbing quickly and hard to get up friction, and in a day or two when the scale comes off, repeat the application, and so continuing until the sunken part rises to its natural level.

Wabaunsee, Kansas, April 16, 1872.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

BY THOMAS O'LAUGHLIN.

I, THOMAS O'LAUGHLIN, resident at Bosland, Ellsworth county, State of Kansas, am the owner of a heifer which was one year old in March, 1872, the exact date not recollected. The heifer was born on the premises of A. E. MATHEWS, about three miles distant, and was brought home when but a few days old, which according to my best recollection was about the first of April. This heifer had a calf on the 30th day of March, 1872. The calf is apparently full grown, is in good health, and bids fair to grow up to a full sized animal. It is a bull. The mother appears to be well, eats heartily, and does not appear to have suffered by this unusual birth. The heifer was on the range all Winter without any care, until about the first of March, when she had hay until the birth of the calf.

Bosland, Ellsworth Co., Kansas, April 16, 1872.

FRUITLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

BY B. F. DIXON.

EDITOR FARMER: Quite a number of farmers assembled at the schoolhouse of District No. 15, to organize an Agricultural Society, and went into a permanent organization, by electing the following officers: L. B. MORGAN, President; N. BEALS, Vice-President; F. DIXON, Secretary; L. HIRST, Treasurer.

The object of the Society is, "To encourage and facilitate Agriculture, Horticulture and Stock-raising, by such means as the Society may adopt from time to time."

The Secretary was instructed to forward the foregoing proceedings to THE KANSAS FARMER and the Emporia News, for publication.

Adjourned to meet fourth month 18th, 1872.
Americus, Lyon Co., Kansas, April 10, 1872.

HOW TO KEEP RABBITS FROM GNAWING TREES.

BY A. C. COVERT.

EDITOR FARMER: The above question has often been asked in THE FARMER, and as I have not seen it answered, permit me to give a perfect preservation.

Take of sulphur one-fourth pound, soft soap one pound. Boil together and make a thin paste, and apply it to trees while warm, using a swab.

I applied it to my trees the 15th of last November, and up to this date they have not been touched although there are plenty of rabbits about.

The Kansas Farmer

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OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

We but speak the truth, in saying that no other institution or enterprise, public or private, in which we were not personally interested, has ever awakened so deep an interest, so profound a solicitude, as the Kansas Agricultural College. It has appeared, and still does appear, to us, as one of the most important in the State, and at the same time one the least understood by its managers and least appreciated by the people.

No purer, better set of men were ever entrusted with a kindred enterprise, than President DENISON and his associate Professors, as we found them seven years ago, and as we believe them to be to-day. President DENISON himself has made sacrifices and endured toils, in the interest of the College, that will never be understood by the public; nor could they be appreciated if understood, by those who do not feel in themselves that glow of enthusiasm which consumes all love of ease, all love of gain, and subordinates sacred obligations, even to the mortgaging of the private homestead, to sustain and build up a public good; as President DENISON did encumber all his earthly possession, to maintain this his idol enterprise.

With all this devotion, there has been a lack of boldness, a want of originality, necessary to grasp and shape a new conception, an untried experiment, in the field of education. Without means, and without popular support, which only follows success already assured, our Agricultural College has presented itself yearly at the threshold of the Legislature, in the attitude of entreaty, only to be turned away with the crumbs that fell from the overloaded table of every conceivable enterprise generously feasted within.

The selection of Regents failed to strengthen or encourage the Faculty. They were, with some honorable exceptions, selected with no reference to their ability or ambition to make an Agricultural College. In short, up to a late date, the burden was drawn by a willing team: President DENISON was willing to do it, and all the rest were willing he should.

Of late, a new life has been infused, and a new departure inaugurated; and, as might be expected, it awakens opposition and engenders bitterness. We are not of those who enjoy and fatten upon controversy, and most sincerely hope that our Agricultural College may be lifted up to its proper plane without any serious convulsion in the body of its managers. Yet, we recognize with great satisfaction the agitation now disturbing the hitherto quiet waters of that institution. They have so long rested undisturbed in their native pool, that the public began to think them hopelessly stagnant.

The irrepressible conflict between the old and the new in education, so practically and forcibly set forth in President WELCH's address, delivered at Manhattan and in the State House at Topeka, last Winter, has finally got its wheels in

motion; and we predict a stirring up that will bring a pure, sweet odor of progress, at once grateful and encouraging to the people, who deeply desire that the College become aggressive in management, hastening to fill its rightful place, in the front rank and at the right of the line, among kindred institutions inaugurated under the same Congressional Act.

Our readers have already been referred to the action of the Regents, in their efforts to subordinate the Classics and develop the Scientific and Practical, and the appeal from the Regents to the people, from such action, by one of the Faculty, Professor LEE. Whether it were wise or necessary to cease organizing classes in Greek at this time, is a matter of little moment. It should be considered, and doubtless was considered, more in the light of expediency than of principle. If the institution was designed and is destined to cover the broad ground its classic friends claim, it will be long years before its endowment will justify the pursuit of all its studies; and as Greek has stood in the fore-front heretofore, to the exclusion of the more practical, applied studies, the Regents ought not to be assailed for letting some other dog have his day.

But the action of the Regents has drawn a line so distinct and clear between the friends of the institution, and awakened a contest so vital to its future, that they can neither be covered up nor put down until fixed and settled for time. Is the Agricultural College to be what its name indicates, or is it to be a University, in the broadest definition of that term? This is the question to be determined.

That the State may understand this, we quote from a labored defense of Prof. LEE, found in the last issue of the local paper at Manhattan. This defense is so fierce and so exhaustive, as to force upon the reader the conclusion that it means "business." After proving, to the writer's own satisfaction, that Congress did not intend to make an Agricultural, nor even an Industrial, School, it says:

But, again it is provided that the course of study shall be arranged "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." Not simply "Agriculture," but the "Mechanic Arts" also, and in addition, "the Professions of life." What are the professions? Why, the ministry, law, medicine, teaching, etc.

Here, then, we have the nut of merit in this whole matter. The Agricultural College must be a theological seminary, a law school, a medical college, and a normal school, or the fundamental conditions of the Congressional Endowment Act are violated! All this, besides the "etc.," which may, with as much reason, be intended to embrace an orphan asylum or a lying-in hospital!

Let it no longer be proclaimed as a disgrace, that God is not named in the Constitution, now that Congress has converted the public domain into an endowment of theological colleges, and undertaken the task of making ministers of every sect; for, surely it will not be claimed that this Congressional recognition of religious teaching is to be so narrow and bigoted as to rule out any denomination of recognized Christians.

This effort to pervert the meaning and defeat the purpose of the Agricultural Endowment Act, is worse than childish. A man who would undertake to carry out the will of Congress in this manner, would advise setting hens on egg-plants, expecting them to hatch colts!

We do not write this for the purpose of widening a breach, or creating discord in Faculty or Regency. We appeal to each, in the name of the State, to turn a deaf ear to every distracting word, and work together for the success of the great task in hand. If an irreconcilable difference exists, the Regents must control, no matter who it compels to leave. The friends of the College throughout the State expect, and will not be satisfied without, progress. A new College building is required. Large appropriations are necessary to the life of the College. These the Legislature will cheerfully give, if you can show them an Agricultural College; but it will never be given you for a normal school, a theologi-

cal or medical college,—nor, indeed, for anything short of an *Agricultural College*, in and around which, on the farm and in the recitation-room, shall be living, tangible evidence of its character, seen and known of all men. Let whoever stands in the way of this, be made to feel that they must get out of the way or be run over.

TO THE BREEDERS OF WELL BRED SWINE.

We have received a circular signed by FRANK D. CURTIS, L. A. CHASE, and M. C. WELD, a committee appointed, as we understand it, by the N. Y. Farmers' Club, a call to the breeders of well bred swine in the United States, to meet in New York city on Tuesday, May 14th, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in the rooms used by the Farmers' Club, and for the purpose of learning the views of different breeders in regard to establishing a standard of characteristics and "scale of points," applicable to each of the recognized breeds of swine.

The gentlemen whose names are attached to this call are well known, and at least two of them are practical breeders, while the third, Mr. WELD, is recognized as one of the most faithful and efficient workers in the ranks of practical and scientific agriculture. We fully recognize the right, too, of that eminent and practical body, the N. Y. Farmers' Club, to appoint a committee to call such a convention, but beyond this we cannot endorse nor support the above call, and for the following reasons:

The swine interest is one of the largest and most important in the country, and any action that is to affect this interest, must be taken with great caution. The great mass of breeders of well bred swine reside in the Western States, and it is hardly fair to call such a convention at New York, a point that not one in five hundred of our Western breeders, would feel that they could afford to attend.

We do not know that there is, but there may be a vast difference of opinion between Eastern and Western breeders, as to the scale of points that should be adopted, and inasmuch as it is fair to suppose that Eastern breeders will be largely in the majority, owing to their proximity to the place of meeting, we may have a "scale" fixed upon us that we could not subscribe to.

In view of this, we ask in the name of the Western breeders, that the place of meeting be changed from New York to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis or Chicago, with an expressed preference upon our part, for one of the three first named cities, as they are nearer the center of the breeding population, and all breeders can attend either of those points without an expenditure of two or three hundred dollars, which is about the amount that it will require to attend this convention at New York. Let this committee take the responsibility of changing the place of meeting.

HARD TIMES.

Yes, times are hard, there is no mistake. Money is scarce through the country. Farmers that owe debts can't pay, because, chiefly, they have nothing to sell, or if they have, prices are low.

During these hard times our farmers should look about them and take their bearings, as the sailor would say, with the object of finding how in their specific case times may be made easier.

One of the first and most important points is to ascertain if there are any leaks either about the farms or in the person of the farmer. Sometimes we have known some of the biggest kind of leaks right in the person of the farmer. We do not deem it prudent to name any of these, nor when we have seen them, but ask each and every one of our readers that feel the hard times, to search for them.

Economy is one of the most inveterate enemies to "hard times," and in many a hard tussle, and from many a closely contested field of battle, economy has come off victorious. Large crops, more of them, and plenty of stock, is one of the best antidotes to "hard times" upon the farm. More work

of both body and mind, would not hurt a good many farmers that we know of, and would help materially to keep "hard times" from the door. The farmer should be ever on the alert to see when he can either make or save, which is the same thing, a dollar.

Five minutes' neglect last Fall may cost you a dollar this Spring in the shape of a plow beam. By not doubling teams last season at an expense of perhaps ten dollars, many farmers failed to get their wheat in at a proper time, and a loss occurs to the farmer by his neglect, of many dollars.

So it is with many things, and it is by not watching these corners, that so many farmers are compelled to endorse the cry, "hard times."

TO BREEDERS OF DURHAM CATTLE.

Within a short time we have received six applications from parties that desired to purchase Short-horn cattle, asking where they could procure these animals.

We are always glad to help both breeders and buyers so far as we can, but properly these questions should be answered through our advertising columns. If our breeders are not sufficiently interested in the sale of their stock to let buyers know where they live, they must expect the latter to go to Eastern breeders who do advertise. We have a letter before us from Linn county, from a party that desires to purchase a two year old bull of this breed, and writes to us to find out *who are breeding Durhams in this State or Missouri.*

This is all wrong, and militates sadly against our stock interests. Could buyers have the names of breeders constantly before them, without the trouble of writing two or three letters, we have no doubt there would be many more animals sold than there are. Who desires to sell?

ESTES UPRIGHT ENGINE.

We recently examined, while in operation, a new upright engine, the invention of Mr. P. ESTES, of the Great Western Foundry and Machine Shop, of this city, that in our judgment is destined to fill a long-felt want in the West. Its chief merit over other engines, is its cheapness. The one we saw was built, we understand, for the Penitentiary, and is a six or seven horse power, the cost of which is only four hundred and fifty dollars.

The boiler and the flues are made of cast-iron, and have been tested at a steam pressure of one hundred and sixty-two pounds, and at a hydraulic pressure, if our memory serves us right, of two hundred and thirty-two pounds—sufficient to insure its entire safety.

The chief point upon which Mr. ESTES claimed and obtained the patent, is upon the arrangement of the flues, which, instead of being arranged for the fire to pass through them, are so fixed that they are full of water and the fire passes around them. By the superior heating arrangement, it is possible to get up steam in half the time of an ordinary engine, and to maintain a given weight on much less fuel. These engines all have the ESTES governor attached to them, and a convenient arrangement by which the engineer can tell the exact stage of water in the boiler.

It is just the thing for the large farmer, by means of which he can saw his wood, cut and cook his feed, thresh his grain, and the hundred other purposes to which an engine can be economically put upon the farm.

It is valuable, too, for printing offices, answering as well or better than stoves, and enabling country offices to compete upon equal terms with city offices in cost of press work, &c.

FAIR.

The Salem Township Agricultural and Mechanical Association, will hold their next Annual Fair September 24th, 25th and 26th, at Jeddo, Allen county, Kansas. The Premium List is not published as yet.

TEN WEEKS STOCK.

This is one of the most popular flowers cultivated. Its beauty, its hardiness, and its fragrance, make it very desirable. For the best effect, the different colors should be planted together. For

number were obtained, and from whose catalogue we get the following description:

The Sprague is very spreading in its growth, flower stems naked, thick, and fleshy, extending over the ground for about eighteen inches either

way, and bearing a cluster of small, pretty pink flowers at the end of each. Not suitable for edging.

FARM ROLLER.

A correspondent asks how to make the best and cheapest farm roller, adding that he believes the best is the cheapest; to which opinion we cordially concur, and we do hope some of our readers will answer the question at once.

Farm rollers, like almost every other farm tool, are of many varieties, and we might add, of many qualities of merit or worth. One of the best rollers that we have seen is a patent cast iron roller, that has been sold in this market for three or four years. It does its work well, and, we believe, with the least possible labor. There are, however, several forms of rollers that the skillful farmer can make himself at odd times, with considerably less outlay of money. We have in our mind two plans of making a roller, both of which we have seen tried and which work well; but the *modus operandi* of making, we leave to some of our readers to give.

Both are what are known as double rollers; in one, the rollers are made of solid sections, cut from the tree to set in a frame; the other is simply two drums, using solid sections of timber sufficient to give the weight for heads, and upon these are screwed narrow plank to complete the rollers, which are then set in a frame. Where either of these are well made, they will, we believe, give satisfaction.

Will some of our readers furnish us at once with a working plan for making these rollers, giving cost of both kinds.

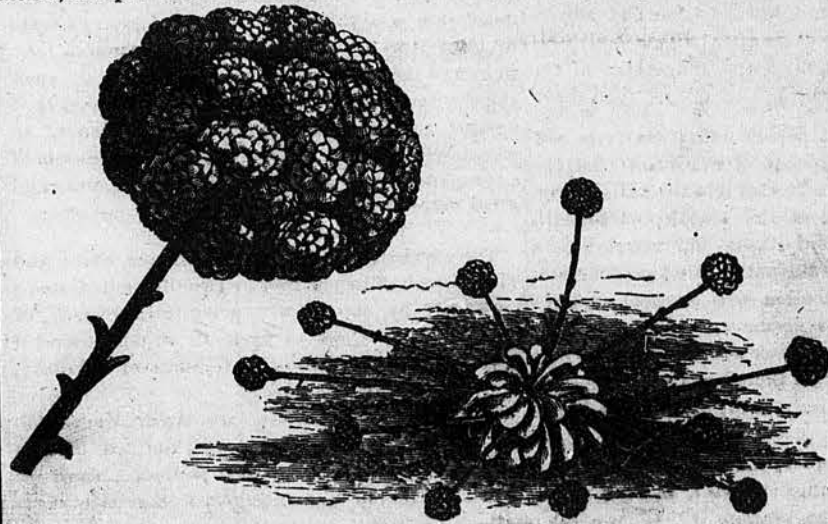
STONE FENCES.

The Agricultural College recently asked for bids for building a stone

fence around portions of the College farm. The contract was let to two different parties; the north and west at \$4.80, and the south and east at \$4.98½ per rod.



Summer planting the seed should be sown early, say February or March. For Winter blooming, it should be sown in June, and thin to about fifteen inches, and pot when frost comes.



SPRAGUEA UMBRELLATA.

This extremely odd, yet beautiful flower, is a new acquisition introduced by Briggs Bros., of Rochester, N Y., from whom both cuts presented in this

EXTRACTS

[From an Address delivered by Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER before the first graduating class of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, July 19th, 1871.]

Nor can I, in the presence of these young gentlemen who have this day graduated, refrain from a brief allusion to the beneficial and positive tendency of the calling they have chosen, in promoting the welfare of the State and happiness of her population.

The cultivation of the soil as a science is the most rational and interesting that ever occupied the attention of the human family. Whatever gratification may be derived from other pursuits, there is surely none to which we can look with so much confidence in its effect on the moral condition of society, the welfare of the nation and the destiny of the world. Said Dr. HITCHCOCK, "A great principle is involved in the science of agriculture, which reaches through indefinite generations, and forms the basis of all possible improvements and of the highest hopes of our race." We cannot, therefore, too highly appreciate the importance of training up our sons, and our daughters, to a taste for rural life and rural pursuits, thus promoting a stronger love for home, kindred and country. Well did Mr. CLAY say, "My name will be remembered with more pleasure and gratitude, by those that know me, for my devotion to agriculture and the mechanic arts, than all my long life in politics."

The more, therefore, we instill into the minds of our youth a love of nature, the more will they appreciate this sentiment; and the more they reflect on the beauty and perfection of this fair creation, the more will their souls become invested with that purity and refinement which lead the mind to contemplate, with devotion and gratitude, the wisdom and infinitude of that Almighty hand which carpets the earth with living gems, scarcely less brilliant or numerous than the glittering host above; which sends nature forth, instinct with God in her brightest and most beautiful habiliments, to attract, gratify and delight the senses. Well did LINNÆUS remark, when discovering a new principle in nature, "I have seen God passing by." How truly Mr. EMERSON describes this sentiment, "He who knows the most, he who knows what sweets and virtues are in the ground, and how to come at these enchantments, is the rich and royal man."

And what more precious monument can we raise than a living memorial, which shall continue to grow and minister to the sustenance of our race when we have passed from earth. I had rather have the honor of producing a new grain, fruit or flower, suited to extensive cultivation, which shall bear my name long after I shall have ceased my labors, than any other earthly distinction. Far better this, than piles of polished granite or pillars. Let me be remembered as one who has done something to improve nature and embellish mother earth—something to relieve toil, reward labor and add to the comforts of life—something which shall contribute to the support, taste and refinement of the advancing millions who are to people this continent. * * * * *

Let our agricultural papers and periodicals continue their noble advocacy of this cause; let the voice of the eloquent advocate in the halls of legislation, and throughout the length and breadth of our land; let efficient hands and warm hearts engage in it, and then the public mind cannot slumber, agricultural education will advance, and we shall have among our yeomanry such farmers as the world never before witnessed,—men who will honor their vocation, and therefore be honored by society, the chiefs of our land, the bulwarks of our nation.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The duty of transacting the business of the National Agricultural Association, *ad interim*, devolves, by the Constitution, upon the President and Secretary. Our first and greatest duty, consequently, is to make known to the people throughout the length and breadth of our country the existence of

such an organization; its purposes and objects; the time of assembling; the basis of representation, and such other matters as may be of general interest to the farmers and agricultural associations throughout the country. There is no method by which this may be done so effectually, economically and quickly as by the press; and we hope we are not asking too much of it to ask it to aid us in an enterprise so praiseworthy, so patriotic, and fraught with possibilities of such transcendent importance to the highest interests of the country.

Any improvements in Agriculture, guarantees an improvement in every industrial pursuit. The business of Agriculture lies at the foundation of all others, and unless the farmers are prosperous the other classes cannot be, for the materials of art must of necessity be supplied by the products of nature. Any organization, therefore, that looks to an enlarged, comprehensive and progressive development of Agricultural science and diffusion of Agricultural facts, and an elevation of Agricultural industry, is of general and permanent benefit to the entire country. The objects of the National Agricultural Association, are:

1. To protect this leading industry from unjust discriminations in the legislation of the country. All other arts and trades have their organizations, and their voices are heeded in our legislative halls. The farmers of the United States have no perfected organization. Instead of joining their united energies to effect a deliverance from those evils that have oftentimes sorely oppressed them, they have preferred to work singly, pulling in various and opposite directions, neutralizing the power of each other, and producing a state of rest and inactivity by the exertion of equal and opposite forces. In this way they have neutralized their influence and importance. One of the leading objects of the Association is to centralize and consolidate this power, so that it may be used at any time it may be necessary for the protection and defense of the interests of Agriculture.
2. To collect and disseminate information pertaining to Agriculture, and to act conjointly with, and as an assistant to, the Department of Agriculture at Washington.
3. To awaken among farmers a class spirit, which induces co-operation and associated effort.
4. To dignify and popularize the business of Agriculture, by showing its importance and usefulness to the country; by making it a desirable field for educated young men to enter, by holding forth its past history, its splendid promises, its many advantages, its independence, its liberalizing tendencies, its conservatism, its comparative freedom from failure, and its healthful and invigorating influences.
5. To create unity and harmony as well as concert and action in reference to those measures calculated to ensure efficiency, and to secure the development of this great national pursuit; also to consider questions affecting its commercial relations and means of transportation, and to take such steps as may be necessary and proper to protect it against the influences of accumulated capital in commercial centers, guarding it against the evils of aggregate capital, against heartless speculators and great corporations.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The Constitution provides that each State and Territory shall be entitled to two delegates, to be appointed by the State Agricultural Society or Association, if there be such an organization; if not, then the Governor of such State or Territory, shall appoint its delegates.

It further provides that each Agricultural College organized in conformity with the law of Congress of 1862, made for that purpose, shall be entitled to one representative, and that each regularly organized agricultural society, of fifty or more members, which shall have contributed to the funds of this national organization, in proportion to their representation, shall be entitled to one representative.

Delegates in all cases shall be active members of some agricultural organization; they shall present credentials from their respective constituencies; their certificates shall state the bodies represented, and the number of members in each.

DUES.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Association, it was resolved that each agricultural organization in each State or Territory in the United States, upon the payment to the Treasurer of five dollars for the first fifty members, one dollar for each additional fifty members and fractional part thereof, and such farther contribution as they may deem proper, shall be regarded as constituent bodies of this Association, and shall be furnished with a copy of every publication, or report, emanating from this Association.

The present Treasurer is F. H. FRENCH, of Nashville, Tennessee, to whom remittances may be made by the various agricultural associations.

PLACE AND TIME OF MEETING.

The next meeting will take place on the fourth Monday in May, in St. Louis, Mo.

It is earnestly desired that every local organization throughout the United States may be represented. Essayists have been appointed, and it is expected that the occasion will be one of great interest to those engaged in the pursuit of Agriculture.

Those wishing a copy of the Constitution, will be furnished by applying to the Secretary at Nashville, Tennessee. F. JULIUS LEMOYNE, Pres.
J. B. KILLEBREW, Sec'y.

OUR CORNER

Bryant's Forest Tree Culture.—After much delay, we have at last succeeded in getting an invoice of the above book ordered by us nearly two months ago, and all orders received by us have been filled to date. The cause of the delay was due to the fact that the first edition was all taken, almost as soon as it left the press. The book meets all the requirements, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the most practical work upon the subject in our language, and should be largely circulated in this State. Every Farmers' Club should have one or more copies in their library.

Petrification.—We are indebted to Messrs. WILHELM & GORHAM, of Winchester, Kansas, for a piece of petrified wood, weighing forty-three pounds. It is evidently from a large tree, as the rings indicating sixty-three years' growth are plainly visible, and the specimen is evidently a section of the outer or sap wood. Mr. LUKE GIBSON brought the specimen from the Arkansas river, and stated that other parts of the tree, in a perfect state of petrification, were lying near.

Excelsior.—Every housewife, in this enlightened age, should have a Clothes Wringer, and in purchasing a machine of this kind, it should not be forgotten that the best is always the cheapest. The Excelsior, advertised in another column, has all the requisites of a first-class practical machine. We advise all our lady readers, who have no Wringer or who may be in need of a new one, to examine this truly labor-saving machine.

Sorghum.—We are under obligations to Dr. HOSFORD, of Jefferson county, for a sample of sorghum molasses that, for quality and appearance, will compare with any in the market. Dr. H. informs us that he can manufacture this molasses equal to the sample, for sixty cents per gallon wholesale; which, in our judgment, ought to drive all cheap New Orleans syrups out of the market.

The Kitchen Queen.—In all households, wherever used, the Charter Oak Stove is the domestic queen. Smiles and good nature pervade her kingdom, and her subjects are always free from family jars and kitchen disturbances.

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

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Barry's Fruit Garden; second revised edition; O. JUND & Co. A book of 490 pages. Price \$2.50. PATRICK BARRY, as a member of the old firm of ELWANGER & BARRY, of Rochester, N. Y., is perhaps as well and favorably known as any fruit man in the country; and the recently revised and improved edition of his work, written nearly twenty years ago, will be hailed with delight by fruit-growers everywhere. It is safe to say that no other work in the country contains so much valuable information upon that part of horticulture, so little understood, to-wit: Pruning and train-

ing, as does "Barry's Fruit Garden." The information is not conveyed in words altogether, but by numerous and well executed cuts, showing precisely where the cuts are to be made, so that even a child may understand.

Connected with the work is an abridged description of fruits, giving only the most reliable and profitable kinds, that in itself is of great value to the amateur or the young orchardist. That PATRICK BARRY is competent to teach, none will deny; and that in this work he has conveyed a fund of valuable and practical information, all will admit after a perusal of the work.

We shall add this book to our premium list, giving a copy free for five annual subscribers, at one dollar and fifty cents each.

Manhattan Beacon; A. D. & A. Q. GOODWIN, publishers and proprietors. We have omitted to notice in our columns the advent of a new paper at Manhattan, edited and published by the above gentlemen. It is a five-column, eight-page paper, edited with ability, neatly printed, and in our judgment will be well supported by the farmers of Riley county and the valley of the Blue generally. It devotes one page to Agricultural matter, which is edited and controlled by W. MARLATT, one of the most enterprising farmers of Western Kansas, and a gentleman of conceded ability. We bespeak for the *Beacon* a full measure of success.

Weekly Gazette, Beloit, Mitchell county, Kansas; CHAFFER & JOHNSON, editors and publishers. No. 1, Vol. I. Mitchell is, undoubtedly, one of the best counties in the State; and all that it has needed to secure a population, is a live paper, to proclaim its merits to the outside world. Such a medium it now has in the *Gazette*, and if the people already there desire to see the county settle up, civilization, progress and wealth flow in, they will extend a helping hand to the gentlemen who have had the courage, we might say the audacity, to start a neatly printed thirty-two column paper in a county scarcely a year old.

American Journalist and Advertisers' Index; COE, WETHERILL & Co., publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. These gentlemen are well known advertising agents, and they do a business probably second to no other firm in the country. The *Journalist* is neatly printed upon tinted book paper; is new and readable, and should be in the hands of every newspaperman in the country.

Holton Express, Holton, Kansas; FRANK A. ROOT, editor and proprietor. No. 1, Vol. I. A twenty-eight column paper, and a credit to any community. It is full of news, both local and general; and should, as it no doubt will, receive the cordial and hearty support of the people of Jackson county.

Our Boys and Girls.

HOOSIER GIRL AGAIN.

BY "HOOSIER GIRL."

EDITOR FARMER: I think our Boys and Girls' column you so kindly furnish us, is getting quite interesting. Let us children of the West wake up and do something that will make the young Easterners ashamed of themselves. I used to go up to the University here, and was in the very same class that enterprising young farmer, J. W. FISHER was.

My friend Mrs. S. gave me a very good receipt for making bread. It is: Take about a dozen potatoes, mash up fine and put in your bread when you set it to rise, and instead of using water, sweet milk or whey will make it much better. Put in also a little lump of lard or butter. When you make it up, put your hands in flour, double up your fists and give it a good pounding. If your flour is good you will find you will have pretty good bread.

That same worthy lady gave me a receipt for making pie crust.

Rub into your flour as much shortening as usual, put in your salt, and instead of wetting it with cold water, take *boiling* water.

Another one is: Mix flour, cold water and salt together, roll out very thin; then lay the layers of crust together, putting shortening in between them. Take the side of your rolling pin and pound them together, roll out, and your pie crust will be very nice and flakey. This is only for the upper crust though. I do not think pies very healthy. My aunt makes what she calls "apple jack." That is healthy, and I like it much better than apple pie.

Should any one like to know how it is made, I should be very happy to tell them in another letter.

What has become of our old acquaintance, the "Hoosier Boy." I liked his letters very much, and should be glad to see him back again in our column. I will reserve what more I could say (and

that is lots), for some future time, for fear of taking up too much of your space. So good bye.

Lawrence, Kansas, April 15, 1872

A BOY'S EXPERIMENTAL GARDENING.

HARLEY L. NORTH.

EDITOR FARMER: I saw a hint in the last paper to the boys of Kansas to write for THE FARMER, and I thought I would write. We have a fine country. There are a great many large mounds here. We are two miles north of Mound Valley. Spring has come and the people are making gardens. We have planted half an acre of potatoes, and we intend to try some experiments on some. We have put ashes, and on some we have put manure and ashes both. Then in the Fall we expect to write you again and report success. Last year we raised a great many things. We raised a great many cucumbers, melons, and tomatoes; more than we could eat or give away. We like Kansas. Everything grows so nice here, and there was a great deal of ague here last year. I think this will be a healthy place when we once get used to the climate. We live by the side of a mound. The people that live in the valley have the ague. We have not had ague. The Winter wheat looks pale. We put in ten acres, and some of it looks as if it might grow; but the rest I am afraid will be a failure. We put in some wheat the first of February, and it came up nice. It is two inches high.

Mound Valley, Labette Co., Kansas, April 20, 1872.

A BOY'S LETTER.

BY ISAAC RAMSEY.

EDITOR FARMER: I have seen a good many pieces from the Boys and Girls' column, which were very interesting. One boy said that he never saw Leavenworth, and said he wanted to see it. I have seen Leavenworth when the soldiers were camped there, and I took more delight in seeing the soldiers than in seeing the town. However, I hope he will get to see the town. The country south of us is very rolling, and some say that it will make a good fruit country because the prairie is the best for fruit. We have some seven hundred fruit trees, but they are not old enough to bear. We have a farm of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, but the creek runs through it a great many times. We had a hard Winter, and to day it is raining.

Garnett, Kansas, April 15, 1872.

GOOD WORK FOR A BOY.

BY THOMAS I. ATKINSON

EDITOR FARMER: I have been reading the letters in the Boys and Girls' column. I thought I would write a few lines to THE FARMER. There are ten private schools in this place. There are six Sunday schools; also the Deaf and Dumb Asylum is located here. This county is building a poor-house north of Olathe. Father has a farm containing twenty acres, which has a vineyard containing two acres. I have begun to plow a ten acre field. I have been doing most of the double work of plowing for two years. Corn crops average about fifty bushels to the acre. Wheat crops are all frozen out except what is on new ground. I am thirteen years old next August.

Olathe, Johnson Co., Kansas, April 18, 1872.

THE RIGHT KIND OF A SETTLER.

BY FRED C. MATHEWS.

EDITOR FARMER: I saw a hint in your paper for the boys of Kansas to write to THE FARMER, so I thought I would write. We have a very pretty farm here of forty-five acres, all of which is under fence, and twelve acres under cultivation. We have a very nice orchard of one hundred and fifty peach trees three years old, one hundred and twenty apple trees two years old. The land is very rich around here, as we live near the timber.

The schoolhouse is within a quarter of a mile. We have a very good school.

Garnett, Anderson Co., April 16, 1872.



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

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

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

A Cow that does not Eat.

EDITOR FARMER: I have read your valuable paper for one year, and have gained information worth ten times the price of it. But I have one question to ask your Veterinarian. We have a cow that don't care much for her food—neither hay, corn nor bran. She appears somewhat stupid. A neighbor says she has lost her cud, as she is not seen chewing her cud. I should like to know if there is any such thing as a cow losing her cud. If so, what is the remedy? or, what ails my cow? What will I do to give my cow an appetite, and make her thrive?

L. D. MYERS.

ANSWER.—When a cow ceases to ruminate, it is more a symptom of disease than a disease of itself. It accompanies all inflammatory complaints, and is often connected with those of debility. The best treatment for your cow would be epsom salts, four ounces; powdered gentian, two ounces, and ginger, one-half ounce. Mix, and drench her with it if she will not take it in slop.

Swelling.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a three-year-old filly, which, on account of breachiness, I was obliged to keep up all Winter; so her only exercise has been at the end of a seven-foot rope. I noticed a little bunch on the outside of her ankle, about as large as a copper cent, and perhaps one-fourth of an inch thick in the center. It is very tender, though I don't think it hurts her to step on it. What is it, and what shall I do for it?

J. F. WILLARD.

ANSWER.—If there is no undue heat in the lump, apply the biniodide of mercury once a day for two or three days; after which, wash the place well and apply a little fresh lard. For the preparation of the biniodide of mercury, see a late number of THE FARMER.

Indigestion.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a mare which, from the description of the disease (pneumonia) has been the matter with her. During the past Winter I have doctored her—not according to your receipt in THE FARMER of March 15th, but in my own way; but I have failed to cure. She can walk well now, but is rather weak on her legs. Her appetite is good for all kinds of roughness. She will eat about five ears of corn three times a day; but when well, she would eat from ten to twelve ears at a meal. The balls, when she discharges, are covered with a slimy matter, and the manure is very coarse. I tried to work her. When drawing a load a little distance, she acts as if she were choking—not in drawing her breath, but in letting it out; but it may be both.

F. Q. ROY.

ANSWER.—I hardly think your mare has had the pneumonia all Winter. I think it a case of indigestion. Give her two drachms of carbonate of ammonia twice a day, mixed in cold gruel or chaff feed.

Calculi.

EDITOR FARMER: I have just lost a valuable Texas work ox, six years old, in good condition apparently until ten days ago. Fed during Winter with good hay, and twenty to thirty ears of corn daily, with an occasional mess of beets, and good

water regularly. Was kept tied under a hay shed, and worked occasionally. First noticed that he did not eat his full feed about ten days since. After three days, noticed that his urine passed off in drops, or a very small stream, clear; bloated some, which gradually increased until he died; ate scarcely anything for the last five days. Gave him epsom salts in half-pound doses, when I first noticed that he was sick, without any perceptible result. Applied to a physician, who prescribed aloes and whisky, and spirits of niter and tincture of asafetida, which I gave; but his bowels remained very sluggish, and scarcely any water passed. I syringed him with soap suds, which would soon pass away without affording any relief. His rectum appeared swollen and lined with a bloody slime. He stood up almost constantly, and finally died in great suffering.

I skinned him at once, and found the blood-vessels under the hide well filled. On opening the carcass I found that the bladder was bursted, being a swollen, diseased mass; opened it, and found in the neck a complete clog, a black hard lump, separate from the bladder, and the whole inside of the brute was filled with water—certainly thirty or forty gallons. The lungs, heart and kidneys appeared sound; the liver and spleen were somewhat swollen; and the stomach a little dry in the finer cells.

If your veterinary surgeon will give name of disease and proper mode of treatment, and state whether it is contagious or not, through the columns of THE FARMER, I will be very much obliged. Yours, &c. J. M. ANDERSON.

ANSWER.—Calculi, or stone in the bladder. This is a disease that is frequently met with in the ox; and unless it meets with prompt treatment, will always prove fatal, and a rupture of the bladder is almost always the termination of this disease. The substance you found in the urethra was the calculus. If a surgeon were at hand, an operation, simple in itself and attended with no great danger, is the surest remedy; but it could not be described to a non professional, so that it would be safe for him to undertake the operation.

A treatment that is often successful, consists of giving twenty-five drops of the tincture of aconite root, in one pint of cold water. Give freely of linseed tea, to soothe the kidneys and bladder; and (there is danger of a re-formation of the calculi after a first obstruction may be passed) in order that any earthy matter in the ureters, kidneys or bladder may be lessened, or destroyed altogether, give sixty drops of muriatic acid once or twice a day, in cold water. This should not be given while there is irritation or pain present.

There is no contagion about it.

Hydrothorax.

EDITOR FARMER: I see you are very obliging in answering a great many questions. I wish to ask a few. My neighbor, JOHN CARSON, had a splendid horse, which for symmetry and movement is seldom equaled. A few weeks ago he appeared to be somewhat stiff in his fore legs, but otherwise perfectly healthy. Blood-letting was advised, and put in execution; also, cathartics were administered, but all to no purpose. He commenced to swell on the breast and between the fore legs, gradually increasing and extending down the fore arm and along the belly. Finally, after about ten or twelve days' sickness he died. He continued to eat heartily to the last.

I was there when the horse died, and Mr. CARSON asked me to open him and see if we could find out where and what the disease was. On cutting into the swollen part, it had the appearance of a frozen apple, semi-transparent, and drops of water exuded. On cutting into the chest, there was a large quantity of water run out—probably nearly a barrel. The sac containing the heart had the same semi-transparent appearance of the other swollen parts. The lungs seemed perfectly healthy; also the liver. The heart seemed considerably enlarged. The

stomach, bowels and intestines were all perfectly healthy. No water in or around the bowels.

I pronounced the disease dropsy of the chest. Was I right? Please give your opinion of the matter. What treatment would you advise? Any information on the subject will be thankfully received by A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—You are correct in naming the disease hydrothorax, or dropsy of the chest. It should be treated with tonics to improve the general health, and medicines to draw off the water by the kidneys and bowels. An operation is recommended for drawing off the fluids from the side, by means of a trocar; but it is very seldom, if ever, successful. By increasing the action of the absorbent system, we may have some hope of giving relief; but if bleeding is resorted to, then all hope is gone.

Horse Does Not Thrive.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a horse that is seven years old. There has been something the matter with him for three years. He is poor, and does not seem to thrive. He bites the hair off his left side. He eats well and is hearty, but does not thrive. His back is tender on each side of his backbone. He has a bad breath, and his passages are soft and black. If you can give me any information what to do for him, I should be glad to know it.

Yours, respectfully, LEWIS ROBERTS.

ANSWER.—Give your horse two drachms of the carbonate of ammonia, twice a day, in chop feed. Should be given for a week.

Literary Department.

FERTILIZING AGENTS.

[From Dr. NICHOLS'S Fireside Science.]

But the deceptive nature of bulk in fertilizing agents is not confined to barn-yard manure. Leaves, peat, muck, chaff, etc., need to be carefully examined in order to understand their actual value to the farmer. I have made somewhat extended analysis of these substances in order to test the correctness of some published statements regarding them, and also to learn of how much positive service they may be to the farmer. A bushel of well pressed dry leaves, as they fall from the trees in Autumn, weighs about four pound; by further drying they part with a little more than 80 per cent of water held in the cells of the leaf structure. A cord of absolutely dry leaves will weigh about 325 pounds, reckoning about one hundred bushels to the cord. In weight then, a cord represents about one-twelfth of a cord of wet barn-yard manure, and if they contain the same amount of fertilizing material in the same condition, would be equal in value to that amount of manure. But this is far from being the fact. The dried leaves I have found to stand relatively to the leached organic matter of manure, as 10 to 30 in ash value; and when the soluble salts of manure are taken into account, the comparative value is as 10 to 60 weight for weight. A cord of dry forest leaves made up of the usual deciduous varieties, maple, beech, oak, etc., has an actual manurial value of not over fifty cents, reckoning good stable manure at eight dollars the cord. Will it pay to collect them? Certainly not, for the amount of fertilizing material they contain. As litter or absorbents in the stable, leaves have some value, but much less than straw, inasmuch as they lack the reedy character of straw, and because they are far more slowly decomposed.

ATTACHMENT TO NEWSPAPERS.

The strong attachment of subscribers to well conducted newspapers is fully confirmed by publishers. "Stop my paper," words of dread to beginners in business, lose their terror after a paper has been published for a term of years. So long as a paper pursues a just, honorable and judicious course, meeting the wants of its customers in all respects,

the ties of friendship between the subscribers and the paper are as hard to break by an outside third party, as the links which bind old friends in business or social life. Occasional defects and errors in a newspaper are overlooked by those who have become attached to it through its perusal for years. They sometimes become disgusted with it on account of something which had slipped into its columns, and may stop taking it; but the absence of the familiar sheet at their homes or offices becomes an insuperable deprivation, and they hasten to take it again, and possibly apologize for having it stopped. This we may believe to be the common experience in the history of all established papers. No friendship on earth is more constant than that contracted by the reader of a journal which makes an honest and earnest effort to merit his continued support. Hence the newspaper which is conscientiously conducted becomes a favorite in the family.

The Darwinian Theory Illustrated.



The Invalid.



The Young Man of the Period.

PRECEPT VS. PRACTICE.—The Rev. Dr. Channing had a brother, a physician, and at one time they both lived in Boston. A countryman in search of the divine, knocked at the doctor's door. The following dialogue ensued:

"Does Dr. Channing live here?"

"Yes, sir."

"Can I see him?"

"I am he."

"Who? you?"

"Yes, sir."

"You must have altered considerably since I heard you preach?"

"Heard me preach?"

"Certainly. You are the Dr. Channing that preaches, ain't you?"

"Oh, I see you are mistaken now. It is my brother who preaches. I am the doctor who practices."

AN advertisement in an old number of the *Vernon Visitor*, published years ago, says: Wanted—a man who fears the Lord, and weighs two hundred pounds.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

A gentle voice, a heartfelt sigh,
A modest blush, a sparkling eye,
A manner unaffected, free;
These things are beautiful to me.

A ready hand, a loving heart,
A sympathy that's free from art,
A real friend among the few;
These things are beautiful and true.

A mother's prayer, an answer mild,
An aged sire, a little child,
A happy home, a cheerful hearth;
These things are beautiful on earth.

A joyful song, a chorus sweet,
An earnest soul and willing feet,
A day of peace, a night of rest;
These things are beautiful and blest.

A sister's love, a brother's care,
A spotless name, a jewel rare,
A cleanly tongue that will not lie;
These things are beautiful—and why?

Because they are all born of love,
And emanate from God above;
An earnest of the heavenly birth,
These things are beautiful on earth.

CONTENTMENT.—A wealthy epicure applied to an Arabian doctor for a prescription that would restore his body to health and give happiness to his mind. The physician advised him to exchange shirts with a man who was perfectly contented with his lot. Upon which the patient set out upon a journey in pursuit of such a person. After many months spent without accomplishing his object, he was told of a certain cobbler of whom every one had spoken as a model of contentment and happiness. Pursuing the directions given, the traveler was pleased with the sight of the cobbler enjoying a comfortable nap on a board. Without ceremony he was aroused from his slumbers, and the important interrogatory whether he was contented with his lot, was answered in the affirmative.

"Then," said the seeker after happiness, "I have one small boon to ask at your hands. It is that you exchange shirts with me, that by this means I also may become contented and happy."

"Most gladly would I accede to your request," replied the cobbler, "but—"

"Nay! refuse me not!" interrupted the man of wealth. "Any sum thou mayest name shall be thine."

"I seek not thy wealth," said the cobbler, "but—"

"But what?"

"The truth is—I have no shirt."

LEAVENWORTH, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
MARKET REPORTS.

(CORRECTED TO APRIL 25TH, 1872.)

	Leavenworth, St. Louis.	Chicago.
Apples, per bbl	\$5 00a6 00	\$3 00a6 00
Bran, sacked, cwt.	80a 85	90a 95
Buckwheat, per bu.	50a 75	60a 85
Barley, Spring	25a 30	20a 28
Butter, per lb	15a 18	14a 15
Country Cheese	28a 30	12a 13
Corn, in ear	90a 100	12a 13
Corn Meal	12 1/2	7a 9
Dried Apples, per lb	12 1/2	11a 12 1/2
Dried Peaches, per lb	12 1/2	6a 6 1/2
Eggs, per doz	50a 60	10 00
Feathers, live geese	20 00a24 00	13 50a15 00
Hay, Prairie, loose, ton	100 00a140	100 00a140
Hay, Timothy, baled	210 00a235	10a 10 1/2
Hemp, dressed	10a 10 1/2	20 20a
Hides, green, salted, lb	20a 12	8 1/2a 8 1/2
Hides, Flint	7a 7 1/2	75a 80
Lard, Choice	80a 90	95a 10
Potatoes	2 00	1 00
Early Rose	1 00	
Goodrich		
POULTRY.		
Chickens, per doz	2 75a3 25	3 00a3 50
Ducks	3 00a3 50	3 25a4 00
Geese	5 50a7 50	6 00a9 00
SEEDS.		
Clover	7 25	6 00a7 00
Timothy	3 50a	3 50a4 00
Blue Grass	2 00a4 00	3 00
Oscar Orange	18 00	13 00
O-chard Grass	3 50	
English Blue Grass	4 00	
Rail Top	2 50	
Millet	1 50	
Hungarian	1 50	
Broom Corn	75a1 50	
Flax	1 50a1 75	
Hemp	200 00	
Castor Beans	1 50a1 00	1 50a1 55
Tallow	7a 7 1/2	8 1/2

FORTNIGHTLY RESUME OF THE MARKETS.

MONETARY.

The Money market is somewhat more stringent than at our last report, in the West; while in the East, and especially New York, it is easier, and rates of interest rule lower than for some time. We do not look for a change until the great bulk of grain stored in Western warehouses begins to gravi-

tate Eastward, which it must do within the next six weeks. We quote Gold at 110 1/2@111 1/2.

COMMERCIAL.

No important change in values has taken place in the commercial world since our last issue.

WHEAT.—Has not advanced materially, although lower grades have reached our last quotations, and many lots that were not strictly prime have been sold in the last two weeks at prices over \$3. The prices range from \$1.80 to \$3.20 per bushel in the St. Louis market; and \$1.60@1.90 in this market, with but little offering.

CORN.—Remains unchanged. **OATS.**—33c@37 1/2c.

PROVISIONS.—In the Provision market there has been quite a stir in the past two weeks, occasioned by parties in Cincinnati, and perhaps other points, buying up certain grades of Mess Pork, and running the price from \$11.00 up to \$14.50. The Cincinnati Board of Trade appointed Mr. S. D. Maxwell to prepare a report upon the amount of Pork packed in Western cities. This report has recently been published, and by it we learn that the total number of hogs slaughtered the past season was 4,782,403, being 1,160,000 in excess of the number packed in 1870-71. The average gross weight of these hogs was nearly three pounds less last season than the season before: the hogs of 1870-71 weighing 285 pounds gross, and those of 1871-72 weighing 282 1/2. The aggregate gross weight was respectively 1,033,130,169 and 1,349,630,955 pounds. The average price paid for the hog product, per 100 pounds, was \$6 3/4 for 1870-71, and \$4.13 1/2 for 1871-72.

Confining the figures to Kansas, we find that there were slaughtered here (for market) 12,577 more hogs this year than the year before, and that there was a difference of about one pound in the average weight of these hogs in favor of 1870-71. The average price paid was \$3.56 this, and \$5.74 last year.

CATTLE.—The Cattle market remains comparatively unchanged. Shippers think prices are too high, and are chary about buying. Good grades, Cattle that weigh from 1,350 to 1,500 pounds, and have been well fattened, bring \$5@5.75. Fair to prime, weighing 1,100 and 1,300 pounds, sell at \$5.50@5.75 in the St. Louis market.

There have been several transactions here of Cattle to be delivered from the 1st to the 10th of May, at \$5 1/2@5.75.

WOOL.—The Wool market promises to rule high, but the values are not fixed as yet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Some of our very best Dairymen tell us that they complete the whole process of Butter-making, Churning, Working, and Salting, to their entire satisfaction, in the Blanchard Churn, without touching their hands to the butter. We know it can be done.

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

D. S. HEFFRON & CO., 343 State Street, Chicago.
mar15-4t-15t

We have never yet seen a Book of Testimonials containing more valuable evidence of real merit in the article spoken of, than the little pamphlet entitled, "What People Say of the Blanchard Churn." Send to any dealer in Dairy Implements for one of them.

Strayed or Stolen!

TWO MULES. ONE MARE MULE. THREE YEARS old, bay color, medium size, collar and harness marks. Also, one horse Mule, 3 years old, dark brown, almost black, collar and harness marks. I will give \$10 reward for information as to their whereabouts.
JOHN WEBER,
myl-1t Myer's Valley F. O., Pottowatomie Co., Kan.

STRAY LIST.

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

STRAYS FOR MAY 1.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.
HEIFER.—Taken up by G. H. Scott, Reeder tp, March 1, 1872, one white Heifer, 4 years old, red ear. Appraised \$20.
MARE.—Taken up by S. B. Corbus, Rich tp, April 1st, 1872, one brown Mare, 3 years old, star in forehead, white on nose, left hind foot white-branded JF on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.
COLT.—Taken up by S. B. Corbus, Rich tp, April 1, 1872, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.
Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
COLT.—Taken up by J. B. Hulce, Scott tp, April 2, 1872, one sorrel horse Colt, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, a star in forehead. Appraised \$35.
Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.
COLT.—Taken up by Jos. Fox, Walnut Creek tp, Jan 4th, 1872, one light roan horse Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$25. Also, one brown mare Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, hind feet and left fore foot white. Appraised \$30.
STEER.—Taken up by Owen Jones, Mission tp, Jan 12th, 1872, one white Steer, red on ears, swallow-fork on left ear, branded F on left hip, and of nose dark. Appraised \$20.
FILLY.—Taken up by N. B. Wheeler, Robinson tp, Jan 6th, 1872, one iron-gray Filly, 10 months old. Appraised \$20.
FILLY.—Taken up by C. V. Norton, Hiawatha tp, Feb 8, 1872, one brown Filly, 3 years old. Appraised \$40.
MARE.—Taken up by H. Eyer, Mission tp, March 4th, 1872, one dark bay Mare, two years old, small white spot on face, saddle marks. Appraised \$45. Also, one bay Mare, 4 years old, black legs, saddle marks. Appraised \$45.

Butler County—A. N. Stearns, Clerk.
MARE.—Taken up by John Teter, Sycamore tp, April 15, 1872, one light roan Mare, 8 years old, bald face, scar on right rump. Appraised \$35.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.
MARE.—Taken up by A. Sanderson, Walnut tp, Feb 24, 1872, one light bay Mare, a star in forehead, hind feet and left fore foot white, right hip down. Appraised \$25.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
MAHE.—Taken up by Saml Gardner, Fall River tp, Feb 25, 1872, one bay Mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, a white spot in forehead, had bell on. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay Mare, 12 years old, hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

PONY.—Taken up by H. C. Vanhorn, one bay horse Pony, four years old, 13 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$40.

FILLY.—Taken up by W. A. Smith, Lane tp, March 23, 1872, one light bay Filly, 2 years old, 12 hands high, white stripes on nose, mane, tail and feet black. Appraised \$30.

COLT.—Taken up by Geo. Dime, Lane tp, March 11th, 1872, one one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, 12 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$15.

PONY.—Taken up by R. R. Grimes, Fall River tp, April 11, 1872, one sorrel mare Pony, 5 years old, 14 hands high, blazed face, 4 feet white, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$40.

PONY.—Taken up by Ira Ramsey, Jancoville tp, March 30, 1872, one brown mare Pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.
COW.—Taken up by E. W. Merritt, Greenfield tp, April 8th, 1872, one small black Cow, 3 years old, white on face and brisket, left ear cropped. Also, one medium-sized dun Cow, 3 years old, left ear cropped, brand on left hip.

STEER.—Taken up by J. C. Smith, Langton tp, April 8, 1872, one pale red Steer, 3 years old, upper crop off each ear, branded M on right hip.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.
COW.—Taken up by B. H. Bailey, Oxford tp, April 11th, 1872, one bay horse Colt, 3 years old, 13 hands high, snip on nose, star in forehead, left hind foot white, saddle marks. Appraised \$15.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk.
HORSE.—Taken up by G. W. Shaffer, Lincoln tp, March 7, 1872, one bay Horse, 9 years old, 14 hands high, an indistinct brand on right shoulder. Appraised \$30.

FILLY.—Taken up by Thos. Reese, Potocot tp, March 11th, 1872, one black Filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, a star in forehead, a white stripe between the nostrils, right hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

MARE.—Taken up by B. F. Blackburn, Blue Mound tp, March 25, 1872, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$20.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.
STALLION.—Taken up by L. W. Beech, Waterloo tp, March 16, 1872, one dark sorrel stallion Pony, 3 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, saddle marks, lately shod on front feet. Appraised \$10.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.
MARE.—Taken up by John Dolar, Paola tp, Jan 22d, 1872, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, some white on hind feet. Appraised \$35.

HEIFER.—Taken up by W. J. Bound, Osage tp, April 5th, 1872, one red and white Heifer, 3 years old, crop on right ear, split in left ear and lower end cut or frozen off. Appraised \$18.

Ottawa County—F. M. Sexton, Clerk.
STEER.—Taken up by B. Sullivan, Ottawa tp, one brown Texan Steer, 3 years old, dim brand on left hip. Also, one yellow Texan Steer, 3 years old, a piece cut or froze from right ear, a dim brand on right hip.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonchraque, Clerk.
MARE.—Taken up by Geo. List, Auburn tp, Nov 3d, 1871, one claybank Mare, 3 years old, 12 1/2 hands high, black mane and tail, branded U on left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

COLT.—Taken up by J. Willette, Topeka tp, March 20, 1872, one gray gelding Colt, 3 years old, 14 hands high, dim brand on right shoulder, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$45.

STEER.—Taken up by W. F. Cavender, Auburn tp, March 1, 1872, one red Steer, 2 years old, white on belly, white ring around tail, half-crop on left ear, swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$15.

PONY.—Taken up by W. H. Hewins, Dover tp, March 9th, 1872, one bay mare Pony, 3 or 4 years old, white spot in forehead and on underlip and nose. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay mare Pony, 3 or 4 years old, white stripe in face. Appraised \$20.

Wabawnee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
MARE.—Taken up by C. W. Cross, Wilmington tp, April 11, 1872, one dark brown Mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high, white spot over left eye, white on withers, white hairs on hips. Appraised \$27.50.

Woodson County—J. A. Burdett, Clerk.
PONY.—Taken up by J. C. Allen, Belmont tp, Feb 8th, 1872, one iron-gray mare Pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$40.

MULE.—Taken up by J. S. Bideau, Perry tp, Nov 30th, 1871, one sorrel horse Mule, 2 years old. Appraised \$60. Also, one black mare Pony, 1 year old, hind legs white, a white spot in forehead. Appraised \$15.

PONY.—Taken up by Mary L. Stout, Liberty tp, March 11, 1872, one light bay horse Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, blazed face, 3 white feet. Appraised \$25. Also, one dark bay horse Colt, two years old, 13 hands high, silver mane and tail, the left hind foot white. Appraised \$15. Also, one sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$15.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.
MARE.—Taken up by A. McKee, Delaware tp, one black Filly, 2 years old, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$25.

STRAYS FOR APRIL 15.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.
PONY.—Taken up by M. Kaywood, Shawnee tp, March 22, 1872, one black mare Pony, 12 years old, 13 hands high, branded W on left shoulder, hind feet and left fore foot white, a blaze in face. Appraised \$18.

Ellsworth County—S. L. Jelly, Clerk.
HORSE.—Taken up by J. C. Howard, Empire tp, Aug 31st, 1871, one sorrel Horse, 11 years old, 13 hands high, white spot on face, branded U8 on left fore shoulder and JC on hip.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.
HORSE.—Taken up by Danl Miller, Jr, Peoria tp, Feb 25, 1872, one dun Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

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

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

CALF.—Taken up by Wm Crosby, Grasshopper tp, one white heifer Calf, 9 months old, red and black spotted. Appraised \$10. Also, one white steer Calf, 9 months old, red about head, slit in left ear. Appraised \$10. Also, one white Cherokee Cow, 4 years old, crop and underbit off each ear, yellow head, branded W on left hip. Appraised \$20.

Labette County—S. C. Howard, Clerk.
PONY.—Taken up by Henry Lisle, Richland tp, Feb 27th, 1872, one bay Pony, 8 years old, 13 hands high, saddle marks on back. Appraised \$30.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.
COW.—Taken up by J. B. Gilliland, Emporia tp, Feb 14, 1872, one light red Cow, white on belly and end of tail, hind feet white. Appraised \$20.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillan, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by L. H. Cole, Tioga tp, one bay horse Colt, 10 months old, a small white spot in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$15.50.

STEER—Taken up by J. E. Palmer, Tioga tp, one red Steer, 2 years old, white spots on flanks and forehead, white tail, crop off right ear. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by G. D. Dittmer, one dark red Steer, 3 years old, half-crop in right ear. Appraised \$10.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

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

Wilson County—J. C. G. Smith, Clerk.

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

STALLION—Taken up by Susan Rhodes, Neodesha tp, March 15, 1872, one brown Stallion, 3 years old, white stripe in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$15.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.

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

STRAYS FOR APRIL 1.**Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.**

STEER—Taken up by J. R. McNaught, Elm tp, one red and white spotted yearling Steer, crop and hole in left ear. Appraised \$14. Also, one bay stallion Pony, 2 years old, right hind foot white, snip on nose. Appraised \$25.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

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

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

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

BULL—Taken up by W. R. Ingram, Washington tp, Feb 23, 1872, one red Bull, 5 years old, white spots on left shoulder and flank, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Stinson, Chelsea tp, Feb 19, 1872, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 3 white feet, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay Filly, 2 years old, light mane and tail, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$25.

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

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by R. C. May, Sheridan tp, Feb 13, 1872, one red Cow, 5 years old, white on forehead, belly and tail, crop off each ear. Appraised \$14.

STEER—Taken up by A. L. Baxter, Washington tp, Sept 23, 1871, one brindle Steer, 5 years old, white head and fore feet, brindle ears, two claws on hind feet, white on belly, tail white half-way up. Appraised \$16.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Jane Lamb, Lamb tp, one dark bay horse Colt, bleish near root of tail. Appraised \$37.

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

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by David Lipp, Ottawa tp, Feb 22d, 1872, one light bay horse Colt, white spot in forehead, hind feet white, a small white spot on nose. Appraised \$15.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Carl Satow, Olathe tp, Jan 30th, 1872, one black Stallion Colt, 2 years old, white on right hind foot. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay mare Colt, white on tip of nose, left hind foot white. Appraised \$20.

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

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

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

Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk.

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

PONY—Taken up by T. S. Towne, Fairmount tp, Feb 27d, 1872, one dark iron-gray horse Pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, shod all round. Appraised \$20.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. W. Owen, Emporia tp, Feb 21th, 1872, one white Heifer, 3 years old, red speckled neck, white on face. Appraised \$17.

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

PONY—Taken up by Carl Scheel, Fremont tp, Feb 1, 1872, one sorrel mare Pony, 3 years old, 13½ hands high, white face. Appraised \$25. Also, one black Texas Steer, 3 years old, medium size, white on belly, left ear cropped, branded [] on left hip. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Saml Warner, Emporia tp, March 5, 1872, one brown Pony, 3 years old. Appraised \$20.

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

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by H. Van Vleet, Vermillion tp, one yearling brindle Bull, white on face, flanks and belly. Appraised \$17.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by C. Claffin, Olivet tp, Jan 26, 1872, one dark red Cow, 7 years old, medium size, white on belly and end of tail. Appraised \$25.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

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

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

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

Wabauwsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

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

PONY—Taken up by Jas Burgoyne, Newbury tp, Feb 21, 1872, one light bay horse Pony, 6 years old, 13½ hands high, a star in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$20.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.

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

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

APRIL, 1872.

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EXPRESS, 11:00, P. M.; MAIL, 9:00, A. M.; TOPEKA ACCOMMODATION, 4:35, P. M.

Trains Arrive at Leavenworth:
EXPRESS, 6:35, A. M.; MAIL, 4:35, P. M.; TOPEKA ACCOMMODATION, 11:20, A. M.

188 miles the shortest Line between Kansas City or Leavenworth and Denver.

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At Junction City, for Council Grove, Emporia, Burlington, Neosho Falls, Humboldt and Chetopa.

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TIME TABLE

OF THE

KANS. PACIFIC RAILWAY,

FROM LEAVENWORTH TO ATCHISON.

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

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ON AND AFTER MARCH 18th, 1872, TRAINS WILL run from Lawrence and Kansas City, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.			
LEAVE—	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'M.	NIGHT EX.
Lawrence.....	11:30 A. M.	8:00 P. M.	
Baldwin.....	12:13 P. M.	8:58 "	
Kansas City.....	10:00 A. M.	5:00 "	7:00 P. M.
Olathe.....	11:00 "	6:45 "	8:25 "
Arrive at Ottawa.....	12:40 P. M.	9:50 "	10:45 "
Ottawa.....	1:10 "		10:55 "
Garnett.....	2:13 "		12:35 A. M.
Iola.....	3:20 "		2:20 "
Humboldt.....	3:40 "		3:00 "
Tioga.....	4:00 "		3:35 "
Thayer.....	4:35 "		4:30 "
Cherryvale.....	5:27 "		5:40 "
ARRIVE AT			
Independence.....	6:20 "		6:30 "
Coffeyville.....	6:30 "		6:50 "
Parker.....	6:35 "		7:10 "

GOING NORTH.			
LEAVE—	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'M.	NIGHT EX.
Parker.....	7:15 A. M.		6:40 P. M.
Independence.....	7:20 "		7:00 "
Coffeyville.....	7:30 "		6:55 "
Cherryvale.....	8:20 "		8:00 "
Thayer.....	9:10 "		9:00 "
Tioga.....	9:45 "		9:55 "
Humboldt.....	10:10 "		10:25 "
Iola.....	10:30 "		10:55 "
Garnett.....	11:42 "		12:35 A. M.
Ottawa.....	1:30 P. M.	8:10 A. M.	2:20 "
Olathe.....	3:15 "	11:00 "	4:18 "
Arrive at Kansas City.....	4:20 "	12:35 P. M.	5:30 "
Ottawa.....	1:05 "	8:00 A. M.	
Baldwin.....	1:40 "	8:50 "	
ARRIVE AT			
Lawrence.....	2:20 "	9:50 "	

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At Thayer with Stages for Neodesha, Fredonia and New Albany.

At Cherryvale, with Stages for Parsons.

At Independence with Stages for Elk City, Longton, Peru, Elk Falls, Tisdale, Winfield and Arkansas City.

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