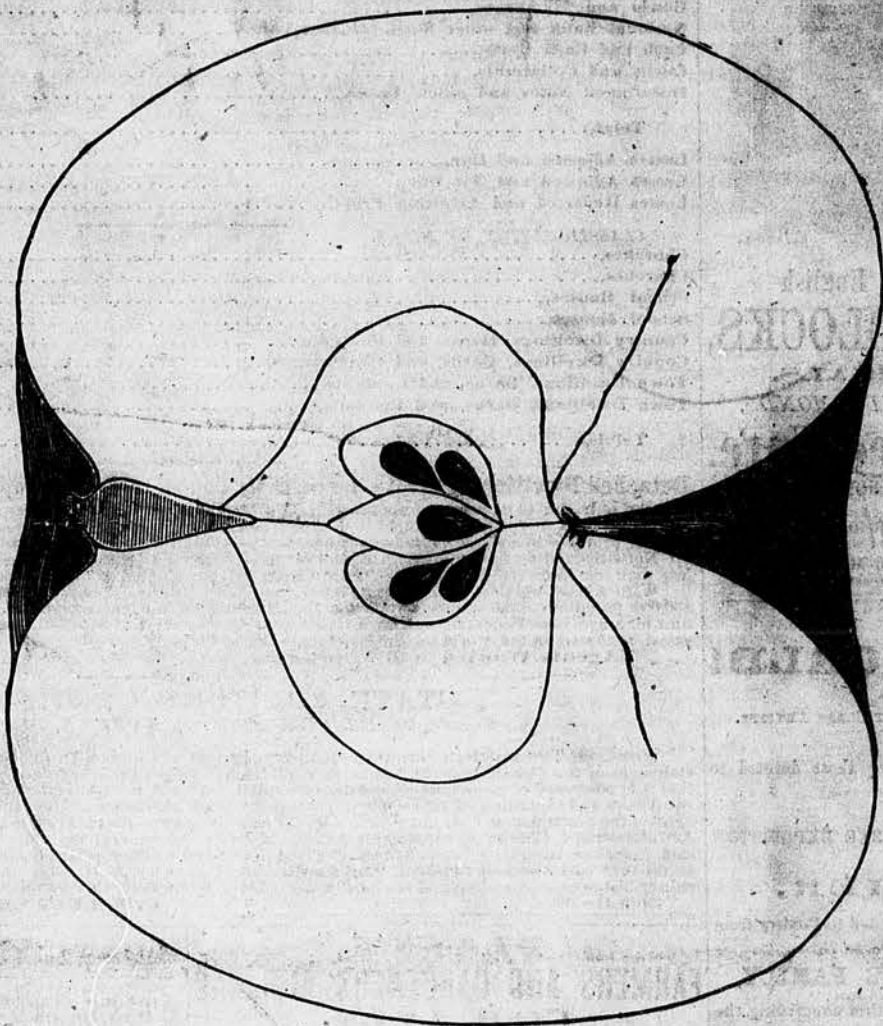
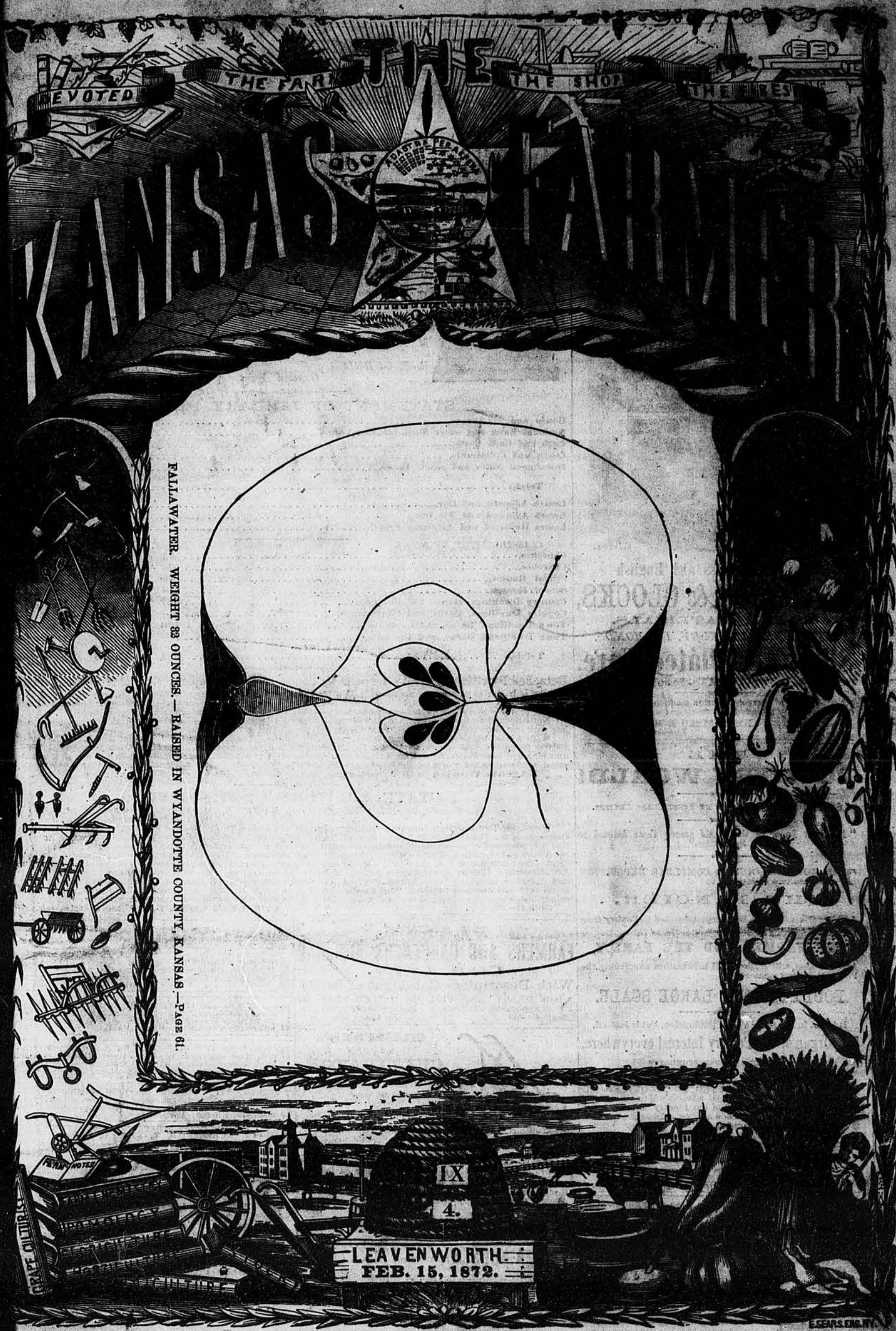




FALLWATER. WEIGHT 32 OUNCES. — RAISED IN WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS. — PAGE 61.

LEAVENWORTH.
FEB. 15, 1872.



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STATEMENT OF JANUARY 1st, 1872.

Bonds and Mortgages.....	\$ 181,909 88
National Bank and other Stock (Market Value).....	119,748 08
Cash and Cash Items.....	29,864 80
Loans and Collaterals.....	27,800 00
Installment Notes and other Assets.....	584,249 87
Total.....	\$943,572 63

Losses Adjusted and Due.....	None.
Losses Adjusted and Not Due.....	\$ 28,674 62
Losses Reported and Awaiting Proof.....	8,335 15

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.	BRICK.	FRAME.	AM'T RISK.
Churches.....	14	—	\$ 34,532
Churches.....	—	184	287,926
School Houses.....	70	—	102,402
School Houses.....	—	1,257	860,211
Country Dwellings, Barns, and Contents.....	581	—	1,127,773
Country Dwellings, Barns, and Contents.....	—	30,886	34,743,873
Town Dwellings, Barns, and Contents.....	326	—	427,666
Town Dwellings, Barns, and Contents.....	—	13,329	11,101,035
Totals.....	991	45,656	\$48,685,499

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 SPRINGFIELD, January, 26, 1872.

WHEREAS, The American Insurance Company, located at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, has filed in this office a statement of the Condition of its affairs, as required by the provisions of an Act approved March 11th, 1869, showing that it is possessed of the requisite amount of Capital, invested as required by law; and, whereas, AN EXAMINATION of the Affairs and Condition of said Company, made by me in pursuance of the provisions of the Act aforesaid, has fully verified the Statement as filed in this office by the said Company; Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act aforesaid, I, Charles E. Lippincott, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said American Insurance Company is authorized to transact its appropriate business of Fire Insurance in this State in accordance with the Laws thereof, until the 31st day of January, A. D. 1873. In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the Seal of my office at Springfield, this 26th day of January A. D. 1872.

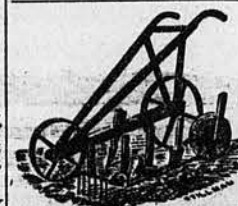
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C. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor Public Accounts.

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VOL. IX.—NO. 4.]

LEAVENWORTH, FEBRUARY 15, 1872.

[\$1.50 A YEAR]

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

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

Published Monthly, 75 Delaware Street, Leavenworth.

FOREST TREE CULTURE:

AN Address delivered by Dr. JOHN A. WARDER, of Ohio, before the Kansas State Agricultural Society, in the Hall of Representatives, Wednesday evening, January 24th, 1871; and requested for publication in THE KANSAS FARMER, by a unanimous resolution of the Society.

Gentlemen of the Kansas Agricultural Society, and Members of the Legislature:

I feel gratified by the invitation to address you, upon a topic which I really believe to be of vast importance to the best interests of your noble State.

While yet a boy, engaged in the study of descriptive geography, and eagerly perusing the reports of *Long's Expedition* to the Rocky Mountains; and afterwards, while watching the course of the great Pathfinder, with his faithful KIT CARSON, as they explored the vast treeless Plains to the west of the Father of Waters,—every page of these interesting records was devoured with as much avidity as the most exciting romance.

In those days, long since passed away, and while the oldest KANSANS of you all were yet, perhaps, beyond her limits, and while some of you were yet unborn, the problem of modifying the climate by timber planting on the open Plains was already mooted, and some of our brains were engaged in attempting its solution. * * * *

Now, near the end of half a century I find myself tracing the FREMONT Trail, and standing upon the borders of the *Great American Desert* of our former geographers! Here I stand, in response to your invitation to present some views upon the EFFECTS OF TIMBER UPON CLIMATE, and ready to make suggestions as to the best means of modifying and meliorating the atmospheric conditions by which we are surrounded.

We may rest assured not only that we can modify these conditions, but that it is high time we had begun to estimate the true value of a proper proportion of timber land in every Agricultural country. Either an excess of forests, or their entire absence, produces the uninhabitable wilderness, and reduces man to a state of barbarism. The densely wooded country is a desert as truly as the Sahara of Africa, or the vast treeless Plains of our own country. A desert the latter truly is, though yielding herbage for the support of large herds of the bison and of antelopes. Peopled as it is by prairie dogs, owls and coyotes innumerable, it is still a desert, unfitting to the settler. It is unoccupied by man, and must long remain unpeopled, because of its vast extent of open lands, destitute of timber for man's necessary uses of shelter; it is arid and wind-swept,

because thus exposed to the elements. It will continue to be occupied only by herdsmen, and by wild animals, until the conditions which render it desert shall be changed by man's ingenuity.

EFFECTS OF TIMBER DESTRUCTION.

From a late number of the *Living Age*, we find it stated that: In Italy, the clearing of the Appenines has seriously altered the climate of the Po valley; and now the African sirocco, unknown to the armies of Rome, breathes its hot and blighting breath over the right bank of that river, in the territory of Parma. The similar removal of the pine forests near Ravenna, about twenty miles long, induced the same desolating wind, which continued until the wood was allowed to grow again. There is no doubt that in France, the removal of the old forests of the Vosges sensibly deteriorated the climate on the plains of Alsace. The destruction of the forests of Cevennes, under the reign of AUGUSTUS, left the large and rich tracts near the mouth of the Rhone exposed to the violence of the *mistral*, or northwest wind, before which the olive culture retreated many leagues, the orange is confined to a few sheltered points on the sea-coast, and fruit trees can hardly be reared in places where once they were famously prolific. The curtailment of the rain fall is a well known consequence of the disappearance of forests; and the reverse seems equally true in Egypt where, during the French occupation in 1798, not a drop of rain fell for sixteen months, they now have a rainfall of fourteen inches, since MEHEMET ALI has planted his millions of orange and fig trees."

From a late number of *The Nation* we may gather an instructive lesson upon the importance of timber, and the climatic effects produced in its absence: "The famine in Persia threatens a calamity not often witnessed, the sudden extinction of a nation for want of food! Such has been the fate of the great States which once filled the valley of the Euphrates, and it is a fate which has for centuries been threatening some modern States—Spain, for instance. Man has stripped the soil of trees; the absence of trees has brought droughts; droughts have slowly diminished the productive powers of the soil, and finally destroyed them, the population in the mean time diminishing in numbers and vitality. Spain had 40,000,000 inhabitants in the time of the Romans, and flowed with milk and honey; it is now an arid region, only half of it under cultivation, with but 16,000,000 of people, and, if modern science had not come to her aid, would probably have gone the way of Babylon. Persia was one of the most powerful States of antiquity, and even in the fourteenth century was able to support the army of TAMERLANE, who marched, without commissariat or baggage, during a bloody contest. It is now almost a wilderness, with a population of 2,000,000, about half of them nomads, which is rapidly perishing from famine, brought on by a three years' drought." * * * The editor then adds: "It is to be hoped that we shall

witness, before long, some organized attempt in this country to deal with this momentous question of forest planting and preservation, which is daily becoming more pressing."

No well informed person can doubt the necessity for a due proportion of timber lands in any civilized country. Timber-lands are needed for supplying our wants, for sheltering ourselves, our crops, and our cattle, as well as for their happy influence upon the humidity of the atmosphere, and the consequent continuous supply of water. What is that proportion? is the question. One-fifth of the farm might well be so appropriated. The foresters of Europe say that one-third is demanded. In a broken country, like many parts of Kansas, the rocky and declivitous portions should be devoted to tree-planting; and there are trees which are adapted to every kind of land. Some delight in hills and rocks; others thrive best in the most sterile soils. In a level champaign country, where all the soil for miles in extent is equally adapted to cultivation, the farmer will do well to plant his trees in shelter-belts to the windward.

It has been asserted by those who have been observing the effect of such belts in Illinois, where they have been planted to some extent, that, were one-fifth of the land so occupied, the remaining four-fifths of the farm will produce more than the whole would have done, if left open and exposed to the winds. Mr. BRYANT recommends thirty acres to each quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, or rather less than one-fifth.

This author, in his admirable little book, which every tree-planter should own, says that the climate of Illinois is already less windy than when he first settled there, forty years ago. This he attributes to the buildings, fences, orchards, hedges and scattering trees, that have made their appearance upon the broad prairies in that period, offering obstructions to the sweeping winds. He adds: "If so few obstacles have a perceptible influence in this respect, there is good reason to suppose that a general planting of groves and belts of timber would essentially modify the climate. That they do so locally, there can be no doubt."

TIMBER DESTRUCTION.

In 1846 Mr. G. B. EMERSON made a report to the Legislature of Massachusetts on the trees and shrubs of that State, in which, after referring to the annual destruction going on, he said that in a quarter of a century the supply in many places would be cut off. How surely this prophecy has been fulfilled, let the once famous forests of Maine and New York answer! The majestic trees are gone from vast tracts; only the inaccessible remain, clinging to the soil in unapproachable ravines and mountain crests.

Col. J. W. FOSTER, in his delightful book on the Mississippi Valley, refers also to this terrible destruction of our forests, when he he says: "The timber trees of Maine * * * are nearly exhausted, and twenty years will accomplish the same

result with regard to the extensive pine lands of Michigan and Wisconsin. The destruction of hard wood timber is going on with equal rapidity. To one who realizes how rapidly the sources of supply are being exhausted, it cannot but be disheartening. The Pacific Railroads, which traverse for long distances the valleys of the Platte and the Kaw, have consumed in their construction almost every stick of timber, and in four years will consume all the firewood." * * * * *

Those who are not connected with the management of railroads can have no idea of the immense drain they make upon the timber lands of the country. There are about fifty thousand miles of railways in the United States; and this is but the beginning. These great highways must go on increasing in length from year to year, with the growth and extent of the population.

Every mile of railway requires 2,700 ties. These are often made of comparatively small and young trees, that furnish from two to three pieces each; so that the number of trees required to furnish the roads now made will be more than four millions. At three hundred to the acre, this will require three thousand three hundred and thirty-three acres to furnish one set of cross-ties to the whole; but this is a large estimate for the product of our native forests, so that it may be safe to say that fifteen thousand acres must be stripped for this purpose every eight years. The bridges, trestles, buildings, fences, platforms and cars, will also require an immense amount of lumber. But many of the ties are of inferior woods, and will not last so long. Thus, the life of a cottonwood tie, according to Mr. CHANUTE, President of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, is from two months to two years.

Besides this, there is the constant demand for fuel by the insatiable locomotives; and though many of the roads burn coal in their engines, a vast amount of wood is still required. The railroads of Ohio alone consume 700,000 cords of wood per annum; and other regions, no doubt, use as large a proportionate amount of this fuel. It may be safe to estimate that from ninety to one hundred thousand acres will be required to keep these engines supplied one year.

Mr. G. T. MARSH says that 28,000 walnut trees were felled to supply a single European establishment with gun-stocks for the American market, in the first two years of our war.

RESTORATION.

Massachusetts has already demonstrated the feasibility of tree-planting for profit. Illinois has done the same. It has also been done in Ohio. The example is contagious. New planters in these and all other States are wheeling into line; while our younger sisters, Kansas and Nebraska, have eclipsed us already in the vastness of individual enterprises of this kind which they have begun. This is well; for, truly, it is high time we were beginning to replace what has been so wantonly destroyed. Having wasted our patrimony, the growth of centuries, we should endeavor to leave something for the benefit of our children. But the paying result is not always so far off. It can be shown that timber may be planted for profit; that the money returns from the investment are eminently satisfactory, and may be realized in a comparatively short period—in a single generation.

We can no longer pursue the pioneer course of flying to new lands for supplies, when the resources of the old are exhausted. The pines and walnuts, oaks and tulip trees, the result of centuries of quiet, undisturbed growth, are rapidly disappearing; and we have no new forests that are accessible. The vast amount of the public domain, this side of Oregon, is nearly destitute of timber land. The Rocky Mountains themselves are not densely clothed with forests—far from it—and can only supply the temporary needs of the adjacent territory. Even there, too, as in the famous pine regions of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the fires have spread

over vast areas with destructive fury. * * * In a single generation, at this rate, there must be a great scarcity; and yet, we are making no provision for the future; we are doing nothing to compensate this destruction and loss.

RATE OF GROWTH.

Having at some length discussed the rate of destruction of our forests, which study, indeed, presents a gloomy picture-prospect for the future supply of this important material, let us now look at the more cheerful prospect presented by an examination and careful measurement of trees, in the plantations that have already been made by enterprising pioneers in this new industry.

Among the trees that are most valuable in the forests, there is quite a difference in the rate of growth; and among those most desirable in the arts, such as the black walnut, the oaks, the wild cherry, the tulip, ash, beech and pines, a century or more is required to perfect the trees; and to produce the largest and most valuable logs, two, three, and often more centuries are needed.

In the forests of Ohio and Indiana, the famous logs of the tulip and black walnut often have three and four hundred rings of annual growth; hence, it is hardly safe to recommend these species, since but few such can be produced upon an acre of ground, and the accumulating interest, even upon a small investment, would, in the course of centuries, leave absolutely no margin for profit.

For their beauty, as well as for their value, all kinds of trees ought to be planted, and we should be willing to do something for the benefit of posterity; but when we set about planting timber for profit as a farm crop, we must be able to make a better showing, and to point to some results that will not only be satisfactory in amount, but which may also be realized within a reasonable time. This will be done presently; in the mean time, a few results of absolute measurements will be given for your encouragement:

MEASUREMENTS.					
Diameter			Diameter		
Name.	Years.	Inches.	Name.	Years.	Inches.
Ailanthus.....	15	23	Black Locust.....	17	23
Catalpa.....	20	21	European Larch.....	20	18
Catalpa.....	16	19	Cypress.....	20	20
Tulip.....	23	21½	White Pine.....	20	14½
Sassafras.....	40	22	White Birch.....	20	14
Cottonwood.....	40	42	Burr Oak.....	20	15
Red Oak.....	50	43	Norway Spruce.....	20	14
Walnut.....	15	14	Austrian Pine.....	20	15
Chestnut.....	17	17½	Red Cedar.....	20	9½
Black Locust.....	38	24			

SHALL WE PLANT TIMBER?

The European experiments of timber planting have become demonstration. There is no longer question regarding their success. In those countries there are officers whose duty it is to inspect the forests, and to indicate what trees may be cut. The area of timber land, and its perfect condition, is scrupulously preserved. Schools of forestry have been established, where youth are taught the management of plantations and everything connected therewith, from the nursery of seedlings to the forest of noble trees. May we not hope that in the great schools of the *New Education* now springing up in several States of our own country, this important subject will claim and receive its full share of attention.

All travelers tell us of the artificial forests of Europe: The extensive plantations of the Duke of Athol have fully demonstrated the practicability of timber growing on the rugged hills of Scotland, which have been covered with the Tyrolean larch. The marshes of Holland, reclaimed from the domain of the ocean, have their willows; and the sandy beaches of the Netherlands have been made to produce extensive forests of pines.

Mr. BRYANT refers to the valuations of the Duke of Athol's trees at different ages, with the following figures:

400 trees, at 30 years, value.....	\$ 375
" at 45 years, value.....	2,250
" at 55 years, value.....	10,000
" at 75 years, value.....	15,000

The same author estimates that the thinnings of one acre of larch trees twelve years old, leaving 400 on the ground, would be 4,000 posts, which at twenty cents would be worth \$800.

D. C. SCHOFIELD, of Elgin, Illinois, is an enthusiast in tree planting, since he both talks and writes and plants trees, and especially advocates the larch. He estimates each thinning as a harvest. At seven years he cuts poles and grape stakes; at fourteen years he takes 3,600 fence posts from each acre, which, at thirty-six cents, he counts \$1,000; at twenty-one years he takes 600 trees, worth \$3,000; at thirty years he cuts 300 trees, worth \$6,000: Total, \$10,000.

But there are three hundred trees left upon the ground, worth as much as those last cut, which will go on increasing in value for fifty years longer.

M. L. DUNLAP, of Champaign, Illinois, who has been the urgent and untiring advocate of shelter-belts in that State, has also experimented with the larch, and from his experience gives the following figures: Total expense of one acre of larch, including land, plants, labor, interest and taxes, for twelve years, \$320; thinnings at that time, \$320. The acre, with its fifteen hundred remaining trees, at the end of twelve years more, or twenty-four years, at fifty cents per cross-tie, will yield \$800.

Other results, with other kinds of timber, might be cited, which prove the great value and certain and speedy returns from judicious planting of forest trees.

INCLOSURE NECESSARY.

Whether natural or artificial, the forest must always be kept carefully inclosed, either by a sufficient fence or hedge, so as entirely to exclude all kinds of stock. Young trees especially need this protection, but even large trees in the more matured forests are often seriously injured by the intruders of this class. When in fruit, some of the nut-bearing trees will yield a crop of mast that may be consumed by swine and sheep, that can be admitted temporarily to gather the harvest. In a dense wood the grasses have little opportunity to grow; their herbage is of no great value for pasture, and the trees always suffer when the soil is trodden by cattle.

Beautiful woodland pastures have been created in the blue grass region of Kentucky, and in other States, which are often referred to as models for imitation. They are, indeed, beautiful, but after a few years the trees begin to show signs of decay, and already the scarcity of timber is seriously felt. Despite their reputation, these famous pasture lands will not carry as much stock as those which are open to the sun. While the advantages to the cattle of a suitable number of fine shade trees scattered through the pastures must be conceded, the injury to the timber lot which accrues from using it as a pasture field cannot be too strongly maintained.

PRESERVATION.

The preservation of our native forest growths is another object of equal importance with the planting of groves where they do not exist. For this purpose, the first requisite is their inclosure, so as to preserve them from the depredations of animals. Next in importance is the prevention of the fires, which are often allowed to destroy vast tracts that are growing up with most beautiful trees. At the same time infinite numbers of young tree plants are consumed, which, if not so burned or browsed off, would be ready to spring up into new forest growths wherever the trees already matured should be cut away.

It often happens, however, that the new forest is not made up of desirable kinds; these must be cut out to make way for those which are more valuable. Again, it often happens, that the desirable kinds, such as the very thrifty walnuts and burr-oaks, on the river bottoms, do not stand sufficiently close to make good timber, in which case it would be good policy to fill up the space thickly with some rapidly growing trees, such as the cottonwood, to force the more valuable kinds into an upright habit, and after a while to thin the forest by cutting them away as the others need more room. The native growth is never so completely under our control as the artificial plantation.

An earnest appeal is made to you to wait no longer, but to begin at once to plant forest trees.

Plant them for their beauty. Plant them for the shelter they afford. Plant them for their happy effects in modifying and equalizing the climate, in checking the fury of the winds, and thus preventing excessive evaporation and cold. Plant them for their utility upon the farm. Plant them for patriotic motives; and, finally, if you can be touched by no more refined sentiment, plant timber trees as a temetical, as a farm crop for their profit. "Be aye setting of a tree, Jock! it will be growing while ye be sleeping."

The following list is merely suggestive of varieties to plant for profit in Kansas:

Plant those adapted to the soil.

Plant those of quick growth and early maturity.

Plant the most hardy first, that they may be used as nurses to the others which may follow.

Thus, on the open plains, plant the allanhus, cottonwood, elm, silver maple, willow, and, perhaps, boxelder, first.

On rich bottom lands, walnut, burr-oak, ash, elm, and on the terraces of loess, the tulip tree and the pecan, which last would thrive also in the bottoms.

On deep upland soils, maple, ash, wild cherry, walnut, oaks, the honey locust and coffee-nut.

On heavy soils, burr-oak, white-oak, yellow-oak, post-oak; and try the locust.*

On sandy uplands, larch, spruce, red-oak, pines of all sorts.

On rocky lands, bluffs, chestnut, cedar, pines, spruces, and the European larch.

GENTLEMEN: To whom shall the people of Kansas look in the prosecution of this great work, but to you? Who else will take the initiative? Who shall set the noble example? Private enterprise is not commensurate to the undertaking.

To you, then, gentlemen, the governors of the land, the trustees of her vast resources, the almoners of her annual income, which is the willing tribute of her sons, they may well turn for example, for counsel and for assistance. This you can readily provide and furnish through your agents. These you may find in the Agricultural Department of your Industrial School at Manhattan, which is now rapidly taking its proper place among the institutions of the New Education. There you may properly foster this great interest, by making a reasonable provision for the work, with but a small portion of the public funds. The lands and the hands are already there; the means alone are needed to sustain the efforts necessary to develop a grand example of tree-planting that may be initiated and followed all over the State.

*We venture to say, don't try the locust.—ED. FARMER.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

M. YOUNG, Loveland, Ohio, a subscriber to THE FARMER, writes that: "He notices on page 191 an inquiry, if there is such a disease as mad itch? I have seen, here in Ohio, six or eight cases of what we call mad itch. Never knew of a case except late in Summer or in early Fall. The symptoms I have noticed are, a wild staring look in the eye, sometimes froth in the mouth, a continued rubbing of the head upon any object within reach, until both hair and skin are rubbed off in spots. I have never known one thus afflicted to live over thirty-six hours, and never knew one to be cured. The preventive is, to feed cattle and hogs separately. I have helped to open one case, and found a collection of blood between the skin and flesh; and I found the stomach full of a dry, hard substance that I could not cut with a knife, and dry as chaff. Usually the animal is in such a rage that medicine cannot be given."

The above sustains what we said on page 10, of last issue; and we call particular attention to the description of symptoms and the condition of the animal after death. If any other of our readers have met with the disease, we shall be pleased to hear what they have to say about it.

SUBSCRIBER, Springhill, Johnson county, Kansas, writes: "Your correspondent considers this township the garden spot of the world [What will R. H. C. say to this?] Springhill is a live town, and has shipped more grain and better stock this year than any other town on the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad."

We don't know whether that clause in our friend's letter, in relation to shipping "more grain," is to be commended or not. If he means wheat and barley, they deserve credit for it; but if he means corn, oats and rye, we think it would show better farming to feed it out on the farm, and ship the cattle. What does "A Subscriber" say?

R. J. S., Newbury, Wabaunsee county, Kansas, gives us some facts and figures in regard to his sheep, that are worthy of careful notice, and we can vouch for the superior quality of Mr. STEPHENSON'S (there, we let the name out) sheep. He says, "I sheared nineteen sheep last Spring and sold the wool for eighty one dollars and seventy-five cents, it being over four dollars and thirty cents per head. The nineteen head raised fourteen stout, healthy lambs. I exhibited five sheep at our county fair this past Fall, four ewes and one buck, two of them yearlings, the five weighing 1,006 pounds, or 201 5-8 per head." Mr. STEPHENSON adds: "I find a profit in keeping sheep. I think but few farmers realize the advantages there are in keeping a few good sheep, and I, for one, would be glad to have the question of sheep husbandry and the experience of flockmasters thoroughly discussed in your valuable paper." Mr. STEPHENSON'S stock is the Cotswold principally, but we believe he has a few head of Leicesters. We saw his stock two years ago, and we thought we had never seen better. He is not a tyro at the business, having been engaged in it in Australia and South America, and, hence, his opinions upon sheep matters become valuable. We hope his suggestion in regard to an interchange of thought upon the subject of sheep husbandry through the columns of THE FARMER may be carried out.

D. R. EMERY, writing from Abilene, Kansas, says: "I have just returned from the hills and hollows, the gravel points and poor flats, of Ohio; and they look worse than ever to me. If our wells and springs were as near dry as they are in Ohio to-day, Kansas would be considered a drouthy country." Mr. EMERY gives three cheers for THE FARMER as a Semi-Monthly.

H. IMES, Peoria, Kansas, writes: "Wheat acreage smaller than usual; generally late sown, and makes a poor show at present, but all seems to be alive. Corn crop was good, and large quantities being shipped. Have sold more than double the amount of pork from this county than ever before. Stock generally looks well."

LEAVENWORTH, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO MARKET REPORTS.

[CORRECTED TO FEBRUARY 10TH, 1872.]

	Leavenworth.	St. Louis.	Chicago.
Apples, per bbl.	\$3 00a 00	\$1 75a 00	\$1 50a 50
Bran, sacked, cwt.	65a 75	90a 95	
Buckwheat, per bu.	50a 75	80a 85	
Barley, Spring		40a 80	57a 60
Butter, per lb.	20a 25	12a 20	15a 20
Country Cheese	12 1/2a 15		
Corn, in ear.	25a 28	41a 45	
Corn Meal	75a 90	1 25a 1 35	
Dried Apples, per lb.	8a 8 1/2	4a 8	
Dried Peaches, per lb.	10a 12 1/2	6a 7	
Eggs, per doz.	12 1/2a 15	32a 35	27a 28
Feathers, live geese	65	60a 62 1/2	
GAME—			
Prairie Chickens	2 50a 3 00	2 00a 2 50	5 00a 5 50
Quail, per dozen	1 00a 1 10	1 00a 1 15	1 25a 1 50
Squirrel, per dozen		0 60a 0 75	
Rabbits, per dozen		0 65a 0 75	
Buffalo, per lb.	4a 5	6a 7	
Deer, per lb.		5a 7	
Venison, Saddle, per lb		9a 11 1/2	
Turkeys, Wild, each	1 00a 1 75	1 25a 1 75	1 25a 1 75
Hay, Prairie, loose, ton	5 50a 6 00	10 00	9 00a 10 00
Hay, Timothy, baled		20 00a 24 00	13 50a 15 00
Hemp, undressed, ton		100 00a 140	
Hemp, dressed		210 00a 215	
Hides, Green Salted, lb	9 1/2	10a 10 1/2	10 1/2a 11 1/2
Hides, Flint	18a 19	20	19a 20
Lard, Choice	7a 7 1/2	8 1/2a 8 3/4	
Potatoes	90a 1 00	1 00a 1 25	95a 1 10
POULTRY—			
Chickens, per doz.	2 75a 3 25	3 00a 3 50	1 75a 2 50
Ducks	3 00a 3 50	3 25a 4 00	3 00a 3 50
Geese	5 50a 7 50	6 00a 9 00	

	Leavenworth.	St. Louis.	Chicago.
Clover	7 75a 8 00	6 50a 7 50	6 50a 7 50
Timothy	3 50a 4 00	3 25a 4 00	3 00
Blue Grass	2 00a 4 00		
Osage Orange	8 00a 14 00		
Orchard Grass	3 50		
English Blue Grass	4 00		
Red Top	2 50		
Millet	1 00		
Hungarian	1 00		
Broom Corn	75a 1 00		
Flax	1 25a 1 50		
Hemp	1 50		
Castor Beans	1 25a 1 50	1 50a 1 55	
Tallow	6a 7	8 1/2	
Wool, Tub Washed	67a 70	78a 80	55a 75
Wool, Fleece Washed	80a 40	45a 55	55a 55
Wool, Unwashed	38a 42	40a 49	30a 45

Furs and Skins.

	Leavenworth.
Wolf, Grey	\$ 50a 50
Wolf, Prairie	25a 80
Badger	10a 30
Raccoon	15a 60
Fox, Grey	10a 40
Fox, Red	15a 75
Skunk, Striped	20a 50
Opossum	5a 10
Muskrat	5a 10
House Cat	5a 10
Mink, Dark and Glossy	1 00a 1 50
Mink, Pale	1 00a 1 25
Mink, Culls	10a 50
Otter	3 00a 5 00
Beaver, Prime, per lb.	75
Beaver, Heavy, per lb.	60
Deer Skins, Dressed per lb.	1 00a 1 25
Antelope, Dressed per lb.	75
Elk, Dressed per lb.	50
Deer, Undressed, per lb.	25a 27
Antelope, undressed, per lb.	25
Elk, Undressed, per lb.	20
Sheep Pelts, Large	1 75a 2 00
Sheep Pelts, Medium	1 00a 1 25
Sheep Pelts, Small	40a 75
Sheep Pelts, Shearings	20a 30

FORTNIGHTLY RESUME OF THE MARKETS.

MONEY.

But little change has taken place in the Gold market since our last report, and we quote 109 1/2 @ 109 3/4. There is more of a stringency in the Money market in the Western cities for the past week, than at any time during the Winter. Various causes are assigned for this, but the chief, and probably the correct, reason is to be found in the closure of navigation and great want of shipping facilities eastward and southward. Our advices report the Mississippi river completely gorged with ice below Cairo, and as St. Louis has but one single line of railroad south, the Iron Mountain, hence, there is virtually no outlet in that direction, one of the chief markets for breadstuffs and meats, and eastern railroads not furnishing sufficient shipping facilities, has caused quite an accumulation of flour, grain and pork, and while this represents Money, it is not money, and, hence, we have a stringent Money market. The same causes have produced a similar result in Chicago, but in a less degree.

COMMERCIAL.

The principal feature in the grain trade, is an advance in the price of Fall Wheat, and the indications are good for a still further increase. In St. Louis, the advance is not confined to any one grade, but seems to have reached all grades. The following item, which we gather from the *Republican* of that city, shows that No. 2 red was worth, Jan. 31st, \$1 68, Feb. 7th, \$1 70 @ \$1 72; on the first date No. 3 red was worth \$1 57 1/2; on the 7th inst., \$1 62 @ \$1 63 1/2; while No. 4 red, for the same dates was \$1 50 @ \$1 56. In New York, Winter red is quoted at \$1 63 @ \$1 75; an advance of from 3 @ 8 cents. The Louisville market is also reported to have advanced. All things considered, we consider the man who has a good stock of wheat on hand in luck, and judging from the prospects of the present crop, we will not see prices below \$1 50 for some time to come. The Corn market offers no new features, and probably will not for some weeks to come, owing to the causes mentioned above, but as there is a very large crop in the country, we do not look for any very great improvement in prices in the larger cities. In Leavenworth and other Western towns, the price of this cereal will probably advance fifteen or twenty cents before another crop is harvested. Oats, Barley and Rye, little or no movement has been made since our last report. Potatoes, as will be noticed by the table above, have materially advanced since last report, due to the extreme and long continued cold weather, and the fact that the stocks laid in last Fall by city dealers are exhausted. From private advices, we judge that there is a pretty large crop of this vegetable buried, and as soon as the weather will permit them to be opened up, we look to see a material decline. The fall in the price within the last two weeks is a pretty good indication that Spring is approaching; at any rate, the poultry have gone upon extra duty in supplying eggs.

Cattle, for causes that will be readily understood from reading our remarks under the head of Monetary, there has been a slight decline in Cattle both in Chicago and St. Louis. In the former market prices range from \$3 25 @ \$5 25; while in the latter market, the price is \$3 25 @ \$5 35.

Hogs have advanced considerably in the St. Louis market since our last report, the bulk of sales being made at about \$4 50 gross, some extra lots weighing 350, sold as high as \$4 90. This may be considered about the top of the market, for packing purposes. Hogs that are being fed with cattle, and that will come into market in April and May, may go slightly above these figures.

But little is doing in Sheep in any of the markets, and prices unchanged.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G. VAN CAMP, Jefferson county, Kan., writes: "Will you please inform me how much beet seed it takes to plant one acre, and how far apart should the drills be. I want to sow an acre of beets, this Spring for stock feeding, and desire an early answer." We commend Mr. VAN CAMP's judgment in commencing the culture of the root crops for feeding stock, and hope his example may be followed by hundreds of others. It takes from four to six pounds of seed to the acre, and the distance apart depends upon the variety planted. The mangold wurzel, the variety usually cultivated for stock, is planted in drills, two and one-half feet apart, and the plants thinned to twelve or fifteen inches. Other varieties are planted sixteen or eighteen inches apart, and thinned to about eight inches.

The first named is decidedly the best, as they make by far the largest yield, can be easily cultivated with a horse, and are probably as nutritious as any others, and besides, require less seed, four pounds being enough if the seed is good.

One acre of mangolds will make more and better feed than five acres of corn, and for cattle or sheep is infinitely better.

J. R. WALKUP, Emporia, Kansas, asks us a great number of questions, in regard to the potato crop. He wishes to plant ten acres of potatoes this season. His soil is new timber land, in corn last year; also, has a prairie bottom of very rich soil, and wishes to know in which soil he had better plant. Also, desires to know how the seed should be cut; and whether to plant in hills or drills; how wide apart should it be marked; and at what time to plant?

We should plant in the timbered land, if it be dry. Our plan is to cut the seed to one eye, and plant two pieces in a hill, two and a half feet apart, in rows three feet apart. Would also recommend planting as early as possible; say, last of March or first of April, if soil and weather will permit.

Many of our best potato cultivators cut their seed to one eye, and plant in drills; one piece every twelve or fifteen inches. We prefer the former plan, from the fact that it admits of better and easier cultivation. If the ground is marked off even, it can be cultivated with a horse both ways, which we consider a great advantage. We would also recommend rather deep planting, and level cultivation. All the work that is done on this crop, must be done within a very short time; for beyond pulling weeds, no work should be done after the bulk of the vines come in bloom. We have always found one or two applications of air-slaked lime to the tops, of decided advantage; the first one just as the tops come through the ground, the second just after the last working.

We shall be glad to hear from any of our readers upon this subject, and to hear the above questions answered by them, according to their different views. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say to Mr. WALKUP, that success in this crop depends very much upon the preparation of the ground before the seed is planted.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose name and address we have lost, wrote us, asking if we knew of any reliable fire-proof paint or application for wood. What it would probably cost. We find the following in an exchange, which we think is reliable to a certain extent, and will not cost much:

Take one part of fine sand, one part of wood ashes well sifted, three parts of lime, ground up in boiled linseed oil, and mix all together. Apply with a brush the first coat thin, the second thick. When this application dries, it is said that an iron tool will not cut it, and fire nor water will not penetrate it. If any of our readers try it, we should be glad to hear of the result.

W. H., of Anderson county, Kansas, in answer to J. H., in the last number of THE FARMER, says: "I think there is quite a difference between a herd law and a night law, and the fact that either one existed in a single township in this county, is no evidence against the law, surrounded as it is, by

two or three other townships. The farmers here require some law, that will restrain stock from running at large, or we must soon give up grain growing, as our fences are mostly of the kind known as "Shanghai," and are getting out of repair.

GEO. W. BUSS, Pliny, Saline county, Kansas, sends in three subscribers, and writes us a very flattering letter. Among other things, he says: "I like your paper, and hoped to send you some subscribers, but have not had the time to solicit. I think THE FARMER improves with every number, and I trust that the farmers of the State will appreciate a good live paper, and send in the names and money in good large numbers. Rest assured that I shall do what I can for THE FARMER."

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF EUROPE.

Elsewhere in this number will be found a Song with the above title, which deserves more than a passing notice. It was originally written in French, for THE FARMER, by JOSEPH HENRY, of Saline county, and sent to us. We placed it in the hands of a French scholar, for translation into English poetry, but he found the task too hard. While it was an easy task to give a literal translation, it required some poetic genius to preserve the ideas throughout, and get a translation that would rhyme and that could be sung to the tune of the French National Hymn. After passing through two or three hands, the original was finally placed in the hands of Mr. S. LANG, of this city, who has given us the translation which will be found in another place. Mr. L. gave us, at the same time, a literal translation; and, in our judgment, he has done justice to the original.

We doubt not that this may become a popular song, and we return our thanks to Mr. HENRY and Mr. LANG for the opportunity to lay it before the readers of THE FARMER.

THE HOG:

ITS DISEASES AND TREATMENT;

WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS UPON

ITS BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

(CONTINUED.)

CHAPTER III.—SOW AND PIGS.

A sow with pigs needs our especial care. It is not enough that we give them a good bed and warm quarters; they also need a generous diet and unwearied watchfulness, especially as they approach farrowing.

Usually, sows with pig are subject to great variations of appetite, and occasionally to attacks of diarrhoea. To prevent this, they should be constantly supplied with pulverized charcoal, and once or twice a week with ashes and salt.

As the sow approaches farrowing, an attendant should be near; and although, in most cases, nature is the best obstetrician, yet cases frequently arise in which some interference is necessary. But in all cases, better trust to nature than to ignorance. We believe it was Hippocrates who said that, "A meddling midwifery is bad;" and this is no less true in animals than in the human race.

We repeat, however, that there are cases in which we may save the lives of many pigs, and in some instances of the sow herself, by stepping in and assisting nature.

Sows with their first litter need watching especially, and it is not unfrequently the case that the pigs are so large as to make the labor difficult.

If the delivery of a pig is protracted after a portion of it is born, have no hesitation in taking hold of it, and by gentle motions from side to side, endeavor to deliver it. It usually will be found to be lodged at the shoulder, and an effort should be made to introduce a finger into the vagina and bring down the fore legs, if they are not already born, and then gentle traction will usually deliver the rest of the body.

If any of the pigs are weak, dry them with a

soft flannel cloth; and in an hour or two after birth a teaspoonful of warm new milk may be given; and as soon as they exhibit a reasonable degree of strength, return them to the sow.

In some instances a sow will commence pigging, have two or three, and then occurs an interval of greater or less duration. In one instance that we have known, eighteen hours elapsed, and then the rest of the litter was born.

Usually in these cases, the pigs last born are weak and puny, and often die; and it is desirable, both for their sake, as well as the sow's, to hasten the labor. If the sow seems to be entirely free from labor pains, perhaps the best remedy is ergot (blasted rye). A teaspoonful of the grain may be steeped in a pint of water for half an hour, and a half of the tea given in a little milk, and the remaining portion in half an hour.

A portion of whisky, ginger or pepper tea, may also be of benefit, as in most of these cases the suspension of labor pains is the result of exhaustion; and anything that will stimulate and arouse the circulation, will force the womb to renewed action, and expel the remainder of the litter.

It is sometimes a satisfaction at least, if not really desirable, to know in advance the number of pigs a sow is likely to have. This can be told with a good deal of exactness, for two weeks or more, by carefully observing the teats, as the number of teats that fill up plump and full, usually correspond with the number of pigs.

Most writers upon this subject have advised that the after-birth be removed from the pen as soon as it is expelled. We have never felt the necessity for this; on the contrary, we think that the sow acts in accordance with nature, revolting though it may seem, as it acts as a laxative upon the bowels, thus assisting her speedy recovery.

Until the pigs are at least three weeks old, the sow should be kept confined in a small lot, free from weeds or growing vegetation, unless it be short grass, as the dew is liable to irritate the skin, if the pigs are allowed to run through the wet grass. By the time the pigs are three weeks or a month old, they should be allowed a pretty liberal range, care being taken that they are well and comfortably housed at night.

We consider it almost indispensable to the raising of good, thrifty pigs, that they have a small trough to themselves, that the sow or other hogs cannot have access to, and once or twice a day receive a little new milk, and as they grow older, bran or corn meal pudding; always remembering that pigs, as well as other stock, need both salt and pure fresh water—two articles that most hogs get little of.

One important feature in successful hog-raising is, to have the hogs perfectly gentle. To accomplish this, we must begin while they are yet pigs, and by frequent handling and petting, be the number ever so great, accustom them to our presence.

Some sows acquire the habit of killing and eating their offspring—a diet too costly for most hog raisers to afford. The only remedy in such cases is to convert the sow into pork at the earliest possible day, as there is no treatment that will cure them of this practice.

As a preventive to such a habit, we would recommend that all dead pigs be removed from the pens or lot as soon as possible; likewise dead poultry or other animal matter. Also, if possible, keep poultry out of their pens or other confined places where the sow is likely to catch them, as the habit of eating chickens undoubtedly leads to the habit of eating their own pigs.

As to the proper age to wean the pigs from the sow, we would say that circumstances must govern this; but in most cases, wean at about two months. Some pigs are older at six weeks than others are at two months; and we would allow pigs to suck only so long as their condition seemed to require.

After weaning, the best place to put the young pigs is in a clover pasture; feeding, in addition, a little corn meal pudding, boiled oats or barley; and

1872.]

be very sure that they have a plentiful supply of good water.

If one has not the clover pasture, the next best thing, and the only thing that will take its place, is growing rye.

All young growing hogs should have free access to pulverized stone coal, ashes and salt; and a very convenient way of giving this, is to take one bushel of coal, one bushel of unleached ashes, and half a peck of salt; mix well together, and keep a portion of this mixture in troughs, under shelter, where the pigs can have access to it at pleasure. If this is done, you will rarely find your hogs troubled with worms; and we believe it to be one of the best preventives of cholera that can be given.

Supposing that the pigs have come in April or May (certainly not later than the latter month), they should be put up in a lot by themselves by the first of December, provided with good, warm, well ventilated quarters for sleeping, and fed pretty much all they will eat. We would strongly recommend the cooking of all the grain fed to young pigs, during their first Winter; especially as it is at this time so many of our pigs are stunted, and some extra care is required to carry them through this season in a thrifty and growing condition.

Cooking the food, and supplying them with it in abundance, at this stage, will add, we are satisfied, at least one hundred pounds in the outcome.

In another place we shall speak of the cheapest and most economical methods of cooking the food.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BUCK CREEK FARMERS' CLUB.

BY JOHN M. COTTON.

EDITOR FARMER: Owing to the severity of the weather this evening, but a few of the members were present; but I found the staunch men, such as S. W. MAIN, JOHN MAIN, CHAS. MILLS, A. HUNT, JAMES COTTON, ERNEST ADAMS, and Mr. DUNCAN, all there.

The Secretary read an Essay on the Garden, in which he described the most useful vegetables for a farmer's garden. A garden should be located conveniently to the house; and if the soil is not naturally rich, make it so by fertilizing and deep plowing. A garden should be free from clods. "Success in gardening," says the essay, "depends on the richness and mellowness of the soil and the thoroughness of culture; and if everybody thoroughly understood this item, gardens would look more inviting. It is ridiculous in the extreme for a man to pretend to 'garden,' and then permit the spot to become a bed of weeds, instead of yielding the fruits which we desire. A garden should be fenced to itself, and no pigs or chickens, or any of the farm animals, be permitted to enter the sacred place. How often do we see the pigs, with their everlasting rooters, destroy in one hour the labor and cares of a season's work! Strange as this may seem to some, nevertheless the gardens of half of Kansas farmers are a part of the field—and the pigs, according to our present law, are allowed to roam and range where they will."

The essay also spoke of flowers, and said: "I can assure you that nothing marks the refined household from the unrefined, so much as their care for flowers. I can give no hints as to special culture, for we all know how to do these things. We all know about rich soil, dry land, and thorough culture; and these are the base of all gardening and farming."

Mr. ADAMS asked what kind of soil was best for gardens; also, if a good garden could be made on clayey soil.

President MAIN said black loam or sandy soil was the best. Could make it on any soil. If your garden was clayey and hard, plow in Fall, and let the frost pulverize it. Had gardened in sandy, clayey, and, in fact, on almost all kinds of soil; and had come to the conclusion that manure was the thing; there lay success. Kansas was not naturally adapt

ed to gardening. The soil is too porous and open; but by manuring and deep culture, Kansas could stand the drought very well. Always manure the land, no matter how rich; and a good thing to keep the moisture in the ground is to mulch.

Mr. HUNT did not approve of the remarks of the President. He thought Kansas the best place for gardening that he knew, and he had gardened in several States.

Mr. JAMES COTTON said he was a friend of the garden. Half an acre put in right, and cultivated right, will support any ordinary family during the Summer season. Black sandy loam stands drouth better than high or low lands.

Mr. ADAMS said we ought to subsoil, to prevent drouth.

Mr. MAIN said it is no trouble to raise a garden in Kansas, when used right. He did not wish to be understood to condemn Kansas as a gardening place, but thought a little art would make nature better. Bottom land usually cracks, while upland dries out. Mr. COTTON's is the right kind of soil; it holds the moisture. Gumbo requires mulching. In Minnesota the ground does not dry out or bake, as it does here; and rains are more frequent. Our winds are mostly from the south and southwest, and are almost always hot. In Minnesota, the winds are more from the west.

Mr. ADAMS said the reason he spoke of subsoiling was, that he was talking last Summer with a man from Lower California, who said that part of the farmers there plowed shallow, and had to irrigate; while those who subsoiled did not irrigate at all, and raised better crops than their neighbors.

President MAIN said that all believed in subsoiling. He wished that his farm was plowed twelve inches deep all over.

Mr. A. HUNT would like to say something about "Drouthy Kansas." Is forty-one years old; had been raised a farmer; had farmed in several States, and had found no place better supplied with moisture than Kansas.

Mr. JAMES COTTON had lived seventeen years in Kansas. In 1860 uplands did not do well. Since then, all was right.

Mr. MAIN asked why beans did not do well in Kansas. He knew of a man down by Lawrence who put in forty acres, and realized only fifteen bushels.

Mr. HUNT said he knew about that also. That man was PETER LAPTAD. He commenced plowing on the 18th of June, finished planting July 24th; and that, too, on sod. What could you expect?

Mr. ADAMS asked concerning a ground cherry—small, perhaps five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and yellow when ripe. None in the country.

A. HUNT, of the committee on crop statistics, reported the average yield of corn for the county, at sixty bushels per acre. Potatoes fair crop, but not above average yield. Sorghum increased 25 per cent. in quality; 10 per cent. in quantity. Wheat a good average, but less than was expected from the growth of straw; put at eighteen bushels per acre; some crops reaching forty bushels per acre. Oats not an average yield—only forty bushels per acre.

JOHN M. COTTON, of the committee on climatology, reported as follows on the meteorology of 1871:

Month.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Rainfall.	Snow.	Rainy Days.	Snowy Days.	Cont. & Cloudiness.
Jan....	67	4	28.3	1.48	9.05	0	5	58
Feb....	71	4	38.5	4.30	3.00	5	2	53
March..	80	25	46.5	1.70	3.30	4	1	47
April...	83	38	58.9	1.78	0.00	5	0	45
May....	96	36	69.9	3.48	0.00	8	0	46
June....	103	60	79.8	5.97	0.00	12	0	53
July....	103	64	82.2	6.55	0.00	13	0	49
August..	102	43	79.0	2.76	0.00	9	0	43
Sept....	98	29	64.3	2.42	0.00	4	0	26
Octob'r.	90	28	56.6	2.79	0.00	8	0	30
Nov....	78	0	31.5	3.30	4.30	6	2	58
Dec....	68	8	25.3	1.21	6.10	1	4	41
Year...			54.8	37.67	25.65	75	14	46

The Club meets again February 17th, to discuss

"The ravages of insects on fruit trees."

Buck Creek, Jefferson Co., Kan., Feb. 5, 1872.

FARMERS' CLUB AT PLEASANT RIDGE.

BY W. F. GOBLE.

EDITOR FARMER: At a meeting of the farmers in the vicinity of Pleasant Ridge, on Thursday evening, January 18th, 1872, at Junction School-house, for the purpose of taking into consideration the organization of a Farmers' Club, CHRISTIAN MOSER was elected temporary Chairman, and W. F. GOBLE appointed temporary Secretary.

On motion, a committee, consisting of W. F. GOBLE, P. WINCHELL, L. C. KINCAID, L. G. SHOLES and J. S. VAN WINKLE, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and ordered to report at next meeting.

On motion, L. C. KINCAID, C. MOSER and PERRY WARD were appointed a committee to report officers for permanent organization, at next meeting.

On motion, adjourned to Thursday, January 25, at seven o'clock, P. M.

January 25—Meeting called to order, pursuant to adjournment, Mr. MOSER in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The committee appointed for that purpose reported a constitution, with by-laws, which were read, amended and adopted. The name and style of the Club were declared to be, "The Pleasant Ridge Farmers' Club;" and its object, the better promotion of the science of Agriculture in our midst.

The committee on permanent organization then reported, and an election for officers was entered into, with the following result: J. S. VAN WINKLE, President; W. H. HASTINGS, Vice-President; W. F. GOBLE, Secretary; ISAAC SANDERSON, Treasurer; L. G. SHOLES, P. WINCHELL and C. MOSER, Directors. The officers are to be elected annually after January 1, 1873. The place of meeting is fixed at the Junction School-house, and the time on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month from November 1st to March 1st, and first and third Saturday evenings, during the remainder of the year.

For the present, set discussions of questions were, on motion, agreed upon, as the best means of creating an interest in the Club; and the following question was chosen for discussion at next meeting:

Resolved, That the laws requiring fencing in this State should be abolished.

The Chair appointed L. G. SHOLES, who chose the affirmative, and W. F. GOBLE, who takes the negative, as the disputants. The Club was then divided.

Under the by-laws, the Chair will announce the standing committees at the next meeting.

Mr. MOSER gave notice that he should move an amendment at the next meeting, to enable women to become members without payment of the admission fee or annual dues.

The admission fee was fixed at fifty cents, and the yearly dues fifty cents—the payment of the admission fee and dues for the first year (one dollar in all) to be made on becoming a member.

Adjourned to Wednesday evening, February 7th, Pleasant Ridge, February 6, 1872.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CION?

BY L. BISHOP.

EDITOR FARMER: Yes, a cion is a young shoot; but what constitutes a cion, in the commercial nurseryman's sense—who advertises cions at so much per dozen or hundred, and sends out cuts about eight inches long? From this, I had supposed that that was the length agreed on by common consent, for such a cion.

I have never, except in one case, received full-length shoots as cions. Some think that full-length shoots are meant—a very indefinite quantity of wood; for the shoots may be four inches, or four feet long.

Will Prof. KELSEY, or some other experienced nurseryman, give his views on this subject, and if there is no definite rule, suggest something with reference thereto?

The Kansas Farmer

IN PEACE, PREPARE FOR WAR.

It is doubtful if, in the near future, the farmer will realize as good prices for his produce as he has the past few years. He certainly will not, without the occurrence of unforeseen circumstances.

As it now stands, the farmers as a class do not realize, upon an average, more than six hundred dollars for their year's work, over and above the amount of farm products the family consume; and we are not sure but this average is too high. This seems like a small sum for twelve months of unremitting toil, and looking at the matter from the farmer's stand-point, we should say that the prices of farm produce are too low. That six hundred dollars will not buy clothing and groceries, pay doctors' bills, and the other expenses that an ordinary family is compelled to incur.

But there is another side to the question to be heard. We have in this country, probably, a number of citizens equal, if not greater numerically, than the farmers, whose annual salaries are considerably less than that of the farmers, whose wants are greater, who labor as hard as do the farmers, and who in every way are as much entitled to a support from their labor, and to whom, to a very large extent, the farmer is indebted for a market for such commodities as he may have to sell. We speak of the day laborer.

Taking the country over, and we do not suppose that this class realize for their year's labor more than three hundred and fifty or four hundred dollars, at the outside. At present prices of produce, it is all this class of our population can do to live; and the average farmer's table is a kingly board, compared to what the laboring man and his family sit down to day after day.

It is a prevailing cry among the class that are compelled to hire what may be termed unskilled labor, that they cannot afford to pay a higher rate of wages than is now paid, and which may be fairly stated to be \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; while upon the farm the rate paid for labor is still less.

As the price of produce is regulated by supply and demand, and as the laboring men of the country form a very large part of the consumers, and as, from the low rate of wages they are receiving, it is fair to presume that they can not pay more than present prices for farm produce. This is one of the features of the case that has brought labor and capital in opposition, and it is upon this feature that we predicate the opinion that we need not look for increased prices of produce except from unforeseen causes.

If the premises we have taken above are true, as we believe them to be, the question arises, What is the farmer to do? How is he to improve his farm, by building additional fences and barns? How is he to buy improved stock, when his income only suffices for his family expenses? The answer is, By improved farming. The only hope that the farmer has of securing a reasonable annual income, is by raising two bushels of wheat, corn or oats, where but one grows now.

It has been done, and is being done now, by hundreds of farmers; and it can as certainly be done by the masses, as that they will follow certain rules and practices.

Manure and tile-draining are the key-notes to that success, and whoever adopts them intelligently is as certain of success as the day to follow night. It has been so fully, so thoroughly demonstrated, as to no longer admit of a doubt; and we believe it to be the only door open to the farmer to obtain remunerative pay for his labor.

We would commend to the careful reading of our farmers a little extract that we publish elsewhere, upon retrenchment and economy. It will bear a careful consideration.

BUY YOUR HEDGE PLANTS at the Salt Creek Valley Nursery, Leavenworth, Kansas.

It is a good plan to clean out chimneys and flues during the Winter. It may prevent them from burning out.

KANSAS STUD FARM OF MESSRS. SPRAGUE & AKERS,

THE
Most Extensive Collection and Rarest Combination
OF
TROTTING BLOOD ON THIS CONTINENT.

CELEBRATED STALLIONS.

If we can rely upon the hackneyed adage that "coming events cast their shadows before them," then have the stock-growers of Kansas a future of unusual brilliancy before them. To have anticipated that this year would inaugurate an era in the breeding of fine horses, by the establishment within our borders, of a stock farm upon a scale of magnificence never before attempted in the West, and not even excelled by the celebrated Middle Park Stud, of England, or the famous Woodburn Stud, of Kentucky, our readers would have charged us with hallucination. A stock farm in Kansas with such remarkable stallions in its composition as that hero of a hundred contests, "Ethan Allen," "Rhode Island," who have attained a most enviable rank in the horse aristocracy, and a score of others of almost equal fame, was considered, owing to the enormous outlay necessary to obtain such celebrities an impossibility; but in a visit to the temporary winter-quarters of Messrs. SPRAGUE & AKERS, our most sanguine anticipations were realized.

It is clear enough to those who consider the subject, that Messrs. SPRAGUE & AKERS, in bringing these famous and high bred horses to Kansas, are not alone influenced by any desire at gain. Commencing with R. A. ALEXANDER, of Kentucky; EDWIN THORNE, CHAS. BACKMAN, of New York; Messrs. GAGE & SIMPSON, of Illinois; K. O. BARKER, of Michigan; we doubt whether there is one of them that can call their effort in that direction a remunerative one. However, upon the other hand, observe what an immense influence for good their operations have had upon the country. For themselves, they sought the gratification of their taste in that direction, and for the country, that improvement of its general stock, which was and is to be desired, and quite practical. Who, of our readers, can calculate the beneficial results that the stallions in this stud will have upon the horse stock in our State? We are free to declare that these gentlemen are rendering a service which cannot fail to be vast in its effects, and put us in possession of means of improvement in horses at one stride, which otherwise could not have been gained in half a century, if attained at all.

Breeders and farmers throughout the State will soon discover that the compost bone of a thoroughbred or highbred horse is vastly superior to the spongy and spare frame of our cold-blood. Even for draft or team purposes, a fifteen hand highbred is superior to the cold-blood of sixteen hands, and can give an advantage of three or four hundred pounds in weight, and perform more labor and last longer.

For turf purposes, the experience of Mr. AKERS in Eastern markets, with Kansas bred horses, is well known to the majority of our readers, and demonstrates the increased favor with which speedy trotters are regarded by intelligent and cultivated gentlemen, occupying commanding social positions in different parts of our land. This is not to be attributed to a mere fancy for the race-course, or any great desire for witnessing feats of speed. The racing and trotting associations of the country are countenanced and supported by those who look to the turf as an auxiliary in stimulating the improvement of the blood of the horse, and in introducing the most valuable strains. In this view, the turf, while affording a pastime for a few hundred people, becomes of national importance in the influence it exerts in increasing the number of breeders of improved stock, and augmenting the intrinsic value of one of the material elements of public and individual wealth.

It is the intention of Messrs. S. & A. to offer the services of these noted stallions to the breeders of the State and border at such terms as will bring them within the reach of all. They will be necessarily limited, owing to the large number of their own, which they propose breeding, having purchased one hundred thorough and choice bred mares ostensibly for these horses. Below we submit a description of the famed sires as we saw them:

ETHAN ALLEN.

To him, the most famous trotter and sire, of all Black Hawks, is the post of honor in the harem accorded. His renown is world wide, and his name a household word. His marvelous speed, which astonished the world, in the performance over the Fashion Course in 1867, being then in his eighteenth year, with a running mate, defeating Dexter in the unprecedented time of 2:15, 2:16 and 2:19, is not a greater astonishment than his young and vigorous appearance to-day. He has now attained his twenty-third year, and to view his grand action and form, the general acceptance of the term old, is certainly not realized. His great fine eye is undimmed and sparkles with pride, his clean, bony and expressive head still displays the indomitable courage which carried him to so many triumphs. In color, he is a bright bay, star

in forehead and snip over left nostril, two hind and right fore ankles white, in height, stands quite fifteen hands; his formation, as will be observed in the engraving, a spirited and truthfully correct one, presents a most level made, at the same time, finest angled horse imaginable. He has inscribed for himself on the tablet of fame a record of time far below any before attained, and this, too, during the palmiest period of the trotting turf, with devoted energies, and unstinted means in breeding and training. Yet the record has never been approached, nor a single leaf of the still blooming chapter ruffled. His winnings in purses and matches amount to the enormous sum of \$100,000, and among the numerous celebrities who have succumbed to his prowess we find among them the most illustrious that ever graced the American turf, viz: Dexter, Flora Temple, Geo. M. Patchen, Brown Dick, Taconey, Lantern, Brown George. As a sire of trotters, he has reached the topmost round of fame's ladder. The first generation of his produce forms a rare and distinguished galaxy; included among them we find Pocahontas, who trotted in public in 2:26, and in private in 2:18. Hotspur, in 2:33½. Billy Barr, in 2:24½. Fanny Allen, in 2:25½. Fanny Lee, in 2:29½. Warwick, in 2:29½, private in 2:24. Fanny Fisher, in 2:32. Honest Allen, single, 2:29, with a running mate, 2:17½. Dan Lambert, private, 2:33. Le Blond, 2:27. In the second generation, or those got by sons of Ethan Allen, we find Major Allen who won the \$10,000 purse at Buffalo last Fall, in 2:26½, 2:25½ and 2:24½. Nonesuch, 2:27. Lizzie Keller, 2:31½; and a host of others whose names have escaped our memory. That these alone attest to his value is beyond all question. The characteristics of all his produce and the number of extraordinary horses among his descendants, are sufficient to establish this; and when the great age which he has reached, and the unquenchable vigor which neither years nor service impaired, are taken into consideration, none can dispute his title to supremacy. Messrs. SPRAGUE & AKERS are in daily receipt of applications from abroad desiring to obtain the services of Allen. To those, we will state that experience has established the fact that there is a natural tendency to speed in the union of Allen with thoroughbred mares, and in view of this many select and extravagant purchases have been made, in consequence of which Mr. AKERS has limited him to ten approved mares at five hundred dollars each.

RHODE ISLAND.

The first essay of this distinguished stallion for trotting honors was under the name of Dan Rice. He was bred in Ohio, and was foaled in 1860. He was sired by Whitehall, dam a descendent of Imp. Messenger. Whitehall was a son of North American, [the sire of Shot, Ariel, Putnam, &c.] a son of thoroughbred Sir Walter. In color, he is a dark brown, standing fully sixteen hands and an inch high; and weighs nearly 1,300 pounds; he is not a smooth, pretty horse, but shows great bone and muscular development. His head is large and coarse—after the Mambrino pattern—ears good and well placed; great length of shoulder and hip, and leverage that is unexceptional. Taking him altogether he is a remarkable horse, and what astonishes us most is to see how well he stamps his fine trotting form upon his offspring, and what is still more essential, his extraordinary fine trotting action. His produce is already winning distinction upon the trotting turf. We recently noticed an account of his get, a two year old, owned in Ohio, trotting a mile in 2:51 and repeating in the astonishing time of 2:46; a most remarkable performance for a youngster. His career upon the turf was a brilliant one, he defeated Lucy three heats in 2:38½, 2:29½, 2:27½; also, beat Bashaw, Jr., in 2:30, 2:29, 2:29½; also, beat American Girl and Geo. Wilkes, in 2:25 and 2:23½. Considering all things—his pedigree, great size, power, trotting ability and substance, we are impressed with the belief that Rhode Island is a most invaluable acquisition to the horse stock of our State.

ST. ELMO.

Solid brown, stands fifteen hands and three inches in height; was foaled in 1860, and bred by the late ROBT. A. ALEXANDER, of Woodburn, Ky. He has an excellent head, broad between the eyes, a countenance pleasant and denoting intelligence; a fine neck well placed on his oblique shoulders; he is deep through the heart; his measurement here is remarkable, and yet his muscular system is not bunched or protruberant, but long and tapering into the knee. His knee is very fine indeed, the bony protection behind standing out in the finest manner. His back is an excellent model, the sinews standing out strong and clear, his hips are good, his stifles are of a rare order, and the lower thigh and hock as good as we have ever seen; in a word he is clear-cut all over and handsome. The blood of St. Elmo is royal, tracing as it does in direct channels to Messenger. He was sired by ALEXANDER's Abdallah, dam a fast Bollfounder mare, the grandam of Belmont. ALEXANDER's Abdallah [sire of the invincible Goldsmith Maid, the fastest mare in the world] was sired by RYSDYK's Hambletonian, [Sire of Dexter] dam Katy Darling, by Bay Roman; grandam by Mambrino, son of Mambrino, son of Messenger. Elmo started in but one race which he won in three heats, in 2:33, 2:31 and 2:30. His produce in Kentucky are highly esteemed, each and every one displaying the grand and bold trotting action for which his high bred family is so notable. St. George, the oldest of his produce, now owned in Pennsylvania, has already proved himself a clincher.

SPRAGUE'S HAMBLETONIAN.

Brown, foaled 1860; got by ALEXANDER's Abdallah, dam a mare of Morgan descent. He stands about fifteen hands and

two inches high, and has more of the Hambletonian appearance than Elmo. This is a great horse for useful points, partaking much of the iron endurance and undaunted resolution for which the Hambletonians are so distinguished. Head good, wide nostril; neck muscular, but not heavy; shoulders good; an excellent back; and quarters, stifles, and gaskins that cannot be surpassed. His constitution is of the wiry order; game and determined, with famous action. Each and every one of his produce that we saw partake of his grand movement to a rare degree. He trotted and won a race over the Narragansett course, in 2:40, 2:39, 2:39, and trotted to the pole in 2:34½. The combination of Hambletonian and Morgan blood is an excellent one, and cannot fail producing trotters of high merit.

SPRAGUE'S MAMBRINO PATCHEN.

Brown, foaled 1866; bred by Dr. L. HERR, of Kentucky, was got by Mambrino Patchen, [full bro. to Lady Thorne] dam by Chorister (thoroughbred); grandam by a thoroughbred son of Mon's Tonson. This is a capital bred young stallion, being by the sire of the famous Mambrino Bertie; and in the material line tracing directly to as good a family of race horses as ever heard the tap of a drum. He is a trotter, bred with the appearance of a thoroughbred. In height he stands fully sixteen hands; rangey, and yet compactly put together. His neck is long, tapering from shoulder to head; the head is somewhat expansive, yet as clean as the most critical eye could wish. He is well cut out under the throatle, a good jaw, wide between the lower jaw plates. He has a capacious breast, and, with his well-formed neck and deep respiratory organs, he impresses one at a first glance, as an animal cut out for endurance; his legs are as hard as steel, and free of blemish; the quarters broad and denoting muscular power. His action is admirable, not a shadow of friction in the play of his limbs. His stride is long and stealthy, after the manner of Lady Thorne; great speed and little flurry. We predict a brilliant future for Mambrino Patchen.

COMAS.

Chestnut, foaled 1863; bred in Iowa; was got by GREEN'S Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of HILL'S Black Hawk, son of Sherman Morgan. This is a rare combination of trotting blood. The members of the family in both lines of descent, have contributed to the trotting world the most illustrious horses of which the annals of the turf bear record. His sire, GREEN'S Bashaw, produced Bashaw, Jr., Kirkwood, &c., and was got by VERNOL'S Black Hawk, first dam by WEBBER'S Tom Thumb; second dam the CHAS. KENT mare (dam of RYSDYK'S Hambletonian) by imp. Bellfounder; third dam, One Eye, by Hambletonian, son of Messenger; fourth dam by Messenger. Comas stands fifteen and a-half hands plump; he has a good head well set on a strong neck, which runs into powerful and well inclined shoulders. He has plenty of body, good back and loins, powerful quarters and thighs. His ribs are large and strong, drops down well in the flank, and has strong prominent stifles. He has good feet and legs, and strong arms and clean hocks. In fact, his general make up could not well be improved upon. As a sire of trotters he is fast establishing for himself an enviable reputation, and in the ordinary course of horse events, he has a long and brilliant stud career before him.

KANSAS BOY.

Bay, foaled 1868; got by Comas, dam Rosa Gangle, by Ganglion Gangle; 2d dam by The Pony, son of imp. Leviathan; 3d dam by imp. Tranby; 4th dam by Tiger Whip; 5th dam by William of Transport. The blood of this promising young stallion is a tower of strength. In addition to the messenger blood obtained through Comas, and the racing blood of his dam's side, he is again infused with the messenger strain through the thoroughbred line, viz: his dam by Ganglion Gangle, son of Bertrand, whose grandam Mambrina was a full sister to Messenger. This is a very handsome, well pointed and valuable young stock horse. His breeding and fine size, standing fully fifteen and a-half hands high, admirably adapts him for the cold blood of the majority of mares throughout the State. In action he is the counterpart of the Bashaws; a grand, free and bold way of going, resolute and hard-bottomed. As a sire, he is yet untried; but his extraordinary form and high breeding are ample evidence of his future worth.

KANSAS,

Black, foaled 1869; got by Comas, dam the same as Kansas Boy. He cannot fail making a successful stallion, for he is purely bred, and endowed with great size, bone and form. He was trained a short time last season, and with the indifferent schooling afforded him, he displayed a marvelous flight of speed for a youngster. His services will be open to patronage; but Mr. AKERS does not press his claims as a stallion at present, as he is young, and he is willing to breed some of his own mares to him, and await a recompense when Kansas has established a reputation.

LITTLE ARTHUR,

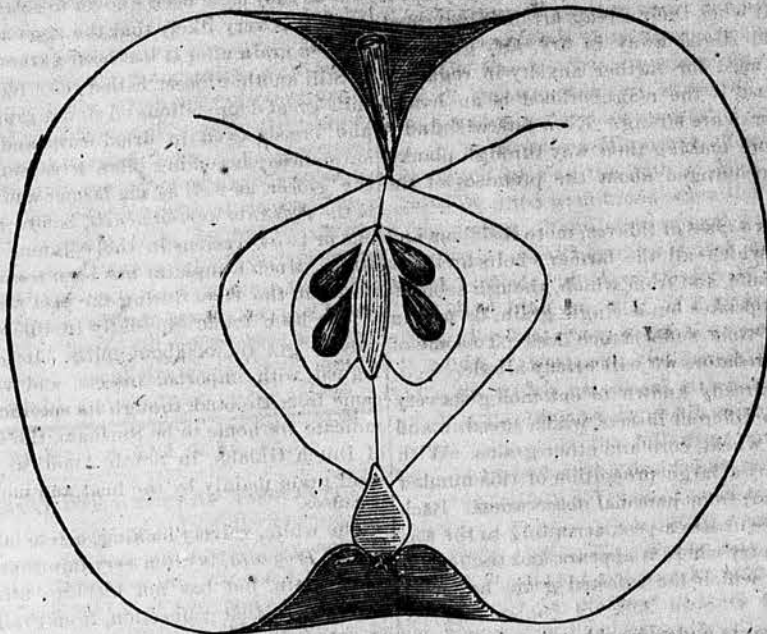
Gray, foaled 1861, bred in Kentucky. He is the first of the famous "blue hen's" chickens, and a good race-horse he was. This grand stallion, notwithstanding his advance into "the severe and yellow leaf" of life, is vigorous, and has the appearance of a five-year-old. He stands fifteen hands and two inches in height; a brilliant eye, small, fine ear, and an intelligent and expressive head, set on a neck of unsurpassed beauty, long and thin, running into a good shoulder, oblique and broad in its blades. He has remarkable length, a full round barrel, ribbing back well. His hips are superb, with muscular quarters, splendid stifles and gaskins, and clean

hocks. He has as fine a set of limbs as ever a horse had, and an excellent hook. His temper is of the finest order.

Arthur descends from a family whose names are written the highest upon the scroll of fame, and their exploits written indelibly for all time upon the brightest pages of both the English and American turf. He was got by that peer of sires, im. Glencoe; dam Blue Bonnets, by im. Hedgeford; 2d dam Gray Fanny, by Bertrand; 3d dam by imp. Buzzard; 4th dam Arminda, by imp. Medley; 5th dam by imp. Bolton; 6th dam Sally Wright, by Yorick. To his sire Glencoe, America is inestimably indebted for the most distinguished racers that ever appeared. Among the most noted we could name Reel, Peytona, Nebula, Fanny King, Frankfort, Highlander, Topaz, Pryor, Blonde, Charmer, Star Davis, Magnolia, Vandal, Nannie Clark, Novice; and these in turn produced Lecompte, Stark, Prioreess, Brown Dick, Aldebaran, Waterloo, Ansterlitz, Wagram, Lodi, Rivoli, Skeddaddle, Dan Boone,

with a faint blush; dots few, small, scattered, white and black; stem rather short, thick; cavity wide, regular, rather deep; eye large, open; basin wide and deep, regular, furrowed; cave medium, slightly open; carpels long, rather narrow; seeds few, long, pointed, dark brown; flesh white, tender, juicy, aromatic, sub-acid; quality very good; use market, kitchen, table; season, September to December.

Tree vigorous, stout grower, not very early, but an abundant bearer, well adapted to high light soil. This specimen was raised by Mrs. SMITH, of Delaware township, and was among the lot sent to Philadelphia in 1869; of medium size.



FALL PIPPIN.—Weight fourteen ounces. Grown by Mrs. SMITH, of Delaware township, Leavenworth county, and one of the Collection sent to Philadelphia in 1869.

Kentucky, Norfolk, Asteroid, Goodwood, Idlewild, &c. His dam produced a most brilliant array of racers, among which we find Nebula, Asteroid's dam; Alice Jones, dam of the famous hurdler, Jonesboro; Lightning, the sire of Stonewall Jackson; Thunder, Loadstone, and Lancaster, the famous two-miler. He obtains a valuable trotting cross through the sire of Gray Fanny, who was by Bertrand, whose grandam was a full sister to Messenger.

MARLBOROUGH,

Chestnut, foaled 1865; got by imp. Trustee; dam, Betsy Ransom, Jr., by imp. Pryam; 2d dam, Betsy Ransom, by Virginian; 3d dam, Favorite, by Bellair; 5th dam, Rosebud, by imp. Pantaloon; 6th dam by imp. Master Stephen; 7th dam by im. Juniper; 8th dam imp. mare Duchess, by Cullen Arab; 9th dam Grisewold's Lady Thigh, by Croft's Partner; 10th dam by Greyhound; 11th dam, Sophonisba's dam, by Curwen Bay Barb; 12th dam, by D'Arcy's chestnut Arabian; 13th dam by Whiteshirt; 14th dam, Montague mare, by Woodcock; 15th dam by Hautboy; 16th dam by Brimmer.

It is hardly necessary to particularize the remarkable race-horses that sprang from this family, and it would be a difficult task indeed, to take the "Stud Book;" a better pedigree, combining, as it does, all the best and most approved crosses of modern times, and the very choice of olden dates. Marlborough's grandam, Betsy Ransom, was the most distinguished race nag in her three year old form that ever appeared in America. She ran four mile heats against Pirate, winning the first in 7:45, losing the second in 7:50 and winning the third in 7:45; a performance never before equalled, nor has it since been approached.

BUY YOUR HEDGE PLANTS at the Salt Creek Valley Nursery, Leavenworth, Kansas.



FALL PIPPIN.

BY J. STAYMAN.

Fruit large to very large; weight, twelve to sixteen ounces; form, roundish, oblique, flattened, some specimens ribbed towards the eye; skin, greenish yellow, usually covered with mold, sometimes

FALLWATER.

(FALLOWALDER, TULPETOCKEN, MOLLY WHOPPER.)

Fruit large to monstrous; weight from fifteen to thirty two ounces; form round, slightly conic, but in the above specimen, the ends are flattened or truncated; skin greenish yellow, with a dull red blush; dots numerous, prominent, areola, rather large, grey; stem short, medium; cavity wide, regular, deep, russeted, radiating; eye medium, nearly closed; basin wide, shallow, slightly furrowed; core large, open; carpels small, hollow; seeds medium, ovate, dark brown; flesh greenish yellow, tender, rather coarse, juicy, pleasant sub-acid; quality good; season, October to January.

Tree, a strong, upright grower, when bearing, becomes spreading, shoots heavy dark brown; early bearer and productive. A native of Pennsylvania, where it is much cultivated and popular. It has so far succeeded here, very well. The above specimen was raised in Wyandotte county, and presented to us to identify, take a cut of and describe for publication.

WOOL-GROWING IN THE WEST.

The signs are encouraging, that the country west of the Missouri river and east of the Rocky Mountains will yet become the great sheep growing section of the continent. Each year demonstrates more and more the capacities of our climate and the adaptability of our vegetation to the profitable growth of wool.

The Report of the recent National Wool-Growers' Association, at Boston, presents many facts to sustain this idea, and the proof of the fitness of our soil and climate, before that body, seems conclusive.

We have repeatedly urged upon our farmers the advantages of keeping at least a small flock; and we here again call attention to this branch of Agriculture.

We would not favor or advise sheep farming as a specialty; but when the farmer can clear two or three hundred dollars per annum from a flock of

fifty well bred sheep, as men have done and are doing to-day in Kansas, and that, too, with but little outlay for feed, we think it time that it was made a branch of farming.



INSECTS INFESTING STORED GRAIN.

The farmer and grain merchant are very apt to conclude that when their cereals are once harvested, threshed, and stored away in dry, airy granaries, there is no need for further anxiety in regard to them; at least, if the neighborhood is an honest one, or the locks are strong. Even rats will find it hazardous work making their way through planks, if cats are encouraged about the premises of the owner.

But there is a class of thieves, more insidious and unsuspected, which all the farmer's bolts and bars will not exclude, and from which, though each individual appropriates but a single grain, he will in the course of time suffer much loss. To some of these tiny depredators we will briefly allude.

There are already known to entomologists very nearly a dozen different insects, which breed in and destroy stored wheat, corn and other grains. With the workings of a large proportion of this number we are familiar, from personal observation. Each of these is more or less a pest, according to the section of the country where it appears, and the length of time during which the infested grain has been kept.

Six of the insects under consideration belong in the order *Coleoptera* (beetles); of those that remain, four are moths, and these are probably representatives of other orders with which we are as yet unacquainted. Of these, the most widely known and dreaded is the true grain weevil (*Calandra* or *Sitophilus granarius*), although the term "weevil" is often made to include a number of entirely distinct beetles, as well as sometimes two or three small moths. The grain weevil, properly so called, was long ago imported into this country from Europe, before the days of State entomologists, and when there was no one to lift up a warning voice against it. In its perfected state it is, to quote from HARRIS, "a slender beetle, of a pitchy red color, about one-eighth of an inch in length, with a slender snout slightly bent downwards, a coarsely punctured and very long thorax constituting almost one-half the length of the whole body, and wing-covers that are furrowed and do not entirely cover the top of the abdomen. This little insect, both in the beetle and grub state, devours stored wheat and other grains, and often commits much havoc in granaries and brew-houses. Its powers of multiplication are very great; for it is stated that a single pair of these destroyers may produce above six thousand descendants in a single year."

These insects have not, so far, committed so much damage in the West as in the East, although they are known in many localities, probably because but a small proportion of grain, except for seeding purposes, and very little even of that, is sent from East to West; but if they multiply as rapidly as our author above quoted suggests, even so small a package as those commonly distributed by the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, might contain enough weevils to destroy thousands of bushels in the course of a couple of years.

There is another true weevil, about the size of the *Sitophilus granarius*, which may often be found on rice, and which in the Southern States depredates to a considerable extent upon wheat and corn also. This is the *Sitophilus oryzae*, or rice weevil. It may be distinguished from its congeners by its darker color, and by two red spots on each wing-cover. They breed in the same manner as the fore-

going species. The parent beetle deposits a single egg in each kernel of grain, boring with her snout a hole for the purpose. The larvæ very soon hatch and live in safety in the center of the grain, thriving on the sustenance furnished by the walls of their little house, until the latter is reduced to a mere empty shell, and the inhabitants are ready to change to pupæ. The perfect insects emerge in the Spring, and it is said that on rice the eggs are deposited before the grain is gathered. If this was their invariable habit, HARRIS thinks our Indian corn would be safe, as the thickness of the husk would prevent the beetle from reaching the kernels; but as they have been known to swarm in Southern corn, it is very likely that the eggs are often deposited on grain after it has been garnered.

Still another insect, called the "red weevil," commits great depredations on stored grain of all kinds, and breeds even in dried fruits and various other substances; becoming often a serious nuisance to the grocer, as well as the farmer and miller. This is the *Sylvaenus surinamensis*, before referred to on one or two occasions in the columns of THE FARMER. Much complaint has been made of this little beetle in the West during the past year or two, and it has been found especially troublesome and difficult to get rid of about mills. It has been catalogued with imported insects, and very probably came from Holland, though its specific name would indicate its home to be Surinam, the ancient name of Dutch Guiana, in South America. It is said to spoil grain mainly by the heat and moisture which it causes.

The white, velvety-looking, active larva of a species of *Trogosita*, is often very injurious to corn and other grain, but has not hitherto attracted much attention in that connection, from grain merchants or entomologists, and possibly is only local in its attacks.

We reared last year from rice a large number of small beetles, evidently a species of *Tenebrio*. The larvæ were of a yellowish-white color, smooth and shining, about one-fourth of an inch in length. They did not, like the weevils, inhabit a single kernel exclusively, but were quite active in moving about among the grain. The perfect insect is one-fifth of an inch in length, of a dull brown color, and has the characteristic form of a *Tenebrio*. It is not impossible to suppose that these insects, which multiply so rapidly in rice, may transfer their attention sooner or later to wheat, oats, barley, &c. Indeed, we once had two or three small beetles, said to be taken from wheat, which very closely resembled them.

There is still another insect belonging to this order, which is said to have been imported into this country in packages of wheat, and is already quite common. The scientific name is *Rhizopertha pusilla*. We are not acquainted with its history.

A number of remedies and preventive measures have been tried against all these grain feeding beetles, with greater or less satisfactory results.

In the first place, granaries that are cool and dry, and in which the grain is frequently stirred, do not offer favorable breeding places for these pests. Again, when the grain is all removed from a bin, the latter should be thoroughly brushed and cleaned, so that a few handfuls of infested grain in the cracks and corners, may not be left to infect the returns of another year. Changing the location of the store-room, or stacking the grain out of doors when practicable, are also proposed, where the granaries have previously held infested grain.

Where the insects are already established in the grain, such of it as is intended for milling purposes should be kiln-dried, or subjected to a killing heat in some way, so as to check the operations of the little ravagers.

We have seen it stated that tar was a certain agent for expelling weevils. The method of applying is this: The tar is smeared over the surface of a number of planks, and they are placed in various portions of the granary, when, on the authority of a French agriculturist, the odor, or some other

property of the tar, is so offensive to the insects in question, as to cause them all to leave the premises with the utmost expedition. The tar application must be renewed occasionally. We do not know how valuable this remedy may prove to be, but it has the merit of being entirely practicable under any circumstances, and quite inexpensive.

In a succeeding paper we propose to give a short history of the various moths that, in their larva state, prey upon grain.

OUR CORNER

Ethan Allen.—We expected to lay before our readers in this number, a portrait of the celebrated stallion Ethan Allen; but, owing to causes that we could not control, are disappointed. We hope to be able to do so in our next issue. We have given considerable space in this number to a description of the stud of Messrs. SPRAGUE & AKERS, that will be read by the majority of our readers with interest. These gentlemen have commenced the organization of a stock farm upon a large scale, that will, when completed, exceed any similar establishment in the country. No money has been, nor will be, spared to procure the best breeding animals of their class, and we look for excellent results to the stock interests of our State from this establishment. These gentlemen met with quite a loss recently in the death of two yearling stallion colts, that gave promise of making superior animals. They were both sired by Rhode Island, and out of thoroughbred mares. The disease was probably acute bronchitis.

Seeds for the Garden.—LOUIS A. STEBER (successor to Wm. Koenig & Co.) has in store the largest and finest assortment of reliable garden seeds ever kept in the West, which he is prepared to supply to dealers, market gardeners and private families, at reasonable prices. Seeds guaranteed strictly fresh, pure and true to name and quality, and are all thoroughly tested before being offered for sale. STEBER'S Rural Almanacs (English and German editions) contain descriptions of the different varieties of vegetable seeds, with directions for sowing, cultivating, &c., and should be in the hands of every one. They are mailed free to all applicants. For prices, &c., address LOUIS A. STEBER, Seedsman, No. 209 North Second street, St. Louis, Mo.

Let It Be Settled.—Mr. ALBERT BRESEE, of Vermont, the originator of the Early Rose, Peerless, and other excellent potatoes, has acquired a reputation almost national, and it is but justice to him that his name be properly spelled. We had never entertained any doubt upon the subject until two or three months ago, when the *Vermont Farmer*, a paper published in Mr. BRESEE's own State, and with an air of authority, claimed that it was BRESEE. PETER QUINN, J. J. H. GREGORY, and other eminent gardeners and writers, spell it as we have above. Will some one, who knows, give the correct spelling?

Blooded Stock.—Elsewhere will be found the advertisement of C. C. & R. H. PARKS, Wankegan, Ill., where in they propose to sell at auction, to the highest bidder, a large lot of pure-bred Durham cattle (bulls, cows and heifers), Berkshire hogs, and Cotswold sheep.

These gentlemen are among the largest breeders in the country, and parties desiring to improve their stock would do well to attend the sale. Catalogues of the stock may be obtained by addressing these gentlemen, as above.

No Name.—We have a communication from Topeka, on the subject of tree peddlers, without the name of the writer save initials. We have repeatedly said that we could not publish articles, without the real name of the writer was in our possession. This one is of a controversial nature, intended as an answer to an article in the last number, and will have to be excluded for this cause. We also have two articles for the "Boys' and Girls' Column," which have not appeared for the same reason. Writers will please remember this.

Missouri Valley Life.—Elsewhere will be found the advertisement of the above Insurance Company. This Company operates under a peculiar plan, in that the policyholders receive, *pro rata*, whatever favors the Company has to bestow in the way of loaning money. Hundreds of our citizens, in this State, have received this benefit, while at the same time protecting their families from suffering and want by a life insurance. Read their advertisement.

Price List.—N. J. BURT & Co., of Burlington, send us their catalogue and price list of garden and flower seeds; but we have searched the catalogue through, and fail to find in what State this Burlington is located. It may be in Vermont, or it may be Iowa or Kansas, or a dozen other States, for aught we know. It may be a good joke, but rather a costly one for BURT & Co., of Burlington.

Trophy Tomato.—Elsewhere will be found an advertisement of Col. GEO. E. WARING, offering seed of the above valuable tomato for sale. In his circular, he proposes to pay some large prices for the largest perfect specimen raised from seed bought of him. Every person cultivating

a garden should raise the Trophy, and would do well to send to Col WARREN for his circular.

Overflowing.—Our table is crowded to overflowing with communications from our friends, that we cannot possibly find room for in this issue, and most of them of general interest and practical value. Be patient, friends; your articles will appear in due time.

John Burr, Sr.—Read the advertisement of "Conover's Colossal Asparagus," &c., offered for sale by this gentleman. Parties ordering from Mr. Burr can rest assured of getting a genuine article.

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.

Briggs & Bro.'s Seed Catalogue, Rochester, N. Y. These gentlemen, long known as among the largest seed dealers in the world, have recently issued what claims to be, and is, a Seed Catalogue; but it looks more like an Art Magazine than a seed catalogue. Of all the beautiful publications in this and other countries, we have never seen anything that could compare with this one. It is very large, printed on tinted paper, profusely illustrated, and containing a half-dozen or more colored engravings of flowers and vegetables, that would be an ornament to any parlor table. They send it to any person on receipt of twenty-five cents, and in the first order for seeds, amounting to one dollar, the money is refunded. The Catalogue is worth one dollar to any one.

Osgood Chronicle, Burlingame, Kansas. **M. M. MURDOCK,** editor and proprietor of the above, has sold out to **W. T. CHALFANT,** late editor and proprietor of the Greenville (Pa.) *Argus.* The *Chronicle*, under Mr. MURDOCK's management, has been one of the best papers in the State, and we trust that, under Mr. CHALFANT's rule, it will not deteriorate. In his salutatory, C. talks business, and proposes to enlarge the present size, and put in a power-press at an early day. We are satisfied that the farmers of Osgood county will extend to the new enterprise their hearty support.

Waukegan Nurseries, Waukegan, Ill. We have received from that veteran nursery firm, **ROBT. DOUGLAS & SON,** their annual Catalogue and Price List of evergreen trees and seeds, that should be in the hands of thousands of our prairie farmers. It gives the price per ounce and pound of all trees of this class, suitable for groves and timber belts, and, with little care, our farmers can grow these trees at a very economical cost. The price list is furnished on application, free, and all seeds sent are free of postage. They also have in stock large amounts of trees of all ages at lowest prices.

Gregory's Seed Catalogue.—We have received the above Catalogue, and, while it is not as profusely illustrated as some, it is as full and complete as any publication of the kind in the country. There is no seed dealer in the country with a better reputation for strict honesty and integrity than **JAMES J. H. GREGORY,** of Marblehead, Mass., and parties ordering seeds from him can rely upon getting just what they order. See his advertisement elsewhere.

Monthly Weather Report.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, JANUARY, 1872.

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

	Barometer.	Ther'meter.	Rainfall.
Monthly Mean.....	30.240	25.03	
Total Rainfall.....			.13
Prevailing Wind.....		N. 33 deg. 11 min. W.	
Total number of miles traveled.....			5,593
Mean Velocity of Wind.....			7.44
Mean Humidity.....			70.09
Clear Sky to Clouds as.....			14.2 to 11
Maximum temperature.....			50
Minimum temperature.....			5
Maximum mean temperature.....			1.75
Minimum mean temperature.....			1.50
Thermal range.....			55
Greatest diurnal range.....			33

GEO. H. BOEHMER, Observer.



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.]

Warbles.

EDITOR FARMER: I have two milch cows, both in good order; but they have warbles in under the skin, near the backbone—so many that I feel uneasy in regard to them. Please tell me the cause; and

if they ought to be removed, what to do for them. And oblige
A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—Warbles are the product of the cestrus bovies, or breeze fly. They leave their chrysalis state late in the Summer, and then first finding their mates, they employ themselves in providing a habitation for their future progeny. Having selected their animal, they alight upon its back, pierce the integument and deposit an egg in the cellular substance beneath it; and it is supposed by some that they deposit with the egg a small quantity of some acid, which produces a small tumor, and accounts for the apparent suffering of the animal. The egg seems to be hatched before the wound is closed. The tail of the larva projects into this opening, and it is thus supplied with air, the principal air vessels being placed posteriorly, while with its mouth deep at the bottom of the abscess, it receives the pus or other matter that is secreted there. The abscesses seem to be little or no inconvenience to the animal, and certainly do not interfere with their condition. Farmers ought to endeavor to destroy the grub. This may be done by dropping a little carbolic acid (one part acid to twelve parts water) into the hole, or by introducing a red-hot needle, or the larva may be crushed or forced out by pressure with the fingers. The existence of the warble is an indication of good health and condition of the animal.

THE APIARY.

THE NATIONAL BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following extracts are from the proceedings of the National Bee-keepers' Association, held at Cleveland, Ohio, December 6th, 7th and 8th:

What is the best Method of Swarming Bees Artificially? Mr. ROOT, of Ohio, said: Remove two frames, one of brood and one of honey, from a populous hive, with the adhering bees. Put into a new hive on a new stand. In ten days, or a little more, they will have a queen. As soon as she begins laying, fill up the hive with frames of brood from other hives. While raising queens, put the brood frame next to the hive, and cover the top and sides of the frame with a cloth quilt made for this purpose, and use in place of a honey board when the hive is filled with frames. Weather must be warm and honey yield good.

Mrs. E. S. TUPPER, of Iowa, objected to Mr. ROOT's plan. It was too slow for Iowa. She takes two frames of brood and the queen away from an old hive. Remove the old hive from its stand, and place the new one in its stead, in which place the two frames and the queen. The returning bees will furnish a force for the new stock. By this process the natural swarming was prevented, and at the same time the old stock was not seriously depleted, and the division could be repeated every ten days.

Mr. MOON had tried many ways, and preferred this: Take one frame of brood from as many hives as are necessary to fill a new hive, shaking off a part of the bees. Those remaining will mostly be growing bees, suitable for the raising of a queen. Other persons gave variations of these methods.

REMARKABLE CROP OF HONEY.

Mr. QUINBY said the yield of honey at his five apiaries, near St. Johnsville, N. Y., for the past season, was large. He has two hundred and fifty swarms, and his surplus honey was about 12,000 pounds. His best yield for one swarm was 261 pounds, taken out with the extractor. They were black bees, and supplied with extra combs. The honey was gathered from white clover. His largest yield of box-honey for a single swarm he stated was over two hundred pounds.

J. W. HOSMER, of Janesville, Minn., brought on himself a host of questions from the members, because of statements he made which were generally pronounced startling. He said he took six tons of basswood honey from seventy-five old swarms (and their increase), during the blossom of linden or basswood, which ended about the 20th of July.

These six tons were gathered from the blossoms, extracted from the hives, and all barreled up for market within twelve days' time. The facts of special interest which he briefly stated, are these: He divides stocks only after the honey season is over. He builds up his stocks in the Spring to the utmost, using two-story hives until the basswood season is over; then he multiplies stocks. He reduces them down to a quart of bees to each swarm, and if there are more than a quart of bees when the time comes for wintering, he shakes off upon the snow to die all over one quart. He, of course, does not measure them; but rather than have over one quart, he would have considerably less. He packs his stocks into the cellar, under his house, for the winter, and removes them to their summer stands the last of March. Protection is given to the weaker ones. He astonished all by saying that he had wintered a swarm of bees measuring less than half a pint. In Southern Minnesota he has had young swarms as early as the 12th of May. Combs are quite well filled with brood when the hives are set out in Spring. Ventilation of each hive is allowed only at the top. The cellar is dark, and ventilated simply as the members of the family go down into it for vegetables, &c.

One of the most successful bee men in the entire country is **J. W. HOSMER,** of Janesville, Minnesota, as shown by his marvelous statements of the products and profitability of his apiary. He offered to the convention the following remarkable challenge, which created a decided sensation:

Mr. HOSMER has 118 stocks of bees, and offers to sell 108 at \$15 per stock, on this condition: That if he does not succeed in obtaining 10,000 pounds of honey during the season of 1872 from the ten stocks retained by him, he will forfeit the 108 stocks he proposes to sell.

Mrs. SAVERY, of Iowa, a lady of pleasing appearance and address, narrated in a pleasant manner her experience in bee-keeping. Her attention was first called to the subject last Winter, and she at once regarded it favorably, as opening up a new source of profitable employment for women. She began the season with twenty-three weak "stands." At the close of the season she had thirty-seven prosperous colonies, and had sold over twelve hundred pounds of honey. She believed the business to be one peculiarly adapted to the tastes and capabilities of women, and more profitable and pleasant than anything else they could do. Her remarks were highly interesting and amusing.

Rev. W. F. CLARKE read an essay on the subject of bee-keeping for ministers. The great majority of clergymen received but small salaries, and it was right that they should resort to other honorable means to provide for themselves and their families. To such he cordially recommended bee-keeping. He gave figures from various persons, showing the great profits of this business. Modern improvements had reduced it to an absolute certainty, and it could be depended on for a profit of ten dollars per year for each hive.

Literary Department.

ENGLISHMEN AT HOME.

By **JAMES VICK,** in the "Rural Home."

The English have more holidays, take more relaxation from business, and endeavor to enjoy themselves much more than Americans; and as a consequence live, I think, to a more healthful and happier old age. The shops, unless there is something in their business requiring late hours, close early, and all but markets and the like open very late. I have often wandered around English cities early in the morning, wondering if the people ever would get up and commence business, whether they were all sleeping, under the delusion that it was the Sabbath. However, I found it very easy to fall into bad habits, and would soon have made a very tolerable Englishman, in this respect at least. I have thought, sometimes, that the English mer-

chant closes his business cares with his ledger, and locks up both in the safe together until the next morning. At dinner, and all through the evening, there is apparently entire freedom from business care—certain it is no one can judge from a single expression that any one present ever had a thought of business. Being thrown into the society of the leading florists and seedsmen of England, I was anxious to improve every opportunity to learn, in season and out of season, and occasionally beguiled my friends into conversation to which they were not accustomed, under such circumstances, and for which indulgence I was indebted, no doubt, to the courtesy considered due to a stranger and guest. I soon gave this up, however, after having got a friend into trouble. He was conversing with me on a subject that I considered just the thing exactly—I think it was the construction of what is known as timber-houses, a very pretty style, when his good lady imagining there was too much business going on for a social gathering, very pleasantly said: "Please do not talk of the shop in the company of ladies;" and so after this I sought information in business hours, and pleasure when business was over. I think English ladies must be blessed with skillful and trusty servants, and plenty of them, or they would not take so much time to prepare dinner, supper, &c., so elaborately, and at such great cost of labor. If we were to ask servants to prepare tea on the lawn, and supper in the summer-house, and to do many things quite common in Europe, though of course causing extra labor, I think there would be a general strike among the help.

DUALIN, THE NEW EXPLOSIVE.

This has recently been used in Pennsylvania, and proves to be an explosive of wonderful power, yet quite safe. Two pounds of the dualin were laid upon the top of the largest piece of limestone rock that could be found in the neighborhood. The rock probably weighed between ten and twelve hundred weight. The powder was simply laid upon the top of it, with the wire, and covered with two shovelfuls of earth. The electric machine connected with it was carried to a safe place on the other side of the field, and the operator simply turned the crank. The explosion which followed was terrific. Strange to say, there were no falling fragments of rock to be seen or heard, but only, after a sharp report, a small cloud of dust and white smoke like steam. The effect upon the rock was to pulverize it. There were, perhaps, half a dozen good-sized pieces left, but none larger than a man's head, and the rest were powdered and mashed into the hole where the rock had been. Such a terrible power has the dualin, that it would seem unfit for breaking quarried stone, on account of the great waste that must necessarily ensue. It was very natural for a spectator to say, as one of the party did, "Why, where has the rock gone to!" Its composition is a secret.

WALRUS HUNTING.

Of late years the whalers have been making a wholesale slaughter of the walrus in the Arctic regions, for their oil and ivory. It is estimated that in 1870 upwards of 50,000 female walrus were killed, and they are now so shy that the natives on the Arctic shores, from Cape Thaddeus to the Anadir sea, who depend upon them almost wholly for food, clothing, boats and dwellings, are unable to supply the necessities of life. The Arctic walrus are nearly all females, who go into the Arctic in the summer months to bring forth and nurse their young, which the mothers are very fond of and attached to. They will never forsake their young, but take them in their flippers and hold them to their breasts even when their destroyers are putting their sharp lances through and through them, and the blood streaming from every side, uttering the most heart-rending and piteous cries, and so until they die, and then the little ones must starve unless the whaleman can send his lance through it and send it to the bottom. The walrus average about twenty gallons of oil and four pounds of ivory.

HORACE GREELEY'S tribute to FRANKLIN: "Let me sum up the character of FRANKLIN, in the fewest words that will serve me. I love and revere him as a journeyman printer, who was frugal and didn't drink; a *parvenu* who rose from want to competence, from obscurity to fame, without losing his head; a statesman, who did not crucify mankind with long winded documents or speeches; a diplomatist, who did not intrigue; a philosopher, who never loved, and an office-holder, who didn't steal. So regarding him, I respond to your sentiment with, 'Honor to the memory of FRANKLIN.'"

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

THERE is a young chap in a Dunbury school, who, being asked who was called "The Father of his Country?" shrilly shouted, "Brigham Young."

A GREEN county (N. Y.) farmer recklessly publishes the following challenge; "I will bet \$42.25 that my hired man can take longer to go to the harvest field, get back to dinner quicker, eat more, do less, and bear down harder on the panel of the fence, than any other hired man within fifteen miles of the flag-staff in Jefferson."

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases arising from a torpid state of the Liver and Stomach. The success of my medicine in curing Pulmonary Consumption is too well established to admit of skepticism. I do not wish to be understood to say that when lungs are destroyed, any medicine can create new ones; but I do say that when a patient has a violent cough, night sweats, creeping chills, is emaciated, confined to bed, a cure may be effected. I will venture to say that two-thirds of the cases of Consumption are caused by liver complaint and dyspepsia. The mucus membrane of the bronchial tubes sympathize with the liver and stomach, and frequently light colds hasten into Consumption.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most powerful purifiers of the blood known. It collects and ripens all the morbid matter in the lungs, and expels it by expectoration, or by the formation of gatherings, which break into the bronchia, and are spit up in large quantities, the lungs being thereby restored to health.

In order to do this, the stomach must be prepared, so that digestion will go on. The Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels of all mucus slime and vitiated matter, that clog up the system and prevent digestion. The Seaweed Tonic mixes with the food, and strengthens it so that it does not sour, and it goes through the process of chyli-fication, and is made into good blood. When the stomach has got into this condition, the Pulmonic Syrup soon ripens the matter in the lungs, and a cure is effected.

Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physician thought I could not live a week. Then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain and night sweats, all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained strength, and have grown in flesh ever since. I was weighed shortly after my recovery (then looking like a mere skeleton), and weighed only ninety-seven pounds; now my weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
No. 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle, or \$7.50 per half-dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. mh-ly.

Salt Creek Nursery.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR FRUIT TREES, HEDGE Plants, or any kind of Nursery Stock, you may find it to your advantage to call on Geo. F. Allen, at the Salt Creek Nursery. He has

A Fine Stock for Spring Delivery,

And proposes, by keeping good Stock and fair dealing, to merit your patronage.

PEAR TREES A SPECIALTY.

Sustain Home Nurseries, instead of Foreign Agents.

GEO. W. ALLEN,

Leavenworth, Kansas.

feb15-1t-158

HEAD-QUARTERS

Mammoth Dent Corn.

THIS CORN HAVING PROVED SUPERIOR to other varieties in the following respects, we think every farmer ought to have it. It is the largest Early Field variety in the country. It will yield more, shell more, weigh more, fill better at both ends of the ear, has a greater depth of grain, and will do better on all kinds of soil, than any other variety.

Prices:

Price of selected ears, by mail, 50 cents each. Two pounds, 75 cts.; four pounds, \$1.00. One peck, by express, \$1.75; half-bushel, \$2.50; one bushel, \$4.00; two bushels, \$7.00; five bushels, \$16.00. No Corn sent C. O. D. Send stamp for Circular. Address

ISAAC N. BALTHIS,

feb15-1t-104 Box 59, Corydon, Ind.



BUY YOUR HEDGE PLANTS at the Salt Creek Valley Nursery, Leavenworth, Kansas.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

American Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.—We call attention to the advertisement of the above Company, which will be found on last page. The America is recognized as being one of the most substantial Fire Companies in Chicago, and came out of the Great Fire with their reputation unscathed.

It is necessary, in these times, that every person who insures (and none can afford to do without it) should be posted as to which are the reliable concerns; and from the evidence before us, we are satisfied that we can recommend the above as such.

The N. Y. Bee Journal and National Agriculturist for February, has a fine engraving of the root, stalks and seven ears of the Mammoth Dent Corn (advertised in another column), all the growth and product of ONE KERNEL. sample sent free. Address

H. A. KING & Co., 14 Murray Street, N. Y.

Plant's Farmers' and Gardeners' Almanac, with full Descriptive Catalogue of Seeds, will be sent FREE to any person, upon application to L. G. PRATT & Co., St. Louis. See advertisement.

STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 7, 1887, 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 FEBRUARY 15.

Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Pat Cullins, Mt Pleasant tp, one 2 year old pale red Steer, star in forehead, white spots on side, hole in each ear, crop off right ear. Appraised \$12.

MULE—Taken up by W H Kline, Shumton tp, Jan 9th, '72, one 5 year old brown mare mule, 14 hands high. Appraised \$50.

FILLY—Taken up by I Norris, Kaplorn tp, Jan 3d, '72, one 2 year old Filly, left hind foot white, ring around right hind foot above the hoof. Appraised \$25.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Geo Weir, Marion tp, one 12 year old light bay mare Pony, dark mane and tail, star in forehead, saddle marks, cow-bell on. Appraised \$18. Also, one 1 year old black Colt, two left feet white, star in forehead, little white on lip. Appraised \$18. Also, one yearling reddish gray horse Colt. Appraised \$22. Also, one two year old bay Colt, dark mane and tail, white stripe in face to left of center, white spot on right hind foot. Appraised \$22. Also, one two year old bay horse Colt dark mane and tail, 14 hands high. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by J Clendonning, Osage tp, one 5 year old bay Horse, black mane and tail, white spot on nose, left fore foot white, 13 hands high. Appraised \$12. Also, one 8 year old black mare. Appraised \$12.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Harrison Stearns, Towanda tp, one 7 year old pale red Cow, star in face, white belly, branded with a crossed circle on left hip, both ears cropped about seven years old. Appraised \$18.

Cowley County—A. A. Jackson, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W Hill, Dec 23, 1871, one 10 year old mare Pony, roan, blind in right eye. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by O P Darest, Jan 18th, 1872, one 5 year old yellow Steer, white in face, white belly, branded B on left hip, B on side, underbit and swallow-fork in each ear. Also, one Cow and calf, Cow, white with brown specks, brown on neck, crop and under slope in right ear, under slope in left ear, branded A on left hip, nine years old; calf is brown, 5 or 6 months old. Appraised \$20.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J Stortz, Goshen tp, Jan 13th, 1872, one 3 year old red Cow, branded D on right hip. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by John Wedd, Jr., Chapman tp, Dec 29th, '71, one 2 year old bay mare Colt, few white hairs in forehead, white on right hind foot, 12 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W Watson, Girard tp, Nov 8th, one 4 year old bay horse, 15 hands high, two saddle marks on the right side, heel of left fore foot partly white. Appraised \$75.

OXEN—Taken up by N W Taylor, Washington tp, Nov 29th, one pale red Ox, branded HC or HG, crop off each ear, and slip in left and underbit in right ear. Also, one Ox, white with black spots, wind galls on hocks, crop and slit in each ear, 12 years old. Both appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by E Clark, Baker tp, Oct 17th, one 5 year old bay mare, 15½ hands high, white on each hind foot, small lump below the left eye. Also, one 3 year old bay Mare, 15 hands high, star in forehead, harness marks, left hip down. Together Appraised \$125.

STEER—Taken up by D B Denar, Osage tp, Nov 18th, 1871, one 8 year old white Steer. Also, one 8 year old red Steer, crop off each ear, white on hips and loins. Appraised \$40.

HOGS—Taken up by V B Jones, Crawford tp, Jan 5th, one black Sow, appraised at \$10; two white Shoats, appraised at \$4; one white shoat, appraised \$1.

Coffey County—Allen Crocker, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J J Ruiller, Avon tp, one two year old red Heifer, part of face, hind legs and belly white, two slits in right ear. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by C A Sands, Burlington tp, one two year old red Heifer, crop off right ear. Appraised \$19.

STEER—Taken up by J Marrs, Pleasant tp, one two year old white and red spotted Steer, crop and split in right ear, under half crop in left ear, under slope in the right ear. Appraised \$10.

COW—Taken up by S L White, Burlington tp, one four year old red Cow and calf, Cow, crop off right ear, under bit in left. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by J W McDaniel, Neosho tp, one 5 year old sorrel Horse, 15½ hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$95. Also, one 6 year old bay horse, 15 hands high, star in forehead, collar marks on each shoulder, hind feet and right fore foot white. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by S L Steele, Sr., Liberty tp, one two year old brown Mare, hind feet white, star in forehead, brand supposed to be M on left flank, 13 hands high. Appraised \$40. Also, one 4 year old bay Mare and Colt, Mare has blaze face, left hind foot white, a little white on left hind foot, white on under lip, 15 hands high; Colt, bay, star in forehead. Appraised \$90. Also,

one 8 year old bay Mare, 15 hands high, star in forehead, black mane and tail. Appraised \$75.

PONY—Taken up by James Wilson, California tp, one 2 year bay mare Pony, star in forehead, 14 hands high. Appraised \$35.

FILLY—Taken up by J W Foster, one two year old bay Filly, left hind foot white, white stripe on nose, white spot in forehead and black mane and tail, 12½ hands high. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by A Rambo, California tp, one 3 year old iron-gray mare Pony. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by T S Baker, Pleasant tp, one 4 year old brown Mare, star in forehead, hind feet white, branded W on left shoulder. Appraised \$45.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Rich, Neosho tp, two bay Mares, two years old, 14 hands high, one has an enlargement above the nose on each side. Appraised \$50 each.

COLT—Taken up by G W Phillips, Ottumwa tp, one yearling bay mare Colt, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$50. Also, one yearling sorrel mare Colt, four white feet, blaze face turning to right nostril and running to the mouth, glass eyed. Appraised \$30.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by G W Landersbough, Abilene, Dec 1st, 1872, one two year old red Texan Heifer, branded LS on left hip. Appraised \$10. Also, one two year old dark brown Texan Heifer, branded 2 or S on left loin, and AY on the hip, and SB on the side, and an indistinct brand on the hip. Appraised \$14.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Fred Wilson, Pleasant Grove tp, Dec 1st, 1872, one 2 year old bay Mare, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by F G Aills, Lane tp, Dec 30th, 1871, one bay Filly, star in forehead, white spot on end of nose, hind feet white. Appraised \$35. Also, one 6 year old stag, white sides with red specks, red neck, broad stag horns. Appraised \$23.

FILLY—Taken up by R E Wolcott, Lane tp, Dec 1st, 1871, one 2 year old bay Filly, white on inside hind feet. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by C H Parlin, Janesville tp, Dec 3d, '71, one 8 year old roan Mare, white in mane and tail, white in forehead, 14 hands high. Appraised \$50. Also, one 8 year old bay Mare and Colt, black mane and tail, 12 hands high, few white hairs in forehead, right hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Mills, Jr., Fall River tp, one 2 year old red and white spotted Heifer. Appraised \$18.

Howard County—Frank Clark, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo W Merrill, Greenfield tp, June 1st, one 8 year old bay Mare, 15 hands high, nearly blind in right eye, right ankle white. Appraised \$30.

BULLS—Taken up by J Butler, Bellville tp, Dec 1st, 1871, two Bulls, one a brindle, crop off the right ear and split in the left; the other a dun. Appraised \$10 each.

Jackson County—E. D. Rose, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A Hill, Grant tp, one 2 year old red and white spotted Steer, spot in forehead. Appraised \$22.

MARE—Taken up by T Schartz, Jefferson tp, one 8 year old sorrel Mare, star in forehead, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by W Barker, Douglass tp, one 2 year old bay Mare, white stripe across forehead, black mane and tail, 13 hands high. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by Geo Hafer, Douglass tp, one 8 year old spotted Texas Cow, dimbrand on left hip, dewlap cut, crop off and slit in each ear, head and neck red. Appraised \$12. Also, one 8 year old red Cow, line back, branded T on left side, crop off left ear, upper and under bit in right ear. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by J Cunn, Franklin tp, one 14 year old bald faced sorrel mare Pony, 13 hands high, saddle marks, Spanish brand on left hip and shoulder. Appraised \$15.50.

HORSE—Taken up by David Wheeler, Franklin tp, one 8 year old bald faced gray Horse. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by J Douglass, Franklin tp, one 10 year old red and white Texas Cow, branded on right hip. Appraised \$12.

PONY—Taken up by Thos McNieve, Douglass tp, one 2 year old sorrel mare Pony, white fetlocks, light mane and tail, white stripe in face. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J McLelland, Douglass tp, one yearling red and white Steer, crop off left ear. Appraised \$13.

MARE—Taken up by B Mize, Douglass tp, one yearling bay Mare, star in forehead, white ring around left fore foot, white on left hind foot, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$17.

STEER—Taken up by C G Dick, Jefferson tp, one yearling black Steer, crop off each ear, slit in right, dim brand on hip. Appraised \$16.

COLT—Taken up by C H Kennedy, Grant tp, one yearling sorrel mare Colt, blaze in face. Appraised \$17.50.

STEER—Taken up by W O Brown, Douglass tp, one yearling red and white Steer, red about head and neck, white face, bush of tail and belly white. Appraised \$11.

STEER—Taken up by D M Hedrick, Douglass tp, one 2 year old red Steer, crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left, white spot in forehead, white on all legs, belly and part of tail white. Appraised \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Calvin Hainline, Douglass tp, one 2 year old pale red Steer, crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left ear, some white on all legs, white spot in face, bush of tail white. Appraised \$18.

Jefferson County—W. F. Gilluly, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Henry Ogle, Jefferson tp, one two year old sorrel horse Colt, white face, flax mane and tail, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

BULL—Taken up by Wm H Furrer, Rock Creek tp, one 4 year old roan Bull, points of horns sawed off. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by W Gardner, Jefferson tp, one 2 year old bay Mare, three white feet, star in forehead, white spot on nose. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by W Seaman, Sarcoxie tp, one 8 year old bay horse Pony, harness and saddle marks, a few white hairs in forehead and on the root of tail, white spot on right hind foot, shod before. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by J Saunders, Rock Creek tp, one bay mare Pony, star in forehead, white stripe on nose, white on both hind feet, and suckling a bay horse colt. Appraised \$40. Also, one 2 year old sorrel mare Pony, blaze in face, right fore foot and both hind feet white. Appraised \$20.

Jewell County—W. M. Allen, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by R Deford, Buffalo tp, one 4 year old red Steer, specks on hips and sides, white belly, crop off right ear. Appraised \$40.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W Maxwell, Jan 2d, 1872, one 2 year old bay Mare, hind feet white, star in forehead, stripe in face. Appraised \$50.

COW—Taken up by C Wallace, Oxford tp, one 8 year old red and white pided Cow, smooth crop in left and under slope in right ear, long horns. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by D Thompson, Oxford tp, Jan 1st, 1872, one 8 year old white Cow, crop off right ear, under bit in left. Appraised \$18. Also, one yearling white Steer, crop off right ear and underbit in left. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by J B Osborn, Dec 27th 1871, one 9 year old bay Mare, 13 hands high, white hind feet. Also, one 2 year old brown Colt, white hind feet. Also, one brown Colt, 6 months old, left hind foot white. All appraised \$60.

COLT—Taken up by L G Sperry, Gardner tp, Jan 22d, 1872, one yearling bay horse Colt, right hind foot white, 13 hands high. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by J S Campbell, one 8 year old red brindle Cow, long horns, white under belly. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by J Lookhard, Shawnee tp, Jan 4th, 1872, one 9 year old light gray Horse, glass eyes. Appraised \$35.

Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W H Dunlap, Delaware tp, one 10 year

old bay Horse, wind broken, blemishes on both hind legs, white spot on rump near root of tail. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by T Grant, Fairmount tp, one 2 year old sorrel Colt, star in forehead, 12 hands high. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by O Markham, Fairmount tp, Dec 29th, 1871, one 8 year old white Cow, black ring about the nose, black ears, black spots on fore legs, branded on horns GMG. Appraised \$16.

COW—Taken up by D Wolf, Alexander tp, Jan 6th, 1872, one 8 year old red and white spotted Cow. Appraised \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by S Langley, Easton tp, Jan 3d, 1872, one two year old red and white pided Heifer. Appraised \$12.

COW—Taken up by B A Spears, Delaware tp, Dec 23th, 1871, one 6 year old brindle Cow, line back, crop off and fork in right ear, having a red male calf six months old. Appraised \$15. Also, one 12 year old red and white speckled Cow, crop off left ear, a crop off and swallow fork in right ear, left horn broken off. Appraised \$10.

Labette County—S. C. Howard, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by B D Roberts, Richland tp, one 8 year old white Bull, crop off each ear. Appraised \$11.50.

Linn County—W. M. Neabitt, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A W Burton, Stanton tp, Dec 25th, 1871, one 2 year old pale red Steer, brand on left hip, tip end left horn off, white in both flanks. Appraised \$11.

FILLY—Taken up by N Emmons, Valley tp, Nov 10th, 1871, one 4 year old bay Filly, 15 hands high, white hind feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by J Robinson, Centerville tp, Jan 5th, '72, one 2 year old red and white pided Steer. Appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by L Husted, Centerville tp, Jan 3d, 1872, one yearling brindle Heifer, line back, some white on the legs, slit in each ear. Appraised \$11.

COW—Taken up by A Wise, Lincoln tp, Jan 15th, 1872, one 6 year old black Cow, line back, crop off each ear, bell on. Appraised \$20.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by E Howell and A Colton, Agnes City tp, Jan 10th, 1872, one 4 year old dun Filly, four white feet, black mane and tail. Appraised \$40. Also, one bright sorrel, 8 years old, white spot in forehead, stripe on nose. Appraised \$35. Also, one dark iron-gray, one hind foot, left side of both fore feet a little white next the hoof, blaze in face. Appraised \$35. Also, one 3 year old iron-gray, 3 white feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by Thos Flemming, Emporia tp, Jan 15th, 1872, one red Texan Heifer, in left ear a piece cut out like a V, 4 years old, brand indistinct. Appraised \$11. Also, one white Texan Heifer, under crop in left and right ear, brand indistinct. Appraised \$11.

HEIFER—Taken up by R M Overstreet, Emporia tp, one white Heifer, some white spots about head and legs, under half crop in right ear. Appraised \$10. Also, one white Heifer. Appraised \$18.

COLT—Taken up by C D Burdick, Fremont tp, Dec 27th, 1871, one 2 year old bay mare Colt, 14 hands high, star in forehead, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$30. Also, one two year old sorrel horse Colt, star in forehead, left hind foot white, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by G Johnson, Pike tp, Nov 24th 1871, one two year old red Steer, white on shoulder and belly, star in forehead, white stripe on left hind leg, crop off both ears. Appraised \$20.00.

PONY—Taken up by Jane Jones, Pike tp, Jan 20th, 1872, one 5 year old dun horse Pony, black stripe on back, small white spot on right side, left hind foot white, white stripe from eyes to end of nose. Appraised \$27.50.

HORSE—Taken up by Peter Slesher, Fremont tp, Jan 9th, 1872, one black pony Mare, (with black sucking colt) few white hairs on the top of the neck; colt small, seven or eight months old. Both appraised \$37.50. Also, one two year old mouse-colored Both appraised \$25. Also, one pony Colt, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$25. Also, one 4 year old dun mare Pony, both hind feet white, branded H on the left jaw and left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by D J Wells, Reading tp, Dec 15th, 1871, one 3 year old dark brindle Cow, white spot in forehead, white on belly, tail white, under crop in left ear, small horns turning to together. Appraised \$20. Also, one 7 year old brindle Cow, short crumpled horns, ends broken off, bit in right ear. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by J E Moys, Agnes City tp, Dec '71, one 8 year old red Cow, line back, white in face, white belly. Appraised \$27.50.

FILLY—Taken up by W Wolf, Pike tp, Jan 1st, 1872, one 8 year old dark roan Filly. Appraised \$30.

COW—HEIFER—Taken up by W Flickenger, Pike tp, Dec 25, 1871, one 5 year old red Cow, white on belly and face. Appraised \$15. Also, one 2 year old pale red Heifer, bush of tail white. Appraised \$12. Each of the above are Texas stock, and have Texan brands.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by J B Auld, near Frankfort, Jan 13th, 1872, one yearling sorrel Filly, silver mane and tail. Appraised \$20.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J M Canfield, Miami tp, Jan 18th, 1872, one yearling pale red Steer, white on belly and face, square crop off right ear, right horn drooped. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by N B Deford, Wea tp, Jan 26th, 1872, one yearling light red Steer, line back, white on belly and hind legs. Appraised \$14.

MARE—Taken up by L W Hodgkies, Marysville tp, Jan 8th, 1872, one 6 year old bay Mare, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25. Also, one 4 year old dark bay Mare, 15 hands high. Appraised \$14.

HORSE—Taken up by C Barrett, Mound tp, Jan 6th, 1872, one yearling iron-gray Horse, star in forehead, light mane and tail, 12 hands high. Appraised \$30. Also, one yearling dark bay Mare, dark mane and tail, star in forehead, white spot on end of nose, 11 hands high. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by E Russell, Osage tp, Jan 9th, 1872, one 2 year old pale red roan Steer, white face, small white spot on each flank. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Mariah Gibbons, Osage tp, Dec 18th, 1871, one 2 year old red and white Steer, spotted-line back, crop off left ear. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by J B Palmer, Marysville tp, Dec 23d, '71, one 4 year old red and white spotted, head, neck and shoulders red, white spot in forehead, white belt running almost around just back of shoulders, red and white spots on sides and rump, legs mostly white, horns thick. Appraised \$17.

STEER—Taken up by John Howard, Wea tp, Jan 5th, '72, one 2 year old red Steer. Appraised \$16.

COW—Taken up by W D Parish, Paola tp, Jan 12th, 1872, one 4 year old black and white spotted Cow, crop and split in right ear, swallow-fork in left, branded on left hip S. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by T Doherty, Paola tp, Dec 18th, '71, one 7 year old dark brindle Cow, spotted, half crop off right ear. Appraised \$19.

COW—Taken up by F Prather, Miami tp, Jan 6th 1872, one 12 year old light roan Cow, square crop off left ear, slope crop off right ear. Appraised \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by J B Clarke, Paola tp, Jan 12th, 1872, one yearling white roan Heifer. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by J W Johnson, Paola tp, Dec 23d, 1871, one 3 year old black Heifer, short crumpled horns inclined downward, short tail, bush off, small white spot in front of bag. Appraised \$18.

BULL—Taken up by James H Davis, Osawatimie tp, Dec 23d, 1871, one 8 year old white Bull, bit in tip of left ear. Appraised \$22.50.

MARE—Taken up by R Jolley, Osage tp, Jan 12th, 1872, one bay Mare, white on right fore foot. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by J F Bradbury, Paola tp, Dec 16th, 1871, one 5 year old dark brown Horse, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, Spanish brand on left hip. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by P J Potts, Paola tp, Oct 16th, 1871, one bay Horse, 14 hands high, star in forehead, white streak down the face, hind feet and left fore foot white to fetlocks. Appraised \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by C Barrett, Mound tp, Jan 6th, 1872, one yearling iron gray Horse, star in forehead, light mane and tail, 12 hands high. Appraised \$30. Also, one yearling dark bay mare Colt, dark mane and tail, star in forehead, white spot on end of nose, 11 hands high. Appraised \$25.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by M T Johnson, Peabody tp, Nov 30th, '71, one 8 year old bay Pony, branded W & 7 on right hip, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$6. Also, one 9 year old sorrel Pony, 14 hands high, blaze face. Appraised \$12.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J E Adams, Liberty tp, one 7 year old black mare Pony, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$7.

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by A Moyer, Granada tp, Dec 25th, '71, one yearling bay horse Colt. Appraised \$17.

FILLY—Taken up by T O'Laughlin, Red Vermillion tp, Dec 22d, 1871, one 2 year old bay Filly, black mane and tail, right hind foot white. Appraised \$35. Also, one yearling dark bay mare Colt, heavy black mane and tail, both hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by J McNeil, Home tp, Dec 8th, 1871, one white yearling Heifer, tips of ears red. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Patrick O'Donnell, Red Vermillion tp, one 8 year old bay Mare, black mane and tail, star in forehead, small blaze on nose, hind feet white. Appraised \$50.

COLT—Taken up by J F Snow, Granada tp, July 25th, '71, one 2 year old brown stud Colt, 12 hands high, left hind foot white, a few white hairs in forehead, blaze face. No appraisal by J. F.

COW—Taken up by F M Johnson, Nemaha tp, Jan 4th, 1872, one 12 year old red Cow, crop off left ear and slit in right. Appraised \$30. Also, one 2 year old black Heifer. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by J W Cave, Richmond tp, Jan 17th, 1872, one sorrel Colt, white stripe in forehead, four feet white, iron-gray mane and tail. Appraised \$30.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H C Walker, Toga tp, Jan 2d, 1872, one 8 year old red Steer, white spot in forehead, branded C on left hip. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by S Bender, Grant tp, one 10 year old white Cow, letter J or I on left hip, tops of both ears dark. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by J Flood, one 2 year old black and white spotted Steer, crop off each ear. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by J Gearheart, Lincoln tp, one 2 year old black Steer, upper slope in right ear, slit in left ear, hind feet white. Appraised \$11. Also, one yearling red and white Steer. Appraised \$11.

Osage County—Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J S Barber, Ridgeway tp, Nov 4th, 1871, one 6 year old light bay horse Pony, square brand on right shoulder letter S inside, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by P Kirby, Burlingame tp, Dec 7th, one two year old roan mare Pony, star in forehead, tail and 8 feet white. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by H C Sheldon, Burlingame tp, one dark bay mare Pony, hind feet white, star in forehead, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by C S Smith, Olivet tp, one 2 year old light red Heifer, star in forehead, 5 white feet, white tail. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J Supple, Burlingame tp, one 2 year old next spring, bay mare Pony, stripe in face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by M N Jough, Ridgeway tp, Nov 5th, 1871, one 7 year old bay Horse, 14 hands high, hind feet white, branded TO on left shoulder, saddle marks, marks on left hind leg. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by J Peterson, Valley Brook tp, Nov 25th, 1871, one 8 year old brown Mare, white hairs on left hind foot, a blemish on her right fore leg, 15 hands high. Appraised \$60.

COLT—Taken up by E Roberts, Dec 4th, 1871, one 2 year old black mare Colt, 10 hands high, blaze face. Appraised \$15.

Pottawatomie County—H. P. Smith, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by J Milton, Shawnee tp, Nov 8d, 1871, one 2 year old roan Filly, left fore foot white to knee, left hind foot white to fetlock, white stripe in face. Appraised \$35. Also, one 2 year old sorrel Gelding, left hind foot white, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$35. Also, one 2 year old brown Filly. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Geo H Everett, Blue tp, one 12 years old gray horse Pony, 13 hands high. Appraised \$40.

COLT—Taken up by J Van Brunt, Pottawatomie tp, one yearling bay horse Colt, star in forehead, stripe from star to nose, white spot on right side under lip, right hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

COLTS—Taken up by G W Derry & A Edgington, Emmet tp, one 2 year old dun Mare, black main and tail, star in forehead and between the nostrils, white on each near foot. Appraised \$35. Also, one 2 year old bay mare Colt, star between the nostrils, white on inside and front of right hind foot. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel stud Pony, star in forehead and between the nostrils. Appraised \$30.

COLTS—Taken up by T W Gideon, Emmet tp, Nov 11th, 1871, one 2 year old sorrel mare Colt, blaze in forehead, white on left hind foot. Appraised \$40. Also, one yearling black stud Colt, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

BULL—Taken up by M Mewesay, one 2 year old black and white Bull, spot in forehead, line back, black legs. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by D Donahy, Clear Creek tp, Nov 10th, '71, one 8 year old brown roan Steer, head and neck a brownish red. Appraised \$20. Also, one white yearling Heifer. Appraised \$12.

COLT—Taken up by O Jott, Blue tp, Nov 23d, 1871, one bay mare Colt, star in forehead and stripe on nose, left foreleg crooked. Appraised \$25. Also, one chestnut sorrel horse Colt. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by Briget Murphy, Emmet tp, Nov 30th, '71, one 4 year old bay horse Pony, star in forehead, white on right hind foot. Appraised \$20. Also, one 2 year old bay mare Pony, black mane and tail. Appraised \$18.

MARE—Taken up by J W Nealis, St. George tp, Nov 30th, 1871, one 5 year old cream-colored mare Pony, star in forehead, flax-colored mane and tail. Appraised \$35.

CATTLE—Taken up by P O'Sullivan, Louisville tp, Nov 26th, 1871, one yearling black Bull. Appraised \$15. Also, one yearling red Steer, star in forehead, white spot on right thigh and one on rump, left hind leg white, white stripe on tail. Appraised \$16. Also, one 3 year old roan Cow, red ears. Appraised \$23.

COLT—Taken up by A Kersey, Louisville tp, Nov 30th, '71, one 2 year old iron-gray mare Colt, 13 hands high, white stripe in face. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by F Themann, Louisville tp, Dec 16th, '71, one 8 year old bay horse, 13 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, black spot on inside left hind foot. Appraised \$30. Also, one yearling red Steer, line back, white tail, hind legs, and so, one yearling red Steer, line back, white under bit in and crop off belly, left horn larger than the right, under bit in and crop off left ear, half under crop off right ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one yearling red Heifer, white belly, white hairs on nose. Appraised \$15.00.

COWS—CALVES—Taken up by P Livermore, Louisville tp, Dec 1st, 1871, one 8 year old red and white spotted Cow, left ear slit, right ear cut, has a red and white sucking calf. Appraised \$20. Also, one red and white spotted Cow, piece out right ear, has a sucking, red calf, line back. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by A Null, Louisville tp, Nov 25th, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 12 hands high. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by

year old dark sorrel horse Pony, oblong spot in face, spot on nose, left hind foot white, branded on left hip Y. Appraised \$30. Also, one 12 year old black mare Pony, white hairs on butt of tail. Appraised \$18. Also, Dec 7th, '71, one 2 year old bay horse Colt, blaze face, left fore and right hind foot white. Appraised \$15. Also, one yearling black Colt, white spot on nose and forehead. Appraised \$15. Also, one 2 year old sorrel colt, blaze face. Appraised \$15. Also, one 3 year old bay horse Colt, black mane and tail, white nose, hind feet white, right foreleg white. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by M. Day, Vienna tp, Dec 14th, 1871, one yearling red roan Heifer, left ear cropped and slit. Appraised \$10. Also, one 2 year old black Cow, white bristles, has a black and white calf. Appraised \$10.

MARE—Taken up by John H. Richards, Blue tp, Dec 4th, 1871, one 3 year old bay mare, snip on nose, white spot on right shoulder, scattering gray hairs in forehead, little white on left hind foot. Appraised \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by M. Faline, Shannon tp, one black pony filly, branded S on left shoulder. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by J. Comfort, Pottawatomie tp, one 2 year old iron-gray Colt, black legs. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by J. Winter, Pottawatomie tp, Nov 27th, '71, one 2 year old sorrel mare Colt, white stripe in face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by E. Nason, Shannon tp, Nov 26th, 1871, one 3 year old red and white Steer, white face, red sides, line back. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by T. L. Wilson, St. George tp, Dec 7th, 1871, one yearling bay mare Colt, little white on right hind foot. Appraised \$37.50.

PONY—Taken up by J. Moylan, Emmet tp, Dec 19th, 1871, one 3 year old bay mare Pony, dark mane and tail, black legs, right hind foot marked by a rope. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by J. Rhodes, St. George tp, Dec 15th, 1871, one 2 year old bay mare Colt, black mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by D. P. Witter, Vienna tp, Dec 9th, 1871, one red Steer, white breast. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Simkins, St. George tp, Dec 14th, '71, one 2 year old red and brown, white spotted Steer, brand on left hip resembling P. Appraised \$11.

HEIFER—Taken up by T. Shaw, McIntyre tp, Jan 3d, 1872, one roan Heifer, white face and tail. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by L. Fields, Vienna tp, Dec 5th, 1871, one 3 year old roan horse Colt, star in forehead, left hind foot white, 12 hands high. Appraised \$25. Also, one 3 year old sorrel mare Colt, white strip in face, 11 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Sedgewick County—Fred. Schattner, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by C. Schaffer, Sedgewick tp, one 9 year old dun mule, 14 hands high. Appraised \$75. Also, one roan horse, 15 hands high, white on end of nose, one hind foot partly white. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Geo. Spicer, Ninnescah tp, Nov 5th, 1871, one 7 year old brown mare Pony, 13 hands high. Appraised \$12.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. White, Mission tp, Jan 18th, 1872, one 2 year old bay mare, white spot in forehead, spot on end of nose. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by J. Flery, Mission tp, Jan 23d, 1872, one 3 year old bay horse, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by W. Beamy, Soldier tp, Jan 16th, 1872, one yearling dark bay horse Colt, few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$25.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. McCormick, Zeandale tp, Jan 18th, '72, one 3 year old bay mare Pony, white in face, left hind foot white, little white on right hind foot. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by T. S. P. John, Zeandale tp, one 3 year old black mare Pony, few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$25.

Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by P. Kinard, Alma tp, Jan 12th, 1872, one 3 year old bay mare, 14 hands high, 1 white hind foot, star in forehead, white strip on nose. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by G. F. Duroy, Newbury tp, Dec 25th, 1871, one 5 year old bay horse Pony, 13 hands high. Appraised \$30. Also, one 4 year old bay mare, white stripe in face, 13 hands high, has a sucking colt. Appraised \$30. Also, one 3 year old iron-gray horse, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by F. Muhlenbacher, Alma tp, Dec 30th, '72, one 5 year old red and white spotted Texas Steer, branded O on right hip. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by R. Waldo, Newbury tp, Dec 20th, 1871, one 4 year old roan mare, 13½ hands high, star in forehead, white spot on nose, right hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by J. T. Germ, Wabunsee tp, one 2 year old black mare, right hind foot white, few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$35. Also, one 2 year old brown mare, hind feet white, star in forehead. Appraised \$35. Also, one yearling mare Colt, star in forehead, white hairs on nose. Appraised \$15.

BULL—Taken up by E. Burris, Lamb tp, Jan 16th, 1872, one yearling white Bull, indistinct brand on right hip. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by A. N. & W. B. Gilbert, Newbury tp, Jan 1st, 1872, one black Texas Cow, white back of forelegs, slit in left ear, 8 years old, branded L S on right side. Appraised \$10.

Washington County—G. W. Shriner, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by R. N. Kerr, Lincoln tp, one 4 year old white Texas Cow, both ears cut off. Appraised \$15. Also, one 9 year old roan Texas Cow, branded NO on right hip, both ears cut off. Appraised \$12.

Wilson County—S. C. G. Smith, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by N. Thayer, Cedar tp, Dec 28th, 1871, one 5 year old white Cow, red ears, red spots back of shoulders, point of left horn off, crop off left ear, branded X on left hip, had a frame on neck; had a calf, white with red spots, muzzle on. Appraised \$12.

PONY—Taken up by A. Edmunston, Fall River tp, Jan 11th, 1872, one 7 year old sorrel mare Pony, blaze face, four legs white nearly to knee, left glass eye, branded O right shoulder and hip, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by R. Campbell, Fall River tp, Dec 10th, 1871, one 5 year old brindle and white spotted Cow. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by W. D. Hilton, Fall River tp, Dec 27th, 1871, one 4 year old dun horse Pony, white to knees, and white on under jaw, white on right hip supposed to be a brand, white stripe in face. Appraised \$30.

BULL—Taken up by E. Erlason, Colfax tp, Jan 2d, 1872, one 3 year old white and blue Bull. Appraised \$20.

Woodson County—J. A. Burdett, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. Stewart, Neosho Falls tp, Jan 1st, 1872, one 2 year old white Heifer, underbit in each ear. Appraised \$17.50.

MARE—Taken up by H. J. Gregory, Belmont tp, one 2 year old roan or light gray Mare, white stripe in face, left fore and hind legs white, 13 hands high. Appraised \$28.

MARE—Taken up by A. Tardman, Owl Creek tp, Jan 11th, '72, one 2 year old black mare, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. Green, Delaware tp, Jan 2d, '72, one 3 year old red Steer, white on belly, split in right ear. Appraised \$22.00.

COLT—Taken up by A. Johnson, Prairie tp, one 2 year old brown mare Pony, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by E. Beach, Delaware tp, one 2 year old spotted Heifer, red about head and neck. Appraised \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. Michael, Delaware tp, one yearling red and white Heifer, upper bit in left ear. Appraised \$10.

COW—Taken up by J. A. Beatty, one 8 year old red roan Cow, branded 110 on right hip. Appraised \$18. Also, one yearling dark brown calf, white spots. Appraised \$7.

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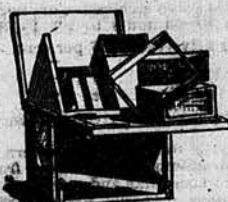
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