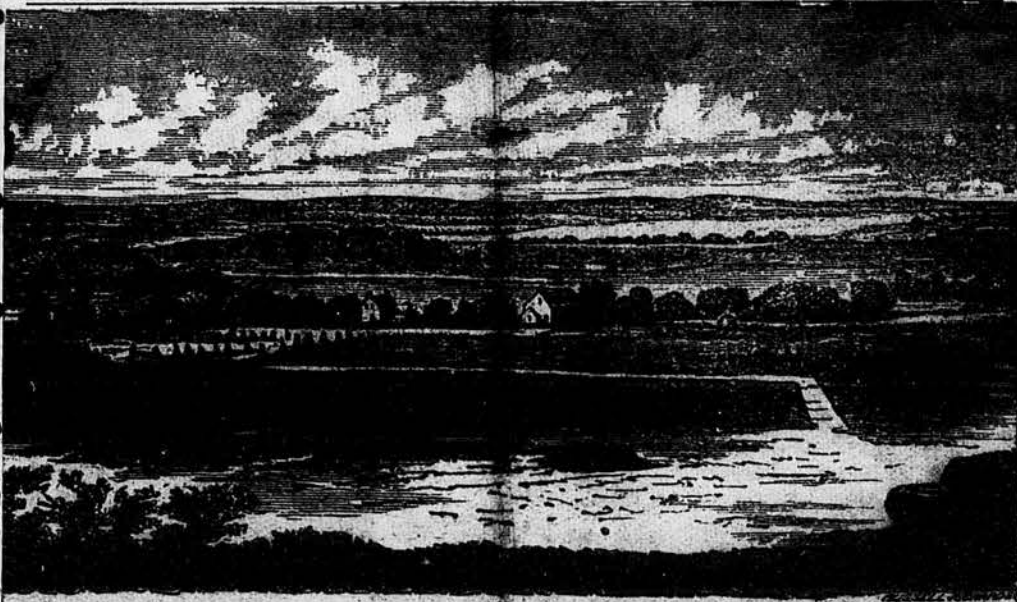


THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARMER THE SHOP THE FRES

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

A Land Grant.....	51	Indigestion.....	60
A Kansas Sleigh-Ride.....	54	Knitting and Talking.....	53
Another Season.....	56	Lines to a Mother.....	61
Answers to Correspondents.....	58	More than a Common Farmer.....	52
A Beautiful Handwriting.....	61	Market Report.....	61
Black Cayuga Ducks— <i>Illustrated</i>	52	Ohio Agricultural College.....	56
Berkshires—J. W. S. Answered.....	55	Our Corner.....	59
Blue Valley Farmers' Club.....	56	Peaches Again.....	51
Books and Papers.....	59	Pork Packing.....	53
Cicada, The.....	51	Poultry Yard.....	56
Cooley Corn.....	51	Peanut, The.....	58
Disease of the Eye.....	60	Pneumonia.....	60
Ellsworth County.....	52	Receipts.....	53
Early Plants.....	57	Starch Factory.....	51
Farmers' Clubs.....	51	Sheep Husbandry.....	53
Flaxseed.....	51	Sumac.....	55
Fashions.....	53	Stray List.....	61
Ferns and Fern Hunting—No. II.....	54	The Honored Dead.....	54
Farmers' Convention.....	55	Veterinary Department.....	59
Forest Culture.....	56	What the Publishers Say.....	51
Fencing Railroads.....	57	Yellows of the Peach— <i>Illustrated</i>	56
Grain for Poultry.....	53		
Glanders.....	58		
General News.....	58		



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We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet the de-
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Garden Tools in great variety. Rustic and
Terra Cotta Ware, Vases, and Hanging Baskets.

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Bird Seed, and everything that is kept in a first-class Agri-
cultural House. Prices lower than any house west of the
Mississippi river. Do not fail to call and examine the stock,
or send for Price List, before purchasing elsewhere.

Wanted—Flax and Hemp Seed and Castor Beans. 10-3

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup.

SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS ARE THE
only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there
are but two things to do to make the Lungs heal.

First, The Liver and Lungs must be got into a good,
healthy condition; for, when the Lungs are wasting, the
whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even
if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the liver
and stomach are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes
the place of food; consequently, the patient has no appetite
or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food,
which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off
without nourishing the system.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and
stomach, and carry off this slime. The SEAWEED TONIC
is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after
eating, mixes with the gastric juice and dissolves the food,
producing good chyme and chyle. Then, by partaking freely
of the PULMONIC SYRUP, the food is turned into good
blood, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient
begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to
ripen, and they heal up. This is the only way to cure Con-
sumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain
in flesh.

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

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the
house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Flor-
ida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular,
and not subject to such variations as in more northern lat-
itudes. 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 ad-
vantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the
recovery of all who partake freely of my Preparations and
follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more
fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, north-
east 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 exami-
nation with the Respirometer, the charge will be \$5.

SCHENCK'S Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of
the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily deter-
mine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the
lungs, and whether the patient can be cured or not. This
the patients must expect to know, if they are examined by
the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my Remedies, so that a per-
son in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict
observance of the same. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, \$1.25
per bottle, or \$7.00 per half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents
per box. Prepared and for sale by

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Phila.
And by druggists and dealers generally. my1-1y-168

FOR SALE.

Early Rose Potatoes.

ALSO,

Bees—Good, Strong Colonies—Cheap

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Pleasant Ridge, Kansas.

mar15-1y-159

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ALLEN'S NURSERIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, C. H.
ALLEN & CO., Proprietors. We are now prepared to fur-
nish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale.
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LINGS and Hedge Plants specialties. Sixty varieties Apple
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Nursery Stock very low. sept-1y-98

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Plants, Small Fruits. First-class Stock, at Wholesale or Re-
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JANUARY, 1873.

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ORADO, THE TERRITORIES, and on the Pacific
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Passengers taking this Popular Route will make close
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At Lawrence, for Baldwin City, Prairie City, Ottawa,
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Chetopa, and Fort Scott.

At Topeka, for Burlington, Emporia, Burlington, Neo-
sho Falls, Humboldt and Chetopa.

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At Carson with the Southern Overland Mail and Express
Co.'s daily line of coaches for Pueblo, Trinidad, Los Vegas,
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Arizona.

At Denver with Passenger and Express coaches for
Georgetown, &c., and with Colorado Central Railroad for
Central City, Golden City, &c.

At Cheyenne, for Ogden, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, San
Francisco, and all points in California and the Frontier.

Tickets for the above points are for sale at the Company's
Offices at Leavenworth, Kansas City, State Line and Law-
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Valley Railroads for Atchison and St. Joseph.

Trains going East make close connections at State Line,
Kansas City and Union Depots, with trains for Chicago and
St. Louis, and all points South and East.

Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to night express
trains, and run through between Kansas City and Cheyenne,
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5,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Lands for sale,
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BEVERLEY R. KEIM, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.
General Offices—Kansas City, Mo.

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Take the "A. & N." Route to
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And all Intermediate Points.

CLOSE CONNECTION AT TROY JUNCTION WITH
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the B. & M. in Nebraska, for Utah, Colorado and California.
Also, with the Midland Pacific for Nebraska City.

M. M. TOWNE, Ass't Sup't.
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Ad Astra Nursery and Fruit Garden.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, TRUE TO NAME, AT BOT-
tom Prices. Three best varieties—Wilson, Chas. Down-
ing, and Downer's Prolific—at \$4 per 1,000; \$30 per 10,000.
Jucunda, and other popular varieties, at lowest prices.
dec1-9t-92 E. J. HOLMAN, Leavenworth, Kan.

THE KANSAS FARMER



DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRE-SIDE

VOL. X.—NO. 4.] LEAVENWORTH, FEBRUARY 15, 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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20 Cents per Line, Nonpareil space. A Liberal Discount to
Large Advertisers.

WHAT THE PUBLISHERS SAY.

FOR SALE.—We have for sale a large lot of engravings of thoroughbred cattle, hogs, poultry, portraits of eminent agriculturists, fancy cuts, &c. The engravings are all first-class electrotypes, and as good as new. Publishers desiring to illustrate their papers, will do well to apply.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Correspondents will greatly oblige us if they will write the matter intended for the editor upon a separate piece of paper from that containing names of subscribers, or matters pertaining to advertising.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

SUNWOOD FARMERS' CLUB, Johnson county, Kansas. J. M. Liggett, President; Wm. Hitchcock, Secretary.

JACKSON FARMERS' CLUB, Thos. Gowdey, President; J. N. Caldwell, Vice President; J. Kirkpatrick, Recording Secretary; J. F. Hunt, Corresponding Secretary; Wm. Hopkins, Treasurer.

The above Club held its second annual meeting January 25th.

A LAND GRANT.

We have been opposed, in a measure, to the wholesale grants of public land to railroads and other corporations, but there is now a bill before Congress that we can heartily endorse, as will every citizen who desires to see Western Kansas occupy the agricultural position that the soil of that section entitles it to.

A company has been organized, of which S. T. KELSEY, Dr. J. A. WARDER and ROBT. DOUGLAS, all well known to the people of Kansas, are members, and we believe, directors, and this company has petitioned Congress to grant them one section of land for each mile of distance from Dodge City, Kansas, to Pueblo, in Colorado, upon the condition that the company plant and cultivate eighty (80) acres of forest trees upon each section, and to experiment with the different grains and vegetables, making an annual report to the Department of Agriculture, of the result of these experiments. This is the substance of the bill now pending.

We have full faith in the capacity of the soil along the Arkansas river to grow all kinds of vegetables, grains and trees to the Colorado line. All it needs is the moisture. We have an idea that the company contemplates an extensive system of ir-

rigation, to insure the success of their experiment, and with this irrigation, we doubt not that all lands adjacent and to which this can be made available, will be as valuable as any other portion of Kansas. It takes a microscope now to find the "Great American Desert," and a few years hence the idea will rank with ancient mythology.

PEACHES AGAIN.

BY C. H. CUSHING.

EDITOR FARMER: I rise to explain. When I penned my note in the last FARMER I had no idea that the North Pole was just getting ready to join the rush of immigration to Kansas, and come down upon us with all his icy legions. I succumb—I knock under—29° below zero takes away my breath, and I have nothing more to say. "Only this, and nothing more," that the whole peach family—big and little, cling and free, mellow and tough, red and yellow, smooth and rough—all have tumbled into one common grave—in jimskian parlance "they have gone where the woodbine twineth." *Requiescant in pace.*

In this section we do not think the wood is seriously injured, except, perhaps, in some of the more tender varieties.

THE CICADA.

We are in receipt of a letter from Prof. CHAS. V. RILEY, asking for any facts in possession of our readers in relation to the thirteen and seventeen year locusts. The following letter explains itself. We hope our readers will furnish Prof. RILEY with the result of their observations:

EDITOR FARMER: I have every reason to believe that, as predicted in the enclosed extract reprinted from my first report, Cicadas (so-called 17 and 13-year locusts) appeared in your State in 1872. Will you do me the kindness to communicate any facts which you may have on the subject? If you have none, you can doubtless obtain the information I desire by publishing the extract, and asking those of your subscribers who have such facts, to send them to you. Any assistance of this kind towards completing the chronological history of these interesting insects, especially in your State, will be fully appreciated. Yours, very truly,

C. V. RILEY.

P. S. You might inform your subscribers that any communication addressed to me personally, will be thankfully received.

The following extracts from Prof. RILEY's last Annual Report, indicate the two broods that he expected last year:

BROOD VII.—*Tredectim*—1859, 1872.

In the year 1872, and at intervals of 13 years thereafter, they will in all probability appear in Jackson county, and around Cobden and Jonesboro, in Union county, south Illinois, in Kansas, Missouri, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi.

BROOD VIII.—*Septendecim*—1855, 1873.

In the year 1873, being the same year as the preceding, and at intervals of 17 years thereafter, they will, in all probability, appear in the southeastern part of Massachusetts; across Long Island, along the Atlantic coast to Chesapeake Bay, and up the Susquehanna at least as far as Carlisle, in Pennsylvania; also, in Kentucky, at Kanawha in Virginia, and Gallipolis, Ohio, on the Ohio river. This is the brood referred to in brood V. and which there is every reason to believe is the same one recorded by Morton in his "Memorial," as occurring in 1639.

The point he wishes to arrive at is, were either of these broods here? We have been several

times informed that grasshoppers were present in considerable numbers last year, and in some sections they deposited eggs last fall.

FLAX SEED.

From our correspondence we find that the culture of this is taking hold of many of our farmers, because it is, so far as the seed is concerned, a cash crop. The reaper has done away with the old fashioned back-breaking practice of pulling, that we remember only too well.

Recent statements that we have published seem to show that the flax crop in Kansas is not behind others in point of net profit.

In a recent issue we stated that the "Collier White Lead Company," St. Louis, was willing to furnish flax seed to all farmers who desired to sow it, and we are now informed that this enterprising company have established the following agencies in the State, where any farmer desiring to, can obtain a supply of seed, with the privilege of returning a like amount in the fall: Pike & Allen, Atchison; Barratt, Lukens & Co., North Topeka; Baker & Knapp, Hiawatha; Wilder & Palm, Lawrence. These gentlemen are also prepared to furnish a pamphlet giving instructions as to its culture.

THE COOLEY CORN.

Since Mr. WALKUP wrote us in relation to the Cooley Corn, we have had the subject in mind; and from our exchanges we find that our correspondent is not alone in his experience. E. F. R. BRENTWOOD, L. I., writes to an exchange:

I sent Mr. Cooley \$3 for eight quarts of the corn, and on May 13th planted one acre of good warm land, well manured; also, a few intermediate rows with my old variety, to see how it would compare side by side, with the same treatment. As to the result, instead of maturing fit to grind in thirteen weeks, as claimed, none of it was fit for grinding in four months from planting.

In order to show, however, that there are two sides to the argument, we publish a scrap from the Cincinnati *Weekly Times*:

You sent me last Spring two packages of Cooley's Early Field Corn (twelve ounces), and planted it on 35½ rods of ground, and harvested thirty bushels of sound corn. The land has had no manure on it for twelve years. If you have any subscribers that can beat that, I would like to hear from them.

S. S. WATKINS, Geneva, O.

A STARCH FACTORY.

Within the next six months Leavenworth will have in operation a starch factory, that will consume from one thousand to fifteen hundred bushels of corn per day.

Very much of this supply will come from along the line of the Central Branch, the Leavenworth & Denver, the Kansas Pacific, and other railroads centering here, and will tend to fix the price of this cereal.

We allude to this enterprise chiefly to call the attention of farmers to one matter connected with it, that they might overlook; and that is, that white corn is chiefly required in making starch. Those farmers who raise corn to sell, would do well to make a note of this, and plant accordingly.

The Kansas Farmer

ANSWER FROM ELLSWORTH COUNTY.

In answer to inquiries in last issue in regard to the price of lumber, &c., in Ellsworth county, Kansas, C. E. B. responds as follows: "The freight on household goods from Atchison, via Topeka, to Ellsworth, is 96 cents for first class, 80 cents for second, and 84 cents for third class. Pine lumber costs here \$37 per thousand feet for sheeting and fencing, \$38 for heavy lumber, joists, &c., \$40 for common inch boards, and from \$42 to \$53 for flooring. No native lumber in market.

Prospects are good for an early Spring. Grass is starting in the canons, and cattle are looking fine. The Winter has been good for cattle, and two-thirds of all I have seen are fat."

BLACK CAYUGA DUCKS.

Among table delicacies, we know of nothing more tempting than roast duck, provided it is a Black Cayuga. For the table, it is among tame fowls what the woodcock is among game birds, venison among wild meats, and the speckled trout among fish—the best of its class. Aside from this, the Black Cayuga duck is a bird of fine plumage, good size, good average layers, and first-rate mothers. The duck is much more easily raised than many seem to think, and a body of water is not absolutely necessary to the best success in rearing them. In the potato field they are very valuable as insect-destroyers, and at certain seasons may be permitted to have the range of the garden for an hour each evening, with advantage.

"MORE THAN A COMMON FARMER."

EDITOR FARMER: Will you be kind enough to inform me of the chances of getting a situation of some kind in your city.

I am about eighteen years old, have been raised on a farm, have a pretty fair knowledge of arithmetic, &c., and would be willing to take small wages for a year or so, if I could get a place in a store where I could stay until I mastered the business. I want to be something more than a common farmer, and if you can help me in this, I will be very grateful.

Yours, &c., GEORGE L.

Certainly. We are always glad to help a boy. We remember well the aspirations that filled our breast when "about eighteen." At that time we were confident that we had talents of a high order. In fact, if our feelings were a correct guide, and some friend had assisted us in getting a situation in a store, we would, ere this, have occupied a place second only to a STEWART or a CLAFLIN. That we have since found out that we were mistaken in our self—had fearfully overrated our ability to grasp the crown worn by the giants of trade and commerce—does not establish a general rule that all boys overrate themselves. We do not believe that. Unless boys aim high, they certainly will not obtain prominence.

But GEORGE, are you sure that you want to leave the farm, and tread the quicksands of mercantile life? We know you are very sanguine now, but have you had the opportunity to examine the matter thoroughly? You know, of course, that to

become a successful merchant in any branch of trade, under the lively competition that now exists, requires not only special talent of a high order, but thorough training and unceasing application, as well. You know, of course, that with the best of management, talent, &c., fully one-half of those who for a time succeed, finally become bankrupt from causes they cannot control, and often cannot foresee. You know, too, that before a man can become a merchant, he must have a cash capital equal to a small fortune to begin with. If some of your friends are able to give you this capital, why of course you will not have to earn it; but if you have to earn it while you are learning the business, you doubtless know that you will have but little of your salary left to spend for the pleasures of life. You know, of course, that merchants do not pay very large salaries. Competition being sharp and net profits small, they have to economize on every hand, and the supply of clerks being greater than the demand, they are able to get pretty fair clerks for about the same wages your father pays his hired hands on the farm. To be a little more exact, the average clerk gets about \$40 per month.

We say, you have thought of all these things, GEORGE, and the many others that we have not named. If you have not thought of them, we advise you to carefully consider them before you pack your trunk for the city. We advise you to think, too, of the unceasing cares that perplex the mind of the business man, after he has acquired a capital and commenced business for himself, oftentimes knowing that less than twenty-four hours stand between him and possible ruin, always harassed by fears of an unexpected advance or decline in the markets, and at best saving no more than the average farmer who, though his profits may not be so large, knows that they are comparatively certain, and while rarely making a fortune at a single stride, is, on the other hand never deprived of sleep through fear of losing one before the morning dawns.

Consider both sides of this question, GEORGE, and then let us know if you wish to walk in the foot-paths of the city merchant?

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

The play of *Hamlet*, with "Hamlet" left out, is no more absurd than an omission that occurred in

the last issue of THE FARMER. In our report of the Farmers' Institute, we introduced all the important characters in the play, save "Hamlet," who, in this case, was Hon. JASON YURANN, of Blue Rapids, and his role, "Sheep Husbandry in Kansas."

Were it not that we know Mr. YURANN to be one of the most amiable of gentlemen, and of too much good sense to suppose for a moment that this slight was intentional, we should expect to mourn the loss of a friend; but, knowing him to possess these qualities, it only remains for us to say, "Your pardon, Sir."

We shall not at-

BLACK CAYUGA DUCKS.

tempt to explain how we came to omit the notice of Mr. YURANN's paper. Suffice it to say that his paper, although necessarily hastily prepared, was rich in practical facts, showing that sheep husbandry in Kansas is second to no other specialty in point of profit. Men may cry out against the profits of sheep-growing in this State; but they cannot refute the facts and figures presented by Mr. YURANN, based upon his own experience and observation. We put the statement thus positively, from the fact that Mr. YURANN's losses in sheep, when he first came to the State, have been repeatedly used as an argument against the business. But Mr. Y. showed, in his paper, to the satisfaction of every one present, that those losses could in no wise be charged to the sheep or the climate, nor yet to Mr. YURANN, but to a concatenation of events brought about by the sickness of Mr. YURANN, and his consequent detention in Illinois for some five or six months.

For the past four or five years Mr. YURANN states that his flock, which now numbers but about two hundred head, has been healthy, and has suffered no loss from any source. The clip of wool last season netted him about three dollars per head (a trifle over that, if we remember correctly), and the wool was sold to a local dealer. He expressed the idea that sheep-raising is more profitable than cattle-raising, but at the same time advised no one to go into the business of raising sheep.

You have considered, too, that you are liable to be thrown out of employment by the failure of your employer, and weeks, often months are spent in idleness before another situation can be obtained.

His board costs him \$20 at the lowest, and if he lives as well as you do upon the farm it will cost him \$30 per month, leaving but ten dollars for clothes and his balance to deposit in the savings bank. But before he can command \$40 per month he must serve an apprenticeship of from two to five years. You doubtless know that clerks and apprentices in a store are required to earn their money. The store must be opened, swept and dusted by six o'clock in the Summer, and half-past six in the Winter, and from that time until nine o'clock at night the clerks must be in their places, except during two or three months of Summer when most stores close at seven. Sometimes they are permitted to leave the store for dinner, but often customers crowd the store at that particular hour, and the clerk must go hungry.

You doubtless know that clerks are held responsible for all damage they do either through ignorance or carelessness. We have known half a month's salary go to replace a broken plate glass window. You know, too, that a clerk is expected to dress neatly (after the fashion of our city clerks), and to do this costs more than do the clothes required for farm work.

You have considered, too, that you are liable to be thrown out of employment by the failure of your employer, and weeks, often months are spent in idleness before another situation can be obtained.

ing sheep unless they were prepared to give them the best of care and attention.

PORK PACKING.

We have received the report of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce as to the number of hogs packed throughout the West this season, and the figures given by that report fully sustain what we have repeatedly said in THE FARMER, to wit: That the crop of 1872 and '73 would not be greatly, if any, in excess of that of 1871 and '72.

At the four great packing points, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis, there was packed last year 2,310,421 head. At the same points there have been packed this season, up to the 23d of January, 2,560,771, leaving 250,350 head to be packed yet before the number will reach that of last year.

At ninety-eight other packing points throughout the West, there were packed last year 1,800,549. The same points have packed this year up to the above mentioned date, 1,533,854, leaving 277,195 to be packed by those ninety-eight points before they reach the whole number of last year; thus making 527,545 hogs yet to be cut in the entire West, before the number reaches that of last year, or about one-sixth of the whole number.

Will this number be reached? Candidly, we doubt it, from the appearance of the weather at this writing. We are aware that packers, skilled in figures, have attempted to show that as they claimed last Fall, the number would greatly exceed that of last year. But how do they show it? Simply by estimating that there would yet be packed 733,112. This would make a gain over last year's packing of about nine per cent.; not enough, surely, to sustain the strong claims made at the packers' convention, that there was "an enormous increase of the hog product in the country this year, over last. But we do not admit the validity of their estimates as to the number yet to be packed, and still hold to our previous opinion, and when we take into consideration the increased foreign demand for the American hog product, we venture to predict that cured meats will be twenty per cent. higher before midsummer, than they have been for the past three years. Let us see who is right.

GRAIN FOR POULTRY.

[From the Poultry World.]

There is no other grain that is relished so well by fowls as Indian corn. It must always continue to be, as now, the American poulterer's main reliance, for, although too fattening to use in certain cases, it possesses more nutriment for the price than any other grain, and is always to be obtained. Corn can be given ground and unground, raw and cooked. Oats we prefer ground fine, as otherwise the hulls are too harsh and bulky. With wheat bran and middlings, wheat in the kernel, barley and buckwheat, there need be no difficulty in avoiding monotony. Rye, though the poorest grain of all, may be given occasionally, and brewers' grains, if convenient.

"Knitting and Talking."

EDITED BY ANN APPLESEED.

HARD WORK.

We are told that women are physically unfitted for hard labor; yet in Liverpool, London and Dublin, women earn sixpence a day by carrying immense loads of sand. Nearly 50,000 women hawk fish, fruit and hardware through the streets of London, their average earnings varying from fifty cents to one dollar a week.

AROUND THE FIRE.

THE PIGMIES—(CONTINUED)

As I have told you before, Anteus loved his Pigmy brothers, and enjoyed being with them. One

pleasant day he was lying asleep, at full length, with his head in one part of the kingdom, and his feet across the boundary in another part. The Pigmies were scrambling over him for the fun of the thing, peeping into his great cavern of a mouth, and playing in the tangles of his hair. One of them chanced to climb to his shoulder, and from that summit he beheld another great mountain of a giant coming that way. Down the Pigmy scrambled to his big brother's ear, and shouted, "Hallo, brother Anteus! Get up this minute. Here comes a giant to have a tussle with you."

"Poh, poh; I'm asleep," grumbled Anteus.

"Get up," said the pigmy, "get up, you lazy bones. The strange giant's club is bigger than yours, and we think him the stronger of the two."

Now Anteus hated to have his strength so lightly spoken of, so he gave a gape of several yards wide, got up, seized his pine tree cane, strode a mile or two to meet the strange giant, and screamed out, "Who are you? What do you want in my dominions? Speak, you vagabond, or I'll try the thickness of your skull with this walking stick."

"You are very discourteous," said the stranger, "and I shall probably have to teach you a little civility before we part. I came this way because it was nearer to the garden of the Hesperides, where I am going to get the golden apples for King Eurystheus."

"Caitiff!" bellowed Anteus, "you shall go no farther, nor shall you go back whence you came."

"How will you prevent me?" said Hercules.

"By hitting you a rap with this pine tree," growled Anteus. "I am fifty times stronger than you, and every time I touch the earth I grow ten times stronger. Throw down your club, and give me that lion's skin."

"Come and take it off my shoulders, then," said Hercules.

Anteus strode toward him (ten times strengthened at every step) and fetched a tremendous blow at him with his pine tree, which Hercules caught upon his club, and hit it a rap that tumbled Anteus flat upon his back. Up he jumped, tenfold stronger than before, and aimed a monstrous blow at Hercules; but being blind with wrath he hit his mother Earth, and his tree stuck fast in the ground. Hercules now brought down his club with such a thwack upon Anteus' shoulders that he roared so tremendously that the noise laid the whole Pigmy city in ruins. But he scrambled up again, and roared, "Come on! let me hit you but one box on the ear, and you'll never have the headache again!"

Now Hercules guessed that every time Anteus touched the earth he grew ten times stronger, and he saw that he could never equal him in strength in fair fight, so he cried, "Step forward, and I'll wrestle with you!"

Then at it they went, and such another tussle you never beheld. At last Hercules caught Anteus around the waist with both hands and held him above his head. There hung the monstrous fellow sprawling and kicking in mid-air, and every second losing his strength. The truth was, that unless he touched Mother Earth once in five minutes, the very breath of his life would leave him. As Hercules had guessed this, he held Anteus aloft till strength and breath were gone, then gave the huge body a toss, and it lay cold and dead.

Oh, what little shrieks and wails the whole Pigmy nation sent up at this sight! But Hercules thought it only the twittering of small birds, and laid himself down to take a nap after his hard work.

The pigmies held a great mass and indignation meeting, and their best speaker mounted on a toad stool, uttered one of the grandest orations on record, and closed with an earnest appeal to the whole nation to avenge Anteus. The orator was applauded to the echo. A committee was appointed and a council held to consider the best way of killing Hercules. It was finally decided to send a brigade with spades to dig out his eyes, and a company to

fill up his nose and mouth with bundles of hay to suffocate him.

But this plan failed, because the first battalion that heaved his face was blown back several feet in the air and killed, by the strong breath that rushed out of his mouth like a hurricane.

It was now decided to collect heaps of hay, sticks and moss about his head, and fire them. This nearly succeeded, but pretty soon Hercules felt his head scorch, and started up with his hair in a blaze. "What's all this?" said he.

"Villain!" shouted the whole nation at once, "you have killed our good brother Anteus by unfair means. We declare war against you!"

Hercules put out the fire in his hair, and looking down spied the little people at his feet. He picked up the orator between his thumb and fore finger, and set him on the palm of his hand. "What in the world may you be?" said Hercules.

"I am your enemy, and I challenge you to instant battle on equal ground!"

Hercules was so tickled at the speaker's brave words and warlike looks, that he laughed till he almost dropped the tiny creature off his hand. "Upon my word," said he, "I thought I had seen wonders before—hydras with nine heads, stags with golden horns, six-legged men, three-headed dogs and giants with furnaces in their stomachs—but this beats all!" and again he roared with laughter. "If your body is so small, pray how big may your soul be?"

"As big as your own," said Pigmy.

Hercules, being a hero himself, was touched with this bravery and said, making a low bow, "I sue for peace, and in five strides will be out of your kingdom. Good bye. I shall step carefully, lest I tread upon fifty of you without knowing it. Ha, ha, ha! ho, ho, ho! Hercules is indeed vanquished!" and off he strode, with his club and lion's skin.

FASHIONS.

In this brief paragraph we intend to give only the few simple items and suggestions which women use who live in the country or in small towns, and do their own dress making and millinery. There are many fashions to which we shall scarcely allude, because few of our readers, or in fact women of sense, wish to hear of them. One of them is long dresses for the street. As soon as it was hinted in *Harper's Bazaar* that courtly women in Paris or New York wore trains of a yard or more, presto! what breadths of calico wiped up the mud and garbage of our streets. Of course women of sense were not of this number, but those who were are glad to say that latest Paris advices predict short dresses for the street for Spring and Summer.

Thin dress fabrics will often have dress skirts made with part or all of the breadths tucked perpendicularly from top to bottom.

RECIPTS.

SAUCE FOR VENISON.—Broil the meat, and while it is broiling take a dish which can be used on the table, put in a piece of butter as large as an egg, a little salt, pepper and mustard, two table-spoonfuls of jelly and a wine glass of water or wine. When the meat is broiled, lay it in the dish of sauce and leave it to just boil up once. Then send it to the table hot.

VENISON may be improved, by taking for a six-pound piece of meat, one pint of vinegar in a sauce pan, with two bay leaves, two cloves, two garlics, one onion sliced, two stalks of thyme, four of parsley and twelve pepper corns. Set it on the fire; give one boil, and turn over the piece of venison. It should be in a crockery vessel and left for one or two days, turning it over occasionally; then cook.

COPPER stew pans, if kept clean, are the most economical and best, being much less liable to burn sauces, and lasting better than tin or even porcelain, but they must be used with great care. Food must not be allowed to even cool in them.

ROCK CAKE.—One pound sugar (two tea cups); one pound flour (four cups sifted flour); three eggs; three-fourths of a pound of butter. Flavor with lemon, or whatever you choose. Stir all all well together, and let it stand a few hours, or even all night. Then roll out thin and cut into cakes two inches wide and four inches long. Glaze before putting them in the oven, with egg and sugar. These cakes will keep long.

GLAZING is done with a brush or feathers. A beaten egg, syrup, or jelly, or egg and sugar are spread on with the brush, just before baking, or serving, according to the different receipts; it is also done by putting powdered sugar on cakes that are put back in the oven for a short time, to melt the sugar.

NOTES.

THE excellence of this Department will depend very much upon the wives and daughters of those who read. We hope for their questions, and their short, practical contributions. Address "Editor Talking and Knitting, KANSAS FARMER, Leavenworth, Kansas."

BLACK is not the best color for warmth. Let those who have cold feet and wear dark socks, change to white, and see if the difficulty is not in part or wholly removed.

ABOUT one o'clock in the afternoon the air has more life, more oxygen, hence is more purifying and invigorating. Let nurses and invalids remember this.

SAID a celebrated actress, "I cannot be a virtuous, high-bred lady for three short hours on the stage, if I am only a vulgar woman the other twenty-one hours."

JOHNSON, the English swimmer, failed to swim across the channel because the water abstracted the necessary heat from his system, and not from lack of muscular vigor. Do women who go without plenty of warm under flannels and with cold feet, estimate the value of heat to their bodies, and in fact, to their lives?

ANTI-OPIMUM PILLS.—A physician at the English Hospital, Pekin, China, gives a formula for anti-opium pills. It is composed of extract of gentian, camphor, quinine, cayenne pepper, ginger and cinnamon, with castile soap and syrup to form the mass, and licorice powder to form the coating. It is said that these pills overcome the opium habit, and prevent suffering by giving it up.

A KANSAS SLEIGH-RIDE.

BY "HARRIET."

Now, "ANN APPLESEED," I'm astonished "at" you! Such a horticultural name, and so very plain! Dear me! if I had been going to pick out a "nom de feather," I would have chosen something high-sounding and grand—something that would have a kind of flourish to it, even when spoken. Now, see how suggestive such a name as "Artemesium Verbenum," or "Rosemaryum Sunflowerum," or "Jonny Junipupem Grandiflorum," would be of all the garden at once—beauty and perfume and stateliness, to say nothing of the digging and hoeing, and the weedingum!

Plain "Ann Appleseed" looks to me like a little bit of a dark-skinned woman, with a brown ging-ham dress on, and a clean apron, her dark, shining hair combed very smoothly, and twisted in a knot at the back of her head; while "Rosemaryum Sunflowerum" is tall, very tall, with a swan-like neck, with which she can dip her head or hold it aloft *ad libitum*; and a brow—Ah! such a brow! and her hair (all her own and as much more as she can buy) is piled up, up, on her head in the majestic (idiotic) fashion of to-day, with curls and frizzes and braids worked in until, if you should see her approaching, in your bewilderment you might mistake her for Pompey's pillar or a liberty pole. And yet, you may reason that there's nothing in a name, and that, although the names I spoke of suggest such

dazzling beauties, your name hints of a very luscious, much-prized fruit.

But, my dear ANN, I must tell you a little story. Here in the woods, the cold weather makes me a prisoner—woods all about, no chimney-tops or brick walls to intercept the vision, but the leafless trees swaying in the wind, or standing motionless when the breezes die away, and the busy world seems a great way off, although we can distinctly hear the church bells in our neighboring towns, and on a clear day we can plainly see that ambitious little village, Kansas City. Here in the house, from one window, I can see one house; on the other ridge, from another window, two houses; and from a third, away in the distance, is seen, like a mirage, Parkville, on the other side of the Missouri river.

But this monotonous life in the woods has lately had some lively variations. You must know, we have been having what is very rare in Kansas, nearly two weeks' good sleighing; and having horses two, the "gude man" of the house set himself to work, and after a great deal of puffing and blowing, sending this boy here and that boy there, a pair of runners were manufactured and the wagon box fastened on, the horses were harnessed and hitched to the sled, and away they slid. The dignified head of this house whooped and laughed, and at the top of his voice cried out, "Hooray! this is like York State! Gee up, Dobbin!" and away the horses flew, as crazy as their driver. Of course, being only a woman, it wasn't my "spee" to tell a man he acted like a simpleton, and that the people on the road would think we had better head our horses for Osawatimie; but I did venture far enough to gently inform the York State man that he had better keep his eyes on those runners, for they looked very much to me as though a lurch to one side would find them doubling under. The mighty man pitied me, that I did not know how very strong those runners were! Wasn't he brought up in a snow country? and, hadn't he made sleds before? and, didn't he know all about them? Gracious me! York State wisdom was overwhelming, and I was squelched.

We went to town, and back again; and not being very cold, and no wind, it was quite delightful riding, and the owner of that sled decided, then and there, that although the snow might disappear in twenty-four hours, and it might be a poor investment, yet to-morrow those runners should be shod with iron, and—I put in, "Do have them braced." "Well, just to please you, they shall be braced, although wholly unnecessary. These women are always scared to death at nothing."

The morrow came bright and pleasant, and we drove to town again; and when the shoeing was done we were going to invite two lady friends to have a ride with us; for the snow was thawing fast, and the water running down the streets like miniature rivers.

About noon the sled was finished, but because the blacksmiths were all so very busy the bracing was put off; and the consequence was, after receiving the second lady, one runner was discovered to be dreadfully weak, and it was decided that we should all go to an office close by and wait until the thing was braced.

After a great deal of bantering with the busy blacksmiths, one was induced to brace the weak runner, and at last we started. It was warm, for the sun shone brightly; the horses felt gay, and the water splashed in places like fording shallow rivers. The turn-out was decided by the company to be all that anybody's fancy might paint it. The driver was very good-natured, and acted as he said he felt—"like a boy." The ladies were in their happiest moods, especially "Our Special Correspondent," and after a watery ride of two miles, we turned toward home, agreeing that we must splash through the other streets of the city before we could consider the ride a success—when, alack, and alas! down we went. The unlucky runner that wasn't braced had "kerchled" right under.

The man from York State laughed, but the laugh lacked heartiness; and the ladies, all properly shod with rubbers (don't read that runners), declared they could walk the rest of the way, and rather enjoy it. But we were, unfortunately, unloaded at the bottom of a long, low hill, on the south side, bearing the euphonious name of "Splitlog Hill," and through the slippery melted snow we slowly wended our way, like Bunyan's Pilgrims; and all we lacked was the staff, for the bundles of sin we undoubtedly carried, although they were much less burdensome to us than the flannels and wraps in which we were, like mummies, encased, and which impeded our progress wonderfully in our undignified ascension.

Finally, that sled was braced thoroughly the next day; and the moral of this little story is, that the wisdom of these masculine oaks is sometimes—especially "York State" ones—to say the least, very "hefty."

Wyandotte, Kansas, January 31st, 1873.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HONORED DEAD.

BY C. H. CUSHING.

The past year has been remarkable for the number of veteran journalists who have finished a life of active labor and gone to rest. And now another has laid down his well-worn pen and departed to his long home. And this time it is not a politician or a statesman, but a brave and honored leader in Agricultural Journalism. LUTHER TUCKER, editor of the *Country Gentleman*, Albany, N. Y., died on the 26th ult., at the ripe age of 70 years. He may well be called the founder of Agricultural journalism in this country. His first enterprise was the *Rochester Daily Advertiser*, in 1836, the first daily paper west of Albany. In 1831 he began the publication of the *Genesee Farmer*, long known as a valuable and influential paper. This was combined with the *Cultivator* at Albany, in 1848. Since that time, for thirty-two years, he has stood constantly at the helm, conducting with rare skill and tact a journal which has become a power, both at home and abroad.

It was my fortune some twenty years ago, to be connected with him for several years as foreman of the printing office, and I can bear witness to his kind and gentlemanly character, as well as to his scrupulous and conscientious devotion to the enterprise he was engaged in. He was a man of sterling worth and honor—his highest ambition was that his paper should be rather than appear valuable. He has done his work, and done it well.

FERNS AND FERN-HUNTING.—No. II.

BY J. W.

EDITOR FARMER: The following is a list of the ferns I have found in Leavenworth county, Kansas, with their botanical and common names. A few have no distinctive names, that I am aware of, other than those known to science: *Adiantum pedatum* (maiden hair fern), *Antigramma rhizophylla* (walking fern), *Aspidium goldianum* (Goldie's fern), *Asplenium angustifolium*, *Asplenium filix-femina* (lady fern), *Botrychium lunarioides*, *Botrychium virginicum* (rattlesnake fern), *Cyrtopteris fragilis* (brittle bladder fern), *Onoclea sensibilis* (sensitive fern), *Onoclea sensibilis* (variety *obtusilobata*), *Pellaea atropurpurea* (rock brake), *Woodia obtusa*.

My friend, Mr. WILLIAM EDWARDS, of Elliott, Massachusetts (quite an enthusiastic fern collector), has kindly sent me "a catalogue of North American ferns," which he has recently compiled, "as a check-list for the convenience of collectors and exchangers." According to this catalogue there are one hundred and thirty species, exclusive of thirteen varieties (not distinct species, but varying more or less from the original form), so that our poor little list of a dozen seems rather insignificant; but the fern student must not be discouraged on that account, for it will be found amply sufficient to com-

mence on, and fortunately contains some of the prettiest and most interesting ferns that are to be found in America. Perhaps the most beautiful native fern that we have is the one that heads our list, the peerless *Adiantum pedatum*; and, like many other gracious gifts of our loving Father, it is not only beautiful, but exceedingly abundant. All along the bluffs of the Missouri, on the Kansas side, from Wyandotte to Atchison, I have found it growing luxuriantly. So, if you please, we will commence our first fern hunt by making an imaginary trip into the woods, near Leavenworth—not as they are to-day, covered with their snowy winter wrapping, but as they looked on the sunny Saturdays of last Summer, when their winding ravines rang out with the merry laugh of school children, shaking the paw-paw trees, gathering the mellow hazel-nuts. And when the present cold weather has passed away, when the tender young ferns have uncoiled their spiral fronds, and the leaves of May are thick overhead, you may make up a pleasant little party; or, if you prefer it, wander off into the woods all by yourself, and enjoy the unspeakable pleasure of fern-hunting; and as you discover them, one by one, nestled away among the weeds and wild flowers, or peeping out from their shady hiding-places, you will find it very pleasant to stoop down and examine them, turn over their fronds, notice the arrangement of their sori, the divisions, the veins, &c., and thus become thoroughly acquainted with them, and learn to call them by name; but in order to do this, it will be well enough for an old friend of the family to take you by the hand and introduce you, and if you only wait until I get my fern-press (for I want to bring home some specimens for my herbarium), I shall be quite at your service.

Now, then, let us walk down the track of the Missouri Pacific railroad, until we come to the first ravine opening into the sloping woods on our right; and now, let us follow the windings of this little trickling water-course, almost dried up by the thirsty zephyrs of sunny Kansas, and very soon we shall see—Ah! there they are, in all their native loveliness—one, two, three, ten, twenty—any quantity of them, scattered along the sloping bank, their delicate green fronds divided into graceful fringe-like branches, that wave in the passing breeze like little fairy weeping willows, and their dark shining purple stems glistening in the soft sunlight that steals through the branches above us; for it is a patch of the *Adiantum pedatum* that I have brought you to look at. And now, let us sit down awhile and talk about them.

The *Adiantum pedatum* has the honor of being one of the first two American ferns introduced into England. In the year 1628 JOHN TRADESCANT, the Younger, took home with him, from the then colony of Virginia, roots of the *A. pedatum* and *Cystopteris fragilis*—no doubt, to the great delight of the quaint old botanists of that day, whose implicit faith in the marvelous properties of ferns and fern seeds is somewhat amusing nowadays.

The genus to which it belongs (*Adiantum*) has, according to Mr. EDWARDS' catalogue, five North American species, four being confined to Florida, Texas and California. The one before us is very generally distributed over this continent and Northern Africa. You can now see for yourself that it is an exceedingly graceful plant, and so different from any other native fern, that you can hardly fail to recognize it wherever you may see it again. You will notice that its stipes, or stalk, is of a very dark purple color (near the base quite black), of a highly polished, shiny appearance. The whole frond is from ten to eighteen inches high, of a drooping habit, almost crescent-shaped, and divided into two compound branches, which in their turn are cut into lobes or segments of an oblong-rhomboid shape (not unlike a bird's wing when spread out), with unequal incisions on the upper side; the mid-rib being in this case on the under margin of the seg-

ment; and as for the spores I spoke of, they are not formed yet. They begin to form in June; and if you return in July, when they ripen, you will find them ranged along the upper part of the little segments I have told you about, whose margins are reflexed, or turned back over the sori, forming an *indusium*, or covering, which eventually bursts and shows the brown *sporangia* peeping out.

And now, we will pass on to the *Cystopteris fragilis*, which, I perceive, is not very far off.

BERKSHIRES—REPLY TO J. W. S.

BY J. K. HUDSON.

EDITOR FARMER: I am entirely too much interested in the question of breeding swine, and in the particular breed referred to in your issue of February 1st, to allow friend S., of Gardner, to get away with the subject so easily. That pure bred males crossed upon common stock will produce an improvement, whether in horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, swine, or any domestic animal, is a well established principle. That circumstances, care, condition, and surroundings of the cross, may affect the result, no intelligent individual will for a moment deny.

Breeding for improvement in stock of any kind, as every man who has undertaken it will agree, is no slipshod, careless business. Supposing, for instance, with hogs, our common breeding stock is good, we select a pure bred male to cross. Do we not take into consideration, first, the size, style, bone, &c., of our sows? Next, we want the male to refine the coarseness of the sows, to give in his litter improvement in the hams and better fattening qualities. These are some of the points the farmer, who seeks to improve his stock, first takes into consideration. If the stock is well cared for, and not allowed to find its own living in neighbors' fields, live on hazel brush, the improvement will be marked, and pay in the first litter. If the best sows of that cross are bred again to a pure male, not akin, and the next litter the same, the third cross will be as good, as I have seen in many instances, as the best thoroughbreds.

I have seen, like the Quaker friend of Mr. S., not only the third cross, but the first and second crosses, when fifteen to eighteen months old, that did not weigh much over one hundred pounds; but in every instance it was through entire or partial neglect and injudicious crossing. Blood, no matter how good and pure, will be no more than a foundation upon which to build successfully the breeding of any stock. Good feeding is as much a necessity as pure blood, and both are absolutely necessary to profitable stock-raising.

Is it not common to see finely-bred, pure-blooded males, especially among swine, allowed to run down, especially after the novelty has worn off, and at two years old be unfit for breeding? Is it unfrequent to see pure-blooded stock condemned, because the blood does not carry them through shiftless handling, careless, irregular feeding, and protect them against the gentle zephyrs of this Italian climate? I have yet to meet a breeder or farmer, who had given the Berkshire a fair trial upon common stock, that did not pronounce it a satisfactory success. If in this big FARMER family those who can give us the reverse, let us hear it. What I shall ask are, the circumstances of the case, the care, feeding, shelter, pasture, water, &c., so that we may all discriminate as to whether the blame rests with the Berkshire or the individual. My observation is, that the fault is nearly always with the higher animal.

Hillside Farm, Wyandotte County, Kansas.

SUMAC.

BY W.

EDITOR FARMER: In your article on this subject, December 15th, 1872, I think there are some errors, which I will endeavor to point out.

In one of the Patent Office Reports of some years since, there is an article on this subject, which is taken from the Consular reports from abroad, giving

the mode of curing and preparing for market this valuable article of commerce.

That Report states that there is no tannin in the stems, bark or wood of the sumac, and the leaves and stems alone are gathered and ground together in a very primitive mill; and the stems separated by winnowing or sifting from the fine ground leaf; which last is packed in bags very much resembling a common coffee sack, of burlaps. If you have ever examined a bag or sack of Sicily sumac, you must have observed that there were no stems, or pieces of stems, or at least very few, in them; and this is the reason assigned for the difference in the price of American and Sicily sumac.

It stands to reason that, if there was only twenty-four per cent. of tannin in Sicily sumac, and thirty per cent. in American, the latter would be just twenty-five per cent. the best article, and would command a corresponding price; while the price is not over half, as now prepared and sent to market.

Years ago, when I was familiar with the prices of this article, Sicily sumac was worth from \$80 to \$85 per ton, and American sumac about \$30 to \$35 per ton. From the prices stated in your article, it would appear that they now hold the same relative value at the advanced rates—the difference in value being on account of the difference in preparation. You say, "Dry in the sun;" whereas, the Sicilians dry in the shade, and it is the only way that I can see in which it can be kept from rain and dew.

Your directions for preparing a plantation would place the rows too close together; as, wherever the plow would strike or cut the roots, new shoots would spring up and cause it to be too thick—so much so as to prevent stirring the earth between the rows, in order to give a vigorous growth to the plants, which is essential to success.

I see no reason why it should not be cultivated in rows, like corn, with a good double-shovel twice, and a one-horse cultivator, between the rows, as often as necessary to keep down weeds.

Five feet apart would give forty rows on a square acre of land, each row upwards of two hundred feet long. I should think, from observation of the plant, it would give fifty pounds of clean leaves to the row, making one ton to the acre.

A good strong mower will cut the stalks, while in the green state, at the time of gathering; one as strong as is said to be used for trimming hedges would most certainly be strong enough; not the same kind, however, as the sumac should be cut as low as possible.

One ton to the acre, at \$50 here, would leave sufficient margin for expenses of bags, freight and commissions; and would be more remunerative than any other crop we can now raise in Kansas.

Good sheds, with open sides, could be made with forks and hay, for the purpose of drying; and in any ordinary season, with our dry atmosphere and drying winds, it could be cured fast enough to permit ample time for gathering. I think, as it is a cash article, and not likely to be overdone, it would pay well those engaging in its cultivation; and I have wondered for many years why its cultivation has not been attempted.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

BY S. C. S.

EDITOR FARMER: In your last issue is a notice of a Farmers' Convention in Illinois. Why not have a Farmers' Convention in Kansas. Farmers' Clubs are being organized, or are organized, all over the State. Let them speak out on this subject. About seven-tenths of the voters of Kansas are farmers, and if we don't look after our own interests, who will?

Your article in the last FARMER on "Money-Lenders Wanted," strikes the key-note. Farmers, let us look into these things; or will we go on, and let the money-sharks continue to fleece us, and let political rings and cliques continue to rule us? How many farmers have we in the present Legislature? Let us be up and doing. Let us organize. Let us have system. Let us have unity of action.

The Kansas Farmer

THE FARMERS' STATE CONVENTION.

In obedience to the expressed wish of hundreds of farmers throughout the State, we have been doing what we could to secure the organization and meeting of a State Convention of farmers, that they might meet and discuss questions affecting their interests.

The general opinion of those farmers with whom we have conversed in regard to this matter has been that it was necessary to have the Convention called at an early day, if it was to accomplish the greatest good, and also that some one interested in Agriculture would have to take upon himself the task of calling the first Convention, designating the number of delegates from each Farmers' Club, &c.

Believing that there was an appropriateness in placing this task upon the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, himself a farmer, we offered a resolution at the Farmers' Institute, held last month, to that effect, which was unanimously adopted. We recently wrote to Mr. GRAY, asking him if he would accept the trust imposed by said resolutions, and the following is his reply:

TOPEKA, February 7, 1873.

EDITOR FARMER: Your favor of the 5th inst. received, and contents noted. Will accept the trust mentioned, and will state particulars to-morrow.

Yours, truly, ALFRED GRAY.

We hoped that we would have the additional particulars alluded to above, in time for this issue but at this writing they have not reached us. We refer to this matter now, to show the farmers of the State that the matter is on foot, and we hope that every Farmers' Club in the State will agitate the question, discuss in the Club the matters they want discussed in the Convention, and then the delegates to the Convention will be better prepared to carry out the will of their constituents.

We wish to repeat what we said in our last issue, that if this Convention is to do any great amount of good, it must be composed of intelligent broad-gauged farmers, and not in part, even, of cross-road politicians.

ANOTHER SEASON.

Farm work for another year must soon commence. Nature must soon awake from her Winter's sleep, and when she does, the farmer will have to step around lively, or the "Dame" will get ahead of him. If not already done, no time is to be lost in making preparations for the work of the year. The prudent farmer will by this time have his plans matured, and his work laid out. There is much work that can be done now, that will save valuable time three or four months hence. The first work on many farms will be to finish gathering the corn. The Summer's supply of wood should be procured at once. Overhaul the plows, cultivators, and other implements; and see that everything is in good order. Straighten up the fences, repair the barns and sheds, look after the orchard and vineyards, and do such other work that will likely draw upon your time hereafter, and that can just as well be done now.

At the earliest moment that the ground will work well, start the plow. Plow early and late, until all the ground is broken that is to be cultivated this season. Make it a point to get every crop in early.

FOREST CULTURE.

It is an undoubted fact that the subject of tree growing is one of the most important that the Kansas farmer has to consider, and it is one that should receive immediate and prompt attention. It is a subject that has received some little attention from our Legislature in times past, but never a degree commensurate with its importance.

We trust that the following letter, from our esteemed friend, Dr. CHAS. REYNOLDS, of Fort Riley, will serve to awaken an interest in this matter of tree planting, sufficient to cause our Legislature

to offer some special inducement in this direction. We are not prepared to offer any suggestions on this subject at present, as to how forest tree culture can best be promoted; but we bespeak the careful thought of our legislators upon it. But, here is the letter:

I have noticed, with regret, that the impetus which was given to the subject of Sylviculture, some months ago, is, so far as our own State is concerned, held entirely in abeyance by the Press of the State. To my mind, this is very unfortunate. For the Legislature, being now in session, a subject so important to the future of the Commonwealth should not be overclouded for an hour; and I write you hastily, and without due care, for the purpose of urging upon you, and your readers, immediate action in this matter. Missouri, Nebraska and Illinois have taken initiative steps, and enacted laws to encourage the planting of timber. I would have my own beloved State do more than this; I would have her foster the forests she has, by some kind of legal enactment.

I fear that Prof. HENRY is in a great measure responsible for the sudden apathy which is apparent. I am willing to take the learned Professor's statement that "the last twenty years show no appreciable influence of forests on the amount of rain-fall," and still I must urge the imperative importance of immediate activity in tree planting.

Forests, if they do not increase, they most assuredly equalize the effects of rain-fall, by storing up the waters, and imparting them gradually to the atmosphere. They intercept and mollify the sweep of the winds, both the cold and the arid ones, and thus protect our fruits, fields and stock from sudden and violent changes.

There are a score of other reasons which might be urged in favor of immediate legislative enactment; but it is so near your time of going to press, that I fear if I take time to enlarge upon them, I shall be too late for your next issue.

I know you have the subject at heart. Press it earnestly upon the law-makers, and at once. CHAS. REYNOLDS.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Our friends in Ohio are having considerable trouble with their Agricultural College.

Senator PATTERSON of New Hampshire, who once occupied the chair of Mathematics at "Dartmouth," has been elected President of that institution by the Board of Trustees, against the wishes, so far as we can understand, of a large portion of the agricultural population of that State.

We know nothing of Senator PATTERSON's qualifications for this position, but from his previous training and pursuit in life, we doubt if the farmers of Ohio need look for much sympathy from him, so far as the education is concerned that the mass of them have decided they need.

We are sorry for Ohio. We had supposed that among the many brilliant agriculturists that the Buckeye State has given to the world, that one might be found who was competent to manage the destinies of its Agricultural College. But it seems that in this we were mistaken, if we are to judge by the action of the Board of Trustees. We should be very glad to send our boys to an Agricultural College of which a WARDER, a KIRTLAND, or a score of others whom we could mention, was President, but this Board of Trustees seems to have ignored the fact that Ohio had any educated men who were in sympathy with Agriculture.

If this course is to be pursued by Agricultural Colleges generally, we doubt the propriety of the general government bestowing any more favors in the shape of land grants. But give the land to the State Universities, that each State may have one institution that can give a thorough collegiate education.

SCAB.

At this season of the year recipes for scab in sheep are about as plenty as are those to keep rabbits from gnawing trees.

We do not believe there is any necessity for this multiplicity of medicines in this disease. We believe that a strong solution of tobacco will assuredly cure every case of scab in sheep, as will sulphur, properly applied, cure a similar disease in the human. It is best applied just after shearing, and it is in the application of the remedy that so many fail, as it must be brought in contact with every diseased portion. A good way is to have a tight box, just large enough to put the sheep in easily. Boil two

pounds of strong leaf tobacco to each ten sheep, in about twenty gallons of water; pour this in the box and when cool dip the sheep in, using care to keep the mixture from the mouth and nostrils. This should be repeated in about ten days. It is rarely necessary to use it the third time.

BLUE VALLEY FARMERS' CLUB.

From the *Times* we learn the enterprising farmers around Blue Rapids have organized a Farmers' Club, upon a sound basis, and we trust they will maintain it throughout the year.

The constitution adopted is, in substance, what we have heretofore recommended in THE FARMER. The business is done by committees, of which there are fifteen in number—at least one of which shall present a written report at each meeting.

The officers elect are as follows: C. B. Matthews, President; Geo. Marsh, Vice-President; Wm. Paul, Treasurer; Jason Yurann, Secretary. Board of Directors: A. D. Gaston, Geo. Gallup, John J. Lane, H. D. Calkins, Wm. Fitzgerald.

GRAIN AND GRASS SEED.

Those who propose purchasing either grain or grass seed for use this Spring, should lose no time in doing so, that the first suitable weather may be taken advantage of to get it in the ground. Judging from the amount of grass and clover seed sold by our dealers here, the acreage sown will be much larger than any former year.

BLUMONT FARMERS' CLUB.

From the *Nationalist*, we learn that the farmers in the neighborhood of the Agricultural College have organized a club under the above name. The officers elected are: Maj. F. E. Miller, President; O. W. Bill, Vice President; Chas. Kimball, Recording Secretary; W. Marlatt, Corresponding Secretary; G. C. Campbell, Treasurer.

ERRATA.

In speaking of R. S. ELLIOTT's paper, in our last issue, the types made us say "Fruit Trees in Kansas." Our readers, doubtless, understood that we meant to say "Forest Trees in Kansas."

We repeat what we then said, that at an early day we shall publish some extracts from Mr. ELLIOTT's address.

SOLD OUT.

I. S. KALLOCH has severed his connection with the *Kansas Spirit*. We know not what has caused this, but it is to be regretted, from the fact that few men can interest the average reader as can Mr. KALLOCH. The *Spirit* will hereafter be conducted by J. T. STEVENS.

ALSIKE CLOVER SEED.

Elsewhere in this issue we attempted to say that Alsike clover seed was offered this season by some of the dealers at 40 cents per pound. Too late to change it now, we find the types make us say 40 cents per bushel.

While referring to this subject, we may add that even this price is too high according to wholesale quotations, but as it only takes from four to five pounds to seed one acre, it is not very expensive.

If you would have the stock go on the grass in good condition, withhold not the feed. All brood animals need special care and watchfulness at this season of the year. A change of diet is necessary. None of the root crops will come amiss.

YELLOWS OF THE PEACH.

On the 1st of July last, I commenced a series of experiments by the moist process with the bark of a peach tree affected with the yellows. Into five glass receivers I placed respectively, a few drops of water, just sufficient to form a moist atmosphere in each. Into No. 1, I put a piece of bark affected with the yellows; into No. 2, a piece of bark from a healthy peach tree; into No. 3, a handful of peach leaves from the unhealthy peach tree; into No. 4, a

similar quantity from the healthy tree, and into No. 5, portions of bark from the healthy and unhealthy trees mentioned. All the specimens were secured from outward atmosphere. The temperature of the room in which the specimens are kept was frequently at 90° Fahrenheit. These conditions were highly favorable to the development of such fungi as mature under excess of heat and moisture. Previous to arranging the specimens in the receivers they examined minutely with a low power, but no signs of fungi were visible. On the fifteenth day the unhealthy specimens in Nos. 1 and 5 exhibited on their external surface a spotted appearance. When viewed by a power of 75 diameters, they were seen to consist mostly of a translucent, yellowish-brown, spiral, thread-like fungus known as *Nemaspora*.

Plate 15, figures 1, 2, 3 and 4, represents the first stages of this fungus. When a portion, about 0.8ths of an inch is placed under an object glass of one inch, and secured in the usual manner by means of a disk, with dilute gum-water, the spiral forms are seen to dissolve gradually, resembling in form caraway seeds, but invisible to the naked eye. Each spore has a life-like motion confined to the center of its own. When they are treated to the action of nitric, muriatic and nitro-muriatic acids, no immediate change is observable; and in those strong acids the life-like motion continues, which, I think, proves that the motions are not the result of organic life, but simply what is known as "Brownian motion," which is frequently seen when minute particles of inorganic matters are placed under a high power. When the spores are combined either with concentrated sulphuric acid or caustic potash, they become completely destroyed, forming a homogeneous mass, and their organic structure is no longer visible.

Plate 16 represents a sectional view of the bark. Figure 6, *Nemaspora*; 7, the same when placed in water or acid, except sulphuric; 8, a very magnified form of the spores contained in Fig. 6.

About the 20th day, mycelium was found in abundance growing from the spiral threads (see Fig. 5), resembling double-celled *Puccinia*, the spores varying in number from 1 to 10, and so small that a power of one-eighth was required to give it good definition. Since contact with water dissolves *Nemaspora* without destroying the life of the spores, it is evident that the action of rain or washes of pure water will only tend to diffuse the spores over the body of the tree and roots, while the application of solutions of sulphuric acid and alkalies will destroy them. Hence a remedy may be found for peach-yellows in the application of alkalies and sulphates and their compounds, to the bark and roots of trees. Statements have frequently been made that the application of hot lye has been known to cure peach yellows, when applied to the bark and roots. My own observations seem to confirm these common rumors.

In receiver No. 5, the healthy bark was not contaminated, seemingly, with the *Nemaspora*, notwithstanding its immediate contact during several weeks with the unhealthy bark. As might be expected, the common molds, *Penicillium* and *Mucor*, grew all over the surface of the specimens, healthy and unhealthy.

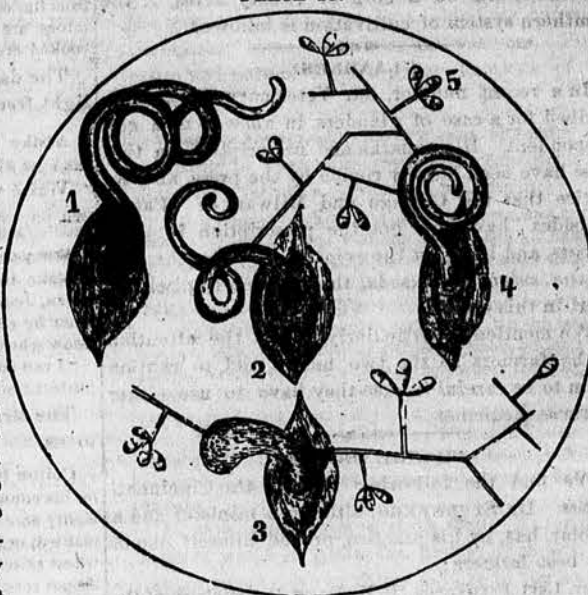
The leaves in Nos. 3 and 4 were next examined. They had been subjected to the same treatment as the bark. The healthy leaves, although confined during four weeks in a moist atmosphere, at a temperature ranging from 80° to 90°, exhibited no signs of mildew. A split branch to which the leaves were attached exhibited a small portion of *Mucor* fruit, and *Mycelium* on the sap-wood and

pith; but the unhealthy leaves were completely covered in two weeks with *Mycelium* (mold), and the fruit of the common blue, yellow and black *Penicillium* and *Mucor*.

I have repeated these experiments several times, always with the same results. It is evident that the healthy leaves possess an antiseptic substance which prevents the growth of common molds on them. A portion of healthy and unhealthy leaves from the trees above mentioned was analyzed in the laboratory, to determine the respective amounts of moisture, organic matter and ash in them, and gave the following results:

Healthy peach leaves:	
Moisture.....	29.20
Organic Matter.....	68.23
Ash.....	7.58
	100.00

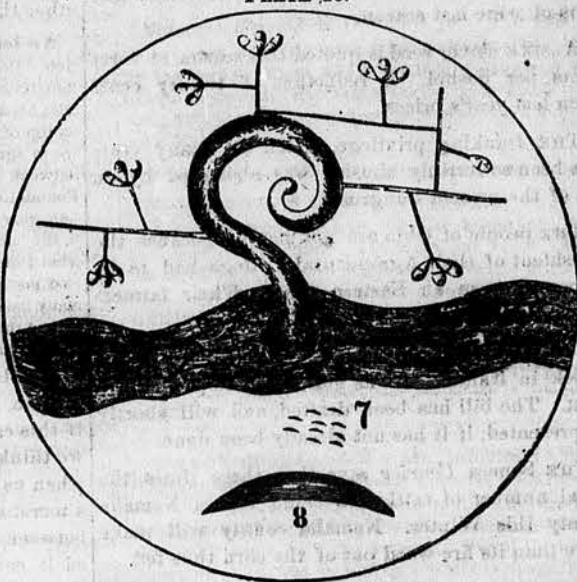
PLATE 15.



Unhealthy leaves:	
Moisture.....	36.9
Organic Matter.....	59.4
Ash.....	3.7
	100.0

The fact of the absence of ash or solid matter,

PLATE 16.



and of the increase of moisture in the unhealthy leaves, would of itself account for their greater tendency to mold. Since leaves do not absorb earthy matters from the atmosphere, it is evident that the cellular structure of the tree has failed in some way to perform its functions; for, had the ascending sap carried with it potash, lime or other earthy matter, the leaves would have been stored with them, since the leaves have no power to evaporate them. The deficiency of earthy matters in the leaves may also account for the absence of ash in the fruit. If the theory is well founded that the leaves elaborate juice for the growth of the fruit, the leaves being deprived of proper nourishment, the fruit cannot mature. It has long been

observed that trees affected with the yellows fruit earlier, mature prematurely, and soon decay. The presence of a larger amount of sap in the unhealthy than in the healthy, indicates an earlier and a greater flow than in that of the healthy tree. The presence of watery sap in the leaves, twigs and buds, would induce naturally an early growth of fruit and premature decay. From these and other observations, the disease seems to be traceable to the body of the tree or roots. Applications of washes to the leaves in this case would probably prove useless, but if applied to the bark and roots might prove curative; and for that purpose, judging from microscopic observations, I would recommend the frequent application of hot lye, as the best substance.—THOMAS TAYLOR, Microscopist to the Department of Agriculture.

[By the kindness of the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture, we have been allowed the use of the cuts to illustrate this article. ED. FARMER.]

EARLY PLANTS.

Those who want early cabbage, tomatoes, lettuce, &c., should lose no time in sowing the seed. If hot-beds were prepared last Fall, and properly cared for during the Winter, they will now be in good condition for sowing the seed; but, as few farmers take the trouble to prepare hot-beds, they will have to depend upon hand-boxes for their early plants.

The soil to fill the boxes, if not of itself rich enough, should be mixed with half-rotted stable manure, and allowed to stand where it will not freeze for three or four days; and if the manure does not then heat up the earth to a point that will germinate the seed, it must be brought near the stove and be watered lightly with milk-warm water. We have sometimes set the boxes of earth in the stove oven, until they would be slightly warmed through.

It will be found advantageous to soak the seed for twelve or eighteen hours in milk-warm water, before planting.

As soon as the plants are well up, the boxes must be kept near the window, and on all warm days placed so as to get the full benefit of the sunshine; and it will greatly advance the plants if glass is placed over the boxes, care being taken to prevent a sun-scorch. This can be done by raising one side of the glass half-an-inch above the box, so as to admit a circulation of air.

We have made a practice of sowing all of our seed for the general crop, of these vegetables easily transplanted, in boxes. Set on forms two or three feet from the ground. By so doing, our plants have rarely been affected by insect depredations.

This applies particularly to the cabbage plant, which is so often wholly destroyed by the cabbage flea as to cause many farmers to depend upon buying their plants. If they will follow this practice, they will find no trouble in raising all the plants they want.

SHALL THE RAILROADS BE FENCED?

There is a bill now pending in the Kansas Legislature requiring all railroads in the State to fence on either side of the line.

We have not had the opportunity of examining this bill, and do not know whether it covers all the points of the case or not, but justice demands that something like this shall be done, or if not done, that the various companies be held responsible for the full value of all stock killed or damaged.

Under the present system of assessing damages even, we believe that as a matter of economy, the railroads should fence their lines. But the present system of appraisal cannot long remain, and sooner or later they will be required to pay something near the value of animals injured or killed, and when this is done, our railroads will find it a pretty heavy tax.

As the law now stands, if a horse worth \$150 be killed, the owner can receive but \$75 of this sum, and can only get this, often after months of waiting. A law to meet the case should require the roads to

pay at least three-fourths of the amount as assessed by a board of three disinterested persons, appointed by the nearest justice of the peace, and this amount should be required to be paid within thirty days after the appraisal. But a law requiring the railroad companies to fence, would also prevent many of the disastrous fires that now originate from sparks from the engines, in that it would compel the companies to use some device to arrest the sparks, or else keep down the grass and weeds within their limits, in order to protect their own fence. We trust that the Legislature will give this subject the careful attention that its merits deserve, and if the bill now before it, and which we believe, originated with Mr. DILLARD, a member from this county, does not meet all the points in the case, let it be so amended as to secure equal and exact justice to all.

THE PEANUT.

The peanut seems destined to become, if not a leading crop, certainly an important one to the most of our Kansas farmers.

About three years ago we gave our experience, through THE FARMER, in cultivating this nut, little thinking that it would soon become a popular crop; but the numerous questions we are receiving indicate that such is the case.

There is but little, if any, more skill required in the cultivation of the peanut crop, than in corn or potatoes. The chief requisites are, a light, loose soil, thorough pulverization, and freedom from weeds. The peanut should be planted as soon after the 10th of April as the ground is in good working condition. Break the ground in narrow furrow slices, harrow and cross-harrow, roll, and mark off with a single shovel three to three-and-a-half feet apart. Crush the shells of the nuts between the finger and thumb, and plant two in a place twelve inches apart in the furrow. Cover with the hoe, or if a plow is used, care must be used not to cover too deep. About two inches is the right depth to plant.

Within a few days after planting, the ground should be harrowed, the harrow being allowed to straddle the rows, with the front tooth out.

The peanut crop must be kept clean. Notwithstanding it is a strong feeder, it is yet very susceptible to surrounding influences, and this is especially true of the plant while young. We have found the five-toothed cultivator the best implement to work the peanut crop, chiefly because it leaves the ground level.

As soon as the plants commence to bloom, we have made it a practice to commence covering them, using the hoe for this purpose. This practice has long been abandoned in the Southern States, for the season, probably, that it greatly increases the labor; but under this system, the yield has been so satisfactory with us, that we would only change it after personal experiment.

Our advice to those cultivating the crop would be, make the experiment for yourself. If the experiment is made, stake off two rows side by side, and upon the one commence covering the blooms as soon as they appear, and follow this up about once each week, until the latter part of July or first of August, each time drawing enough finely pulverized earth over the plant to cover all the blossoms, and no more.

About the 1st of August the covering should cease, to give the nuts a chance to ripen up.

The cultivation, as practiced in the Southern States, is about the same as for corn. The plants are allowed to take root, without any care on the part of the farmer, save to keep the ground around them finely pulverized.

To harvest the peanut crop, the plants are pulled in September, before danger of frost; and when thoroughly dried, the nuts are threshed off by beating over the edge of a dry goods box or other similar contrivance, and are then run through a separator or fanning mill, and marketed.

To handle the crop properly, a shed is needed to stack them under, as a severe rain may greatly damage or ruin the entire crop. The practice in the South is, to dry one day in a hot sun, and then stack in small stacks, raised from the ground by rails, and the stack covered thickly with straw. Here the crop is allowed to stand until entirely cured.

The yield may be set down at about thirty bushels per acre, although as high as eighty bushels per acre have been raised, and forty or fifty bushels are not uncommon. The market price per bushel varies from \$1.75 to \$3.00, and the market is always good.

One hand can cultivate about six acres, and still have considerable time for other crops. Except in time of planting and harvesting, one man will do all the work on a crop of twenty acres, if the Southern system of cultivation is followed.

GLANDERS.

In a recent number, our Veterinary Editor prescribed for a case of glanders, in answer to a correspondent. His remarks and prescription on that case have been largely copied by the press, and we notice that the Chicago and Milwaukee "Patent Outsides" have now got the prescription in their papers, and have got the sulphite of soda changed to the sulphate of soda, the latter being wholly inert in this disease.

We mention it particularly to call the attention of the farmers to the two names, and to caution them to be careful in case they have to use either of these medicines.

CHANGE OF BASE.

We find the following item in the Cincinnati Times. Dr. STERNBERG, although a minister and a scholar, has, by his practice, proved himself one of our best farmers:

Rev. LEVI STERNBERG, D. D., leaves the ministry of the Lutheran Church, with which he has been connected since 1837, to unite with the Presbyterian Church, and becomes pastor of the congregation at Fort Harker, Kansas.

General News.

It is said that California produced 8,000,000 gallons of wine last season.

ALSIKE clover seed is quoted this season at forty cents per bushel. A reduction of twenty cents from last year's prices.

THE franking privilege, which for many years has been so terribly abused, was abolished by an act of the present Congress.

THE people of Ohio are not happy, because the President of their Agricultural College had to be imported from an Eastern State. Their farmers evidently need educating.

THE matter is on foot to establish an Arbor Week in Kansas, as was suggested in THE FARMER. The bill has been drafted, and will shortly be presented, if it has not already been done.

THE Seneca Courier says that three times the usual number of cattle are being fed in Nemaha county this winter. Nemaha county will make more than its fire wood out of the corn thus fed.

A PROMINENT milkman of this city says that for the best success with a dairy, it is necessary to have a large and never-failing spring of pure water in close proximity. Several of his customers have concluded that he has one of these springs.

THE Walnut Valley Times says a Mr. Loy, of Butler county, has raised eight crops of wheat in the last ten years, the lowest yield being fifteen bushels per acre, and the highest thirty-five bushels. Two of the ten years he did not sow wheat.

THE Monmouth Park Association announces the following sweepstakes, to close on March 1: The Hopeful Stakes, of \$50 each, p. p., for two-year-olds, half a mile; the Monmouth Cup, of \$50 each, p. p., two and a half miles; the July Stakes, of \$50 each,

p. p., for two-year-olds, three quarters of a mile; the Grand Sweepstakes, of \$150 each, p. p., for all ages, \$300 added, four mile heats; the Monmouth Sequel Stakes, of \$50 each, p. p., for three-year-olds, two miles; the Thespian Stakes, of \$50 each, p. p., for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile; the Long Branch Stakes of \$30 each, p. p., for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, one mile and three-quarters, and the August Stakes, for two-year-olds, of \$50 each, p. p., one mile.

Our Correspondents.

Live Fence Posts.—R. H. PEARSON writes: I saw some chestnut trees that had been planted close together, notched, and rails fitted in for a fence. When I saw them the trees had grown around the rails, holding them as firmly as if in a mortise." He adds: "Many fruit trees are split from limbs to ground by hard freezing. Our peach blow potatoes are almost worthless. They look good, but when cooked are sweet and unpalatable."

The damage to the potatoes must be caused by light freezing.

Alsike Clover.—J. M. DREISBACK asks: "Where can I get Alsike clover seed, and what will it cost per bushel?"

Write to any seed dealer. It is quoted by Eastern papers at forty cents per pound this season.

Strays.—H. G. TURNER writes: "I see quite a mistake in the stray list. My son, H. TURNER, of Rock Creek, Jefferson county, has credit for posting but one steer, when he did post one steer, one cow and one calf. I do not know whose mistake it is, but it should be rectified."

"I can add my testimony as to the efficacy of hog liver to protect trees from rabbits."

The stray referred to, was published as it came to us.

Cotton in Sumner County.—H. J. D. speaks a word for his county: "Nearly all our farmers have from ten to eighty acres of sod broken, and most of them have orchards planted, or have the ground prepared for it. There was some wheat raised here last year, and averaged from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. There was a good breadth sown last fall. The early sown crops look fine. Corn is now worth 25 cents per bushel. Everybody here has the cotton fever. Quite a number tried it last year, and it did well. One man raised 300 pounds of ginned cotton from one-eighth of an acre, and sold land at that. There will be many crops of from 5 to 15 acres planted this season. It is a cash crop."

Go ahead on the cotton crop, but don't neglect other things.

An Ice House.—J. W. SPONABLE wants information. He writes: "I built an ice house of wood, on a stone foundation, 16x16 on the outside, and a space of fifteen inches between the two walls, filled with sawdust, ventilators on top of the plates and at the gable ends above the ice. Ice in squares and packed tight, a space of twelve inches between the ice and the inside wall filled with sawdust. Foundation tight and well banked. The roof is not lined. Last year my ice melted some, but not from water standing in the bottom. I want to save this ice. Who will tell me what I must do to prevent its melting? I put up forty loads; cost me ten dollars besides my own labor, and there are so many uses that ice can be put to when the thermometer is among the nineties, that I am not willing to have any wasted if I can prevent it."

We think Mr. SPONABLE has taken every precaution, save one, and that is a lining or false roof. If this can be put in without too much expense, we think he may enjoy his ice cream next Summer, when us less fortunate mortals are sweltering under a torrid sun. It is not material to have the space between the two roofs filled with sawdust, provided it can be arranged to have a current of air circulating between them. We commend this plan of an ice house to the attention of our readers.

Castor Beans.—J. F. HUNT wants information on the castor bean. Will some of our readers give us such facts as they have in relation to the cultivation of this crop?

Plank Floor.—J. B. COOK asks: "Is a plank floor indispensable in keeping pigs thrifty during winter, and what treatment is most practical when mange makes its appearance? Are there any better breeds than Chester Whites?"

A plank floor is not indispensable to thriftiness in pigs. We prefer a floored pen for our pigs to sleep on, but would rather give them the range of a small lot through the day. For mange, wash each day with strong soap suds, and apply a weak

solution of carbolic acid after each bathing. We regard the Chester Whites as the least desirable of all the breeds. The Poland-China, Berkshire or Essex are to be preferred. For improving the common stock of the country we would select one of the last two named.

Gypsum Creek.—CHAS. KINGMAN writes: "Up fellows on Gypsum Creek have organized a Farmers' Club. We are all farmer boys, and know all about tearing up the sod and making it ready for the grains and grasses, but there are many things about farming that we have yet to learn. Hence we have organized a Farmers' Club, and a club for THE KANSAS FARMER. Remember, we are no sticks, but a veritable club."

Crops, &c., in Anderson County.—J. F. HUNT writes: "So far as I have been able to examine, the peach crop is ruined for another season, and those farmers who have dried peaches will do well to hold to them. The corn crop of this county is pretty much all in the crib, and a better one was never raised. The point is, what are we to do with it? Many farmers neither have the stock, nor the money to buy stock with. I think the remedy is, a diversity of crops. Less corn and more tobacco, hemp, flax and cotton. Prices here now are: Corn, 15 cents; oats, 10; wheat, \$1.75; potatoes, 40 cents; cattle, 3 1/2 @ 3 cents; hogs, 8 cents; butter, 16 cents; eggs, 10 cents."

A Tannery.—J. B. REMINGTON, Osawatimie, says: "You say you do not know of a tannery in the State. There is one here that has been in running order some four years. They use sumac leaves, picked by the farmers and brought to them dry. I have worn boots for the last three years made from leather tanned by them (R. K. Burr & Co.). They also tan harness leather."

We are glad to know that we were mistaken. We doubt not the business could be profitably extended in every county in the State.

Overreaching Horses.—T. C. T. says: "I have found the following to be a perfect remedy for horses that overreach: Put high heeled caulks on the fore feet and no toe caulks, and on the hind feet high toe caulks and no heel caulks."

County and State Conventions.—R. C. MORRISON, Corresponding Secretary of the Twin Springs Agricultural Club, writes as follows: "We are ready for county and State farmers' conventions, and are ready to report at any time. Shall be glad to receive a visit from you whenever you find it convenient. We are well organized, and wide awake."

Potato Bugs.—P. W. KENYON answers a correspondent's inquiry in regard to one variety of potato bugs, as follows: "I tried everything I could hear of, but did not succeed until I took a tin pan and about a gill of coal oil in it, and with a stick shook the bugs into the oil. I would suggest, however, that if farmers will plant their potatoes so they will be surrounded with rows of standing corn, the bugs will not molest them. That was my experience at least. The Colorado beetle has not molested us, although found on horse nettles, &c."

Metropolitan Telegraph Institute.—L. G. BLANDON asks: "Is the Metropolitan Telegraph Institute of 213 North Third Street, St. Louis, reliable? Will they do what they agree to?"

We could tell better if we knew what they had agreed to do. If they have told you that they would teach you telegraphing or book-keeping for a certain sum of money, they will do their part; but we would advise you to trust them no farther than you would any other strangers.

Organize.—J. M. LIGGETT writes: "Urge upon the farmers of Kansas to organize into district clubs, and let us have our county and State organizations. Let them be composed strictly of practical farmers. The farmers of the State can manage their own affairs if there is co-operation among them."

Clean Hay.—J. W. S. says: "Tell your readers, especially the new-comers, that if they want clean prairie grass for hay or pasture, to burn the old grass between the 1st and 20th of May. It is a sure thing."

New settlers must use prairie hay for one or two years, but old settlers of course only use it for bedding and to top out clover stacks.

Crops, Allen County.—M. C. LATTA writes us a pleasant letter. He says: "THE FARMER with its well filled pages of original and interesting matter, continues its welcome visits. Wheat before the last snow looked well. The area sown last season was not above one-third the average [owing no doubt to the dry weather of the latter half of September—Editor]. Corn is now selling at 18 cents per bushel; oats, 12 to 15 cents. Improvements are going on with astonishing rapidity in this section, and the society is good."

More Good Weights.—D. W. MERCER also has some good weights of pigs to give the readers of THE FAR-

MER: "I killed two Suffolk pigs, aged four months and thirteen days, one of which weighed net one hundred and sixty-eight pounds, four ounces, and the other one hundred and seventy-one pounds, twelve ounces. These pigs were fed on dry corn twice each day, and watered once. I have one of the same litter that would net 300 pounds."

Mr. MERCER certainly is entitled to the lead in the matter of fat pigs.

Suggestions.—"Shelbark" suggests as follows: "I miss a department in THE FARMER of 'Work for the Month.' Could you give it to us? I like Mr. HUBBARD's suggestion in regard to deep plowing, but the deep plowing will not do for sod. Why do people burn the prairies off each year? It certainly destroys the fertility of the soil. Many of our farmers are feeding their cattle in the timber along the creeks, where all the manure is wasted. This manure, if saved and applied to cultivated ground, would almost pay for good sheds in one year. What is the cause and cure of black leg in calves?"

Our correspondent's suggestions are all good. The chief reason for burning prairies is to destroy the weeds, and can best be avoided by converting them into "tame" meadows and pastures. For the cause and cure of black leg, see FARMER of June 1st, 1872.

Weaning Calves.—J. RUTTY tells the story of attempting to wean calves while the fencing is poor, that every farmer's experience will verify:

"I commenced stock-raising with five cows, and very poor fences. When it came weaning time, I had my hands full. The calves run first in the wheat, then in the turnip patch, and finally would get with the cows. Of course, they gorged themselves with milk. The result was, that one-fifth of all the calves during the first five years died. On the 1st of September, 1868, I had twenty calves to wean, which I did by placing a rick of hay in a ten-acre lot, where they could have access to it all the time; and at the start I fed to each calf one quart of corn meal daily, and later fed them wholly on corn. They all came through the winter in fine condition, although I fed them about one hundred bushels of corn. I have followed this plan ever since, and have lost but one by disease."

It pays to feed young stock well. Three or four dollars' worth of grain the first winter will often return twenty-five or thirty dollars in the outcome.

Wheat.—J. T. TYREL writes: "I send you a sample of Utah Spring wheat. Will you give me your opinion as to whether it will succeed here or not?"

The sample has not come to hand; but we doubt if our opinion, by simply seeing it, would be of any benefit. Better try it in a small way.

Breaking Sod.—J. B. DOBBS says: "For this locality, at least, June is much too late to break sod. I had sod broken from the 8th of May to the 15th of June, and planted to corn as plowed. The first breaking made much the best corn, and the sod rotted best on this piece. I noticed the same last year."

Prices, &c.—"Anon" gives us some brief and pointed sentences from Allen county:

"Corn is worth 12 1/2 c; oats, 15c; hay, \$4 per ton; coal, 25c per bushel; farm laborers, \$15 to \$20 per month. Farmers cannot afford to pay such prices, under present prices of produce. Am glad to see so much interest taken in the matter of railroad freights and charges. Let the mill grind on."

OUR CORNER

State Penitentiary.—We are indebted to Warden HOPKINS for a copy of his Annual Report of the Kansas State Penitentiary. It is very full and explicit in regard to the management of the Prison; and after a full examination, we are well pleased with the showing. One of the best steps taken, we think, was in adding a resident chaplain to the Prison staff. It must result in great good, when we consider that a majority of the prisoners are under twenty-five years of age. The physician's report speaks well for the hygienic management of the institution.

Flower and Vegetable Seeds.—We have received that marvelously beautiful "Quarterly," published by the Briggs Bros., Rochester, N. Y. Heretofore they have issued only an Annual, but they now propose to send out a similar Catalogue every three months, and any person wishing can obtain the four numbers for twenty-five cents—this sum, even, to be returned with the first purchase of one dollar's worth of seed. Briggs Bros. are well known as among our largest and most enterprising seedsmen, and parties dealing with them may be assured of fair treatment.

A Small Farm.—J. F. WYATT, of Jackson county, called at our office while in the city recently. He is the proprietor of "a little farm well tilled," consisting of 9,800

acres—800 acres of which was in corn the past season. He proposes to sow this season fifty bushels of timothy and one hundred bushels of orchard grass.

"To a Mother."—The poem that we present elsewhere, from the pen of Mrs. RAND, will find a response within the breast of many a mother. Alas! too many will, upon reading these lines, conclude they were written to meet their particular case. The burthens that many a farmer's wife has to carry are grievous, indeed. Would that they were lighter.

"What Mrs. Westfarmer Thinks."—We have received a meritorious paper, under the above title, that we cannot use because of its great length. Had "Mrs. Westfarmer" condensed into two pages the ideas that she spreads over ten, we should have been glad to have read them when opportunity presented.

Young Housekeeper.—Please, do please, send your name and postoffice address, when writing for THE FARMER. This applies not only to "Young Housekeeper," but to everybody else. In her specific case, we wish to know especially. Will she please send it?

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Church's Musical Visitor for February is out, and reflects greater credit upon the managers than any previously published. It contains an additional chapter of the serial story, "Side by Side," articles on "Music Books and Music Makers," "Violins," "How Not to Play the Piano," "Poetic Taste," "Genius-Talent," and others worthy of general attention, and nine pages of good music, including one of Chopin's beautiful waltzes; while those who admire poetry and short stories are not forgotten.

The publishers send specimen copies of the Visitor free. Subscription price, \$1.50 a year. Address JOHN CHURCH & Co., Publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Farmers' Union, Lawrence, Kansas. J. A. CRAMER, Editor and Proprietor. A neat little monthly, designed to promote co-operation among farmers, and if conducted properly, as it will be, no doubt, will result in great good to the farming community.

The Grasshopper.—A new weekly paper, recently started at Grasshopper Falls, Jefferson county, Kansas, by HUNTON & HOVEN. It presents a beautiful appearance, and if it meets with the success it deserves, will be of incalculable value to that county.

Little Corporal.—The Corporal is as welcome as in days of yore, although no longer little, so far as amount of useful and entertaining matter for the young folks is concerned. Try it one year for the boys and girls.

Atchison Daily Patriot.—We are under obligation to Bro. ANSBERT for a daily exchange with the Patriot, which, by the way, manages to get about as much news into its columns as any paper in the West.

The Cottage Home Circle, Oswego, Kansas. JOHN B. FAST, Editor. A monthly journal, devoted especially to the interests of Fruit and Forest Tree Culture. Terms, fifty cents per annum.



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 complaints they desire advice upon. No questions will be answered by mail.—EDITOR FARMER.]

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

A Cow's Tail.

EDITOR FARMER: I come to you for advice. I have a valuable cow, that is within three weeks of calving, and I fear she has got what is called wolf (or cancer) in the tail. The lower end of her tail is soft and limp as a rag, for about a foot; and, although so near calving, her udder does not appear to increase in size. She eats middling well, and appears to be doing pretty well, with the exception of making bag, which she fails to do.

One of my neighbors saw her, and said she had wolf in the tail, and if not cured before calving it would be certain death to her. I forgot to mention that I split her tail upwards from the end, ten

or twelve inches, but failed to draw more than a few drops of blood. Yours, &c., J. C. FINLAY.

ANSWER.—Don't let the softness of the cow's tail alarm you. If you will examine any of your other cows, you will find the same limpness, or want of bone, in the lower end of their tails. It is as Nature made them, and not an indication of any disease. As to making bag, that will take care of itself. So long as she feeds well there is no danger. Tell your neighbor, who foretells her death from wolf in the tail, to examine carefully the first cow's tail he can get hold of, and learn therefrom the wonderful adaptability of the tail to its use, and why the lower end is filled with cartilage rather than bone—for the same reason that he puts a lash at the end of his whip-stock.

Abcess.

EDITOR FARMER: Will your Veterinary Editor give me some advice, in regard to an afflicted cow? She is a very likely animal, about three-fourths Durham, and eight years old. She was taken sick twelve months since, commenced swelling back of her left shoulder, along her back; looked dull and sleepy, did not eat heartily, and continued in this condition for some days. The swelling commenced collecting near center of side, forming something like a pouch. When pressed on, it would rattle and blubber like wind. I inserted my knife, and there came out wind and blood. She decreased in flesh and milk.

In about one month the swelling had greatly increased, and made a rattling noise when she moved, which convinced me there was corruption gathering. I split the skin, and there was a piece of decayed flesh of two pounds weight came out, and then followed about three gallons of corruption, and it has been running ever since. I suppose it has discharged bushels of matter. The side along the backbone has sunk down.

The cow is with calf, and very fat. The matter discharged now is very offensive. I have told you all I have done for the cow. I would like to know what to do to heal up this sore, and make her side fill up again. Will you be so kind as to give some advice, and oblige JOSEPH T. TOLLE.

ANSWER.—I am inclined to think that the abcess was caused by a bruise, and that proper treatment at first would have cured her in a short time. As soon as pus or matter is formed in any animal, a good and sufficient opening at the time usually effects a cure, without any other treatment.

In the case of your cow, keep the parts well cleansed; inject the abcess once a day, for three days, with diluted carbolic acid, one ounce to a pint of water. Then inject once a day, for three days, with the tincture of iodine. Give internally, twice a day, one ounce of the sulphite of soda, in a little bran. This treatment, if her lungs are not affected, will cure her.

Pneumonia.

EDITOR FARMER: On the morning of January 19th I found a mare, three years old, in the stable, so lame and stiff she could not walk. We thought she might be foundered. Gave her one pint linseed oil and three grains carbolic acid. The oil operated at 5 P. M. Excitement dark and very offensive. Seemed better. Gave her corn and hay. Ate some. On the 20th, she seemed better. Turned her out to exercise; but before we put her in the stable again it rained, and she got wet. She seemed better, and ate her feed.

On the 21st, at 9 A. M., she was much worse, discharging water and blood from the nostrils. Felt cold. Would not eat, could not walk, and would not lie down. Rubbed her, and gave her one pint linseed oil, five grains carbolic acid, and one tablespoonful spirits turpentine. At 4 P. M., no better. Turpentine operated on kidneys. Gave one pint of oil. At 9 P. M., no discharge from bowels—no better. Chafed two hours. Gave one pint linseed oil. Kept blanket on, in good stable.

On the 22d, at 9 A. M., was much worse. Great difficulty in breathing. Rubbed her well. At 10 A. M., she fell stone dead.

The mare was in good flesh and good health, until taken sick. Saw her twice, or more, every day. Turned her out to exercise several hours each day. Had not been worked any for ten months.

Cut her open. Found no grain in her stomach or bowels; not clogged in stomach or bowels. The oil I gave her was in her stomach. Lungs black, and full of blood. Lungs hard, but otherwise did not seem to be ailing.

I hear of other horses sick, similar to mine. What ailed my mare? What would have cured her, and what treatment ought I to have given her?

I notice that horses that had the "epizoo" very lightly two months ago, are not as strong in the lungs as they were before. They look as well, eat as well, and seem to feel better; but the wind will not hold out as long as it did three or four months ago. Yours, J. W. SPONABLE.

ANSWER.—Pneumonia was the disease, and the only treatment that I have given with success, consists in placing the animal in a stable where it will have plenty of pure air, and bandage the legs with flannel bandages, whatever the weather may be. Be sure the legs keep warm. Give internally twenty-five drops of the tincture of aconite root, in one pint of cold water; and repeat once in four hours until four doses have been given, unless sooner relieved. Two doses will often effect a cure. I never bleed a horse. Physicking is not admissible in this disease.

In cases of influenza (the disease which has lately spread through the country), recovery is generally slow, often requiring three or four months to restore the horse to his usual health. They should be very carefully worked, and liberally fed, until all symptoms of disease have passed away.

Acute Indigestion.

EDITOR FARMER: I see you answer all the questions asked on all subjects. There have been several horses in our neighborhood died very suddenly. They act strangely. At first they appear to be afraid of everything that comes near enough to touch them. They appear sore, or scringe from you. Then they will appear to be blind in one or both eyes. The neck will turn round to one side, and rather high. Some will eat, and some will not. They twitch along the back, and look wild out of the eyes. Soon they will come down and die. I have known none to get over it, and but very little appearance of anything serious the matter with them, until they are down and dying, which occurs in about three days. In all cases, the disease has been confined to horses that have been brought here.

What is the disease, and what the remedy? Yours, truly, JOHN M. RISLEY.

ANSWER.—Your description is a fair one of what is called stomach staggers. This is an attack of acute indigestion. The treatment consists of injections of warm water and soap, and a handful of salt. Arrest fermentation by dissolving two ounces of the sulphite of soda in a little water, and giving it at one dose—the dose to be repeated every hour.

Mix eight drachms of powdered aloes in a little warm water, and drench the horse with it.

A Disease of the Eye.

EDITOR FARMER: I want to ask your Veterinary Surgeon what ails my cattle. I had one three-year-old heifer last October, that her right eye commenced running thick matter, and her eye all run out. She lost in flesh a great deal. Next, a five-year-old cow had her right eye run out in the same way. Her nose run thick white matter, and her jaws were stiff, so that she could eat with difficulty. Next, a three-year-old Texas steer's jaws grew stiff, but his eye did not run out. He got well. Next, a three-

year-old steer was taken same as the others, only his eye did not run out, but he lost the sight of it. Some of the other cattle are affected, and they all lose flesh while their eyes are sore. It is the right eye of all of them. M. M. WINKLER.

ANSWER.—This is a singular disease of the eye, that is sometimes epizootic among cattle, and sadly frightens the owner when it first appears. Young cattle, pasturing on wet and woody ground, are suddenly seized with swellings of the tongue and throat, and eruptions about the membranes of the mouth. At the same time, the eyes become intensely inflamed, and superficial ulcers appear on the corners.

The treatment consists of warm water fomentations, or if the eye be closed, an evaporating lotion of cold water, with a little spirits. The healing process may be hastened by using a very weak zinc wash—say two grains sulphate of zinc, in one ounce of water. Internally we would recommend giving small doses of salts every other day, until half-a-dozen doses are taken.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

AN aged man delivered a touching remembrance at a neighbor's funeral, by observing pathetically that the departed "wouldn't rare and cuss about taxes any more."

A YOUNG bachelor in Jersey City who was urged to marry replied, "I don't see it. My father was a single man, and he always managed to get along well enough."

"I've five cents left," said a loafer, "so I'll buy a paper with them."

"What paper will you buy?" asked a friend, curious to know his literary taste.

"A paper of tobacco," replied the loafer.

THERE is one lady down on rubber bustles. The slippery condition of the Milwaukee flagging on Friday morning necessitated her sitting down with enthusiastic suddenness, and the rebound that followed drove her head through a sixty dollar showcase.

"HERE's your in-waders!" shouted a member of the Eleventh Mississippi Regiment, as General Lee's veteran army plunged into the Potomac, on its way to Gettysburg. "And here's your wetter-uns!" echoed a gallant soldier of the old Fourth Alabama.

ONE of the saddest sights in this season of the year is that of a young man who has waited outside the church of an evening until he is chilled through, only to see his girl walk off with some rascal who has been inside all the time toasting his sinful shins at the stove.

THAT was not a bad reply given recently at a barn-raising in Pennsylvania to a young man who had been relating his more than wonderful exploits in various parts of the globe. At the close of one of these narratives, he was not a little set back by the remark of an old codger: "Young man, ain't you ashamed to talk so when there are so many older liars on the ground?"

A HARTFORD subscriber writes that he is just recovering from the small pox, and will be on in a few days to renew his subscription. We hope he won't mind a little thing like that. We will send the paper and wait for the money. We will wait cheerfully. We ain't of that avaricious kind of people who will grab for money as if for very life. We despise such things. There's no earthly reason for his coming on; we will wait.—Danbury News.

A TOPER got so much on his stomach, that said organ repelled the load. As he leaned against a lamp post vomiting, a little dog stopped by him, whereupon he indulged in this soliloquy: "Well, now here's a conundrum. I know where I ate the baked beans, I remember where I ate the lobster, I recollect where I got that rum, but I'm hanged if I can recall where I ate that little yaller dog!"

"WHAT do you call that?" indignantly asked a customer at a cheap restaurant, pointing to an object that he had discovered in his plate of hash.

"Wristband with sleeve button attached, sir," said the waiter briskly.

"Well, do you consider that a proper thing for a man to find in his hash?" asked the customer in wrath.

"Good heavens, sir!" cried the waiter, "would

you expect to find a ten dollar silk umbrella in a fifteen cent plate of hash?"

[Written for the Kansas Farmer.]
LINES TO A MOTHER.

BY SUSAN E. RAND.

Weary, careful, anxious Mother,
Patiently, from day to day,
Bearing quietly thy burden
On through life's steep, rugged way;
Rest thee, lest thou grow too weary,
And the way more steep and dreary;
Rest thee in the shade to-day,
Lest thou faint upon the way.

Plodding, working, careworn Mother,
Heart and hands and busy feet,
Why so promptly doing ever,
All, and more than what is meet?
Rest thee; cease, O cease awhile,
Lest the love-light of thy smile
May no more as sunshine be
On the dear ones loved by thee.

Earnest, hoping, praying Mother,
Wherefore all thy anxious care?
He who blest the little children
Will a Mother's burdens bear.
Well He knows thy deepest trial,
Tenderest love and self-denial,
Silent tear and secret prayer,
Careful watching, constant care!

When He trod this earth, a mortal,
Knew He not a mother's love?
Does He then forget her sorrows
When He lives as God above?
E'en the sparrow, in its fall,
And thy hairs are counted all:
Great this truth, but greater He
Who allots thy destiny!

Then, in faith, with love adoring,
Trust Him, for He loveth thee;
Earth-stained, travel-worn, dear Mother,
Burdened, come to Calvary.
Then, like Mary, comfort meet
Thou shalt find at Jesus' feet;
And thy better, chosen part,
Jesus dwelling in thy heart.

VARIOUS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—A commercial bale of cotton is 400 pounds; a pack of wool is 210 pounds; a liquid tun is 252 gallons; a box of 16x15½ inches, and eight inches deep, contains a bushel.—*Exchange.*

A BEAUTIFUL HANDWRITING.

There are but few of our readers who would not like to acquire a rapid and beautiful handwriting for there is no accomplishment so highly prized as this. The business colleges of the country have afforded the best instruction in this branch, and have succeeded in producing the most accomplished penmen. The best penman in America to-day, is Prof. GASKELL, President of the Bryant & Stratton College of Manchester, N. H. There are few lovers of the beautiful art of penmanship who have not heard of this wonderful penman, and many have seen specimens of his skill. His large specimens have attracted great attention in New York City and throughout the country where they have been placed on exhibition.

He is now engaged day and night sending out Copies for self-instruction, which he writes himself expressly for applicants, so that any one can learn to write at the home fireside. These contain full printed instructions, and are put up in large heavy envelopes and sent by mail, prepaid, for \$1.00 per package. The are all numbered, and so fully explained that no one can fail to learn readily from them. They have been ordered by thousands—not by poor writers alone, but by the leading teachers of penmanship throughout the United States and Canada. Our young readers would do well to write for a package, as nothing so complete, beautiful and useful for self-instruction, will ever again be offered them.

MARKET REPORTS.

CORRECTED TO FEBRUARY 12TH, 1873.

APPLES—In good supply at \$1.40@1.75 per bushel from the stores, and \$1.25@1.50 wholesale.
APPLES, DRIED—7c@10c per pound.

BRAN—Per sack, 75c. BUTTER—Per pound, 18c@22c.
BACON—Per pound, 7½c@10c.
BEANS, DRIED—Per bushel, \$1.00@1.85.
CHEESE, FACTORY—Per pound, 14½c@16c. Country made, 11c@13c.
CASTOR BEANS—Per bushel, \$1.40@1.75.
CORN—In full supply at 22c@25c.
EGGS—Per dozen, 25c.
FEATHERS—Prime live geese per pound, 60c@75c.
FLOUR—Per 100 lb, \$4.50@5.25.
HIDES—Dry flint, 30c@31½c.
HAY—Prairie per ton, \$6.00@7.00.
POTATOES—Plenty at 50c, from the stores.
POULTRY—All kinds plenty and prices dull. We quote chickens, dressed, at \$2.00@2.50 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 changes to note in the Cattle Market, either here or elsewhere, for the past fortnight. Prices at this point for butchers' stock range from \$3.00 to \$4.00. At St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati, the extreme range of prices is from \$3.00 to \$6.25—the latter for choice shipping Steers.

SHEEP—Prices for good mutton are better than for some seasons past. Prices at this point are 4c@4½c per lb, gross. Extra animals would bring 5c.

HOGS—In the Hog Market prices have advanced, and the tendency is still upward. In Chicago, the prices range from \$4.10@4.25; at St. Louis, \$3.90@4.20; and at Cincinnati, \$4.45@4.75.

As showing something of the foreign demand for our American Hog product, we clip the following from an exchange: The following are the exports of the Hog product from the port of New York, for the week ending February 4th: 5,000 barrels of pork, 10,500,000 pounds of bacon, and 5,500,000 pounds of lard.

GRAIN—There is little change to note in the Grain Market in Eastern cities. In New York Corn is quoted at 66c@67½c soft, and 89c@90c in store. In the same market Winter Wheat is quoted at \$1.90@2.00; Oats, 53c@55c.

So far as we have heard at the present writing, the Wheat crop of Kansas promises well; as, indeed, does that of most of the Western States. Late freezing and thawing may materially change the prospect.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

How to Make \$500.—BUY FOR A



KENTAPPE

song, a stylish, broken-down horse—one that is pronounced played out from lameness; cure him with a bottle or two of Centaur Liniment, and pocket the difference. The Liniment is simply one of the wonders of the world. Dumb beasts neigh out their gladness; and the sore, maimed and crippled of the human family hobble in, and go on their way rejoicing. Yes, it is wonderful! Most wonderful!

Children cry—FOR PITCHER'S CARTORIA.

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

To Farmers and Marketmen.—You want none but the very best of Seeds, grown from carefully preserved seed stock. With the money you have to invest in manure, help and glass, you know you can't afford to use any other; you feel very anxious about it: TRY MINE. Catalogues free to all. N. B.—Call in the Spring, and see what onions, cabbage, &c., I set out to grow Seed from.

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BUCHU AND DANDELION,
promotes healthy action of the KID-
NEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS; is there-
fore the greatest Blood Purifier and
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vents diseases by removing the cause. It has
stood the test, and is the best medicine in use.

W. C. HAMILTON & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

decl-ly-83

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 name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

STRAYS FOR FEBRUARY 15.

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

MULE—Taken up by Thos Bartlett, Iowa 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 Pitworth, 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 \$30. Also, one gray Mare, 8 yrs o.d. Appraised \$40. Also, one brown Mare, two hind feet white. Appraised \$30.

MAHE—Taken up by L D F Fomeroy, Grasshopper tp, a light bay Mare, 2 years old. Appraised \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by C Pittman, Center tp, one bright bay Filly, 3 years old, white on right hind foot, somewhat enlarged under the eyes. Appraised \$18.

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

MAHE—Taken up by M Clare, Walnut tp, one dark bay Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, scars on shoulder and belly. Appraised \$30. Also, one bright bay Horse, 3 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 \$30. Also, one sorrel Pony, 3 years old, white stripe 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 hip and right horn broken on off, crop and underbit in right ear, and underslope in left ear. Appraised \$18.

COW—Taken up by B C Meriman, 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, 8 years old, a half-circle brand on left side, crop and underbit in each ear. Appraised \$15.

Chase County—S. A. Broese, 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 Keuts, Otter tp, two Steers—one white, with red spots on head and neck, crop and silt 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 \$30.

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 silt in right. Appraised \$20.

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 Lorange, 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, 5 months old. Appraised \$35.

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, Canysville 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, 8 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 B Morse, Netawaka tp, one bay Mare, 4 years old. Appraised \$35. Also, one chestnut sorrel Pony, 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.

MAHE—Taken up by M Sullivan, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 11½ hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30.

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 McIlhiney, Grant tp, one light sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old, 16 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 \$30.

COLT—Taken up by T A Bradshaw, Douglas tp, one black horse Colt, 3 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 \$30. Also, one black mare Colt, 2 years old, right hind foot white, a star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

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 \$30. Also, one dark brown horse Pony, 4 or 5 years old, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$15. Also, one light brown mare Pony, 3 years old, bald face and nose, so, one light bay horse Pony, 2 years old, bald face and nose, hind feet white, glass eye. Appraised \$10. Also, one sorrel Filly, 2 years old, stripe 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, 13½ 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, 1872, one bay horse Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, saddle marks. Appraised \$15.

BULL—Taken up by D. J. Ramey, Gardner tp, Jan 14th, 1872, one red yearling Bull, a half-crop in left ear, white on forehead, belly and tip of tail. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Payne, McCamish tp, Jan 15th, 1872, 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. Appraised \$15.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. W. Morgan, Lincoln tp, Jan 20th, 1872, one sorrel Horse, 7 years old, 16 hands high. Appraised \$50.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by P. F. 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, 1872, 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, 1872, one red yearling Heifer, underslit and swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by Pat Boland, Osawatomie tp, Jan 9, 1872, one claybank horse Pony, 12 years old, branded JD on the right shoulder, black mane and tail. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by J. C. Goodell, Marysville tp, Nov 12, 1872, one white Steer, 3 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 \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Saml Dodd, Osage tp, Jan 11th, 1872, one deep red yearling Steer. Appraised \$11.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. I. Vaughn, Canville tp, Jan 30th, 1872, one brown stud Colt, 1 year old, medium size. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Geo Meyer, Big Creek tp, Jan 18th, 1872, 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, 1872, 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, 1872, 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, 1872, one red Steer, 2 years old, some white on belly. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by A. Hamilton, Junction tp, Jan 18th, 1872, 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 B. White, Manhattan tp, Jan 10, 1872, one bright bay stud Colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, spot on nose, left hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

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 of 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, 1872, 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, 1872, 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, 1872, 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.

Wilson County—J. C. G. Smith, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by D. McCracken, Neodesha tp, Jan 2d, 1872, 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.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by H. Matney, Shawnee tp, Dec 30, 1872, one black mare Mule, 3 years old, 18 hands high. Appraised \$25.

STRAYS FOR FEBRUARY 1.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by C. G. Northrup, Geneva tp, one dark bay Filly, two years old, black mane, tail and legs, a white spot in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$42.50.

MARE—Taken up by F. L. Cooley, Elmore tp, one bay Mare, a last Spring Colt, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$12.

COLT—Taken up by F. Martin, Osage tp, one dark brown horse Colt, two years old, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by A. J. Hankins, Iola tp, 4 years old, one brindled line back Steer, crop off each ear. Appraised \$28.

COW—Taken up by N. Hankins, Iola tp, one white Cow, three years old, short tail, upper half-crop off left ear. Appraised \$12.

FILLY—Taken up by R. B. Jordan, Deer Creek tp, one bay Filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white on face, left fore foot white. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by F. M. Power, Deer Creek tp, a bay Horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, white spot on forehead, branded JC on right shoulder. Appraised \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by T. C. Harris, Deer Creek tp, one roan Filly, 3 years old, 14 hands high, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by W. Hall, Iola tp, one spotted Steer, two years old, ends of ears clipped, slit in lower side left ear, a piece off lower side right ear. Appraised \$18.

FILLY—Taken up by S. T. Waters, Osage tp, one iron-gray Filly, 2 years old. Appraised \$12.

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 brindled Steer, slope off right ear. Appraised \$17. Also, one dun Steer, one ear off, branded TDJ. Appraised \$17. Each Steer 6 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 head, neck and fore leg, a crop off right ear, half-crop off left, brush of tail partly off. Appraised \$22.50.

COW—Taken up by Hermann Beckers, Putnam tp, one small red Cow, 4 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.

Barton County—W. H. Odell, Clerk.

OX—Taken up by E. C. Rist, Buffalo tp, Dec 28, 1872, one white Texas Ox, 6 years old, branded NV on left side and an old S on left hip, black spots on neck. Appraised \$19.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by A. L. Hills, Freedom tp, one dark bay mare Colt, 2 years old, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$18. Also, one bay horse Colt, one year old, dark fore legs, mane and tail, hind feet white, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by —, one yearling Steer, red, with white spots, small straight horns. Appraised \$18.50.

MARE—Taken up by D. A. Barcus, Franklin tp, a black Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by C. H. Clark, Franklin tp, one pale yellow yearling Steer. Appraised \$12.

COW—Taken up by J. G. Thomas, Franklin tp, one red Cow, 6 years old, bit on right ear. Appraised \$16.

PONY—Taken up by Nat Greenleaf, Osage tp, one dark bay mare Pony, 5 years old, 12½ hands high; also, one dark bay mare sucking Colt. Appraised \$35. Also, one dark bay Mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$60.

COLT—Taken up by Robt Osborne, Freedom tp, one black horse Colt, 1 year old, a white ring near hoof on right hind foot. Appraised \$20.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Gates, Fall tp, Jan 13, 1872, one red roan domestic Steer, 3 years old, white on belly. Appraised \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Peter Cargot, Avon tp, one light roan yearling Heifer. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by T. M. Sanders, Avon tp, one dun Texan Steer, two years old, branded ME on left side, and X on right side. Appraised \$16.

PONY—Taken up by J. B. McCarty, Burlington tp, one black Pony Colt, one year old. Appraised \$18.

STEER—Taken up by A. Sherwood, Hampden tp, one red and white yearling Steer, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$14.

MARE—Taken up by S. Reamer, Hampden tp, one dark bay Mare, 2 years old. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm Lawrence, California tp, one bay Horse, 3 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Brown, California tp, one dark bay Mare, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, white hairs at root of the tail. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by H. T. Short, Spring Creek tp, one dark bay Colt, one year old, right hind foot white, the right hip knocked down. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Adeline Gelsey, Pottawatomie tp, one light brown Mare, 2 years old, hind feet and right fore foot white. Appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. E. Weaver, one red Heifer, white on back, flank and forehead, short tail. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J. K. McConnell, Spring Creek tp, one dark bay or brown Mare, 8 years old, white hairs in forehead, a little white on inside of right hind foot, top of right ear blemished. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by D. Y. O'Hull, Spring Creek tp, one brown Mare, 2 years old, two white feet, small star in forehead, a white spot on nose. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by A. P. Hall, Pottawatomie tp, one iron-gray Filly, 2 years old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by J. P. Wetherby, Burlington tp, one iron-gray horse Pony, 9 years old. Appraised \$35.

COW—Taken up by L. C. Knight, Pleasant tp, Dec 24, 1872, one small black Texas Cow, 3 years old, short tail; also, one red Calif. Appraised \$15.

Davis County—D. Mitchell, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by R. Gentry, Jackson tp, one chestnut sorrel mare Pony, 2 years old. Appraised \$14.

STEER—Taken up by A. S. McOlellan, Jackson tp, one white Steer, 2 years old, red on ears, end of nose and right leg. Appraised \$25. Also, one white and red spotted Steer, 2 years old, spreading horns. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by A. D. O'Neil, Jackson tp, one bay mare Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead and end of nose. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay mare Pony, 3 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, one foot white. Appraised \$20. Also, one iron-gray mare Pony, three years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, one hind and one fore foot white. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Geo A. Taylor, Smoky Hill tp, one bay Mare, 2 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$40.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. Abeldt, Union tp, Nov 16th, 1872, one dark brown Mare, 6 years old, white stripe on face, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. N. Nicholson, Harrison tp, Nov 13th, 1872, one roan yearling Heifer, crop and slit in left ear, swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$9. Also, one redsteer Calif, white face, ears frozen off. Appraised \$4.

STEER—Taken up by Jas McLinden, Williamsburg tp, Nov 22, 1872, one white roan Steer, two years old, red neck, ears and legs. Appraised \$16.

PONY—Taken up by W. H. Schofield, Williamsburg tp, Nov 22, 1872, one brown horse Pony, 2 years old, 12 hands high, hind feet white, white stripe in face. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel Colt, 1 year old, 10 hands high, white feet, large white spot in face. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by J. R. Roussey, Franklin tp, Nov 23, 1872, one red Cow, 7 years old, high horns, white on forehead, right shoulder, rump and belly, swallow-fork and underbit in left ear, a slit

in right. Also, one roan Cow, 4 years old, short thick horns, red ehra. Appraised \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Baxter, Ottumwa tp, Nov 22, 1872, one white Heifer, 2 years old, both ears slit. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Geo S. Emerson, Harrison tp, one black Steer, 3 years old, white on left flank, crop off each ear, an indistinct brand on left hip. Appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Aquilla Davis, Dec 22, 1872, one red and white spotted yearling Heifer, has a square crop off left ear. Appraised \$11.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. B. Groesbeck, Fall River tp, Nov 27, 72, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by J. N. Richey, Pleasant Grove tp, Nov 23d, 1872, one claybank horse Colt, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, dark main and tail, a star in forehead, white stripe on nose, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

COLT—Taken up by C. Dodd, Janesville tp, Dec 5, 1872, one sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$33. Also, one bay mare Colt, 1 year old, blaze face, hind feet white. Appraised \$20. Also, one iron-gray mare Colt, 1 year old, right hind foot white, a stripe from nostrils to eyes. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by A. McCoy, Salt Springs tp, Dec 9, 1872, one sorrel mare Pony, 9 years old, star in forehead, four white feet, branded JN on left shoulder. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay mare Pony, 8 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. L. Chamberlain, Liberty tp, Dec 5, 72, one yearling Steer, red sides, white on back and belly, white on head and tail. Appraised \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by Danl Reddington, Liberty tp, Dec 7, 72, one black Horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$75. Also, one bay Horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high, a Spanish brand on left hip. Appraised \$50.

Jefferson County—W. F. Galluly, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Chas Davis, Grasshopper Falls tp, one bay Filly, 2 years old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

CALF—Taken up by J. Denmiller, Jefferson tp, one red and white yearling steer calf. Appraised \$10.

FILLY—Taken up by Slaterry, Kentucky tp, one dark bay Filly, 3 years old, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$55.

COLT—Taken up by Sarah Hicks, Grasshopper Falls tp, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$22.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Owens, Grasshopper Falls tp, one dark roan Heifer, 2 years old, star in forehead, crop and underslope in left ear. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by S. G. Green, Grasshopper Falls tp, one bay pacing horse Pony, 6 years old, white face, hind feet and one fore foot white. Appraised \$35. Also, one light bay Filly, two years old, white face, one foot white. Appraised \$30. Also, one dark brown Filly, 1 year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Albert Smith, Grasshopper Falls tp, one red and white Steer, 3 years old. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by W. F. Blacker, Rural tp, one blue roan yearling Steer, black neck. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by H. Turner, Rock Creek tp, one red yearling Steer, white spot in face, a slit or swallow-fork in left ear, branded B on left hip. Appraised \$12.

FILLY—Taken up by W. H. Turner, Rock Creek tp, one bay Filly, 1 year old. Appraised \$10.

Jewell County—W. M. Allen, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. Murphy, Jackson tp, one dark bay Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, two white feet, Mexican brand on left hip. Appraised \$35.

Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Chas Reigher, Stranger tp, Dec 7th, 1872, one sorrel horse Pony, 7 years old, a star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by G. W. Frain, Stranger tp, Dec 10, 1872, one red and white Cow, 7 years old, short horns, right horn broken. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by C. A. Davidson, Stranger tp, Dec 11th, 1872, one mare Colt, 3 years old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$40. Also, one red and white yearling Steer. Appraised \$13.

COW—Taken up by Wm Welch, Alexandria tp, Nov 29th, 1872, one red Cow, white on back and belly, branded 2 on the left hip. Appraised \$19.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Gallagher, Alexandria tp, Dec 13, 1872, one Heifer, 2 years old, red sides, white back, crop off right ear, hole and underbit in left. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jos Bodde, Alexandria tp, Dec 13, 1872, one roan Heifer, 2 years old, white streak across forehead. Appraised \$18.

STEER—Taken up by J. R. Parrish, Delaware tp, one white yearling Steer, red legs, neck and head, spike horns, crop off right ear. Appraised \$12.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. P. Robinson, Centerville tp, Dec 15, 1872, one red Cow, 8 years old, under slope off each ear, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Jas Femfrock, Paris tp, Nov 5, 1872, one red and white spotted Steer, 2 years old, crop off right ear, hole in left. Appraised \$16.

STEER—Taken up by Nancy A. Seymore, Liberty tp, Dec 7th, 1872, one white yearling Steer, red neck and ears, swallow-fork and half-crop in right ear. Appraised \$11.

COW—Taken up by Saml Vermillion, Valley tp, Dec 20th, 1872, one dun Cow, 5 years old, crop and two slits in right ear, underbit in left, dim brand on left hip; also, one dun bull calf, 1 year old. Appraised \$15. Also, one black

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S W Hazen, Vermillion tp, Dec 9th, 1872, one red Texas Steer, four years old, branded W on left hip. Appraised \$23.

STEER—Taken up by I C Casterline, Giltard tp, Dec 31, 1872, one red and white speckled Steer, 2 years old, underbit in right ear, branded H on right hip. Appraised \$19.

STEER—Taken up by D Tennyson, Vermillion tp, Dec 21, 1872, one red and white yearling Steer. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by T C Casterline, Giltard tp, Dec 5, 1872, one red and white speckled Steer, 2 years old, underbit in right ear, branded H on right hip. Appraised \$19.

HEIFER—Taken up by Andw Osborne, Vermillion tp, Dec 21, 1872, two red Heifer Calves, some white on belly of each. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by John Nolan, Vermillion tp, Nov 5th, 1872, one bay Horse, 9 years old, medium size, black mane and tail, a little white in face. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Robt Osborne, Vermillion tp, Nov 13, '72, one pale red Steer, 3 years old, a crop and underbit in right ear. Appraised \$30.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Gaul, Wea tp, Dec 9th, 1872, one white yearling Heifer, mottled face, red ears, red spots on feet. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by David F Day, Osage tp, Dec 23, 1872, one white and black spotted Texas Steer, five years old. Appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by D F Day, Mound tp, Dec 22d, 1872, one one pale red Heifer, 3 years old. Appraised \$20.

MULE—Taken up by G H Wilson, Osage tp, Dec 31st, 1872, one dark bay mare Mule, 8 years old, collar marks. Appraised \$100. Also, one light bay mare Mule, 6 years old, collar marks. Appraised \$100.

HORSE—Taken up by B Goode, Middle Creek tp, Jan 6th, 1873, one gray Horse, 12 years old, 15½ hands high, branded 2 on each shoulder, harness marks, ringbone on right hind foot. Appraised \$45. Also, one dark bay horse Pony, nearly blind, age unknown. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by P Carman, Richland tp, Jan 10th, 1873, one brindle yearling Steer, underbit in right ear, a half-crop and slit in left. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by H H Williams, Osawatomie tp, Jan 4, '73, one bay mare Pony, blind in right eye, saddle marks. Appraised \$18.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L M Hill, Elm Creek tp, one bay mare Pony, 5 years old, white strip in forehead, black mane tail and legs, left fore and hind feet white, branded V or N on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Saml Murray, Valley tp, one sorrel Filly, one year old, white stripe in face, fore feet and one hind foot white, running sore on inside of right hind leg above the hock. Appraised \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by A Moorhead, Rock Creek tp, Nov 30, '72, one dark bay Filly, 2 years old, a little white on heel of the right hind foot. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by S S Woolley, Granada tp, one sorrel stud Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white, blaze in face. Appraised \$18.

PONY—Taken up by Reuben Wolfey, Granada tp, one bay mare Pony, 2 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Jacob Guyer, Geneva tp, one brown and spotted Steer, 3 years old, right ear cropped and split. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by C N Leibig, Granada tp, one red and white spotted Steer. Appraised \$11.

STAG—Taken up by James Gorman, Granada tp, one yellow Stag, 4 years old, white on back and belly. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by F Zable, Granada tp, one brown Texas Steer, 4 years old, branded M on right hip, white on belly, white strip on left shoulder, hind feet and lower end of tail white, mottled face. Appraised \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by Nat Blosson, Rock Creek tp, one light bay Filly, 4 years old. Appraised \$40. Also, one dark bay Colt, 1 year old, 2 years old. Appraised \$40. Also, one dark bay Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, blind in one eye. Appraised \$15. Also, one sorrel Colt, 1 year old, white stripe in forehead, white feet. Appraised \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by D Armstrong, Home tp, one bright bay Filly, hind legs white. Appraised \$40. Also, one black horse Colt, 1 year old, white stripe in face. Appraised \$25. Also, one dark bay mare Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$25.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Henry Bean, Chetopa tp, Dec 7, 1872, one roan mare Colt, 6 months old. Appraised \$15.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Robt McConnell, Agency tp, Dec 9, 1872, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$35. Also, one brown horse Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$45. Both branded N on left shoulder, white hairs on forehead.

HORSE—Taken up by D W Williams, Arvonia tp, Dec 14, 1872, one iron-gray Horse, 3 years old, 13½ hands high.

MULE—Taken up by Chas Adolph, Agency tp, Aug 18th, 1872, one bright brown mare Mule, 5 years, medium size, black stripe on shoulders. Appraised \$100. Also, one bright chestnut sorrel Horse, 12 years old, branded F on left shoulder, four white feet, blaze face. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by Geo Powers, Junction tp, Nov 16, 1872, one dark iron-gray mare Colt, 1 year old, a white spot in forehead, white on inside of left hind leg. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by E D Randall, Junction tp, Jan 16th, 1873, one white yearling Steer. Appraised \$12.

Pottawatomie County—H. P. Smith, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Lane, Clear Creek tp, Dec 2d, 1872, one dark roan Mare, two years old, 14½ hands high, black mane legs and tail. Appraised \$39. Also, one dark bay gelding, 1 year old, 13½ hands high, black mane and tail, black feet and nose. Appraised \$23.

MARE—Taken up by R F J Knox, Mill Creek tp, Dec 12, 1872, one black Mare, 2 years old. Appraised \$60. Also, one sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, branded K on left shoulder, blind in one eye, left hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$38. Also, one white mare Pony, 2 years old, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$40. Also, one white yearling Steer, points of ears and nose ed \$40. Also, one white yearling Steer. Appraised \$15. Also, one pale red yearling Steer, white on belly, branded F on left hip. Appraised \$12.

PONY—Taken up by R Bartlett, Emmet tp, Dec 14th, 1872, one dark bay horse Pony, 3 years old, 10 hands high, star in forehead, white stripe on nose. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Linton, Rock Creek tp, Dec 21, 1872, red roan Steer, two years old, branded B on right hip. Appraised \$16.

STEER—Taken up by H W Carl, Wamego tp, Dec 26, 1872, one roan Steer, swirly-tail mark in each ear, both horns sawed off. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Geo Blerer, St Mary's tp, one sorrel Colt, 1 year old, 13 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by M Day, Vienna tp, one dun mare Colt, one year old, black mane and tail. Appraised \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by R H Lewis, Vienna tp, Nov 23, 1872, one red yearling Heifer, spotted face, crop off both ears, some white on bricket and belly. Appraised \$13.

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W W Peck, Smoky Hill tp, one bay horse

Pony, 7 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, star in forehead, saddle marks, black mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by Fred Boggendorf, Solomon tp, one roan Texas Cow, 8 years old, branded W on left hip; also, one roan calf. Appraised \$14.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by E M Padgett, Williamsport tp, Nov 20, 1872, one red and white Heifer, 2 years old, short horns. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by D Thompson, Mission tp, one red Cow, 8 years old. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by G M Booth, Mission tp, Dec 16, 1872, one light strawberry roan Mare. Appraised \$11.

PONY—Taken up by Osman Olds, Dover tp, Dec 9th, 1872, one mare Pony, 15 to 16 years old, 13½ hands high, branded D on left shoulder, star in forehead. Also, one bay horse Colt, half-moon in forehead. Appraised \$25.

BULL—Taken up by Robert Onion, Monmouth tp, Nov 6, 1872, one dark red yearling Bull, star in forehead, white on belly. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by John Mongold, Silver Lake tp, Dec 7, 1872, one roan Pony, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, white face, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by J W Ellis, Silver Lake tp, Dec 31, 1872, one brindle Cow, 5 years old, some white on each flank and in face. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by J D Johnson, one pale red Cow, six years old, swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised \$25. Also, one pale red yearling Heifer, white on tall and belly. Appraised \$12. Also, one white yearling Steer, red ears and jaws. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by —, Soldier tp, Jan 2, 1873, one black Steer, four years old, star in forehead, slit and half undercrop in each ear. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by A W Damswood, Soldier tp, Dec 24, 1872, one Steer, 3 years old, crop off right ear, underbit in left, point of right horn broken.

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 \$38.

MARE—Taken up by S G Cantrell, 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.

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, whistestripe in face. Appraised \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by Wm Turner, Belmont tp, Jan 6, 1873, one sorrel Filly, 1 year old, blaze face. Appraised \$20.

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

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