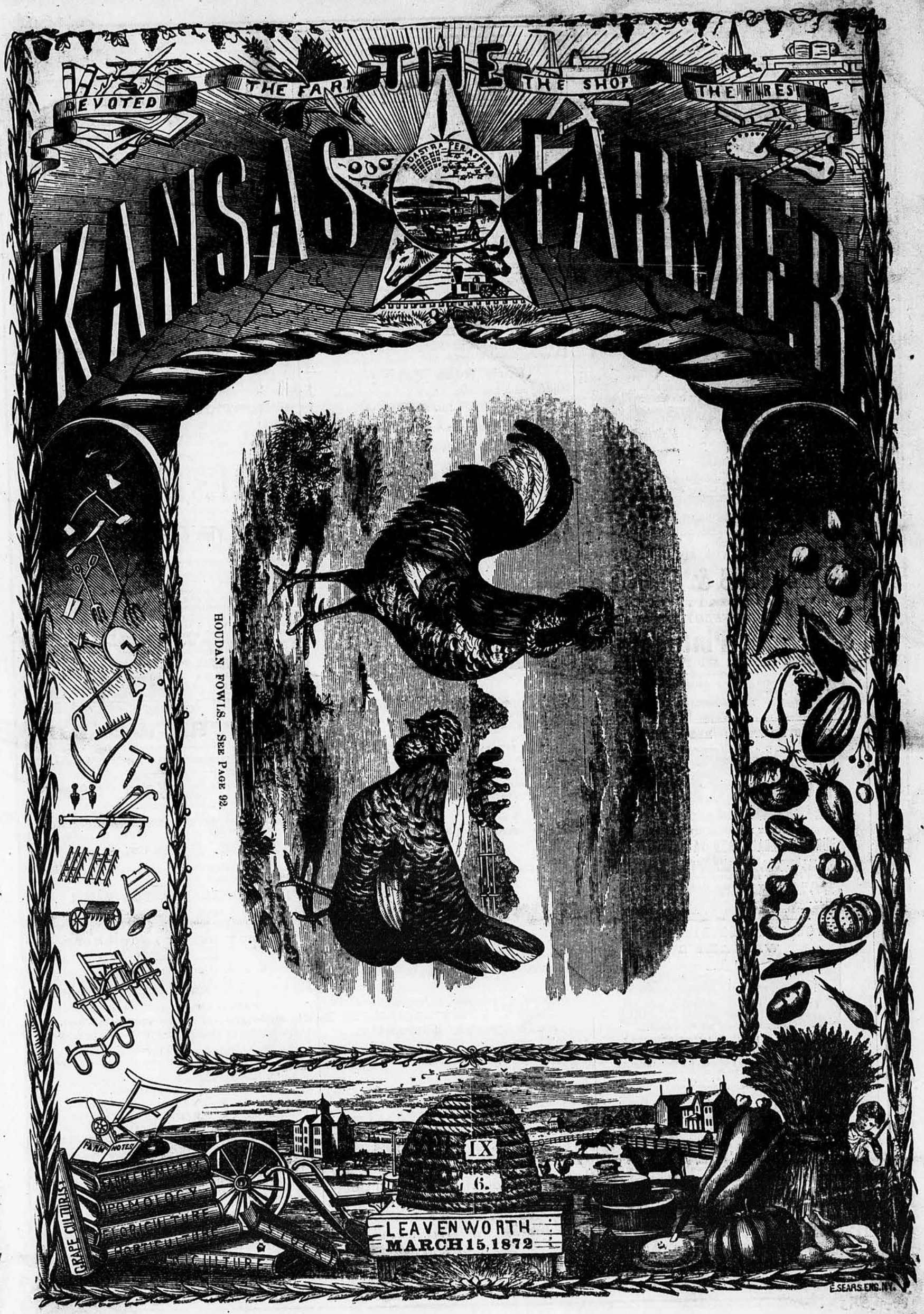

HOUDAN FOWLS.—See Page 92.

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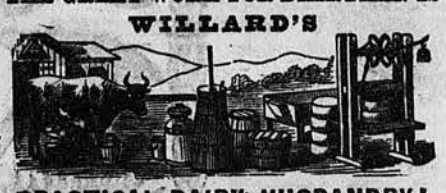

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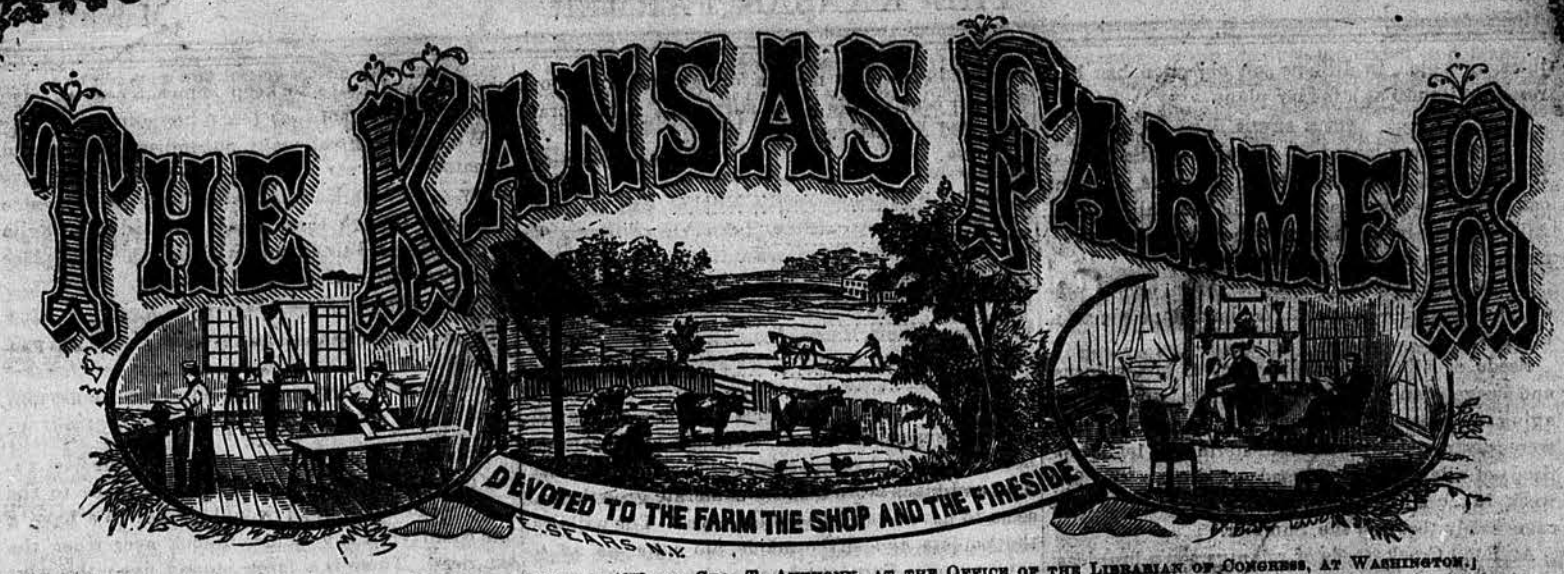

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VOL. IX.—NO. 6.] LEAVENWORTH, MARCH 15, 1872. [$1.50 A YEAR.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

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

Published Monthly, 75 Delaware Street, Leavenworth.

SHAWNEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The above Society recently met at Topeka, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: H. T. BEAMAN, President; E. CARRIGER, Vice-President; W. J. STAGG, Secretary; C. W. JEWELL, Treasurer. Directors: Of the county at large, S. H. Downs; of Rossville, C. W. Higginbotham; of Silver Lake, W. F. Johnson; of Soldier, O. H. Macauley; of Topeka, A. Washburn; of Tecumseh, G. W. Spencer; of Monmouth, A. G. Miller; of Williamsport, G. W. Berry; of Auburn, W. C. Hoagland; of Dover, E. G. Moon; of Mission, James Swann; of First Ward, Topeka City, B. F. Van Horn; of Second Ward, A. M. Coddington; of Third Ward, A. J. Ryan; of Fourth Ward, A. J. Huntoon.

A committee was appointed to offer the County Fair Grounds to the officers of the State Agricultural Society, for the purposes of the next Annual Fair.

POTTOWATOMIE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. A. BEAL, of Louisville, President; L. H. CROWL, of St. George, HENRY SHORT, of Bellvue, G. A. LELAND, of Wamego, Vice-Presidents; THOMAS HUEY, of Louisville, Treasurer; E. WALKER, of St. George, Secretary. Directors: A. P. McMillan, of Wamego; L. R. Palmer, of St. Mary's; J. Collins, of Pottowatomie; J. P. Shannon, of Shannon; C. C. Foote, of Louisville.

REPUBLIC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following are the officers elect of the above Society: A. ODELL, President; R. P. WEST, Vice-President; I. O. SAVAGE, Secretary; J. M. RYAN, Treasurer. Executive Committee: W. P. Peake, Chairman, John Bowersox, Abram Kindy, Joseph Booth, J. E. Van Natta, Fred. Collins, Sr., and A. B. Wilder.

WE have still a few more of those washing machines and wringers, that we desire to send to some of our lady readers. Thirty subscribers at $1.50 each, secures the first; and eighteen, at the same price, the latter. Several parties have already secured them, by canvassing for THE FARMER.

IF you want a copy of the new book on Forest Tree Culture, by ARTHUR BRYANT, without cost, send four subscribers and six dollars to THE KANSAS FARMER, and we will send it to you as a premium, free of postage.

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OHIO STATE HORTICULTURAL CONVENTION.

We have received the above Report, and from a cursory examination we are disposed to think that the reporters have utterly failed in doing justice to that able and intelligent body of horticulturists, at their recent sitting. In many places there is a want of coherency, even; and the discussions are, in many places, condensed into half-a-dozen lines.

The reports of the ad interim committee are interesting and instructive, and the addresses short, sharp and concise.

The old officers were re elected, and are as follows: Dr. JOHN A. WARDER, President; N. OHMER, Vice-President; M. B. BATEMAN, Secretary; J. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer. The Ad Interim Committee consists of LEO WALTZ, W. E. MEARS, D. C. RICHMOND, W. G. TOWNSEND, J. W. DUNHAM, and G. W. CAMPBELL.

EXPERIMENTS IN CULTIVATION ON THE PLAINS OF WESTERN KANSAS.

BY R. B. ELLIOTT, INDUSTRIAL AGENT K. P. R. W.

In the Summer and Fall of 1870, a few acres were broken at each of the stations on the Kansas Pacific Railway, for experimental purposes, distant from the east line of the State of Kansas, and above the level of the sea, as follows:

Stations.	*West of State Line.*	*Above Sea Level.*
Wilson (now Bosland).....	293 miles.	1,586 feet.
Ellis.....	302 "	2,019 "
Pond Creek.....	422 "	3,175 "

These places are all in the western half of Kansas. All are in the present buffalo range; all are in the region of short grasses; all are in the open, treeless Plains, and beyond the limits heretofore assigned for settlements.

In the Fall of 1870, wheat, rye and barley were sown at each of these places—at Pond Creek, September 28; at Ellis, October 20; and at Wilson, November 11. These dates, especially the two last, were late in the season, and in many parts of the Union would have forbidden the expectation of any return. Yet, at Pond Creek the rye grew finely, and matured a fair crop; the wheat and barley were partially winter-killed, but the surviving plants made heads of the usual length, well filled with grain of good size and quality. At Ellis, the promise of all grains was excellent until the 1st of June, when a hail-storm of unusual severity prostrated every plant. At Wilson the grains all did well, and elicited expressions of surprise from all who saw them. The President and Secretary of Missouri State Board of Agriculture, who, in company with several members of the Board, visited the station in June, say in their Report:

> We found wheat, rye and barley, sown November 11, 1870, [at Wilson,] equal to, if not beyond, the average crop of any part of the Union.

The same competent observers say of the Pond Creek experiment:

> The rye sown 28th September, on raw ground, would rate as a good crop in Missouri or Illinois; and of the Winter wheat and barley, the plants which had survived the Winter were heading out finely. Rye may be regarded as a valuable crop to the west line of Kansas (without irrigation); and further trials of wheat and barley, of the more hardy kinds, will in all probability be successful.

Trials of grass seeds at the stations named have shown that sorghum, lucern, timothy, clover and hungarian grass, may be regarded as future forage crops on the Plains; the first and last named being the most promising. Maize can be grown for fodder at each of the three stations, and for its grain at Wilson and Ellis. At Pond Creek, sorghum made a good length of stalk, and matured fine panicles of seeds. At Ellis and Wilson the stalks reached a hight of nine to ten feet, and abundance of seeds were matured. If the usefulness of this plant for fodder has not been greatly over-rated, it will prove to be of great value in Western Kansas, as well as in Eastern Colorado. In the atmosphere of the Plains the stalks, with proper care, could probably be dried so as to avoid the souring of the

juice, on which, in Illinois, an objection has been rested to its use as a fodder plant.

TREE SEEDS.

There were planted at Wilson, in the Fall of 1870, seeds of trees, as follows: Ailantus, chestnut, oak, peach, pecan, *pinon;* and in the Fall of 1871: Ailantus, catalpa, elm, locust, honey locust, silver maple, osage orange, black walnut.

All of these seeds (except the *pinon*, or nut pine of New Mexico—*Pinus edulis*), have done remarkably well.

Seeds of ailantus, catalpa, locust, honey locust and osage orange, were tried at Ellis, with encouraging prospects, where most of the seedling trees were destroyed by the hail-storm of 1st June. Seeds of ailantus, sown broadcast during the first week in June, came up well, and the little trees came safely through the Summer.

At Pond Creek, seeds of ailantus sown broadcast resulted in a moderate growth of trees, of which a large proportion survived the Summer.

The experiments with tree seeds, though very limited, have sufficed to show that trees may be grown from seed to the west line of Kansas, and in all probability to the base of the mountains.

Cuttings of cottonwood, and of Lombardy and white poplar, and white and golden willow, were tried at Wilson and did well in that locality. Cuttings of cottonwood and the willows were also tried at Ellis, with a measure of success.

Trials of the seeds of other varieties of trees will no doubt be attended with like results.

A late examination of the little seedlings at Ellis and Pond Creek gives assurance that they are going successfully through the Winter, although it has been since 17th November exceptionally inclement.

TRANSPLANTED TREES.

Trial was made at Wilson of transplanted trees of the following kinds:

White pine, Scotch pine, Austrian pine, ailantus, ash, box elder, catalpa, chestnut, cottonwood, elm, honey locust, European larch, American linden, Corsican pine, Norway spruce, red cedar, silver maple, sycamore maple, Osage orange, Lombardy poplar, white poplar, tulip tree, white willow, golden willow, black walnut.

The foregoing trees, whether transplanted or from seeds or cuttings, have done well at Wilson, making growth equal to what is usual in Eastern Missouri or Illinois. On 18th August an examination of the trees was made by Rev. E. GALE, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, from whose Report the following measurements are taken:

FROM SEED.

Name.	*Inches.*	*Name.*	*Inches.*
Ailantus	24 to 30	Silver Maple	12 to 24
Catalpa	8 to 12	Oak	8 to 10
Chestnut	4 to 12	Osage Orange	12 to 30
Elm	10 to 20	Peach	24 to 30
Locust	36 to 48	Pecan	4 to 9
Honey Locust	16 to 24	Walnut	10 to 12

FROM CUTTINGS.

Name.	*Inches.*	*Name.*	*Inches.*
White Poplar	12 to 27	Cottonwood	18 to 24
Lombardy Poplar	24 to 36	White Willow	24 to 36

TRANSPLANTED.

Name.	*Inches.*	*Name.*	*Inches.*
Ailantus	48 to 60	Silver Maple	24 to 30
Ash	10 to 16	Sycamore Maple	12 to 24
Box Elder	36 to 40	Osage Orange	12 to 36
Catalpa	12 to 24	Peach	30 to 36
Chestnut	8 to 14	White Poplar	24 to 36
Cottonwood	36 to 60	Lombardy Poplar	24 to 36
Elm	20 to 30	Tulip Tree	8 to 10
Honey Locust	36 to 42	Willows	36 to 48
Larch (European)	6 to 12	Black Walnut	6 to 8
Linden	9 to 18		

"The evergreens," Mr. GALE says in his report, "have nearly all lived, and have made a growth of from four to five inches. All have done well. There is certainly nothing in the appearance of these trees to discourage the planting of evergreens in Kansas."

At Ellis the same transplanted trees were tried as at Wilson, except cedar and cottonwood. The result was encouraging, although the chestnut, larch and Norway spruce may be said to have failed on this first trial, and some others were less vigorous than at Wilson. The hail-storm of 1st June greatly damaged the trees, cutting off the leaves and shoots, and splitting the bark; yet, a large proportion of the deciduous class made a fair growth, and about fifty per cent. of the pines survived. A memorandum, 22d August, records:

Varieties.	*Planted.*	*Growing.*
Ailantus	74	74
Ash	110	110
Box Elder	108	102
Catalpa	9	9
Honey Locust	99	99
Elm	81	76
Lombardy Poplar	50	48
White Poplar	40	40
Silver Maple	53	51
Tulip Tree	90	9
Black Walnut	84	80
Scotch Pine	33	24
White Pine	33	10
Austrian Pine	33	20

At Pond Creek some kinds of trees give much encouragement. Ailantus, ash, box elder, catalpa, honey locust and osage orange, have done the best. Elm and black walnut made moderate growth, and seem to have established themselves. The willows, the poplars and silver maple, did not come up to expectation. European larch and most of the ever greens failed; but about thirty-three per cent. of the pines lived through the Summer, and in another season will probably do well. The trees at Pond Creek are in one of the most forbidding spots of all the Plains. At the new station, Wallace, about two miles eastward, on higher ground and with different soil, silver maple and Lombardy poplar seem to do much better than at Pond Creek.

The experiments with tree seeds and trees, like those with grains and grasses, were all without irrigation. The rain-fall alone sustained whatever growth was made. Except to soak the seeds, or to puddle the roots at planting, not one drop of water was applied by human agency.

Nor had the trees the benefit of good care and cultivation. Hurriedly planted, they received none of that constant attention usual in a nursery; they were not aided by mulching the ground, nor had they any shade or shelter from winds. All the conditions of the experiments were such as the ordinary farmer may not only imitate but excel.

That a single tree (considering the manner in which the trials were conducted) should survive, in a spot so unpromising as the Pond Creek trial farm, would be an encouraging fact; yet of some kinds nearly every tree planted is alive, and with buds ready to start in the coming season.

So far as a single year's experience will justify an opinion, we may hold that forest growth without irrigation, is possible on the Plains to the west line of Kansas; not the vigorous, rampant growth usual in the central and eastern portions of the State, but a measure of growth of vast benefit to the country.

Our Boys and Girls.

A GIRL'S GARDEN.

BY S. E. S.

EDITOR FARMER; I have read with interest the letters from the boys and girls, and I would like to read more, but suppose I cannot unless some one writes; so I just thought I would try my hand at it. I am only sixteen years old, and we have no schools here, so you must not expect anything very good

Last year was our first year in Kansas, and father gave me and my sister, younger, each a garden, in which we planted, cultivated, and raised, a good many things; but we did not sell any of them. This year we expect to have a much larger garden than last, and in addition to raising everything generally raised in a garden, we intend to try some experiments in raising potatoes. We intend to plant some cut to a single eye, some whole, some cut through lengthwise, and some crosswise; then in the Fall, we expect to write you again, and report success. I am of the opinion that those cut through crosswise, will do the best; and the seed end I think will make the larger potatoes. Still I may be mistaken. I mean to try, and see which is the better plan. We have a few flowers, and expect to obtain more the coming Spring, which, with the beautiful wild ones found here, makes home look cheerful, and helps to keep homesickness at bay; in fact we have not *time* to get homesick.

We raised a great many cucumbers, melons, and tomatoes, last year, more than we could eat or give away. We love Kansas; everything grows so nice here, and though there was a great deal of ague here last year, I think this will be a healthy place when we once get used to the climate.

Rosalie, Kansas, February 26, 1872.

[NOTE.—We hope to hear from S. E. S. again.—ED. FARMER.]

A BOY'S LETTER.

BY CHARLIE DANA.

EDITOR FARMER: I saw a hint in the last paper to the boys of Kansas, to write a piece to the paper; and I thought I would write. We have a fine country; it is very nice to look over when the sun rises. There is a large mound five miles west of where we live; they call it Ball Mound. It can be seen for twenty miles. There are two large mounds away down in the Cherokee Nation, that we can see. The line is four miles south from here.

We do not know what produce the land will bring, for we have not been here long enough to know. We live fourteen miles southwest of Independence. It is the largest town in the county.

There are hardly any fences here yet. We raised pretty good corn on sod last year. We do not see many Indians now; there were lots of them when we first came here, mostly Osages.

I had a calf, and it died. Uncle John put poison on it to kill wolves; we call them coyotes; we can hear them howling every night.

Spring Valley, Montgomery Co., Kan., Jan. 30, 1872.

WHAT A BOY CAN DO.

BY CHARLES L. BOWERS.

EDITOR FARMER: In reading number two of THE KANSAS FARMER, I saw a letter in the boys and girls' column that wished an answer. I do not like to be called lazy. I am but a boy, thirteen years old the twentieth of next March, and I can do a good many things. I am helping father and two brothers to dig a well. I can plow a little, and plant corn and potatoes, and I do what I can. Father and family came out to Kansas two years next May. Came too late to raise a crop. Raised some corn and some nice potatoes last year. Raised the best oats and best sod corn in Lincoln township, Sedgwick county, Kansas. We had a nice warm barn, that we could put six horses in nicely, and plenty of room for other things, a nice crib of corn, chicken house, thirty chickens, forty tons of hay; but some one set fire to the grass on the prairie, and it came leaping like a wild horse and in two hours all our Summer's work was burned to ashes. I read in THE FARMER, some one making a machine for putting out prairie fires, in the shape of a wheelbarrow; but I tell you if the whole Mississippi river had let loose it *might* have put it out, but nothing else would.

THE BOY THAT WON A PRIZE.

BY JOHN A. HARGRAVE.

EDITOR FARMER: I have been reading in THE KANSAS FARMER, a letter from a boy from Auburn. He said that they had a new schoolhouse. We have a schoolhouse that was built Summer before last. We got it finished this Fall. We have had three terms of school and had four months of school this Fall. There was a prize to be given to the one who got the most head marks. I and another boy had thirty each. We both got a prize. I got a picture, and a book. Pa is raising me up among cows. I can milk. We have two calves. There are jack rabbits here, but my dog can't catch them. I am ten years old.

Richmond, Franklin Co., Kan., March 5th.

HOW TO MAKE PICTURES.

BY EDDIE HENDERSON.

EDITOR FARMER: I am very glad you allow the boys and girls a place in your valuable paper.

I have not seen any letters in the boys and girls' column from these parts, and I thought I would write a short one, to tell you how to make pictures that would roll their eyes, and thrust out their tongues.

First, take a piece of paper twice the size you want your picture, and double it in the center, and on one half draw a human head or animal, just as you please. For the eyes, you should cut large holes, a great deal larger than the eyes should be. For the mouth you must cut a straight slit.

Next, on the other or back half of the paper, you must make two dots, corresponding with the holes for the eyes, and for the tongue, cut in the back half, a long piece the shape of a tongue, being careful to cut only around three sides, and the toy is done.

Now you want to know how to make it "work," I suppose. All you have to do is to put the tongue through the mouth slit, and move the back piece of paper.

Burlington, Kansas, March 5th, 1872.

TO THE READERS OF

THE KANSAS FARMER

EVERYWHERE.

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Not more in the number than in the standing and respectability of those who use our columns, have we reason to be proud. No humbug or cheap claptrap can gain admittance there, if we know it; and by following up this policy for years, we have made THE FARMER more valuable to reliable advertisers, who are following a legitimate business.

The careful reader of THE FARMER to-day will notice among our advertisers the names of those who were using its columns five years ago; together with many others who have started in business since that time, or who have more recently learned that there *was* a Western Agricultural journal that was read by *Western farmers.*

Among these names we can point to M. S. GRANT, JAMES VICK, JAMES J. H. GREGORY, HAWTHORN, HUDSON, KELSEY, R. DOUGLASS & SON, S. B. FANNING, E. C. CHASE, C. H. CUSHING, HERSHFIELD & MITCHELL, H. B. TREAT, HEIKES' Nurseries, W. W. YATES, QUIMBY, BOYER, B. S. RICHARDS, BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., ELLWANGER & BARRY, J. C. BAIRD, the Durfee House, and scores of others, that year after year present their claims to our readers for patronage.

Having such a patronage has enabled THE FARMER to make such improvements as the times demanded, and it stands to-day the peer of any similar publication in the country, in practical intrinsic value, workmanship, and quality of material used. We do not expect it to stop where it is, however. Relying confidently upon the aid and assistance of our readers in the future, that has been so liberally bestowed in the past, we expect to be able soon to present a paper that will *command* the support of a large majority of the farmers west of the Mississippi river.

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

European Correspondence.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN RUSSIA.

Stallions—Experiments in Deep Tillage—Evaporation of Plants—The Robber Law—German Chemists and Manufacturers of Manures—Farmers' Clubs, &c.

PARIS, FRANCE, January 27, 1872.

[CONCLUDED.]

Respecting Russia, complaints are made that the soil is showing signs of exhaustion, from the successive growth of grain crops. The yield of wheat is declining, and no attention is given to restore to the land the valuable farm-yard manure, &c., carefully conducted to the nearest waste ground as a nuisance, or to a river for salubrity. However, Russia is buying largely reaping and threshing machines, notwithstanding, as well as other agricultural machinery, on a large scale.

For several years France has devoted much attention to improvement in the breed of horses, and the government, until recently, expended vast sums in the maintenance of special breeding establishments. It has long been felt that the reform could be best promoted by the owners of stallions bestowing care on the animals during the serving season. It was the practice to "prepare" stallions, by bleeding them, purging or giving them nitrated drinks. These means for exciting the muscular force have been discarded; but at present other abuses are resorted to, such as the mixing of hemp seed with the feed of oats, administering brandy, wine, pepper, and other drugs. Far from favoring fecundity, these stimulants have rather destroyed it. To have the stallion in good condition on the approach of the season for his services, and to maintain it by suitable diet, careful grooming and regular exercise, is the plan recommended and making way. French breeders have a weakness for stallions being fat; the appearance pleases, while hiding muscular defects. Good judges prefer a stallion with flesh as hard as marble, but no obesity; and like to see the mare to be covered, somewhat fat—a sort of reserve substance to meet the demands of gestation. The food given to the stallions is refreshing, not heating; yet, barley and oatmeal drinks are in questionable favor. Mash feeds are a rarity in this country, and carrots about the same. Natural meadow hay, mixed with lucern or clover, is the favorite fodder, with oats and beans. In Summer, green food is mixed with the hay. From January to June, the stallions which go from farm to farm are well cared for; the owner must keep a register of the mares served; and about one hundred and fifty is the number per season for a stallion.

Some interesting experiments have been made in Germany by NESSLER, to ascertain if frequent and deep tillage retards or accelerates evaporation. On the Continent there are not a few persons who hold that frequent stirrings of the soil produce aridity. NESSLER's conclusions set forth that a soil tilled to the depth of twelve inches lost three times less water than that unstirred; and even where the earth was but lightly loosened, it retained fifty per cent. more of water than that evaporated on the unbroken soil. It is on the surface that the well-labored soil dries quickest, but at the depth of one foot it is fresh; the compact soil is more humid at the surface, but parts with more water by drawing on the sub-layers of earth. The tilled layer acts in relation to those below it as a kind of screen, similarly as a bed of straw or leaves. DE SAUSSURE and DE GASPARIN had already shown that the more soil had imbibed of water, the greater was the evaporation. The soil is like a bundle of capillary tubes—a multitude of little winding canals; and, according to a well known law, the smaller their diameter, the more easily the water ascends; hence, when the roller passes over a tilled field, it diminishes the capacity of the interstices, and secures for the seed a bed suitably humid. When the young plant has sent down its roots, the crust formed by the roller is broken up by the harrow, which thus augments the capacity of the space between the atoms of soil, forming the porous layer above described.

A Swiss experimental agriculturist, RISSLER, has deduced from his investigations on the subject of evaporation in plants, that a thickly-sown crop consumes water in proportion; and that, if the soil be of a dry nature, the stronger plant will, by the "robber law," plunder the weaker of its moisture as well as of its nourishment. Other eminent physiologists have demonstrated that manures, such as saltpeter, sulphate of ammonia, &c., exercise a marked regulating power on the absorption of water by the roots of plants. The German chemists and the manufacturers of special manures, are in opposition. The former insist that when azotized manures are advertised, a distinction should be drawn between nitrogen in a soluble state, such as ammonia or nitric acid, which has quite a different value and mode of action than when sold in the form of horn shavings, wool clippings, and such animal refuse. Further, superphosphates contain phosphoric acid in a soluble and insoluble form. The latter is divided into two classes—one which resists completely the action of sulphuric acid, and the other soluble in water immediately after the action of vitriol, but losing this property when stored. The manufacturers are requested henceforth to certify that their phosphates contain not only a certain proportion of phosphoric acid capable of being assimilated, but that two-thirds of that acid, even, are soluble in water.

France is not a country for "social" clubs; so, it is not surprising that it is only now that one in the interests of Agriculture has been opened. The "Farmers' Club" is situated on the most conspicuous portion of the Boulevard des Italiens—the most

prominent quarter of the metropolis. It lacks no luxury, no comfort. The annual fee is 100 francs; strangers are eligible. The wives and daughters of members also can breakfast or dine in the Club.

At the recent meeting of the Central Society of Agriculture, communications were read stating that wheat sown on the eve of the late snow-fall, germinated all the same under that mantle, as during ordinary temperatures. It was also remarked that during severe weather, moles had attacked and eaten plants, in default of their usual animal food.

In the west and southwest of France, chestnuts form an article of food as well as of commerce. Since some years the chestnut trees have suffered from a disease characterized by a weak development of leaves, which fall in July instead of October; of the small yield and premature ripeness of the nuts, and ultimately of the tree rotting. There is no evidence that the malady is due to parasitical plants, but rather to the dryness of the soil and a southern exposure. Calcareous soils are unsuitable for the tree, sandy soils being preferable. This dryness is considered as the working of a general law, marked out since 1856—that there is a sensible diminution taking place in the volume of water in the rivers, lakes, springs, &c., of Europe, and that evaporation is occurring more abundantly, as shown by the increase in the number of "clear" days throughout the year.

The new Japan wheat has turned out successfully, and the few samples distributed are very much prized. The grain is short, but plump and unequal, and the straw dwarfish. For any "bald spots" in fields of autumn-sown wheat, it has been advantageously sown, and has made good the vacancies.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PIG HYGIENICALLY CONSIDERED.

BY CO-RO-LO.

EDITOR FARMER; When a man's monetary value has departed—in other words, when he "is down"—every passer-by is ready to give him a kick. It is so, just now, with the pig. Prejudice has become rampant. When his flesh brought the grower twelve cents per pound, he was not only tolerated but petted; but now, as he is a drug at 3½ cents per pound, he is defamed and called by many very hard names.

Americans, who were "born and bred" good Christians have suddenly lapsed from the religion of their fathers, and joined the Jews or Mohammedans. Of course they defame the pig. They say, "He is an unhealthy animal, and his flesh leads to scrofula." Captain, this is a mistake. It is humbug.

I admit that the name *scrofula*, is derived from the Greek word *scrofu*, which means a pig, but there the connection ends. The Hindoos, who never eat pork, and the impoverished poor of Europe, who seldom taste any kind of meat, are the greatest sufferers from scrofula. The pig devouring natives of the South Sea Islands, are wonderfully exempt from this disease.

The pig holds a high rank in the *cuisine* of China. This, I know, will be denied by those who have been taught that the animal diet of the Celestials is made up of rats, cats, and reptiles. My dear Captain, there is great fallacy in this statement.

These things are eaten, but not by those who can procure the more costly kinds of food. We must remember that China has an area of less than one-half that of the United States, and has 400,000,000 of mouths to feed.

The people of Paris fell back upon kitten-cutlet, horse-haricot, and puppy-pie, less than a year ago, not because they loved such high-flavored dishes, but because the cravings of hunger must be satisfied.

I entertained Col. KIT CARSON at my table, in 1865, and he told me one of the "dainty dishes" which he ate with the "Pathfinder," in the mountain passes of this continent. But it was quite evident that he did not deeply regret the absence of such roasts and stews from my frugal board. The Chinese, who are above the lowest strata of the cities, indulge largely in the flesh of the pig; and the rich, who are fond of great display in their social entertainments, when they ask the "Illumination of your presence," at a grand feast, ply you with pig-meat in various forms, as well as with "swallow-nest" soup. But are they the victims of scrofula? No, sir. They have less of it than any of the pig-despising nations of the world.

Captain, have you ever read CHARLES LAMB on oast pig? Of course you have. Take my advice, and read it again. It will be good for your digestive organs.

LAMB on roast pig! What a strange dish, says Mr. BULLOCK, of Gravyville.

But I did not sit down to talk nonsense with so grave a friend as THE KANSAS FARMER, but to say that I learned from President WELSH, that he has been experimenting with the pig for several months past. He took the Berkshire, Poland-China, Chester, Suffolk and common pig, of the same weight, fed them equal amounts of the same food for three months, and *weighed each pig every week*. This was experiment No. 1. Experiment No. 2, was this: He took pigs of different ages of the same breeds, to test at what age they could be made to grow the fastest.

I have seen a great many tables on pig-feeding, but none, in my judgment, so practical as these.

The President did not have them with him, and could not trust his memory.

They must be of great value to any, and every Western State. Won't you get them, and *publish them*, not only for the benefit of your thousands of readers, but for the satisfaction of your youthful friend?

Davis County, Kansas, February 26, 1872.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

BY A DELEGATE.

EDITOR FARMER: The Convention which met in the National Agricultural Library at Washington on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of January, called together more scientific and practical agriculturists and horticulturists, than have ever met in conferenc before, either in this or in any European land. The sessions opened at 10, A. M., on the 15th, and continued with unabated interest until near sunset on the afternoon of the 17th.

The temporary chairman was J. B. BOWMAN of Kentucky; and the permanent one was GEO. B. LORING, President of the New England Agricultural Society. JOHNSON, of the *Michigan Farmer*, and Mr. MURDFELDT of Missouri were the Secretaries.

Numerous topics were introduced, discussed, referred to committees, and reported on; and the reports were, in every case, practical, learned, and exhaustive.

The opening address by President LORING, was one of the most masterly "Talks on Agriculture" we have ever listened to; and his closing words of counsel were worthy of the whole-souled, practical, and learned farmer. Those who have read any of his numerous Agricultural addresses, and especially the one on "The duties and opportunities of Agricultural Societies," will wait with impatience for revised copies of those delivered at this convention.

And we are happy to inform the readers of THE FARMER, that they need not wait long, for that noble philanthropist of New York—EZRA CORNELL—has asked the privilege of publishing in full, all that was said and done at the meeting. To anticipate the full and accurate report, by furnishing at this time, a meager outline, would not be acceptable to the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER.

DEEP PLOWING VERSUS SHALLOW PLOWING.

BY E. P. INGERSOLL.

EDITOR FARMER: In compliance with a promise made months ago, and which ought to have been fulfilled ere this, I herewith send you an account of some of the results obtained by *Deep Plowing*. In the Fall of 1869 Mr. A. DEXTER, of this place, sowed some thirty-seven acres of creek bottom land with wheat. Before sowing, he had conceived the idea that his land was not yielding all that such land ought to produce, and might produce if a deeper tilth were given to it. He arranged a plow, therefore, to be drawn by six horses, and with this outfit broke up the whole thirty-seven acres, to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches. The ground (this was old ground) thus prepared was sowed about the middle of September; and during the Fall and Winter the wheat, which had sprung up (as did all wheat in this county) looked very fine.

The Spring o 1870 was very dry, as were also the months of June and July, so that vegetation of all kinds suffered very much for the want of rain. Yet, this field of wheat seemed affected but little; indeed, so fresh and luxuriant did it look, just after it was headed out, that it was the wonder of every beholder. Not a weed or plant of any kind was visible in the whole field, but wheat only; while wheat sowed in lands adjoining it was filled with all kinds of weeds, noxious and innoxious, if such can exist. When harvest came, this field was reaped, and neighboring fields were also reaped. The grain was gathered into stacks, and threshed, as were the others also, and all passed through the half-bushel alike in the granary. What now was the result? The land of deep tilth gave a return, in this terribly dry season, of twenty bushels to the acre; while the adjoining lands, with the shallow plowing, gave not quite half that amount.

Finding that deep plowing was not labor bestowed in vain, Mr. DEXTER now resolved to break up (*i. e.* plow deep) an adjoining forty acres, to an equal or even greater depth. In accordance with this purpose, he arranged a plow to be drawn by eight horses (four abreast), and thus gave the whole field a deeper tilth than the former year; and both this forty acres was freshly broken, and the thirty-seven acres on which wheat was grown the year before, were sowed all to wheat.

Here it was suggested to Mr. DEXTER: "Are you not plowing too deep? Would you not be likely to get a better crop if you were to plow a couple of inches deeper each year, instead of throwing up so much raw soil at once?"

But he thought that, as he had begun he would go on and finish the whole piece alike; and so, the whole seventy acres, and more, were sowed—some by broadcast sowing and some by the drill. The new piece was sowed with the drill, in this way: One part was sowed with two bushels to the acre; the next part with one and one-half bushels, the next with one bushel, and the last with one-half bushel to the acre.

Now, when the wheat was ready to harvest, all looked about equal over the whole seventy acres—magnificent in growth beyond comparison. Yet, there seemed to be a little lack, for some cause, in filling the heads.

The grain was in due time harvested and threshed; and when all was completed, the average yield for the seventy acres was found to be a little over thirty bushels to the acre. Of that sowed by the drill, that part sowed with two bushels to the acre was not quite so good as that sowed with one and a half bushels; and this latter was not quite so good as that of one bushel sowing; while the best lay between those portions sowed with one bushel and one-half bushel of seed each.

The lands in the adjoining fields, of the same quality but of shallow tilth, yielded from fifteen to eighteen bushels per acre, as is supposed—the exact measurement not having been made.

From the foregoing account, may we not learn some practical lessons in Agriculture? 1st. In a dry season, deep plowing gives a return of two, and even three-fold, above lands with a shallow tilth. 2d. That we cannot expect to reap as large crops of wheat from land plowed six or eight inches at once

beyond the common depth, as from that with about two inches. 3d. That two bushels, or one and a half bushels even, of wheat sown to the acre, will not produce as good a return as a less quantity. And that in this case, the best wheat was from less than one bushel of seed to the acre.

Rosevale, Clay County, Kan., Feb. 24, 1872.

A GENERAL LETTER.

Voting Bonds—Taxes—Wheat—Potatoes—Hogs, &c.

BY A. G. O. E.

EDITOR FARMER: Your most excellent journal, for January 15, 1872, lies before me, teeming with valuable and life-lasting lessons.

Your correspondent J. W. LANG gives your readers, in his introduction No. II, many wise suggestions, which, if properly observed—lived up to—will find them at the end of the year 1872 in a different condition than the year 1871 left them.

We are a fast people. We live in a fast age—an age of improvement and progress; and I am afraid that our plans for last year were not built on a good firm financial basis. We are a near-sighted people; can't very well grapple with and see at once the Great Unknown. We have eyes, and see not; minds we have, and understand not. Last year we voted bonds freely—school house bonds, court house bonds, bridge bonds, railroad bonds, &c. We had eyes to see to cast our ballots for the different bonds, and voted for all; but we did not see things clearly. Minds were fixed, and perhaps well balanced, when we voted the bonds, but we understood it not. At least, *Time* tells us so to-day. So we are left to learn lessons of wisdom from the threshold of Time. This year we must not live so fast—not vote bonds so freely. Put a *veto* on all bonds, except matrimonial bonds.

As for myself and house, we believe in the language of Mr. LANG: "For he who lives and works without plans—definite, well made plans—is living and working at great loss."

FALL WHEAT.

On account of a drouth last Fall, at the time to sow Fall wheat, but little was sown; and owing to the extremely fickle, changeable weather, so far, during the Winter (a continual freezing and thawing), it looks poorly—sick. There is scarcely a good looking field of wheat in the country.

SPRING WHEAT.

As a crop, our farmers are not anxious to go their whole length on this cereal. They claim that it does not pay to sow Spring wheat. In this, I think they are certainly mistaken. They are determined to try more corn. For the last two years the corn crop has taken the lead, and will, no doubt, in 1872. Corn is selling at forty cents on our streets—a drug at that. We look for it to be worth seventy-five cent by Spring.

POTATOES.

Irish potatoes are plenty in market, and selling at seventy-five cents per bushel. Many farmers, together with professional men of all classes, who bought their year's supply last Fall, have lost all by their being frozen; and some of the *wise ones*, who have them to sell, intimate that potatoes will be high next Spring. To prevent any such speculation, can't Leavenworth send us down potatoes at seed time for $1.50 per bushel, or less? What say you, Mr. Editor?

HOGS.

Almost every family in Butler county is supplied with a hog or two. Some of our farmers have bought at Topeka and Emporia, and brought them to Eldorado, and made "heaps" of money. Pork has sold on our streets at six cents per pound net. The hog is receiving more attention among our farmers, and a goodly number have been imported lately. This is a good sign—a good thing.

Other stock is likewise receiving more attention—brood mares and good dairy cows.

An Agricultural Society is among the list of our advance steps taken by our citizens in 1872. We are to have our first Fair next Fall. About one hundred and twenty shares to the capital stock have been subscribed. Charter secured. We will, in some future letter, send you the list of officers, and their address.

Eldorado, Butler Co., Kan., March 1, 1872.

[NOTE.—We cannot agree with our correspondent that the farmers are mistaken in Spring wheat as a paying crop. We do not, as a rule, believe in Spring wheat.—ED. FARMER.]

MANAGEMENT OF FAIRS.

BY NOAH CAMERON.

EDITOR FARMER: If there ever was a revolution needed, it is in the management of our Agricultural and Mechanical Fairs. We are behind the age in this respect. In looking over our premium list, if we did not see the date we would be inclined to think it was the first one that was ever made; and in fact we are of the opinion that Fair management has been rolling on in the same old ruts ever since the first one started.

We were pleased to see in THE FARMER of January 15th, an article from Mr. HUDSON touching Fair management. And while we heartily agree with him in most that he says, we are of opinion that the trouble is not where he supposes, "in the awarding committees." We are simply requiring impossibilities of the awarding committees. In many things it would not only take "four or five hours," but you could multiply them by years of actual testing, and then the committee would be no more than prepared to give a just award. And it is as Mr. HUDSON says, "a mere matter of accident, if a premium is awarded right;" and no doubt many times ignorantly awarded wrong, and it may be, sometimes by collusion and fraud. And it is so, simply because the premium list leaves it open for that kind of business. And it always will be so, until we have a common sense premium list.

But we would suppose that Mr. HUDSON would have no reason to complain. Fifty premiums in 1871, on one lot of hogs, we would think was sufficient to satisfy almost any man (it might be considered hoggish to want more). But as he has not made it plain, we will suppose that he thinks his pigs took more premiums than they were entitled to, through the inefficiency of the committees. The opinion that a premium or patent is a mark of merit to an article, is doing an immense amount of damage to the general public; and the sooner the people get to understand the worthlessness of these articles, the better. There is nothing but, with a little effort, can be loaded down with premiums, whether it be good, bad, or otherwise.

We would like to see a lively discussion on this Fair question. We intend to make war on the present management of Fairs, believing, as we do, that it could not possibly be more unfair. The door is left wide open for fraud, collusion, favoritism, and a great many more evils, of which we will make note hereafter. Let us redeem our Fairs from the reproach that is now cast upon them.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas, Feb. 22, 1872.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH COWS.

BY J. F. WILLARD.

EDITOR FARMER: I have been messing five cows this Winter—four on bran, three-fourths water-pail full per day; the fifth, same amount of nubbins of corn. One of the bran fed cows has shrunk her milk the least, and the corn fed one next. The bran fed ones have laid on fully as much flesh as the other, and I think all have gained. Had hay at first, but latterly have run to oat and wheat straw, and had no hay.

The best thing I know of for lampass is, to fasten the horse's mouth open with a round stick twice the size of a hoe-handle; put it in like a bit; then with a keen knife slit the gum so as to start the blood well at each front tooth, pressing the edge of the point of the knife against the gum, so as to make the end of the tooth act as one side of a pair of shears. One-fourth inch long is plenty, and will cure in a short time. I would no more have the gum cut or burned out, than I would cut my cheek out if it had a boil on it.

Winter wheat looks sick with a bad cold, and the farmers blue with the same. Pork is $3.75 to $4.00 per 100 pounds, and corn twenty-five to thirty cents per bushel.

Wabaunsee, Kansas, March 11, 1872.

FAIRVIEW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

BY S. HAWORTH.

EDITOR FARMER: This Society was organized January 20th, 1872, and elected C. S. DURBIN President; J. C. HEISER, Vice-President; W. H. BURKEY, Recording Secretary; Z. H. BOWEN, Treasurer; S. HAWORTH, Corresponding Secretary. It has for its object the collection and dissemination of information concerning agriculture, horticulture and pomology; also, the collection and preservation of statistics of fruit culture in Miami county, Kansas. The by-laws provide that a committee of three persons shall be appointed, to view the stock and poultry of the members, and state the kind, quality and condition of those of each member; also, who has the best of each kind, and report in March and November. Likewise, a committee to view and report in a similar manner the condition of the farms, gardens and orchards of the members—the reports to be made in June and September.

All persons interested in agriculture, stock or fruit raising, are cordially invited to attend. Farmers, bring your wives, sons and daughters; and let us see if we cannot interest and instruct each other, to the edification of all.

Fairview, Miami Co., Kan., March 12, 1872.

THE WEDGE SHAPED HOG.

BY J. K. HUDSON.

EDITOR FARMER: The same idea occurred to me when reading Dr. CHASE's description of the "coming hog," that Mr. TIPTON has expressed. A thoroughbred Berkshire when well fattened, shows almost a perfect square; the same with the best Chesters and Poland-Chinas. We want not only good hams, but deep wide shoulders, giving room for lungs. As a hog approaches a wedge shape, it most certainly recedes from that compact square shape that breeders are seeking to make more fixed in his character. As hogs taper, the tendency to long noses and necks increases. I would much prefer the task of putting good hams on a breed with a short neck, dished face and heavy shoulders, than breeding out a long neck and face.

Breeding with compact boars of Berkshire or Essex breeds on common sows or Chester or Poland and China breeds, as Dr. CHASE has mentioned in former numbers, I believe to be the best course to pursue to secure size and fattening qualities. At the same time, as Mr. TIPTON says, I believe that the sows should be the coarser, giving room and size to the pigs. The improvement of our stock of hogs, we believe to depend upon the proper selection of thoroughbred, strong-blooded males, and then good feeding twelve months in each year.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CION?

BY E. H. STONE.

EDITOR FARMER: A cion advertised by nurserymen, is understood to be a full length shoot. They differ, however, in length very much. When it is stated they are from bearing trees, we understand at once that they are not even two-thirds as long as when cut from the nursery. I have been handling cions thirteen years. I never received any that was cut in two; neither shipped any but full length shoots. It is a custom, and very proper too, to say they will make two, three, or four cions, as the case may be. If a party advertise cions that would make two grafts, and some were cut, and still *made* two, I see nothing wrong in it; but to advertise and say nothing about the amount of grafts they would make, it certainly would be very improper to cut them.

Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kan., March 1, 1872.

The Kansas Farmer

FOREST TREES
FOR
Shelter, Ornament and Profit
BY
ARTHUR BRYANT, SEN.

THIS IS THE MOST THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL work ever written upon the subject, and should be in the hands of every Farmer in the State of Kansas. It tells you

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AMERICAN HERD REGISTER.

The prominence attained by Jersey Cattle in this country, long since indicated a necessity for a Herd Register. No protection can be thrown around the trade in such stock, without an authentic register of importation, and thorough-breds from such imported stock.

The work of getting up a Jersey Herd Register, has been taken in hand by the American Jersey Cattle Club, and it has been announced by this Club, that the following rules will form the basis of registration:

1. All of the Fowler and other importations received up to this date, will be entered on presentation of satisfactory evidence of their importation from the Island.
2. No such animals imported after June 1st, 1872, will be admitted to entry unless they or their sires and dams are already entered in the Herd Book of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society, which fact must be certified by an officer of that Society.
3. Under no circumstances will any animal imported by or on account of a dealer, from this time forward, be admitted to entry.

The justice of limiting registry of importations to stock found in the Herd Book of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society may be, and doubtless is, unquestionable, the purpose being to secure a sure standard of pure blood to breed from; and some registry being indispensable as a test of such purity. Conceding this, we cannot recognize either reason or right in the third condition, which excludes from the Registry animals of unquestioned purity of blood, unless imported by men the Club are pleased to nominate as competent importers.

It may be for the interest of the Club to limit importations to its own members, thus establishing a monopoly. But this is not the interest of the country; neither is it in harmony with the American idea of an open field and fair competition in all business. The Club attempts, in this restriction, to do an impossible thing—to say who are breeders and who dealers, inasmuch as all breeders must become dealers or cease breeding.

The man who desires a herd of Jersey Cattle cares little for the name or occupation of the man on whose account the animals were imported, nor will he submit to the imposition of having to make purchase s of a designated class of dealers.

If this foolish rule is persisted in, the result will be a second Herd Register, gotten up by men opposed to monopoly and prescription; and the sooner the work is taken in hand the better.

AN INTERESTING PAPER.

Of the many papers read at the late Farmers' Meeting, at the Agricultural College, no one will be more interesting to our readers, at home and abroad, than that of R. S. ELLIOTT, Industrial Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company. It treats upon a subject of national interest, the reclamation of the vast Plains of Western Kansas.

It is not a scholastic essay, with sentences rounded and polished for the ear of the critic; but a plain, terse, matter-of-fact statement of personal experience in tree and grain planting upon the Plains. Our readers will require no apology for the surrender of so much space to Mr. ELLIOTT'S paper in THE FARMER.

It is to be hoped that these experiments, so intelligently and *wisely* inaugurated by the liberality of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, may be continued, until we *know* what can and what can not be accomplished.

WE still offer premiums on all twelve month subscriptions, at full rates, $1.50 for each subscriber.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

We have received from JAMES VICK a notice to the effect that he has proposed to our State Agricultural Society, to offer the following special premiums to his customers in this State, in order to encourage still more the growth of flowers among the people. The premiums are to be awarded under the usual arrangements. The Secretary of the Society is instructed to draw upon Mr. VICK at any time, if the Society accepts the offer. The following is the list:

Cut Flowers, best and finest collection	$20 00
Phlox Drummondii, best collection	10 00
Asters, best collection	10 00
Balsams, best collection	10 00
Dianthus Family, best collection	10 00
Pansies, best collection	10 00
Stocks, best collection	10 00
Gladiolus, best collection	10 00
Everlasting Flowers and Grasses, best collection	10 00
FOR FLOWERS GROWN BY PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE.	
Cut Flowers, best and finest collection	$10 00
Phlox Drummondii, best collection	5 00
Asters, best collection	5 00
Balsams, best collection	5 00
Dianthus Family, best collection	5 00
Pansies, best collection	5 00
Stocks, best collection	5 00
Gladiolus, best collection	5 00
Everlasting Flowers and Grasses, best collection	5 00

This is another evidence of the wise liberality o the great Florist and Seedsman, who has done and is doing so much for the country, in cultivating a taste for the beautiful. We trust our State Society will at once accept the offer, and that old and young will at once begin, with opening Spring, preparations for competition.

HOUDANS.

Upon the first page we present our readers with a beautiful engaving of the French fowls, known as Houdans. These fowls derive their name from a village in France, where they originated. They are good layers, excellent mothers, and second only to the Dorking as a bird for the table.

In color they are black and white speckled, with rather a large top-knot, the comb rising up before it in two large spikes, giving them the appearance of having horns. Their feet are peculiar, having five toes, and all of them very long and slender.

We do not consider them as valuable to cross upon the common stock of the country, as some others; but when pure bred, they can hardly fail to give satisfaction.

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

GLEN FLORA STOCK-BREEDING ASSOCIATION.

This organization has bought all the stock belonging to the late firm of C. C. & R. H. PARKS (whose auction sale has been withdrawn), and have added largely to it by other purchases. It is organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, will be located at Waukegan, and will rank second to no other similar organization in the country.

These immense breeding farms are going to work a revolution in stock-raising in this country, if properly managed, as they will render it possible for the average farmer to improve his stock at a moderate price, when they once get started. Success to all such organizations.

THE KATYDID.

TIM BAKER, of Avon, Coffey county, Kansas, writes: "I enclose a piece of an apple limb, with some insects, or eggs of insects, sticking to it. Will you please inform me what they are?"

Our Entomological Editor answers as follows: The oval, brownish gray, bivalve-shaped eggs enclosed, are those of the oblong-winged katydid, (*Phylloptera oblongifolia*—DE GEER). In the October number of THE FARMER for 1871, page 160, we gave a short account of this species of katydid, in answer to an inquiry similar to Mr. BAKER'S. If very numerous, these insects might injure the foliage to a considerable extent, but as yet they have never inflicted sufficient damage to entitle them to be classed with noxious insects.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LEPIDOPTERA

The order of the *Lepidoptera*, contains the most beautiful and conspicuous, as well as many of the most destructive insects that exist. It includes all insects whose wings are covered with minute scales, or what appears to the unaided eye, a fine dust or powder. In their perfect state insects belonging to this order have the three regions of the body, head, thorax and abdomen, well defined. Some of the organs of the head which in the other orders of insects are scarcely noticeable, are unusually well developed in the *Lepidoptera*. For instance, the *maxillæ* are united to form the long sucking tube, and one or both sets of the palpi are very conspicuous; while on the other hand the parts that perform most service for biting insects, viz: The lips and jaws, are practically obsolete.

The two pairs of wings are broad and strong, covered with scales attached to membrane by little hooks. In most diurnal lepidoptera, these scales are brightly colored, while in the nocturnal species they are for the most part, sombre hues, much used as organs of locomotion.

Lepidopterous insects are divided by several obvious characters into two principal sections, viz: *Butterflies* and *Moths*. (In Entomology the term "*moth*" is not restricted to the little insect that destroys furs, woolen goods, &c., but includes by far the greater portion of the scaly-winged insects, without regard to size, color or habits.)

Butterflies and moths are distinguished from each other at a glance by the form of their antennæ—the antennæ of butterflies always ending in a more or less thickened knob, or, as it is more generally expressed, being "clubbed," while the antennæ of moths no matter what the complete outline may be, terminate invariably in a point.

Butterflies differ further from moths in the manner of holding the wings while at rest. The former never fold the wings, but when the insect is resting they are turned straight up over the back with the outside surface closely applied. Moths, on the contrary, fold the under wings once or twice in longitudinal plaits, close to the body, and press the upper wings down over them.

These two features, the antennæ and the mode of holding the wings, are of the most value in enabling the observer to decide to which section of the lepidoptera an insect belongs, because these alone are invariable, while other distinctions, though of great importance, are not absolute. For instance, butterflies are altogether diurnal insects, while moths are nocturnal; but this will not distinguish the two, because there are a number of species of moths which fly in the day-time also. Neither will it be correct to class all brightly colored insects as butterflies, and all the somber colored ones as moths, for there are many moths whose richness of coloring cannot be surpassed, while as many butterflies are dull and inconspicuously colored

In the accompanying illustration, which represents one of the "cabbage butterflies," the reader will be able to trace all the main characteristics of

the lepidoptera in the *imago* or perfect state. In this state butterflies and moths never directly injure and seldom annoy us. On the contrary their beauty of form and color, and the airy grace of their motions render them universal favorites, and our gardens and woodland paths would lose one of their chief charms were all these "winged flowers" banished forever. But these tiny creatures have a lifework more important than that of delighting human admirers with their bright hues and sportive motions. As they flit in seeming innocence and aimlessness from plant to plant, they are fulfilling the duty which devolves upon them of providing for the continuance of their kind. A close examination of the leaves of almost any plant during the Spring, Summer and early Autumn, will disclose to us the eggs of one or more species of insects. The eggs of moths are often very conspicuous, being deposited in masses, or at least several in a cluster, with a few exceptions the eggs of butterflies are not so easy to find, as they are placed singly, and usually on the under side of the leaf. The eggs of butterflies are sometimes round, but the greater proportion are conical, divided by longitudinal ridges, or into minute hexagons, many of them showing a most curious surface under the lens. The eggs of moths are not so peculiar. They are for the most part globular, or flattened in form and dull in color.

The larvæ of lepidopterous insects are called *Caterpillars*. A very few of these caterpillars feed on dry animal substances, such as leather, wool, fur, wax, &c., but they are for the most part vegetable feeders, and render themselves justly obnoxious by the immense amount of damage they annually inflict upon the agricultural and horticultural products of this and other countries.

Caterpillars are of almost every variety of form, color and habit. Some are slender, smooth and cylindrical; others are short and thick, and covered with hair or spines or tubucles; others are angular or oval or round; while some are so irregularly shaped that no general term will suffice to convey an idea of their outline. They have six true legs situated on the first three segments, and from four to ten fleshy, jointless prolegs on the abdominal segments. Where two or more pairs of the prolegs are wanting the larvæ progress with a looping motion and are called "geometers" or "measurers."

All lepidopterous insects undergo complete *metamorphoses*; that is, their larva, pupa and perfect states are characterized by great diversity of form and habits. The larva and imago are both very active, though in different ways, but the pupa is fixed and almost motionless. The pupæ of this order of insects are called *chrysalids* and are of a great variety of forms. The chrysalids of butterflies are generally angular, and suspended by bands or cables of strong silk, but are not enclosed in any way except in the case of some of the lower forms. The chrysalids of moths differ from those of butterflies in being mostly of an oval or oblong form, seldom with any projecting points, and always concealed or protected in some way; sometimes by thick silken or parchment-like cocoons, sometimes by bunches of leaves or vegetable fibers, and sometimes by being hidden several inches below the surface of the ground. The pupa state lasts from a few days with some species, to two years or even longer with others. Most of these insects however, complete the cycle of their existence within a year at the longest.

There are many other features pertaining exclusively to the lepidoptera of almost equal importance with those enumerated, but it is impossible within the limits of a sketch of this kind to do justice to the attributes and peculiarities of this most attractive and interesting order of insects.

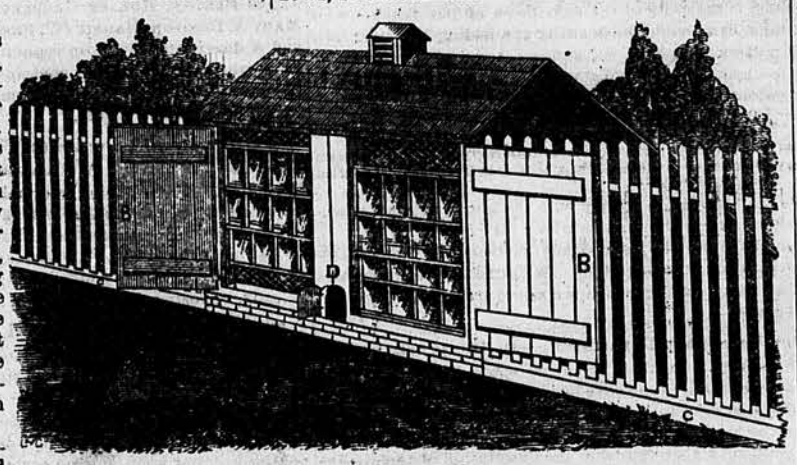
A FAMILY POULTRY HOUSE.

The accompanying engraving represents a poultry house well adapted to the wants of farmers, or to persons living in towns.

For farmers, the size may want to be increased in some cases, which can be done without marring the harmony of the building.

The illustration represents a house 10x12 feet, on the ground, the front 6½ feet high, the back 4 feet, and the peak 8 feet. The building should front to the south, and in Winter the north side, and the west end may be banked up.

For the windows in front, any old sash may be used, making the doors to correspond, and the windows should be made to take out easily upon the inside; then should be nailed slats across the windows, so that in warm weather the windows may



be taken out. The ventilator at the top is an essential to the health of fowls, and may be fitted with a door that can be easily opened or shut as the weather demands. The comfort of this house may be increased by planting three or four trees upon the south side of it. The interior can be fitted up according to taste.

If more room is needed, it can best be obtained by adding to the *length* of the building.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

BY C. H. CUSHING.

EDITOR FARMER: I wish to ask a few questions through the columns of THE FARMER. The first is about pruning fruit trees. I see some of the farmers near here have pruned their trees about the middle of this month; while some prune early in the Spring. My time for pruning is in June. Now I wish to know when is the proper time to prune, both for the good of the tree and for early bearing.

I have a dozen dwarf trees, and some cherries, apples, plums, and crabs, set in the Spring of 1869, eight feet each way, which are become somewhat crowded, and I fear will never do much good. Are the trees too old for every alternate tree to be taken up and removed to other places.

JAMES A. NEFF.

Shawnee, Johnson Co., Kan., Jan. 28, 1872.

One of the oldest and most successful fruit culturists in this country says that the best time to prune is "whenever your knife is sharp." As a general rule this is good, but exceptional cases may occur. The careful orchardist never has occasion to prune heavily. By frequently stopping back shoots, and nipping out such as are not wanted, he keeps the tree symmetrical, and saves much labor. If a large limb is cut off, a number of buds are forced out in to strong growth, and next year the work has all to be done over.

Pruning a tree when dormant causes it to push its remaining buds more vigorously. Removing foliage, on the contrary, checks growth, and if done judiciously, has a tendency to throw it into fruiting. Therefore, if a tree is feeble, we should prune in Fall or Spring; but if too rank and not making fruit buds, then check it by Summer pinching and pruning.

Dwarf trees may be removed after several years' growth, and more successfully if the roots are cut with a sharp spade two or three feet from the tree the previous season. Frequently, removal will throw a dwarf pear into fruit, when the growth is too rank.

But with standards the case is different. They are seldom worth the trouble of transplanting. Nearly all the fibrous or feeding roots have gone too far from the stem to be reached, and the poor crippled stump stands no chance in the race with a young vigorous tree. Better pay fifteen cents for a young tree, unless you have plenty of help and nothing to do. Spend an hour or two in digging, and the same in setting an old tree, and you may gain a year's growth—but you may not.

SWEET POTATO CULTURE.

BY C. H. CUSHING.

There is no vegetable more easily grown than the sweet potato, and yet, it is but a few years since its culture was almost unknown in the North. It was supposed to be a tropical production, that would not succeed among frosts and snows. This fallacy has been exploded; but so rich and nutritious an article of food deserves to be even more generally grown than it is. The difficulty of keeping the seed has been an obstacle in the way of its growth; but now, in most sections adapted to it, there are houses for keeping the tubers safely, and plants are grown for sale in almost every neighborhood.

As many are coming to the more genial clime of Kansas from the bleak hills of New England, where the sweet potato is a foreigner, I have thought that a few short articles on its sprouting and culture might be acceptable.

At the extreme South the tuber is planted in the hill, as we plant Irish potatoes; but our season is too short, and it is necessary to sprout them in a hot-bed. The Southerners call it a "warm bed," which is much the most appropriate name; since bushels and bushels of potatoes are every year burned up in "hot" beds, when a "warm" bed only was what they wanted. A heat in which tomato seed luxuriates, is ruin to a sweet potato. Hence, the materials for the bed should not be too fresh and strong. One-third should be leaves, corn-stalks, or old litter—not rotten, but dead, with its rank heat used up The remainder should be fresh horse manure and litter, either right from the stable or that has been prevented from heating by being kept soaking wet, or spread thinly about. The bed may be made on the surface, or in a pit a foot deep—the latter when manure is scarce.

Have the materials ready by the 1st of April, and prepare the bed in a dry, sheltered place, with a good southern exposure, and, if possible, near running water. Pile up the manure, old and new, and allow it to heat for twenty-four hours, or more, if the weather is cool. Turn it over, and shake it thoroughly out, mixing the wet and dry well together. Then build it up regularly like a load of hay, making the pile, if on the surface, one foot larger than the frame each way. Beat it down with the fork as you proceed, but do not tramp it; and if pretty dry, sprinkle well with warm water. Sixteen or eighteen inches in depth is sufficient. Now place the frame upon the pile, sloping to the south six or eight inches in four feet, which is the most convenient width, although six is generally used. Cover the manure with two inches of light loamy or sandy soil. It is not necessary to be rich, if it be light; but manure makes a heavy soil porous. Pure sand is excellent, but cannot always be had. The surface of the manure should be slightly hollowed, so that the earth when leveled will be an inch thicker in the center than at the edges, as the heat is strongest in the middle. If the bed has been

constructed of proper materials, with the right proportion of new and old manure, the potatoes may be bedded at once; but if pretty strong, and liable to heat violently, put on the covers, and allow the heat to rise, and subside to about 80 deg., or until a pleasant, but not uncomfortable warmth is felt by thrusting the hand down to the manure. Particularly examine the center of the bed, for the danger is greatest there. Almost invariably more or less potatoes are scalded by want of caution in this particular. If necessary, the heat may be reduced by pouring cold water into holes punched through the earth. Lay the potatoes on the top—ends north and south, about half an inch apart, and so as to break joints—that is, the end of one opposite the middle of the next. It will require from twenty to thirty square feet for a bushel according to the size of potatoes. Small potatoes require more room, and produce more sprouts at the first and second pullings, but are sooner exhausted. Keep the large and small potatoes separate.

Very large potatoes should be split, and laid in the sun to heal over, and placed cut side down. Large ones are more liable to rot by excess of heat, and should be watched carefully. When the bed is full, cover to the depth of about two inches with sand or fine, mellow earth, that will not bake by watering. Then put on the covers and wait for the sprouting.

Covering Materials. The greatest quantity of plants is produced by glass, if judiciously used, but they are apt to be tender, unless hardened off by several days' exposure. If taken from under the sash and planted out, they are almost certain to perish. A better material is strong muslin. Tack on slats 1½x½ inches, every 8 or 10 inches, and long enough to project an inch or two beyond the edge. These serve to keep it in place, and to roll it up by when not in use. Be careful never to roll it up when damp, and the cover will last several years; but it may be mildewed and rotted out in one season by carelessness. With beds four feet in width, plain, heavy muslin, without paint or oil, will shed rain sufficiently, with a fall of six or eight inches. The covers may be held in place by scantling, or loops of strong twine. During violent winds it may be necessary to tack down occasionally a slat with a small nail. In the absence of glass or muslin, coarse hay answers a good purpose. Boards also will do, removing them in warm sunny weather.

For the next few days the bed should be closely watched, to prevent overheating. Cool weather is safer than warm. Examine frequently, and if the eatrh under the potato feels hot—that is, above 80°—punch holes with a stick and pour in cold water. A few hours of too high temperature will spoil a bed.

Perhaps I ought to mention that if seed is obtained some time before it is used, the potatoes should be kept in a warm dry room, in a shallow, *uncovered* box. They will not bear cold, dampness or confinement.

In my next, I shall describe the subsequent treatment of the plants.

OUR CORNER

Back Numbers.—To those who desire the whole of the present volume, and who have not yet subscribed for THE FARMER, we wish to say that we can furnish a few more back numbers, perhaps forty or fifty. After they are exhausted, all subscriptions *will date from April 1st*, unless otherwise ordered. The terms for the eighteen numbers commencing at that date, are one dollar for single subscriptions, and seven dollars and fifty cents for a club of ten. The back numbers contain full reports of the Kansas and Illinois Horticultural Society, two lectures by Dr. JOHN A. WARDER on timber planting, that should be in the hands of every farmer in the State, and a large amount of useful and interesting matter. Send early, if you would have this valuable matter for future reference. The terms for the full volume are as heretofore, $1,50 single subscription, one dollar in clubs of ten.

Co-Ro-Lo.—We publish a communication elsewhere from the above writer, that should have appeared some time ago. In conformity with the request of the writer, we wrote to President WELCH, to obtain the figures spoken of, intending to publish them in connection with the communication; but as we have been informed by President WELCH, that the copy of the experiment spoken of is in the hands of the printer for their Annual Report, we have concluded to publish the communication now, and give the experiment at a later date, as we are promised a copy of the Iowa Agricultural College Report as soon as issued.

Will Mr. Ingersoll explain?—Under the head of "Deep Plowing *vs.* Shallow Plowing," Mr. INGERSOLL, of Clay county, gives us an interesting and important experiment, made by Mr. DEXTER in deep plowing. It demonstrates fully the benefit of deep plowing. But Mr. INGERSOLL, in drawing his *second conclusion*, spoils the whole experiment, as we understand it. It may be that there is some part of the experiment that Mr. I. has forgotten to give, that will explain his second conclusion.

Will he be kind enough to inform us upon what he bases that conclusion?

To Those who Buy Milk.—The following recipe was handed us, by a prominent druggist of this city, who said that one of our milkmen got the ingredients at his store. As economy is the order of the day, those of our readers who buy milk, can double the quantity at a trifling expense: Nitrate potassa (saltpeter), 8¾ ounces; Arrow root, 3¾ ounces; White sugar, 5 ounces; Water, 5 gallons. Mix and add to five gallons of milk. Comment is unnecessary.

Certainly.—

EDITOR FARMER: Please direct one copy of THE FARMER that you are now sending to me, to ELIAS FRIEND, Osowatomie, Kansas.

We shall be glad to comply with the above request, whenever the writer will inform us who "*me*" is.

The above is a sample of many instances of thoughtlessness that come into our hands. With the above, there was no clue whatever, by which we could even *guess* who the writer was.

Our Veterinary Department.—In the present number we devote more than the usual space to the questions and answers under the above head; but we still have quite a number that have to lie over till the next issue. The article under the head of "Pneumonia" is of unusual interest, and the gentleman that furnishes the description of the disease deserves credit for his careful observations and report of the same.

John Cadogan offers his services to amateurs and orchardists, for trimming and pruning vines, trees &c.

Mr. C. is a gentleman of more than ordinary qualification, and parties in need of such services, would do well to apply to him. We consider him one of the best practical fruit growers in the West. See his advetisement.

Who Couldn't at That Price?—

Dr. WARDER recently stated before the Ohio State Horticultural Society that he had sold the produce of an acre of locust timber fifteen years old, for $1,000, the price of the fence posts being twenty-five dollars each—*Ohio Farmer.*

Guess Dr. WARDER didn't say so. How is it, Doctor?

White Leghorns.—We saw a trio of White Leghorns, being shipped by McGILL & BRO., of this city, to C. P. IVES of Humboldt. We venture the opinion, that there is not a finer trio of Leghorns in the State, than these. The Leghorns are excellent layers and handsome fowls.

Berkshire Pigs.—Mr. VAN WINKLE of Pleasant Ridge, advertises Berkshire pigs, bees, and Early Rose potatoes in this issue. Parties dealing with Mr. VAN WINKLE, can rely strictly upon his honesty and integrity.

The Kansas Farmer for 1872.—We publish elsewhere another original poem, written for THE FARMER, under the above title. It is, in our judgment, one of unusual merit, and shows poetic genius of a high order.

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

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The Kansas Magazine for March is upon our table, and is no whit behind its predecessors. Indeed, in some respects we think it superior to the two former numbers, in that there is less of that "One of the oldest citizens of Kansas" feeling manifest in the contributions. We fail to see why the fact that a man has been fifteen years in the Sta e should make him smarter, shrewder, or better entitle him to political preferment, than the man who has been in Kansas a few weeks or months less. While we want the *Kansas Magazine* peculiarly Western in its character, we must remember that the term *Western* embraces really all that country west of the Alleghany Mountains; and if the platform is broad enough, our magazine may draw its support from all that section of country. But if it is to be entirely Kansas, the publishers must not be disappointed if its sale is limited to our borders.

As we have said, there is little of this spirit to complain of, in the March number, and it may fairly be classed as catholic in its character. Among the articles that we are especially interested in, is one by Dr. CHAS. REYNOLDS, entitled, "The Literature of the Farm," in which the Doctor imparts much useful information, in his usual pleasant style. And our old friend R. S. ELLIOTT contributes another dialect poem, entitled, "The Squatter's Wife," in which he portrays squatter life to the letter. The other articles are interesting and instructive; and we feel assured that the March number will meet with a favorable reception throughout the country.

Wood's Household Magazine; Newburgh, N. York. There is scarcely a man or woman in the country but what has heard of *Wood's Household Magazine*, if, indeed, they have not at some time been subscribers. The first popular dollar magazine that we had in this country was *Gleason's*, of Boston, which in a short time was changed to *Ballou's Dollar Monthly*. About the breaking out of the war, this was changed to $1.50; and about this time Mr. WOOD commenced the publication, at Newburgh, N. Y., of his *Household Magazine;* and all through the war, and during the high prices, he has sent out his Monthly brim-full of interesting literature, short stories, poetry, &c., all for one dollar per annum. He has for years employed some few of the best writers of the country; but it was reserved for the year 1872, for this enterprising publisher to bring together nearly *all* of the prominent writers of the country, and to install as editor-in-chief, at a good round salary, GAIL HAMILTON. In the March number, which is before us, we have as contributors, JAMES PARTON, HORACE GREELEY, DIO LEWIS, Dr. HALL, MARY A. DENISON, HARRIET W. PRESTON, THOS. K. BECCHER, and a dozen others, whose reputation as writers is already established. Each number contains over fifty pages of reading matter, and all furnished at one dollar per annum, with liberal premiums to agents.

Western Herald, Doniphan City, Kansas; Weekly. Terms, $2 per annum. We have received the prospectus of the above, and are thereby informed that the *Herald* will be issued as above, on or before May 20, 1872. Dr. J. J. CROOK, of Leavenworth, editor and proprietor, and Dr. W. W. CROOK, of Doniphan, local editor and manager. The prospectus informs us that it will be conducted upon liberal principles politically, opposing the views of the extreme Radical party.

The Poultry World, Hartford, Conn., published by VAN BENSCHOTEN, STODDARD & LOCKWOOD; monthly; one dollar per annum. We have no hesitation in saying that this is the most complete and beautiful Poultry publication ever issued in this country. The publishers have started a poultry farm, upon which they propose to demonstrnte that poultry-keeping upon a large scale can be made to pay, and the results from time to time will be given through *The World.*

Catalogues Received.—We have received from D. M. FERRY & Co., Detroit, Michigan, a beautiful Catalogue of field and garden seeds, flowers, &c., that besides the prices of the various articles offered for sale, contains a vast amount of information, useful to both farmers and gardeners. Sent free to all applicants.

From that old and well known firm, ELLWANGER & BARRY, of the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., we have received the following Catalogues: No. 1. A descriptive catalogue of fruits. No. 2. A descriptive catalogue of ornamental trees. No. 3. A descriptive catalogue of plants. No. 4. A wholesale catalogue. We can recommend Catalogue No. 3 to the attention of the ladies, as in it they will find a complete collection of flowers, and the chapter on bedding plants is of especial value.

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.]

Loss of Appetite.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a mare, which has not been thriving all Winter, and I would like to know what to do for her. She is thirteen years old. Her hair looks well, but she seems a little sluggish. She eats her feed but slowly, as if with poor relish—fifteen medium ears of corn per day being all she will eat clean. She has an apparent itching about her tail and hips, and lately on her hind legs, nearly down to the gambrel joint. Whenever it itches, I find pimples which do not discharge, as I know; but when they heal, the skin comes off. She is not affected similarly elsewhere on the body. I have not been able to find lice at any time on the parts thus affected. She has no other symptoms that I have noticed. I have two of her colts, that are slightly affected in the same way. A. C. M.

ANSWER.—Give your mare two drachms powder-

ed sulphate of iron, two drachms powdered gentian, in a little bran, once a day for a week. Bathe the parts with one ounce carbolic acid to one pint water; mix, and apply once a day for three or four days. It will act like a charm.

Lice.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a horse that is badly troubled with lice. Have tried one or two remedies, but it don't seem to help the matter much, if any. He has very long, thick hair. Would like to know what you would recommend. G. WHITE.

ANSWER.—If you can get it, wash your horse with carbolic soap; if not, get one ounce of carbolic acid, put it in a pint of water, and bathe the parts infested. Two or three applications will be sufficient.

Application for Wounds.

EDITOR FARMER: I wish to trouble you again by asking a few questions from your Veterinarian Department, in regard to a liniment for wounds, cuts and bruises, and also such advice as to medicine that would remove thick skin or callouses left from old sores; or could stable galls be removed off the arms of horses, and if so, what to use?

I have a mare which is a good roadster. She being rough-shod during frosty weather, she struck the right fore foot against the inside of the left leg, under the knee, and harmed her, and raised a lump. I washed with vinegar, and many other such, but it did no good. It raised, and I opened it. Corruption and blood came away. She keeps lame, and a lump, also. Direct what to do for it, and I shall be thankful.

Also, Mr. Editor, one of my neighbors had a valuable horse for family use. About four weeks ago he got lame in left hind leg, and limped on it. Had the shoes taken off. He moped about for a week or so. Thought him over it. Was quite hearty. He started with him to the blacksmith shop. Had got about ten rods from the stable, when he stopped off all at once, and could not move; took to trembling and sweating, and it took four men to get him back to the stable. Sent for a quack of a horse doctor, who bled him and gave him physic. He remained quite sick, and next day was still worse. Was attacked with cramps or spasms, and kept so for several days, until at last he had to be helped up. He was not troubled with the cramp when lying. The doctor kept on giving him medicine, and has got him around; but he is so stiff, and cannot stretch out, and is all gathered together. Stands with his hind feet almost up to the fore ones. That is about the case, as near as I can tell it.

If you could prescribe something that would be of benefit to the animal, it would be thankfully received; and if you could name the disease, it might help at some future time. JAMES RAY.

ANSWER.—1st. The best application that I know of for wounds, and one that after a trial you will never be without, is friar's balsam. It is made as follows: Gum benzoin, three ounces; balsam tolu, one and a half ounces; gum styrax and myrrh, of each one ounce; aloes, one and a half ounces; alcohol, four pints. Macerate for fourteen days, and pour off for use.

Callouses can be removed by an application of the biniodide of mercury ointment. It is made as follows: Take of biniodide of mercury one and a half drachms, lard one ounce. Mix, and apply it once a day for three or four days, rubbing it in well. Then wash the parts and apply fresh lard. Use the same preparation to your mare's knee, but apply it for ten days once a day, being careful to tie up her head for an hour or two after each application, lest she might blister her nose or mouth. At the end of the ten days wash the knee well, and apply Goulard's extract. One of the advantages of this blister over all others is, that it will continue its good work for two months after you are done applying it.

Your neighbor's horse was attacked with cramp. Symptoms—The horse will persistently refuse to move the leg from the position in which it is placed. Quivering, or excitement of the muscles of the thigh, accompanied with irritation and fever, cause irregularity of the nervous system. Treatment—Dashing cold water against the thigh will often remove it. The horse will get well, if time be only given him. Very often, on leaving the horse for a few moments and returning, he will be found as well as ever. I wish your horse doctor would tell me what good the bleeding did. It is hard to tell the result of such treatment. Give the horse a lump of alum the size of a hen's egg, dissolved in water, at night. If the physic that has been given did not operate, give him in the morning one and a half pints of linseed oil. Keep the horse warmly clothed, and his legs warm with bandages and hand rubbing.

Pneumonia.

EDITOR FARMER: We have a disease in this section of country among our horses, that so far has baffled the best of horse men in the country. Four-fifths of the horses attacked with it have died.

The first symptoms that will ordinarily be seen will be a drooping of the head and lopping the ears, and a staggering and reeling of the horse as he walks—especially the hind parts, as if he were weak in the loins.

This led many to believe that the disease was inflammation of the kidneys; others pronounced it yellow water. Upon examining the pulse, there would be found a considerable degree of fever, which would increase rapidly. There will be a rumbling sound in the bowels, as if there were considerable wind shifting in them. The discharges from the bowels will be a little softer than when in health; the balls as large again as they ought to be, and generally covered with a yellowish mucus that will peel off like brown paper. As the case grows worse, there will be voided pieces of membrane that resemble a thin piece of boiled tripe.

The urine is not much altered—sometimes a little yellower than in a state of health. There is inflammation of the mucus lining of the nostrils, with some discharge from them, of a thin, clear color, which turns to a white or light yellow pus as the disease advances, and sometimes becomes offensive to the smell. The horse will act as if he wanted to eat; but he will quid his hay, and gulp and struggle in his attempt to swallow water, as if he had a very sore throat.

In some cases there will be a dropsical swelling of the belly, around the girth, and of the legs; also, of the sheath. In others there is none. In those cases that are dropsical, drops of blood and yellow water will ooze out through the skin.

There is an obstinate standing up; and if the horse lies down, it is but for a moment, and then up again; and so he stands, sometimes for ten or fifteen days, and at length dies in great distress.

The legs and feet will generally be cold, though sometimes one or two will be warm and the others cold, and so change from one to the other. The eyes will be swelled and weeping, and the head warm to the hand, as though fevered; the ears warm and cold by turns. The pulse is very quick, and generally strong, though sometimes very faint, but quick; and in one case, six hours before death, I could find no pulse at all.

In other cases (and a majority of them) the action of the heart is very strong. In some cases the heart can be seen to beat at a distance of forty or fifty feet; and the pulsation of the arteries of the neck can be seen the same as the heart.

By placing the ear to the windpipe, in the earlier stages of the disease, I can detect nothing wrong there; but soon I find the air rushing through it, as though it were too small, and soon there is a wheezing, phthisicky sound in the upper part of the windpipe, which gradually creeps down to the lungs, and then there is a crackling sound in the lungs, and a bloody, watery matter running from the nose, and death soon follows.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

On examination, I find the mucus membrane of the nostril and the vomer of the head very much inflamed. The windpipe (as the horse lies) will be half full of bloody water, and the inside of the pipe will be covered with a thin reddish matter, that will scrape off easily. The lungs will be of a dark purple color, and filled with bloody matter. If the horse has been healthy before this attack, there will be no tubercles of matter in them. The intestines will show more or less inflammation through their whole course internally, and externally there will be small patches and particles of a light reddish colored matter, between them and in their folds.

I find the heart and liver apparently all right, and the brain is perfectly healthy. The horse will recognize his master almost to the last.

Now, Mr. Editor, I should like to have your opinion in regard to this disease. What is it, and what will cure it?

I think the disease is contagious to a considerable extent; and I am also of the opinion that it was brought in here last August by a drove of Texas ponies. There was quite a drove of them passed through here, and also on other roads; and where this disease is, I find that it broke out soon after such droves had passed through. In this neighborhood, I am told, they dropped an old pony mare and colt, and an old mule, that were diseased and worn out, and the mare and mule both soon died; and in a few days my neighbors' horses began to die. My horses escaped till October, and then they took it. I have lost three valuable horses, and have another sick, but I hope to save it. I can count over one hundred head of horses that have died within the limits of ten miles square since last August.

If the disease be contagious, as I think it is, and if imported by Texas droves, I think the Legislature had better look for a remedy.

I pronounce the disease epidemic catarrh in the start; thence to inflammation of the lungs.

Yours, with respect, WILLIAM H. BURK.

Mineral Point, Anderson Co., Kan., March 1, 1872.

ANSWER.—This disease frequently assumes an epizootic character (epidemic is not the proper word: it is derived from the two words *Epi*, upon, and *Demo*, the people; epizootic from *Epi*, upon, and *Zoon*, an animal), and has heretofore been one of the most fatal in the list of diseases of our domestic animals, and will continue to be so, as long as horse doctors prescribe bleeding and physicking as their treatment of it. Your description of the symptoms is very full and complete, and your post mortem leaves no doubt of the cause of the animals' death. That catarrhal fever, or epizootic catarrh, may be the commencement of the malady, is doubtless true; but the treatment in the first stages, in either case, need not be different. And first, a good, clean, airy stable for the sick horse. Without this, not one can be saved. Second, a reasonable cover, according to the weather. Third, flannel bandages for legs are always necessary, to keep them warm, and to that extent relieve the lungs of a portion of the blood. Tartar emetic, so valuable in this disease in men, dogs and swine, has no more effect whatever upon either horses, sheep or cattle, than so much flour or meal.

Aconite, in this disease, is the divine vegetable. Give twenty five drops of the tincture of aconite root in one pint of cold water, and drench the horse. Repeat the dose every four hours (not oftener), till six doses have been given. In a majority of cases, two doses will be all that is required to effect a cure. Occasionally it would be well to hand-rub the legs, using the tincture of capsicum, to keep them warm. Of course you know, after the disease has abated, that great care will be necessary to get him in shape for work.

Let me repeat here, that the man who prescribes bleeding in this disease, takes away every possible hope of recovery.

Literary Department.

THE KANSAS FARMER FOR 1872.

BY A. A. B. CAVANESS.

How beautiful! Of course it is;
Or else it were not worthy thee,
O fair young land of tinted skies
And rosy suns, where blithe and free
The breeze of Southland, wind of love,
Trips o'er dew-moistened hills and grove;
The hills where erst the Red man's gods descended,
And now the hunters sleep—their glory ended.

Ended! But ere its twilight dies,
New eyes have feasted on thy flowers,
And songs of sweeter harmonies
Than breathed of love in dusky bowers,
Proclaim the conquering tribes of men.
The tasseled angel Mondamin,
Swift bursts his sodded grave of buried dullness,
And lives in brighter forms of perfect fullness.

O Kansas! blest thou art. Thy vines
In purple affluence reveal
True diamond treasures; soil and clime
For health, for wealth. Thy sisters kneel
To thee; with rose and myrtle crown
Thee queen, when falls in splendor down
Thy harvest hair, in brown and golden tresses,
And royal apples blush at Summer's kisses.

And proud as thou art blest; thy sons
Have answered to the call of Death;
Nor gory swords, nor blazing guns
Have stayed them from the warrior's wreath.
No utterance dares the Muse, of charms
Of eye and brow and snowy arms;
Or cheek and lip, where dreamingly reposes
The sweet and subtle soul of Nature's roses.

Therefore, O chaste and lovely page,
Fit representative art thou
Of this thy home and heritage.
Thy work is grand: To guide the plow
Cannot defile the noblest hand—
And glad the heart of Eden-land.
Await thy newer life, with riches freighted,
So none shall say, "We have but vainly waited."

Hail! then, thou fair prophetic youth
Of destiny! The world yields room
To wit and learning, grace and truth.
As strong as fair, no early tomb
Awaits thy dust. Of honest birth,
So may the seasons prove thy worth;
So may the flying years increase thy beauty,
While thou shalt teach thy children love and duty.

Leavenworth County, Kansas, March 1, 1872.

THE fellow that went into business has run out again. Probably he didn't like it.

AN Irish editor, in speaking of the miseries of Ire'and, says: "Her cup of misery has been for ages *overflowing, and is not yet full!*

What is that which every one wishes to have, and which every one wishes to get rid of directly as he obtains it? A good appetite.

BUCK, the New York comedian, was once asked how he came to turn his coat twice? He replied that one good turn deserved another.

A FRENCH author says, "When I lost my wife, every family in town offered me another; but when I lost my horse, no one offered to make him good."

A LADY advertises for sale in a country paper, one baboon, three tabby cats and a parrot. She states that having married she has no farther use for them.

THE papers have discovered some grass from the "path of rectitude." We fear that path must be sadly overgrown with grass, it is so little traveled now-a days.

THIS is a world of compensation. The rich pay for their silverware by worrying about housebreakers, while the poor find an offset for their hardships in glorious sleep and freedom from dyspepsia.

AN old pensioner got tipsy and noisy, when a person jocularly disposed, asked him what he did for a living. He replied that he "sucked a bottle part of the time, and the United States treasury the rest."

"ILLUSTRATED with cuts," said a young urchin, as he drew his pocket-knife across the leaves of his grammar. "Illustrated with cuts," said the schoolmaster, as he drew his cane across the back of the young urchin.

A SERVANT girl, who was employed to pickle her master's cabbage, took the opportunity to cabbage her master's pickles. She is the same woman who was happy and careless when she was young, and cappy and hairless when she was old.

The Darwinian Theory Illustrated.

The Coquette.

The Banker.

HEARTY laugh—one that gets down among the ribs.

THE movement that was "on foot" has taken a carriage.

IF the doctor orders bark, has the patient not a right to growl?

To empty a house of blockheads—set two dogs fighting in the street.

THE young lady who *took* the eye of everybody, has been arrested for stealing.

To make Rhine wine—to a pint of vinegar add a sixpence worth of sole leather.

THE young man who *stood* on his own merits, became very much fatigued with the performance.

IN Australia it costs half a dollar to *look* at a beefsteak. To *indulge*, you must draw a V, and be served lightly at that.

SOME malicious persons assert that the letters M. D., which are placed after physicians' names, mean "Money Down."

AN absent-minded resident of Danbury shut down a window Monday, and forgot to draw in his head. He was calling for Helen Blazes when discovered.—*Danbury News.*

A PATENT has been taken out in Boston for cleaning fish, by giving them snuff; when they sneeze, their scales come off.

THE man who always leaves church before the service is over, in speaking of an "ancient" single lady, said she was "fearfully and wonderfully *maid*?"

Mrs. PARTINGTON advises all young people troubled with preparation of the heart, to apply the cataract of mustard to draw off the information; and she says she has never known a failure where this device is followed.

"I'M sorry," observed the clergyman in a sympathizing tone, "Mrs. Burt has a heavy burden to bear." "Yes, she does; that's so," acquiesced the old farmer. "She's laid there flat on her back this seven year. Seems sometimes as ef I should git altogether worn out. I do wish she'd get well—or *suthin.*"

WHAT THE LEGISLATOR RECEIVED.—The Kansas Legislature recently appointed a committee to investigate the conduct of certain members charged with corruption. The committee went to work in earnest, determined to do the right thing by their constituents. After laboring several days without accomplishing anything worthy of note, they at last found a member who admitted that he had received "something for his vote." Whereupon the committee, thunderstruck at their own success in unearthing the villainy, proceeded to catechise the corrupt member with the following:

Question—You have stated that you have on a certain occasion received something for your vote. Did the committee understand you correctly?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Have you received anything for your vote on more than one bill?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—About how many?

Answer—I cannot tell, without stopping to think a little while.

Question—We will waive the point for the present. You will now state to the committee what you got for your vote. The reporter will please record the answer in full, and the witness will speak slowly, in order that his answer may be taken down.

Answer—I got the curses of the whole community

THIS is the way the Chicago *Post* celebrates the march of civilization in that city:

"Desolation continues to reign,
But Cupid keeps up his fire;
There have been 359
Marriages since the fire."

In another place the *Post* says: "There have been 417 babies published in this city since the fire—311 of them females. Hail to the new She-cargo!"

WHEN a Wisconsin girl is kissed, she looks surprised, and says, "how could you?" To which the swain replies, "It gives me the greatest pleasure to show you," and proceeds to give her a duplicate.

LEAVENWORTH, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO

MARKET REPORTS.

[CORRECTED TO MARCH 10TH, 1872.]

	Leavenworth.	St. Louis.	Chicago.
Apples, per bbl	$3 00a4 00	$3 00a6 00	$3 50a5 00
Bran, sacked, cwt	65a 70	90a 95	.....
Buckwheat, per bu	50a 75	80a 85	.....
Barley, Spring	.....	60a 75	57a 60
Butter, per lb	20a 25	22a 26	15a 20
Country Cheese	12½a15	.....	.....
Corn, in ear	28a 30	41a 45	.....
Corn Meal	75a 90	1 25a1 35	.....
Dried Apples, per lb	8a 10	7a 9	.....
Dried Peaches, per lb	10a 12½	7a 9	.....
Eggs, per doz	15a 00	15a 16	27a 28
Feathers, live geese	65	60a 62½	.....
GAME—			
Prairie Chickens	2 50a3 00	2 00a2 50	5 00a5 50
Quail, per dozen	1 00a1 10	1 00a1 15	1 25a1 50
Squirrel, per dozen	.....	0 60a0 75	.....
Rabbits, per dozen	.....	0 65a0 75	.....
Buffalo, per lb	4a 5	6a 7	.....
Deer, per lb	.....	5a 7	.....
Venison, Saddle, per lb	.....	9a 11½	.....
Turkeys, Wild, each	1 00a1 75	1 25a1 75	1 25a2 75
Hay, Prairie, loose, ton	5 50a6 00	10 00	9 00a10 00
Hay, Timothy, baled	.....	20 00a24 00	13 50a15 00
Hemp, undressed, ton	.....	100 00a$140	.....
Hemp, dressed	.....	210 00a$215	.....
Hides, Green Salted, lb	9½	10a 10½	10½a11½
Hides, Flint	18a 19	20	19a 20
Lard, Choice	7a 7½	8½a 8½	.....
Potatoes	60a 75	1 00a	95a1 10
" Early Rose	2 00	....	.....
" Goodrich	1 00	....	.....
POULTRY.			
Chickens, per doz	2 75a3 25	3 00a3 50	1 75a2 75
Ducks	3 00a3 50	3 25a4 00	3 00a3 50
Geese	5 50a7 50	6 00a9 00	.....
SEEDS—			
Clover	7 00a7 50	6 00a7 00	6 50a7 50
Timothy	3 00a3 25	3 50a4 00	3 00
Blue Grass	2 00a4 00	.....	.....
Osage Orange	10 00a14 00	11 00	.....
Orchard Grass	3 00	.....	.....
English Blue Grass	4 00	.....	.....
Red Top	2 50	.....	.....
Millet	1 00	.....	.....
Hungarian	1 00	.....	.....
Broom Corn	75a1 50	.....	.....
Flax	1 25a1 50	.....	.....
Hemp	1 50	.....	.....
Castor Beans	1 25a1 50	1 50a1 55	.....
Tallow	6a 7	8½	.....
Wool, Tub Washed	75a 80	80a 85	50a 75
Wool, Fleece Washed	30a 40	45a 55	50a 55
Wool, Unwashed	38a 42	46a 49	30a 45

FORTNIGHTLY RESUME OF THE MARKETS.

MONETARY.

There is little or no change in Money matters since our last report. Gold remains at $1.10@$1.10½. During the month there will be put upon the market, by the Treasury Department, something over $40,000,000 in gold, which will have a tendency to weaken gold premiums, and no doubt affect the money market generally in favor of lower rates of interest, in the larger cities.

COMMERCIAL.

No material change in market prices that directly affect the farmer, is to be noted since our last issue. Corn, Wheat, Wool and Cattle maintain the advanced prices. Potatoes have declined slightly in this market, except early seed vari-

eties. The Early Rose, we think very justly maintains its position as the leading early variety, and parties who have them to buy will, no doubt, have to pay a good round price for them, as will be seen by the table above. They are now quoted in this market (dealers' price to buyers) at $2.00 per bushel, and lots of ten or twenty barrels cannot be bought at a less figure.

We have no change to note in the Wheat market; but as we have said, all grades maintain the quotations of two weeks ago. The prospect of the present Wheat crop, which can be told with sufficient exactness within the next six weeks, will determine the price that the wheat on hand may be expected to reach.

Our own views, expressed at this early day, are, that good Wheat of the crop of 1871 will reach $2.00 per bushel before harvest.

CORN—Remains quite active, but quotably unchanged. The probabilities are that it has reached top figures.

OATS, BARLEY, AND RYE—Are quiet, and but little doing with either of them.

CATTLE—The Live Stock market presents no new feature. The demand for choice shipping Cattle is fully equal to the supply; while good stockers command a fair price. We quote the St. Louis market for extra choice Beeves at $6 00@$6 25; good, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $5.00@$5.50; lower grades, $4.00@$4.75.

The Chicago Cattle market is slightly better. During the past week several lots of extra choice Cattle found a market at from $6 25@6.75; while the bulk of choice Cattle were sold at $5.50@$6 00.

HOGS—In the Chicago market there seems to be more doing in Hogs, than in any of the other cities. Our advices report good, smooth lots, heavy weight, at $4.40@$4.55.

Wire Trellis.—Having had inquiries about wire trellis for vineyards, we insert the following table furnished by Ludlow, Saylor & Co. See advertisement.

SIZE OF WIRE.	WEIGHT OF 100 YARDS.	NO. OF LBS. PER MILE.	NO. OF YARDS PER BUNDLE 65 LBS.	LENGTH OF 100 LBS. IN YARDS.	BREAK WITH DIRECT STRAIN OF LBS.	NO. OF POUNDS PER ACRE.
9	18.36	328	342	609	1560	986
10	14.97	264	420	747	1280	807
11	11.95	211	529	939	1000	645
12	9.24	163	700	1244	800	499
13	7.05	124	893	1519	568	377
14	5.51	97	1142	2031	456	296

No. 12 is the size most commonly used.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

D. M. Ferry & Co.—By a reference to our advertising columns it will be noticed that the State of Michigan presents a claim for patronage upon our gardeners and farmers who purchase seeds, through the firm whose name heads this article. Fully realizing the fact that seeds grown in a colder climate than Kansas are considered superior, for our soil, to our own, this firm has placed the more common varieties upon sale in nearly every part of the State.

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

D. S. HEFFRON & CO., 343 State Street, Chicago.

mar15-4t—151

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 MARCH 15.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J R Smith, Franklin tp, Dec 16, 1871, one bay mare, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised $40.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by H H Wilcox, Grove tp, Dec 17th, 1871, one red and white Cow, 4 years old, both ears undersloped, branded 5 on right hip. Appraised $18.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Humbarger, Newbern tp, Oct 1, 1871, one red Texas Cow, 5 years old, branded A on left hip, crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left. Appraised $12. Also, one mouse colored Cow, 12 years old, branded 66 on right hip and HP on the right loin. Appraised $12. Also, one red Cow, 6 years old, indistinct brand on right loin, crop off left ear, swallow-fork in right. Appraised $12. Also, one black and white Cow, 5 years old, left ear cut off, underslope in right, branded ═ on right side. Appraised $15. Also, one pale roan Cow, 7 years old, crop and slit in right ear, underbit in left, branded X< on right hip. Appraised $12.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by P S Stookey, Greenwood tp, Jan 17, 1872, one bay Horse, 3 years old, some white on left hind foot. Appraised $—.

STEER—Taken up by H Reed, Greenwood tp, Jan 17, 1872, one white Steer, bush of tail gone, crop off left ear, two underbits in right. Appraised $11. Also, one red and white Steer, crop and slit in left ear, two underbits in right. Appraised $11.

COW—Taken up by Saml Wilkinson, Peoria tp, Feb 1, 1872, one dark Cow, 4 years old, half of tail off, with a young Calf. Appraised $12. Also, one black roan Cow, 4 years old, branded O on left hip and shoulder. Appraised $12. Also, one white and red spotted Cow, half-crop off both ears. Appraised $10. Also, one mouse-colored Steer, 4 years old, slit in right ear and crop off left. Appraised $—.

HORSE—Taken up by T J Johnson, Harrison tp, Feb 2d, 1872, one light sorrel Horse, 10 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks. Appraised $25. Also, one dark bay Horse, 15 hands high, collar marks, peaked ears. Appraised $25. Also, one light sorrel Horse, 4 years old, left hip down, blaze face, branded JP on left shoulder. Appraised $20. Also, one dark brown Horse, five years old, shod in front. Appraised $—.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Robt Brazell, Pleasant Grove tp, Jan 8, '72, one Cow, 4 years old, red sides, white back, branded V on left hip, ears cropped. Appraised $20.

COW—Taken up by W W Brazell, Pleasant Grove tp, Jan 4, '72, one large red Cow, 5 years old, slit in left ear, white face, small horns, red around eyes, white on belly. Appraised $70.

HEIFER—Taken up by Daul Ramsey, Janesville tp, one red and white pied Heifer. Appraised $14.

COLTS—Taken up by B N Swana, Janesville tp, Jan 22d, 1872, one iron-gray stud Colt, 2 years old, right hind foot white, white in face. Appraised $30. Also, one dark bay mare Colt, 2 years old. Appraised $35.

MARE—Taken up by Aaron Walker, Eureka tp, Feb 7th, 1872, one light bay Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, white spots in the forehead and on end of nose, hind feet white. Appraised $—.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by W B Springer, Washington tp, one red Cow, 7 years old, crop off right ear, scar or brand on left shoulder—round brand with straight mark through it. Appraised $10. Also, one white and red Heifer, 2 years old, brush of tail off. Appraised $10.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Thos Moodey, Shawnee tp, Dec 30, 1871, one light brindle Steer, 3 years old, underbit in right ear, swallow-fork in left, branded AR. Appraised $17.60. Also, one black and white spotted Steer, 6 years old, swallow-fork in left ear, underbit in right, brands indistinct. Appraised $17.50. Also, one light red spotted Steer, 6 years old, upperbit in right ear, underbit in left ear, branded R. Appraised $17.50. Also, a dark brown Steer, 5 years old, crop off both ears. Appraised 17.50. Also, one red and white spotted Steer, 5 years old, crop off both ears. Appraised $17.50. Also, one light yellow Steer, 4 years old, crop off right and underbit in left ear, branded W on left hip. Appraised $17.50.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by D Moneyhon, Osage tp, Feb 14, 1872, one sorrel Pony, 6 years old, star in forehead, saddle marks, left hind foot white, white spot on left hip. Appraise $40.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joshua Jones, Emporia tp, Feb 9, 1872, one yellow Cow, 10 years old, underbit in left ear, bob tail. Appraised $15. Also, one white Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised $18.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by T O Day, Clark's Creek tp, Feb 15, 1872, one red and white spotted Texas Steer, 9 years old, white face, branded JP on left hip. Appraised $15.

STEER—Taken up by W M Walters, Clark's Creek tp, one red Steer, 5 years old, smooth crop off each ear, white on belly and tail. Appraised $15.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by J M Hicks, Nemaha tp, one dark bay Filly, 3 years old, white stripe in face, lame in left hind leg. Appraised $60.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by A W Boreland, Dragoon Creek tp. Jan 29, 1872, one white Cow, 9 years old, red spot on side, both ears cropped. Appraised $25.

MULE—Taken up by N G Wilson, Rock Creek Agency tp, Dec 17, 1871, one brown or bay mare Mule, 2 years old. Appraised $50. Also, one mouse-colored horse Mule, 2 years old, dark stripe on shoulder. Appraised $50.

HEIFER—Taken up by J R Green, Ridgway tp, Feb 12th, 1872, one white and red Heifer, 2 years old, branded 8 or S on the right hip. Appraised $—.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Thos Wilkinson, Grant tp, Feb 10th, 1872, one chestnut sorrel horse Pony, 13 hands high, strip in face, hind legs white, blind in right eye. Appraised $15.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by James Brown, Topeka tp, Feb 22d, 1872, one sorrel Colt, 3 years old, blaze face, three white feet. Appraised $30.

MARE—Taken up by John Ritchey, Topeka tp, one bay mare Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high saddle marks, branded H on left hip, gilliflirted. Appraised $40.

COW—Taken up by A J Webb, Topeka tp, Dec 1st, 1871, one red and white spotted Texas Cow, 3 years old, head and neck red, underbit in both ears. Appraised $12.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J Grisier, Newbury tp, Feb 20, 1872, one red and white Texas Steer, 5 years old, two underslits in ears. Appraised $20.

PONY—Taken up by Jas McWilliams, Newbury tp, Feb 9, 1872 one sorrel mare Pony Colt, 3 years old, 11 hands high, star on the forehead, white hairs on nose. Appraised $25. Also, one dark bay horse Colt, 3 years old, 10 hands high, right hind foot white. Appraised $20.

Wilson County—J. C. G. Smith, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by R G Chitwood, Center tp, Feb 15, 1872, one pale red Heifer, 2 years old, light under parts. Appraised $12

COW—Taken up by Wm Roby, Verdigris tp, Jan 31st, 1872, one Cow, 9 years old, white back and belly, white spot above left eye. Appraised $20.

Woodson County—J. A. Burdett, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm Graybeal, Liberty tp, Dec 29, 1871, one brindle Cow, white face, white stripe on back, branded B on the right hip. Appraised $15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jas Johnson, Neosho Falls tp, Jan 10, 1872, one red roan Heifer, 2 years old, blaze face, crop off left ear, underbit in same. Appraised $12.

COW—Taken up by Chas Dobson, Neosho Falls tp, Jan 16, 1872 one red and white Cow, 3 years old, underbit in each ear. Appraised $15.

MARE—Taken up by G M Taylor, Toronto tp, Jan 3, 1872, one dark brown Mare, one year old, heavy mane and tail. Appraised $15.

PONY—Taken up by G W Hutchinson, Perry tp, Feb 2d, 1872, one sorrel gelding Pony, 9 years old, blaze face, white on right fore foot, saddle marks. Appraised $25.

STRAYS FOR MARCH 1.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, APRIL 1ST, 1870, FROM THOS. BARker, Mission Creek, Wabaunsee county, Kansas, one Dark Gray Mare, three years old, scar on inside left fore ankle. I will give ($25) twenty-five dollars for her recovery. mar1-1t

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

HEIFER Taken up by D Mortimer, Geneva tp, one dirty white Heifer, 2 years old, red on neck and ears. Appraised $15.

STEER—Taken up by H Herndon, Deer Creek tp, one red roan Steer, 2 years old, white on belly, under half-crop in right ear. Appraised $18.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo Detting, Monroe tp, Jan 19th, 1872, one 9 year old black mare Pony. Appraised $25. Also, one yearling iron-gray mare Colt, black mane and tail. Appraised $20. Also, one 2 year old bay horse, black mane and tail. Appraised $25.

HORSE—Taken up by L Daniels, Washington tp, Nov 20th, '71, one roan horse, white hind feet, 14 hands high. Appraised $40. Also, one 5 year old white Mare, dark spots on hips, 15 hands high. Appraised $45. Also, one 2 year old dark bay Mare. Appraised $45. Also, one 3 year old dark roan Mare, 13 hands high. Appraised $28. Also, one yearling dark iron-gray Horse, 12 hands high. Appraised $30. Also, one 8 months old dark roan horse Colt. Appraised $15. Also, one 2 year old red Steer, white back and belly, crop off left ear, and slope off right, indistinct brand on right hip. Appraised $12.50.

Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by H Volner, Lancaster tp, one 12 year old black and white Cow, underbit in right ear, and swallow-fork in left; and one Calf running with cow, about 6 months old. Appraised $15.

HORSE—Taken up by R B Gardner, Lancaster tp, one 6 year old brown Horse, 14 hands high, blaze face, branded JB on left shoulder. Appraised $65.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by R McDowell, Timberhill tp, one 2 year old dark red Steer, crop off of and slit in right ear, white belly, white spot on left shoulder and thigh. Appraised $16.

COLT—Taken up by H M Mayberry, Scott tp, Feb 17, 1872, one brown stallion Colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised $27.50. Also, onr bay stallion Colt, 1 year old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, sore back. Appraised $12.50.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W C Younkins, Lowell tp, Jan '72, one 4 year old bay Mare, white hairs on face, lump on right hind foot. Appraised $20.

Davis County—Daniel Mitchell.

COLT—Taken up by E R C Harris, Humboldt tp, Jan 22d, '72, one yearling light bay horse Colt. Appraised $40.

Doniphan County—C. Rappehey, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W Hazeltine, one yearling red and white speckled Steer, underbit out of left ear. Appraised $12.

MARE—Taken up by E D McClelland, one 6 year old bay pony Mare, star in forehead, tip of nose white, 14 hands high. Appraised $15.

Douglas County—P. B. Brooks, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W Kichingman, Clinton tp, Dec 29th, '71, one 2 year old red and white spotted Steer, white face, red about each eye, feet and legs white, notch out of and crop off the right ear. Appraised $11.

HORSE—Taken up by H A Cummings, Clinton tp, Jan 17th, '72, one 12 year old bay Horse, harness marks, about 15½ hands high. Appraised $50.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by T Howe, Union tp, Jan 10th, 1872, one two year old bay stud Pony, white stripe in forehead, right hind foot white on the fetlock, 10 hands high, supposed B branded on left shoulder. Appraised $20.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by G M White, Pleasant Grove tp, Dec 22d, 1871, one yearling red and white Steer, crop off right ear, under bit in left ear, bob tail, red and white belly, white face. Appraised $12.50.

COW—Taken up by J Courtny, Fall River tp, one 10 year old pale yellow Cow, upper and lower bit and crop in left ear, and swallow fork in right, star in forehead, white in each flank. Appraised $12. Also, one 4 year old Steer, crop off right ear, half crop off left ear, dark red. Appraised $25.

STEER—Taken up by K Holverson, Eureka tp, Jan 15th, 1872, one 3 year old dark brindle Steer, white strip in forehead. Appraised 20.

MARE—Taken up by F Norton, Lane tp, Dec 18, 1871, one bay Mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised $35. Also, one bay horse Colt, belonging to the Mare. Appraised $12.50.

COLT—Taken up by H Pritchard, Madison tp, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, white on nose and under jaw, white hairs upon forehead. Appraised $30.

COW—Taken up by Alex Bell, Madison tp, one red road Cow, 3 or 4 years old. Also, a Calf. Appraised $20.

COLT—Taken up by F Ward, Fall River tp, one black mare Colt, 1 year old, 13 hands high. Appraised $30. Also, one gray roan mare Colt, 1 year old, 13 hands high, left hind foot white, a snip on nose. Appraised $30.

Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by M McDonough, Stranger tp, Jan 15th, '72, one 2 year old red and pided Heifer.

HEIFER—Taken up by H Shultz, High Prairie tp, Jan 22d, '72, one yearling roan Heifer. Appraised $11. Also, one yearling red Steer, swallow fork in left ear, and slit in right, white in forehead. Appraised $5.50.

PONY—Taken up by B D Kinkade, Tonganoxie tp, Dec 27th '71, one 10 year old dun horse Pony, 13 hands high, white stripe on nose, black mane and tail, collar and saddle marks, shod all around. Appraised $20.

HEIFER—Taken up by P Mohon, Alexandria tp, Jan 16th, '72, one yearling red and white Steer. Also, one yearling light roan Steer, red about the head. Appraised $8 each.

COW—Taken up by A Shannon, Kickapoo tp, Jan 2d '72, one six year old strawberry roan Cow, swallow fork in each ear. Appraised $15.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by D Williams, one 6 year old black and white Texas Cow, under crop in each ear. Appraised $12.

MARE—Taken up by F Green, Center tp, Jan 22d, '72, one 4 year old bay Mare, with sucking colt, white strip extending from eyes to mouth. Appraised $75. Also, one dark iron-gray Colt, two years old. Appraised $40.

HEIFER—Taken up by H G Phelps, Waterloo tp, Jan 20th, '72, one yearling roan Heifer, red neck, star in forehead. Appraised $12.00.

COLT—Taken up by J D Sutton, Elmendaro tp, Dec 30th, 1871, one 2 year old bay mare Colt, 15 hands high, dim brand on left shoulder. Appraised $65.

COLT—Taken up by R S Flemming, Elmendaro tp, one 2 year old black mare Colt, left hind foot white, star in forehead, small white speck on nose. Appraised $45.

COLT—Taken up by S Sargent, Americus tp, Jan 27th, 1872, one sorrel horse Colt, 1 year old, light mane and tail, white spots on forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised $25.

COWS—Taken up by Jas Yearout, Americus tp, Jan 26th, 1872, one spotted Cow, 3 years old. Appraised $13. Also, one — Cow, 2 years old, yellow spot in forehead. Appraised $13.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J R Everett, Osawatomie tp, one pale yellow Texas Steer, 4 years old, branded HA on left flank. Appraised $25.

PONY—Taken up by J H Smith, Stanton, Jan 23, 1872, one sorrel horse Pony, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised $30.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helpingstine, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J W Degler, Parker tp, Nov 22d, '71, one 3 year old brindle Steer, indistinct brand on right hip. Appraised $12.00.

STAG—Taken up by H Sisk, Barker tp, Jan 9th, '72, one 7 year old white Stag, swallow fork and under bit in left ear, crop off right, nose and ears red. Appraised $15.

FILLY—Taken up by J A Coffey, Parker tp, Jan 5th, '72, one 2 year old sorrel Filly, white star in forehead. Appraised $20.

HEIFER—Taken up by A Stark, Parker tp, Dec 8th, '71, one 4 year old Heifer, red and white spotted. Appraised $10. Also, one 2 year old dark red Heifer, line back, white on belly. Appraised $8.00.

Ottawa County—F. M. Sexton, Clerk.

CATTLE—Taken up by J C Baflet & E Decker, Jan 20th, 1872, one 2 year old black Texan Steer, circle branded on shoulder, swallow fork in right ear. Appraised $8. Also, one black and white spotted Texan Cow, 4 years old, branded JN on left hip, swallow fork in right ear. Appraised $12.

Pottowatomie County—H. P. Smith, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by H Meyer, St Marys tp, Feb 1, 1872, one 2 year old red Heifer, white belly, white hind feet and spot in forehead. Appraised $15.

PONY—Taken up by L Fulton, Vienna tp, Jan 20th, '72, one 3 year old sorrel horse Pony, star in forehead. Appraised $40.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J H Aken, Zeandale tp, one horse Pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, branded E on left shoulder inside of a diamond. Appraised $30.

Sedgwick County—Fred. Schattner, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W J Van Sickle, Sedgwick tp, one dun Pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, dim brand on l. ft hip. Appraised $15.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by M Krothers, Alma tp, Jan 26th, 1872, one 3 years old white Heifer, red ears, has a young calf. Appraised $20-00.

PONY—Taken up by J A Hankammer, Alma tp, Jan 31st, 1872, one 8 year old light bay mare Pony, white face, four white feet. Appraised $40. Also, one 2 year old bay horse Pony, 2 white feet and a small white spot on the inside of the left hind foot. Appraised $40.

OPEN TO INDIAN COUNTRY.

LEAVENW'TH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON RAILROAD LINE

HOPE, BY FURNISHING FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODations in every respect, by strict attention to comfort and safety of the passengers, and by lowering their freight rates as fast as increasing business will warrant it, to deserve and receive a fair share of patronage, and to promote and increase the settlement of the country along its line.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1872, 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.	.....
Baldwin	12:13 P. M.	8:58 "	.....
Kansas City (Kansas)	10:00 A. M.	5:00 "	7:00 P. M.
Olathe (Kansas)	11:00 "	6:45 "	8:25 "
Arrive at Ottawa (Kansas)	12:40 P. M.	9:50 "	10:45 "
Ottawa	1:10 "	.....	10:55 "
Garnett	2:22 "	.....	12:50 A. M.
Iola	3:37 "	.....	2:42 "
Humboldt	4:00 "	.....	3:15 "
Tioga	4:23 "	.....	3:53 "
Thayer	5:00 "	.....	4:45 "
Cherryvale	5:50 "	.....	5:52 "
ARRIVE AT			
Independence	6:40 "	.....	6:45 "
Coffeyville	6:45 "	.....	7:05 "
Parker	7:00 "	.....	7:35 "

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE—	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'N.	NIGHT EX.
Parker	7:00 A. M.	.....	6:25 P. M.
Indepenuence	7:10 "	.....	7:00 "
Coffeyville	7:15 "	.....	6:45 "
Cherryvale	8:10 "	.....	7:53 "
Thayer	9:00 "	.....	9:00 "
Tioga	9:40 "	.....	9:55 "
Humboldt	10:05 "	.....	10:30 "
Iola	10:27 "	.....	11:00 "
Garnett	11:40 "	.....	12:50 A. M.
Ottawa (Kansas)	1:30 P. M.	8:10 A. M.	2:40 "
Olathe (Kansas)	3:15 "	11:00 "	4:45 "
Arrive at Kansas City (Kansas)	4:20 "	12:35 P. M.	6:00 "
Ottawa	1:05 "	8:00 A. M.	.....
Baldwin	1:40 "	8:50 "	.....
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 Ottawa with Stages for Pomona, Quenemo, Lyndon, and Osage City.

At Humboldt with Stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta and Douglass.

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

At Cherryvale, with Stages for Parsons

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

At Parker, with Stages for Chetopa.

☞ **500,000 Acres** of Land are offered for sale by this Company, in the valleys of the Neosho and its tributaries.

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CHAS. B. PECK, G. F. & T. A., Lawrence.

TIME TABLE OF THE KANS. PACIFIC RAILWAY,

FROM LEAVENWORTH TO ATCHISON.

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE—	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leavenworth	12:25, P.M.	7:52, A.M.
Fort Leavenworth	12:40, "	8:01, "
Kickapoo	12:55, "	8:15, "
Port William	1:15, "	8:30, "
Sumner	1:33, "	8:45, "
Atchison	1:45, "	8:55, "

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVE—	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Atchison	2:50, A.M.	1:35, P.M.
Sumner	3:00, "	1:45, "
Port William	3:19, "	2:01, "
Kickapoo	3:36, "	2:17, "
Fort Leavenworth	3:53, "	2:30, "
ARRIVE AT—		
Leavenworth	4:02, "	2:41, "

MARCH, 1872.

Kansas Pacific Railway

The Short, Favorite and only All-Rail Route

TO

Denver,	**Colorado Springs**
Georgetown,	**Evans,**
Golden City,	**Green City,**
Erie,	**Cheyenne,**
Longmont,	**Salt Lake City,**
Central City,	**Elko,**
New Memphis,	**Reno,**
Villa La Font,	**Sacramento,**
Idaho Springs,	**Marysville,**
Greeley,	**San Francisco,**

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

No Omnibus or Ferry transfer by this Route.

EXPRESS TRAINS run daily. MAIL and ACCOMMODATION Trains 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.

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

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

At Lawrence, for Baldwin City, Prairie City, Ottawa, Garnett, Humboldt, Thayer, Parker, Burlington, Oswego, Chetopa, and Fort Scott.

At Topeka, for Burlingame, Emporia, Burlington, Neosho Falls, Humboldt and Chetopa.

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

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

Tickets for the above points are for sale at the Company's Offices at Leavenworth, Kansas City, State Line and 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, Kansas City and Union Depots, with trains for Chicago and St. Louis, and all points South and East.

☞ Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to night express trains, and run through between Kansas City and Cheyenne, without change.

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BEVERLEY R. KEIM, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.
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PASSING THROUGH

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400,000 STANDARD PEAR TREES AT GREATLY reduced rates, and a complete assortment of Nursery Stock. Address E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.
jan15-4t

Strawberry Plants, &c.

WILSON'S ALBANY A SPECIALTY!

I GROW THE WILSON STRAWBERRY LARGELY for market, and can guarantee the Plants perfectly pure.

Price, 50 Cents per Dozen; $1.00 per 100; $6.00 per 1,000. Free by mail.

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IMPORTERS BREEDERS AND SHIPPERS OF CHOICE Fancy Poultry. Will spare a few settings of eggs from their Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, English Gray Dorkins, Golden Spangled Polish, W. F. Black Spanish and White Leghorn Fowls, and Aylesbury Ducks. For Circular giving particulars, send stamp to

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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND Plants, Forest Trees, Seedlings, Hedge Plants, &c. *No Agents employed.* Good, fresh, reliable Stock, true to name and of the best varieties, at wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. Call on or address S. T. KELSEY,
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☞ Price List on application. sep-1y

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OF ALL KINDS. Also,

Apple Seedlings No. 1, per 1,000	**$ 5.00**
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Apple Grafts, put up in good order, per 1,000	**7.00**
Pear Grafts, per 1,000	**20.00**
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PLANT'S FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' ALMANAC FOR 1872.

With Descriptive Catalogue of Seeds.

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200,000 Seedling and Transplanted Mountain Ash.

The above are all grown from seeds on our own grounds, and are better and cheaper than imported stock.

European Larch, Evergreen and Forest Trees. Send for Catalogue.

aug-8m ROBT. DOUGLAS & SONS, Waukegan, Ill.

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ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS, BEE HIVES, WITH Comb Guide, sure to secure the combs straight in the Hive. Honey Extractor cheaper than Eastern *patent* machines. Alsike Clover Seed, the great honey and hay plant; and Seeds of other honey-plants. Bee Books and Papers. Send for Circular and Price List. Address
feb15-tf NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kansas.

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IMMENSE STOCK, BEST KINDS, MOSTLY WHITE Brazillian, Premium Potatoes, Eight to the bushel, suitable for the table the year around. Southern Queen, very fine, early. Nansemond, well known. Plants, in their season, all at market rates. **ABNER ALLEN,** *St. George, Kansas.*
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500 **AGENTS WANTED,** MALE AND FEMALE, to sell two new articles, as saleable as Flour, and needed in every family. Samples sent free by mail, with terms to clear $5 to $10 per day. This is no gift enterprise or humbug, but they are new articles of real merit. Reader, if you want profitable and honorable employment, send on your name and postoffice address, and receive full particulars, with sample free by return mail.

Address, N. H. WHITE, Newark, New Jersey.
mar 1-2t—51

THE PREMIUM SANFORD CORN.

FIVE REASONS WHY IT IS SUPERIOR TO ALL other varieties:

1st. It ripens early—often from two to three weeks in advance of other kinds.

2d. Tested in many States in the same field with other noted varieties, having the same chance, it has produced from one-third to double the quantity per acre.

3d. It has a small cob, deep, broad grain, capping over the ends.

4th. It will do better on all soils than any other.

5th. The great superiority in the quantity and quality of fodder it produces North, South, East and West, testify to its great superiority.

These are FACTS, substantiated by the testimony of reliable Farmers.

The following prices are within the reach of all to give it a trial:

Sample by mail for one stamp; quart, postpaid, 60 cents; two, $1; peck, by express, $2; one-half bushel, $3; bushel. $5. Send stamp for circular giving full description of choice FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS.

Address, S. B. FANNING, Jamesport, N. Y.
mar 1-2t—136

THE NEATEST
CHEAPEST,
AND BEST
Summer and Winter
HIVE!

Securing the straightest Combs in the Frames, and

The Easiest Frame to Remove, with the Largest Space for Surplus Boxes, is the

DIAMOND FRAME HIVE!

☞ Hives and Territory For Sale!

IT HAS TAKEN MORE PREMIUMS IN THE LAST three years than any other Hive, and for Extractor "can't be beat."

☞ Send for Circular, giving description of Hive, which is acknowledged by every person using it to be the "best" in use.

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☞ Full line of Nursery Stock always on hand—prices low.

Mitchell's First Lessons in Bee Culture, 100 pages, "best book out." 'Every bee-keeper wants it.' Mailed, post-paid, for fifty cents.

☞ State where you saw this reference. Apply to
W. I. BROKAW, Nurseryman and Fruit Grower,
nov-6m Lock Box 7, Rolla, Phelps Co., Mo.

WHITNEY'S ---- FREE.

EACH SUBSCRIBER TO **The Rock River Farmer** will receive *Free*, one cion (each cion large enough for two grafts) of Whitney's

Siberian Crabs,

Nos. 14, 20 and 25. No. 20 (see illustration on 1st page Cover) is a Summer fruit; No. 14, Autumn; No. 25, Winter and Spring. Of this Crab the *Prairie Farmer* says: "We unhesitatingly pronounce the No. 20, the best Crab we have ever seen." This is the first season this fruit has been offered to the public, and it is now offered on such easy terms that it should find its way into every orehard in the Northwest. To the raiser of a club of five, in addition to the Cions, a yearling tree will be sent *free*. Now is the time to subscribe. **The Rock River Farmer** is a large 16 page Monthly, cut, stitched and handsomly illustrated, a practical paper for practical men, and only One Dollar a year. Specimen numbers sent free. Address
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Trees! Plants! Seeds!

600 Acres. 21st Year. 12 Greenhouses.

10,000 Apple and Crab Rootgrafts,	$50
1,000 Pear or Plum Rootgrafts,	15
1,000 Std. Pear, extra, 1 year, Bartlett, &c., 3 to 4 ft.,	160
5,000 Silver Maples, average 1 foot,	10
10,000 Osage Orange Plants, 1st class,	25
5,000 Concord Grape or Willow cuttings,	8

100-Page Illustrated Catalogue, 10 cents.
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, large stock.
Colored Plates, Fruits and Flowers, 5 samples by mail, $1.
Wholesale Price List Free.
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Agents — Wanted!

$75 TO $250 PER MONTH, EVERYWHERE

male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid 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 that 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., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.* mar 1-3t—166

Seed Sweet Potatoes.

MY POTATOES BEING SAVED IN DRY SAND, IN A furnace-heated house, will keep better, and furnish one-half more sprouts, than those put up in the usual manner.

$2.50 per Bushel; $6 per Barrel.

Varieties—Yellow and Red Nansemond and Bermuda. Plants for sale in their season. Also, Early Rose Potatoes. Address
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OLD EYES MADE NEW.

All diseases of the Eye successfully treated by

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Read for yourself and restore your sight.

Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless. The inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

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Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists, students and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following diseases:

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Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of doctor or medicine, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

2309 Certificates of Cure.

From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants, some of them the most eminent leading professional and business men and women of education and refinement in our country, may be seen at our office.

Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*, writes: "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition.

Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869, Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily Newspaper, and all with the unassisted Eye.

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Yours truly. PROF. W. MERRICK.

REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., cured of Partial Blindness, of 18 years' standing, in one minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

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All persons wishing for full particulars certificates of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to us, and we will send our Treatise on the Eye, of 44 pages, free of charge, by return mail. Write to Dr. J. BALL & CO.,
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Send for pamphlets and certificates—free. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face.

Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment, or those wishing to improve their circumstances, whether gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable living at this light and easy employment. Hundreds of agents are making from $5 to $20 A DAY. To live agents $20 a week will be guarranteed. Information furnished Free of Charge. Send for Pamphlet, Circulars and Price List. Address **DR. J. BALL & CO.**
Oculists, P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty St., New York.
mar15-2t*—191

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GUNMAKER,
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Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, &c.,
CORNER SHAWNEE AND SIXTH STREETS,
Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Leavenworth, Kansas.

BEING AN EXPERIENCED WORKMAN, AND HAVING good facilities, I am able to guarantee good work, at reasonable rates. Repairing done in the very best manner. Also, all kinds of Sporting Apparatus and Fishing Tackle, Pocket Knives, &c. jy-1y

Country Merchants, Attention!

I AM MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
STAMPED, JAPANNED & PLAIN
TIN-WARE!
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WIRE ROPE, FENCES AND RAILINGS,
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SPARK-NETTING for LOCOMOTIVES,
OF STEEL OR IRON WIRE.

FENCE AND TRELLIS WIRE ALWAYS ON HAND.

Ornamental Wire Work Made to Order.
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"OGDEN FARM," Send for Circulars of my Specialties.

THE TROPHY TOMATO. HEADQUARTERS SEED. **$100 Premium** offered for the Largest Tomato grown from my Seed in 1872. The Newport Strawberry. Basket and Bedding Plants. Waring's Books for Farmers. Jersey Cattle. Essex Swine. Address
GEO. E. WARING, JR.,
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Fruit, Shade, **TREES!** Garden, Hedge, **PLANTS!** Flower, Garden, **SEEDS!**

Apple and Crab Rootgrafts, best sorts, 10,000,	$50.00
Pear, Std. extra, 1 yr., Bartlett, &c., 3 to 4 ft., doz.,	2.50
Seeds, Peach, bu., $2; Apple, Osage, new, bu.,	12.00
Potatoes, White Peach Blow, Early Rose, bu.,	2.00
Seedlings, Soft Maple, 1,000, $1; Ash, $3; Elm,	2.00
Illustrated Catalogue, 100 pages, and New Price List,	10c.

jan15-6t F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

SWEET POTATOES

FOR THE SPRING TRADE OF 1872. A LARGE AND Choice Stock of *Yellow Nansemond, Early Bahama, Red Bermuda and Purple Yams.* Price, $2.50 per bushel; $6.00 per barrel. Complete direction for sprouting with each lot. *Send for Circular and Directions for Growing Plants in their Season.* 150 bushels *Early Rose* at $1.50 per bushel; or $4.00 per barrel. E. C. CHASE, Shawnee, Kan.
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A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS!

DO YOU WANT AN AGENCY, LOCAL OR TRAVELING, with a chance to make $5 to $20 per day selling our new 7-strand *White Wire Clothes Line?* They *last forever.* Samples free, so there is no risk. Address *at once, Hudson River Wire Works*, 130 Maiden Lane, cor. Water st, N.Y, or 16 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. jy

Peerless Potatoes—$5.00 per Barrel.

CHOICE VARIETIES OF SEED **Wheat, Corn, Oats** and **Potatoes.** Save freights and buy of the producer. J. K. HUDSON,
dec-9t Box 108, Kansas City, Mo.

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

RED RUST PROOF OATS $2 A BUSHEL; Orchard Grass $3.50 a bushel. Send three cent postage stamp and my complete Priced Lists of all kinds of Grass Seeds, Field Seeds, Garden Seeds, Flower and Tree Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Guanos, Chemicals, Live Stock, &c, will be forwarded you. These Priced Lists contain much valuable information as to time and quantity to plant, &c. MARK W. JOHNSON, Seedsman,
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A FEW CHOICE COLONIES IN DIAMOND & AMERICAN Movable Comb Hives, delivered at express office at this place for $18 each. (no-6) W. I. BROKAW, Rolla, Mo.

$100 REWARD

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Is a superior article for making Bread, Cakes, Pastry, &c.

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PLANTING, PRUNING, OR TRAINING
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ORNAMENTAL TREES,
Shrubbery, &c., Promptly and Scientifically
PERFORMED.

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STALLIONS
AT
KANSAS STUD FARM
Leavenworth, Kansas,
FOR 1872.

ETHAN ALLEN,

Limited to ten approved mares, in addition to owner's, at $500 the season.

RHODE ISLAND,

Brown, got by Whitehall, dam by Negro Baby, son of Tiger Whip. He defeated Wilkes and American Girl in 2:25, 2:23½. Will serve at $50 the season.

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Brown, got by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, dam a fast Bellfounder mare. Will serve at $50 the season.

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Bay, got by Alexander's Abdallah, dam a Morgan mare. Will serve at $50 the season.

SPRAGUE'S MAMBRINO PATCHEN.

Brown, got by Mambrino Patchen, (brother to Lady Thorne) dam by Chorister, grandam by thoroughbred son of Monsieur Tonson. Will serve mares at $50 the season

COMUS,

Chestnut, got by Green's Bashaw, (sire of Bashaw, Jr., Kirkwood, &c.) dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk. Will serve mares at $25 the season.

KANSAS BOY,

Bay, got by Comus, dam Ross Gangle, (thoroughbred,) by Ganglion Gangle, son of Bertrand; grandam by The Pony, son of imp. Leviathan. Will serve at $15 the season.

LITTLE ARTHUR,

Gray, got by imp. Glencoe, dam Blue Bonnets (dam of Lightning, Thunder, Loadstone, Lancaster, and grandam of Asteroid,) by imp. Hedgeford. Will serve at $10 the season.

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Chestnut, got by imp. Trustee, dam Betsey Ransom, Jr., by imp. Priam. Will serve at $10 the season.

Season commences March 1, and ends Aug 15 Mares not proving in foal may be returned free next season. Due care will be exercised to prevent accidents, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Terms cash before removal of the mare.

SPRAGUE & AKERS.

For particulars, address
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O. I. Chester Hogs and Pigs.

WHITE LEGHORN, LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMA, Buff Cochin, Houdan and Earl Derby Game fowls, bred and imported for sale by J. W. BEEBE,
Seapo, Republic County, Kansas.

N. B.—A few Eggs to spare. Write quick, if you want a start of any of the above Fowls or Hogs. mar15-2t-168

THE MISSOURI VALLEY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

REASONS FOR INSURING IN THIS COMPANY:

1st. This is a Western Company, managed by Western men, whose known financial character, ability and position, afford ample guarantee for its careful and successful management.
2d. Its Policies are all Nor-Forfeiting.
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4th. Dividends and Losses paid in Cash.
5th It has no restriction upon travel.
6th. Its Dividends are made upon the CONTRIBUTION plan, leaning the greatest pecuniary advantage to the Policy-holder.
7th. Its business is EXCLUSIVELY LIFE INSURANCE

DIVIDENDS

Are the accumulation of Interest upon Premiums paid: hence, the Company that loans its Assets at the highest rate of interest, can give you the largest dividends. Eastern Companies invest their moneys at six per cent., while this Company makes its investments at twelve per cent., or more.

The advantages of Western investments to the Policy-holder appear in the following startling figures:

The amount, $1,000, invested for fifty years at	6	per cent.,	compound	interest,	is	$ 18,420 15
" " " "	8	"	"	"	is	46,901 64
" " " "	10	"	"	"	is	117,360 83
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It is obvious that this Company offers greater *financial* advantages and inducements to the Policy-holder than any other Company in existence.

"I am informed, from authentic sources, that Eastern Companies receive annually from the people of Kansas nearly one-half million of dollars for premiums. This takes from the State a very considerable portion of her 'cash capital.' We have the men and the means to organize and safely conduct Home Companies, and they should be encouraged."—S. J. CRAWFORD, *Governor of Kansas. Annual Message*, 1867.

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PRICED CATALOGUE
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FOR 1872,

IS NOW READY, AND WILL BE MAILED FREE TO all applicants. This is the *Largest* and most *Complete Descriptive Seed Catalogue* published in the United States. It is printed on beautifully tinted paper, has 162 pages, 80 engravings, and is invaluable to the Farmer, Gardener and Florist. We offer no "chromo," but give our readers the full value of their money in reliable Seeds.

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ESSEX PIGS.

I AM NOW READY TO ENTER ORDERS FOR SPRING Litters of choice, thoroughbred **Essex Pigs.** For crossing with common Sows, or with grade Chester Whites or Poland-China, there is nothing equal to a thoroughbred Essex. Address **JOSEPH HARRIS,**
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TO THE PUBLIC.

BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS ELSEWHERE ABSORBing much of our time and attention, induced us, early after the beginning of the present year, to seriously contemplate (for the present, at least) winding up business here. Accordingly, in January we placed our advertisement before the public, offering our entire stock for sale at public auction on Wednesday, March 13th.

The very extensive correspondence drawn out by our advertisement showing an interest in improved stock far beyond our anticipation, has made us reluctant to break up and separate the many fine animals we have been so many years in collecting together; and, yielding to the earnest solicitation of many prominent breeders throughout the country, we have in a measure been induced to reconsider our decision, and withdraw our sale. We have sold our entire stock to the "Glen Flora Stock Breeding Association," a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, with ample capital and experience to carry on the work commenced by us. We are large stockholders in the Association. Our Mr. C. C. Parks will (for the present year, at least) have the care and control management of the business, and will give to it his entire time and undivided attention.

With some additions, which are soon to be made, "*The Glen Flora Stock Breeding Association*" will be able to show the finest Collection of Thoroughbred Stock to be found in the country. We ask for our successors the same patronage and encouragement which has been so liberally shown to us.

mar15-1t-192 **C. C. & R. H. PARKS,** *Waukegan, Ill.*

CORN! CORN! CORN!
The Greatest Discovery of the Age.
JUDSON'S NEW BRANCHING CORN.

THIS WONDERFUL AND MOST PROLIFIC VARIETY of Corn has been brought about by a process of hybridization and crossing on to the Egyptian stalk, and is the result of labor, thought, energy and perseverance; but with unceasing efforts the originator, E. O. Judson, of Cuba, N. Y., has brought into existence, and practically settled the question that an ear of corn can be produced at every joint of the stalk. The different varieties have been raised in the Eastern and Western States (where seed could be obtained) for the last two years, and has been a success in every case. Parties the last season have sent in testimonials, vouching that they produced as high as ten, and fourteen, ears to each stalk. The Branching Corn is

TWO WEEKS EARLIER!

And much heavier than the common variety. Its extraordinary productiveness, and good quality, strongly recommend it as the best market variety.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. The Seed of "The Branching Corn," is put up in packets containing about 300 kernels, and sells as follows:

Field (or Dent). 50 Cts; Sweet, 50 Cts; Pop, 25 Cts.

For Agencies, Corn, and further information, address
H. D. GREGG, Lawrence, Kansas,
mar15-1t* Gen. Agent for Kansas, Colorado, and Nebraska.

DR CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

TEN YEARS OF A PUBLIC TEST HAS PROVED DR. Crook's *Wine of Tar* to have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered to the public. It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

It Effectually Cures all

COUGHS AND COLDS,
AND
Throat and Lung Diseases.

It has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis, that it has been pronounced a Specific for these complaints.

For Pains in the Breast, Side of Back, Gravel or Kidney Disease, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice or any Liver Complaint, it has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, restores the Appetite, strengthens the System, causes the food to digest, and removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

☞ **Try Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar!** ☜
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CABBAGE, ONION, SQUASH.

I HAVE PUBLISHED THREE WORKS, MOST AMPLY illustrated, on the cultivation of these three Vegtables, giving the thousand details so invaluable to the beginner. Price of each, sent postpaid to any address, *Thirty Cents.*
mar15-2t 51 JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.