



KANSAS FARMER

THE FARM THE SHOP THE FRESH

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Landscape Scene in Cherokee County, Kansas, along the Line of the M. R., Ft. S. & G. R. R.

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MARCH 1, 1873.



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

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

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THE KANSAS FARMER



DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

VOL. X.—NO. 5.]

LEAVENWORTH, MARCH 1, 1873.

[\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Kansas Farmer

M. S. GRANT,
J. C. KETCHESON, } PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
DR. A. G. CHASE, EDITOR.

Published Semi-Monthly, at 521 Shawnee Street.

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A STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Do we need a State Board of Education, and if so, for what purpose? What appreciable benefits will accrue to the people of Kansas by having ten or a dozen men at the head of our school system? There are those who fail to see the benefits of any State supervision of schools at all, and while we would not object to the present system for a time, yet we do object to creating any more sin-cures.

If the people of the State will elect competent persons as County Superintendents, and these officers will but make the examination of teachers rigid enough, there will be no complaint about the inefficiency of our school system.

We beg the Legislature to do no such foolish thing as to create a State Board of Education.

PREMIUMS AT FAIRS.

We wish to make a few suggestions for the consideration of managers of our County Fairs, before the Premium Lists of 1873 are made up.

It has been the custom, for a few years past, to make the premiums mostly cash. We believe the tendency of this is to degrade the exhibition, and when obtained by the exhibitor, is of no use save for the purpose of purchasing a few pounds of coffee or sugar, or a few yards of calico.

It is no benefit to him as a breeder, from the fact that twenty dollars, or any other sum, carries with it no significance. What we would suggest is, that instead of money, we would offer for the most of the premiums, thoroughbred cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry; wagons, buggies, reapers and mowers, plows, cultivators, harrows, planters, shovels, forks, spades, agricultural papers, books, &c. These may be so branded or marked as to carry with them, during the year, the fact that A, B or C exhibited the best animal or implement or bushel of grain, in its class.

By this system of premiums, a material saving can be effected to the Society; and yet, the exhibitors will receive the full value of a money premium.

CONCORD WINE.

At the November meeting of the Allen (Illinois) Horticultural Society, JAS. E. STARR, a prominent grape-grower of that section, stated that his Concord "must" had never been so good as it was this season. At that time it stood at 95. He considered

85 a normal "must," but anything below that point was liable to acetous fermentation. Last season the Concord "must" stood, early in the season, at 65 to 75; but later, when the saccharine matter had increased in the grapes, it stood 75 to 85.

On the question of adding sugar to the wine, he thinks it simply a question of profit. At present prices, he does not think the wine-maker can afford to add sugar, and as a rule, it has been abandoned.

FARMERS' STATE CONVENTION.

AGRICULTURAL ROOM, CAPITOL BUILDING,
TOPEKA, KANSAS, February 10, 1873.

EDITOR FARMER: My attention has been called, in the issue of THE FARMER of the 1st instant, to the action of the Farmers' Institute, recently held at the Agricultural College, recommending:

1st. That the farmers of Kansas organize Clubs, and place themselves in correspondence with the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, at Topeka.

2d. That the Secretary of said Board be requested to call a delegate State Farmers' Convention, that said farmers may meet and devise ways and means for their present relief and future protection.

You then ask if I, as Secretary of the State Board, will accept the trust thus imposed. The action of the Institute meets with the most hearty approval of the State Board of Agriculture; and I will take pleasure, as the Secretary thereof, in complying with the request.

Enclosed herewith please find a call for the Convention. The time of and representation to the said Convention have been determined upon after consultation with parties interested, from different parts of the State.

ALFRED GRAY.

CALL FOR A FARMERS' STATE CONVENTION.

The Farmers' Institute, held at Manhattan on the 23d day of January, 1873, adopted the following resolutions, to-wit:

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

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

In obedience to the request contained in the above resolutions, a delegate Farmers' State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Topeka, on Wednesday, the 26th day of March, 1873, at 2, P. M.

Each County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and the Farmers' Clubs of each township of the State, will be entitled to one delegate. Application will be made to the different railroad corporations of the State, for half-fare rates to the Convention and return. If granted, notice will be duly given.

ALFRED GRAY, Sec'y.

LINN county farmers are taking steps to start a cheese factory in that county.

THE GARDEN FOR MARCH.

For the most part, March is a month of preparation in garden work, rather than of hard work. Manure should be hauled out and spread, a supply of all kinds of seeds provided, and the tools looked after, and if it was not done last Fall, scoured up. None but a lazy man will ever work in the garden with a rusty spade, shovel or hoe. Sharpen up the tools, and have everything in readiness to improve the first fine days in Spring.

Make it a point to beat all your neighbors in getting in a bed of lettuce, radishes, early cabbage, tomatoes, &c., as well as in having the first mess of early potatoes and corn.

To do this requires that everything should be in readiness for early and prompt action. Some may be in doubt as to the best early varieties; and we offer the following list for the aid of those who have not their own experience to fall back on:

Dwarf Peas—McLean's Extra, Early and Little Gem, are among the best. Landreth's Extra Early and the Tom Thumb, are both good.

Lettuce—Early Curled Silesian is very good; but with this there is more in the planting than in the variety.

Cabbage—Early Jersey Wakefield is, we think, the best for the first crop. Many prefer the Early York, but for market purposes, the former is superior to it.

Early Bassano is a turnip beet, and very early. Quality fair.

Cauliflower is a delicious vegetable, as easily grown as cabbage, and should find a place in every farmer's garden. Early Dwarf Erfurt is one of the best varieties.

For roasting-ears the Early Narragansett corn is among the earliest. The ears are small, but very sweet and tender.

Those who have not already got an asparagus bed started, should lose no time. It is one of the most delicious vegetables, easily raised, and profitable as a market vegetable. Conover's Colossal is the best variety.

OHIO WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.

The Ohio Wool Growers' Convention recently held at Columbus, appointed a committee to examine samples of Australian and New South Wales wool, said samples being sent for inspection with a view to an exchange of breeding animals, reported as follows:

Resolved, That in our opinion the fine wool flocks of Ohio could not be benefited by introducing a cross of blood from the fine wool flocks of New South Wales—based on opinion on examination of the above named samples, and reports from some of the committee who had opportunities of making examinations of specimen sheep.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That it would be expedient for the sheep breeders of Ohio to take initiatory means toward getting up a National Sheep Herd Book.

Resolved, Therefore, that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions relating to plans, &c., and report to the next State Wool Growers' Meeting, at Mansfield.

The Kansas Farmer

FOREST TREES IN KANSAS. ✓

Extract of an address by R. S. ELLIOTT, before the Farmers' Institute at Manhattan, January, 1872: FOREST CULTURE FOR PROFIT.

There are two kinds of profit which the farmer expects to make; that from the annual product of his labor sold for cash or its equivalent; and that which is in the shape of enhanced value of his estate. The first, or immediate return, is not to be derived from tree planting; the second begins with the first seeds, cuttings or trees put in the ground. As a prairie claim is worth more after some breaking is done, so the farm is increased in value from the very day the grove or windbreak is planted. This kind of profit increases from year to year, and is proportioned to the number and kinds of trees planted, and the care taken of them. Another profit will accrue, in a tangible shape, after a few years have passed: if the trees have been planted closely to secure upright growth, the time will soon come for removing a portion, and those taken out will be used for fuel or fencing stuff; and also have a cash market value if he desires to sell them.

The current profit which the farmer will enjoy from shelter to his crops and live stock from groves and wind-breaks, is, like the enhancement of value in his estate, perhaps too intangible for estimate, but is none the less actual and certain. But if his first work has been well done, if the best kinds of trees have been planted and well cared for, during a period of ten, fifteen or twenty years, he will enjoy from sales a very considerable return and yet leave on each acre trees enough to be worth ten times the value of the land if there were no trees upon it.

There are localities in Kansas where, in twenty years from seed, walnut trees will grow large enough for two railroad ties each, standing ten feet apart, or 488 to the acre, and they will be worth not less than two dollars a tree for ties alone, not counting anything for the tops and stumps. There are other kinds of trees which will, in ten to fifteen years, be large enough for ties, standing eight feet apart, or nearly 700 to the acre; these will be worth at least a dollar each. Why, then, shall not all the railroad ties needed in the future, be produced in the State? Why should a million or two million of dollars a year be sent out of the State a few years hence for ties that might be grown at home?

TREES TO PLANT.

Two years ago the Farmers' Institute of the State Agricultural College made up a list of trees to be recommended for cultivation and trial, as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ailantus, | 9. Elm, | 17. Oak, |
| 2. Ash, | 10. Hackberry, | 18. Osage Orange, |
| 3. Box Elder, | 11. Hickory, | 19. Pine, |
| 4. Catalpa, | 12. Honey Locust, | 20. Poplar, |
| 5. Cedar, | 13. Larch, Europ., | 21. Tulip Tree, |
| 6. Chestnut, | 14. Linden, | 22. Black Walnut, |
| 7. Coffee Bean, | 15. Locust, | 23. Butternut, |
| 8. Cottonwood, | 16. Maple, Silver and Sugar, | 24. Willow, |

When we inquire over what extent of the surface of Kansas these trees can be grown, we are led to imagine the State divided into three great divisions or belts, in each of which the conditions of climate and soil may be said to differ more or less from those of the others.

The first eastern belt may be taken to extend from the east line of the State to the meridian of Abilene; the second or middle belt from Abilene to Ellis; and the third from Ellis to the west line of the State.

Separated by no striking features of physical geography, these imaginary divisions merge into each other by such gentle gradations that one can hardly be said to be ended before the other has already begun. There is no abrupt transition, but only a progressive change, the effect of which is seen in the native vegetation, always in harmony with climatic conditions. Aggregating eighty-one thousand square miles, these belts present a diver-

sity of soil, but the general rule is that none of it is unsuited to tree growth.

In nearly all of the First Belt from the State line to the meridian of Abilene—a region about four times the size of Massachusetts—all the trees in the list may be successfully grown. Some do better than others, but there are localities where all do well. Experiments by Mr. Kelsey at Ottawa and Pomona, by Mr. Gale in the College grounds at Manhattan, by citizens of Junction City, of Abilene and of numerous other localities, where a spirit of enlightened enterprise has impelled the action—have been rewarded by encouraging success. There are no difficulties in the way of forest culture in a large part of this belt, but such as arise from lack of capital, of knowledge, or of enterprise. It may with truth be said that in no part of the country west of the Mississippi, do trees—both deciduous and evergreen—grow better than in this part of Kansas.

In the Middle Belt, as we go westward, we find that the causes which affect the natural vegetation, exercise a similar influence on the artificial forest. This influence is slightly manifested at Bosland (Wilson), about seventy-five miles west of Abilene, and more decidedly at Ellis, sixty-three miles farther, and near the one-hundredth degree of latitude. Ellis is beyond the point it is supposed that trees would survive on the uplands without irrigation, yet on trial it is found that the foregoing list does not require a very serious reduction to suit that distant locality. The deciduous trees which have done best on trial (in the Kansas Pacific Railway field) at Ellis, are: ailantus, ash, box elder, catalpa, cottonwood, elm, honey locust, silver maple, black locust, osage orange, lombardy poplar, white poplar and black walnut. Of evergreens, Austrian and Scotch pines and red cedar grow vigorously; but the white pine, which is vigorous in the eastern part of the State, does not promise so well at Ellis. Hickory and oak have not been tried. Larch, which is with care available at Bosland, is feeble west of that point. The success of the experiments at Ellis is important, as nearly 60,000 square miles of Kansas are east of that meridian, over which equal and greater success may be considered certain.

In the Western Belt, from Ellis to Colorado line, we are in a region hitherto reputed worthless. It is the traditional "desert," but it is not in fact a desert. It is only an immense region of grass-covered plains, rising above the level of the sea, from 2,000 feet at Ellis to about 8,500 feet at the west line of Kansas; a region of good soil, but with a climate less propitious than in the middle and eastern belts. Starting at the east line of the State with a yearly rainfall averaging forty-two inches, there is a gradual diminution towards the west, until at the west line it is not more than half that measure; and with decreasing rainfall we have increasing dryness of the air and more persistent winds. These conditions are unfavorable to forest growth; yet the trials made under orders of the Kansas Pacific Railway have shown that several trees named in our list may be grown with a fair share of success even to the remotest border. It would be idle to expect them, without irrigation, to exhibit the vigorous and luxuriant growth to which we are accustomed in the middle and eastern belts, but they do live and grow sufficiently to compensate for planting and care.

The fact that trees may be grown to the west line of the State, without irrigation, where it has been supposed to be essential, is to have great significance in the future in aiding the progress of settlement. The increasing population of the United States indicates that the plains of Kansas will soon be needed in all their extent for productive uses.

TREE SEEDS.

Farmers in the wooded districts can supply themselves with native seeds at a small cost of labor and time. Even where there are but fringes of

trees along the streams, large quantities of seeds in some seasons can be gathered. Where seeds can thus be had in the neighborhood, it is better and cheaper to gather them than to buy them from a distance, as they are fresh and can at once be planted or placed in safety for keeping. The gathering of tree seeds has not become general in Kansas, but it is a work in which even children can aid, and ought not to be neglected. All our native trees are of value, particularly the ash, box elder, elm, honey locust, hickory, maples, oaks and walnuts. No money ought to be sent out of the State for these seeds, at least until all from the native trees are consumed each year.

DEALERS AND PRODUCERS.

Mr. WM. RALPH, of Utica, New York, at a Farmers' Club meeting, said: "The requirements of the Agriculturist and the consumer of his products involve the employment of a party to operate between them; and when the middle-man confines himself to legitimate business transactions, industriously and honestly, his calling is an honorable one, and the interest of all parties is subserved. His is a division of labor that cannot well be dispensed with; but when he descends to the prostitution of his position to dishonorable means, for gratifying an inordinate desire for wealth, he lessens the dignity of his position and becomes a positive injury to those with whom he has business relations. 'Rings' and 'corners' in trade—in the sense in which these terms are generally understood—are conspiracies for the purpose of extortion, and are, in their effects, nothing more than systematic robberies—plundering alike producer and consumer.

"He who, taking advantage of another, ties his hands and renders him powerless for defense, and then rifles his pockets, would be regarded as a criminal, whose liberty should be restrained by the circumscribed walls of a prison—and serve him right. But he who robs his fellows by creating conditions, the circumstances of which he alone controls, and thereby fills his coffers with the products of the brain, bone and muscle of others, is no less a robber, and should be held accountable and punished as such. That he is not punished, is to a large extent owing to a morbid condition of society, a false sentimentality. His ill-gotten wealth, aided perhaps by a fine personal appearance and polished manners, gains him admission to good society and gives him a respectability not his due.

"Public sentiment should be directed into the opposite course. True worth and wealth acquired by industry and honorable dealings should alone command respect. Corruption, fraud, conspiracy and extortion should be known only as such, and those who practice them regarded and punished as criminals, the enemies of mankind. He, like Cain, should be marked—not that any one should kill him, but as one unworthy of trust and confidence—that all may avoid him. Let him carry upon his brow the sign of universal abhorrence."

THE VALUE OF MILK.

L. B. ARNOLD, in a speech at the American Dairymen's Association, at Utica, said:

To use milk only for making butter, in the way it is now generally done, is just as wasteful as it would be to slaughter a fat ox and strip from his sides as much of the fat as could be readily separated, and then to throw the carcass to the pigs. You may think this an extravagant comparison, but I appeal to the considerate reflection of you all for its justness. We object to converting grain into alcohol, because of the attendant waste of food. I will not compare butter with alcohol; but, in its manufacture, is the waste any less? Milk is not only the best animal food, but is very much cheaper than meat. It contains, as an average, 18 per cent. of solid nutriment, and meat 26. Two pounds of milk, or one quart, is equal to a pound of lean meat. A quart of milk can be produced and sold

at less than half the cost of a pound of meat. It is, therefore, the cheaper. Its equal healthfulness will hardly be questioned. That it is perfectly adapted to the use of infants and children, is a fact too well established to need any confirmation; and when it has been deprived of a portion of its water—that is, condensed—it is equally good for adults. This is now done on a large scale, at a small cost; and the only obstacle in the way of bringing condensed milk into general use, as a substitute for butter and cheese and other animal food, is the great cost of apparatus for doing it. That the perishable nature of milk can be counteracted, and a part of its water evaporated, on a scale commensurate with the capacity of factories and dairies, is possible, and even probable; and hence, I point you to the use of condensed milk as likely, in the future, to modify not only our export trade and the cheese interest, but the whole business of dairy husbandry.

IT IS BETTER.

Better to wear a calico dress without trimming, if it be paid for, than to owe the shop-keeper for the most elegant silk, cut and trimmed in the most bewitching manner.

Better to live in a log cabin, all your own, than a brown stone mansion belonging to somebody else.

Better walk forever, than run into debt for a horse and carriage.

Better to sit by the plain pine table, for which you paid three dollars ten years ago, than send home a new extension black walnut top, and promise to pay for it next week.

Better to use the old cane-seated chairs and faded three-ply carpet, than tremble at the bills sent home from the upholsterer's for the most elegant parlor set ever made.

Better to meet your business acquaintances with a free "don't owe you a cent" smile, than to dodge around the corner to escape a dun.

Better to pay the street organ-grinder two cents for music, if you must have it, than owe for a grand piano.

Better to gaze upon bare walls, than pictures unpaid for.

Better to eat thin soup from earthenware, if you owe your butcher nothing, than dine off lamb and roast beef, and know that it does not belong to you.

Better let your wife have a fit of hysterics, than to run in debt for nice new furniture, clothes or jewelry, or any other thing that women wish for. A fit of hysterics, properly managed, is often of more real benefit to a woman than anything you could buy. It is better to treat them in this way:

"When she begins to cry for something she ought to know she cannot have, try to reason with her a little."

OUR WESTERN STOCK INTEREST.

[From the Western Agriculturist.]

That we have a great and important stock interest in the West, is apparent to every Western farmer, and the bounteous crops of corn and oats this season, which now have to depend on an Eastern or foreign market, and be taxed from seventy-five to ninety per cent. for railroad freights, thus making the price realized by the producer too small to be profitable, notwithstanding the large crop. With this experience, the Western farmer must look for relief from some other quarter, and stock raising suggests itself as being the important medium to elevate our financial interests in the West. Generally, whatever is done in the West is done on a large scale, and if the proper interests of the great mass of our Western farmers are once centered upon any one production, then the world can be supplied. Then, say we, let that interest center on stock raising; not common scrub stock, as of old, but improved stock, such as a few of our breeders already have, such as the Eastern States raise, and such as the best European countries produce. They cannot afford to raise scrub stock, and by raising only the best breeds with judicious care and treatment, which

mature earlier, take on more flesh and fat, always bring a higher market price, and are always in good demand. Such stock can be raised cheaper here in our Western States than elsewhere, since it requires an abundance of feed to raise good stock, and our facilities for raising corn and hay have been demonstrated the past few years.

A STOCK COMPANY is being organized at Hannibal, Mo., with a capital of \$100,000, for the purpose of manufacturing steam plows. Another factory is about to be established at Farmington, Ill.

A GLANCE at this number of THE FARMER will convince you of its popular features, and that it is exactly suited to Western farmers.

"Knitting and Talking."

EDITED BY ANN APPLESEED.

THE SEAM.—(CONCLUDED.)

John has not found his seam stitches so pleasant as you have. The wrong side out has not been so delightful to him as to you, for he has been alone on the farm and has missed you and baby more than you can guess, from his manner. But he meets you at Armstar depot with such a welcome that you feel as if you had your old lover back. Such a welcome as a good husband is fain to give when he has bachelored in a dreary empty house for a few months. When they haven't a stocking left, without a separate hole for each toe, when they have pinned their shirt bosoms together for a season and lost all their best pocket-handkerchiefs! As for you, you take up the old needles with courage again, and accept your frontier life more cheerfully than ever. You resolve never again to regret, as you have, all the social and intellectual pleasures of your old home, for you say, "Is not John brave and heroic, and battling for fortune surely and hopefully?"

You promise yourself to take up your small seams more tenderly—John's smoking and chewing, his leaving his boots and slippers about loose, his clothes hanging akimbo chair backs, and his snapping you up so curly about your little whims with regard to the wood pile at the front door, and the cow yard beside it—these you confess have been hard seams in life's every-day knitting.

Alas, that they shape the work too! and sometimes recur so often as to ruin what might have been a fair and shapely piece of work. The only way to get well over them is to make up your mind they are coming about once in so often, and expect them, and turn your thread to the wrong side of the needle, "seam it," and then go on as usual. The merest child will tell you the use of the seam is to serve as a guide by which to shape the stocking. The seams in the life-web do the same. Life is not shaped by long peaceful days of prosperity and happiness. It is by the fire, the sickness, the loss, the accident, the estrangement, the perfidy, the death:

The varied taskings of the mind,
Not only makes us sane, but keeps us strong.

As gold is tried by fire,
So a heart must be tried by pain.

FLYING CLOUDS.

PEANUTS.

DEAR SUSAN: Our first conference meeting was a decided success. So amiable, so orderly, so instructive, I quite longed for a gallery filled with our local politicians, from which they might "look and learn wisdom."

My better remarks were received as unctuously as the subject itself, but I could see that every live woman of them looked at her neighbor as much as to say, "It's you, not me." But I cast that seed as the parable sower did his, taking my chances of the stony ground.

We had a President and officers elected, and for all I know it is to be a permanent organization. One of the by-laws is, that "any member convicted

of speaking ill of her neighbor, or disparaging her clothes, house or equipage, shall be promptly expelled." I was very glad of that last item, because there sat our sensible friend, Mrs. Charity. She lives four miles distant, and had driven in with an eccentric vehicle which her friends had named the "chariot." You see if it was not for that one word "equipage," some heedless member might have hurt Mrs. Charity's feelings by saying that it was a ridiculous affair, "with its top off and dashboard gone, and wondered that so sensible a woman would ride in it." They would forget that it was just because Mrs. C. was sensible that she could afford to use a vehicle which brainless people dared not. I am glad of that by-law on many accounts.

At our second meeting Mrs. Bravem gave her sentiments with regard to peanuts. An audible smile pervaded the assembly when this subject was announced, but it passed into deep interest as the speaker proceeded. She said that peanuts being spoken of contemptuously as the cheapest and poorest of nuts, they very naturally reminded her of the pin-money some wives had (such a blushing and a coughing as there was!). Mrs. Bravem avowed that she was not ashamed to say that she often needed pin money when she could not get it, and she confessed to having been driven, upon very pressing occasions, to look into Mr. B's unused vest pockets for stray pieces; but she had now hit upon a plan to not only earn, but to get her own pocket money. She had decided to raise peanuts this Spring. She had found that they were no more trouble to cultivate than potatoes, and far less trouble to gather. That they grow as large and as fine here as in California, and excel them in flavor. They yield enormously, an acre producing 150 to 200 bushels, according to the care expended on them. They find ready market at from \$1.80 to \$2.00 per bushel.

She said she should select the sandiest, lightest soil she could find; and she closed, advising all of us, if we wanted our own pocket money, to try peanuts.

I would not for anything, dear Jane, have you speak to any of the men about this discussion; they have a poor opinion of our meetings at best; besides, they seldom see the gist of these questions. They sometimes doubt the efficacy of a few yards of ribbon in mid-winter, or a minute artificial in the dog days, so they might misapprehend this vital question of peanuts. But next Winter I expect to see Mrs. Bravem's house with a few pictures in it and a little more table linen, besides several additions to her wardrobe. If we'll but keep it a secret, I'll be bound Mr. Bravem will think he bought them all. Men are dear, brave creatures, but they don't always see through a stone wall.

RECIPTS.

STUFFING.—There is a variety of receipts for fowl and meat stuffings, and a greater variety of opinions as to their excellence when prepared; but we think the fault is in being too wet, soggy or sticky. We don't remember ever hearing any fault found with their being too dry. We want you to try the following: If you want it very nice, grate three teacupfuls of dry bread, take out the crust and add no wetting. Add one teacupful of finely chopped beef suet. Season with salt and pepper only, or parsley, summer savory, sweet marjoram or lemon rind, as you prefer, being careful that no one spice predominates. Mix with two beaten eggs, and use. Bread crumbled finely and the crust chopped very fine will do, but will not be so nice as the above.

"JEANETTE," of Lawrence, kindly adds the following good recipes to our list. We are obliged for them and for her letter:

APPLE PUDDING.—Stew four tart apples till you can mash them fine. While they are cooking take a cup of sour cream, a small teaspoonful of soda and a little salt, and make a rich crust half an inch

thick, and season with sugar and nutmeg, and put on the top crust. Eat with cream and sugar.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—Put a layer of bread crumbs in a pudding dish, then a layer of sliced apples, another of crumbs and apples, finishing with the bread. Strew each layer with a little sugar and a few small pieces of butter. Then take a pint of milk, two eggs and half a cup of sugar, and make a custard and pour over it. Flavor with lemon and bake half an hour.

POTATO YEAST.—Cook and mash six potatoes, and add water enough to make a thin batter; when cool, add a cup of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of ginger, and yeast enough to raise. Set in a warm place till light; then put in bottles and set in a dark, cool place, till wanted.

A TEASPOONFUL of spirits of ammonia added to the rinse water, will make rusty black goods look as good as new.

POTATO cut in small squares and put into cruets or bottles with the water to wash them, will clean them quickly and well.

PIECES of horseradish added to the vinegar on pickles improves their flavor and prevents mold.

ZEPHYR BALLS.

HOME HINTS.

"Young Housekeeper" sends some good Household Hints. Balls for ending cords to suspend articles may be made by cutting two round pieces of pasteboard the size of a tea cup bottom, or the size you wish your ball. Cut from the center of these pasteboards a piece the size of a half dime (in silver). Lay the boards together; thread a darning needle with worsted or even darning yarn, double it and put the end through the pasteboards, and tie in a knot on the outside edge; pass the needle through the hole till it is filled, winding evenly around so as to make the zephyr as thick in one place as another, then with a sharp knife (I use an old razor for such purposes) cut the yarn around the outside edge, pass a strong thread between the two pieces of pasteboard, pull it as tight as possible without breaking; tie in a hard knot, cut off the ends of the thread, tie between the pasteboards the end of the cord you wish the ball attached to, tear out the pasteboard, and with plenty of shaking, combing and trimming, you have a very pretty ball.

TAKE all worn-out handkerchiefs, shirt bosoms and soft muslin pieces, cut off bands, hems and buttons, iron out and roll up with a ball of string for use in case of sudden injuries. You will be thankful that they are ready, as I was the other day when husband came in with the water and blood running from one eye, where the limb of a tree had hit him. The lid and ball were cut and bruised till it was very painful. I pounded some charcoal, tied it in a rag and placed it in a basin of cold water, wet a cloth in this water and bound it on his eye two days, changing it every few minutes. In this way I kept the inflammation down, and the Doctor said I did the best thing possible.

THOSE who cannot afford a regular fruit kettle may use a new tin pan or pail, by rubbing the outside with grease. The lid to the stove may be removed and the dish set over the stove without injury, for the soot and grease will wash off, leaving the tin as bright as ever.

If more "Young Housekeepers" would contribute as well as this one has to this Department, it would not lack wisdom and value to housekeepers. But we trust all rules will be well tried first. Too often admirable cooking rules and receipts when tried, prove failures. We intend to have ours reliable.

BUFFALO STEAK.—We have never succeeded very well with this steak when we broil or cook it as we do beef. The best method we know of is to

pound it well, pepper and salt it, have a skillet hot with a tablespoonful of lard in it; cut the edge of the steak so it will lie flat in cooking; lay it in the skillet, cover and let it cook slowly. In this way we have secured tender and juicy steaks. If you desire butter when you dish it upon the hot platter, pour the gravy in the skillet over the meat or add cream and flour and make a gravy for the sauce boat.

MADAM ANN: I would like to give you and the readers of THE FARMER a recipe for a beefsteak hash, and in our household it is not classed with that nondescript article called "boarding house hash."

Cold beefsteak is always a doubtful subject to an economical housekeeper, and Rover generally gets the benefit of the doubt. Some years ago I learned how to make a very palatable and nutritious dish of it, and now consider the second use quite as good as the first, besides, very little steak is required. This is how I do it: First, take out all the bone, gristle and all tough stringy portions. Then chop it fine—next, chop it finer, third, chop it finest. Much of its goodness comes from the elbow grease used. When finer than ordinary mince pie meat, put it in the skillet with a pint or more of water to every four tablespoonfuls of steak, with salt, pepper and butter the size of an egg. It will bear pretty high seasoning. Let it simmer until the water is all dried out. Exactly at this point add two tea cups of cream or milk (for the above quantity) and thicken with one heaping teaspoonful of flour rubbed smooth in cold milk. Boil up once and dish, and unless tastes differ, it will give a pleasant relish to your baked potatoes and buck-wheat cakes. H. D. C.

NOTES.

EVERGREENS.—So desolate as most yards and lawns look in Winter, we suggest to the mothers that they insist upon a few specimens of evergreens. Black, White or Norway Spruce, American Arbor Vite, European or American Larch, Australian, Scotch and White Pines, and some Hemlocks, will add much to your yard in Winter. With these might be interspersed a few deciduous trees, selecting such as grow quickly and are profuse in habits of foliage—say the Sugar, Scarlet Flowering and Silver Maples, American Linden, White American Elm, Horse Chestnut and two or three Oaks, always choosing for location, and with taste and judgment.

HOUSE PLANTS IN WINTER.—JAMES VICK says the temperature for house plants should not be above sixty-five in the day time or forty at night. The leaves should be sprinkled every morning, and they should be covered when sweeping or dusting. The main thing is even temperature, moist atmosphere, and freedom from dust. For the green fly or aphid, wash frequently with soap suds and occasionally with tobacco juice. The red spider shows the atmosphere is too dry. Burn a little sulphur under the plants, and afterwards keep the stem and leaves well moistened.

These remarks are for the few Kansas women who have saved their plants this year from freezing.

FASHIONS.

For "business suits" or traveling, waterproof suits are indispensable. The American is now manufactured as good as the best English, in rare dark green, dark blue, brown and black, and is much lower in price. These should be made in polonaise and skirt or basque, overskirt and skirt. The skirt should be plain, without facing, simply bound. The overskirt should be trimmed only with fine black silk galloon, or Hercules braid. Fancy trimmings or elaborate ones are in bad taste for these suits. There should be an inside pocket and an outside one, and pockets for the outside garment, and a round deep cape with a hood attached, that can be used on occasion. These suits will be timely for all who propose going East this season, or West to the mountains.

Quilted skirts which have been used in the cities for two Winters will be more common next Winter. Many ladies use white cotton ones with thin layers of wadding, rather than so many stiffly starched skirts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FERNS AND FERN-HUNTING.—No. III.

BY J. W.

CYSTOPTERIS FRAGILIS.

EDITOR FARMER: This fern is very abundant all along these bluffs, especially on the northern or northeastern slopes—which, by-the-by, is the favorite exposure of all ferns—not confined to the moist, shelving rocks or sparkling in the spray of little woodland waterfalls, where I have usually found them elsewhere; but spreading over acres of the sloping banks, under the dense shade of the grand old Kansas trees, where the falling leaves of many centuries have prepared for them the very soil that ferns most generally prefer; and as the rain falls and percolates through the porous bed of vegetable mold, they are supplied with just the proper amount of moisture they need; for, although the majority of ferns like moisture, and some of them a good deal of it, they have a very decided objection to stagnant water.

The *Cystopteris fragilis* is the first fern that appears in the Spring. If you come down here about the middle of March, you will see the tender little circinate fronds pushing their way through the thick covering of decayed leaves that has kept their roots warm during the winter months; and if you are at all fond of fern-hunting, your little friends will be doubly welcome after so long an absence, and as they look out from beneath their cozy blankets, will seem to nod their cunning little curly heads, and tell you all about the great family of ferns that is coming along by-and-by—some to Missouri, some to Kansas, and not a few to the far-off Rocky Mountains, where I hope to find them some day.

But, come! let us walk a little farther up this slope, and you will see plenty of them. Yes, there they are—quite a different-looking group of ferns from those we have just been considering; and yet, although much smaller and less strikingly attractive, they are very interesting and beautiful. You will perceive that they have the graceful, feathery appearance, which is so characteristic of most ferns, and at the same time one of their peculiar charms. The popular name, *Bladder fern*, is in this case a literal translation of the scientific one, being derived from two Greek words—*kystos*, bladder, and *pteryx*, wing; hence (from the fancied likeness of the divisions of the fronds to wings), *pteryx* has become, by common consent, the scientific term for fern; and hence, a pteridologist is one who studies and writes about ferns; and you, gentle companion of my forest rambles, if you are fortunate enough to be a lover of ferns, are (if you will excuse me for calling you hard names) a *pteridophilist*. Just think of it!

This pretty little fern is what is called tufted, with a running rhizome; that is, its underground stem runs along just beneath the surface, giving off, at intervals, fibrous roots and fronds, the latter arranging themselves, as you see, in little circles or tufts of from five to eight slender, light green fronds, of an oblong-lanceolate shape, from six to twelve inches long, including the stipes, which, you will notice, is about half the length of the frond. By gathering a few and comparing them, you will find that the fronds are somewhat variable in their divisions, some being bi-pinnate, and others tri-pinnate or nearly so; all having a remarkably clean-cut appearance, and the lobes furnished with a few pointed teeth. You will find the little round sori, when formed, between the midrib and margin, from one to five on each lobe. When young they are covered by a cucullate, or

hood shaped indusium—the inflated appearance of which, doubtless, suggested the generic name. In June, the indusia become torn into segments, and are finally pushed off by the swelling sort, which ripen in July, and are sometimes so numerous near the apex as to become confluent, forming a dense mass of brown sporangia, or seed-vessels, which, when seen through the microscope, are exceedingly beautiful.

If you wish to commence a little fernery of your own—and I would recommend you, by all means, to do so—you will find this a very good fern to begin with, being very easily cultivated, either in a shady corner of the garden, in the house in pots, or in hanging-baskets. If in the garden, select the north side of a close fence, or some other northern exposure, well shaded from the direct rays of the sun. Dig a trench about a foot deep, in which place about six inches of broken sandstone or brickbats; then fill up with equal parts of common soil, sand, and vegetable mold from the woods. The best time to transplant ferns is in the Fall, but it may be done quite successfully in the early Spring when they begin to show themselves above ground. Be careful to place them in the prepared bed no deeper than you found them in the woods; that is, with the crown just looking out of the soil. Water them well on planting, and see that they are kept moist during the Summer months, but not soaking wet. As a general rule, ferns prefer moisture, shade, and shelter from high winds. When I get through talking about fern-hunting, I may tell you something about my open-air fernery, how I made it, how I stocked it, and how I am getting along with it. In the mean time, the above hints are sufficient to enable you to commence the fern business on your own account.

And now that we have no other species in this part of the woods to describe, let us turn our faces toward the city, cross this little run, ascend this slope, and, passing into this tangled thicket of hazel-wood, let us see if you can find me another cryptogram to talk about. You give it up? Well, what do you think of this, for a change? Not a fern! Certainly it is; and a very pretty one, too, although I must confess that, when I saw it for the first time, some eight years ago, on this very ridge, it took me some time to determine what fern it was, and finally to classify it as the

BOTRYCHIUM VIRGINICUM.

This very handsome fern is the largest of its genus, and although in the Eastern States its favorite habitat is in low, damp woods, I have most frequently found it, in Kansas, scattered through the shady hazel thickets, pushing its thick, fibrous roots far down in the deep beds of vegetable mold usually found in such places; making it rather a difficult fern to transplant, unless you are careful to bring away the entire roots as well as a large quantity of its native soil.

It is a solitary fern, not tufted or growing in patches, each plant being isolated from the other, and frequently far apart. It belongs to the family of *moonworts*, the name being probably derived from the *Botrychium lunaria*, a species that I have found on the moors and mountain sides of Scotland, having curious little crescent-shaped pinnae, and which, according to the ancient superstition of that country, was endowed with wonderful powers when gathered by the light of the full moon, opening the most cunningly devised locks, loosening the fetters of prisoners, unshoeing horses, and such like interesting little feats of legerdemain, entirely unknown to the modern moonworts, and the possession of which in olden times is irreverently regarded by some of our new-fangled botanists as a mere matter of moonshine.

You observe that it consists of a single large triangular-shaped frond, from one to two feet high, beautifully divided into pinnae, pinnules, lobes and serratures; being twice, and in some places thrice pinnate. The lower pair of pinnae, commencing about half-way up the stem, are usually from six to

eight inches long, the remaining pairs decreasing in length as they reach the apex, giving it its peculiar broad triangular outline. The lower part of the thick fleshy stipes is of a reddish tint, becoming white under the soil. This frond is barren. The fertile frond has an entirely different appearance, rather insignificant compared with the other, being simply a spike springing from between the lower pair of pinnae, and terminating in a panicle containing the seed-vessels, ripening in July and withering or entirely disappearing in August; while the sterile frond retains its beauty until late in October.

COTTON CULTURE.

BY F. W. JOHNS.

EDITOR FARMER: I notice in the last number of your paper which I have received, that some of the farmers of Kansas have been trying cotton planting, on a small scale, and that others are making inquiries concerning the methods of cultivation, and the best variety of seed for the climate of Kansas, with a view to trying its culture. I also notice that one of your correspondents is inquiring what crops will pay better than corn and wheat.

Too much cotton and too little corn has been the great bane of the South for years; and I judge from the fact that corn is so abundant and cheap in the West that it is being burned in places for fuel, that Western farmers are suffering from too much corn. I can think of no crop so well calculated to relieve that distress and give them a supply of ready cash, to help them through the season of tightness in money matters, which seems to prevail with them during the winter months equally as it does with the Southern planters during the summer months, as cotton, if it could be successfully grown in so high a latitude; and I doubt not but that it can, in portions of Kansas at least.

The first thing to be considered, in attempting the cultivation of cotton in a latitude where the growing season is so short, is the variety of seed to be planted, which should be of the earliest maturing and most prolific kind. The cotton plant is excessively sensitive to cold, and the slightest frost after it is up is death to it; and even cold nights will, in this climate, cause it to become infested with insects and suffer from "sore shin," which causes it to die out so as to destroy the stand. It should not be planted, therefore, until all danger of frost is past.

Cotton is frequently planted in the Southern States as late as June, and makes well, although April is the month the crop is mostly planted in; but with us it has until the 10th of September to bloom in. All blooms coming after that date are lost, because the bolls from them are caught before they have time to mature sufficiently to open by the frost, which generally occurs from the 10th to the 20th of October.

Cotton begins to bloom in something less than three months after planting, and six weeks afterwards the boll opens and is ready for picking. It continues to grow and bloom until the stock is destroyed by frost, excessive drouth, or worms; and every bloom matures to an open boll in six weeks, if not destroyed within that time.

The ground should be broken up as for wheat. Then, with a long shovel lay off in rows three or four feet apart, by running a deep furrow. In this furrow put all the stable manure that can be spared; then bed upon it with turn-plow, leaving the manured furrow under the center of the bed. Harrow off nicely, and open a very shallow, small furrow along the top of bed, just over the manure, and in it drill the seed at the rate of a half-bushel to the acre, or more if seed is not too scarce. Then cover very lightly—not over an inch deep—with harrow or block, or a board fastened on to a shovel stock.

When the cotton is up, and the fourth leaf is forming, chop out very lightly with a hoe, leaving two or three stalks in a hill, twelve inches apart. Cultivate so as to keep down the weeds and grass,

with sweep or turn. Plow very shallow all the while, throwing a little dirt all the time to the plants. What is known as the Dickson improved cotton seed would, I think, suit the latitude of Kansas better than any other I am familiar with. It matures earlier, and is the most prolific I have ever tried or seen grown, yielding a bale to the acre, and even as high as three bales under high cultivation and manuring—worth eighty dollars per bale.

With us, a good hand cultivates ten acres in cotton and five in corn. For fear of trespassing at too great length upon your columns, I will close.
Clinton, Elbert County, Mississippi.

FISH CULTURE.—AN INQUIRY.

BY JOHN DAVIS.

EDITOR FARMER: I have just read an article in the last number of THE FARMER, on "Trout as a Farm Crop." I have a stream of running water on my premises, which can easily be converted into a pond, or a succession of ponds, about ninety rods long, some two to three rods wide, and from one to ten feet deep. My boys have frequently suggested that we improve the stream, and engage in fish culture.

There is one circumstance, however, I wish to mention, and then make an inquiry. On the stream, above our place, some of the neighbors have stock yards and feeding grounds. Will the washings from these grounds injure the fish? If so, can I, in any way, filter or purify the water, by causing it to pass through dams of loose stones, or over rapids and cascades? Stones are plentiful and handy. The water is very clean and pure, except when rains occur and contaminate it from the feed lots.

I am much pleased with THE FARMER, and hope to derive much benefit by becoming a constant reader.

Junction City, Davis Co., Kansas.

NOTE.—Will some of our Eastern readers, skilled in Fish Culture, answer Mr. Davis's inquiry? If possible, we would try to persuade the neighbors to move their feed-lots, and let the water flow free at all times.—ED. FARMER.

BERKSHIRE CROSSES.

BY A. A. STEWART.

EDITOR FARMER: The letter of J. W. S., in regard to Berkshire crosses, in last number of THE FARMER, has no doubt caused a smile to cross the face of more than one farmer in Kansas, who has some knowledge of the superior excellence of the Berkshire breed of swine; and understands, to some extent at least, the principles of breeding.

I can imagine but one course by which J. W. S.'s "Friend" could arrive at the lamentable result which he describes. It is this: Cross a Berkshire with a razor-back, and the result is a litter of pigs nearly as good as the Berkshires—as I know from actual experience; breed these pigs together, and the result, I am told, is a deterioration; breed this second lot together, and the result would, doubtless, be all the "Friend" claims.

We now have some pigs of a third cross (using in each cross a thoroughbred Berkshire boar), which possess all the beauty of the best bred Berkshires. Of course, the males of these pigs cannot be relied on to breed from; but we shall keep some of the sows, knowing that, crossed with a thoroughbred, the result will be all we can desire, except purity of blood.

Now, if the "Friend" and "another hog man" will tell us, through the columns of THE FARMER, how they arrived at the deplorable results described by J. W. S., we shall render them a vote of thanks. Their experience is at variance with that of any breeder of thoroughbred stock in this wide country. We have been taught to believe that the thoroughbred male always impresses upon his offspring his own likeness, or the likeness of some ancestor. If the intelligent farmers of Kansas have demonstrated that this time-honored doctrine is false, by all means let us have the result of their observations.
Sunnyside, Montgomery Co., Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE APPROPRIATION.

There is a commendable economy exhibited by the present Legislature in regard to public expenditures, and we are glad to know that there will be a material reduction of the State tax the current year.

As a rule, however, our State tax has not been excessive, considering the fact that we have had all our public improvements to make; indeed, many improvements have been made by local taxation, that by rights ought to have been done by the State. But the burthen of these improvements is past, and we think we may with propriety ask that something be now done for the agriculturists of the State, in the way of building up and sustaining our Agricultural College. We have heretofore been very free in expressing our opinion as to the sphere these institutions should fill. The opinions heretofore expressed we expect to maintain. If these National Land Grant Schools are not to be Agricultural and Industrial Colleges, we have no need for them as separate institutions of learning; and our voice will ever be raised for their suppression when they fail to fill the mission for which they were created. In very many of the States they have frittered away the munificent endowment of Congress, and are to-day neither "fish, flesh nor fowl," if indeed "good red herring."

Our own College has labored under many and trying disadvantages. Previous Legislatures have not deemed it worth their while to throw even the crumbs that fell from the table of a sumptuous feast, spread for our State University, our Normal Schools, our State Capitol and our Asylums, to the Farmers' College.

In our haste for results we may at times have criticised the management of our Agricultural College too severely. We know that it takes time as well as money to develop any important undertaking. Had Kansas done as well as has Iowa by her Agricultural College, we doubt not that to-day we would have an Industrial School, of which we would all be proud. It is an assured fact that if we are to ever have a creditable institution at Manhattan, the State must do its part. By liberal local donations and personal sacrifices on the part of its worthy President, we now have a magnificent body of land enclosed with an excellent stone fence. We have some fine orchards and groves of forest trees started. We have one wing of a farm barn in a half completed state. We have two good farm teams, and a very limited supply of farm tools. And if we except a fine geological cabinet, built up free of expense by the indefatigable labors of Prof. MUDGE, and a tolerable library, this is all there is to the Agricultural College of Kansas. Not a breeding animal upon the place, and no place to keep one if we had them. No College building worthy of the name. No chemical apparatus with which to teach chemistry. Have we a right to expect any very important results from such a condition of affairs? Have not the farmers of the State a right to ask that the Legislature appropriate to their College a sum sufficient to put it on a working basis? What this sum shall be, the committee appointed by the Legislature to look the ground over are more competent to judge, perhaps, than are we. It suggests itself to our mind, however, that the foundation of a new College building should be laid this season. The wing of the barn must be completed to save what has been done. The farm must have some stock to utilize the feed raised. Chemical apparatus must be procured, or the foundation of an Agricultural education cannot be laid, and a fund must be provided with which to pay student labor.

It is well known that the salaries of the Professors are provided for from the sale of lands; but this is the only use to which that fund can be put. All the rest must be done by the State.

Will the Legislature appropriate the necessary sum? We believe they will. If not, we for one can no longer consider that it is a part of our public duty to criticise the actions of either Faculty or Regents. Men can do nothing with nothing to do with. But give them a reasonable sum, and we shall deem that it is our duty to do what we may toward building up an Agricultural and Industrial School.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

On the 1st page of this issue we publish the Call for a State Convention of Farmers. We trust that the various Agricultural Societies, Farmers' Clubs, Granges, &c., will take prompt action in regard to electing delegates. There needs to be a full attendance at this, the first effort of the farmers of Kansas to show the "monopolies," "rings," and politicians, that "we, the people," are a power. The moral effect of a delegate convention representing sixty or seventy thousand farmers, assembled at Topeka, will be very great, and we hope that every farmer in the State will have a part in that representation.

Let the matter be fully talked over in the various Clubs. Decide among yourselves what you want, and discuss the best plan for attaining it. Make arrangements for defraying the expenses of your delegate, that you may not lack representation from this cause. We repeat what we have before said, elect none as your representative but one that is in full and entire sympathy with farmers. Let him be a man of intelligence and good, practical common sense. If we can secure the presence of say one hundred of the solid thinking farmers of Kansas in that Convention for two or three days, we will warrant that work will be laid out that will result in freeing the farmers from many of the grievous burthens they are now struggling under.

Do not be persuaded, however, that a perfect organization even will grow your corn, wheat and oats. While battling your public enemies, overlook not the fact that the farm needs the greater part of your labor and attention. Use economy in all your expenditures, and look with suspicion upon all attempts to persuade you into any organization whose chief strength is money. If a community of interest is not enough to cause farmers to act together, we doubt if anything else will.

In our next issue we shall offer some suggestions for the consideration of farmers, upon matters we think should be discussed by the State Convention, and shall be glad to open our columns to any of our readers upon this question. Shall we hear from them?

TOBACCO GROWING.

There are many sheltered nooks and corners, even in so windy a country as Kansas, where tobacco may be profitably cultivated. Along many of the small streams, a small bayou of bottom land may be found, rich in alluvial deposits, and mostly sheltered from strong winds, where tobacco will grow and thrive as well as in the timbered sections of Kentucky and Indiana. In these times of cheap corn and oats, we think it wisdom for the farmer to diversify his crops as much as possible, particularly when that diversity can be attained by cultivating such profitable crops as tobacco, cotton, flax, hemp, castor beans, peanuts, &c.

For tobacco, a seed bed should be prepared in early Spring, by spading and pulverizing finely; and if not very rich, tork in some rich manure. Over the bed spread damaged hay, corn-stalks, &c., and burn. When cool, rake in the ashes, and sow the seed. The plants must be protected in the seed bed until after danger of frost is passed.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP FARMERS' CLUB.

We recently had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the above Club. They have but recently organized, but we found that the prominent energetic farmers of that neighborhood were generally enrolled, and striving to better their condition. The officers of the Club are: A. G. Cogswell,

President; George Stearns, Secretary; Gen. W. H. Larimer and E. J. Holman, Directors.

On the occasion of our visit, a Mr. Byers from an adjoining neighborhood was present in the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry, and endeavored to explain the workings of the Order, but his acquaintance with it was too limited to explain away the serious objections that exist in many minds. The meeting discussed some of the points as to how the farmer was to be benefited, but no decisive opinion seemed to be reached by members present. At the next meeting of this Club the subject for discussion is, "Are railroads beneficial to the farmers of Kansas?"

CHEAP LABOR.

A movement has been set on foot by mechanics and laboring men, to prevent the Warden of our State Penitentiary from coming in competition with the different branches of trade, with the free (?) labor of convicts.

At first glance, it would seem that wagon and carriage makers, blacksmiths, coopers, &c., have just cause of complaint; but a full understanding of the subject puts it in an entirely different light.

Take the single item of wagons. A large proportion of those in use in the West are the manufacture of Michigan and Northern Indiana—notably, the Jackson and Studebaker wagons. The first of these is made wholly in the Michigan State Prison, and the latter is in great part the result of convict labor in the Northern Indiana Prison, at Michigan City. In what, then, are our mechanics benefited by suppressing convict labor in our own State, when the Prison labor of other States is permitted to come in competition with them? As the case stands now, we believe they are benefited rather than injured by this system, in this way. A dealer here buys, say one hundred Jackson wagons; his profit on these is, say one thousand dollars; which sum, we will suppose, is spent in the locality in which he lives, and to make this profit he has sent eight thousand dollars out of the State.

The Warden of our Prison here manufactures one hundred wagons; and, suppose that he has to send out of the State for all of the material (which he does not), he only expends \$4,000 out of the State, leaving \$5,000 to be spent at home; thus making a good profit to the State, and aiding mechanics and all others, by retaining just that amount as a circulating medium.

So with many agricultural implements, wooden ware, chairs, barrels, &c. Indeed, most persons would be astonished to learn the vast amount of Prison work that is sent from the East, to find a market with us; and this work comes in competition with our mechanics and laboring men, just as directly as though manufactured at the Kansas State Prison.

Would it, then, be wise to suppress this labor here, and permit Eastern States to reap the benefit of our markets with their Prison labor, and put in their treasury the profits that should go into ours?

IS IT TRUE?

An exchange says: "Occasionally an editor, as short-sighted and selfish as this class of farmers, expresses the same thought and encourages the idea, that farmers' boys are to be held as serfs, and not receive proper education."

This thought is evidently directed against those who have advocated the policy of making our Agricultural Colleges strictly Industrial Schools. But the writer does not state the case fairly. We know of no one who holds that "farmers' boys are to be held as serfs, and not receive a proper education." The point that we have advocated was, simply, that if a boy desired to study the higher mathematics, or the dead languages, he ought to go to a College where these studies are taught in perfection. No one would think of sending a boy to a Law or Medical College, to study Greek or Hebrew. It is presumed by these Colleges that, if the student desires

a knowledge of those studies, he has obtained it before he enters upon the study of medicine or law.

Just so with an Agricultural education. If the boy desiring to follow the profession of Agriculture wishes a thorough collegiate education, he should acquire it before he enters an Agricultural College. The argument used by some, that this previous education will unfit him for farm life and duties, has no weight with us. If the young man finds, after graduating at a university, that some other occupation is more congenial, well and good; let him follow it. All we ask is, that our Agricultural Schools shall not go to swell the number of "one-horse" colleges, that teach a little of everything, and nothing well.

ADDITIONAL LAND GRANTS.

It is well known that there is a bill before Congress to donate additional lands to the various Agricultural Colleges; but it may not be so well known that the strongest opposition to this bill comes from those who claim that few (if any) of those Colleges have provided for the scientific education of the farmer, any better than have many institutions that do not claim to be Agricultural Colleges.

This objection was urged against the bill of 1862; that is, it was then claimed by the opponents of the measure, that Agriculture would not be benefited by the appropriation.

We have before us two articles—one from *Hearth & Home* the other from the *Boston Daily Advertiser*—both opposing the new "grant," and neither very complimentary to our present system of Agricultural Colleges. *Hearth & Home* calls them "a melancholy array of failures." The *Advertiser* says of the Massachusetts College:

"Instead of being, as it was hoped, a place where lads would be made farmers, it is a place where lads who would naturally be farmers, following their fathers' calling, are taught and qualified to be something else."

The first paper quoted claims that it costs the State eleven thousand dollars per annum to give each of the fifteen students at Cornell an Agricultural education.

We cite the above instances to show that the people expected practical results from these institutions, and that in most of them they have been disappointed. Before making any more land grants we suggest that Congress appoint a committee of inquiry, to ascertain whether Cornell and kindred institutions, that have received this land, are Agricultural Colleges, within the sense and meaning of the original bill. We doubt it.

But whether so or not, we do not believe it good policy to make any additional grants of the public lands to these institutions, for the reason that those of them that have brought forth fruit, of the kind supposed to have been planted, can get from their respective States the amounts needed; while those that have brought forth no fruit, ought to be hewn down and cast into the fire, as they will, undoubtedly, be sooner or later.

THE BERKSHIRE HOG.

The following scale of points was adopted by the National Swine-Breeders' Association, recently held at Indianapolis. The standard laid down is a good one, and we hope breeders of this stock generally will adopt it:

Color, black, with white on feet, face, tip of tail, and an occasional splash of white on the arm; while a small spot of white on some other part of the body, does not argue an impurity of blood, yet it is to be discouraged, to the end that uniformity of color may be attained by breeders; while upon one ear, or a bronze or copper spot on some part of the body, argues no impurity, but rather a reappearance of the original colors. Markings of white, other than those named above, are suspicious, and a pig so marked should be rejected.

Face, short, fine, and well dished, broad between the eyes. Ears, generally, almost erect, but sometimes inclining forward with advancing age; small, thin, soft, and showing veins. Jowl, full. Neck,

short and thick. Shoulder, short from neck to mid-dling deep from back down. Back, broad and straight, or a very little arched. Ribs, long, well sprung, giving rotundity of body; short ribs of good length, giving breadth and levelness of loins. Hips, good length from point of hips to rump. Hams, thick, round, and deep, holding their thickness well back and down to the hocks. Tail, fine and small, set on high up. Legs, short and fine, but straight and very strong, with hoofs erect, and legs set wide apart.

Size, medium. Length, medium; extremes are to be avoided. Bone, fine and compact. Onal, very light. Hair, fine and soft; no bristles. Skin, pliable.

A FARMERS' COUNTY CONVENTION.

By the *Commonwealth* we learn that the farmers of Shawnee county recently met in county convention to consider ways and means for their present relief and future protection. There were present about one hundred and sixty producers, but we notice that some took part who were not farmers. Several speeches were made and the subject of co-operation talked of, and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That it is for the best interests of local township organizations to so group themselves together that they may have one common center for the transaction of business through the agency of a Farmers' Market Association.

That the Farmers' Market Association should be composed of practical farmers or persons actively engaged in Agricultural pursuits, for the purpose of selling produce or supplies.

That the Farmers' Market Association should organize a joint stock company under the laws of the State, with a proposed capital stock, divided into shares of \$5.00 each.

That the stockholders shall not receive to exceed ten per cent. interest upon the amount of his stock actually paid in.

That no stockholder shall have more than one vote by reason of holding more than one share.

That the officers of the Farmers' Market Association shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Actuary and also Directors from each local organization, allowing one director to each thirty members who are stockholders of that company, and a list of whose names has been filed with the Secretary of the Association at least ten days prior to any annual election.

That the President, Vice President, Secretary and Actuary shall ex officio form a Farmers' Board of Trade, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for doing business, and whose duty it shall be to meet at least once each week at the central office of the company to devise ways and means, and put into active execution all plans to aid the stockholders in selling their produce and procuring their supplies upon the most advantageous terms, and to remove any officer for good cause.

The Directors shall hold a meeting once each month, to audit and allow accounts of officers and others regularly in the employ of the company, and to devise and execute all such plans as they may deem expedient to protect the interests of the company, and have power to remove any officer for good cause and to fill a vacancy.

That no person shall be allowed more than ten per cent. interest for capital employed by the company, and that no officer or employee of the company shall receive more than thirty cents per hour for the time actually employed, and in no case shall time be so computed as to make the aggregate earnings of one person exceed \$100 per calendar month.

That we recommend that a committee of five be appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Association, to be adopted at a subsequent meeting of this Convention, to be held two weeks from to-day, at 10 o'clock.

That each local organization in each township be permitted to take stock in the Farmers' Market Association.

WHOSE FAULT?

Any person engaged in a business that must, of necessity, be conducted in whole or in part by correspondence, and without meeting their customers face to face, cannot exercise too much caution and care in filling orders and shipment of goods; for, at the very best, mistakes will occur, goods shipped will miscarry, and where possible, be filched from, wrong shipping directions be given, &c., and from whatever cause the error occurs, the shipper will be blamed.

Some time since we received a letter from a subscriber, taking us to task for advertising for parties who were irresponsible, did not do as they agreed to, &c.; at the same time mentioning the names of two advertisers, both living in this State, both personally known to us, and than whom there are not to be found more upright, honorable gentlemen.

We have no doubt that the gentleman was in some way disappointed in the articles he ordered; possibly because there was not a good understanding between purchaser and seller before the goods were shipped, or it may have resulted from other causes; but we can assure our correspondent that neither of the gentlemen alluded to would intentionally cheat or defraud him of a farthing.

As to the question of who shall advertise in *THE*

FARMER, we lay down these rules: 1st. That no man can use our columns unless we believe he has ability and the willingness to do what he proposes; and, 2d. The business advertised must be legitimate. We may add, in addition, that no man advertises in *THE FARMER* that we would not be willing to deal with if in need of the article.

Persons ordering a given article should be sure to give specific directions as to kind and quality, if there be a difference; the full shipping directions; the postoffice, county and State; and then give a reasonable time for the order to be filled, before accusing the man of bad faith.

HOW IT WORKS.

THE KANSAS FARMER.—Mr. GEO. T. ANTHONY has transferred his interest in this paper to M. S. GRANT and J. C. KETCHUM, to whom we wish every success; but we are afraid they will find they have an up-hill course in endeavoring to maintain a first-class Agricultural paper in so new a country as Kansas.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS, Feb. 14, 1873.

EDITOR *FARMER*: I cut the above slip from the *Western Rural*. I disagree in toto with the sentiment expressed; and in order to cast in my "mite" on the side of success in this noble enterprise of yours, for the good of our young and vigorous State, enclosed please find my subscription for the current year.

Cordially, yours, JOHN DAVIS.

Thanks, friend DAVIS, for your kindly note. We do not know how long a paper must be published, in order to find out whether it "can be maintained in so new a country as Kansas." *THE KANSAS FARMER* has now been in existence ten years; has been regularly published during that length of time; the quality of the material used has been greatly improved; the quantity of reading matter has been greatly increased, and the subscription price has not been raised save when it was changed from a monthly to a semi-monthly. Bro. LEWIS can rest assured that if the receipts were not satisfactory to the publishers, these expensive improvements would not go on. For the benefit of our readers we wish to hint, that still further and greater improvements are contemplated in the near future.

WHITE MEDITERRANEAN SPRING WHEAT.

We have recently been shown a sample of Spring wheat of the above name. Several car-loads of it have been shipped into this market from Nebraska. The history of it, as we get it from a gentleman of Nebraska City, is as follows: In 1866, the Department of Agriculture sent it out under the name of "White Mediterranean Autumn wheat." A gentleman of Nebraska received some of it, and, being of a speculative turn, sowed it in the Spring, instead of Fall. It matured finely, and from this small beginning its cultivation has spread, until no other variety is grown in that section. The yield is from eighteen to twenty-eight bushels per acre, and the grain is large and plump, and a clear white.

We do not know that it will succeed as well here as in our neighboring State; but those who have a short crop of Fall wheat might do well to try it, in a small way, at least.

A GOOD LITTLE DAIRY.

The *Rockford (Ill.) Journal* says: "During the season of 1871, Mrs. S. C. WILDER, Harlem, made and sold, from three cows, a little over six hundred pounds of butter, besides having sufficient milk and butter to supply a family of three persons all the time, and five during the busy seasons of seeding, haying and harvest. The calves were raised until they were six weeks old, when they were weaned and disposed of. Mrs. WILDER made from the same cows, during 1870, more than six hundred pounds of butter, which was marketed in this city."

FARMERS' CLUBS.

It is said of Farmers' Clubs that, by their able discussions they are not only developing the best methods of agricultural production in the various departments, but are raising the reputation of the farming class for intellectual ability and learning; the eloquence and logical acumen manifested in debate having even been a surprise to members of the learned professions.

NEMAHIA CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the January meeting of the above Society, the following officers and directors were elected: George Graham, President; N. Coleman, Vice-President; S. B. Murphy, Treasurer. Board of Directors—Jacob Van Loon, Richmond township; John Sly, Nemaha; Andrew Brewer, Clear Creek; T. B. Collins, Rock Creek; Joshua Bushnell, Kapioma; C. E. Hutchinson, Granada; John M. Ford, Valley; John Hodgins, Home; Alfred Bonjour, Neuchatel.

The following resolutions, which explain themselves, were adopted:

WHEREAS, Through the generosity of Messrs. Lappin and Scrafford, this Society is now the owner in fee simple of the grounds now occupied by us as a Fair Grounds: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a vote of thanks from this Society be tendered to said Lappin and Scrafford for said lots, as well as for the many other ways in which they have assisted this Society, and helped to place it upon a firm financial basis, and thus make it a power for good in the county.

We know of some other Societies that would like to have a LAPPIN and a SCRAFFORD in their midst.

[Written for the Kansas Farmer.]

THE ARTIST JACK FROST.

BY M. J. E.

One morn in December, at daylight's first glow,
When the ground was all covered with glittering snow,
When the wind from the northwest swept piercingly by,
And the sun with two images rose in the sky,—
All the little ones dressed, and the curtains withdrawn
From the window, to let in the first rays of morn,
There came from the children a shout of delight,
"O Ma! do just look! What a beautiful sight!"
And WILLIE, with blue eyes all radiant, said:
"Do look at the pictures Jack Frost has made.
He's painted them, too, with the rays of the sun.
O Ma! can't you draw them before they're undone?
O! ain't he an artist! Please, Mamma, do draw
Those pictures on paper, before they can thaw."
With childish impatience, and quick as a thought,
The paper and pencil he instantly brought.
"Twas useless to tell him it could not be done.
He plead, "Now, dear Mamma, do make me just one."
"I will try, my dear child;" and so, at it I went,
And he standing by, his eyes eagerly bent
On my poor imitation, and then on the glass,
Soon a sigh of despair, and he cried out: "Alas!
I see you can't draw them!" regret in his eye;
"To draw like Jack Frost it is useless to try."
Then, silently standing in thought for awhile,
His face lighted up once again with a smile.
"O Ma! now I've got it," he eagerly cried—
And the Artist, in artlessness, thus he defied—
"To-night, just before Jack Frost comes round again,
I'll fit a clean white paper into the pane,
And then, when the cunning old Artist shall pass,
He'll paint on my paper, instead of the glass!"

FARMERS' CLUBS.

The following Clubs have reported their organization to us since our last issue:

Independence Farmers' Club, Montgomery county. George Dutton, President; Daniel Cline, Vice President; D. F. Ferguson, Secretary; N. Allsberry, Treasurer; P. McGinness, Librarian.

Industrial Farmers' Club, Marshall county. Horace Smith, President; Frank Leach and B. F. Jacobs, Vice-Presidents; E. J. Robinson, Secretary; Thomas Leach, Treasurer. Executive Committee—John Sisco, Thomas McComb, Henry Nelson, and Mr. Stryker.

North Liberty Farmers' Club, Montgomery county. Thomas Overfield, President; Stephen Friley, Vice-President; Orrin Barker, Secretary; J. J. Anderson, Treasurer; J. M. Ferguson, Librarian.

Franklin Hall Farmers' Club, Johnson county. D. D. Marquis, President; William Reynolds, Vice President; H. E. Hastings, Secretary; J. A. Pearns, Treasurer.

LIQUID EXCREMENT.

How strangely we overlook the value of the liquid excrement of our animals! A cow, under ordinary feeding furnishes in a year 20,000 pounds of solid excrement, and about 8,000 pounds of liquid. The comparative money value of the two is but slightly in favor of the solid. This statement has been verified as truth over and over again. The urine of herbivorous animals holds nearly all the secretions of the body which are

capable of producing the rich nitrogenous compounds so essential as forcing or leaf-forming agents in the growth of plants. The solid holds the phosphoric acid, the lime and magnesia, which go to the seeds principally; but the liquid, holding nitrogen, potash and soda, is needed in forming the stalk and leaves. The two forms of plant nutriment should never be separated or allowed to be wasted by neglect. The farmer who saves all the urine of his animals doubles his manurial resources every year.

Good seasoned peat is of immense service to farmers when used as an absorbent, and the stalls for animals should be so constructed as to admit of a wide passage in the rear, with generous room for peat, to be used daily with excrement.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

CLIPPINGS.

IN-AND-IN BREEDING.

During a discussion of this subject in England, not long since, it was asserted that the most successful lines of Shorthorns were those in which one animal was the sire of the sire and the dam also—thus making the parents half brother and sister by the same sire out of different dams. This system of breeding had produced some of the best cattle in the country. It was also said that where cattle were closely in-bred and preserved their constitution, they had a tendency to lose color, save perhaps the ears, and to become whiter.

PROFITS OF SOILING.

Mr. H. SEDGWICK, of Cornwall, Connecticut, stated at the farmers' meeting at Lowell, Massachusetts, that the farmers in his neighborhood were engaged in producing milk for the New York market. Referring to the short feed of the Fall of 1871, he added: "Our farmers all declare they will not go back to the old way of feeding stock. We cut up our straw and everything available. Many of us have adopted the plan of steaming the food for our cattle, and we are satisfied by the experiments we have made that we can save a third of our provender by steaming it. As a sample of what this manner of feeding will do, I will relate an instance of a young man who, a year ago last Spring, bought a farm of eighty acres of land for \$11,000. The farm then kept eleven cows, four or five yearlings and a horse or two. The young man took hold immediately and put in fourteen acres of sowed corn. He increased the stock to twenty-five cows, and kept them on twelve acres, feeding them on the sowed corn, and also cutting his oats green for food. His receipts for the first year were over \$3,000. This year he has summered on the same farm twenty-seven cows, and he told me the other day that his cows would average him \$100 each from the profit on milk."

WHY THE LARGER BREEDS OF SHEEP RUN OUT.

A recent writer says that if growers of combing wools should raise sheep primarily to produce mutton, should attend to the breed and keep their sheep well fed, and care for them generally; and should also try to mature them early so as to sell the carcass, we should have wool from well-fed, young, healthy, strong, well-bred, fat sheep, which is just the wool wanted for combing and delaine purposes. Farmers cannot keep these sheep on lean pastures with but little care, and have good wool. The great reason the combing sheep run out when brought from England and Canada is, that they do not get the same care and treatment they had in those countries, and are often kept on soil they are not adapted to, and are not fed sufficiently. The wool from Leicester sheep that have been in the United States two years is generally harsher, leaner and worth much less than it would have been if the sheep had stayed in Canada or England. Now this will not always be so, for growers will yet learn that these sheep need more to eat than the small Merino, and that their food should not consist of Indian corn, but they should have some roots, mangold-wurzel and oilcake.

When sheep are fed on corn they are too hot and feverish, and the wool becomes harsh and brittle, while a proper supply of roots and oilcake with other food would produce soft, sound and elastic wool.

CAN A QUEEN BEE STING YOUR HAND?

[By J. H. THOMAS, in Bee Journal.]

In answer to the above question by your correspondent from England, I would say, Yes, a queen can sting the hand, but in all my experience I have never known her to do so. Yet, that she can do so may be known from the fact that she has a sting, and will use it not only on rival queens but on the worker bees. If Maj. Munn will place two queens under a glass tumbler, he will likely witness a deadly strife, and will also see why both are not destroyed in the conflict; for both cannot be in a position to sting at once. He will also see the queen extract her sting from the wound, perhaps more than once in the same conflict.

General News.

SOLOMON City has a new flouring mill in operation. Water is the motor power, and it is getting a large custom.

THE A. T. & S. F. Company are carrying all tree seeds free of charge between any points on that road. A good plan.

HON. C. B. LINES, Pension Agent for the State, paid pensions to the amount of \$48,770, for the quarter ending December, 1872.

A GENTLEMAN near Eureka advertises in the *Herald* twenty three yearling bulls for sale, all full blood Durhams. Good for Greenwood county.

ROBINS appeared in this city February 18th. The blue birds preceded them but three days, they having made their appearance the 15th inst.

A WRITER in the New York *Tribune* takes the ground that asparagus should not be allowed to go to seed, but should be cut just as tops are in bloom.

DR. J. M. CRILEY, of Emporia, has invented an implement that both rakes and loads hay at one operation, and can be easily attached to an ordinary wagon. The *News* speaks favorably of the working of the model.

D. W. KAUFFMAN says in the *Iowa Homestead* that in fifteen years' experience he has never seen the borer in fruit trees where ashes were freely used, and he considers them worth \$1 per bushel for putting around trees alone.

E. H. S. WRITES to *Gardeners' Monthly*: Apply lime and ashes to pear trees, and thin out branches well. We would also scatter a quart or two of salt around the body of the tree. Those having old brine will do well to pour it into the ground under their pear, quince and plum trees.

A WRITER at Ottumway, Iowa, says in an exchange, that the Wilson and Green Prolific Strawberry are best for market, and of raspberries, the comparative value would be as follows: Seneca and Philadelphia, 100; Miami and Mammoth Cluster, 90; Davidson's Thornless and Golden Thornless, 75; Doolittle and Purple Cane, 60.

MR. MECHY, the great scientific farmer, sums up the result of the English harvest in the *London Times*. He says he is no alarmist, but he believes that England will have to pay for foreign corn, in quantity and price, £15,000,000 to £20,000,900 sterling more than in a good wheat season.

EXPERIMENTS made by an English chemist some years ago show how much food of different kinds it takes to make a pound of flesh. According to his conclusions, it requires of milk, 25 lbs.; turnips, 10; potatoes, 50; carrots, 50; oat meal, 9; barley meal, 7½; peas, 3½; beans, 3½.

A CORRESPONDENT in the *Rural New Yorker* says of the twenty-five sorts of potatoes tried by him, the Peerless is superior to all, and in a fair

trial in growing potatoes by hilling up, and not hilling, the result of large potatoes and best yield, favor the last. We have always condemned hilling up potatoes, as it has a tendency to carry moisture from slight showers away from the root, and the potatoes do not ripen up so well.

For pear blight, an old gardener recommends the sprinkling of air-slaked lime and ashes, mixed with common coarse salt. He says that a good sprinkling of this mixture around each tree, say from half a peck to a peck, according to the size of the trees, applied by removing the soil from around the trees to the depth of four or five inches, and as far as the roots extend, will, if resorted to once or twice a year, effectually kill out the fungus.

THE total census of milch cows in this country for 1870, was about 10,000,000, estimated at \$329,508,983. The quantity of butter produced was about 460,598,854 pounds, at 25 cents per pound, would be \$115,112,500. Cheese, 105,875,000 pounds, at 15 cents, \$15,881,250. Value of milk sold, \$13,080,000. Milk consumed, \$10,000,000.

IRELAND's population decreased during the quarter ending June 30th, 24,068. The number of inhabitants in the country is now fewer than in 1804, and has fallen off over 3,000,000 in the last 25 years. The land under tillage is less by 184,945 acres than in 1871, and more than 1,000,000 acres less than in 1850. Small traders in provincial towns are failing in business, all of which facts indicate a condition of things not paralleled at the present time in any other country in the civilized world.

Our Correspondents.

Onion Seed Drill.—D. F. FERGUSON asks: "Please inform us through THE FARMER what an onion seed drill would cost, and also what is the best kind of seed to sow for market? We propose to plant largely of this crop this season."

A good drill can be bought in this market, for sowing all kinds of garden seed, for \$8. The Wethersfield Red, all things considered, is perhaps the best onion for market.

Cotton—Chinch Bugs.—CHAS. REYNOLDS, Anderson county, writes: "Inclosed please find a nest of chinch bugs that I found to-day (February 13th) while husking corn in the open field. These were near the ground and crawling around at a lively rate. I also send you a sample of cotton raised by me last season. I planted some as corn, three stalks to the hill, and raised one hundred pounds on nine square rods of ground."

The chinch bugs arrived in fine condition, and as lively as crickets. Better burn that cornfield over the first warm day. The cotton is of good quality, and we judge from the yield that it would make upwards of 500 pounds of ginned cotton to the acre. More profitable than corn, certainly. Try it again on a larger scale.

Cheese vs. Butter.—J. W. S., of Riley county, writes as follows: "Our Farmers' Club has been discussing the propriety of starting a cheese factory among themselves. We have no market for butter, the best bringing but 18 cents per pound. We need a first-class merchant grist mill in this section. We are going to have a large crop of wheat, with no mills in this section to use it up."

Cheese factories, we think, can be multiplied almost indefinitely in Kansas with profit. A first-class merchant mill is most too expensive to admit of building one in sparsely settled sections.

Blind Stagers.—J. N. H. has a remedy for this disease, which we hope our readers will not use, at least to the extent of pouring in the ears. He says: "I have used turpentine as a remedy for blind stagers for twenty-five years. I pour it on the head and in the ears. It has proved a sure cure, and I have used it on horses, cattle and hogs."

"Shorts" for Bread.—Zeruiah writes: "There was very little wheat raised in this section last year, and flour is very high. We buy shorts a part of the time as a substitute. It sells at the mill at \$2 per hundred, and makes very good biscuits."

All of which is very true. The Graham flour used by so many in the city is simply unbolted flour, and is in no respect any better or more nour-

ishing than the shorts usually obtained from country mills.

Constitution Wanted.—R. J. HURNES writes: "We are organizing a Farmers' Club, and you would oblige us by sending us a form for Constitution and By-Laws."

We have published a form of Constitution in back numbers of THE FARMER. On page 126, issue of April 15, 1872, the subject is treated at length.

The Farmer.—A correspondent writes us a private note, but it is so complimentary to THE FARMER that we give a part of it: "The February number has put in its genial appearance. It has become one of the indispensables with us. I consider this number worth a whole year's subscription. Indeed, this is true of most of the numbers. I was somewhat surprised at the change in the publishers, but I wish the present proprietors success, and the many thousand readers of THE FARMER gainers by the change."

A State Farmers' Convention.—The following resolution was adopted by the Franklin Hall Farmers' Club, and is sent us by the Secretary:

"Resolved, That the F. H. F. C. place themselves in correspondence with the State Board of Agriculture, with a view to the calling of a Farmers' State Convention, to take into consideration what action they as farmers can take to protect their interests."

Sweet Potatoes.—The Rutland Farmers' Club have had under discussion the question of sweet potato culture. The Secretary writes: "Mr. GALLOWAY, President of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, was present, and took part in our discussion on sweet potato culture. The majority of the meeting agreed with Mr. G. that deep cultivation in a rich, sandy, upland soil, using the Nansemond variety, was the surest of success."

That question of deep cultivation for the sweet potato is a mooted point. Many very successful growers break very shallow, or as is the practice of some, throw two furrows together over an unbroken strip, and set the plants over this.

More Good Pigs.—J. A. ANDERSON writes to say that he has some good pigs. He says: "I have some Poland-China hogs, pigged last April. At four months old their respective weights were as follows: 204, 174 and 170. I weighed them at different times up to the above age, and the greatest gain was 69 pounds in thirty days."

OUR CORNER

Cotton Culture.—Our readers will thank one of our Mississippi subscribers for the excellent article we are enabled, through his kindness, to lay before them, on cotton culture. It gives exactly the information that has been asked for, and if he had told us where seed could have been cheaply obtained, the letter would have been complete.

Foreign Markets.—A personal letter from Col. G. E. WARREN of Newport, R. I., who has recently returned from Europe, expresses the opinion that the unprecedented demand for American cured meats must of necessity make the price good here.

Sweet Potatoes.—Mr. C. H. CUSHING, of this city, has again placed us under obligations for another measure of those excellent sweet potatoes.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The Kansas Magazine for March.—A worthy successor of those gone before. The people of the West should give this magazine a cordial support, both for its intrinsic worth and from the fact of its being a home institution. It will be found for sale at all news depots.

Scribner for March.—This popular monthly for March is no whit behind its predecessors. It only needs to be read to be appreciated by the mass of the people. For instruction and amusement we know of no publication to be compared with Scribner.

Catalogues.—WILCOX & BROWN, Kansas City. Small Fruit Catalogues, Price Lists, &c.

Our Boys and Girls.

A BOY'S BERKSHIRE PIG.

BY THEODORE.

EDITOR FARMER: As you allow boys and girls to write to THE FARMER, I thought I would send you a letter. I have a Berkshire sow. Her name is Ruth, and she was four months old on the 10th of February. She has stood the cold weather splendidly. I have been feeding her on corn meal and bran, but I am now feeding her on "chop," and she is growing rapidly. She has all the marks of the

pure Berkshire, and her hair is very fine. I intend to keep her for breeding.

Now, I want to tell you about my brother—the one who writes for your paper. He can do almost anything. Last month he was sick, and could not go out; so, mother got him some reeds, and he went to work and put bottoms in all the chairs that had bottoms broken out.



Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

B. S. CHASE, VETERINARY EDITOR.

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

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

Lumps on Leg.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a four-year-old horse, that scratched his leg on a nail one year ago, from which came some lumps. These lumps were scratched in traveling through the snow, so as to make them bleed. Never discharged any matter. Can the lumps be removed? If so, please send directions. Yours, truly, DUDLEY PRATT.

ANSWER.—Apply the biniodide of mercury to the enlarged places, once a day for four days, rubbing it in well. Tie up the horse's head for one hour after each application. On the fifth day wash the parts well with soap and water, and apply a little fresh lard. The ointment is made as follows: Biniodide of mercury, two drachms, lard one ounce.

Fistula.

EDITOR FARMER: I am desirous of obtaining further information concerning the treatment of a mare, which has a fistula on each side of her withers. These are mere swellings as yet. They originated some time in last July, and I think there is no matter formed yet. I have tried Stewart's treatment of corrosive liniment, and may-apple liniment, with little or no success. There seems to be a little less swelling on the side that swelled first, but the other side grows larger in the same proportion. I have not tried the may-apple liniment yet. I am discouraged with trying these methods. They are so slow. There are horse-farriers here who will warrant a cure, but they charge too high, and I have concluded to refer the matter to your consideration for advice. This mare is eight or nine years old, and is not with foal.

Yours, truly, A. W. LITTLE.

ANSWER.—Differing, as I do, with all of our veterinary writers, with but one exception, as to the cause of poll evil and fistula, my treatment necessarily differs from theirs. I do not believe they are ever caused by a bruise, but that they are a constitutional disease, and hereditary. Hence, my treatment consists principally in giving medicine internally. Of course, after pus is formed, the knife must be used.

Give the mare once a day, for two weeks, one ounce of the sulphite of soda, either in her feed or as a drench, mixed with one pint of water. If you discover that matter has formed, open at once, and liberally. Don't be afraid of too large an opening. Let the knife enter as low down on the swelling as possible, that the pus may be discharged as fast as formed. Inject with a small syringe, once a day, a tablespoonful of the tincture of iodine. Do this for three or four days. Occasionally inject into the wound diluted carbolic acid—acid one ounce, water one pint; mix. The soda alone will often do wonders.

These horse doctors, with wonderful five and ten

dollar cure-all receipts, are invariably humbugs, and every horseman does well to avoid them.

Splint.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a two-year-old colt, which has a lump the size of a walnut on the inside of the fore leg, between the pastern and knee joints. I think it came from a bruise. You will confer a favor by giving a prescription, with directions for its removal.

Yours, &c., H. D. HACKNEY.

ANSWER.—It is a splint, and may be removed by the use of the biniodide of mercury ointment (see this number of THE FARMER for the preparation of it). Apply to the splint, once a day for three or four days, after which wash off clean, and apply fresh lard. Tie up the colt's head for an hour or two after each application.

DURING 1872, 684,075 cattle, and 3,252,628 hogs were received at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Their value was \$75,475,000.

DURING last year Chicago had 10,000 deaths; St. Louis, 8,000; Cincinnati, 5,500; New York, 22,941; Philadelphia, 20,544; Baltimore, 8,708.

MRS. STOWE'S ORANGE CROPS.

Mrs. H. B. STOWE, in the *Christian Union*, gives some figures respecting the cultivation of oranges in Florida by herself, concerning which, some apocryphal statements have been made.

Her orchard, or "grove," consists of one hundred and fifteen trees, occupying an acre and a half of ground, and the average crop matured during five years was sixty thousand. This would be an average per tree of five hundred and twenty-one.

How many oranges make a bushel is not stated, but judging by large peaches and pears, the number would probably average from 80 to 100. Taking the former figures as an average, Mrs. Stowe's crop of sixty thousand would make about seven hundred and fifty bushels, or about six and a half bushels per tree. The proceeds of these crops are not given, but at one cent each, the return would be \$600 for the orchard, which is not a remarkable return in fruit even for colder climates than Florida.

Two of these five crops were lost through the Autumn frosts, but these were the only instances of total or partial losses from frosts since 1835, when an extraordinary "freeze" destroyed the trees down to the ground. They afterwards recovered and made stately trees.

Propagation is from the seed; all "like producing like"—no budding for varieties is necessary. With high cultivation fruit is borne in six years after planting the seed; at seven, three hundred oranges per tree have been produced. The nurseries of St. John's now supply young trees to purchasers, three years of age.

CHEAP POULTRY YARD.

[By J. W. LANG, in the Poultry World.]

Set posts firmly in the ground, six feet high, eight feet apart. Take a No. 9 wire and stretch from post to post outside, fastening with staples made of wire driven into posts. Place three wires one inch apart, one foot from the ground; another three at three feet ten inches from the ground, and another three at top of posts. Take common laths and weave in, leaving three inches space between sides of each. This makes the fence four feet high. Then take other laths, picket one end, and chamfer the other like a chisel blade, and interweave among the top wires; then shove the chamfered edge down beside the top of the bottom lath, lapping under wires two inches. This makes a cheap, durable, pretty fence, that is seven feet ten inches high, and fowl tight. Wires should be left somewhat slack, as interweaving laths will take them up.

ITALIAN QUEENS.

[From the Boston Bee Journal.]

L. V. Clarke, Union county, N. J., October 16th, last, says: "Last Spring I reared a number of

choice queens, and every one was purely fertilized before black drones made their appearance. Two, reared since, have mated with black drones. Most of my hives have about sixty pounds of honey, each, all gathered from the aster, within three weeks after September 10th. One stock filled their hive, and put forty pounds in the surplus boxes. The combs are all full, except a little space occupied by brood, at the bottom. I shall have an extractor another year, and empty an outside comb to place in the center. We have white clover and buckwheat, but the aster is our great honey plant."

PROFITS OF FEEDING SHEEP.

A correspondent of the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club (said to be one of the best farmers, and a reliable man, of an adjoining county), writes to that enterprising body as follows, and we commend it to the attention of our farmers:

November 25th, 1871, I put into my yards 391 sheep, which cost me \$1,806.87. They were divided into four lots and put into separate yards, each yard having a shed attached—size of yard, thirty-two feet by sixty, each shed twenty-four feet by thirty-two, or yard and shed about thirty-two by eighty-four feet. They were fed straw twice a day, and hay once; grain twice a day, with salt and water always accessible. The grain fed averaged one hundred and fifty pounds a day to each lot.

Feb. 19, 1872, sold 315 sheep, for.....	\$2,106 57
March 4, 1872, sold 176 sheep, for.....	1,516 26
Whole amount of sales.....	\$3,622 83
Cost of 391 sheep.....	\$1,806 87
Grain ninety-three days.....	558 00
Two men three months.....	120 00
Salt, five barrels.....	10 00—2,084 87

Profits.....\$1,537 96

The whole number weighed 43,505 pounds, or a fraction less than 112 pounds average. We had four hundred loads of good manure, fully the equivalent in value of all the hay and straw consumed by the sheep.

You will see that we confine our sheep very closely. I am satisfied that they do much better so confined than when suffered to roam over the fields. The hay and straw and grain were all fed under shelter, and the sheep had free access to water and salt, as before stated. I consider this provision indispensable, and venture to say you cannot fatten sheep successfully without it. After an experience of twenty years in feeding sheep, I am also fully persuaded that the confinement of which I have spoken is preferable to larger liberty.

This Winter we are feeding four hundred sheep, and giving eight hundred pounds of grain a day. They cannot eat so large an amount at two feedings, so we feed three times a day, giving also all the straw they want, but no hay. The grain is ground feed and shelled corn, for I find the sheep will do better on mixed feed.

You will thus see that this business of feeding sheep in the Winter, to sell in the Spring markets, does not interfere with the other regular business of the farm, whether it be raising grain or other interests that require attention during Spring.

THE JERSEY COW.

The purity of the famous Alderneys is secured by practical measures, imported animals being killed and eaten at once, according to law, which only allows the importation of beasts for slaughter. The cows are the gentlest specimens of a gentle race, having been kindly treated and taught behavior for generations, instead of being left to the hands of a paid police, as in the case of larger communities. They are looked after as tenderly as an Englishman's family or an Irishman's pig, and instead of requiring a cow-house, with a rope and chain to restrain them at milking time, they stand and "set foot" in the field; and when the cabbage leaves are brought and scattered among them they follow the feeder, and poke their noses familiarly under the arm that encircles the provender. The farmers are careful not to part with their best ani-

mals, and when the export dealers come round, they don't sell what brings the most money as Shetlanders do, with an idea that anything will do for breeding, but they carefully select the best milkers to breed from, and bulls saved from the best milking families. Only the best bulls are allowed to quit their native shores, like "pilgrim fathers" to people other lands.

The Alderney or Jersey cows are famous for the richness of their milk; in fact, the milk of some Alderneys is about equal to cream. The average quantity, however, is short of that of other breeds, and they are quite tender and require high feeding.

—Exchange.

HORSE NOTES.

[From Turf, Field & Farm.]

The famous chestnut gelding Byron, with a record of 2:25 $\frac{1}{4}$, has been sold to Mr. Reid, of Erie, Pa., for \$12,000. It will be recollected that Mr. Reid was the purchaser, lately, of Brother Jonathan.

The brown gelding Kingston, belonging to Mr. Wm. Smith, was recently sold to Mr. Stephen Wallace, of Washington Market, for \$10,000. Kingston has a record to the pole, with running mate, of 2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$.

A correspondent, writing from Orange county, says: "The bay stallion Dauntless, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of Sally Feagles, by Smith's Clay, was sold by Mr. Charles Backman, of Stony Ford, to Mr. J. M. Walker, of Worcester, Mass., for \$2,000, and not \$1,000, as was incorrectly reported elsewhere. The same gentleman also purchased of Mr. Backman a weanling colt by Idol, out of Virgo, by Seeley's Abdallah Chief, for \$1,000."

Mr. Thomas Canary has sold his celebrated trotting horse Dreadnought, to a gentleman at White Plains, Westchester county, for \$17,000. Dreadnought has a record of 2:27 $\frac{1}{2}$.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

If Mr. Pomeroy is a Christian statesman, and Harlan says he is, he will immediately exercise one of the essential virtues of the true Christian—resignation.—*St. Louis Democrat*.

To find out what the Indiana Legislature is made of, go to the knobs back of New Albany and cry aloud, "Who's your law-makers?" Echo will answer, "Hoosier law-makers."

A POET says: "Where are the dead, the vanished dead, that trod the earth where now we tread?"

If we were to make a random guess, we should say that most of them are buried.

"SISTER," said one of the brethren at a love feast, "are you happy?"

"Yes, deacon, I feel as though I was in Belzebub's bosom."

"Not in Belzebub's bosom!"

"Well, some of the patriarchs—I don't care which."

"You drive a wagon?" "No, sir, I do not." "Why, sir, did you not tell my learned friend so this minute?" "No, sir, I did not." "Now, sir—I put it to you on your oath—do you not drive a wagon?" "No, sir." "What is your occupation, sir?" "I drive a horse, sir."

An old preacher, going to one of his appointments, met an old acquaintance who was one of the magistrates of the county. He asked the minister why he didn't do as the Saviour did—ride an ass. "Because," said the divine, "the people have taken them all to make magistrates of!"

A DRUNKEN fellow had wandered into a Sunday School and took a seat among the primer scholars, when the teacher accosted him with, "James, do you know what condition you are in?"

"Yes'm. In the gall of bitterness, 'n' the bonds 'f iniquity. Ask me some hard qesh'ns."

A MORE or less worthy Scotch wife was remonstrated with by her minister for her habit of beating her husband. She explained that her husband's conduct was not all that it ought to be. The minister, recommending kindness and forgiveness, enjoined upon her to no more use her fists and nails, but to "heap coals of fire upon his head." "Weel, minister," replied the now enlightened wife, "since you say, I'll try the coals, but I may tell ye that twa kettles o' boiling water hae wrocht nae improvement."

A LADY, who is not thoroughly posted in natural history, asked a friend who was going to Utah, to bring her a couple of Mormons. She didn't know they were sure death to waterworks.

THE Memphis Appeal tells of an Irishman who got laughed at for making faces at some persimmons, and who retorted thus: "Ye may grin, ye mutton-headed idiots, but I can lather the soul out of the man who spilt the vinegar over thim plums!"

IN Chicago recently a city lady and a country gentleman paid a visit to the skating rink. After seeing the ladies and gentlemen flying around for a while, the lady asked the gentleman what he thought of the exhibition. "Oh," he replied, "it's pretty good, but not near as good as the blondes." "You just wait a moment until you see some of the ladies tumble and you will think it is fifty times better," said his companion.

HOW TO PICK OUT A WIFE.—Find a girl that is 19 years old last May, about the right height, with a blue eye, and dark brown hair and white teeth.

Let the girl be good to look at, not too phond of musik, a firm disbeliever in ghosts, and one of six children in the same family.

Look well to the karakter of her father; see that he is not the member of enny club, don't bet on elekhuns, and gits shaved at least three times a week.

Find out all about her mother; see she haz a heap of good common sense, study well her likes and dislikes, eat sum of her hum-made bread and apple-dumplings, notiss whether she abuses all ov her nabors, ask her servants how long they have lived there, and don't fail tew observe whether her dresses are last year's ones fixt over.

If you are satisfied that the mother would make the right kind of a mother-in-law, you can safely konklude that the daughter would make a right kind ov a wife.—Josh Billings.

MARKET REPORTS.

CORRECTED TO FEBRUARY 25TH, 1873.

APPLES.—In good supply at \$1.25@1.50 per bushel from the stores, and \$1.00@1.25 wholesale.

APPLES, DRIED.—7c@10c per pound.

BRAN.—Per sack, 75c. BUTTER.—Per pound, 18c@20c.

BACON.—Per pound, 7½c@10c.

BEANS, DRIED.—Per bushel, \$1.00@1.35.

CHEESE, FACTORY.—Per pound, 14½c@16c. Country made, 11c@13c.

CASTOR BEANS.—Per bushel, \$1.40@1.75.

CORN.—In full supply at 22c@26c.

EGGS.—Per dozen, wholesale, 12½c.

FEATHERS.—Prime live geese per pound, 60c@75c.

FLOUR.—Per 100 lbs, \$3.75, \$5.00 and \$5.25.

HIDES.—Dry flint, 20c@21½c.

HAY.—Prairie per ton, \$6.00@7.00.

POTATOES.—Plenty at 50c@60c, from the stores.

POULTRY.—All kinds plenty and prices dull. We quote chickens, dressed, at \$3.00@3.50 per dozen. Turkeys, dressed, 10c@12½c per pound.

SEEDS, WHOLESALE.—

CLOVER.—Per bushel, \$5.50; Timothy, \$4.00; Kentucky Blue Grass, \$1.75@3.00; Orchard Grass, \$1.75@3.00; Red Top, \$2.50; Millet, \$1.00; Hungarian, \$1.00; Osage Orange Seed, \$10.00; Rye, 75c; Barley Spring, 80c; Barley, Fall, \$1.

CATTLE.—We have no material change to note since our last Report. Prices in this market are substantially the same as two weeks ago, \$3.00@4.00. One lot of extra good four-year-olds was sold on private terms. In St. Louis, prices seem slightly lower, particularly of all grades below strictly prime. The range of prices is from \$3.50 to \$5.00.

SHEEP.—Are still in good demand, at our last quotations.

HOGS.—The tendency of the Hog market is still upward. At this point the packing is pretty much over, though most of the packers are still taking all offerings. In St. Louis, the range of prices is from \$4.25 to \$4.90, and one lot was sold at \$5.00. The market at this point for several days past has been in light supply.

PROVISIONS.—The following quotations from the St. Louis Republican will show the tendency of the Provision market:

The market is strong, and most dealers report ½c advance generally. The movement of Hog product here for the week was: Receipts—1,323 tierces and 58 kegs lard; 8 hds, 58 tcs, 255 bbls, 3 bxs and 1,039,450 lbs meat. Shipments—1,321 tcs, 3,306 kegs lard; 2,415 hds, 1,787 tcs, 609 bbls, 1,195 bxs, and 563,100 lbs meat.

MESS PORK.—Buyers are offering \$18, but holders are contending for \$13.25@13.50 or bbl. Country at interior points sells at \$12.75. Rump Pork is a shade firmer, at \$9.50@10.50, as in quality and weight.

GRAINS.—Remain unchanged, with perhaps a slight downward tendency in Wheat; but prices are not quotably lower. Flour, it will be noticed, has declined 25c on the sack.

The prospect for the wheat crop remains good, and late advices from the interior of the State increase the acreage over former reports.

Children cry—FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Word to Travelers.—We have a word to say in favor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was the "pleaser" line westward, and the "old reliable" route to St. Louis. With the improvements which have been made during the past year, we believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi. It is the only line which runs three daily express trains of fine Coaches and Pullman Sleepers, equipped with the Miller platform and the patent air-brake, from leading points in the West, through Kansas City, Sedalia and Jefferson City to St. Louis, without change, connecting at St. Louis with eleven different through routes to points North, East and South. Particular information, with maps, time tables, &c., may be had at the various "Through Ticket" Railroad Stations in the West, or upon personal or written application to G. H. BAXTER, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Missouri; or to E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-1*

Emigration Turning.—Cheap Farms in Southwest Missouri.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,300,000 acres of Land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at 1,300,000 acres of Land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from \$3 to \$12 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches, and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. TUCK, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-1*



LANDRETH'S SEEDS

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THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, and 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 MARCH '1.

Allen County.—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

FILLY.—Taken up by C. H. Hooley, Osage tp, one bright bay Filly, 2 years old, black mane and tail, white on right hind foot. Appraised \$20.

Anderson County.—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

PONY.—Taken up by E. Wilson, Monroe tp, one brown horse Pony, 4 years old, a white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, black mane and tail, light-colored hams and legs. Appraised \$18. STEER.—Taken up by A. Kratzberg, Walker tp, one blue roan Steer, 4 years old, slit in right ear, crop off left. Appraised \$20.

PONY.—Taken up by Margt Wiggins, Ozark tp, Nov 23d, 1872, one brown horse Pony, 2 years old, 13 hands high, white strip on nose, white on left hind foot. Appraised \$30.

STEER.—Taken up by G. D. Dorris, Ozark tp, one black Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$9.

COW.—Taken up by J. T. Smith, Walker tp, one black and white Cow, 5 years old, crop off right ear, underbit in left, of Indian stock. Appraised \$9.

STEER.—Taken up by Jos Stultz, Washington tp, one pale red Steer, swallow-fork and underbit in each ear. Appraised \$17. Also, one brindle Steer, slope off right ear. Appraised \$17. Also, one dun Steer, one ear off, branded T.D.J. Appraised \$17. Each Steer 5 years old.

HEIFER.—Taken up by Chas Reynolds, Rich tp, one pale red Heifer, two years old, two crops and two underbits in each ear. Appraised \$22.50.

STEER.—Taken up by S. D. Dihel, Rich tp, one white Steer, 8 years old, black on head, neck and fore leg, a crop off right ear, half-crop off left, brush of tail partly off. Appraised \$32.50.

COW.—Taken up by Hermann Rockers, Putnam tp, one small red Cow, 5 years old, hole in right ear, crop off left, half of tail white, white on forehead, belly and hind legs, small and crooked horns. Appraised \$14.

Atchison County.—B. B. Gale, Clerk.

COW.—Taken up by John Falls, Putnam tp, Jan 1st, 1873, one red and white speckled Cow, 10 years old, crop off right ear, slit in left, short tail. Appraised \$25.

MARE.—Taken up by Chas Paul, Lincoln tp, Jan 11th, 1873, one roan Mare, 8 years old, black mane, tail and legs. Appraised \$25. Also, one small white Cow, four years old, ears, nose and hoofs. Appraised \$15.

Bourbon County.—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by Seth Pellett, Drywood tp, one light bay Mare, 5 years old, 13 hands high, bald face, hind feet white, branded Y on right shoulder. Appraised \$15.

PONY.—Taken up by J. T. Harrington, Mill Creek tp, one iron-gray mare Pony, 10 years old, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$15.

FILLY.—Taken up by M. M. Aitken, Freedom tp, one one sorrel Filly, 1 year old, blaze face, 5 feet white, light mane and tail, under lip white. Appraised \$25.

Butler County.—John Blevins, Clerk.

COW.—Taken up by E. Chetty, Douglas tp, one red Cow, 7 years old, branded (1) on left side. Appraised \$9. Also, one black and white Cow, 3 years old, branded (1) on left side. Appraised \$9. Also, one red Heifer, 3 years old, branded (1) on left side. Appraised \$8. Also, one brown Heifer, 3 years old, branded (1) on left side. Appraised \$8.

Coffey County.—A. Crocker, Clerk.

PONY.—Taken up by Dan'l Mulchey, Rock Creek tp, one sorrel mare Pony, 2 years old, white face, right fore foot and left fore foot white. Appraised \$14.

PONY.—Taken up by M. Madden, Rock Creek tp, one bay horse Pony, 3 years old, black mane and tail, right hind foot white, partly blind in right eye. Appraised \$20.

STEER.—Taken up by G. W. Payton, one red and white Steer, 2 years old, red head and neck, swallowfork in right ear, crop and underbit in left ear. Appraised \$14.

Doniphan County.—C. Rappheey, Clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by W. J. Bayne, Feb 10, 1873, one red Steer, 2 years old, white or roan spots, slope off right ear, swallowfork in left, some white in face. Appraised \$12. Also, one deep red Heifer, 3 years old, white on belly and brisket, ears short. Appraised \$18.

Franklin County.—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by E. M. Davis, Peoria tp, one red and white yearling Steer, white face. Appraised \$12.

STEER.—Taken up by B. F. Davis, Peoria tp, one white yearling Steer, red head and neck. Appraised \$12. Also, one yearling Steer, red neck and sides, line back. Appraised \$8.

Greenwood County.—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by W. H. Buckner, Janesville, Jan 24th, 1873, one red yearling Steer, white on belly white spot on back, crop off left ear, slit in right ear. Appraised \$11.

COW.—Taken up by G. W. Colburn, Eureka tp, Jan 22, 1873, one black Cow, 6 years old, swallowfork in right ear, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$12.

PONY.—Taken up by H. G. Branson, Eureka tp, Jan 31st, 1873, one light bay mare Pony, 2 years old, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$35. Also, one light mare, 1 year old, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25. Also, one red and white Steer, 2 years old, underbit off right ear. Appraised \$15.

STEER.—Taken up by J. R. Hoggett, Pleasant Grove, Feb 1, 73, one red and white yearling Steer, white spot in forehead, white on tail, flanks and belly, white spot on left shoulder. Appraised \$12.50.

PONY.—Taken up by Jas Henner, Eureka tp, Feb 4th, 1873, one dark bay mare Pony, 2 years old. Appraised \$35.

Johnson County.—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by A. J. Cordery, Monticello tp, Jan 18, 1873, one dark red Steer, 2 years old, some white on end of tail. Appraised \$16.50.

HORSE.—Taken up by U. White, Shawnee tp, Jan 31, 1873, one dark chestnut sorrel Horse, 14 years old, 13½ hands high, blaze on face, left hind foot white, saddle marks, end of tail cut off. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay mare Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, white streak in face, right hind foot white, end of tail cut off. Appraised \$25.

Labette County.—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

PONY.—Taken up by G. H. Godwin, Howard tp, one bay mare Pony, 13 hands high, star in forehead, white nose, hind feet white, branded T on left hip.

STEER.—Taken up by J. P. Youmaz, Oswego tp, one black Texas Steer, white on belly, crop off each ear. Appraised \$15.

Leavenworth County.—A. B. Keller, Clerk.

COLT.—Taken up by D. Brown, Reno tp, Dec 7th, 1872, one bay horse Colt, 3 years old, white on hind feet, star in forehead, dim brand on right shoulder. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, white on right hind foot, brands on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.

PONY.—Taken up by Wm Rogers, Reno tp, Jan 1, 1873, one dark bay mare Pony, 5 years old, 12 hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$20.

STEER.—Taken up by Henry Squires, Kickapoo tp, Dec 14, 72, one red yearling Steer, swallowfork in right ear, some white on belly and in face. Appraised \$12.

MULE.—Taken up by Margaretta Hancock, Kickapoo tp, Dec 11, 1872, one light brown Mule, 9 years old, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$60.

COLT.—Taken up by W. M. Jones, Sherman tp, Nov 1, 1872, one light bay mare Colt, 2 years old, white spots in forehead and on nose. Appraised \$20.

FILLY.—Taken up by A. J. Williams, Sherman tp, Nov 10, 1872, one light bay Filly, 2 years old, 18 hands high, dark mane, tail and legs. Appraised \$30.

STEER.—Taken up by Geo Last, Tonganoxie tp, Nov 30, 1872, one large pale red Texas Steer, 5 years old, branded M on right hip. Appraised \$18.

Lyon County.—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by G. R. Harper, Elmendorf tp, Dec 2, 1872, one red Steer, 2 years old, branded D on left hip, big jaw on left. Appraised \$20.

STEER.—Taken up by Wm Updegraff, Elmendorf tp, Dec 7th, 1872, one red and white Steer, 4 years old, blind in one eye, points of horns sawed off. Appraised \$15.

MARE.—Taken up by M. Myers, Emporia tp, Dec 10, 1872, one dark bay mare Pony, 2 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white, heavy mane and tail. Appraised \$35. Also, one dark bay horse Pony, 1 year old, blaze face. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Frank Hetsel, Emporia tp, Jan 18, 1873, one white Steer, 3 years old. Appraised \$14.

STEER—Taken up by N Campbell, Pike tp, Jan 11th, 1873, one red and white Steer, 2 years old, crop and underbit on right ear. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by J Buck, Pike tp, Jan 11th, 1873, one dark brown Mare, 5 years old, 18 hands high. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by H T Stratton, Elmendaro tp, Jan 14, 73, one white yearling Steer, crop off left ear, swallowfork in right. Appraised \$12.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by S T Hickman, Sugar Creek tp, Jan 30th, 1873, one dun Mare, 10 years old, 14½ hands high, black mane, tail and legs. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by E Walton, Paola tp, Feb 15th, 1873, one yearling Steer, white back, red sides. Appraised \$12.

COLT—Taken up by C P Lee, Miami tp, Jan 20, 1873, one iron-gray stallion Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$15.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helpingstine, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by I N Eleanor, Fawn Creek tp, Nov 11, 1872, one white Cow, 7 years old, white spots on sides, crop off right ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one white yearling Steer, crop off the right ear. Appraised \$7.50. Also, one white yearling Steer, crop off right ear, slit in left. Appraised \$7.50.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemester, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by F S Hebrisk, Council Grove tp, one light mare Pony, 2 years old, right eye-lash nearly gone, same eye nearly blind, black legs. Appraised \$22.50.

FILLY—Taken up by John File, Clarke's Creek tp, one sorrel filly, 2½ years old, 14 hands high, white stripe on face. Appraised \$25. Also, one black filly, 3 years old, 18 hands high, branded F on right shoulder. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay filly, one year old, 12 hands high, 8 feet white, star in forehead. Appraised \$35. Also, one sorrel filly, 1 year old, 10 hands high, branded AD on left shoulder, one foot white, star in forehead, white nose. Appraised \$25. Also, one light bay Colt, one year old, 10 hands high, 3 white feet, blaze in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by S Barbee, Big Creek tp, Feb 5th, 1873, one red and white spotted Cow, 5 years old, crop, slit and underbit in right ear. Appraised \$15.

Pottawatomie County—H. P. Smith, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by W F Day, Shannon tp, one dark red Cow, 7 years old, notch and crop in each ear, left horn broken. Appraised \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Saml Zimmerman, Vienna tp, one red Cherokee Heifer, 2 years old, white spots on belly and end of tail, swallowfork in left ear, square crop off right, branded V on left hip. Appraised \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by S B Barnes, Blue tp, one yellow Heifer, 2 years old, white strip on back, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$8.

HEIFER—Taken up by J S Province, Beloue tp, Jan 18th, 1873, one dark red Heifer, 2 years old, white on back and belly, ears torn by dogs. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Jas Marks, Emmett tp, Jan 6th, 1873, one sorrel mare Pony, 4 years old, 18 hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30. Also, one claybank horse Pony, 2 years old, 11 hands high, white spot on nose, and on forehead, hind feet white, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$15. Also, one dark bay mare Pony, 1 year old, 10 hands high, right hip down. Appraised \$10.

PONY—Taken up by J Q Detweiler, Rock Creek tp, Jan 11, 73, one bay mare Pony, 4 years old, 18 hands high, 2 fore feet black, hind feet white. Appraised \$24.

HORSE—Taken up by T G Cochran, Pottawatomie tp, Jan 6th, 1873, one light bay Horse, 4 years old, branded C on left shoulder. Appraised \$30. Also, one brown filly, 2 years old, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$20. Also, one gray horse Pony, 8 years old, branded W on right hip. Appraised \$16.

COLT—Taken up by J W Hays, Pottawatomie tp, Dec 4th, 1872, one brown horse Colt, 3 years old, left eye glassy, star in forehead, white feet. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by Celestine Saindom, Beloue tp, Dec 26, 1872, one red roan stallion Colt, 2 years old, 12½ hands high, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$18.

PONY—Taken up by S J Griffin, Clear Creek tp, one bay mare Pony, 2 years old, 11 hands high, diagonal star on right side of forehead, brown mane and tail. Appraised \$21.

COLT—Taken up by Frank Calloz, Louisville tp, Jan 13, 1873, one black mare Colt, 1 year old, white in forehead, blind in right eye, left hind and fore foot white. Appraised \$10.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by —, Tecumseh tp, one roan Cow, 9 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one brown Cow, white spots on hip, hole and crop in right ear. Appraised \$12.

STALLION—Taken up by —, Topeka tp, one brown Stallion, 8 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white. Appraised \$40. Also, one small white Heifer, 2 years old, red ears, brown nose, red spots on feet. Appraised \$12.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by C A Eidemiller, Shawnee tp, Jan 23d, 1873, one red and white speckled Cow, 4 years old, left horn broken, tip off left ear. Also, one red and white spotted calf, 8 weeks old. Appraised \$30.

STRAYS FOR FEBRUARY 15.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by A C Cutsinger, Iola tp, one light red Texas Cow, branded M on right hip, two slits in right ear, underbit in left. Appraised \$15.

MULE—Taken up by Thos Bartlett, Iola tp, one black mare Mule, 20 months old. Appraised \$17.50. Also, one black mare Colt, 20 months old, left feet white, white spot in forehead and on nose. Appraised \$12.

COLT—Taken up by R J Beckwith, Deer Creek tp, one bay mare Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$30.

Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J H Fittsworth, Center tp, one red and white yearling Steer, white spots on belly and rump, white feet and tail. Appraised \$12.

PONY—Taken up by S L Benjamin, Grasshopper tp, one dun mustang mare Pony. Appraised \$20. Also, one gray Mare, 8 yrs old. Appraised \$40. Also, one brown Mare, two hind feet white. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by L D F Pomeroy, Grasshopper tp, a light bay Mare, 2 years old. Appraised \$35.

FILLY—Taken up by C Pittman, Center tp, one bright bay filly, 2 years old, white on right hind foot, somewhat enlarged under the eyes. Appraised \$13.

MARE—Taken up by H E Clark, Center tp, one sorrel Mare, 2 years old, hind feet white, bald face, white under lip. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by M Clare, Walnut tp, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, scars on shoulder and belly. Appraised \$20. Also, one bright bay Horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm Downing, Walnut tp, one dark bay Horse, 13 years old, 15½ hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$20. Also, one sorrel Pony, 2 years old, white stripes in face. Appraised \$15.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J F Holt, Union tp, one pale red Steer, 3 years old, diamond brand on left ear and thigh, right horn broken off, crop and underbit in right ear, and underslope in left ear. Appraised \$18.

COW—Taken up by B C Mariman, Mill Creek tp, one dark red Cow, 9 years old, brindle face, swallow-fork in right ear, crop in left ear, right horn broken. Appraised \$15.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J G Stearnes, Towanda tp, Dec 15th, 1872, one dun Cow, 3 years old, a half-circle brand on left side, crop and underbit in each ear. Appraised \$15.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Wm Norton, Bazaar tp, Jan 20, 1873, one black filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, brown mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

COLT—Taken up by John Gatewood, Toledo tp, Jan 17, 1873, one roan horse Colt, 2 years old, a small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$22.

Cowley County—A. A. Jackson, Clerk.

OXEN—Taken up by Danl Kautz, Otter tp, two Steers—one white, with red spots on head and neck, crop and slit in left ear; also, one pided Steer, crop and swallow-fork in right ear; each about 10 years old. Appraised \$40.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by H Cunningham, Lincoln tp, Jan 11, 1873, one brown horse Mule, 4 years old, 13½ hands high, some white in forehead. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Jas Strawn, Walnut tp, Dec 28, 1872, one very old mare Pony, white in face, saddle marks. Appraised \$16.

STEER—Taken up by J N Myrick, Sheridan tp, Nov 1st, 1872, one pale red Steer, 4 years old, branded S on left hip, underbit in left ear, crop and slit in right. Appraised \$30.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by G H Tupper, Ridge tp, Jan 14th, 1873, one brown horse Colt, 3 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, star in forehead, white on nose. Appraised \$17. Also, one sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, 12 hands high, a small star in forehead. Appraised \$17.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by P Lorance, Elk Falls tp, Dec 26, 1872, one red and white spotted Cow, 4 years old, a crop off each ear, split in right ear. Also, one red and white calf, 9 months old. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by Jas Moore, Union tp, Nov 16th, 1872, one black Colt, 2 years old, right feet white. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by Jas Hardin, Caneyville tp, Dec 17th, 1872, one red Cow, 9 years old, white on back and belly, speckled face, underbit and underslope in right ear, a square crop in left ear. Appraised \$16.

Jackson County—E. D. Rose, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Schroder, Soldier tp, one bay Mare, 3 years old, large size, black mane and tail. Appraised \$45.

BULL—Taken up by A F Nelson, Grant tp, one red roan Bull, 5 years old, crop off right ear, under half off left ear. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J W Stephenson, Jefferson tp, one bay Mare, 12 years old, star in forehead, white spot on upper lip, and on right hind foot, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$15. Also, one small horse Colt, 1 year old, some white in face. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by A B Hamer, Douglas tp, one white Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by F S Morse, Netawaka tp, one bay Mare, 3 years old. Appraised \$35. Also, one chestnut sorrel Mare, 4 years old. Appraised \$45. Also, one sorrel horse Pony. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by F H Ireland, Franklin tp, one sorrel horse Pony, 3 years old, right hind foot white, branded G on each shoulder. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by G B Taylor, Douglas tp, one roan spotted Steer, 2 years old, dim brand on left hip, point of left horn broken off, ends of ears off. Appraised \$15. Also, one black Mare, 5 years old. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Jackson James, Grant tp, one black mare Pony, 2 years old, blaze face, white nose. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by M Sullivan, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 11½ hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by J P Goodwin, Straight Creek tp, a brown mare Colt, 1 year old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$25. Also, one gray horse Colt, 1 year old, a white stripe in face, left fore foot and right hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by T T McLinn, Grant tp, one light sorrel mare Colt, two years old, 14 hands high, left fore foot white, left hind foot white, bald face. Appraised \$30. Also, one black mare Colt, one year old, left hind foot white, star in forehead, heavy mane and tail. Appraised \$20.

COLT—Taken up by T A Bradshaw, Douglas tp, one black horse Colt, 2 years old, branded A on left shoulder, white nose. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, the same brand, star in forehead. Appraised \$20. Also, one black mare Colt, 2 years old, right hind foot white, a star in forehead. Appraised \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by E Rogers, Douglas tp, one black filly, 2 years old white hairs in face, white spot on nose, right hind foot white. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay filly, 3 years old, bald face, dark mane and tail, a white spot on right hind foot. Appraised \$45.

MARE—Taken up by W H Whitecatton, Douglas tp, one dark brown Mare, 5 years old, branded Vx B on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$20. Also, one dark brown horse Pony, 4 or 5 years old, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$20. Also, one light brown mare Pony, 3 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one light bay horse Pony, five years old, bald face and nose, hind feet white, blaze eye. Appraised \$10. Also, one sorrel filly, 2 years old, stripes in face, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by J Karnes, Netawaka tp, one red and white Cow, 10 years old, line back, slit in slit in each ear. Also, one red and white calf. Appraised \$30.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by A Donovan, Gardner tp, Dec 11, 1872, one iron-gray horse Colt, 2 years old, 12½ hands high, white between the eyes. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by J B White, Shawnee tp, Jan 6th, 1872, one whitish roan Cow, 7 years old, half-crop in left ear. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by J F McKaig, Olathe tp, Jan 20, 1873, one bay horse Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, saddle marks. Appraised \$16.

BULL—Taken up by D J Ramey, Gardner tp, Jan 14th, 1873, one red yearling Bull, a half-crop in left ear, white on forehead, belly and tip of tail. Appraised \$13.

MARE—Taken up by J W Payne, McCamish tp, Jan 15th, 1873, one dark bay Mare, nine years old, 16 hands high, light color on nose. Appraised \$75.

Lincoln County—A. S. Potter, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A Puckett, Salt Creek tp, Jan 8, 1872, one chestnut sorrel Pony, 8 years old, three white feet, saddle marks.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E W Morgan, Lincoln tp, Jan 20th, 1873, one sorrel Horse, 7 years old, 16 hands high. Appraised \$50.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by P P Houck, Waterloo tp, Dec 17th, 1872, one sorrel Horse, 2 years old, bald face, white spot on belly, feet white. Appraised \$20.

COLT—Taken up by M J Fiery, Emporia tp, Dec 25, 1872, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, white stripe on nose and face, lump on right side of upper jaw. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$35.

COW—Taken up by W H Hodson, Pike tp, Dec 31st, 1872, one black Texas Cow, 8 years old, crop and swallow-fork in each ear, branded on right hip and side. Appraised \$16.

HEIFER—Taken up by D W Lloyd, Emporia tp, Jan 10th, 1873, one light roan Heifer, 2 years old, red ears. Appraised \$12.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Peter Lowe, Miami tp, Jan 18th, 1873, one red yearling Heifer, underslit and swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by Pat Boland, Osawatomie tp, Jan 9, 1873, one claybank horse Pony, 12 years old, branded JD on the right shoulder, black mane and tail. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by J C Goodell, Marysville tp, Nov 12, 1872, one white Steer, 2 years old, crop and underbit in right ear, swallow-fork in left. Appraised \$25. Also, one pale red yearling Steer, line back, white on legs and belly, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$12. Also, one red and white spotted Cow, 10 years old, crop and underslope in right ear, and crop off left ear. Appraised \$33.

STEER—Taken up by Saml Dodd, Osage tp, Jan 11th, 1873, one deep red yearling Steer. Appraised \$11.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J I Vaughn, Canville tp, Jan 30th, 1873, one brown stud Colt, 1 year old, medium size. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Geo Meyer, Big Creek tp, Jan 18th, 1873, one black and white spotted yearling Texas Steer, crop and underbit in left ear, crop off right. Appraised \$11.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Kimber Bros, Burlingame tp, Jan 17, 1873, one dark bay mare Pony, 5 years old, left hind foot white, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by A Blake, Olivet tp, Jan 7, 1873, one brown Mare 3 years old, 15 hands high, a white spot in face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$50.

STEER—Taken up by T M Gilmore, Junction tp, Jan 1st, 1873, one red Steer, 2 years old, some white on belly. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by A Hamilton, Junction tp, Jan 18th, 1873, one red and white Texas Steer, 4 years old, ex-brand on right hip, underbit and underslope in left ear, underslope in right ear. Appraised \$18.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by N B White, Manhattan tp, Jan 10, 1873, one bright bay stud Colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, spot on nose, left hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jas Matney, Williamsport tp, one black Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, right ankle enlarged. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by W P Harrington, Silver Lake tp, one red Cow, 12 years old, line back, tail off, part off right horn off. Appraised \$14.

HEIFER—Taken up by Peter Zickafosse, Silver Lake tp, one white Heifer, 2 years old, half-crop off each ear, the under part brown on left hip. Appraised \$18.

COW—Taken up by W A Craig, Auburn tp, one light red Texas Cow, 8 years old, overbit in right ear, swallow-fork in left. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm Oikerson, Dover tp, Jan 7th, 1873, one bay Horse, 9 years old, a white spot in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay Mare, 7 years old, black mane and tail. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by M Green, Soldier tp, Jan 15th, 1873, one black mare Pony, 2 years old, 4 white feet, black mane and tail. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by A Johnson, Silver Lake tp, Jan 11th, 1873, one brown horse Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay Mare, 3 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay sucking Colt, star in forehead. Appraised \$15.

Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

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

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

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

COLT—Taken up by Abigail M Walton, Wilmington tp, Dec 28, 1872, one brown Mare, 2 years old, medium size, left hind foot white. Appraised \$45. Also, one bay mare Colt, 1 year old, spot on nose, white in forehead. Appraised \$35.

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

Wilson County—J. C. G. Smith, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by D McCracken, Neodesha tp, Jan 2d, 1873, one black Camanche Pony, 6 years old, a slit in each ear. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by W F Stanley, Chetopa tp, Nov 30th, 1872, one black Mare, 8 years old, 13½ hands high, white on left hind foot. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by M C Shearer, Fall River tp, Nov 25th, 1872, one white Cow, 5 years old, smooth crop and slit in right ear, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$45.

COLT—Taken up by Thos McBoren, Guilford tp, one bay horse Colt, 3 years old, lump on back. Appraised \$30.

Woodson County—J. A. Burdett, Clerk.

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

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

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

MULE—Taken up by F H Meats, Everett tp, Dec 9th, 1872, one horse Mule, 2 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay mare Mule, 2 years old. Appraised \$50. Also, one black mare Pony, a star in forehead, 12 hands high. Appraised \$20.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by H Matney, Shawnee tp, Dec 30, 1872, one black mare Mule, 3 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$25.

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