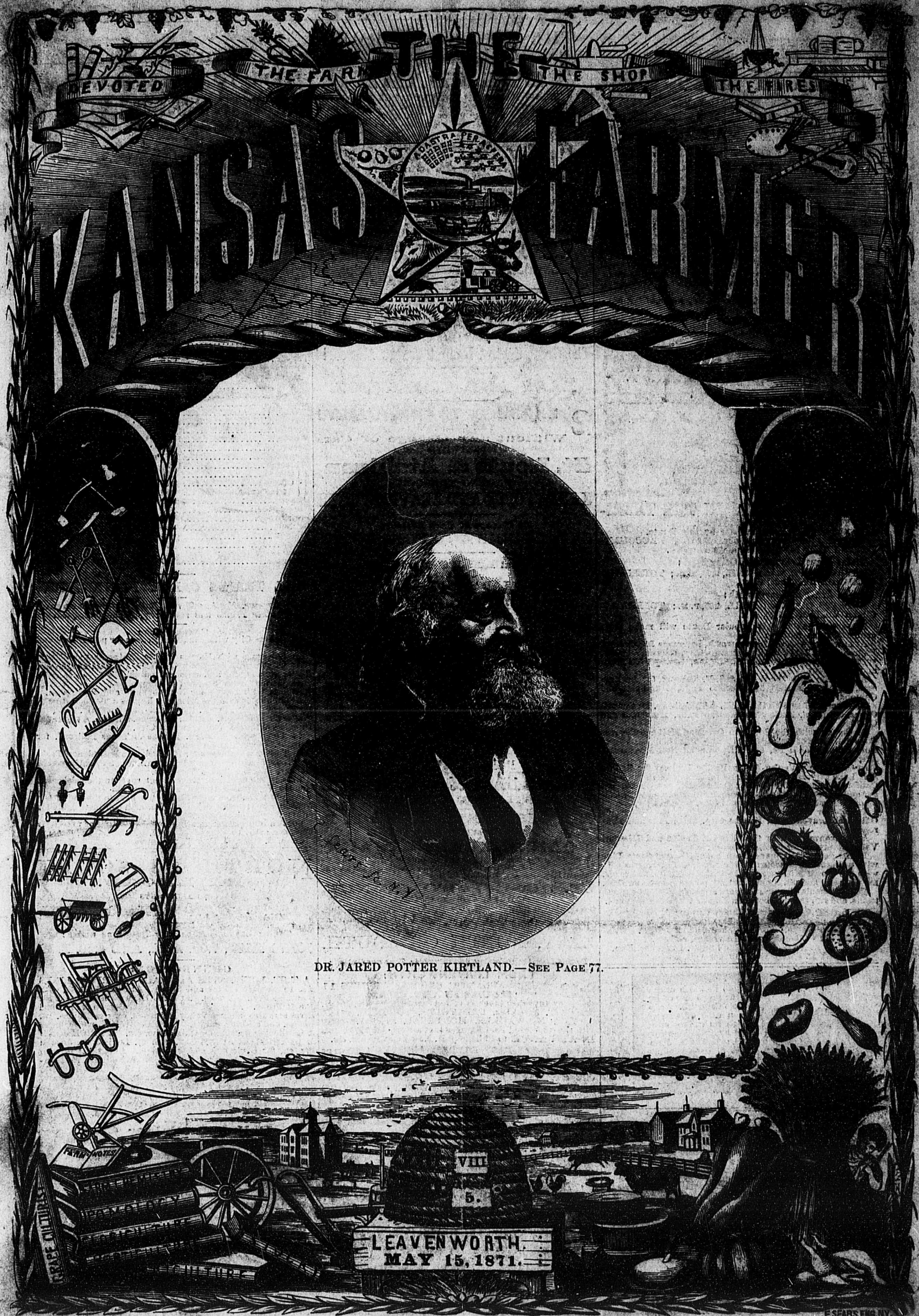


DR. JARED POTTER KIRTLAND.—SEE PAGE 77.

THOROUGH BRED STOCK
FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, POSITIVELY, WITHOUT RESERVE,

14 HEAD OF THOROUGHBRED

SHORTHORN CATTLE!

Consisting of

BULLS and COWS, from One to Three Years Old,

At State Line, near Kansas City,

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871.

THESE CATTLE HAVE BEEN SELECTED WITH great care from the best herds of Ohio. They are of good colors, and from the most fashionable families of Shorthorns. They can be seen at the above place after the 15th.

For the Pedigrees, or further information, address or call on the undersigned.

KIRK & MORRIS, Kansas City, Mo.

☞ Will be sold on sixty days' time. my-1m

APRIL, 1871.

Kansas Pacific Railway

The Favorite and Direct Route through

KANSAS AND COLORADO,

TO

Denver,
Cheyenne,
Ogden,
Salt Lake,
California,
Oregon,
Washington,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE TERRITORIES and on the Pacific Coast.

No Omnibus or Ferry transfer by this Route.

EXPRESS TRAINS run daily. MAIL and ACCOMMODATION Tains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Trains Leave Leavenworth, Going West:

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

Trains Arrive at Leavenworth:

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

Passengers taking this Popular Route will make close connections, as follows:

At Lawrence with the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, for Baldwin City, Prairie City, Ottawa, Garnett, Humboldt, Thayer, Parker, Burlington, Oswego, Chetopa, and Fort Scott.

At Topeka with the A., T. & S. F. Railway, for Burlingame, Emporia, Burlington, Neosho Falls, Humboldt and Chetopa.

At Junction City with the M., K. & T. Railway, for Council Grove, Emporia, Burlington, Neosho Falls, Humboldt and Chetopa.

At Carson with the Southern Overland Mail and Express Co.'s daily line of coaches for Pueblo, Trinidad, Los Vegas, Fort Union, Santa Fe, and all points in New Mexico and Arizona.

At Cheyenne with the Union Pacific Railway for Ogden, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Reno, Elko, and all points in California and the Territories; and at Denver with Passenger and Express coaches for Georgetown, &c., and with Colorada Central Railroad for Central City, Golden City, &c.

Tickets for the above points are for sale at the Company's Offices at Leavenworth, Kansas City, State Line and Lawrence.

At Leavenworth with the Missouri Pacific and Missouri Valley Railroads for Atchison and St. Joseph.

Trains going East make close connections at State Line with trains of the Missouri Pacific Road, and at Kansas City with the North Missouri and Hannibal & St. Jo. Railroads, for Chicago and St. Louis, and all points South and East.

☞ Pullman's Sleeping Cars are attached to night express trains, and run through between Kansas City and Cheyenne.

☞ **5,000,000** Acres of Choice Farming Lands for sale, situated along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, at from **$2** to **$6** per acre. For particulars, address J. P. DEVEREAUX, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas.

A. ANDERSON, Gen'l Sup't, Lawrence. Kan.
BEVERLY R. KEIM, Gen'l Ticket Ag't, Kansas City, Mo.

$500 REWARD offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists or by mail, sixty cents. Pamphlet giving symptoms and mode of treatment sent free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

mh-3m

POLAND AND CHINA HOGS.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF SEVENTY-FIVE BROOD SOWS and BOARS, from the best Pens in Illinois.

I am now breeding in this Stock, and offer those who want **Pure Blood Pigs**, from six to eight weeks old, at $30 per pair—as cheap as can be purchased in the State of Illinois, thus saving to the purchaser the cost and risk of transportation. Address

mh-1y HARVEY WALKER, Winchester, Kan.

PURE BERKSHIRE PIGS.

SIX TO EIGHT WEEKS OLD, FOR SALE. DESCENDED from Stock selected from the choicest herds of Illinois and Kentucky. Boxed, with feed, and delivered to Express Co., for **$15** each. Also, one choice pair, five months old, price **$50**. Satisfaction warranted.

mh- FRED. PERKINS, Oswego, Labette Co., Kan.

STANDARD

LOUDEN'S HAY CARRIER ELEVATES & CARRIES the Hay clear of beams to the end of the longest mow, and returns the Fork back to load. Will pitch on to a stack, into a window, or any place where Hay is stored. Works with any kind of Horse Forks. Costs only $8 or $10.

Louden's Elevating Power.

Does away with the **HAY** backing of the horse, and saves half of the time in using the Horse Fork. Price, only $16.

Louden's Hay Gatherer.

Two boys and two horses, with this machine, will deliver more hay at the stack than three teams with five hands. It will pay for itself in three days' work. Price, $20. Also, Horse Hay Forks, Pulleys, &c. Send for Circular and Price List.

IMPLEMENTS.

Louden Manufacturing Works,

my-2m **Fairfield, Iowa.**

PACIFIC RAILROAD
(OF MISSOURI),

The Great Central Route Through Missouri!

BETWEEN THE

EAST AND THE WEST.

2 EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY!

THE ONLY ROAD

Without any Change of Cars

BETWEEN

St. Louis & Atchison,

PASSING THROUGH

KANSAS CITY AND LEAVENWORTH

No Change of Cars Between

SAINT LOUIS AND FORT SCOTT.

Close Connections at KANSAS CITY and SEDALIA for all Points in

KANSAS, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And at St. Louis with all Roads for

EAST, NORTH AND SOUTH!

Palace Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

Through Tickets may be obtained via this Reliable Road at all Ticket Offices in the United States and Canadas.

T. McKISSOCK, Gen'l Superintendent.
W. B. HALE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

The Great Through Passenger Route,

FROM LEAVENWORTH EAST,

IS VIA THE OLD RELIABLE

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH
SHORT LINE.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY R. R.

Connects at ST. JOSEPH with

3 DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS,

Crossing the Mississippi at Quincy on the MAGNIFICENT NEW IRON BRIDGE, with Pullman Sleeping Palaces and Palace Day Coaches running from

ST. JOSEPH TO QUINCY,

Without Change of Cars,

Connecting at QUINCY UNION DEPOT with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads to all points

EAST, NORTH OR SOUTH.

By this Line, the following Advantages in Time are Gained:

FROM LFAVENWORTH:

8:12, A.M. ATLANTIC EXPRESS ARRIVES **11 HOURS IN ADVANCE** of Morning Trains by any other Line out of Leavenworth, to CHICAGO, DETROIT, TOLEDO, LAFAYETTE, TORONTO, FORT WAYNE, MILWAUKEE, MONTREAL, &c., connecting with the celebrated Fast Express that arrives **12 HOURS IN ADVANCE** to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c.

3:28, P.M. FAST EXPRESS ARRIVES **4 Hours in Advance** of Evening Trains by any other Line out of Leavenworth, to CHICAGO, DETROIT, TOLEDO, LAFAYETTE, TORONTO, FORT WAYNE, MILWAUKEE, MONTREAL, and other points East too numerous to mention. **Pullman Sleeping Cars on this Train.**

☞ The above facts will be apparent by comparing the Time-Table of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Line with those of other Lines out of Leavenworth. ☜

11:25, P.M. FAST CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE EXPRESS, leaves St. Joseph 11:25, P. M. A through car is run on this Train to CINCINNATI, via QUINCY, LAFAYETTE and INDIANAPOLIS, making this the most desirable route from Leavenworth to Southern cities

☞ **Baggage Checked Through to all Points East.**

☞ **BUY TICKETS BY THIS FAVORITE ROUTE** For sale at the Hannibal & St. Joseph Ticket Office, and at the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Depot, St. Joseph.

RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

P. B. GROAT, Gen'l Ticket Agent. **GEO. H. NETTLETON,** Gen'l Superintendent.

OPEN TO THAYER, KANSAS.

LEAVENW'TH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON
RAILROAD LINE.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 5TH, 1871, TRAINS WILL run from Lawrence and Kansas City, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVE—	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'N.	NIGHT EX.
Lawrence	11:30 A. M.	8:00 P. M.	.....
Sibley	11:48 "	8:25 "	.....
Vinland	11:58 "	8:38 "	.....
Baldwin	12:13 P. M.	8:58 "	.....
Prairie City	12:17 "	9:05 "	.....
Norwood	12:30 "	9:23 "	.....
KC&SFR { Kansas City	10:00 A. M.	5:00 "	11:10 P. M.
KC&SFR { Olathe	11:05 "	6:45 "	12:25 A. M.
KC&SFR { Arrive at Ottawa	12:55 P. M.	9:25 "	2:25 "
Ottawa	1:15 "	.....	2:45 "
Princeton	1:42 "	.....	3:20 "
Richmond	2:02 "	.....	3:45 "
Garnett	2:35 "	.....	4:20 "
Welda	3:08 "	.....	4:50 "
Divide	3:41 "	.....	5:20 "
Carlyle	4:03 "	.....	5:40 "
Iola	4:23 "	.....	6:00 "
Humboldt	4:55 "	.....	6:30 "
Tioga	5:30 P. M.	.....	7:00 "
ARRIVE AT Thayer	6:20 "	.....	7:50 "

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE—	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'N.	NIGHT EX.
Thayer	8:00 A. M.	.....	9:00 P. M.
Tioga	8:50 "	.....	9:50 "
Humboldt	9:25 "	.....	10:25 "
Iola	9:55 "	.....	10:55 "
Carlyle	10:14 "	.....	11:15 "
Divide	10.36 "	.....	11:35 "
Welda	11:08 "	.....	12:05 A. M.
Garnett	11:40 "	.....	12:35 "
Richmond	12:13 P. M.	.....	1:10 "
Princeton	12:33 "	.....	1:35 "
KC&SFR { Ottawa	1:30 "	8:10 A. M.	2:35 "
KC&SFR { Olathe	3:17 "	11:05 "	4:45 "
KC&SFR { Arrive at Kansas City	4:10 "	12:40 P. M.	6:10 "
Ottawa	1:00 "	8:00 A. M.	.....
Norwood	1:20 "	8:25 "	.....
Prairie City	1:33 "	8:45 "	.....
Baldwin	1:38 "	8:50 "	.....
Vinland	1:53 "	9:10 "	.....
Sibley	2:03 "	9:22 "	.....
ARRIVE AT Lawrence	2:20 "	9:50 "	.....

ALL TRAINS CARRY PASSENGERS.

Night Express, North, will run Daily, Saturdays excepted. All other Trains will run Daily, Sundays excepted.

Connections:

At Kansas City with connecting roads for points East and North.

At Lawrence with Kansas Pacific Trains East and West.

At Ottawa with Stages for Quenemo, Lyndon, Osage City, Paola, Burlington, and adjacent points.

At Garnett with Stages for Leroy.

At Iola with Stages for Neosho Falls and Burlington.

At Humboldt with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, for Neosho Falls, Leroy, Burlington and Emporia, and with Stages for Fort Scott, Eureka, Eldorado, Wichita, **Augusta**, Douglas, Winfield and Arkansas City.

At Tioga with Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, for Parsons, Oswego and Chetopa.

At Thayer with Stages for Neodosha, Independence, Parker, Fredonia and other points in Southern and Southwestern Kansas, and the Indian Territory.

This is the best and most direct route to the celebrated Neosho Valley and the Osage Reservation.

Freight taken from any point in the East to the end of the track, without break of bulk. Through contracts made for either freight or passenger.

For full information, relating to either freight or passenger business, apply to M. R. BALDWIN, Sup't.

CHAS. B. PECK, G. F. & T. A., Lawrence. ap-tf

NORTH MISSOURI
RAILROAD.

TO ALL POINTS

EAST, WEST, NORTH and SOUTH.

Trains Leave Kansas City Station as under:

GOING EAST, 7:00, A. M., AND 4:50, P. M.

CONNECTIONS:

AT ST. LOUIS, WITH ALL RAIL AND RIVER LINES to all points East and South. At CENTRALIA, with Columbia Branch Trains. At MACON, with Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. At OTTUMWA, with Burlington & Missouri River and Des Moines Valley Railroads, for Des Moines, Ft. Dodge, and all Iowa points. At BRUNSWICK, with Omaha & Chillicothe Branch, for Chillicothe, &c. At RICHMOND & LEXINGTON JUNCTION, with St. Louis & St. Joseph Bra ch, for Lexington and St. Joseph. At HARLEM, with Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, for Leavenworth, Atchison, &c. At ST. JOSEPH, with Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Raiload, for Omaha, California, and Union Pacific and Central Pacific points. At KANSAS CITY, with Kansas Pacific, Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf, Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroads, for Ft. Scott, Lawrence, Emporia, Denver, and all points West.

Pullman's Palace Cars

Run through between St. Louis and Ottumwa, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluff, without change.

The Short Line between St. Louis and Kansas City and St. Joseph, and between Ottumwa and St. Louis, and Ottumwa and Kansas City and St Joseph.

W. R. ARTHUR,
General Superintendent, St. Louis.

JAMES CHARLTON,
mh-tf General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St Louis.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF **$30** PER Week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful Inventions. Address

mh-6m M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

[ENTERED, ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN MAY, 1871, BY GEO. T. ANTHONY, AT THE OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, AT WASHINGTON.]

VOL. VIII.—NO. 5.] LEAVENWORTH, MAY 15, 1871. [$1.00 A YEAR.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.
A. G. CHASE, ASSISTANT EDITOR.
MISS M. E. MURTFELDT, ENTOMOLOGICAL EDITOR.
B. S. CHASE, VETERINARY EDITOR.

Published Monthly, 75 Delaware Street, Leavenworth.

MILK COWS.

It is the common practice with most farmers, as soon as grass comes, to turn the cows out to pasture without further feeding.

In regard to the quantity and quality of milk, there is undoubtedly a vast difference in cows, and more difference in breeds; but a little attention, extra feed and care, will do very much to lessen this difference.

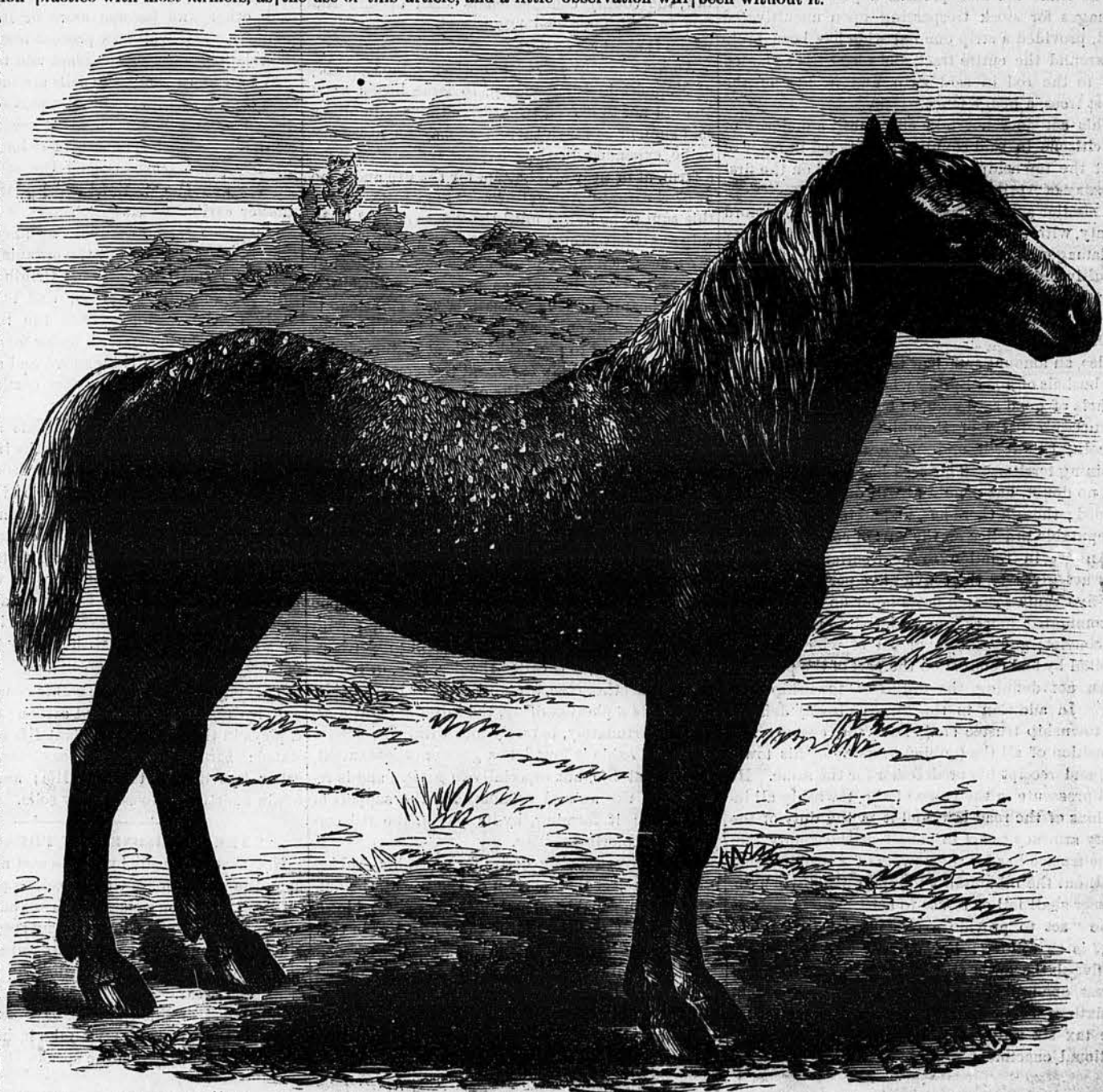
We should look upon a cow as a machine, to coin grass, hay, grain, roots, bran, &c., into money; and if we keep this object steadily in view, we shall have better cows, and, consequently, make more money.

We say, if we keep this object steadily in view; for then, reason and our acquisitiveness will compel us to use any or all of these materials, that are thus convertible.

With an old cow, there seems to be scarcely any limit to the amount of milk that may be produced, if the proper elements are given her; and we think farmers generally make a great mistake in selling their old cows, at least, until after they have passed fifteen years of age; for, as a milk and butter machine, most cows are more profitable from ten to fifteen years of age, than they are from five to ten years.

But the main purpose of this article is to call the attention of farmers to the fact, that it pays better to feed a cow grain in Summer than in Winter; but with an old cow, especially, it is necessary to grind the food.

One of the best milk-producing foods we have, is bran; and as this is cheap, and generally easily obtained, we hope our farmers will at once commence the use of this article, and a little observation will convince them of its value. Give to each cow two quarts of bran in a couple of gallons of fresh water, with a little salt, twice a day, varying it occasionally with meal, if the bowels become too loose; and you will be astonished at the increase of both milk and butter. If this is kept up through the entire Summer, feeding green fodder, turnips, &c., as the grass becomes dried up, through the hot weather, the farmer will find himself many dollars better off than he would have been without it.



Percheron Stallion "Napoleon II.," Imported and Owned by Hon. Marcus J. Parrott, Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer

ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE.

We present a brief synopsis of certain Acts of the last Legislature, of general interest. For more perfect details we must refer our readers to the edition of the Laws recently published.

"To amend an act entitled an act regulating the interest on money. Approved February 29, 1868." This act virtually raises the rate of interest from six to seven per cent., when no other rate is specified in a note, and enables a creditor to collect this rate of interest upon an account where the amount due is known to the debtor, or where there is unreasonable and vexatious delay in the settlement of the same.

"An act to provide a herd law in the counties herein named, viz: Marshall, Republic, Dickinson, Butler, Cowley, Sedgwick, Neosho, Wilson, Allen, Mitchell, and Rock Creek township in Coffey county, and so much of Marion county as is not included in the township of Doyle." This act simply exempts the above counties and parts of counties from the provisions of the fence law, for the space of five years from the 9th of March last. Section 2 reads as follows:

> Any person letting cattle, horses, mules, sheep, or stock of any kind, run at large in the counties named in this act, shall be accountable for all damage said stock may commit upon cultivated lands in said counties.

Other sections specify the mode of the injured parties' recourse, and also give to justices of the peace original and exclusive jurisdiction.

The same act also permits a person to recover damages for stock trespassing upon uncultivated land, provided a strip one rod wide has been broken around the entire tract, and forest trees planted two to the rod in said strip, and in lieu of the forest trees, a hedge fence.

This act does not take effect until a majority of the citizens in said counties have voted in favor of it, at the township election to be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1871.

A similar act was passed in relation to Crawford county, with the exception that in this latter county no damages can be recovered except for injury done to cultivated ground.

An act was passed appropriating forty thousand dollars, to build an addition to the Insane Asylum, at Osawatomie.

Also, an amount sufficient to purchase four thousand bushels of good Spring wheat and five hundred bushels of good seed corn, to be distributed among the needy settlers of Republic, Jewell, Mitchell, Lincoln, Ellsworth and McPherson counties, and adjoining territory. This seed has been distributed, and, no doubt, has done and will do a vast amount of good; though there has, undoubtedly, been some disreputable practice on the part of certain citizens.

"An act in relation to penitentiary convicts." This act gives to the convict five per cent. on seventy-five cents for each day's labor he performs, to be commuted monthly and placed to the credit of the convict; any portion or all of which may be forfeited by bad conduct on the part of the prisoner.

"An act defining the duties of township trustees." In addition to the duties already defined, the township trustee shall have the custody and disposition of all the (public) property of his township, and receipt his predecessor for the same. He shall prosecute in the name of the township all infractions of the road law, and it is the duty of the county attorney to act in behalf of the county.

The trustee has all the powers of a road overseer to call out the inhabitants to repair roads, when the overseer shall fail or refuse to act.

The "act to provide a revenue for the current year," is as follows: For current expenses, three and five-sixths mills on the dollar; for payment of interest, one mill on the dollar; for sinking fund, one-sixth of a mill on the dollar; making our total State tax six mills—one mill being fixed by constitutional enactment.

An act was also passed, authorizing a commission to be appointed by the Governor, to visit and ascertain the losses of settlers upon the Western borders from Indian depredations, the same to be audited and reported to the Governor on or before the 10th day of August next; the object of this act being to have our Senators and Representative secure the passage of a law in Congress, stopping the payment of bounties to those Indians committing the depredations, and that settlers may be indemnified for all losses occurring between the years 1861 and 1871.

An important act was passed in relation to mechanics' liens, but we find it impossible to give an intelligent synopsis of it. All interested should procure the law, and read it for themselves.

Section 2 of the act to encourage the growth of hedge fences was amended so as to give an annual bounty of two dollars upon every forty rods of Osage or hawthorn fence planted within ten years of the passage of the act; the bounty to commence as soon as said fence shall be declared a lawful fence, the bounty to continue for eight years—the county or township assessor to be the judge of the merits of the fence. This law applies to all hedges already planted, but not come to maturity; provided, that no bounty shall be paid until a majority of the citizens of any county shall have voted in favor of the above law; and provided further, that upon a petition signed by one-third of the legal voters of the county being presented to the county board, they shall, at a general election for county or township officers, submit the question to the voters of the county, and if a majority decide in favor of the law, the county commissioners shall declare said law in full force and effect, and state the day in which it shall take effect.

An act was also passed, to authorize the township of Manhattan, Riley county, to issue bonds to an amount not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars; said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended in the purchase and equipment of a farm, at or near Manhattan, for the use and benefit of the State Agricultural College; no part of this sum to be issued until the voters of said township shall have voted in favor of said proposition.

An act amendatory of an act to enable school directors to issue bonds, was passed. It authorizes school boards to levy annually a tax sufficient to pay the interest on bonds issued, and also to create a sinking fund to pay said bonds at maturity; but in no case is said tax to exceed two per cent. upon the taxable property of the district; provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing districts which have already issued bonds from levying and collecting a tax greater than above specified. These taxes to be collected as other taxes are.

EASY LESSONS IN AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

NUMBER III.

Iron is an important element in the class of inorganic manures. As we ordinarily find it, it is the peroxide of iron, or common iron rust. The name signifies that it is a union of the gas oxygen with iron. We find it uniting in different proportions. In the one case, it is called the *per*oxide, or red oxide; in the other case, the *proto*xide, or black oxide. The first is a plant *manure*, the latter a plant *poison*, but, fortunately, is rarely met with.

The red oxide is found, to a greater or less extent, in all plant life, but especially in grains, and is required in the animal economy for the support of the blood; it forming, by its action, the red corpuscle, or coloring matter.

In our overweening desire for *white, nice-looking* bread, we reject that portion of the wheat, the outside portion, capable of making the richest blood, as nearly all of the iron of the wheat lies in that part of the grain.

Silica, or silicic acid, is the most abundant of any of the inorganic elements of the soil, save lime but like this substance, it is not always in a shape that plant life can use it. Sand is silica, and it is more or less pure as its color is lighter or darker. Silicic acid forms a very considerable portion of the straw of plants, especially oats, wheat, rye and barley, and gives strength to the straw to enable it to support the grain. Whenever a crop of grain breaks down, or, as it is termed, the straw falls, it indicates not the absence of silica, but the absence of other elements which will render the silica available for plant food.

If to a soil where the crop of straw breaks down we add gypsum, this unites with the silicic acid, and we have the silicate of lime; and in this form the plant can use it, and we prevent this accident, which is sometimes ruinous to a crop of small grain. Potash produces the same result, the combination being in this case the silicate of potash. Any other alkali produces the same result, but the two named are probably the least expensive and the easiest obtained.

It will also be remembered that both of these articles operate beneficially upon the soil in a *mechanical* way, as was stated in a former paper, by roughening the particles of silicic acid, and thus preventing the packing of the soil.

It has probably been noticed by most farmers that a piece of oats or wheat was most apt to straw-fall, on wet land. This is owing to the fact that all of the silicates are soluble, and are carried by water out of reach of the plant; and as these soils are always heavy and compact, these two substances we have named will serve a double purpose.

We have now named the most important of the organic and inorganic constituents of the soil, though nearly all of these form combinations with each other, and become more or less valuable as manures. We shall now proceed to examine briefly the relations between the plant and the soil.

We all know that some soils are more productive than others, and it should be a part of our study to know why this is the case. If we ascertain this, we have learned one-half of what Agricultural Chemistry can teach us, and the other half when we ascertain the relations which plant life bears to mother earth.

It will be seen, from what we have said before, that in most of our soil the organic portions form but a very small proportion. Originally, the earth was probably all inorganic; that is, composed entirely of the washings from the rocks; but by degrees vegetation started, under favorable circumstances, and gradually increased and spread, until a soil was formed over the entire earth by the death and decay of vegetation.

As to the proportion of organic and inorganic matter required for the best results in Agriculture, we cannot say with any degree of certainty, as there seems to be a great deal of variation in this respect, some very fertile soils having but ten per cent. of organic matter; while other soils, containing forty or fifty per cent., exhibit no more fertility than the first; but there is no doubt but what the latter will be a fertile soil after the first is exhausted and unproductive. Could we have a choice in the matter, we would prefer a soil with twenty-five or thirty per cent. of organic matter.

This organic part of the soil is composed of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon; and the part it plays in the economy of plant life may be briefly stated: First. To furnish those elements to a greater or less degree to plant life; and, second. To retain moisture in loose, sandy soils.

"THE FOOLISHNESS OF PREACHING."

Not that we mean by this to cast any reflections upon the preaching of the Gospel, as proclaimed by CHRIST; but upon a class which we have heretofore referred to in these columns, who seem to consider it a duty incumbent upon them to warn their fellow-man of what he may and what he may not eat, drink and wear.

The latest of this class we have noticed is one *Dr.* J. V. C. SMITH, who, we take it, has made the tour of the continent, as he speaks, in a paper read

before the N. Y. Farmers' Club, of having seen an Italian stage-driver feed bread to his horses.

The paper referred to purports to be an essay on cooking food for animals, the author taking ground against that practice, and claiming that such practice is deleterious to health.

In the same article he alludes to the hog as an animal unfit for food, claiming that to it we are indebted for "tape-worm, trichinia, cutaneous eruptions, scrofula, glandular enlargement, and other grave affections, common among pork-eaters."

We shall not stop to answer this part of the argument, further than to enter a general denial, but pass on to notice a reckless charge, wherein he says: "Wild animals, that take their food in a state of nature, are wholly exempt from hereditary taint of disease." He evidently intends to establish the fact that certain diseases of tame animals are due to the cooking of the food which they consume. To establish the incorrectness of this, we have only to call the attention of our readers to the cutaneous and glandular diseases so often met with in deer, squirrels, rabbits and fish—particularly the bass. The three animals we have mentioned are frequently met with, having not only glandular diseases but cutaneous affections also; and in certain sections of the country, you can hardly catch a bass that is not diseased. Every sportsman will recognize the truth of these facts; and to our mind, they refute entirely the doctrine of Dr. SMITH that the cooked food is answerable for this class of diseases found in tame animals. Not only so, but in this latter class of animals we frequently find those diseases among those that have never used cooked food, nor have their ancestors, so far as the memory of man reaches.

We conclude that the talented (?) gentleman simply designed to create a sensation, by the reading of his remarkable paper before the intelligent body of agriculturists who meet weekly to enlighten both themselves and the world; and believing that, we are willing to drop the subject with this slight notice.

DON'T SELL THE CALVES.

Too many farmers are tempted into selling their calves and young stock, when some butcher or dealer comes along and offers them a fair price.

This is poor economy. Farmers should remember, as we have remarked in relation to milk cows in another place, that all animals used for food and raised upon the farm, should be regarded simply in the light of machines for converting grain and grass into money. This is one of the fundamental principles of good farming.

Every farm needs just as many of these machines as it can possibly support; and there is scarcely a limit to the amount of stock an industrious, go ahead, pushing farmer can keep upon a quarter section of land here in Kansas, especially in those portions (and they are by no means few) where the range is almost unlimited.

Then, we advise the farmer to resist all fancy prices for his calves, build up a herd, start the mowing machine early and keep it moving late. Save your corn fodder and straw, and raise more vegetables. Economy in saving feed will enable you to raise and keep more stock; and if there is profit in ten calves, there is more profit in fifty.

To a less extent, the same is true of hogs; but it is easier to *over*-stock a farm with hogs, than with cattle or sheep.

Still, almost every farmer could just as well keep and fatten two or three times as many hogs as he does, if he would have a little more confidence in his calling, hire more labor, cultivate more of his land that is now lying idle. In a word, if the farmer would "push things," we would have fewer farmers poor in purse.

WHAT ROOTS SHALL WE GROW?

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: "With much experience in the growing and feeding of most kinds of roots, our very decided preference, for the principal crop, is for beets. We place first among varieties the Imperial American Sugar beet. It grows mostly out of the ground, and although it grows larger and heavier than any other, it is fine, compact, sweet and nutritious. The sugar beets that grow in the ground, we have discarded. The Long Red Mangold grows very much like the better variety of sugar beets, will bear a little closer planting, and yield about the same weight of roots. It is not quite so sweet or juicy as the other, and we think ranks second in feeding qualities. On a soil inclining to sandy, we have most excellent crops of the Yellow Globe Mangold. Between this and the Long Red there is little if any choice, except that the globe is better adapted to the lighter soils. On land quite free from weeds, carrots and parsnips may be quite profitably grown; but we would not, after all, recommend them as at all comparable with beets for a general crop."

LOOK OUT FOR SHARPERS.

In this day, when so many are trying to live by their wits, we should be on our guard that they do not make that living out of us; and one of the best protections against swindles and robberies is the rule, never to put your name to any paper until you thoroughly understand the import of it. The following swindle has been perpetrated in this and other States; and persons should be careful about accepting an agency for any farm implements from strangers.

It will be seen that if the following paper is cut in two at the blank space, the left hand portion becomes a plain note of hand, and might be sold to your nearest neighbor, without a thought of wrong upon his part. The better plan is to buy your implements from regular and well known dealers.

Manchester, Ia., Feb. 15, 1871.

One year after date, I promise to pay A. STONE, or order, Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Dollars for value received, at ten per cent. per annum, payable at Manchester, Iowa.

Witness: JOHN DOE. JOHN SMITH,

Agent for A. STONE.

bearer, ten dollars, when I sell by worth of Seeding Machines, said ten dollars, when due, is

THE POULTRY YARD.

We are apt to pay a little more attention to poultry in the early Spring, than at any other portion of the year. Perhaps this is occasioned by the fact that we are deprived of eggs, to a great extent, during the Winter, and the increased supply of fresh-laid eggs in early Spring naturally forces the biddies upon our attention. No doubt, however, the hens appreciate this kindness, and would be still more thankful if it were of longer duration.

But, really, during late Summer and early Fall, is the time that *extra* attentions are most needed; as it is at this time the poultry change their dress, and there is a consequent drain upon the system which is not experienced at other seasons.

So, if you have any favors to bestow upon the poultry, be sure they receive them during the molting season.

While upon this subject, we wish to call the attention of breeders of imported fowls to the fact, that great care must be exercised in keeping the cocks and hens of different breeds, which you do not want to intermingle, separate. Some breeders seem to think that the intermixture of different breeds, by a single copulation, *is only a temporary accident*, to be remedied simply by not setting the eggs laid for a few days following. This is an erroneous opinion, as we have demonstrated; having seen, in our own yard, Dominique chickens from a Brahma hen, *a year after* the hen had had any opportunity to mingle with any cock but those of her own breed. We have heard of these *accidents* cropping out after a still greater interval; and we should not like to purchase eggs from any breeder, unless we were assured that, at no time had the parent fowl had an opportunity to mingle with a cock of another breed.

SPECIAL PROVIDENCE.

There is no thought more comforting and consoling to the Christian, than that GOD has a special care over the affairs and destinies of His creatures. When the storm clouds of trouble overshadow the Christian's pathway, when friends desert and prosperity forsakes him, then it is that His special Providence stands out, as a beacon-light, to invite the weary traveler to a harbor of peace. But there is one thought connected with this, which we fear Christians do not appreciate as they should, and it is the fact that Our Father exercises this special Providence, principally in answer to prayer.

Prayer is the gateway of heaven. It is our only approach to the Throne of GOD, while in the flesh; and He has instituted it especially for our benefit. It can be of no benefit to the Almighty, nor to the holy angels. Then, if it is for our benefit, ought we not to use it, with an abiding faith that whatsoever we ask, in CHRIST's name, shall be granted unto us? And it is in the little things of this life that we most neglect to use this blessing. "Give us this day our *daily bread*," is an example for us to follow. Take all your *little* troubles, wants and desires to a throne of grace; and if you have the faith in the redeeming blood of CHRIST that you ought, you will be surprised at the shower of blessings that will descend upon you. If you have not faith, pray without ceasing for the blessing of GOD.

GARDEN NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

BY C. H. CUSHING.

TYING MATERIALS FOR GRAPES.—I am using two new articles for this purpose, with which I am much pleased. The first is tin trimmings—long strips trimmed off by the tinner's square shears, about a quarter of an inch wide. I find them first-rate for fastening up the bearing canes in the Spring, either to trellis or stakes. Give the ends two or three twists over each other, and nothing can pull it loose. It is strong and durable; does not injure the cane in the least, and never breaks. The other is *Yucca filamentosa*, or Adonis needle and thread. If cut and partially cured for a week or two, and dampened when used, it becomes soft as buckskin, and about as tough. It will not injure the tenderest shoot, can be tied into a hard not, or sustain a man's weight without breaking. The plant, moreover, is a large, bushy evergreen, of the easiest culture, hardy, increases rapidly, and sends up a magnificent spike three or four feet high, with hundreds of creamy white flowers. It does not bloom every year, but when in blossom, nothing can be more beautiful. Tying material of just the right quality is difficult to obtain; and I would strongly recommend the culture of this useful plant in every vineyard.

CUT THEM BACK.

In putting out my scarlet geraniums, I am reminded that very few seem to know how to manage them, so as to secure those *masses* of glowing scarlet and dark green which constitute the beauty of this most valuable of all bedding plants. The quaint, long-legged, haggard and bilious-looking specimens which (dis)grace so many front yards, are a libel on the plant. The remedy lies in two short words: Cut back. Do it when you put them out; do it unmercifully; don't spare the shears, till there is nothing left but naked stumps six or eight inches long. A few weeks will clothe these sorry-looking bones with rich, dark green leaves, and then out of their depths will burst great trusses of bloom that will delight the eye of every passer-by.

In varieties, nothing equals the Gen. Grant, for brilliancy, size of truss, and constant, brilliant bloom. It is a perfect blaze of beauty all Summer. Of course, my remarks about cutting back refer to old plants, which have been kept over in the house or cellar. These are far superior to young plants for blooming, and hence, should always be preserved, if possible. Any good cellar will keep them.

MULCH.

In the older States, happy is the gardener who has plenty of manure. In Kansas, happy is the man who has plenty of mulch, and uses it. For strawberries, and all the small fruits, it is invaluable. Our burning suns and strong winds snatch away the moisture, harden the surface, and scorch the feeding roots, and often the crop is a failure for want of a little shade. I have seen those who maintained that live plants (weeds) acted as mulch, shaded the ground, and kept it moist. Probably this species of fossils is not yet extinct; but I trust that Kansas strata lie above such deposits. A living plant is a pump; old Sol works the handle, and vigorous strokes he puts in at times, too. Dead matter, leaves, hay straw, anything that shades, but does not steal, will do. A few trials will convince any one of the astonishing difference in the condition of naked earth and the soil that has been shaded by even a very light mulch, through a dry and scorching week. All plants that delight in a cool soil, are greatly benefited by mulching. Potatoes, peas, strawberries, &c., are always grateful for it. Fresh stable manure will not do; the ammonia evolved in its decomposition will scorch as badly as the sun's rays.

Our Boys and Girls.

OUR TALK WITH THE CHILDREN.

Well, little ones, how is it about that gardening arrangement we were talking about some time ago? Have you got it started yet? If not, it is high time you were at it. By this time, you ought to have onions, lettuce, peas, radishes, beans and beets all up and growing.

If you have not made any garden yet, don't lose any time, but rake off some little beds in one corner of the plowed ground some place, if you have to go to the corn-field to find it; and keep teasing mother for seeds until you get them, and plant your little garden right away.

We are going to tell you, in this paper, what a quartette of little ones, with whom we are acquainted, have done, hoping that it may interest you as much to hear of it, as it does these four little children to do the work in their little garden.

Early in April, their father raked off a piece of ground about thirty feet long and six feet wide, spaded and pulverized it finely, and divided off three plots of seven feet in length, and marked the place for walks between each of these little gardens. He gave one to each of the three oldest children; there was then left a little bed about two feet wide and six feet long, which was given to the fourth, a little girl of three years. She was too eager to get her garden planted, and put in indiscriminately lettuce, radishes, peas and beans; and it was fun to see her put her little fingers down in the ground, to make a hole, and then drop the lettuce or radish seeds in, and carefully cover, sometimes heaping a little mound over the seed, until her garden looked as though a lot of juvenile gophers had been at work in it. When she came to the peas and beans, she had to get a stick to make the holes, as her fingers were not big enough. She soon had her garden planted, and now goes every day to see if the things are growing. When the first radishes came up, she was as much pleased as though she had got a new doll.

The other children divided their little gardens into three bed, in one of which they sowed lettuce, with radishes around the border; in another, peas; and they are saving the third bed to plant beans, after the danger of frost is past.

In another place they are going to plant watermelons and cucumbers; and from time to time we shall tell you how they are getting along with their gardens.

But what we want, especially, is to get each one of you to have a little garden, and get something growing that you can call your own. Almost any of our common vegetables will do well, planted as late as the middle of June.

LETTER FROM A KANSAS BOY.

BY K. B.

EDITOR FARMER: Seeing the "Boys' and Girls' Column" twice filled with letters from an Indiana boy, and seeing no letters from Kansas boys, I thought it was time for them to be waking up, or that Hoosier boy and other boys out of the State would think we had no boys smart enough to write a letter for a paper published in their own State; and so I thought I would write a short one.

I think that if the boy readers of THE FARMER would write one letter every month, our Department would be very interesting. If they would write their plans for the future, other boys would derive encouragement from it; and for one, I mean to get a good education.

The girls must bestir themselves, and write also. L. G. C. has done his duty, in setting us an example, and we will be glad to hear from him frequently. I like your paper very much, and always shall like it.

Leavenworth County, Kansas, May, 1871.

Condensed Correspondence

ANOTHER month finds the number of letters on our table but little, if any, reduced; but it is a real pleasure to us to read them, and we are only sorry that we cannot give our readers the same pleasure; but we will do the best we can. The first one we select is from

EBER HUNT, Lyndon, Osage county, Kansas, who asks "whether it pays to have the tame grasses for hay and pasture, and what kinds do best; and also, wants to know if it is true, as he has been told, that blue grass becomes a pest upon a farm when once well seeded, as it can never be destroyed, and injures crops upon cultivated fields."

In answer to the first question, we would say that a man's surroundings must be considered, before the question can be answered satisfactorily. If a man is living in a thinly-settled section of the country, where he has a good "range," and is likely to have for some years to come, it does not pay to sow the tame grasses for meadow and pasture; but in most sections of the State the land is being settled so rapidly that we must look to our own land to furnish both of these, and then tame grasses are the most profitable. For meadow, timothy and clover are the most valuable, and *do well*, if proper precautions are taken to put in the seed well and early. We would sow timothy in late Fall, upon wheat and clover in the early Spring, not later than the 15th of March.

For pasture, blue grass is our sheet-anchor, and our correspondent need have no fear of its interfering with any cultivated crops, although it is very tenacious of life and stands a great deal of abuse; two qualities that will commend it to most farmers. A friend once told us that when his father first moved from North Carolina to Indiana, he made the boys go round the fields with hoes, and dig up all the patches of blue grass, and place the sods upon stumps, bottom side up. Twenty years later he reversed the order, and had them digging the sods from fence corners and around stumps, to sod his pasture land. No man can farm successfully without blue grass.

A. BURT, of Madura, Clay county, writes an encouraging letter, in which he says: "I am doing all I can for THE FARMER, as I feel I can safely endorse *all* it says about Kansas, its soil, climate and fertility; and I believe the plain, unvarnished truth, as THE KANSAS FARMER gives it, will not only bring settlers here, but cause them to stay after they get here; while the untruthful, enthusiastic statements of many of our local papers do us a great deal of injury."

J. TRENT, Wetmore, Kan., writes: "Would it be in your province to give me a little information in relation to citizenship? I have been residing in the State two years, and taken out my first papers; but I was dehied the right of voting at the last township election, on the ground that I had not resided in the country five years. Is the above a true copy of United States law in respect to aliens? and, if so, am I liable for any tax?" Any person owing property in the United States is liable to local county and State taxation, as taxation is based upon property, and not upon citizenship. But our correspondent is undoubtedly a legal voter, if the facts are as stated. The United States law makes an alien a citizen after having lived in this country five years; but he may "declare his intention" to become a citizen after having lived here *two* years. To become a citizen of Kansas, he must reside in the State six months, and in the township or ward thirty days next preceding the election in which he offers to vote. Division 2 of section 1 of article V. of our State Constitution, in defining who are voters, says:

> Persons of foreign birth, *who shall have declared their intention to become citizens*, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

The italics are ours.

L. GRANT, P. M., Auburn, Shawnee county, says: "Will you be kind enough to tell your numerous readers where they can get European larch as cheap as spoken of by M. L. DUNLAP? It is needless to say that THE FARMER grows more popular here with every number." We presume Mr. DUNLAP had no particular source of obtaining the young trees in view, at the time of making his statement. ROBERT DOUGLAS & SONS, Waukegan, Ill., are among the largest dealers in European larches, and we believe our readers wanting them can do no better than address the above firm.

WILLIAM BREYMAN, Wamego, Kansas, writes: "We have had some stormy weather this Spring; but early crops look well. Please let me know, through THE FARMER, what success I may expect with the dwarf box, used for edging beds and walks. Will it grow in our loose, sandy loam?" We referred the question of our correspondent to one of our best florists; and he says if it once gets a foothold it succeeds well, but there is some difficulty in getting it started. We would suppose that if the plants were well mulched with wet straw or long manure, there would be no difficulty.

Jonas Crabb's Pilgrimage.

ATCHISON, KANSAS, April 23d, 1871.

Wal, I swow! I'm putty nigh tuckered eout, but I calkerlate I've seen Kansas.

After them consarned fellers smoused me outer that land at Topeka, I went down onter Mission creek, and set abeout improving what I had left.

I built a log cabin, and had a lot of rails made, and fenced in about ten acres; when along comes

one of them 'tarnally conceity Yankee chaps from Maine (recollect, Mr. Editor, I'm from Varmount), and he axed me what would I take for my land? and then I axed him what would he give? And so we kept on dickerin' nigh on to an hour, and finally says he, "I'll give you $12.15 an acre for it." And says I, "Sho! yeou don't want no land!" and at the same time I was going to offer it for ten dollars, but yeou see I beat him. Then ses I, "Ef yeou want this body of land, yeou ken have it fur $18.50 an acre." And we dickered and dickered till sundown, when I knocked off the fifty cents, and closed the trade.

The next morning we fixed up the papers, and he planked down the money—all but one-and-six, as we couldn't make the change—(Say, why don't yeou have cents in Kansas, to make change with?) I then left them 'ere parts, and went tu Topeka with five thousand dollars, clean cash.

Wal, I deposited the heft of my money in bank, and went out West; and I swow to gracious! it beats all natur' what a nice country it is. Ef I thought Kansas was nothing but one big corn-field last Summer, I'm ready to take that back, and call it one big orchard and wheat field. My sakes! all along that Kaw Valley, it's nothing but orchards and wheat, wheat and orchards, till yeou get 'way up there tu Abilene; and then it's interspersed occasionally with droves of Texas cattle.

Wal, I stopped off there at Abilene; and afore I knowed it, I was spekerlatin' in Texas cattle. I bought and sold, and sold and bought, and I calkerlate I made a putty nice spek out ov them.

Wal, I bought a pony, after awhile, and started down south, tradin' a little here and there; but when I got to that blamed new town of Wichita, I got cleaned out, slick and clean. I had to sell my watch to get out ov their darned old town. Neow, I ain't going to be fool enough to tell how it was done—not by a long shot; but I advise all of my old friends to beware ov keards and half-breeds, when they perambulate about Wichita.

With what cash my watch brought, I dickered a little here and there; saw lots ov mighty putty country; and up in Butler county I traded a feller out ov his claim, kept it three days, sold it and made fifty-one dollars in the the trade; then started back towards Abilene.

Wal, tu make a long story short, I got there, stayed a couple ov weeks, made a little raise, and put off up north. I hev worked areound till here I am at Atchison; and, by hokey! I'm coming deown tu see yeou.

Atchison is a putty clever place—real nice people; but, ain't they a little slow, Mr. Editor?

I calkerlate it wouldn't be asking too much ov you tu make arrangements with your Mayor and City Council to receive me at the depot; and if they give me a free ticket tu the best hotel, I sha'n't be put out in the least.

Yours, till death, JONAS CRABB, ESQ.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TIMBER PLANTING.—NO. II.

BY JOHN A. WARDER.

EDITOR FARMER: When the article No. I was sent, it was accompanied with the full determination to prepare and send its successor immediately. Indisposition of an annoying character, and the press of business in the hurrying Spring-time, have prevented the accomplishment of the promised task; but it is now undertaken during the intervals between daily labor, at the very interesting, nay, the absorbing, occupation of *Tree Planting*. This is being done to the extent of several acres, on land that has recently been cleared of its forests primeval; the plow and harrow have been busily at work among the stumps, and the accompanying axman has been actively engaged cutting the superficial roots that contested every rod of the plowman's progress. The debris has been removed, and the furrows drawn to mark the rows for the planters, who follow with strong spades, making holes for the stronger plantlings that are destined to become the new forest, upon the same land which has just yielded its natural crop of timber. This is done with full faith that, within a single generation, a much more valuable crop will be produced, one that will be worth from eight hundred to one thousand dollars; whereas, the crop just taken off will barely pay the purchase-money paid for the land, fifty dollars per acre.

Planting trees is a pleasant labor, though, when well performed, it is real work, not play. When planting evergreens, however, there is a fascination attending the result of your labor, that is very satisfactory and gives us another reading of the old adage respecting the moving of Burnham wood to Dunsinane.

The transformation of the brown soil into a sheet of greenery is somewhat akin to magic, as we look back upon the result of a day's planting of pines and cedars.

But I must proceed to a promised notice of some of the *conifers*, which are deserving of being selected for your timber plantations in Kansas. Those only will be mentioned which are hardy, of rapid growth, and which are truly valuable as well as beautiful.

Commencing with those which are truly evergreens, let us first look at the pines. Of these we have American and European species, that are admirably suited to our purpose. There need be nothing more beautiful, and at the same time noble, than our own white, or silver pine; and it is famous for the fine quality of its lumber, which enters into the construction of almost every dwelling in our land.

THE SILVER PINE.

This tree (*Pinus strobus*) is a native, and constitutes the mass of our northern pineries, from which the lumberman is now drawing our supplies, and which he is rapidly exhausting. In many regions this pine is becoming scarce; there is no second growth, but other trees spring up among the stumps, illustrating Nature's rotation of crops.

Fortunately for us, this pine has proved susceptible of culture; and though in its native haunts it affects poor, sandy and rocky land, it is found to thrive remarkably well in the fertile soils and less rigorous conditions of the regions lying in a more temperate climate. Almost wherever planted, the silver pine has done well, whether in the rich timber lands of Ohio and Indiana, or in the fertile praires of Illinois. There can be little doubt that it will succeed as well in the beautiful savannahs of Kansas.

Do not attempt to produce a crop from seeds, while the native plants can be obtained, already naturalized by nursery culture, nor while professional nurserymen will produce nursery plants for you. It is enough for the farmer to care for plants from six to twelve inches in hight; if he undertake to grow the seedlings, without the necessary appliances and the requisite skill, he will almost certainly be disappointed.

The white pine is one of the most beautiful trees we can plant for ornament, for shelter belts, or for masses and groups; while, at the same time, it grows rapidly, and will form a good-sized tree in a single generation. The following measures have been taken of trees that have been planted twenty years: Circumference at one foot from the ground, 3 feet 5 inches, 3 feet 7 inches, 3 feet 7 inches; average, 3 feet 6⅓ inches.

Mr. SAMUEL EDWARDS, of Lanesville, Illinois, has some fine shelter belts of this tree, lined on either side with Norway spruce. In making a close plantation for timber, Mr. E. advises to set the white pine at twelve feet each way, filling up the spaces between them with the European larch, each tree standing four feet from its neighbors. The necessity for close planting does not seem to be realized by some tree-planters, and their counsels appear to have prevailed with the Legislature of Kansas when the bounty on groves was offered, for it is specified that the trees should not be more than one rod apart. Although this distance is very close in an old forest, we must recollect that in a piece of natural coppice the young trees are very thick. This is Nature's way of making timber, and a very good way, which we may do well to imitate. By planting thickly, the young trees are induced to grow up tall and straight, instead of being low and bushy. When growing very thick, the side branches are trimmed off by smothering, and thus a vast amount of labor is spared to the forester.

THE SCOTCH PINE—(*P. Sylvestris*).

This is a rugged, sturdy tree, of a different tint of green from that just mentioned, and furnishing valuable timber. It is a native of Europe, but thrives remarkably well in this country, in almost every variety of soil.

This pine is so hardy and robust that it may very safely be recommended to all who would protect themselves from the rude blasts of a prairie country. The young plants were, for a long time, imported from Europe, where cheap labor and the requisite skill in treating the seedlings enabled the foreign nurserymen to control the market. The ingenuity and perseverance of our own country have now demonstrated that all of these trees may be produced from seed on this side of the Atlantic, and we may thus enjoy the advantage of cheaper rates, by avoiding the dangers incident to the sea voyage, with its attendant expenses of long freights, insurance, exchange and commissions. The example set by the Messrs. DOUGLASS, and their eminent success, will soon be imitated by others of similar enterprise; and hereafter our tree planters may hope to have the home-grown article, on better terms and in better condition, than they have heretofore received the imported trees. A tree planted sixteen years ago measured thirty-seven inches in circumference.

AUSTRIAN PINE (*Pinus Austriae*)

Is also of European origin, but, like its congener just mentioned, it has been most successfully introduced into this country, and like it, seems adapted to a variety of soils. In open exposures it is massive, making a very sturdy growth. The foliage has a yellowish tint in its green, that contrasts finely with the glaucous hue of the Scotch pine. When in masses, the growth is strong and rapid, so that it promises to be a valuable timber tree. The following measures have been taken: A tree twenty-one years old has a circumference of forty-two inches; one planted sixteen years ago measures forty-two inches, near the ground.

There are many other pines, native and introduced, which are well worthy of our care; but these three have been noticed, because of their excellent qualities for both ornamental and timber planting, and because they are hardy, thrifty, and in every way satisfactory.

Lest this communication become too long, the consideration of the spruces, junipers and firs must be postponed for your June number.

A NOTE FROM COFFEY COUNTY.

BY FRED. M. SHINN.

EDITOR FARMER: Although most branches of business seem to be unusually dull, and there is a general complaint of hard times, the Agricultural portion of the community is pushing forward with characteristic energy. Most of the farmers have their corn already planted, and are rejoicing in the prospect of an abundant crop. I never saw a better prospect for wheat in any country, than we have in Coffey county this Spring; although counties both north and south of here, in which I have traveled, are fully equal to this in the wheat crop, in appearance.

The farmers of this county seem to be waking up to the importance of holding County Fairs, and are now agitating the question of holding a Union Fair next Fall. There are four Agricultural Socie-

ties organized and in full blast in this county, of which I have the honor of being a member and am most particularly interested in the oldest, which was organized last December, and has met, until recently, every Saturday evening, but now every other Saturday. At our last meeting, April 28th, a committee of three delegates was appointed, to attend a convention to be held on the first Wednesday in May, composed of delegates from the different Agricultural Societies in the county, for the purpose of discussing the propriety and feasibility of holding a Fair, and making some necessary arrangements for the success of the same.

The people seem to be wide awake and energetic, and are determined not to be surpassed by sister counties; and if they should succeed in getting up a good County Fair, it will be of vast importance to the Agricultural interests of the county.

And in conclusion, I will say that THE FARMER is taken by quite a large number of persons in this neighborhood, and is highly appreciated by all who read it. It is just what the farmers of Kansas need.

Leroy, Coffey Co., Kansas, May 1, 1871.

NOTE.—We thank our correspondent for his compliment to THE FARMER, and shall try to deserve it still more. Push the Agricultural Society. Mention had been made of it in another place.—[EDITOR FARMER.

LEFT versus RIGHT-HANDED PLOWS.

BY SAMUEL KOZIER.

EDITOR FARMER: In the April number of THE FARMER, JAMES ANDERSON says that right and left handed plows is a subject which some persons make quite a hobby about. He has used both, and thinks there is no difference. In the same article, he says when a team has been trained to turn to the left, it will take time to train them to turn to the right. If the writer means that me must turn to the right with left-handed plows, I wish to correct him.

I contend that the left-hand has advantages over the right-hand plow. First. The proper way to plow with the left-hand is to back-furrow. If it be desirable to plow in large lands, stop two or three rods short of the end in commencing the land, and turn to the left around your plowed ground. When the plowed ground is wide enough to make it an object, commence plowing across each end, and you finish up the land without tramping any of your plowed ground. Second. With the left-hand plow we usually use but one line, with the off horse tied to his place, and a jockey-stick on, if needed. This is quite an advantage, if you have one horse that is slow and the other fractious, and the appearance of the plowman will be more neat and tidy than to be plodding along with a pair of lines hanging about his neck.

The disadvantages of the right-hand plow are: First. That in commencing, the universal practice is, to plow around the field, thereby throwing the first furrow in the fence row, thereby preparing it for a bountiful crop of weeds. That kind of farming may do in Kansas a few years yet; but the time is coming when we will want all of our best soil inside of the field. Second. In that way, with the right-hand plow you have four roads tramped, by turning one from each corner to the center, which are nearly as hard as the Santa Fe road in the days of the prairie schooner.

As for the team turning to the right or left, I do do not consider a team trained for farming, which will not turn as readily to the right as to the left.

The late freeze has done much damage to the fruit on the bottoms, but none on the high prairie. THE FARMER is highly prized in this locality.

Monmouth, Shawnee Co., Kan., May, 1871.

WHEN TO PLANT FRUIT TREES.

BY S. M. STRICKLER.

EDITOR FARMER: L. W. BLANDELL asks the question, in your last issue, "When is the best time to plant fruit trees?" In your answer, you say, "We would prefer early Spring planting."

Now, as practical tests are what we desire in Kansas, I will give you a little of my experience in tree planting. Last Spring I planted three hundred fruit trees; dug holes four and a half feet in diameter and two feet deep, filling in about the roots with top soil, and mulched with straw. *All* the peaches died. With the apples, cherries, pears, &c., I was more successful, only losing about three-fourths.

Last Fall I planted out about four hundred trees, with less care than I gave those planted in the Spring; and *every one* is now growing in fine condition. Hereafter, *I* shall plant fruit trees in the Fall. I put out some two thousand deciduous and evergreen trees this Spring, and they are all doing well, so far.

Junction City, Kansas, May, 1871.

INFORMATION WANTED.

BY JOHN MAVITY.

EDITOR FARMER: I read the specimen of THE FARMER you sent me, and like it very much. Every member of my family was pleased with it. I was talking, in the presence of my family, of sending off for some dollar publication, when my little son, of *ten* years, remarked that, if he had a dollar, he would send for THE KANSAS FARMER. I thought he was about *right*; so I enclose a dollar to you for your paper for 1871, and you will please send it to his address.

Your Solomon Valley correspondent's (H. C. S.'s) account of that region has given me a desire to know more about Kansas, and the Solomon Valley in particular. I would like to know if one could get a homestead of good land, suitable for a nursery and a mixed husbandry; and whether it would be likely to pay a man with an industrious family and about $1,500 or $2,000 capital. Also, whether they have the ague there, in any form, and how the climate is for females with weak lungs, &c., &c.

If you, or any of your correspondents, would give me the desired information, I would be under lasting obligations.

St. Helena, Napa Co., California, April, 1871.

THE KAW VALLEY.

BY G. W. H. MOORE.

EDITOR FARMER: If you find this worth a place in your valuable paper, you can give it an insertion. I have just returned from a trip through a portion of the southwest corner of this county and the southern portion of Jefferson county, and can say that it afforded me a great deal of pleasure to note the vast amount of improvements that have been made within the past two years. The traveler meets on every hand fine and beautiful farm-houses, and large, well fenced farms, where there was, but two short years ago, nothing to be seen but the rolling prairie, covered with grass.

And then, when he reaches the famous Kaw Valley, it has the appearance of one vast corn-field, with here and there a beautiful and thriving village; such, for instance, as Williamstown, Perryville, Medina, &c. But what of all things delighted me most, was the appearance of the wheat crop, and the activity of the farmers in planting trees and fruit of all kinds. One would think that the farmers are fully convinced of the fact that Kansas is both a wheat and a fruit country.

There is scarcely a farm, especially on the high prairie, that has not its field of the most beautiful dark green wheat that mortal eye ever beheld; and all who have not orchards already, are setting out trees, and those who have are planting more. The season is unusually forward, and a great many are plowing for the corn crop.

The people are remarkably healthy. I was at almost every house in the portion of the two counties mentioned above, and did not meet with half a dozen cases of sickness of any kind.

There are some good lands yet for sale on the high prairie; but, I tell you they will not long remain unoccupied, for immigration is pouring in like a flood, and it is not all going to Southern Kansas either.

I fear this letter is getting so long that you will not be willing to spare it room; so I will close by wishing you prosperity in the good cause you are engaged in.

Fruit Hill, Leavenworth Co., March 30, 1871.

HOLLOW HORN.

BY E. W. JENKINS.

EDITOR FARMER: I see an article in THE KANSAS FARMER for April, headed "Hollow Horn," in which your friend from the Plains claims that the farmers of Kansas know nothing of the hollow horn. Only such cattle have it, he claims, as are worked on the Plains. This is a mistake. Every farmer has it on his farm, unless he has warm stabling for his cattle, sufficient to protect them from the cold northwest winds in Winter. He is also mistaken about only poor cattle having the hollow horn. I have known cows and steers to have it when they were fat, or, as we farmers call it, in good order. I think it is caused by exposure, as I before remarked, and not a want of food. A want of food may cause it, assisted by the cold weather; but only in that way.

Now, as to the cure. I shall not set myself up as a veterinary surgeon for THE FARMER, for I see you have one already; but if I can do anything to assist the farmers of Kansas in preventing the hollow horn, or in curing it after their cattle have it, I will have done my duty.

The symptoms of hollow horn are: The hair will turn out from the cow's horn; the horn cold about the root, and at times very warm; eyes sunken in the head, and looking dull and lifeless. Any kind of stimulating liniment is good; but a sure and speedy cure can be effected by applying turpentine about the roots of the horn and in the hollow of the head. Be sure to put them in a dry place, and keep them from the storm. Saturate a woolen string with turpentine, and tie around each horn. This is a good way to prevent the hollow horn, and will cure most cases without boring. I would not bore the horns at all, for it does no good.

Vienna, Pottowatomie Co., Kan., May, 1871.

SOWING GRASS SEED.

BY G. C. WEIBLE.

EDITOR FARMER: I notice in the April number of THE FARMER a question asked by M. NICOLAY, in reference to sowing tame grass seed. His resolution to seed down forty acres in tame grass, is a good one; and I would like to hear of other Kansas farmers forming and putting in practice such a good resolution. He asks: "Could I sow the ground in rye this Fall?" &c. By this, I judge that your correspondent is an experienced farmer, and asks the question only to learn whether others share in his valuable experience. At least, he has guessed just right. Rye is decidedly the best crop with which to sow grass seed.

Let the ground be well plowed, but not too deep (surface soil is the best for grass); sow one bushel of rye per acre, about the 1st of September. If the sowing is broadcast, let the timothy seed be sown so as to receive the last harrowing. To do this, let a man walk in the rear of the harrow and close to it, and sow the timothy seed over the harrow; this will save stakes to sow by. Four bushels of timothy seed is sufficient for forty acres. Then, in the Spring (about the 1st of March), sow two bushels of clover seed on the same ground.

This is the best and most profitable mixture of seeds for hay or pasture. We are not in favor of pasturing said crop in the Fall or Spring.

Mr. NICOLAY says his county (Dickinson) is fast filling up with an industrious and intelligent class of people; all of which we believe. Many of those industrious and intelligent people are from our native State, Ohio, and are the right sort of people, of course; but of what county in this State may not

the same be said? They are coming—coming—coming—to the West—coming to Kansas—from the East. The noble, brave men and women, the best, on the products of this rich soil to feast.

New Malden, Atchison Co., Kan., May, 1871.

A FEW SLIGHT MISTAKES.

BY L. STERNBERG.

EDITOR FARMER: Heartily endorsing the remark of Prof. RILEY, that "THE KANSAS FARMER improves with every number," and regarding it as particularly valuable as a medium for the free interchange of views and experiences among the farmers of Kansas, I take the opportunity to correct some slight mistakes regarding myself, which I notice in the February number.

At the meeting of the State Agricultural Society, my friend President DENISON is reported to have said, in regard to Texas cattle: "Mr. STERNBERG, of Fort Harker, has been successful with them as milkers." It is no wonder "the milk theory was received with grave doubts" on the part of those at all acquainted with Texas cattle. As I have never milked Texas cows, nor owned Texas cattle, I am at a loss to conceive how the good Doctor got the impression that I manufactured butter from the milk of Texas cows. I regret the mistake the more, inasmuch as, under the circumstances, the remark would naturally tend to strengthen the opposition of interested parties to the stringent but necessary Texas cattle law. Our past experience has amply demonstrated that the unrestricted ingress of Texas cattle into the State, is attended with fatal consequences to our domestic cattle. Even Texas cattle themselves, after they have become acclimated, are subject to the Texas cattle fever. Hence, Texas cattle must be kept out of the settled parts of the State during that part of the season when there is danger of contagion, or we must give up stock-raising and dairying.

Another mistake I wish to correct, is that of Mr. BYRAM, who evidently supposes I was the author of the criticism to which he replies. It was written by my son, who, for fear I might be held responsible for it, attached a "Jr." to his name, which does not properly belong to it. While I disclaim the authorship of the criticism, I think it was not far from the mark. I remember to have read a portion of Mr. BYRAM'S address, published in the *Kansas Tribune*, and my impression is that he spoke in disparaging terms of the productiveness of our soil, and of its adaptability to fruit-growing. While I regard the character of our soil as highly favorable to the production of fruit, it would be premature to pronounce a decisive opinion in the matter before it has been fairly tested; and there is as yet no land in Ellsworth county that has been sufficiently long under cultivation to be in proper condition for such test. Planting fruit trees in a soil on which the prairie sod has been but recently broken, is a waste of time and money.

As to the productiveness of our soil we can speak with confidence, and challenge comparison with other parts of the State. True, the prevalence of annual prairie fires, and the peculiar character of the roots of the buffalo grass, have prevented the incorporation of much vegetable matter with the soil. Supply this from the barn-yard, and there is no soil more productive than ours anywhere to be found.

Fort Harker, Ellsworth Co., Kan., March, 1871.

[NOTE.—The above should have appeared in the March number, but was crowded out.—EDITOR.]

OSAGE HEDGES.

BY J. W. SPONABLE.

EDITOR FARMER: I have looked over Mr. SEEVER'S article on Osage Hedges, and will say that it is just as sensible as I desire, or that any one planting hedge need desire, except I want my plants set *not* over four inches apart. It costs only a trifle more to do so, and I save the difficulty of replanting, if a plant dies. I do think it is *poor economy* to save plants. I have tried all ways, and must say I have gained time and money by planting close. Then, another reason I plant close is, that the lower limbs will die when the hedge gets old; and this is the reason why Mr. SEEVER claims that many old hedges would be splendid if they were sunk in the ground.

I think a hedge should never be allowed to grow taller than five feet. When it gets to that hight, it should be cut back to three and a half or four feet; no matter at what season of the year this happens to be, and no matter how many times it happens each year. Keep it cut back.

If you will follow Mr. SEEVER'S directions, with my amendment, and you do not have a hedge that will suit you, I will say that Osage hedge is a failure. But I know it is not a failure in Kansas; on the contrary, it is a complete success.

Gardner, Kansas, April, 1871.

A FEW PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS & THOUGHTS.

BY THE OLD MAN AT HOME.

EDITOR FARMER: It ought to be the duty of every farmer, more especially live ones, living in a live young State like ours, filling up as it is with a progressive and scientific community; possessed bountifully of social, moral and intellectual attainments, with a large share, too, of youth and beauty, which only harmonize with our young, healthy and beautiful State—to occasionally drop into our journals some little articles, giving our experience in some branch of industry or economy, in relation to everything connected with the farm—the only true abode for man, where he can have all things that are calculated to make a man or woman truly happy. The first thing, therefore, I wish to call your attention to, is HEALTH. Without it, this happiness is a failure.

Well, how are we to attain it? That is easily told. "*Be temperate in all things;*" provide yourselves with a good, comfortable dwelling-house; he that don't, if he can, "is worse than an infidel." Why? Because he does not take care of his own self and family, which is his first duty. The next is to build up within yourselves good, healthy physical, social and moral organisms. Such organisms will naturally be healthy, live long, live happily, laugh and grow fat. Then the doctors, lawyers, and such "small fry" of creation, will have to "stand from under," and some of them to look around, and that right smartly, for other occupation, which will be easy to do in this live young State of ours, with its broad, fertile acres, that seem to say, "Learn to cultivate me scientifically, and I will make you, with my bountiful harvests and juicy, luscious fruits, happy. by obeying the laws of Nature, being temperate in all things, you will soon see and learn to know that it is a sin to be sick, a sin to take medicine, and a sin to die before you are three-score-and-ten"—accidents always taken into consideration.

But, ah! what shall we do when we take cold, and get sick? you ask. Why, don't take cold. Yet, you say, you can't sometimes help it. Begin, then, to learn Nature's laws. And the same is true, and will hold good in your farming affairs. Understanding and being true to Nature, will bring success in whatever you undertake.

Scientific knowledge is as necessary, and perhaps more so, to the attainment of success in farming, as in any other calling. Scientific reading matter, too, is so cheap and so easily come at, that all can have the benefit of it. But some will say, I have not got the money; it is scarce, &c. Why, editors and printers are live people, and have to eat as well as farmers; so, just take to the city a basketfull of nice fresh Shanghai or Poland berries (some call them hen fruit—those who are too modest or affected to call them eggs), or a well-filled basket of nice, ripe fruit—I don't care if it is of the wild varieties; or a nice bucket of new honey; and I will bet you can obtain lots of reading matter. And you will then have plenty of reading matter at home, of value, such as you need, and not have to send to Massachusetts for an Agricultural paper, which will cost you equally as much, and which, also, will only teach you how to manage a five or ten acre farm, which we, out here in the Great West, think is rather a one-horse business. Our old venerable Uncle Sam thinks one hundred and sixty acres little enough; consequently, in his wisdom, he makes that amount a homestead; and the wise ones of our young State, as well as your humble servant, think likewise. But Massachusetts is not to blame, because they have no idea how big this country is. Why, it is as big as all out of doors. It is rich, fertile, and healthy, producing vast quantities of grass, flowers, milk and honey; and "the Lord only knows what it will not produce." It is one of the best countries I ever saw for a newly-married pair of covies to come to; because they can so beautifully and happily obey the Scriptural injunction: "Go, make the crooked paths straight; cause the rose to bloom in the wilderness, and multiply and replenish the earth." I write advisedly on this subject, because I have been here sixteen years; and, as some one has said, "What I don't know about it, is not worth knowing,"—although I say it myself.

I did, in this article, want to say something about bees, as I am making that branch of Agricultare quite a specialty, or, at least, giving it considerable attention. I am from Kentucky (my native State), and my father from Virginia—who of course is, or was, one of the First Families of that venerable old domain, whose favorable geographical situation has been, no doubt, favorable for producing master intellects, such as the history of the United States so frequently mentions. This naturally makes one who is a descendant of one of the above-named States and families feel no cause of chagrin to acknowledge himself one of its descendants, although hailing from Kentucky, and now living in Kansas. My father was a great bee man—liked the bee business, because, for one reason above-mentioned, he was a good liver—loved to, and, like one of his descendants (I will leave you to guess who) lives to love, and loves to and does yet live; and thinks, also, without milk and honey (and that plenty) one cannot rightly appreciate what I have been writing about. So, I must earnestly recommend that all persons who have not bees, to look well around and get them; learn their laws and habits; and you will find it not only a very profitable, but a healthful and pleasant employment.

I *prefer the Langstroth Movable Comb Hive*, and the *Peabody Honey Extractor;* and with a few simple tools, such as will naturally suggest themselves when wanted, you are equipped with all that is necessary to start an Apiary. Some situations are more favorable than others; but almost any place where the land is fertile, will or can be made a good one. Any information I will fully and freely give through the columns of THE FARMER.

Brother farmers and gardeners, lend a hand! It is your duty. We have talent in Kansas, as well as other States. Remember that we are in the center of the world, and let the radiations of our light, if we have any, fall thick and fast around; as charity, it ought to begin at home; and if its influence carry with it the idea and feeling of progress and development, such will ever be nature and nature's laws. Onward! upward!—never looking back. Have the *do* or *die* principle, and Kansas will still be ahead.

So, farmers and gardeners, be up and doing. There are none who do not know something which others have not yet thought of; although old in years, I think a man or woman who cannot be taught something useful, must be an old bachelor or an old maid. They, indeed, I think, are the only folks who cannot be *learned something*. Just such will run the world aground, if she ever does get in that fix; then and there will we have sparring to get her afloat again.

Leavenworth County, Kansas, May, 1871.

The Kansas Farmer

A WORD ABOUT OURSELVES.

Corn-planting is about over; and for the next ten days or two weeks work will be a little slack.

As the fish are biting pretty well at this season, the boys will want to put in their time fishing, and they ought to have the opportunity of doing it. But what are you going to do, Mr. Farmer? Lie about the house, until the women-folk get tired of you? Or, will you go down to the postoffice, and spend the days in talking politics? Or, will you stir out among your less favored neighbors, and get eight or ten of them to subscribe for THE FARMER? Which is it?

You like THE FARMER yourself; wouldn't be without it, in fact. But, what is the use in being so selfish? Your neighbors like to read a good paper just as well as you do. Then why, in the world, can't you take your last copy, step over to your neighbor's, tell all about it, how it is improving with every number, take his dollar, and send it right along?

We are still giving those excellent books as premiums for clubs, and these will recompense you for the little labor required. Besides that, you will have the consciousness of having done a good act. Try it.

THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.

Our readers now have the Premium List of the State Fair before them, and we trust the premiums offered, and inducements given, will be sufficiently great to attract by far the larger part of the farmers of our great and growing State.

Thousands of people from the Eastern States are looking to Kansas as their probable future homes; and many of these understand well that a State Fair is the best exemplification of the industry and wealth of a State. Therefore, believing with ABRAHAM LINCOLN, that "living men are the most important of a nation's resources," it should be our endeavor to make the coming State Fair *worthy of our State and people.*

The officers of the Society and the good people of Topeka are doing everything in their power to make this one of the grandest affairs of the season. The city of Topeka has voted a large amount of money, to erect suitable buildings for the occasion, and properly prepare the ground; and it is believed that nothing will be lacking to insure the pleasure and comfort of all who may attend.

Then, farmers, do *your* duty. Bring on the horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; the grains and vegetables, fruits and flowers; the works of mechanical skill, and works of art; and let this be the *best* Fair Kansas has ever held.

"KING" CORN.

Before this number of THE FARMER reaches our readers, the bulk of the corn crop will have been planted. We hope our farmers have taken heed to former teachings, based upon former practice in relation to the preparation of the ground, as well as to a proper selection of seed. These are two of the most important elements of successful corn culture.

It remains for us now to call attention to a proper tilth and cultivation of this important crop. The recent inventions in cultivators have made the labor of cultivation not only much lighter, but also much more effective, and the farmer to-day can cultivate thirty acres as easily and as well as he could twenty acres five years ago.

This is an important item in farm management, and one we trust none of our farmers will overlook.

But whatever the mode of cultivation, let it be, by all means, thorough. Planting a crop, and then but half "tending" it, is a poor investment. From the time you can see the rows until the corn is in tassel, the plows should be constantly in motion; and the dryer the season, the more frequent the plowings should be.

It has been demonstrated that gypsum adds largely to a corn crop, and we hope our farmers will avail themselves of this knowledge, and use it liberally upon the coming crop.

See that the fences are all secure; and if not in that condition, lose no time in making the necessary repairs, remembering that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

The following Special Premiums have been received since the regular Premium List went to press:

By the Pork-Packers of Kansas City.

Best three Hogs most suitable for pork-packers, yet the breed of which will be most profitable for breeders and feeders	$200 00

Hogs of any age or breed may be exhibited; but there must be in each pen not less than three animals of one breed.

By the Kansas State Agricultural Society.

Best Boar	$25 00
Best Sow	25 00
Best pen of Pigs, not less than fifteen, under 6 months,	25 00
Best Fat Hog	25 00

Age and breed must be given by the exhibitor, under oath and supported by other evidence, if required by the Awarding Committee or Superintendent of Class D.

Rules governing Lot 28 (Sweepstakes) shall be applicable here, except that the word "market," in the first line of the second clause, shall read "pork packing."

Animals competing for Special Premiums are not debarred from competing for any other.

By the Kansas Pacific Railway Company.

Best Common Salt, not less than one-quarter bushel, Kansas manufacture	$50 00
Best Table Salt, not less than one-quarter bushel, Kansas manufacture	50 00

By the Kansas State Agricultural Society.

APPLES.

Best Maiden's Blush	$2 00
Best Fall Wine	2 00
Best Lowell	2 00
Best Rambo	2 00
Best Janet	2 00
Best McAfee's Nonsuch	2 00
Best Winesap	2 00
Best Rome Beauty	2 00
Best Ben Davis	2 00
Best Jonathan	2 00

PEARS.

Best Bartlett	$2 00
Best Belle Lucrative	2 00
Best Duchess D'Angouleme	2 00
Best Flemish Beauty	2 00
Best White Doyenne	2 00

Not less than six specimens of each variety of Apples and Pears will be received for competition.

PEACHES.

Best display of Peaches	$8 00
Second best	5 00
Best 6 budded Peaches	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best 6 seedling Peaches	5 00
Second best	3 00

GRAPES.

Best three bunches Concord	$2 00
Best three bunches Delaware	2 00
Best three bunches Norton's Virginia	2 00
Best three bunches Iona	2 00
Best three bunches Hartford Prolific	2 00

By the Topeka Driving Park Association.

The Topeka Driving Park Association offer the following Special Purses, to be competed for at the State Fair, to be held at Topeka September 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, 1871:

No. 1—Purse of $400.

Open to all Trotting Horses that have never beaten 3 Minutes.

First Horse	$250 00
Second Horse	100 00
Third Horse	50 00

No. 2—Purse of $350.

Open to all Pacing Horses.

First Horse	$200 00
Second Horse	100 00
Third Horse	50 00

No. 3—Purse of $800.

Open to all Trotting Horses.

First Horse	$500 00
Second Horse	200 00
Third Horse	100 00

All the above races to be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and to be governed by the rules of the National Association. Entries will close on the first day of the Fair. All communications to be addressed to ALFRED GRAY, Secretary, Topeka, Kansas.

By the Kansas State Agricultural Society.

THOROUGHBREDS—STALLIONS.

Best Stallion, four years old and over	$100 00
Second best	50 00
Best Stallion, three years old and under four	60 00
Second best	30 00
Best Stallion, two years old and under three	$50 00
Second best	20 00
Best Stallion Colt, one year old and under two	20 00
Second best	16 00

THOROUGHBREDS—MARES.

Best Mare, four years old and over	$60 00
Second best	30 00
Best Mare, three years old and under four	40 00
Second best	20 00
Best Filly, two years old and under three	40 00
Second best	20 00
Best Filly, one year old and under two	30 00
Second best	16 00

Exhibitors must file their pedigrees with the Secretary when the entries are made, if they are not recorded in the *Stud Book.* If not so recorded, the same evidence will be required as would be requisite to place them in the *Stud Book.*

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS FOR STATE FAIR.

The active and efficient Secretary of the State Agricultural Society has made favorable arrangements with all the Railroad Companies, for carrying stock and passengers to and from the State Fair. They differ somewhat, however, in their rates.

The Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf, Kansas Pacific, Central Branch Pacific, Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas Roads, all agree to carry passengers and articles for exhibition at half fare rates. The Hannibal & St. Joseph agrees to the same terms. The Missouri Pacific proposes to carry freight free from Jefferson City to State Line, and passengers at one and one-fifth fare for the round trip. The St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Road agrees to make the same terms as were made last year.

The city of Topeka and the county of Shawnee have united in the purchase of the Bridge across the Kansas river at Topeka, and it will be made *free* from and after July 15.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company will run special trains every half-hour from the Kansas Pacific depot, on the north side of the Kansas river, to the Fair Grounds.

The President of the Society will open the Fair with an appropriate address.

Invitations have been extended to some of the most eminent Agriculturists of the United States to be present during the Fair, and address the people. When the result is known, notice will be given through the press.

Lists of names for premium lists, circulars, seeds, &c., are earnestly solicited from friends of the Society, from all parts of the State. Address ALFRED GRAY, Secretary, Topeka, Kansas.

THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

By this time, we presume, our readers have got most of the early vegetables planted; but we should remember that the really substantial part of the garden is yet to be planted, and no time should be lost in preparing the proper varieties of seeds.

There is nothing like a variety of vegetables, to keep up the health and physical happiness of a family. If you are living near any large town or towns, which afford market gardeners, many plants may be bought as cheaply, and much more satisfactorily, from those who are prepared to grow them, than to raise them yourself. Among plants of this class are the cauliflower, egg-plant, tomato, pepper, cabbage, &c.

The cauliflower is one of the most delicate vegetables grown, and we advise all of our readers who can to procure some plants and cultivate them. The egg-plant is also a very fine vegetable. To use, slice the fruit about a quarter of an inch thick, and lay in salt and water about six hours; fry in butter, or make an egg batter, then dip the slices in and fry them. The New York Purple is the best variety, and the one most commonly cultivated.

Of tomatoes, we prefer the Tilden, Gen. Grant, and Fejee Island, as late varieties. The Trophy (a new tomato, originated by Col. WARING) is, undoubtedly, an excellent variety, but as we have never grown it until this season, we cannot recommend it.

The pepper, for mangoes, is not appreciated by

all, but when liked, we can safely recommend the Sweet Mountain as the best for the purpose.

Of cabbages, for succession and late varieties we have several varieties to choose from; but good soil and good cultivation will make fair cabbage of almost any of them. However, we can recommend *two* varieties that will succeed well with all. These are the Marblehead Mammoth and Winningstadt. With good soil and good culture, the first of these will grow to an enormous size, very solid and tender, and rarely bursts open if not planted too soon The latter is a very solid conical head, fair size, good both early and late, and is, in fact, one of the best keeping cabbages we have ever cultivated.

No garden is complete without a goodly supply of late peas. One of the best varieties is the Champion of England.

Then, there are the cucumbers, for pickles, the Summer squash, the celery, the watermelon and muskmelon, all of which help to supply the farmer's table, and give to it all the choice delicacies of the city market.

ALDERNEY CATTLE.

It affords us pleasure to announce the safe arrival of a lot of Alderney and Durham cattle, the property of Rev. WINFILD SCOTT, of this city. They were purchased of JAMES O. SHELDON, of Geneva, N. Y., long known as one of the most thorough breeders of imported cattle which our country has produced. We understand Mr. SHELDON has sold this choice herd, with the design of retiring from business. We copy the following from the Geneva (N. Y.) *Courier:*

SALE OF FINE CATTLE.—JAMES O. SHELDON, who has the reputation of having the finest thoroughbred cattle in this section of country, has recently sold his entire herd of Alderney or Jersey cattle to Rev. WINFIELD SCOTT, of Leavenworth, Kansas. The herd consisted of ten head, including two calves, which are perfectly beautiful. Knowing, as we do, the care which is used by Mr. SHELDON in the selection and breeding of his stock, we should not hesitate to pronounce it the finest herd of Alderneys ever sold in this State. Mr. Scott may congratulate himself upon securing so fine a herd, and the State of Kansas may feel assured that its importation into its midst may prove a great addition, as well as credit to its owner. Several head of thoroughbred Durham cattle were also purchased, making a car load, which were shipped on Wednesday of last week for Leavenworth, Kansas.

SPREAD OUT.

The boy, when asked why he put thirty-six eggs under the setting-hen, said he wanted to see her "spread herself." If we were asked why we advise farmers to keep more stock, we should answer, we want to see them *spread themselves.*

As a rule, our farmers do not keep one-half the stock they should. Every year, each farmer loses hundreds of dollars, by not having stock to consume the tens of thousands of tuns of prairie grass that goes to waste; and there is scarcely a farm in the State that does not virtually waste enough fodder to winter twenty head of full-grown cattle.

We are not rich enough to afford such extravagance; and in addition to the above, our farmers sustain a great loss by not raising more of the root crops, especially turnips, beets, carrots and potatoes.

It is common to hear the expression, that farming don't pay. In the above, we have the reason why *our* farming don't pay. We endeavor to make forty, fifty or sixty acres pay interest and taxes on a quarter section, and even then, do not get from the smaller tract one half what we ought.

We want more economy, more industry, and more and a greater variety of stock and crops; and our word for it, we will hear less complaint about the farm not paying.

BEAR IN MIND!

That we should be making arrangements to obtain the seeds of forest trees, which we propose to plant in Kansas soil.

In planting such seeds, it is best to follow Nature as nearly as we can, as has been conclusively proved; and Nature plants these seeds in Summer and Fall. Nearly all have friends living in the East, who would take pleasure in gathering a pint of hard maple seed, beech nuts, &c., and forwarding them to you; and a dime would pay the postage. We should like to see the beech tree growing in Kansas, and we believe it will succeed; but we are of the opinion that it should be planted in the woods, or at least in groves, where it will be somewhat shaded.

The maple may be planted in beds, but should be shaded during the first Winter, by a litter of brush, leaves or corn stalks.

The same is true of the chestnut. We hope our farmers will keep this in mind, and do more than they have ever yet done in the way of growing forest trees.

There are many of our native forest trees, which could be tranferred to the prairie farms with profit.

JARED POTTER KIRTLAND.

The portrait which we present on our cover this month, and the subject of this sketch, is that of one of the most remarkable men of our times.

Dr. KIRTLAND was born at Wallingford, Conn., November 10th, 1793, and is, consequently, in his seventy-eighth year. He received his education chiefly in his native town. In 1810 he commenced the study of medicide in New Haven, and in 1812 attended lectures in Yale College, and afterwards in the Pennsylvania Medical College.

He was married in 1814, and in 1817 settled for practice in Wallingford, but by a public invitation moved to Durham. During the whole of his long and eventfvl life, Dr. KIRTLAND has had a personal interest in the culture of fruits and flowers, and there are none, perhaps, who have done more than he in disseminating new and rare varieties, without cost, among his extensive acquaintances.

In 1823 he removed to Ohio—first to Trumbull county, but finally, in 1837, settling where he now resides, five miles west of Cleveland.

Here, on a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, he has built up one of the most extensive fruit farms which the State affords; and at the same time, while managing and superintending this farm, he has made extensive research in almost every branch of natural history. He has occupied the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Ohio Medical College; and also in the Willoughby Medical School and Western Reserve College, which latter he resigned in 1864.

His years have been full of honors, his life unspotted; and when death shall call him hence, but few will be mourned more than he.

CUT WORMS.

It is very annoying, after having set out a nice lot of sweet potato or cabbage plants, to see them cut down, one by one, by these worms.

We have tried ashes, lime, soot, and in fact almost everything we have ever heard of, but never found anything effectual until, by accident, we found three or four of the worms, one morning, gathered under a small board, which had been left by some children on a sweet potato hill. Acting upon this hint, we placed small pieces of board, large chips, &c., all through the patch; and we trapped them by hundreds. The boards must be lifted early in the morning, and on very warm days, again about noon. A little care, for a few days, will clear these pests out of a garden. One trial will satisfy any person of the merits of this plan.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

We take especial pleasure in directing our readers' attention to the new advertisements in this issue. They are reliable. Should you need anything advertised in THE FARMER, don't forget to state, when ordering, where you saw the advertisement.

LOOK OUT FOR THE CATERPILLARS.

Those having orchards, and especially young orchards, should be on the look-out for these pests. Most of them have been hatched for nearly a month, and have already done considerable damage, where not removed in time; but go over the trees at once, if you have not done so before, and twist the nests off, rolling the stick round and round, so as to get all the worms. Early in the morning and late in the evening they will all be found safely housed, and may be removed without difficulty.

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following is a list of officers of the Colorado Agricultural Society, for the coming year: H. B. BEARCE, President; FRED. A. CLIFTON, Secretary; FRANK PALMER, Treasurer; W. N. BYERS, GEO. T. CLARK, JOS. E. BATES, J. H. MORRISON, J. M. VEASEY, H. G. BOND, Executive Committee.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee, held at the Secretary's office, April 21st, the next Annual Fair was fixed for the 12th of September, extending to the 16th, inclusive. Several of the officers of last year were not re-elected, owing to either press of business or to their being compelled to be absent when their services would be most needed.

FAIRS.

The Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Doniphan county hold their next Fair September 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th, at Troy.

The Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Southern Kansas have completed their organization, and appointed a committee, consisting of J. D. MANLOVE, WM. H. WARREN and J. B. CAMPBELL, to memorialize the counties interested upon the subject. The document is too long for our columns.

The Board of Directors met at Fort Scott on Tuesday, April 18th.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

From the Burlington *Patriot* we learn that an effort is on foot to organize a County Agricultural Society in Coffey county. Coffey certainly should not be behind her sister counties; for, with as industrious and intelligent a population as the State affords, it has a soil not excelled by any.

OUR ENTOMOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

We ask the attention of our readers to this department, especially to the two articles which appear this month. The subject of entomology is one of great importance to the farmer and fruit-grower. Our idea for adding this department to THE FARMER, was to disseminate correct knowledge pertaining to it. We hope our readers will send specimens and information, that the editor may work more intelligently to protect us from the insect pests.

WINTER CABBAGE.

We believe most persons plant cabbage, designed for Winter use, too early. Most of the Drumhead cabbage, if planted early (say in May) will burst open in the Fall, and ofttimes rot, by reason of wet, warm weather. The seed should not be sown earlier than the 10th of June; and if the seed is planted in the hills where the cabbage is to stand —which is, to our mind, the best way, as it avoids all the trouble of transplanting—it may be sown as late as the 15th, and perhaps later. Don't get in too much of a hurry this year.

BRASS BAND PREMIUM.

Why cannot the officers of our State Agricultural Society offer a first and second premium to the best Sax-horn bands? We suggested this last Fall, and all who spoke of it thought it would be an attractive feature. We have in the State some twenty or thirty good bands, and it would not only prove an attraction to the Fair, but would be a commendable encouragement to the gentlemen composing these bands. Try the experiment, gentlemen.

KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

If there is one thing in which farmers are more negligent, and lose more money in, than another, it is in the failure to keep correct accounts and memoranda of all their transactions, whether buying or selling. Accounts of the doings of the farm are not only profitable for the current year, but valuable for future reference.

Perhaps the cheapest and most simple, though

not the most satisfactory, way, is in the form of a daily journal, in which entries are made every day of all transactions. For example:

Monday, April 24, 1871.—Sold and delivered to J. W. Brown, Leavenworth, Kan., 22 bush. wheat, at $1.10..$24.20
Bought of Thos. Clark, Leavenworth, Kan., this day, coffee, $2; sugar, $3; tea, $1; spices, 50 cts..... 6.50
Bought of J. O'Strander, calico, 30 yds., $3; sheeting, 20 yds., $4, ... 7.00
Tuesday, April 25th—Hired man plowing for corn. Brindle cow brought a heifer calf this morning. Prospect of rain. Wind southwest.
Wednesday, April 26th—
Rained until 12, M., when clouds broke away; afternoon warm and pleasant. In forenoon, self and man put a new beam in the old plow, and made a single-tree. In the afternoon, rode over to neighbor Brown's, and bought six barrow shotes, at $4.60 each.....$27.60
Wind south.

Such a journal as the above, carefully noting all matters pertaining to the farm, such as the length of time required to plow, harrow, plant, tend and gather every crop cultivated; also, every dollar received and paid out; notes of the weather, and any incidents of the farm that may be of future interest, such as the birth of animals, time of coupling, &c. The only objection to this system is, that results are not so easily obtained, as by a ledger and day-book system; and yet, the journal may be kept by any member of the family who can write, but the father should always dictate the matter to be written.

A little practice will deprive this custom of any awkwardness or forgetfulness that may attach to it in the start, and it will become not only a source of profit, but of absolute pleasure.

TWO CROPS OF POTATOES.

It is no small advantage to be able to raise two crops of potatoes in one year. We have several times seen two crops of hungarian grass taken from the same piece of land in one year, here in Kansas; but did not know to a certainty that two crops of potatoes would mature, until last year.

We were fully convinced, by seeing large, well matured specimens of the Kidney, Early Rose, and one variety (name forgotten), exhibited by Mr. A. MARLATT at the Farmers' Institute, held at Manhattan in January last; all of which were raised from seed grown last year.

In our own grounds we have had the Early Rose, planted April 12th, thoroughly ripe on the 10th of July. We are satisfied that in a majority of years this variety, and possibly several others, will mature two good crops.

We doubt if there are many varieties that will excell the Early Rose in keeping or table qualities, for a Winter potato; but it should be grown on a rich soil, planted rather deep, and well cultivated.

We hope this matter will be thoroughly tried this season in different parts of the State, and the result reported to THE FARMER.

We would advise planting the second crop about the 1st of August, drying the seed well before planting.

SOWING BLUE GRASS SEED.

We have frequently been asked, "When is the proper time to sow blue grass seed?" and we confess we have been somewhat at a loss to decide. An Iowa correspondent of the *Rural New-Yorker*, writing upon this subject, says:

I have experimented considerably in trying to raise blue grass; have sown in February, March, April and May, but never had any success until I commenced my sowing immediately after the seed ripened in Summer. As to harrowing, I have to say that my experience and trials have proved to me that the best way to secure a good stand is to roll the ground before sowing, and sow on top of the smooth and hard rolled soil. This is for Western Iowa; perhaps in Kentucky and other localities it may be better to harrow the ground after sowing.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

This is the best time of the year to treat this troublesome disease; and all flock-masters should bear in mind the important truth, that all sheep afflicted with this disease should be separated from the sound ones. Immediately after shearing, this disease is more contagious than at any other season, and the reason of this is in the fact that the disease is caused by an insect, which burrows under the skin, and after shearing the itching is more troublesome than at other times; consequently, they rub more and displace the scabs, and sound sheep are extremely liable, from this fact, to become infected.

A radical cure may be effected by making a strong decoction of tobacco, and dipping the sheep therein. There is no rule, that we are acquainted with, to govern the strength of the decoction; but it should be as strong as tobacco will make it. The ordinary leaf tobacco is as good as any, and enough of the decoction should be made to dip the sheep all over, except the head. A barrel used for scalding hogs will answer a very good purpose.

If there are many sheep to be dipped, the strength of the decoction will have to be renewed.

Small doses of sulphur, given daily, is a very good additional treatment; but it will not cure the disease, without the dipping.

In bad cases, it may be necessary to repeat the dipping process; but this should not deter any one from using it.

TAKE CARE OF THE YOUNG PIGS.

The first month of a pig's life is the most critical as regards health, and we should give them especial attention, not only as regards feed, but in the way of shelter and protection from hot suns and storms of wind or rain. The irritation of the skin, caused by the sun and wind, causing it to crack and sometimes bleed, is nearly as bad as mange, to retard the growth of pigs. If it has already occurred, anoint with sweet lard or mutton tallow frequently, and house the pigs from the exciting causes. A little care now will pay well in the outcome.

BREAKING PRAIRIE SOD.

The Garnett Farmers' Club, at a recent meeting, had for discussion the question of "the proper time to break prairie sod." There was great unanimity of opinion that the best time was from the 20th of May to the 1st of July.

This corresponds with our own observation, although, if we have frequent rains during July, the sod will rot well broken in this month. But June is preferable; and those breaking should also remember that *shallow* breaking is the best. Break from two to three inches, let it lie until the 1st of September, harrow, and sow your wheat thereafter as soon as possible.

State News Items.

WASHINGTON is to have a new bridge across Mill creek.

OTTAWA has a saw mill and a grist mill. both in active operation.

HIAWATHA glories in a cornet band, with new silver instruments.

SENECA is to have a new court house, to cost thirty thousand dollars.

NEOSHO county contributes nine thousand dollars to the State Treasury for the year 1870.

THE Cottonwood Falls *Index* is to be removed to Wichita. A *bad move* for Cottonwood Falls.

THE *Citizen* says that the citizens of Neodosha are making a effort to build a large town hall.

THE Kansas river is to be spanned at Lawrence, this season, by a railroad bridge, to cost $160,000.

ELDORADO has a bank—a new thing. It has been baptized, and named the Walnut Valley Bank.

THE statistics of the Methodist Church, recently published, show a total membership in this State of 15,207.

AFTER a closely contested election, Alma has for the second time secured the county seat of Wabaunsee county.

OVER one hundred and five thousand passengers passed over the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Road, during the past year.

Pottowatomie county is agitating the question of an Agricultural Society. Let Bro. BARNES, of the *Reporter*, and LUKEN, of the *Kansas Valley*, keep the ball rolling.

THE Kansas Valley National Bank, at Topeka, has been designated a depository of public money.

THE State Treasurer is now paying the school fund to the different school districts. The State school fund, this year, amounts to $113,000.

IT is reported that Mr. EZRA CORNELL, of New York, is about to take up his residence in Kansas, to follow raising thoroughbred stock on a large scale. Welcome.

THE BARTON BROTHERS, from Jacksonville, Ill., noted breeders of Shorthorn cattle in that State, have bought a farm six miles from this city, where they design pursuing that business on an extensive scale. One installment of their cattle has arrived.

THE Waterville *Telegraph* says Ottawa county has produced the biggest thing yet, in the butter-making line. WM. M. POSTLETHWAITE has made, from three cows and two heifers, from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, 819 pounds of butter. At the price he got for what was sold (forty cents), it would amount to $327.60.

Our Corner.

K. B.—We are glad to receive K. B.'s communication for "Our Boys and Girls" column. It is very well written, and we hope to hear from him again. His determination to "get a good education" is commendable. When K. B. writes again, he must give us his full name, and other correspondents will please remember this, also.

The Blanchard Churn.—We have received from PORTER BLANCHARD'S SONS, Concord, N. H., a new Manual on Butter-Making, which commends itself to our judgment; and we think all butter-makers would do well to procure a copy, by sending to the above firm. It is not an advertisement of their churn, simply.

In this connection, we may say that the Blanchard Churn commends itself, wherever known, and is undoubtedly the best churn made. Energetic men would do well by getting an agency to sell this churn in Kansas. See their advertisement, in this paper.

Sowing Grass Seed.—We desire to call special attention to a short communication in this number, by G. C. WEIBLE, upon the above subject, in answer to M. NICOLAY. We purposely published the latter's article, last month, *without comment*, in order to draw out an answer from some of our farmers having practical experience; and Mr. WEIBLE has answered it fully, concisely, and we believe correctly. To our mind, there is nothing equal to timothy and clover for meadow and pasture.

Received.—We have received from Gen. HORACE CAPRON, Commissioner of Agriculture, some packages of grain and vegetable seeds, for which he has our thanks. The seeds have been distributed by us into competent hands, with a promise of a report of their merits and special adaptation to Kansas soil and climate.

Napoleon II.—Mention has heretofore been made of the Percheron stallion Napoleon II., imported by Hon. M. J. PARROTT, of this city. The engraving which we present on our first page is a very fine likeness of this horse; and to our mind, he is the style and character of a horse that our farmers need.

Gone.—All of our large April edition is exhausted. The immense demand for THE FARMER, from all parts of the East, from parties desiring to know more of Kansas, leads us to believe that our journal is thoroughly appreciated as dealing only in facts, in relation to Kansas soil, climate and general advantages.

Finished.—R. S. ELLIOTT, Industrial Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway, has just concluded a series of papers on Tree Planting, in the Lawrence *Journal*. These papers have been of great interest and profit to those who have carefully read them. Mr. ELLIOTT is a practical man and a prolific writer.

An Advertiser's Opinion.—A. M. ASHTON, a dealer in pure bred poultry, at Sunman, Ind., says, in a recent letter: "THE FARMER is the best advertising medium I have ever used, and I shall use your columns more freely this Fall. I am getting more orders from Kansas and Missouri than I can fill."

Personal.—We were pleased to receive a call from A. L. LOWE, recently from Richmond, Va, but who has secured a claim in Cloud county, and is now East after his family. He reports large numbers of families on their way to Kansas, to find homes on our broad, fertile prairies.

Wanted—A Christian home for a very bright little Boy, two years of age. Good references will be required.

Any person wishing to adopt such a child may address Mrs. C. H. CUSHING, Leavenworth.

Crowded Out.—We have some very interesting and important communications, that are unavoidably crowded out. Our correspondence is growing, not only in size but in interest.

Erratum.—In the table of seeds required per acre, on page 60, April number, read one-half bushel of hungarian seed per acre, instead of one and one-half bushels.

College Farm.—We understand that Manhattan township has voted $12,000 in bonds, to buy a Farm for the Agricultural College.

Meteorological Report for the month of April, 1871, by Prof. B. F. MUDGE, of the State Agricultural College:

Maximum hight of the Thermometer (6th, 2, P. M.)	91
Minimum hight (11th, 7, P. M.)	32
Average hight	59.97
Total range	59
Number of days on which rain fell	12
Number of inches of rain	3
Entirely cloudy days	0
Entirely cloudless days	0
Days unsuitable for out-door work	2.5
Number of thunder-storms	6

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The People's Practical Poultry Book, by WM. M. LEWIS: published by D. D. T. MOORE, New York. Price, $1.50. It is a difficult task to sit down and write a review of a book, and do justice to all concerned, or rather, do injustice to none. To our mind, there is too much fulsome praise lavished upon new books, by the press generally, without any regard to the intrinsic value; and as a rule, the book notices of the papers are worth but little, as a guide to the value of the book.

For our part, we desire and intend, in writing notices of new works, to praise or condemn as our judgment may dictate; but it is no easy task to condemn the book of a man who has gained, perhaps, a national reputation by his works.

In the book before us, however, we find little to condemn, but much to praise. For a thorough and complete work, it is the most concise and direct of any poultry book we are acquainted with. Very much of the practical matter of this book of Mr. LEWIS is found in Mr. BEMENT's work; but it is cut loose from the tedious and verbose style of the latter, and you arrive at a fact almost at a glance.

In Mr. LEWIS's work there are single pages worth the price of the book to any one who keeps a dozen fowls; there are other pages we would have omitted.

The description of breeds and their qualities is the best we have seen, and the new engravings are very fine. The publisher deserves great praise for the excellent manner in which he has issued this work; as a specimen of art it will compare favorably with any the country has produced.

The St. Louis Ladies' Magazine—MARGARET L. JOHNSON, Editor and Proprietor. We have received the initial number of this large and beautiful magazine; and of all the new enterprises in this direction which have been started, this publication for the ladies excells. It would be a burning shame, if we of the West were to allow so much intelligence, enterprise and beauty as are here represented, to fall still-born.

As its name indicates, this magazine is destined to fill a want long felt, of a Western publication that will supply the ladies of our section with literature, art and fashion. It deserves our fullest support. Terms, $3 per annum. Address as above.

Moore's Swine Journal, Canton, Ill. We have been favored with a copy of the above treatise on the Poland China or Magie hog. We have not found time to give it the critical examination which the subject deserves; but in sketching through it, we notice many practical facts, well told. We doubt very much if the engravings in this pamphlet will add to Mr. MOORE's sales, as, to our mind, there are but three of the twenty-one engravings which look like hogs. These three are King Moore, Polo and Champion. The last of these is very good, and does but justice to Mr. MOORE's excellent stock. Price, fifty cents.

Scribner for May.—This popular magazine opens out this month with a very interesting and instructive article entitled, "The Wonders of the Yellowstone," and a lengthy biographical article of CHARLOTTE BRONTE. It also contains several short articles, of interest and value; and an excellent article, which should be read by all, entitled, "Our Labor System and the Chinese." The short stories, and the installment of "Wilfred Cumbermede," are of unusual interest.

Taken altogether, the May number is superior to any of its predecessors; and this is the highest praise in our power to give.

For Everybody—SAGE & SONS, Buffalo, N. York, Publishers. This new candidate for public appreciation promises to eclipse all of its predecessors. It is an illustrated family monthly of eighteen pages, profusely illustrated, and in a style of art never before equaled by any similar publication. The reading matter, both original and selected, is of the most interesting character. Those of our readers who desire a journal of this character, will do well to send to the above firm for a sample copy.

Money in the Garden, by P. T. QUINN, published by the *Tribune* Company, New York. No more valuable work for the practical gardener than this has ever been presented to the public. It is a book of 268 pages, abounds in accurate cuts and descriptions of vegetables, and the system of management is correctly and succinctly told. Mr. QUINN is a practical horticulturist, of great experience, and has an enviable reputation. We advise our readers to procure this book. Price $1.75.

The Aldine.—This elegant art journal should be in the hands of every lover of art; as, to our mind, it has no equal in this or any other country. It is published monthly, at the ridiculously low price of $3.50 per annum, and forms a perfect gallery of rare and beautiful engravings. The publisher sends to each subscriber an elegant chromo. Send 25 cents to JAMES SULTAN & Co., 23 Liberty street, New York, for sample copy.

The Democratic Standard.—We have seen notices and extracts of the above paper frequently, for the past six months, but no copy of the paper has reached us until quite recently. We find it to be a large thirty-two-column weekly, neatly printed and ably edited. In politics we take it to be, as its name indicates, Democratic. It deserves the support of the party. Published at Lawrence, Kansas.

The Standard—CHURCH & GOODMAN, Chicago, Illinois. The above journal is published in the interest of the Baptist Church, and may be called the organ of that denomination in the West. It is a large six-column, eight-page paper, neatly printed, and edited with marked ability. It should be in the hands of every Baptist in the land, and Christians of other denominations will find both profit and pleasure from its weekly visits.

The Tennessee Agriculturist.—We have received several copies of this weekly, recently started at McMinnville, by WALLACE BROTHERS, and we gladly welcome it to the ranks of Agricultural journalism. It is an eight-page, five-column sheet, filled from top to bottom with the choicest original and selected matter. We hope and trust the farming community of that section will give it the generous support its merits so richly deserve.

The Holmesburgh Gazette, Holmesburgh, Pa.—One of the best and handsomest of our exchanges, has recently been enlarged and improved.

The North Topeka Times, a new weekly paper, to be started this month. CHARLES MAYNARD, Publisher. The terms are $2 per annum.

The Horticultural Annual—O. JUDD & Co., N. Y. A valuable work for every fruit-grower. Price, 50 cents.

CUT WORMS.

These wanton destroyers of early vegetation are apt to give much trouble in the garden at this season of the year; nor are their depredations confined to low-growing plants, for there are two or three species that ascend even our fruit trees, and devour the buds under cover of the night, while we wonder what causes the injury, and search in vain for the despoiler.

The cut-worms—of which some twelve or fourteen species, belonging to four or five different genera, have been described—are most of them smooth, cylindrical worms or caterpillars, of dingy, mottled colors—brown, gray, dirty white and yellow—varying in length, when full grown, from an inch and a quarter to two inches, and nearly one quarter of an inch in diameter. As soon as they have attained a noticeable size, they conceal themselves just under the surface of the ground during the day, and feed at night. The larvæ require from four to five weeks, from the time of hatching, to complete their growth; after which they descend into the earth, where they form for themselves compact cells, in which they change to chrysalids. The latter are of a bright brown color, short and oval, ending posteriorily in a sharp point. In from two to four weeks the moths issue. They are mostly of very plain colors, and fly only at night, often flocking to our lamps in June and July in great numbers.

These insects pass the Winter either in the egg or in the immature larva state, in which, strange to say, no amount of freezing seems to affect their vitality. Just after the extreme cold of the latter part of last December, the writer found, in a bottle which had been suspended from a tree as a moth trap, a larva about two-thirds grown of *Prodenia commelinæ*, an insect of cut-worm habits. This larva was frozen so stiff as to rattle about like a pebble; and yet, greatly to our surprise, after being a few hours in a warm room, it straightened itself out and crawled about the bottle, and afterwards fed and thrived on cabbage for a week or ten days, and would, without doubt, have completed its growth and transformation, had it not met with an untoward accident in being shut in the cage door.

The worms which are already partially developed in the Spring, commence feeding on the first succulent vegetation they come in contact with, and rapidly attain their growth; while others, hatched from eggs, are ready to take their place as soon as the former have gone into the ground to change. It is our opinion that they do not hide in the ground until after the second molt; but after that they, for the most part, remain concealed during the day—a habit which makes them so difficult to destroy. Ashes and lime, and other applications which have been recommended, are of but little use. The only effectual remedy is to dig them out, or trap them by means of smooth holes in the ground, around the plants attacked, into which the worms will fall, and from which they cannot escape. These holes should be four inches deep, at least, made with a smooth stick an inch or more in diameter. It is but a small task to go around in the morning, and kill the worms that have fallen into it during the night.

The climbing cut-worms require to be taken during the night, by jarring them down from the trees on to a sheet, or, if one has it, using the curculio-catcher to take them in.

FIGHTING THE CHINCH BUG AND THE POTATO BEETLE.

Destructive insects multiply so fast during this month, that it requires extra vigilance on our part to secure even *our share* of the growing crops; for nowadays, we have come to consider ourselves fortunate if we are able to gather a moiety of the productions of our fields and orchards.

In calculating the expenses of the year, the farmer and horticulturist must just as certainly allot a portion of time—and money, too, in some cases—to be devoted to the destruction of injurious insects, as he allows a certain number of days to plowing, planting and pruning. It is true, there are some insects, such as the hessian fly, chinch bug and army worm, against which, when they have once invaded a field, it is hopeless to fight; but with most others patience and persevering effort will, as in other matters, enable us to conquer. And even those above mentioned can be destroyed, or their ravaging marches interrupted, at the proper season.

The best remedy for the hessian fly is, to burn over the grain fields in the Fall, and to sow late, after the flies have perished. The burning remedy can be used to advantage in the case of chinch bugs, also. The protracted drought in some sections of the West, leads us to anticipate trouble from the latter insect this Summer; and it is well to consider the best means of keeping it at bay. We have several times seen its march completely interrupted, and fine fields of grain saved, by the use of tarred boards placed on that side of the field toward which the bugs were advancing. The boards must be set so that the lower edges are in the ground, or pressed firmly upon it, in order to prevent the bugs from finding their way under them; the upper edges are then coated with tar, which the insect will not pass. At intervals of a few rods, holes one and a half or two feet deep should be dug, close to the boards, and a line of the tar extended down the boards directly over the holes. In attempting to get around this tarred stripe, the bugs will fall into the hole by thousands, and can be buried under a few shovelfulls of earth

beyond all hope of resurrection. In Northern Illinois, where most of the farms are enclosed by board fences, the growing crops of wheat and corn are frequently protected by simply throwing a deep furrow against the lower board on the outside, following the plow with a shovel, to make sure that no opening is left. The upper edge of the board is then treated to a thick coating of coal tar; this the insects mount to, but cannot cross, and they exhaust themselves in climbing and re-climbing the crumbling sides of the shallow ditch made by the plow; for, though chinch bugs *can* fly, and *do* at certain seasons, they have never been observed to take to their wings in order to escape any such trap.

THE COLORADO POTATO BEETLE.

This most formidable enemy of the potato is now on the wing in great numbers, awaiting the first tender leaves of the valuable esculent, to which for a few years past, they have proved their claim by the law of possession.

The beetles, though heavy, and usually sluggish, at this season fly with great power and steadiness, sufficient to enable them to cross great rivers and tracts of country not planted to their taste. This fact accounts for their rapid spread over the country from west to east. Their under wings are of a beautiful rose color, and give the beetles, during flight, a very striking appearance.

The history of these insects has been so accurately given, and is so generally known, that it would be superfluous to repeat it here. It has been proved that, in this latitude, they are three and even four brooded, so that, from the time of sprouting until the tubers are ripe, the potato enjoys no immunity from their ravages. We are glad, however, to find the following encouraging items in reference to their natural checks, and the most effectual remedies to be used against them, in Prof. RILEY's Third Annual Report on the Entomology of Missouri; the last, and best, perhaps, of the author's always accurate, practical and interesting works upon the subject:

This substance (Paris green) has now become THE remedy for the Colorado beetle, and is the best yet discovered. Having thoroughly tested it ourselves, and having seen it extensively used, we can freely say that, when applied judiciously, it is efficient and harmless. If used pure and too abundantly, it will kill the vines as effectually as would the bugs, for it is nothing but arsenite of copper (often called "Schule's green" by druggists) and contains a varied proportion of arsenious acid according to its quality—often as much as fifty-nine per cent., according to Brande & Taylor. But when used with six to twelve parts either of flour, ashes, plaster or slaked lime, it causes no serious injury to the foliage, and just as effectually kills the bugs. The varied success attending its use, as reported through our many Agricultural papers, must be attributed to the difference in the quality of the drug.

We hear many fears expressed that this poison may be washed into the soil, absorbed by the rootlets, and thus poison the tubers; but persons who entertain such fears forget that they themselves often apply to the ground, as nourishment for the vines, either animal, vegetable or mineral substances, which are nauseous, or even poisonous, to us. Animal and vegetable substances, of whatever nature, must be essentially changed in character, and rendered harmless, before they can be converted into healthy tubers; and a mineral poison could only do harm by being taken with the potatoes to the table. * * * The poison may do harm, however, by being carelessly used, and it is most safely applied when attached to the end of a stick several feet long, and should not be used where children are likely to play.

In many parts of the West, this insect is being kept in due check by its cannibal and parasitic enemies, which are still increasing. Thus, we learn from many sources, that in Iowa and Kansas it is not nearly so injurious as it formerly was; while in some parts of Illinois and Missouri it has also become less troublesome. Last year, Mr. T. GLOVER published the fact that the Great Lebia (*Lebia grandis*—HENTZ) was found devouring its larva; and though hitherto considered rare, this Lebia has suddenly fallen upon it the present year in many parts of Missouri.. During a recent trip along the Missouri Bottom, we found this cannibal very abundant in some potato fields belonging to Mr. WILLIAM COLEMAN, where it was actively engaged in destroying both the eggs and larvæ of the potato beetles. The head, thorax and legs of this cannibal are yellowish brown, in high contrast with its dark blue wing-covers.

This makes fourteen conspicuous enemies of our Colorado potato beetle which we have figured [Mr. R. refers to Tachina flies, various lady-birds, soldier bugs, and tiger beetles, which have been portrayed in his former Reports, and which do great service in ridding us of the disgusting larvæ which despoil our vines], and a dozen more, mostly of small size and inconspicuous markings, might be added to the list. Moreover, chickens have learned to relish the eggs, and have even acquired a taste for the young larvæ. So, we need not wonder that the army is being decimated in the States first invaded by it.

Mr. RILEY closes his article with the advice to "Watch for the beetles in early Spring, when the vines are just peeping out of the ground. Ensnare as many of them as you can before they get a chance to pair, by making a few small heaps of potatoes in the fields planted; to these the beetles will be attracted for food, and you can easily kill them in the morning. Keep an eagle eye for the eggs which are first deposited. Cultivate well, by frequently stirring the soil. Plant early varieties in preference to late ones, because the bugs are always more numerous late in the season than they are during the Spring and early Summer. Give the preference to the Peachblow, Early Rose, and such other varieties as have been found most exempt from attack, and surround your fields on the outside with such tender-leaved varieties as the Mercer, Shaker, Russet, Pinkeye, and Early Goodrich; but above all, isolate your potato field as much as possible, either by using land surrounded by timber, or by planting in the center of a corn field. Carry out these suggestions thoroughly, and you will not have much use for Paris green."

Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

BY A PROFESSIONAL VETERINARIAN.

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

GALLED SHOULDERS.

This month and next require a good deal of care on the part of the farmer, to prevent the shoulders of his plow-horses from galling. The heat, sweat and dust, together with rough and badly-fitting collars, are very apt to make troublesome and painful sores upon the shoulders and neck, and it is not unfrequently the case that a valuable horse is disabled for weeks, and sometimes months, all from the want of a little care.

A collar should never be put on a plow-horse in Summer time, until it has been carefully rubbed, to remove every particle of grit or earth that may possibly have gathered there. After taking off the collar, in Summer tsme, it is a good plan to bathe the shoulders in cold water, afterwards wiping them dry.

Be careful to have the collars fit the neck perfectly, not merely touching at top and bottom.

If the neck of a horse is already galled, bathe thrice a day with cold water, carefully removing loose hairs from the sore, and then apply an ointment made of sugar of lead and mutton tallow. Take a teaspoonful of sugar of lead, pulverize very fine, and rub this amount in a piece of the tallow half as large as a hen's egg. Apply a small portion after each washing of the sore.

This same salve is excellent for scratches or sores of any kind, that are not of too long standing.

Lameness.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a mule. When he stands in the stable, he gets stiff in one of his hind legs, and has no use of it whatever. It is not swollen. The stiffness seems to be in the muscles. I think it was caused by a strain. When I rub and bathe it awhile, it becomes all right, though he sometimes walks as if he was string-halted.

I will be pleased to hear a remedy for it; for I am not acquainted with any such disease. Hoping to hear from you soon. WILLIAM ROWEY.

Oakland, Jewell County, Kan., May 2, 1871.

ANSWER.—I am unable, from your description, to locate the lameness of your mule. I suspect that it is a case of occult spavin. If so, a blister well applied for ten days, once a day, with perfect rest for two or three months, might work a cure. For this purpose, the biniodide of mercury is the best. A receipt for making it was given in THE FARMER two or three months ago.

Sweeney and Chapped Teats.

EDITOR FARMER: Being a reader of your valuable paper, I wish a little advice from your Veterinary department. I have a valuable horse affected with sweeney in both shoulders, of about one year's standing, laming him much at times, and at others seemingly not so much. Both shoulders are shrunk and hide-tight. I have tried different remedies, but failed to effect a cure. What is the cause, and what the cure?

What will cure cracked or chapped teats on my cows? Answer in your next issue, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Geneva, Allen Co., Kansas, April 28, 1871.

ANSWER.—The cause of sweeney is a strain, sometimes caused by working too large a collar. The best remedy I know of is a liniment made as follows: Oil origanum, one ounce; oil spike, one ounce; spirits ammonia, one ounce; alcohol, one ounce; sweet oil, one ounce; oil sasafras, one ounce. Mix, and apply once a day, well rubbed in.

For cracked or chapped teats, there is nothing better than the friar's balsam.

Palpitation of the Heart.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a seven-year-old mare, which is troubled very badly with palpitation of the heart, when at hard work. Is there any remedy? I cannot afford to let her remain idle. Two days' rest does not alleviate the complaint.

Yours, very truly, J. TRENT.

ANSWER.—Your mare is incurable; but you may relieve her by feeding her freely with salt, and when most troubled, drench her freely with strong salt and water. If she can swallow at all, it will give temporary relief.

THE APIARY.

DOUGLAS COUNTY BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

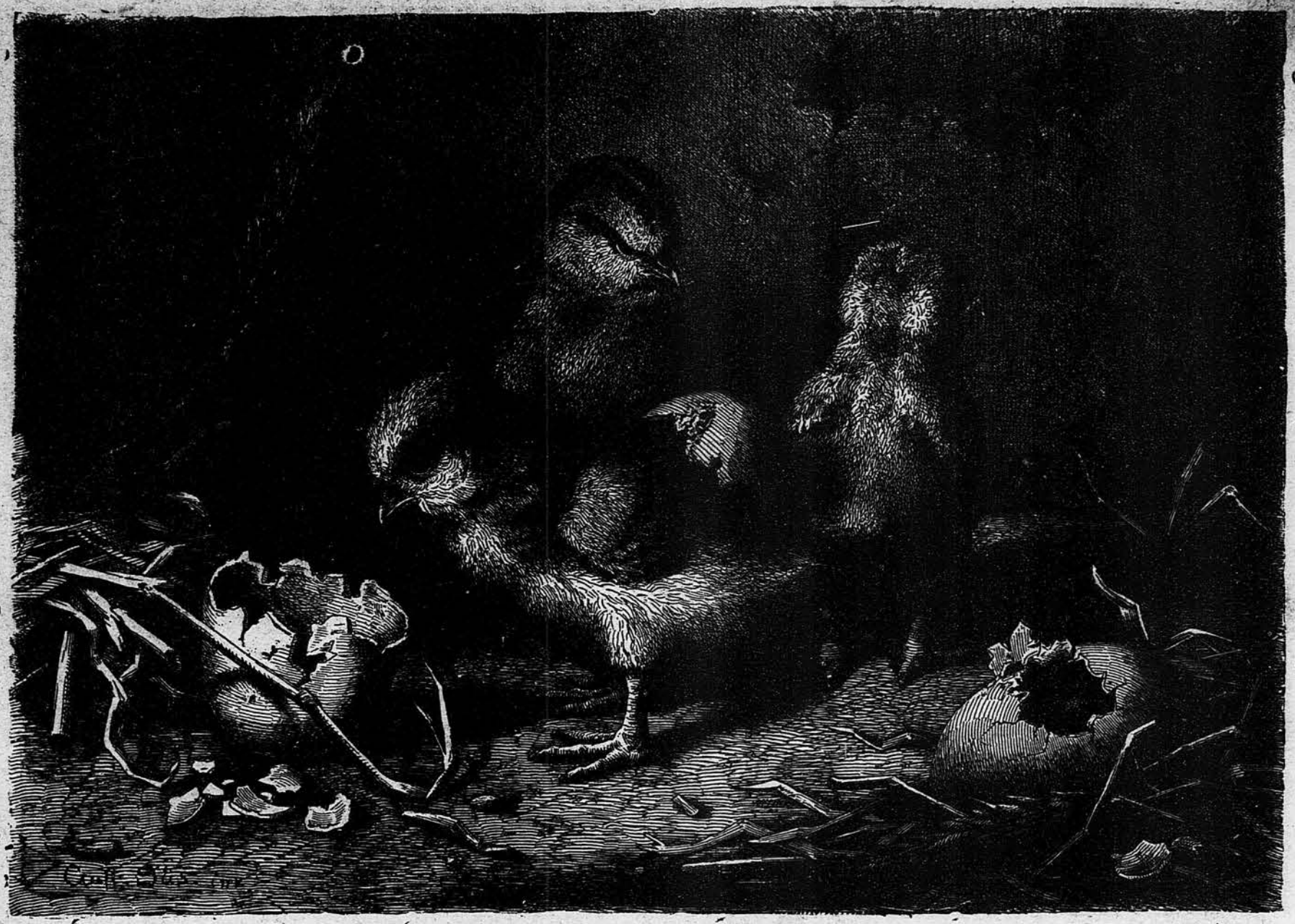
BY NOAH CAMERON.

EDITOR FARMER: The session for April was held on the first Saturday of the month. H. S. CLARK, President; J. BLACKBURN, Secretary. Essay by Dr. M. A. O'NEIL, on "The best Method of Raising Bees and Honey for Profit." Mr. O'NEIL recommended raising honey plants; thought white clover excellent; plenty of it where he lives, at Black Jack; thought it would be profitable to sow

What was I Made for?

WHAT was I made for?
Made to grow,
Made to be bigger,
And learn to crow;
To crow at the coming of morning light,
When the first gray dawning follows the night.
Made to put on
My fine suit of feathers,
And proudly strut 'round
In all sorts of weathers.
Made to appear as wise as an owl,
To show forth the dignity of such a fowl!
Oh! soon I'll be bigger,
And cut a fine figure;
I know it full well,
And that is just why I hopped out of my shell.
I was made to crow;
Did n't you hear me
Tell you so?
Yes. Some of these days this barn-yard fowl
Will be seven years old, and tough as an owl.
And then his race will be well nigh run,
And his earthly work be thoroughly done;
And he'll be the butt of the youngsters' fun.
And the boys will say, as they pass, "Just so,
Just hear that sorry old rooster crow;
See him limp about, looking so forlorn,
Hardly able to swallow his corn!"
Some Autumn day
I'll hear them say:
"It's time for that aged bird to die;
He's tough, but he'll make a fair pot-pie.
Old, and stringy, and spare, and tough,
Yet he'll answer well, if you boil him enough;
Or, perchance, as the oldest of all the troop,
He'll do for a kettle of chicken soup."
But, whatever the verdict,
It's a sentence of death;
And this weary old biped
Must part with his breath.
They'll bare my neck to the cruel ax,
And hold me down, while the headsman crack's,
With a couple of well-directed whacks,
And with never a chance for a dying howl,
They'll take the life of this aged fowl!

That's why I was made;
I know it well,
As I gaze in the hollow
Of this old shell.
While I ponder the fate that must befall,
I'm almost sorry I'm born at all;
But Youth, and Age, and Pleasure, and Beauty,
Must yield to the call of stern old Duty!



WHAT WAS I MADE FOR?

THIS is a very pertinent question for many wiser heads to ask, than those represented in the Engraving. But the artist has succeeded admirably in throwing into this little group, especially the two left-hand chicks, an attitude and expression that denote inquiry. The little fellow standing with his back toward us, looks as though he had "given the question up;" while the keen, bright eye of the fourth one indicates a determination for further investigation. Altogether, the picture is a pleasing one; and it is one which we think, will please the little readers of THE FARMER especially. It is an English engraving; and those acquainted with that style of artistic productions, will understand something of the cost which THE FARMER has incurred in presenting this gem to its readers.

We hope to be able, from time to time, to present our readers with other specimens of artistic work, believing that they will be appreciated, and that they will add materially to the interest already felt in THE FARMER.

mustard; thought bees store away more honey in large chambers, tall in shape, containing 2,000 cubic inches; but it was most profitable to have surplus honey stored in glass boxes. Must not expect much honey, unless stocks are kept strong. Would feed chopped rye and sirup made from white sugar, to stimulate breeding in the Spring; thought the bees would carry in too much of the former, if allowed all they would take. He fed the sirup below the bees. Never allow stocks to become less populous for want of food. Thought bees breed faster by feeding nights,; and hives should be kept tight, to confine the animal heat during the Spring months. Allow no circulation of air through the hive. Bees store most honey in warm weather, but the Fall is the best honey season. He had the best success in wintering bees on their Summer stands.

Mr. DALLAS stated that in hot weather bees seldom store much, if any honey; that it requires a certain amount of moisture for plants to secrete the nectar. Thought it a great waste of honey and bees to winter bees on Summer stands. Many would be lost in flying out, and many frozen in every change of weather on the outside combs; besides, it took more than three times as much honey to winter in that way. Bees, in a cellar or repository, would consume but little honey, breed all Winter, and come out in the Spring stronger than they went in. Did not believe bees would carry in too much rye meal; fed his bees all they would take, which was about fifteen pounds per day for forty stocks. It was not a good plan to feed at the bottom of the hive, as there were many days so cold that the bees could not reach it. The heat was at the top, and the food should be placed there, but not in such a way as to allow heat to escape from the hive. He fed with a quinine bottle filled with sirup, a cloth tied over the mouth, the bottle fixed in a block so that it could be inverted, the mouth of the bottle on a hole in the top of the hive. He disapproved feeding bees in Winter, as not the proper time; feeding stimulates breeding, and we do not want to stimulate breeding at that time. Believes in the mel-extractor. Thinks the day of box-honey nearly at an end.

Mr. SHAW thought it made no difference with the bees, whether the hives were long, horizontal or perpendicular. He uses a feeder at the bottom of the hive, and thinks it best.

Mr. CLARK favored box honey, as most profitable. Did not believe extracted honey would sell in this market. Believes in wintering bees out-doors, as being better for them. Has a poor opinion of feeding rye meal; his bees will not work on it. Thinks bees will often carry in too much. Has known his bees, during a rich honey harvest, to throw out all young brood and fill the comb with honey, so that there was no room for breeding. Such stocks wintered badly, and some of them were lost.

A question was asked, Why bees, when they are fed in the hive, as soon as they fill themselves, rush out, take a few circuits in the air, and then return to the hive?

Mr. DALLAS answered, that it was probably a mistake that the bees which filled themselves went out. It was on account of the excitement created by the introduction of food, that caused them to rush out.

Mr. TENNY had fed his bees on the alighting board, not over two inches from the entrance, and had watched the bees. As they filled themselves, instead of crawling into the hive, they would fly. After taking several circuits in the air, they would come down and enter the hive. This was a great curiosity to him. He has fed rye flour, and his bees have taken none of it, as far as he can see. He believes the more quiet bees are kept during Winter, the less honey they will consume. Thinks a square or cubical hive the best.

Mr. CAMERON stated that March had been a poor month for bees to gather pollen—not more than eight or ten days in which bees flew out much. He had fed his bees seventy-five pounds unbolted wheat flour during the month, and about the same weight of sirup. His bees worked readily on the flour.

Mr. WORK stated that he had followed the advice given at the last meeting, in relation to his queenless hive; he introduced a frame of brood containing eggs and larva, and there was no queen cell started. He then introduced another frame, and they had built a queen cell, which was now capped over. He was advised to keep up the strength of his queenless colony until such time as a queen could become fertilized. The one they were now raising would in all probability be worthless, on that account, and would have to be superseded.

Mr. DALLAS read a paper, giving his experience in bee-keeping. We think it worthy of publication entire, and will send a copy in a day or two.

The subject for discussion at the next regular meeting, on the first Tuesday in May: Bee-Hives, with an exhibition of Hives and Mel-Extractors.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas, April, 1871.

ARTIFICIAL SWARMING.

BY NOAH CAMERON.

EDITOR FARMER: Mr. S. GREEN sends us word that if we tell him how to make artificial swarms he will give us a swarm of bees. Now, if he, or any one else, can swarm his bees artificially by our description, they are perfectly welcome to the information. If you would keep bees for profit, you must dispense with natural swarming, and we were going to say, with the box hive; but it may be possible to keep bees successfully even in box hives, but it is with a great deal more labor, expense and loss, than in a suitable frame hive. There are many frame hives that are even worse than a good box hive, and the expense of many of them would exclude them from general use; provided they suited in every other respect.

A good frame hive can be made for two dollars, with a good profit. If the bee-keeper is mechanic enough to make his own hives, it will only take about sixty cents' worth of lumber. A size that will answer very well is 13 x 13½ inches inside, made with boards fourteen inches wide, the bottom set inside and projecting in front two or three inches, the projection beveled. The front piece of the hive will be the thickness of the bottom board, narrower than the sides and back. Cut an entrance in the lower edge of the front piece, six inches long and three-eighths of an inch deep, before you nail the bottom on. Cut rebates in the top of the sides ½ x ⅝ of an inch deep, to receive the frames. Such a hive will hold nine frames the 13½ inch way. Although there are many frame hives that have nothing to hold the frames to their places, we deem it important that the frames, when all in, should be stationary; so that, when the hives are moved, the frames will not swing against each other, and injure the comb or kill the bees. And another reason is, unless the bees commence the comb exactly in the center of the top bar, it will throw the frame out of plumb; and when the comb is built down to the lower end of the frame, it will miss it altogether, and be attached to the next one at the lower end.

We use a frame made as follows: Top piece, three fourths of an inch to one inch wide, three-eighths thick; side pieces, scant one and one half inches wide, three-eighths thick, and cut out in the middle to one inch wide, leaving about one-half inch at each end, the full width, to keep the frames to their places; the cross-piece below, one-fourth by three-eighths of an inch, projecting one-fourth inch past the side pieces, to keep them that distance from the sides of the hive. We make the side pieces of the frames one foot long, and the hive should be made deep enough to clear the bottom board one-half inch.

The cover is made with cleets around the edges, to fit the hive close. The cleets should be one and three-fourth inches wide. We put pieces of nails in the under side of the cover, with the head projecting out about one one-fourth of an inch, so that when the cover is put on these nails will keep it that distance from the edge of the hive, and prevent the crushing of any bees. This nail arrangement we claim as an invention of our own. We might get a patent on it, "as described and for the purpose set forth." Then we could make a hive, and appropriate every other patent that is good for anything, and start on a swindling expedition, selling *our patent bee hive!*

There is no use of using frame hives, unless you avail yourself of the advantages a frame hive gives. And recollect, that your hives and frames have got to be made so exact, that any of the frames will fit one hive as well as another. If we were going to use a box hive, we would make it the same as described above, leaving the frames out; but would nail the nine top bars of the frames in the rebates the proper distances apart. With a box hive, with movable cover and top bars, you can ascertain the condition of your bees better, feed handier, and make artificial swarms easier, than with any other style of hive.

But, what has all this to do with artificial swarming? Only this: Before you can make artificial swarms, you have to provide hives to put them in; and it may be that some will want to adopt a cheap style of frame hive. While we would not advise any one to use another man's patent without paying him for it, yet you had better not pay unless you pay the rightful owner. No use in giving your money to swindlers.

Of all the frame hive venders we have seen in Kansas (and it is a good many), not one of them has had any right to sell or use the movable frame. The owner of that patent, so far as we know, has never been here, nor his agents.*

There are many ways to make artificial swarms. If we were to give a full description of all the different modes, a whole number of THE FARMER would not be sufficient to contain it. Therefore, we will only attempt to describe one or two of what we consider the best.

With the box hive, the best plan is to drive out the swarm, put it in a hive, and set the new swarm where the old hive stood, moving the old hive some distance away. Don't swarm them until they are populous enough to spare a swarm. Turn the box hive top down (if it is open at the bottom); place on it a box or other hive that will just fit; drum out only enough bees to secure the queen. If you get her by drumming out a pint or a quart, it is sufficient, as enough bees will leave the old hive; in fact, all the old bees that have been out will go and join the new swarm in the course of a day or two. If drummed too close, it may leave the old hive a prey to the moth larva, before enough young bees hatch to protect it.

In swarming in this way, be sure you have the queen. If you don't see her, you can soon tell by the actions of the bees. We have made very good swarms, by simply transferring the queen to another hive, and placing that hive on the stand of a strong stock, when the bees were flying freely.

With the frame hive, all you have to do is to lift out the frame that has got the queen on, and place it in the new hive; then move the old hive to a new location, placing the new hive where the old one stood. But, if you have ten or a dozen hives, there is another good way. Take a frame from each hive, enough to fill a new hive; then remove one of your strongest stocks to a new location, , and place the new hive where the one you removed stood. In this operation, be careful that you do not remove any queen. A few bees adhering to the combs will make no difference.

This operation can be peformed every few days, in a good honey harvest. Examine all your new-made colonies at the end of twenty-five days. If you then find no eggs, they have failed to raise a queen; and you will have to supply them with a a queen-cell, or some more eggs. The best way is, however, when you find a colony in this condition, unless you can supply them with a fertile queen immediately, to transfer all their comb to another

hive that has a queen, and give them the comb that is full of eggs and brood. This will keep up the strength of the colony until they raise a queen.

Nearly one-third of our queens were lost last year, in flying about for fertilization. *So you see it is a matter that has to be attended to.

*We cannot endorse this statement of Mr. CAMERON. We think there are legal agents for Movable Comb Hives in Kansas.—EDITOR FARMER.

"HEAVY OR LIGHT SEEDING."

[By J. H. HARRIS, in the American Agriculturist.]

THE KANSAS FARMER says: "'Walks and Talks,' in the September *Agriculturist*, advises sowing two bushels to the acre of wheat. We would call this pretty heavy seeding out West here, and we believe our soil will bear a heavier seeding than the soil of New York will. We have advocated a heavier seeding of oats than our farmers generally give, and have thought that the seeding for wheat could be slightly increased with profit; but we believe that 'Walks and Talks' has rather over-reached the mark. We are free to confess, however, that we have never *tried* two bushels per acre, nor have we ever seen it tried. * * * Five pecks has been the rule among the wheat-growers of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, and that rule has rarely been infringed upon. In Kansas and Missouri, some of our *best* wheat-growers *have* used as much as six pecks of seed. We would like to hear from 'Walks and Talks' if he has ever *used* two bushels of seed, and if so, was it thinned by winter-killing or any other cause? And what was the yield of the crop?"

I have now between forty and fifty acres of Winter wheat drilled in at the rate of two bushels per acre; and I have sown at this rate for several years, sometimes getting on a little more and sometimes a little less. I do not think my wheat has ever been injured by being too thick. The Deacon sows only a bushel and a half, and some others only five pecks. I sow later, and put on a little more seed. Some of them sow as early as the last week in August. I do not care to sow earlier than the 10th of September, and from that to the 25th. The hessian fly, which has not troubled us for many years, seems to have returned, and of course early sown wheat will be the most likely to suffer from its attacks. On the other hand, to avoid the *midge* we want our wheat to ripen early; or, perhaps, to speak more correctly, to come earlier into flower. I have an idea that *moderately thick seeding favors early ripening.*

But, after all that has been written on the subject of thick and thin seeding, and the numerous experiments that have been made, there is a great diversity of opinion on the point. And the old question as to whether rich land or poor requires the most seed, is still in dispute. I suppose, from the remark that "our soil will stand a heavier seeding than the soil of New York," the editor of THE KANSAS FARMER thinks that rich land requires heavier seeding than poor land. I have always taken the other view, so far as wheat, barley and oats are concerned, but not in regard to Indian corn. Within certain limits, the richer the land the more plants of Indian corn can be left on an acre. But with wheat, the richer the land the more the plants will stool out, and the less seed will be required.

But I suppose a good deal depends on what we understand by rich and poor land. What I mean by rich land is a soil that contains sufficient plant-food, in an immediately available condition, to produce as heavy a crop as the season is capable of bringing to perfection. In other words, on rich soil it is the character of the season that determines the yield per acre; and any land that, from lack of available plant-food, cannot produce as large a crop as the season is capable of maturing, is poor land. If the season is capable of maturing forty bushels of wheat per acre, and the land is capable of producing only thirty acres, that land is poor. If the season is capable of maturing only thirty bushels per acre, then the same land would be rich. Now, when we say, "the richer the land the less seed we require," we refer to land capable of producing more wheat than the season is capable of maturing. On such land, containing an *excess* of plant food, the greater this excess the less seed, within certain limits, should we sow. One bushel per acre would be better than two bushels. And though it seems paradoxical, I think it may be true that the *poorer* the land the less seed is required. Land which is capable of producing only five bushels of wheat per acre, would require less seed than land capable of producing ten bushels, and this less than land capable of producing twenty bushels. Very rich and very poor land should be thinly seeded; but on medium land—such, say, as is capable of producing from twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat per acre—I should sow two bushels of seed; a little less, perhaps, if sown early, and the soil was moist, warm, and in fine tilth.

JOHN JOHNSTON advocates thin seeding; but his land is thoroughly underdrained, in fine mechanical condition, free from weeds, and rich in available plant-food. When, by growing clover and feeding it to sheep, I get my land as rich as his, I shall probably sow less seed, but not till then.

REMEMBER, BOYS MAKE MEN.

BY MARY E. TURNER.

When you see a ragged urchin
  Standing wistful in the street,
—With torn hat and kneeless trousers,
  Dirty face and bare red feet,
Pass not by the child, unfeeling;
  Smile upon him. Mark me, when
He's grown up he'll not forget it;
  For, remember, boys make men.

When the buoyant youthful spirits
  Overflow in boyish freak,
Chide your child in gentle accents;
  Do not in your anger speak;
You must sow in youthful bosoms
  Seeds of tender mercy; then
Plants will grow, and bear good fruitage,
  When the erring boys are men.

Have you never seen a grandsire,
  With his eyes aglow with joy,
Bring to mind some act of kindness—
  Something said to him, a boy?
Or relate some slight or coldness,
  With a brow as clouded, when
He said they were too thoughtless
  To remember boys make men.

Let us try to make some pleasure
  To the life of every boy;
For each child needs tender interest
  In its sorrow and its joy.
Call your boys home by its brightness;
  They avoid a gloomy den,
And seek for comfort elsewhere;
  And, remember, boys make men.

BRINGING IN CLOVER.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

White clover will not come into any soil, by any process whatever, where the seed is not already sown. On most old meadows and pastures, the seeding has been going on for many generations; and it is so abundant, that when the land is laid down to grass, no white clover seed is sown with the timothy and red top. It takes care of itself, and is seen in the hay or aftermath for several seasons, and then disappears. It is highly esteemed for hay, and makes the best of dairy feed. This very desirable feed may be secured in many old pastures, by sowing plaster at the rate of a bushel or two to the acre. The action, perhaps, has never been satisfactorily explained; but it does act, and the dormant seeds sprout, and the field is thickly strewn with clover blossoms the next season. In many districts the pastures have been completely renovated, and are kept in high condition, by this cheap fertilizer. Feeding with sheep on some farms greatly increases the growth of white clover. Spreading stable manure, compost or ashes, secures the same result. Burning over old pastures, especially if infested with briers and brush-heaps, helps the growth of clover and the grasses. Sometimes scarifying an old moss-bound sod with a harrow has an excellent effect, and gives a new start to the grass. Almost any pasture will improve by close feeding, if the animals are suffered to remain upon it at night.

Household Recipes.

The Farmer's Own Pudding.—Three pounds sifted corn meal, three-quarters of a pound finely minced beef suet, one pound dried currants (well washed and rubbed dry), one-half teaspoonful soda (super-carbonate); incorporate the whole, while dry, and add one and a half pints of molasses, a sufficient quantity of boiling water, stirring hard all the time until the mixture is of the consistency of common mush; stand over night in a moderately warm place; next morning tie it in a wide-mouthed bag, leaving it full space to swell; boil incessantly four or five hours (a plate placed in the bottom of the pot); serve with boiled or hard sauce, according to taste, the same as with plum pudding. By many, this pudding is considered even better when heated in the oven next day. The above recipe makes a quantity sufficient for twenty people.

Graham Bread.—Stir a sponge of fine flour at night, using a teacupfull of warm water for sponge. In the morning take a pint or more of wetting, part milk; to this add a half or two-thirds teacupfull molasses, into which is beaten to a foam a half teaspoonfull of soda. Into this stir the sponge and graham flour enough to make as stiff as can be mixed with a large iron spoon. Put into tins, and set in a warm place to rise for the oven. Let it get pretty light, if it takes two hours, which it often does. This makes two loaves. We like it well baked—an hour or more.

A Plain Pudding.—Two ounces of whole rice, not ground, first boiled in water and then in milk till tender. Well grease a pie-dish, and have ready beat six eggs, some sugar and milk (the milk ought to be boiled and let cool). When the rice is done pour it into the dish, stir the eggs, &c., into it, and beat it all up. Add a small piece of butter, to keep it moist. Pour in milk to fill the dish, sweeten to taste, and grate nutmeg over it; bake three-quarters of an hour. This is a good, wholesome pudding, inexpensive, delicate, and very nice.

POSSESSES ALL THE DESIRABLE QUALITIES OF the Standard Machines in the market. In its *Capacity*—being the LARGEST Machine made. In its *Simplicity*—being composed of only THIRTEEN WORKING PARTS. In its *Adaptability to a wide range of work.* In its *Ease of Operation*—running light and quiet, and being easily comprehended. In its *Superior Construction, and Beauty of Style and Finish.*

BUT ITS PRINCIPAL FEATURE IS ITS

VERTICAL FEED!!

Which is the most practical and desirable device for the purpose possessed by any Machine, giving THE DAVIS the preference, and which the manufacturers claim makes it

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER MACHINES.

THE DAVIS has been before the public nearly Ten Years, and unlike other Machines, has not been puffed into notoriety, but in a quiet way has earned a great reputation on account of its *many desirable qualities.*

☞ Agents are desired in every County in the U. States and Canadas, not already occupied, to whom the most liberal terms known to the trade will be given, by addressing the Manufacturers, the

DAVIS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Of Watertown, New York.
Branch Office—160 State St., Chicago, Ill. my-3m

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

A LAZY chap has discovered that working between meals does n't agree with him.

WHY will people pay so much for rent, when any one can get a house-*maid* for two or three dollars?

GREAT talent renders a man famous; great merit produces respect; but kind feeling alone insures affection.

A FOND father in Vermont offers his farm to any one who will marry his daughter. What is the matter with the daughter?

A YOUNG man who was caught straining his sweetheart to his bosom, the other night, justifies himself on the ground that he had a right to strain his own honey.

BY the substitution of a T for an L, by some incorrigible typo, a cotemporary is made to advertise a religious book under the rather equivocal title of "Tight at Evening Time."

OLD AND TRIED

Connecticut Mutual

LIFE

INSURANCE COMP'Y,

Incorporated 1846,

HAS ISSUED TO DATE 113,000 POLICIES

Has Paid Losses by Death,.....$11,000,000
Has Paid Dividends to *Policy Holders*,.... 12,000,000
Has Paid Dividends to *Stock Holders*,..... Nothing.

—BEING—

A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY!

Having no Stockholders to share in the Profits, it gives Insurance to its Members at Cost.

ITS ASSETS ARE OVER

Thirty Million of Dollars!

HAS AGENTS

In all the principal Cities and Towns in the States and Territories, where all information will be cheerfully furnished to those interested.

Officers:

JAMES GOODWIN, President;
W. S. OLMSTED, Vice-President and Treasurer;
J. L. GREENE, Secretary;
E. W. BRYANT, Actuary.

We give a few examples of Dividends paid to our Citizens:

	Am't Policy.	Premium.	Dividend.
Edward Button, Atchison,.....	$2,500	$82 75	$186 62
P. E. Studebaker, St. Joseph.....	1,000	18 90	26 88
R. Stevenson, Leavenworth.....	5,000	118 00	247 00
James Taylor, Leavenworth.....	2,000	135 00	274 00
E. D. Reddington, Lawrence.....	1,000	18 40	29 23
L. K. Perrin, Denver.....	2,000	55 00	119 70
C. W. Lambeth, Nebraska City..	2,000	55 00	119 70
S. E. Johnson, Lawrence.....	2,000	51 40	108 80
J. W. Franks, Seneca, Kansas...	2,000	80 20	168 68
Andrew E. Ege, St. Joseph.....	5,000	170 00	351 20
John Ballantine, Nebraska City..	2,000	61 00	132 68

HOPKINS & GRAHAM,
KANSAS STATE AGENTS,

And General Agents for Texas, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, Dacotah, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah.

Office: 317 Delaware Street,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

☞ *GOOD, RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.* my-3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, LIVING IN NEWBERRY township, Wabaunsee county, Kansas, December 14th, 1870, one HORSE and two COLTS, described as follows:

One bay Gelding, 18 years old, 15½ hands high, black mane and tail, one hind foot white, lame from soft spongy frogs in fore feet, upper part of shoulder sore from collar; $5 reward. Also, one cream-colored Gelding, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, light mane and tail, face long, straight and narrow, a short, heavy body, trots easy, wasn't broken to ride or work; $10 reward. Also, one dark iron-gray, almost black, stud Colt, 3 years old, about 15 hands high, roman nose, not broken; $10 reward. I will give the above rewards for information that will enable me to get the Horse or Colts, as stated above. Address

J. C. P. MALONE,
mh-3m St. Mary's Mission, Kansas.

POLAND-CHINA,

AS BRED and improved by A. C. MOORE, CANTON, ILL., on four farms; 214 breeders; this breed a specialty for 25 years. Send 50c. for *Swine Journal*—engravings, breeding, care, diseases, and cures.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

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

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

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

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

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

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
No. 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half-dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. mh-1y

STRAY LIST.

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

STRAYS FOR MAY.

Atchison County—Charles W. Rust, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by D C Vance, Center tp, March 23d, 1871, one red yearling Heifer, small white spot in forehead, white on belly. Appraised $11.

MARE—Taken up by David Dodge, Shannon tp, April 15, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 14 years old, 15½ hands high, 2 white feet, blaze face, blind in right eye. Appraised $15.

HORSE—Taken up by S P Corbin, Atchison tp, Oct 20th, 1870, one dark bay Horse, 10 years old, 15½ hands high, a star in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised $15.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jos Carpenter, Pawnee tp, one black Heifer, 2 years old, white spots on head and body, branded J&C on right hip. Appraised $12.

HORSE—Taken up by Harman Cott, Scott tp, one dark bay Horse, about 10 years old, blind in left eye, collar marks. Appraised $25.

MARE—Taken up by Dani Wilson, Pawnee tp, one brown or bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, white star in forehead, saddle and harness marks, right hind foot white, black mane and tail. Appraised $45.

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.

Taken up by Wm H Hart, near Padonia, one dark bay——, 15 hands high, black tail, mane & legs, right hind foot white above pastern joint, branded M on right shoulder.

Clay County—J. W. Kennedy, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by L Rasmusser, Sherman tp, one pale red Cow, 5 years old, branded HB on left hip. Appraised $20.

Cloud County—E. Fix, Clerk.

PONIES—Taken up by Q Honey, Shirley tp, two dark brown mare Ponies, 3 years old, 14 hands high, white spot on tip of nose of one, and wart on inside of near hind leg. Appraised $60 each.

Coffey County—Allen Crocker, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Adaline Giesy, Avon tp, one red Steer, 2 years old, some white in forehead and on belly. Appraised $10.

PONY—Taken up by ——, Rock Creek tp, one bay roan stud Pony, 3 years old, both hind feet white, dark mane and tail. Appraised $25.

STEER—Taken up by David Grimes, Hampden tp, one red and white roan Steer, 3 years old. Appraised $35.

STAG—Taken up by J T Dutcher, Hampden tp, a white Stag, 2 years old, red neck, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised $17.50. Also, one white roan Steer, 2 years old. Appraised $15.

PONY—Taken up by Ludwig Breuge, Pottaatomie tp, one roan horse Pony, 8 years old, blaze face, white feet, saddle and harness marks. Appraised $30.

STEER—Taken up by G W Viteto, Leroy tp, one white Steer, 2 years old, branded T or 7. Appraised $20.

COW—Taken up by J T Dunlap, Hampden tp, one white and red Cow, 10 years old, line back, white face, underslope off left ear. Aupraised $21.

PONY—Taken up by Levi Miller, Leroy tp, one mouse-colored mare Pony, white face, white legs ——

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J H Puthuff, Sheridan tp, one brown Mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded B on left hip. Appraised $40.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Studgion, Washington tp, one dun Steer, 5 years old, black ears, swallow-fork in left ear, upperbit in right. Appraised $25.

STEER—Taken up by Ed Baldwin, Walnut tp, March 30, 1871, one black Steer, 5 years old, large horns, white on belly and on bush of tail, dim brand on left hip. Appraised $23.

Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by V Crary, Center tp, Feb 25, 1871, one roan Cow, white on head and flanks. Appraised $20.

FILLY—Taken up by G V Evans, Washington tp, March 1, '71, one roan Filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white. Appraised $40.

COW—Taken up by W P Floyd, Wayne tp, March 28, 1871, one red Cow, 6 years old, small white spot in forehead, crop and underbit in right ear, slit and underbit in left ear. Appraised $20.

COW—Taken up by C B Whitehead, Wayne tp, March 18, 1871, one strawberry roan Cow, 3 years old, half crop and underbit in right ear, crop and underbit in left ear. Alson, one Calf. Appraised $30.

Franklin County—G. D. Strachaugh, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Albert Johnson, Feb 10th, 1871, one dark bay horse Pony, 5 years old, black legs, mane and tail, a star in forehead, branded C on left shoulder. Appraised $35.

HEIFER—Taken up by G W Berry, Centropolis tp, Feb 18, '71, one red and white yearling Heifer. Appraised $12.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Opt, Janesville tp, Feb 2, 1871, one brown Texas Steer, 4 years old, white in face, end of tail white, crop and slit in left ear, Appraised $30. Also, one white Texas Steer, 4 years old, red neck, ears and specks on back, crop and slit in each ear. Appraised $30.

MARE—Taken up by H Pritchard, Madison tp, March 27, 1871, one dark iron-gray Mare, 8 years old, white spot above right eye, right hind foot white. Appraised $50.

Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Nathan Toothaker, Elk Falls tp, July 18, 1870, two dark bay Horses, one 5 and the other 8 years old, 16 high, star in forehead, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Appraised $132.

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by F Tracy, Kaw tp, one light red Cow, crop off left ear, swallow-fork in right. Appraised $20.

STEER—Taken up by John Montague, Kaw tp, one roan Steer, 2 years old, line back, white on belly, slit in right ear, small size. Appraised $15. Also, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, scars on right fore leg. Appraised $30.

HEIFER—Taken up by Chas Lee, Oskaloosa tp, one white Heifer, 2 years old, red ears. Appraised $10.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Lewis Fellers, Aubrey tp, March 12th, 1871, one roan milch Cow, 11 years old, red neck. Appraised $25.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

OXEN—Taken up by E P De Wolf, Canada tp, Jan 30, 1871, one yoke Oxen—one brindle and white, 8 years old, two scars on left side; the other red and white, 12 years old, horns bored. Appraised $55.

PONY—Taken up by J F Hill, Richland tp, Feb 6th, 1871, one brown mare Pony, 2 years old, 12 hands high. Appraised $20.

COW—Taken up by G P Peters, Liberty tp, Feb —, 1871, one white and pale red spotted Cow, red neck, crop and underbit in right ear, swallow-fork in left, illegible brand on right hip. Appraised $15.

COW—Taken up by Sarah Quinby, Richland tp, one light roan Cow, crop off right ear, 2 bits in left ear, branded 11 on the right side. Appraised $14. Also, one red Cow, white spot in forehead, right ear cut off, swallow-fork in left. Appraised $18. Also, one black and white Cow, crop off right ear, 2 bits in left, branded 11 on left side. Appraised $18.

Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Saml Goodrich, Liberty tp, March 23, '71, one sorrel Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, saddle and harness marks, blind in right eye, hind feet white. Appraised $15.

STEER—Taken up by J W Latimer, Stanton tp, March 10, 1871, one red and white Steer, 2 years old. Appraised $18.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J F Clack, Emporia tp, March 22d, 1871, one red Steer, 4 years old, slit in right ear, white spots in throat, brisket and belly. Appraised $22.

COLT—Taken up by W C Lineker, Waterloo tp, Feb 22d, 1871, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, stripe in face, hind feet white. Appraised $45. Also, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, star in the forehead, white spot on end of nose, hind feet white, light color under belly. Appraised $35.

HORSE—Taken up by J R Maddock, Emporia tp, Feb 7th, 1871, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, a white spot on right hind leg, white stripe in forehead. Appraised $75.

COLT—Taken up by O Phillips, Waterloo tp, Feb 20, 1871, one dark brown mare Colt, 2 years, 14 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised $60.

PONY—Taken up by D S Mason, Center tp, April 2d, 1871, one sorrel Pony, 13 hands high, white spots on back, branded 6 on left shoulder. Appraised $15.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Pruitt, Elmendaro tp, March 7, '71, one bay horse Pony, 10 years old, white face, hind feet white. Appraised $20.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by F W Love, Vermillion tp, Feb 27, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 3 years old, 1 hind foot white, a little white in forehead. Appraised $20.

PONY—Taken up by Jos Totten, Guittard tp, Jan 23, 1871, one bay horse Pony Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white. Appraised $20.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Jones, Guittard tp, Jan 20th, 1871, one red yearling Texas Steer, 2 slits in left ear, crop off right ear, white tail. Appraised $11.

PONY—Taken up by Prosper, Vermillon tp, Dec 16, 1870, one one dark iron-gray stud Pony, 2 years old, a small white spot in forehead. Appraised $50.

COLT—Taken up by Thos Wells, Barrett tp, Jan 25th, 1871, one bay horse Colt, 3 years old, white face and feet. Appraised $50. Also, one sorrel horse Colt, 3 years old, light mane and tail, face white, 2 legs white. Appraised $60.

MARE—Taken up by Y J H Stoner, Blue Rapids tp, March 28 1871, one very dark bay or brown Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, small star in forehead. Appraised $51.

Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by G A Allen, Granada tp, Dec 11, 1879, one back Filly, 2 years old, 12 hands high, a white spot in forehead. Appraised $30.

BULL—Taken up by W H Fitzpatrick, Richmond tp, March 14, 1871, one brindle Bull, 2 years old. Appraised $15.

COLT—Taken up by Peter Westfall, Home tp, March 29, 1871, one dark bay mare Colt, 2 years old. Appraised $35.

Osage County—Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Saml Evans, Burlingame tp, Feb 5, '71, one light roan Heifer, 2 years old, crop in right ear, slit and crop in left. Appraised $15.

PONY—Taken up by N M Glascow, Valley Brook tp, Feb 11th, 1871, one brown mare Pony, 7 years old, saddle marks on back. Appraised $25.

STEER—Taken up by J C Booth, Avonia tp, March 17th, 1871, one red & white Steer, 2 years old, ears cropped. Appraised $26.

MARE—Taken up by David Nickel, Avonia tp, March 15, 1871, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, hind feet white. Appraised $65.

COLT—Taken up byGeo Britton, Burlingame tp, March 27, '71, one bay stallion Colt, 2 years old, a little white on left hind foot. Appraised $40.

HORSE—Taken up by F B Holway, Burlingame tp, March 24, 1871, one sorrel Horse, 10 years old, 15 hands high, star and strip in face, fore feet white, scar on right hind leg, white on under lip. Appraised $20.

Pottowatomie County—H P. Smith, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H C Keeler, Louisville tp, Jan 6th, 1871, one bay Horse, 12 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white. Appraised $30. Also, one iron-gray Horse, four years old, 12½ hands high. Appraised $75. Also, one cream-colored Horse, five years old, 12 hands high, white mane and tail. Appraised $60.

PONY—Taken up by R B Sarber, Blue tp, Jan 7, 1871, one dark brown horse Pony, seven years old, small size, some white hairs. Appraised $30.

STEER—Taken up by A Knudson, Shannon tp, Feb 7th, 1871, one pale red and white Texas Steer, 6 years old, swallow-fork in left ear, branded H on right hip, red neck and legs, the body and hind parts mostly white. Appraised $30.

PONY—Taken up by Henry Floren, Louisville tp, Feb 11, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 11 years old, 12 hands high, white hairs on each side, slit in right ear. Appraised $12. Also, one bay Pony Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead. Appraised $10.

COLT—Taken up by Henry Dial, Blue tp, Feb 20th, 1871, one chestnut sorrel mare Colt, star in forehead. Appraised $40.

PONY—Taken up by Jer Moylan, St Mary's tp, one black mare Pony, 10 years old. Appraised $20. Also, one black horse Pony, 4 years old, brown belly and nose, white spot in forehead. Appraised $20. Also, one bay mare Pony, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, right fore foot white. Appraised $10.

COW—Taken up by John Pah-mah-me, St Mary's tp, March 2d, 1871, one pale red spotted Texas Cow, 10 years old, white stripe in forehead, large horns, crop and slit in right ear. Appraised $18.

STEER—Taken up by Michael Floersch, Pottawatomie tp, March 4th, 1871, one white Steer, 15 years old, some red on neck, large horns, scroll around right hip, scar on left hip, large knees. Appraised $20.

STEER—Taken up by St Hopkins, Pottawatomie tp, March 7, one red Steer, white on face, flank and back. Appraised $20.

MARE—Taken up by Peter Noll, Pottawatomie tp, March 9th, 1871, one gray Mare, three years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised $75.

Riley Coun y—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J M Allen, Zeandale tp, March 11th, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands, high, blaze face, hind legs white. Appraised $45.

HORSE—Taken up by Henry Strong, Manhattan tp, March 19, '71, one bay Horse, 9 years old, 4 white feet. Appraised $60.

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by D L Phillips, Elm Creek tp, March 23, 1871, one roan Heifer, 2 years old, crumpled horns, one a little lopped. Appraised $25.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J A Oliver, Williamsport tp, April 16th, 1871, one brown Horse, 10 years old, 14½ hands high, red on nose, stiff in shoulders. Appraised $20. Also, one bay Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, dark mane, tail and legs, right hind hoof white. Appraised $25.

Wabaunsee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by C B Lines, Wabaunsee tp, March 23, 1871, one brown horse Colt, one year old. Appraised $30.

Wilson County—J. L. Russell, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by P Fitzmorris, Verdigris tp, Feb 27, 1871, one red roan Steer, 2 years old, line back, white head. Appraised $15.

PONY—Taken up by D C Harris, Verdigris tp, Feb 7, 1871, two Pony Colts,—one a dark bay mare, 2 years old, blaze face. Appraised $25. The other a light bay horse Pony, 2 years old, bald face, white feet. Appraised $15.

STEER—Taken up by S S Benedict, Guilford tp, March 4, 1871, one brown Steer, 3 years old, swallow-fork in right ear, a short crop in left, branded C on left hip. Appraised $15.

Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G T Ellis, Neosho Falls tp, March 31, '71, one black Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white. Appraised $50.

STRAYS FOR APRIL.

Atchison County—C. W. Rust, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J R Underwood, Shannon tp, Feb 21, 1871, one sorrel Colt, 3 years old, 12 hands high, small white spots in forehead. Appraised $20.

MARE—Taken up by H Saxton, Grasshopper tp, Feb 11th, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 10 years old, 13 hands high, light mane and tail, star in forehead, snip on nose. Appraised $35.

PONY—Taken up by ——, one black mare Pony, 1 year old, 10 hands high. Appraised $15.

COLT—Taken up by ——, one chestnut horse Colt, 1 year old, 11 hands high, white spots on forehead. Appraised $20.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

HEIEER—Taken up by W Rogers, Scott tp, Feb 20th, 1871, one black and white Heifer, 3 years old. Appraised $15. Also, one red and white spotted Heifer, 3 years old, crop off right ear, hole in left. Appraised $15. Also, one white Heifer, 3 years old, crop and swallow-fork in right ear; has young Calf. Appraised $20.

Clay County—J. W. Kennedy, Clerk.

CALF—Taken up by Wm Silver, Sherman tp, Jan 16, 1871, one roan yearling steer Calf, star in forehead. Appraised $13.

Coffey County—A. Crocker, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H Middlebusher, California tp, one sorrel mare Pony, 14 years old, light mane and tail, a star in forehead, branded J on left thigh and shoulder, ears trimmed round. Appraised $40. Also, one bay Stallion, 3 years old, star in face. Appraised $60.

COW—Taken up by Angeline Burr, Avon tp, one black and white Cow, 7 years old, branded TM on left hip, crop off right ear, half upper crop off left. Appraised $20.

STEER—Taken up by Thos Williams, Ottumwa tp, one red and white Steer, 3 years old, red neck, smooth crop off left ear, triangle branded on on left hip, H on right. Appraised $34.

MARE—Taken up by M Myers, California tp, one black Mare, 7 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead; hind feet white, saddle marks. Appraised $75.

CALF—Taken up by J H Noell, Neosho tp, one white yearling Calf, red on tips of ears, underbit in right ear. Appraised $12.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Chess, Neosho tp, one red and white yearling Heifer, star in forehead. Appraised $12. Also, ond brindle Steer, 8 years old, white face, line back, crop off left ear, dim brand on right side. Appraised $12.50. Also, one large yellow Steer, white spots, branded PI on right hip, slope in right ear, slit in left. Appraised $12.50. Also, one pale red and white Steer, 6 years old, 4 indistinct brands on right side. Appraised $12.50. Also, one brown spotted Steer, 8 years old, white in face, 3 dim brands on right side. Appraised $12.50. Also, one pale red Stag, 11 years old, right ear cut to a point. Appraised $12.50.

PONY—Taken up by S B Bussett, Avon tp, one black mare Pony, 3 years old, 14 hands high, scar at root of tail, branded S on left shoulder. Appraised $50.

COLT—Taken up by Levi Miller, Leroy tp, a bright bay horse Colt, 1 year old, dark mane and tail. Appraised $20.

PONY—Taken up by R Norton, Leroy tp, one bay horse Pony Colt, 2 years old, 3 white feet, white strip in face. Appraised $12.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W J Long, Sherman tp, Feb 11, 1871, one bay Horse, 5 years old, white strip in face, three white feet. Appraised $40.

Douglas County—P. R. Brooks, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by B G Hammill, Willow Springs tp, Dec 7th, 1870, one dun Cow, 8 years old, half-crop under each ear, branded S on left hip. Appraised $15.

STEER—Taken up by L Dawson, Marion tp, Dec 10, 1870, one red Steer, 3 years old, white on belly and right hip, slit and underbit in left ear, crop off right. Appraised $25.

MARE—Taken up by David Cole, Eudora tp, Jan 4, 1871, one dark brown Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised $65. Also, one bay horse Mule, 7 years old, 14½ hands high, shod all round, collar and harness marks. Appraised $70. Also, one black yearling mare Mule, 14 hands high. Appraised $55. Also, one bay yearling horse Mule, 13 hands high. Appraised $40.

HEIFER—Taken up by Fred Mulrow, Palmyra tp, Dec 9, 1871, one wite Heifer, 4 years old, slit in left ear, under crop off right. Appraised $25.

BULLS—Taken up by John Crosby, Grant tp, Dec 20, 1870, two red yearling Bulls. Appraised $15 each.

HORSE—Taken up by John Crossly, Grant tp, Dec 20, 1870, one brown Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised $65.

STEER—Taken up by A H Field, Wakarusa tp, Jan 4th, 1871, one roan Steer, 18 months old, notch in each ear. Appraised $15.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Robt Hastings, Janesville tp, Feb 8, 1871, two bay Mares, mixed throughout—one 4 years old, 15½ hands high, white spot on end of nose, white on right hind foot. Appraised $90. The other 3 years old, 13½ hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised $30.

STEER—Taken up by W R Axford, Fall River tp, Feb 4, 1871, one white and red Texas Steer, branded on right hip, underslope in left and crop off right ear and dewlap. Appraised $30. Also, one pale red Texas Steer, 11 years old, crop off right ear, slit in left. Appraised $30.

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by M Shortall, Kentucky tp, one black Pony Colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white to pastern joint. Appraised $25.

COW—Taken up by F W Henley, Jefferson tp, one brown Cow, line back, welte belly, underbit in each ear, crop off right ear and slit in left. Appraised $10.

PONY—Taken up by J H Springer, Sarcoxie tp, one white Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, bay back and breast. Appraised $25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Gish, Rock Creek tp, one red and white yearling Heifer, underbit in left ear. Appraised $15.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Geo Bolton, Monticello tp, Feb 25, 1871, one dark red dun Heifer, 2 years old, crop off right ear, underbit off left ear. Appraised $12. Also, one white Heifer, 3 years old, crop off right ear, and underbit in left ear, small, straight horns. Appraised $18.

STEER—Taken up by A H Cox, Olathe tp, Feb 25, 1871, one pale dun Steer, 10 years old, white spots, crop off right ear, upper and underbit off left ear, long horns. Appraised $18.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm Hammond, Mount Pleasant tp, one small white Cow, 9 years old, crumpled horns, black nose, under bit in left ear, half-crop off right, branded R on left hip. Appraised $26.25.

STEER—Taken up by T Braus, Neosho tp, Feb 1st, 1871, one brown or brindle Steer, white on flanks and belly, mottled face, crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left, Appraised $16.

HEIFER—Taken up by J N Furguson, Richland tp, Feb —, '71, one small white Heifer, 3 years old, branded P on side, small bell on. Appraised $18.

STEER—Taken up by L Greenfield, Neosho tp, Feb 17th, 1871, one red and white spotted Steer, 6 years old, slit in right ear. Appraised $15.

HEIFER—Taken up by J R Kimball, North tp, Feb 9, 1871, one white Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised $18.

OX—Taken up by B H Greer, Mount Pleasant tp, Jan 27, 1871, one pale red Ox, 12 years old, line back, swallow-fork in left ear, underbit in right, blind in right eye. Appraised $25.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W H Close, Sherman tp, one light red Steer, 2 years old, star in forehead, some white between fore legs. Appraised $16.

COW—Taken up by Wm Dunlap, Delaware tp, Feb 4, 1871, one white Cow, 8 years old, red spots, roan neck, wall eyes. Appraised $20.

COW—Taken up by Aaron Evans, Delaware tp, Feb 7, 1871, one red Cow, 5 years old, roan spot under right eye, crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left. Appraised $20.

HEIFER—Taken up by G W Starnes, Delaware tp, Jan 26, 1871, one white Heifer, pale red neck and legs, under half-crop in left ear, under and upper bit in right ear, branded HD on right hip. Appraised $15. Also, one black Heifer, swallow-fork in left ear, branded E on left shoulder. Appraised $12.

STEER—Taken up by John Gallagher, Alexandria tp, Feb 8th, one red and white Steer, 3 years old, red sides, white back, under bit and smooth crop off each ear. Appraised $30.

BULL—Taken up by John Easter, High Prairie tp, Feb 1, 1871, one roan Bull, 4 years old, swallow-fork in each ear. Appraised $20.

STEER—Taken up by E J Davis, Stranger tp, Feb 20, 1871, one black and white spotted Texas Steer, 2 years old, over and under crop in left ear, smooth crop in right, Spanish brand on left side. Appraised $18. Also, one Texas Cow, 9 years old, crop in each ear, Spanish brand on left hip. Appraised $12.

COW—Taken up by A Culver, Kickapoo tp, Feb 1st, 1871, one black Cow, 6 years old, some white in face, crop off the left ear. Appraised $25.

Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by S N Ayers, Centerville tp, Jan 26th, 1871, one iron-gray stud Horse, two years old, 14 hands high. Appraised $40.

COW—Taken up by Wm Copper, Sheridan tp, Feb 24, 1871, one pale red Cow, 9 years old, crop off left ear, half-crop off right ear. Appraised $12.

STEER—Taken up by S H Dewees, Centerville tp, 14, 1871, one Steer, 2 years old, white on forehead, back and belly. Appraised $18. One Heifer, 2 years old, white on forehead, flanks, belly and knees. Appraised $18.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Carl Scheel, Fremont tp, Feb 17th, 1871, one black Filly, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, white spot on forehead. Appraised $70. Also, one red Steer, 5 years old, crop and underbit in left ear, some white on belly, white spot on hip, scar on left hip. Appraised $25.

HEIFER—Taken up by J P Ross, Elmendaro, tp, Feb 1st, 1871, one red and white Texas Heifer, 2 years old, swallow-tail in right ear, under slope in left, dewlap under throat. Appraised $15.

STEER—Taken up by D Williams, Emporia tp, Feb 20th, 1871, one brindle Texas Steer, 3 years old, crop, 2 slits and underbit in each ear. Appraised $16.

——Taken up by Mahlon Stout, Pike tp, Feb 14, 1871, one red and white spotted ——, 3 years old, 2 swallow-forks in right ear, branded W on right hip. Appraised $27.50.

MARE—Taken up by C F White, Fremont tp, Jan 9, 1871, one bay Mare, three years old, white spot in face, some saddle marks, Appraised $75.

MARE—Taken up by P B Maxon, Fremont tp, Feb 17, 1871, one dark bay Mare, 2 years old, white hairs in forehead. Appraised $80. Also, one bay Mare, 2 years old, 15 h'ds high. Appraised $70.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A Kerschner, Stanton tp, Feb 22d, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, harness marks, thin in flesh. Appraised $55.

COW—Taken up by M French, Richland tp, Feb 15th, 1871, one red roan Cow, 7 years old, medium size. Appraised $25,

HEIFER—Taken up by R Smith, Mound tp, Feb 3d, 1871, one dark red Heifer, 2 years old, crop and slit in upper part of left ear. Appraised $18.

COW—Taken up by W Burkes, Osawatomie tp, Jan 9, 1871, one red and white Cow, 4 years old, white face and legs, slit in left ear. Appraised $20.

HEIFER—Taken up by J W Grant, Mound tp, Dec 30, 1870, one light red yearling Heifer, star in forehead, white belly, a white spot on each shoulder, right hip and flanks. Appraised $12.

MARE—Taken up by D Mitchell, Mound tp, Jan 5th, 1871, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, star in forehead, dim brand on left shoulder. Appraised $40. Also, one dirty gray Mare, 2 years old. Appraised $20. Also, one bay Mare, 2 years old. Appraised $25. Also, one black Mare, 2 years old, hind feet white, white hairs on left side and left fore foot. Appraised $30.

STEER—Taken up by D Patterson, Paola tp, Jan 29, 1871, one dark red Steer, 2 years old, white spots on back, belly and tail, drooping horns. Appraised $15.

MARE—Taken up by H W Riley, Paola tp, Jan 9, 1870, one bay Mare, hind feet white, star in forehead, has brown suching Colt, star in forehead. Appraised $30.

MARE—Taken up by J G McEwen, Paola tp, Jan 1st, 1871, one iron-gray Mare, two years old, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised $40. Also, one brown Mare, 2 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised $35. Also, one dark brown Mare, 1 year old, hind feet white. Appraised $20.

Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jas Gregg, Nemaha tp, Jan 16th, 1871, one sorrel Pony Colt, 2 years old, left fore and hind foot white, bald face, white lip. Appraised $25.

COLT—Taken up by Saml Funk, Richmond tp, one black mare Colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, snip on nose. Appraised $35. Also, one iron-gray horse Colt, 2 years old, blaze face. Appraised $27.50.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Histed, Richmond tp, March 1, 1871, one small mouse-colored mare Pony, 2 years old, slit in each ear, white spot in forehead. Appraised $25.

COLT—Taken up by Peter Hamilton, Red Vermillion tp, Feb 14, 1871, one dark bay horse Colt, 1 year old, a white spot in forehead. Appraised $27.50.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J Whitney, Valley Brook tp, Dec 27th, 1870, one bay Horse, 6 years old, fore feet shod. Appraised $75.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Duffy, Valley Brook tp, Jan 1, '71, one light red Steer, 5 years old, branded V, crop off each ear. Appraised $20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Todd, Superior tp, Jan 23, 1871, one red Heifer, 2 years old, brockle face, swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised $12.

PONY—Taken up by P Griggs, Avonia tp, Feb 3, 1871, one bay Pony, 5 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, white on right hind foot. Appraised $45. Also, one bay Pony, four years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised $35.

COW—Taken up by W F Coffmann, Ridgway tp, Dec 1st, 1870, one light red Cow, 4 years old, medium size, line back, scars on left side. Appraised $15.

STEER—Taken up by C McCormick, Burlingame tp, Jan —, 1871, one pale red yearling Steer. Appraised $4. Also, one white Steer, 2 years old, red ears and nose. Appraised $7.

COW—Taken up by Henry Locke, Superior tp, Jan —, 1871, one black Cow, 10 years old. Appraised $20. Also, one red Cow, 4 years old, bell on. Appraised $35. Also, one red Cow, 3 years old. Appraised $36. Also, one black yearling Heifer, some white on left side. Appraised $10.

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by M Sullivan, Solomon tp, one red and white spotted Texas Steer, 2 years old, end off right horn, under cut in right ear, crop off left. Appraised $12.

Wabaunsee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by C Balsiger, Newberry tp, Feb 16, 1871, one light bay horse Colt, one year old, 10 hands high, right hind foot white, 2 white spots in forehead. Appraised $10.

Wilson County—J. L. Russell, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm Shaffer, Guilford tp, Dec 26th, 1870, one light bay Horse, 4 years old, 13 hands high, branded P on right shoulder. Appraised $50. Also, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 13 hands high, white strip in face. Appraised $50.

COLT—Taken up by Chas Symonds, Cedar tp, Jan 9, 1871, one brown horse Colt, right hind foot white. Appraised $20.

STEER—Taken up by Basil Norris, Guilford tp, Jan —, 1871, one dark brown Steer, 2 years old. Appraised $20. Also, a deep red Steer, 3 years old. Appraised $30.

COW—Taken up by John Smith, Fall River tp, Jan 19, 1871, one dark red and white spotted Cow, 3 years old. Appraised $15.

STEER—Taken up by Chas Anderson, Chetopa tp, Feb 3, 1871, one red and white Steer, 5 years old, Texas brands, a slit in each ear, medium size. Appraised $20. Also, one black Steer, 5 years old, white face, Spanish brands, crop off right ear, underbit in left, medium size. Appraised $20. Also, one dun Steer, 5 years old, Spanish brands, swallow-fork in right ear, crop off left ear. Appraised $20.

HEIFER—Taken up by J E Forsythe, Chetopa tp, Feb 6, 1871, one red Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised $14.

STEER—Taken up by John Smith, Neodosha tp, Feb 3d, 1871, one dark brown Steer, 6 years old. Appraised $35.

HORSE—Taken up by N Gumso, Guilford tp, Jan —, 1871, one dark chestnut sorrel Horse, 16 years old, blaze in face, light tail and mane, branded R on left hip. Appraised $12.

STEER—Taken up by C Watkins, Fall River tp, Jan 3, 1871, one black Steer, two years old, white on belly, crop and underbit in each ear. Appraised $15.

PONY—Taken up by J H Moulton, Neodosha tp, Dec 24th, 1870, one black mare Pony, 9 years old, 12 hands high, white legs and feet, fore feet shod. Appraised $35. Also, one black mare Pony, 12 years old, 13 hands high, white feet and legs, fore feet shod. Appraised $35.

STEER—Taken up by Robt Whitesides, Neodosha tp, Jan 16th, 1871, one black Steer, line back, branded TT on right side, crop off right ear, underslope in left. Appraised $30.

HEIFER—Taken up by W C Patrick, Cedar tp, Jan 31st, 1871, one pale red and white speckled Heifer. Appraised $14. Also, one dark red Heifer, white before hind legs, switch of tail white. Appraised $14.

STEER—Taken up by L Birlew, Cedar tp, Jan 25, 1871, one deep red Steer, 3 year, small size, smooth crop off left ear, brush of tail gone. Appraised $16.

COW—Taken up by A Davis, Cedar tp, Jan 26, 1871, one brindle Cow, brockle face, crumple horns, medium size, smooth crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left. Appraised $35.

Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Geo Withers, Neosho Falls tp, one cream colored mare Pony, 3 years old, diamond-shaped star in forehead. Appraised $35.

STEER—Taken up by James Johnson, Neosho Falls tp, one red Steer, 2 years old, hind feet and end of tail white. Appraised $12.

Wyandotte County—P. J. Kelly, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Saml Shore, Shawnee tp, Feb 1, 1871, one red Steer, 2 years old, white spots, slit in each ear. Also, one red and white spotted Bull, 2 years old. Also, one muley Heifer, 2 years old, strawberry roan neck. Appraised $35.

FARMERS' SEED GRAINS!

All Kinds,

Early Rose & other Potatoes,

AT JOBBING PRICES,

AT THE

FARMERS' SEED HOUSE,

191 and 193 Washington St., Chicago. Ill.

All Seeds Guaranteed True to Name.

mh-3m **D. S. HEFFRON & CO.**

KANSAS STATE

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

Manhattan, Kansas.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION FOR A. D. 1870-71 will open SEPTEMBER 8th, 1870.

FACULTY:

REV. JOSEPH DENISON, D. D.—President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and Political Economy.
J. S. HOUGHAM, A. M.—Professor of Agricultural and Commercial Science.
J. W. DAVIDSON (Brevet Major-General in the U. S. Army)—Professor of Military Science and Tactics and Civil Engineering, and Teacher of French and Spanish.
B. F. MUDGE, A. M.—Professor of Natural Sciences and the Higher Mathematics.
REV. J. H. LEE, A. M.—Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Literature.
J. EVARTS PLATT—Professor of Mathematics and Vocal Music, and Principal of the Preparatory Department.
MISS MARY F. HOVEY—Professor of the German Language and Literature.
MRS. HATTIE V. WERDEN—Teacher of Instrumental Music.

TUITION, FREE,

In all the Departments, except Instrumental Music. Ladies share the privileges of the Institution equally with gentlemen. Good Board can be had at the Boarding-House at

$3.25 per Week.

ROOMS IN THE BOARDING HALL, FREE,

Students supplying all needed furniture, except stove, bedstead and straw tick. Seasoned fuel, prepared for the stove, will be furnished by the Steward at $5.50 per cord. Washing at reasonable rates.

For catalogue, and further particulars, apply to President J. DENISON. By order of the Board of Regents.

sep-tf R. D. PARKER, *Secretary.*

SHEPARD & ALEXANDER,

BREEDERS & SHIPPERS OF THE

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

CHARLESTON, ILL.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, &C.

ap-3m

STOCK FARM FOR SALE,

CONSISTING OF 480 ACRES—WATER AND TIMBER—100 acres fenced, 80 acres broken, 50 acres in Winter wheat. A good rock building, 18x20. This Farm is situated in Washington county, Kansas, 6 miles west of Waterville, and is as fine a body of land as is in the State. For particulars, inquire of G. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kansas, or

feb-tf JAS. HUTT, Waterville, Kansas.

PURE BREED PIGS.

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK. WE SHALL HAVE, AFTER May 15th, 75 Pure Poland China or Magie Pigs for sale, eight weeks old, descended from Moore's celebrated stock, and warranted pure. None but good ones shipped. "Buy at home, and save freight." Send for circular, to

mh-3m S. & H. C. BAKER, Effingham, Atchison Co., Ks.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

READY BY THE 1ST OF MAY. SENT BY EXPRESS safely to any part of the country, at 40 cents per 100; or $3.00 per 1,000. Small quantities, by mail, at 50 cents per 100. Address [ap-2m] ADAM DURKES, Weston, Mo.

Pure Chester White and Berkshire PIGS.

BRED AND FOR SALE BY D. L. HOADLEY, LAWrence, Kansas. Send for Price List. jan-1y

---

VINEGAR—HOW MADE IN 10 HOURS, WITHOUT Drugs. Particulars 10 cts. F. SAGE, Cromwell, Conn. 3

M. S. GRANT,

(Successor to Grant & Frost.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

SEEDS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

Nos. 141 and 143, Shawnee Street,

Leavenworth, : Kansas.

TO FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, I would say that I have, and keep constantly on hand, the largest and best selected stock in the West, consisting in part as follows:

Garden City, Moline and Industrial Plows, Vibrator Threshing Machines, Excelsior, Champion and McCormick Combined Reaperr and Mowers,

Brown's Illinois Corn Planters, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Buckeye Grain Drill, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Scotch Harrows, Fanning Mills, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers, Wheel Barrows, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Grind Stones, Scythes, and Snathes, Pruning Knives, Shears, Garden Drills, Reels, Cultivators, and a great variety of other Garden Implements. Grass seeds of every variety, Seed Wheat, Surprise Oats, Black Oats, Osage Orange Seed, Garden and Flower Seeds by the pound, paper or in quantities to suit purchasers. I am prepared to furnish OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS, Very fine selected Stock, at low rates.

In offering this CARD, I desire to return my sincere thanks to those who have been my patrons from the first; also, for the liberal patronage extended to the house. And would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself, as heretofore, to spare neither pains nor expense in bringing forward all improvements that tend to lighten the labor and expense of the Agriculturalist. In order that every implement I sell, may give as near satisfaction as possible, I shall keep none which are known to be of an inferior quality.

feb-tf M. S. GRANT.

PREMIUM PLOWS.

LEAVENWORTH

PLOW WORKS!

HAVING TAKEN

FOUR FIRST PREMIUMS

UPON THEIR

Plows & other Agricultural Implements,

MANUFACTURED BY THEM,

AT THE LATE FAIR OF THE LEAVENWORTH CO. Agricultural and Mechanical Society, we now offer to Farmers and others

CAST STEEL & OTHER PLOWS!

Thoroughly hardened; and invite the attention of all interested in

HOME MANUFACTURES.

HOWELL & PRANG,

dec-6m *LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.*

CHESTER WHITE PIGS

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL, AT THE Glen Farm, **Pure Bred Chester White Pigs**, at ten to twelve weeks old, for **$20** per pair; or will ship to any point at same price, with $1 additional for boxing.

Persons ordering, if not satisfied, may return Pigs by express within ten days, and have their money refunded.

AYRSHIRE BULL.

Will also stand, the Thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull, **SIR WALTER**, at Glen Farm, three miles west of the Market House, on Shawnee street. Terms, $5.00 per season.

ap-6m D. N. BARNES, Leavenworth, Kansas.

$ EPILEPSY OR FITS.

A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by DR. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured every body who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Persons desiring a copy may address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 31 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., and it will be sent by return mail.

mh-3m

WANTED—AGENTS ($20 PER DAY), TO sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *Under-Feed*, makes the "*Lock Stitch*" (alike on both sides), and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Illinois; or, St. Louis, Missouri. oct-1y

---

SHORT HORN DURHAM BULLS.

WE ARE BREEDING, AND NOW HAVE FOR SALE, a few **Choice Young Bulls** of this Breed, all bred from direct importations, and their descendants imported from England. Also, **Southdown, Cotswold** and **Leicester Sheep**, and **Suffolk Hogs.**

Call and see our Stock, two miles from the Agricultural College.

N. L. CHAFFEE,
H. C. CHAFFEE.

Manhattan, Kansas, April 25, 1870. my-1y

NOW READY!

THE PEOPLE'S

Practical Poultry Book:

A WORK ON THE

Breeding, Rearing, Care and General Management of Poultry.

BY WM. M. LEWIS.

THIS WORK CONTAINS PRACTICAL INFORMATION on—The Best Breeds to Rear; Complete Directions for Management; Number of Fowls to Keep; Plans for Building; Instructions for Dressing and Packing; Prevention and Cure of Diseases; Caponizing Process; Incubators, Poultry Enemies, &c.

Forming the most Exhaustive and Complete Book on the Subject yet issued. It is

ILLUSTRATED WITH 127 ENGRAVINGS

MANY OF THEM FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

Sent by mail, post-paid, for $1.50. Liberal discount to the Trade. Address all orders to

D. D. T. MOORE, Publisher,

Rural New-Yorker Office, New York City.

A COMPLETE WORK ON

Dairy Husbandry,

IS NOW IN COURSE OF PREPARATION BY X. A. WILLARD, A. M., the most practical and popular writer on the subject, and the *Best Authority* in this country. It will be a large 12mo volume, handsomely illustrated, and published by D. D. T. MOORE, at the Offices of the *Rural New-Yorker*, New York City and Rochester, N. Y. ap-2m

---

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented.
Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

WASHING MADE EASY. NO RUBbing of Clothes necessary. Saves Time, Labor, Patience, and Money. Does not injure the Clothes. Sent, with full instructions, on receipt of **Fifty Cents.** Satisfaction guaranteed. E. H. COLGATE,

nov-6m Box 165, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SORGHUM REDEEMED!

Send immediately for new Descriptive Circulars.

jan-9m **CLOUGH REFINING CO., Cincinnati, O.**

SEED POTATOES.

I OFFER FOR SALE A FINE STOCK OF

Genuine Harrison and Goodrich Potatoes.

Harrison, $2.00 per Bushel, $4.00 per Barrel; Goodrich, $1.25 per Bushel, $2.50 per Barrel.

Early White Sprout, $1 per Bushel; $2 per Barrel.

A discount on large quantities. JOS. HAYTON

mch tf Troy, Doniphan County, Kansas.

B. S. RICHARDS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c., &c., &c.

No. 50 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kan.

$732 IN 31 DAYS!

MADE BY ONE AGENT, SELLING SILVER'S PATENT Broom. 100,000 in use. Recommended by *Horace Greeley* and the *American Agriculturist*. One county for each Agent. *Prices Reduced.* C. A. CLEGG & CO., New York, or Chicago, Illinois. mh-3m

---

PORTABLE MORTISING MACHINE

FOR FRAMING. ONE MAN CAN MAKE MORE PERfect mortises in a given time, than three men by the old method. Send for description. B. H. WEST,

mh-3m 3 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.

$250 A MONTH, WITH STENCIL & KEY-CHECK Dies. Don't fail to secure Circular and Samples, free. Address S. M. SPENCER, Brattleboro, Vt. mh-3m

300,000 Sweet Potato Plants!

Carefully Packed and Shipped to any part of the Country.

PRICE, $3.00 PER 1,000!

THERE WILL BE A SMALL CHARGE FOR PACKING small quantities. Five thousand and upward, no charge for package. **One Hundred, Free by Mail, for $1.** *Varieties*—Yellow and Red Nansemond and Bermuda—mostly Yellow Nansemond.

My Plants are grown under muslin, and will be found healthy and hardy. C. H. CUSHING,
my-3m P. O. Box 88, Leavenworth, Kansas.

WANTED—AGENTS **$75 to $250 per Month,** EVERYwhere—male and female—to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, braid, bind and embroider, in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed, and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any Machine which will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., *Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo., or Chicago, Illinois.* my-3m

---

FOR SALE.

WE WILL SELL ONE HUNDRED OR ONE HUNdred and Fifty of our flock of **Spanish Merino Ewes**, at a bargain, after shearing, as our stock is too numerous. They are pure, and from the best flocks in Central Michigan. Address
my-1m S. & H. C. BAKER, Elmgham, Kansas.

PURE BRED
Chester White Pigs and Poultry,

BRED BY J. W. & M. IRWIN, PENNINGTONVILLE, Chester county, Pa. Eggs a specialty. Send stamp for Circular. my-1m

---

FOR SALE.

A FEW THOROUGHBRED BULLS. FOR PEDIGREE, See American Herd Book, Tenth Volume.
ap-3m S. S. TIPTON, Mineral Point, Kansas.

ITALIAN QUEENS,

FOR FIVE DOLLARS EACH. WARRANTED PURE.
my-3m N. CAMERON, Lawrence, Kansas.

"GET THE BEST!"

THE

BLANCHARD CHURN

Is in every respect the best ever offered for sale. It is simple, cheap, durable. It. Churns, Works and Salts without change of Dasher or touching the hands to the Butter. Five Sizes made.

30,000

Now in actual use. Sold by all dealers in *really First-Class* Farm Machinery. For Churns, Agencies, Descriptive Circulars, and Fifty Dollar Prize Butter Essay, address

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

PORTER BLANCHARD'S SONS,
Concord, N. H.,

Or their Wholesale Agents,
R. H. ALLEN & CO.,
ap-2m P. O. Box 376, New York City.

WANTED—AGENTS.

SEVENTY-FIVE TO TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS PER month, everywhere, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, braid, cord, quilt and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any Machine which will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. For Circulars and Terms, apply to or address C. BOWERS & CO., 436 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron Machines, under the same name, or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap Machine manufactured. ap-3m

---

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

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

We have a large lot of **Eagle Mowers**, to sell at less than cost, and warranted equal to any in the market.

We are Agents for **Cook's Evaporator** and **Victor Cane Mill**, the best in use; **Buckeye Grain Drills, Wagons**, and other Agricultural Implements, for sale on as good terms as can be had in Kansas.
sep-tf GRIFFITH & DUNCAN, Lawrence, Kan.

THE TWO

Most Successful, Popular and Perfect

COOKING MACHINES

Of the Period are our

WELL KNOWN

CHARTER OAK STOVES

AND

Epicure Broilers.

Both are of the Simplest Construction, and so Easily Managed that we Guarantee them to give

ENTIRE SATISFACTION!

As no Article in the Household has a greater influence in promoting the Health, Comfort and Happiness of the Family Circle than the Cook Stove, it is Economy as well as Policy to get the Very Best; and in Buying the CHARTER OAK, you can rely upon getting the most Successful, Popular and Perfect Cooking Stove ever made.

In using an Epicure Broiler, you are always sure of having

Juicy, Tender and Delicious Beefsteaks!

CHICKENS, HAM, CHOPS, &c.

SOLD BY THE

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,

612 & 614 North Main Street,

Saint Louis,.....Missouri.

AND

By all Live Stove Dealers in Kansas.

my-6m

SOFT MAPLE, WHITE ELM

AND

Cottonwood Seed!

SOFT MAPLE, $3.00 PER BUSHEL; $2.00 PER HALF-bushel; $1.25 per quarter bushel; 75 cents per pound. White-Elm, $3.00 per pound; $1.50 per half pound; 75 cents per quarter pound. Cottonwood Seed, 1st June.
my-1m N. J. BURT & CO., Burlington, Iowa.
☞ Directions for Planting sent with each package.

E. W. HORTON & CO.,

Muscatine,.....Iowa,

BREEDERS AND SHIPPERS OF PURE BRED CHESter White and Cheshire **PIGS.** Also, Choice Poultry.

Houdans and Silver Spangled Hamburgs a Specialty. my-m

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

NAPOLEON II.

THIS HORSE WAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE LAST July by M. J. Parrott. He is six years old, weighs seventeen hundred pounds, stands seventeen hands high, a rich dappled gray, and works well however rigged.

THE STOCK

Is noted for sound constitution, great strength, docility of disposition, and for capacity to last long at hard work. For farm and draft purposes, it is without a rival.

TERMS:

From the 1st of April to the 1st of July, the services of this Horse will be offered (limited) at the Farm of M. J. Parrott (occupied by John Cadogan), two and one-half miles west of the city, at **Twenty Dollars the Season**, to be paid at the time of service. [ap-] JOHN CADOGAN.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S
ALT. EXT. OR.

Golden Medical Discovery

CURES DISEASES OF THE

THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD

IN THE WONDERFUL MEDICINE TO which the Afflicted are here pointed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined *in harmony* more of Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs**, and the early stages of **Consumption**, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it also strengthens the system and **Purifies the Blood.** By its great and thorough blood purifying properties, it cures all **Humors**, from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Pimple, Blotch** or **Eruption.** Mercurial Diseases, Mineral Poisons and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin**—in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying and invigorating medicine.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, or frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from a **Torpid Liver**, or **"Biliousness."** In many cases of "Liver Complaint," only a portion of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of **Habitual Constipation** of the Bowels it is a never-failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise.

The proprietor offers $1,000 reward for a medicine that will equal it for the cure of all the diseases for which it is recommended.

Sold by druggists at $1 a bottle. Prepared by R. V. Pierce, M.D., Sole Proprietor, at his Chemical Laboratory, 123 Seneca street, Buffalo, New York.

Send your address for a pamphlet. mh-3m

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA

$500 WILL BE PAID.

TO ANY PERSON PRODUCING ANY MEDICINE showing half as many living, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY. *Used inwardly only.* A pleasant medicine, free from injurious drugs. Warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured 95 out of every 100 patients treated in the past ten years. (See testimony). It is the scientific prescription of Prof. Jos. P. Fitler, M.D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833—now one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians, and the Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology—who has made Neuralgia, Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the specialty of his entire professional life—a fact vouched for by the signatures accompanying each bottle, of many prominent and renowned physicians, clergymen, and other testimonials. To protect sufferers from poisonous quack nostrums and useless expenditure of money, a legal signed guarantee, stating the exact number of bottles warranted to cure, will be forwarded gratis to any sufferer sending by letter a full description of affliction. In case of failure to cure, amount paid positively refunded. Medicine sent anywhere by express—collect on delivery. Afflicted invited to write for advice; all information and medical advice sent by letter gratis. Principal office 29 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa. The Remedy is sold or obtained by all druggists. mh-1y

---

AGENTS WANTED FOR **THE YEAR OF BATTLES.** A HISTORY OF THE **Franco-German War.** By BROCKETT. Accurate, reliable, and complete. The only one published. Send $1.50 for Outfit, and secure the best territory at once. Address
ap-3m J. W. GOODSPEED & CO., N. York or Chicago.

$60 A WEEK PAID. IF YOU WANT BUSINESS, send stamp to NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.