

June 1, 1872

LEAVENWORTH



A BED OF PANSIES.



LEAVENWORTH  
JUNE 1, 1872.



American, Swiss and English  
**WATCHES & CLOCKS,**  
WATCH MATERIALS,  
FINE GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,  
**Silver and Plated Ware,**  
PLATED JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

Jewelry of every description made to order. Country orders promptly attended to.  
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**LARGE SALE OF**  
**Fine Shorthorns.**  
I WILL SELL PUBLICLY, JUNE 29TH, NEXT, 130  
finely bred **SHORTHORNS**, the produce of the pre-  
mium stock, such as Airdrie 3d (7456), 5th Duke of Geneva  
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Catalogue sent on application.  
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**LAKESIDE STOCK FARMS.**  
**PURE BRED POULTRY**  
WARRANTED THE PUREST BRED AND PERFECT.  
Nearly 100 Prizes taken during the last year.  
Light and Dark Brahma, Buff, Partridge and Black Cochon  
Fowls. Game Bantams a specialty. Ducks in variety. Tou-  
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Alderney Cattle, Berkshire, Magie and Chester White Pigs.  
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[SUCCESSORS TO C. C. & B. H. PARKS, WAUKEGAN, ILL.]  
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Illinois. Importers and Breeders of  
**SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,**  
Of the most approved and fashionable pedigrees. Thorough-  
bred and Trotting Horses, Cotswold sheep, Improved Berk-  
shires, and Pure-bred Poultry in great varieties.  
Stock of all kinds for sale at reasonable prices. Send for  
catalogues giving full description.  
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A MONTHLY, DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO POUL-  
TRY—\$1 a year. Address, for sample copy, P.O. box 690,  
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**BEE-KEEPERS, ATTENTION!**  
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.**

**ELGIN WATCHES!**

**FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE!**

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTD'T ERIE RAILWAY,  
NEW YORK, February 7th, 1870.  
**T. M. AVERY, Esq., Pres't National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.:**  
DEAR SIR: Having for three months tested, in various  
ways, the "time-keeping" qualities of one of your Elgin  
Watches, I most cheerfully award it the praise that is its  
due. For one month the Watch was carried by one of our  
Locomotive Engineers, and since then by different persons,  
so that its full value as a time-keeper could be known under  
different modes of treatment. I will simply say that it has  
given perfect satisfaction; and in my opinion is as near per-  
fection as I believe it possible a Watch can be made.  
Respectfully, yours,  
**L. H. RUCKER, General Sup't.**

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,  
CHICAGO, February 17th, 1870.  
**T. M. AVERY, Esq., Pres't National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.:**  
DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to state that the two or  
three Elgin Watches I have at different times purchased for  
presentation, have given entire satisfaction, and are highly  
valued as elegant and correct time-keepers.  
A very large number of your Watches are being carried by  
the Messengers in the employ of this Company, and are giv-  
ing entire satisfaction,—their time-keeping qualities being  
implicitly relied upon.  
**CH. RLES FARGO, Sup't.**

OFFICE GEN'L SUP'T C. & N.-W. RAILWAY,  
CHICAGO, February 18th, 1870.  
**T. M. AVERY, Esq., President National Watch Company:**  
DEAR SIR: I have pleasure in expressing my opinion of  
the Elgin Watches—the more so, since I do not think that  
there is a better Watch made. A large number of them are  
in use by our conductors and enginemen, and other em-  
ployees, and I have heard no dissenting opinion upon their  
merits. They run with a smoothness and uniformity fully  
equal to any other Watch that I know of, and justify all  
your claims of excellence in manufacture and fitting of parts.  
Yours, truly,  
**GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Sup't.**

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,  
CHICAGO, January 25th, 1870.  
**D. W. WHITTLE, Esq., General Agent National Watch Co.:**  
DEAR SIR: I have carried one of the Elgin Watches for  
some time, and am much pleased with it. It has kept excel-  
lent time under all circumstances, and I consider it perfectly  
reliable.  
Yours, respectfully,  
**J. C. McMULLEN, General Sup't.**

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R.,  
CHICAGO, January 27th, 1870.  
**T. M. AVERY, Esq., President National Watch Company:**  
DEAR SIR: I have carried the Elgin Watch long enough to  
be able to pronounce it a first-rate time-keeper. I am mak-  
ing a very careful test of its performance, and will soon give  
you the results. I think it will show that the West can pro-  
duce Watches equal to the manufacture of any part of the  
world.  
Yours, truly,  
**E. B. PHILLIPS, Pres't L. S. & S. M. R. R. Co.**

OFFICE GEN'L SUP'T UNION PACIFIC R. R.,  
OMAHA, NEB., December 16th, 1869.  
**HON. T. M. AVERY, Pres't National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.:**  
DEAR SIR: During the months that I have carried one of  
your B. W. Raymond Watches, it has not failed to keep the  
time with so much accuracy as to leave nothing to desire in  
this regard.  
For accuracy of time-keeping, beauty of movement and  
finish, your Watches challenge my admiration and arouse my  
pride as an American; and I am confident that, in all  
respects, they will compete successfully in the markets of  
the world with similar manufactures of older nations. They  
need only to be known to be appreciated.  
Yours, most respectfully,  
**C. G. HAMMOND, General Superintendent.**

**VARIOUS GRADES AND PRICES MADE,**  
TO SUIT DIFFERENT TASTES.  
**NO MOVEMENTS RETAILED BY THE COMPANY.**  
Call on your Jeweler, and ask to see one of the Elgin  
Watches. Business Office and Salesroom of National  
Watch Company, corner of Green and Washington streets,  
Chicago, Illinois. my1-6m

**JOHN BIRINGER,**  
**GUNMAKER,**  
AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF  
**Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, mmunition, &c.,**  
CORNER SHAWNEE AND SIXTH STREETS,  
Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Leavenworth, Kansas.  
**BEING AN EXPERIENCED WORKMAN, AND HAV-**  
ing 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

**B. S. RICHARDS,**  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
**SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS,**  
**COLLARS, WHIPS, &c., &c.,**  
No. 50 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kan.

**WANTED—AGENTS (\$20 PER DAY), TO**  
sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MA-  
CHINE. 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

**Sweet Potato Plants.**  
WE WILL SELL PLANTS THIS SEASON AT \$2 PER  
1,000, delivered at the Express Office in Lawrence. Ad-  
dress [ap15-4t-165] **N. CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.**

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**BIDGOOD NURSERIES.**—APPLE TREES A SPECIALTY.  
Pears, Dwarf and Standard, Concord Grapevines, Peach,  
Cherry, Plum Trees, and Nursery Stock, at lowest figures.  
J. W. BIDGOOD, Leavenworth, Kan. oc-1y

**COAL CREEK FRUIT FARM NURSERIES, WILLIAM L. G.**  
**SOULE, Proprietor.** 15,000 Crab Apple Trees (10 varieties),  
150,000 Apple Trees, Shade Trees, Grapes, and Small Fruits.  
Address P. O. Box 211, Lawrence, Kansas. oc-1y

**ENTERPRISE NURSERIES—ALLEN & KROH, PROPRIETORS.**  
Correspondence of Dealers and Planters solicited.  
Stock warranted true to name. Agents wanted. Nurseries,  
12th st., Kansas City, Mo. and Wyandotte, Kan. dec-1y

**LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES, BLAIR BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS.**  
General Nursery Business. Very heavy Stock, excel-  
lently grown. Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Apple Root Trees.  
Wholesale & Retail. Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo. oc-1y

**POMONA NURSERY, S. T. KELSEY, PROPRIETOR.**  
Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Seedlings, Hedge  
Plants, Small Fruits. First-class Stock, at Wholesale or Re-  
tail. Pomona, Franklin County, Kansas. oc-1y

**250,000**  
**Sweet Potato Plants!**  
THE BEST VARIETIES.  
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES. ALSO,  
**CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS,**  
Including the celebrated  
**TROPHY TOMATO.**  
Address **C. H. CUSHING,**  
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**SCHENCK'S**  
**Pulmonic Syrup,**

**SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS ARE THE**  
only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there  
are but two things to do to make the Lungs heal.  
First. The Liver and Lungs must be got into a good,  
healthy condition; for, when the Lungs are wasting, the  
whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even  
if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the liver  
and stomach are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes  
the place of food; consequently, the patient has no appetite,  
or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food,  
which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off,  
without nourishing the system.

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

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

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the  
house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Flor-  
ida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular,  
and not subject to such variations as in more northern lati-  
tudes. Palatka, Melouville and Enterprise are points I can  
recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by  
the Messrs. Peterman; while the accommodations and advan-  
tages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the  
recovery of all who partake freely of my Preparations, and  
follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more  
fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently loc ted in my new building, north-  
east corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, where,  
on every Saturday, from 9, A. M., to 3, P. M., my son or myself  
can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough exami-  
nation with the Respirometer, the charge will be \$5.

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

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

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, \$1.25  
per bottle, or \$7.00 per half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents  
per box. Prepared and for sale by  
**J. H. SCHENCK & SON,**  
Northeast corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Phila.  
And by druggists and dealers generally. my1-1y-168

**Country Merchants, Attention!**  
I AM MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER  
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**TIN-WARE!**  
AND  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS!**  
No. 411 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kan.  
Je-1y **J. W. CRANCER.**

**ITALIAN QUEENS.**  
BRED IN FULL COLONIES, & WARRANTED PURE.  
Safe arrival guaranteed. Price, \$5.00 each; two for  
\$9.00; three \$12.00. For sale by **W. I. BROKAW,**  
my15-4t-123 Lock Box 7, Rolla, Mo.

# THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRE-SIDE  
[ENTERED, ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN JUNE, 1872, BY GEO. T. ANTHONY, AT THE OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, AT WASHINGTON.]

VOL. IX.—NO. 11.]

LEAVENWORTH, JUNE 1, 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 Semi-Monthly, at 317 Delaware Street.

### JUDSON'S BRANCHING CORN.

We learn from the *Prairie Farmer* that suit has been brought against E. O. JUDSON, for swindling in selling his Branching Corn.

It seems that many of the stalks sent out, having five to seven ears, for samples, to agents, and for which they have to pay a good round sum, are doctored stalks. In other words, the ears, or part of them, are *glued on*—the ear being attached near the butt. The case in which the suit is brought is fully established, if we may believe the above paper; and the probabilities are that it will go hard with JUDSON.

We have examined several of these sample stalks, but have failed to find any chicanery about them; but it is possible that the examination was not thorough enough. We also have a few grains of the corn growing, taken from a sample stalk, and we shall see how it comes out.

### General News.

A CURIOUS motherly animal instinct was lately developed upon the breeding farm of SPRAGUE & AKERS. Mambrino Cragie, a blind mare once noted upon the turf, gave birth this Spring to a fine colt. Another mare has for some time been noticed as paying particular attention to her blind sister, staying with her all the time, and guiding her away from dangerous places in the pasture. Recently Cragie, while alone in the pasture, fell into a well being dug for stock purposes, and was killed. What to do with the colt, became a question of some importance. The other mare settled the question without aid, by adopting the motherless colt, and even fighting away her own offspring until the orphan was supplied with the lacteal fluid, and still continues to watch over and care for both colts as if her own.

SENATOR POMEROY writes to a constituent in explanation of the soldiers' homestead law, that it will allow an agent to select and file on a quarter section of land for his principal, and that will hold the claim for six months. But during that six months the party who employed the agent to locate a quarter section for him, must go on the land in person, and make a home there, and after the first six months he must comply with all the requirements of the law in person, as in the first instance. An agent can locate and file for a whole colony of ex-soldiers. But each man must be there to make

a personal settlement for himself within six months from that filing.

THE old almanacs used to say, look out for storms in these times. We recommend farmers to look out for weeds in these times. Remember that war can only be successfully waged against these robbers while they are young, and the Irishman's advice to his friends as they were going into a free fight, will do here: "Wherever you see a head, hit it." Don't wait for it to grow. Use the plow, the harrow, the hoe, anything that will cut it off, or bury it deep. Our worst weeds will succumb to frequent cuttings, provided they are made early.

FROM some cause, the Topeka *Commonwealth* made an erroneous statement in regard to the State, county, township, and municipal bonded railroad indebtedness of Kansas, which it placed at the enormous sum of \$60,000,000. State Auditor THOMAS AN corrects this statement by saying that the entire registered bonded indebtedness of the State as above, does not exceed \$6,000,000. We only speak of it here, as we know how prone Eastern papers are to catch at such items, and sometimes to our injury.

THE Leavenworth Carpet Factory have bought lots on Choctaw street, and will erect a large building this season, to accommodate their business.

The Secretary of the company has recently returned from the East, where he purchased additional machinery, and by the end of this year, Leavenworth will have one of the largest carpet factories in the West.

ABRAM RENICK, of Clintonville, Kentucky, lately bought of WOLCOTT & CAMPBELL, the noted short-horn bull, 4th Duke of Geneva, for which he paid the neat sum of \$6,000. The bull arrived at Mr RENICK's in good condition, and was drawn to the farm by four horses. He weighs 2,363 pounds, and is five years old in August.

COL. F. D. CURTIS exhibited before the N. Y. Farmers' Club at a recent meeting, a Gloria Mundi apple, grown in Kansas, and picked the 1st of last September, carried 3,500 miles in a carpet sack, that was *sound and perfect the day it was exhibited*. The Club thought it something remarkable. The specimen exhibited, weighed one pound.

CORN PLANTING has been considerably delayed in this State by the frequent rains.

Some fields that have been once planted this season, will have to be replanted. Heavy rains coming immediately after, washed the loose soil off.

Usually, our corn is all planted by the 10th of May, except the sod land, but this year, the 25th of May finds considerable to plant.

AN exchange says: "HARRIET BEEBHER STOWE makes \$15,000 per annum off her farm in Florida." We are willing to wager something that she don't make half that amount on said farm.

THERE is not one editor among the three hundred convicts at the Kansas penitentiary, but there are thirty-five "honest farmers," and but one lawyer. There has been a doctor, but now "there is no physician there."

It is not an established fact but what there are a great many editors, lawyers and doctors that ought to be there.

THE Howard City *Messenger* says editorially, that they need a good flouring mill in that locality. It claims an excellent water power, with no mill nearer than twenty miles, and a considerable crop of wheat which promises well. A good chance for capitalists.

GENTLEMEN hunting in Bourbon county to day report that locusts have appeared there by millions. The trees and ground are entirely covered with them. They appear soon after daylight, and there is fear that they will do great damage to fruit, etc.

CARBOLIC ACID has been put to almost as many uses as coal oil. It is now said that a portion put in the paste when papering walls, will repel cockroaches, and other vermin. Why not apply it to whitewash, paint, &c.?

PERFUMED PAPER.—A perfume for note paper, said to be used by the Queen of England, is made of powdered starch, one ounce; otto of roses, ten drops. Put this in bags, and put in the desk with the paper.

THE Seneca *Courier* says that CYRUS LELAND, Jr., shipped from Troy last week, 4000 pounds of hogs' hair, probably the largest amount shipped at one time from any part in Northern Kansas.

FROM the 7th of May to the time of writing (May 17) there has fallen at this point, 5.93 inches of rain, with portentous clouds now o'erhanging the sky. Six inches of rain in ten days will do.

THE apple crop of Doniphan county is reported promising better at this date than ever before. The *Courier* says immense quantities of all kinds of fruit will be produced.

FROM all reports, more fruit trees will be planted in Kansas this season, than in any former year. There has also been planted a large number of forest trees.

THE buffalo gnat is said to be causing great distress among the planters of Mississippi. Many animals have been destroyed by these pests.

THERE has been \$2,770 paid as bounty on 14,000 gopher scalps, in Jackson county, Kansas, during the past year. So says the *Express*.

FROM the Wichita *Vidette*, we learn that the last rail of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, was laid to Wichita, May 14th.

GEN. CUSTAR and K. C. BARKER recently bought a three year old colt by Mambrino Chief, for which they paid \$5,000.

## 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

#### HOW, WHERE, AND WHAT TO PLANT.

Its low price brings it within the reach of all.

ONLY \$1.50 PER COPY.

We are the sole Agents for the State of Kansas. Send in your orders. We will send the book free of postage, upon receipt of the above price, or we will send a copy free to any who send us four subscribers to THE KANSAS FARMER, at \$1.50 each.

Address, GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth.

#### STEAM PLOWS.

Every thinking man has undoubtedly long since come to the conclusion that steam must be used as a motor power upon our level prairie farms, and sooner or later it will supplant the horse and mule power in harrowing, plowing, and rolling ground, if it does not indeed in the cultivation of crops.

We have had from time to time, several different plans and patents of steam plows, farm locomotives, &c., presented to us, but for causes unknown, none have come into general use in this country, whatever may have been done in England and other foreign countries.

Several have been originated in the United States, but we do not know of one of these being in successful operation.

Unquestionably the greatest drawback to the English machines is their cost. It has been repeatedly proved that they do their work well, and do it with reasonable speed, and do it with reasonable economy; but \$5,000 or \$10,000 is a considerable sum to invest in a single article of farm machinery, and we must conclude that this is the principal reason why they have not come into general use.

Another and very potent reason is that manufacturers and their agents have not taken pains enough to exhibit them before our people.

Without an exception, we believe not one of these implements has ever been exhibited in the Western States, at least we do not remember to have seen a notice of such exhibition.

It does little or no good to exhibit them in the Eastern States, as the land and the requirements of their farms forbid their use to any considerable extent; but the one and two hundred acre corn and wheat fields of the West, as level as a barn floor, invite the steam plow.

Kansas proposes to have one of the largest Fairs ever held in the West, at Topeka this Fall, and we urge upon the manufacturers or their agents to come out and give us an earnest of what they can do. Give us a practical illustration of the working of your machines. Demonstrate to us that you can break our smooth prairie farms fifteen or eighteen inches deep, at the rate of twelve to fifteen acres per day, and will guarantee the sale of your plow. If, in addition to this, you can furnish us a steam plow calculated to do a considerable range of work, and do it well at a reasonable first cost for the implements, we will insure that their use will be very generally adopted by the farmers throughout the West.

Gentlemen, shall we see you at Topeka, September 16th to 20th?

#### COTSWOLD WOOL.

R. J. STEVENSON, of Newbury, Kansas, recently sold a large quantity of Cotswold wool to parties in Topeka. The fleeces averaged over eleven pounds each, the largest one weighing thirteen pounds. These will net Mr. S., probably, eight dollars apiece.

#### THE SWINE-BREEDERS' CONVENTION.

The above Convention, called to meet in New York May 14th, was quite largely attended, and organized by electing HENRY STEWART, one of the Editors of the *Agriculturist*, Chairman, and CHAS. D. BRAGDON, of *Moore's Rural*, Secretary.

A large number of letters were received and read from breeders, cordially endorsing the objects and purposes of the meeting; many of them, however, expressing a regret that the meeting had not been called at some point more central for the mass of the breeders.

After the organization, Col. F. D. CURTIS, in a few remarks, explained the objects of the meeting, and expressed an opinion, shared in by his fellow committee men, L. A. CHASE and Col. WELD, that the Convention should do nothing more than simply organize, appoint an Executive Committee, and adjourn to meet at some point more convenient and acceptable; and therefore moved to appoint a committee of five, including the Chairman and Secretary, to select separate committees of three for each breed of swine bred in America, to report at an adjourned meeting of this Convention, upon "their history, characteristics, and a scale of points;" also, a committee of three, to report at the same time, on the question, "What constitutes thoroughbred swine?" The Chair announced as such committee on committees, Messrs. CURTIS, CHASE and WELD.

It was moved that this committee of five also be empowered to consult with breeders generally, and to call another Convention in November, at such point as may seem most agreeable to the majority of those interested.

After agreeing that the committee of five should meet at a very early day, and appoint the sub-committees, the Convention, which was harmonious throughout, adjourned.

THE FARMER is under obligation to CHARLES D. BRAGDON for the report of the meeting that we have outlined above; and we may be permitted to say that we are glad that the movement has taken shape, and with a judicious selection of committees on breeds, and with a good large Convention in November, we may expect to see a change for the better in our hog breeding interests.

We hope the swine-breeders of Kansas will take an interest in this Convention, and put themselves in correspondence with the Executive Committee, touching not only the breeds of swine, but also expressing a preference for the place of meeting.

#### SHIPPING GRAIN.

The Salem Township (Allen county) Farmers' Club take the right view of the above question.

One farmer stated at a recent meeting that he was one of those that had to sell his grain almost as soon as harvested, and desired the Club to take steps to ship to some of the large markets in bulk. Other members opposed the shipment of grain, and argued the question forcibly.

We believe that farmers generally understand this question, and are fully satisfied that selling grain is bad policy when prices are as low as now, and as they are likely to remain for years to come throughout the West. The trouble is that they do not see their way clear to a change. They must live from their farms, and it takes money to buy stock.

For the most part, farmers must grow into the stock business, but good management and foresight in a given case, will help that growth wonderfully. Add a cow, a pig, or a calf as you can. Raise some root crops, without diminishing the size of your grain fields, and see that each year your herds and your flocks are larger than the year before.

An extra supply of garden vegetables can often be exchanged for some kind of young stock from the people in town. This is one way to grow into stock farming.

#### AMERICAN SHORTHORN HERD BOOK.

The *Home Journal*, of Lexington, Ky., has again made serious charges against Mr. ALLEN's 11th volume of the *American Herd Book*, showing that

many of the pedigrees are erroneous, and charging the Editor with culpable negligence.

We have no data at hand to prove or disprove these charges; but we confess the statement the *Journal* makes shakes our confidence in the *Herd Book*, and leads us to believe that Mr. ALLEN has not exercised that care that the occasion seems to require. A Herd Book, to be of value, must be correct; and if it fails in this, no matter from what cause, the sooner it is discarded the better.

#### CROP PROSPECTS.

The editor of the *Lawrence Journal* having recently returned from a trip to the Atlantic seaboard, reports crops looking well through the southern parts of Illinois and Indiana, and central Ohio, while New York crops look badly, owing to the excessive drouth that has been prevailing there for nearly a year. Streams and wells are drying up, and farmers in some instances, had to drive their stock miles to water. A similar state of affairs is said to exist in New England, northern Michigan and Wisconsin.

#### IS IT SO?

An editorial in the *St. Louis Democrat* of late date, contains several egregious blunders, to our mind, in relation to the wool clip of this year. It says among other things, "the wool clip of this year will be an early one, and nearly one-third less than last year."

We think both of these statements wrong. We have scarcely known so late or backward a Spring for years, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the farmers would shear until the weather becomes more settled. Again, we do not believe the clip will be one-third less than it was last year, from the fact that the past nine months wool has brought remunerative prices, and farmers have had every reason to build up their flocks, rather than reduce them. We think the prospect good for fair prices for the present clip.

#### PREMIUM LIST.

The first pamphlet Premium List of the season of 1872, has been received at this office, and comes from the Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society, at Manhattan.

The Premium List is very full and complete, and the premiums offered very liberal. The officers of the Society, without an exception, are live, energetic men, so far as we are acquainted with them, and who have no interests to serve save the building up of the agricultural, mechanical and stock interests of that section, and we trust the people will aid them in this endeavor to the extent of their ability.

#### NORTH CEDAR FARMERS' CLUB.

We have received the following report of a meeting of the above Club, from the Secretary, J. B. MOORE:

"Meeting called to order, and minutes of last meeting read and approved. Several new members joined the Club. An election being held for Librarian, DA COYLE was chosen. The Secretary reported the receipt of seeds from the Department at Washington, and a committee was appointed, who distributed the same. A special committee was appointed to ascertain what steps were necessary to compel all owners to keep stock confined at night. Committees were appointed on soils, and one on improvements, grasses, grains, fruits, domestic animals and hedges."

They now have eighteen members, and meet on the second Saturday of each month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

J. W. Edwards, McPherson county, Kansas, desires us to inform him as to the best mode or material to use in walling up wells where stone cannot be obtained, and asks where the vitrified pipe is made, and if it would not answer."

Probably it would, but would be rather costly. Undoubtedly brick is the best and cheapest material, in the absence of stone.

## Our Correspondents.

T. L. Holloway, Valley P. O., Greenwood Co., Kan., writes us a good letter, showing what he has done, and what any industrious, enterprising settler may do on the broad, fertile prairies of Kansas. He says: "Just one year ago, I settled here and took a claim with only eight or ten houses in sight; now standing on my place, I can count eighty-seven in sight, with nearly three hundred more within the same radius."

He spoke of improvements of all kinds going forward rapidly. He wound up his letter by asking how he shall train his grapes, having set 1,800 vines, and no stakes nearer than fifteen miles.

Make a wire trellis, and train up this season. Train two arms at an angle of about forty-five degrees each way, and one straight up, making the vine fan-shaped. We cannot account for the failure of the seeds obtained from THOS. MEEHAN, to come up. Write to him.

J. B. Lawyer, Iola, Kansas, who has been a subscriber to THE FARMER since its infancy, says: "I desire to tell you how I was deceived by some strays published in THE FARMER. It described both as having a star in the forehead. I went to see them, at an expense of three dollars besides my time, and when I saw them, found there was no star in the forehead. I write this for the benefit of those having stray colts."

The description of stock sent, and published in THE FARMER, is made up by the appraisers, and should be full and accurate. Failing to do this, the person taking up the stock should supply any deficiencies.

J. B. F., of Bero, Cherokee county, Kansas, writes: "Our peach trees are infested with rolled or crumpled leaves. Nothing on them or in the root of the trees has been discovered to cause it. Most of the peaches have fallen off. An answer in THE FARMER will be of general interest here."

Some specimens of lice frequently cause the leaves to curl and crumple as our correspondent describes, but the probable cause is the cool weather we have had. Fruit is dropping very generally over the State, and is attributed to this cause. There will no doubt be enough left, however.

Lewis Spaulding, Cenralia, Kansas, makes a suggestion. He says; "It (THE FARMER) lacks a Table of Contents. I often want to refer to what I have read, and such a table would help me greatly."

Several readers have made the same suggestion, and we shall probably have to adopt it. He says also, "Corn planting commenced about May 1st, and is now being carried forward vigorously. Winter wheat is a failure here. Cattle on the 'range' are getting a full bite now (May 6th). Fruit prospects are good, and Spring grain looks fine."

G. W. Mosteller, Idell, Crawford county, Kansas, asks for the best method of weaning calves, and at what age, &c., and also, the best means of exterminating rose bugs.

Calves should be weaned gradually, letting them suck once a day for a week; then every other day, and so on. Before this is commenced, however, they should be learned to drink milk, and they should have a good grass plat to run in. Wean at about four months.

Burn sulphur under the bushes, or syringe them with a weak solution of carbolic acid, say one ounce to a gallon of water.

F. Wygent, Osawatimie, Kansas, writes to inquire what worm it is destroying the foliage on his orchard, and gives a description, as follows: "When full grown, are about an inch long, of a grayish color, some darker than others, smooth and moving one end at a time. When you strike the tree, they spin down on a web."

Those acquainted with the canker worm, will hardly fail to recognize it from this description.

Geo. F. Cloud, Parallel, Kansas, writes: "Spring grains never looked better. A large breadth planted to corn, and the rains are bringing it up. There will be a good deal of prairie broken. Good prospect for peaches and other fruits."

A Subscriber, Lima, Kansas, asks "if there is any Theological Seminary in Kansas, controlled by Methodists."

We believe there is not. The Methodist Church has an excellent college at Baldwin City, Douglas county, Kansas.

R. F. Eagle, Rose, Woodson county, Kansas, writes to inform us that the Woodson County Agricultural Society will hold a Fair at some point not yet determined, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of October, 1872.

Michael Morehead, Plattsburg, Mo., informs us that Perrin Prairie Farmers' Club holds regular meetings on the first Saturday of each month, and asks us to give notice of the same in THE FARMER.

S. A. Welsted, Jewell City, Kansas, asks us to tell him in the next issue "whether the moon has any influence upon crops, potatoes especially."

So far as the time of planting is concerned, no.

A Subscriber states that he has a horse with a very tender mouth, and asks for a remedy.

We can only recommend the use of an easy bit, and care in using the reins.

## THE HOG: ITS DISEASES AND TREATMENT; WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS UPON ITS BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

### CHAPTER VI.—COOKED FOOD.

There is, perhaps, no fact better established in hog breeding than that cooked food is more valuable than uncooked.

Were it not so hard to break up old established customs, we have no doubt that our Western farmers would, ere this, have adopted a style of feeding that would yield greater profits, even though it would require a little more labor.

But we have accepted the style of feeding handed down by our fathers, from generation to generation, making little or no improvement, being simply content if we made the traditional hundred pounds of pork from the ten barrels of corn, neither caring nor inquiring whether it was possible to do any more than this, or do it any more cheaply.

But we trust that the young farmers that are growing up to day, will not be content to walk where we have trod in this respect, but will rather be willing to accept the teachings of those more wise than the rest of us, and who have demonstrated that cooked food is more valuable than uncooked. We have never made the careful experiments required to demonstrate this for ourselves, but we have before us the experiments of careful breeders, who have tested this matter for themselves, not to sustain any pet theory, but simply as a matter of dollars and cents. From the Agricultural Report of 1869, we extract the following:

"Two experiments were made in feeding corn to fine half breed Berkshire pigs of the same litter; the first experiment being with old corn fed in three different ways: fed whole, ground and made into slop with cold water, and ground, boiled, and fed cold." The result of the experiment was that five bushels of corn fed whole made 47½ pounds pork. Five bushels, less miller's toll, ground and made into thick slop with cold water, made 58½ pounds, while the same amount well boiled and fed cold, made 88½ pounds. In this experiment, every precaution was taken to secure fairness. With the whole corn, however, the hogs received the kitchen slop, which was of some value.

In the second experiment new corn was used, fed in two ways; on the ear, and shelled, ground, and boiled. Ten bushels of corn (bushels of ears, we

presume) fed on the ear, made 29 pounds pork; the same amount ground and cooked, made 64 pounds.

Another experiment was made supplemental to the above, in which three bushels of meal, with five bushels of potatoes cooked, made 73 pounds of pork, and ten bushels of ears made 71 pounds.

These experiments show that for cooking ten bushels of corn (we take it that bushels of ears are meant) the man received two dollars and fifty cents in the first experiment, and in the second, or with new corn, he received two dollars and forty-five cents for cooking five bushels. Can we make as much money in any other way?

This experiment demonstrates another fact too, and that is, that new corn is more valuable for fattening purposes than old corn.

Another experiment made by a Mr. BAGGERLY, of Wayne county, N. Y., shows that seven bushels of ears of corn made 63 pounds, and five bushels of cooked meal made 77 pounds of pork.



## ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

BY C. E. CUSHING.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a fine young orchard, just beginning to bear. This Spring I noticed, just as the sap began to rise, there was something bored small holes directly in rows about the largest limbs, and some on the trunk of the tree. I cannot find anything in the holes, nor find what it is that makes them. The holes are about the size of a spike gimlet. Please inform me, through THE KANSAS FARMER, the cause and the remedy.

Something is also boring, or making in some way, small holes through the stems of some of the pear blooms, causing a large number of them to fall off. Any information will be thankfully received. Yours, &c., H. F. BRYANT.  
Independence, Montgomery Co., Kansas.

The holes in the body and limbs of the apple trees, are probably made by the sap-sucker, a small bird of the woodpecker genus. It is a disputed question whether said woodpecker's bill is present for insects or sap, but I have never known any injury to result, and I have often seen trunks of old trees covered with them. Possibly the abstraction of a little sap may be a benefit—our trees generally make too much wood, unless checked in some way.

The perforation of the pear stems, I cannot account for. There is a species of Thrips that attack the buds of the pear, but they can only suck the sap, and have no power to pierce the stem. A large portion of the pear blooms are generally abortive, and the droppings in this case may be caused by nature's thinning process, and not by an insect.

## European Correspondence.

## OUR PARIS LETTER.

Free Trade—Horses—Jockey Club—Palace of Industry—A Description—Mode of Awarding Prizes—Cattle Plague; its Incurability—Thrush; its Treatment, &c., &c., &c.

PARIS, FRANCE, May 3d, 1872.

The agricultural interest still bemoans the denunciation of the Commercial Treaties, and implores the government not to adopt a protectionist policy; the foreign market has unquestionably proved a remunerative one for French farmers, despite the complaints against the competition of colonies, the cultivators in this country would accept that drawback for a guaranteed free trade. Since 1860, France has earnestly labored to improve the breed and training of horses; races have sprung up like mushrooms, and the government has expended fabulous sums in the founding and maintenance of establishments for promoting these ends. Independent and yet allied with these efforts, because having a similar object in view, is the Society un-

der the auspices of the Jockey Club, for holding an annual Horse Show in Paris.

This exhibition has just opened, and will close on the 29th. There are four hundred entries by seventy-six exhibitors. The value of the prizes is 54,000 francs. It is in the Palace of Industry that the Show, according to custom, is being held; the building would appear to have been especially constructed for such displays as the present. The Society has had the additional expense, as recent troubles destroyed the fittings-up. The animals are placed in four ranges of stalls, and correspond to a number in the descriptive catalogue. The Society does not only aim in promoting a pure breed of horses, with pedigree duly recorded in a Stud Book, but is equally attentive to the best principles for rearing and training them. The committee of admission devotes attention to assuring the identity of each animal in point of age, height, and possible viciousness; to the jury is left to decide upon the horse's form, action and training, and to test such in accordance with the condition of competition, whether for saddle or carriage, single or double harness. The interior of the Palace is like a huge circus; the horses are tried in pacing, jumping and galloping, under carriages and other vehicles; temper is thus as much proved as action. Normandy is the most extensive contributor, and some of its black and white *percherons* are superb animals; there is a fair display of bays, for the carriage and saddle. On the whole the collection is a creditable progress, and most notably in the training. Some once vicious animals were pointed out, that have by an intelligent "education," been perfectly cured. Equally interesting is a department of the Palace reserved for the exhibition of vehicles of every pattern, of saddler's and farrier's work, and fittings up for stables and stalls. Owners, if they have "anything good," are certain to obtain a fancy price for it. I saw a pair of five year olds disposed of for 24,000 francs, without a second word over the price. The opinion of the public present, was very unfavorable to the constant changes in the government studs, and could see no more reason why the state ought to breed horses, rather than black cattle and sheep, and that such matters were better promoted by being left to private enterprise and industry.

The cattle plague is stationary, and points to a gradual extinction. It is in the vicinity of Amiens, where its ravages are most intense. M. REYNAL, the celebrated Director of the Alfort Veterinary College, has published his examination of M. HAMOR's alleged cure for the typhus pest. He finds the hygienic measures—bleeding, purgatives, nutritive diet, and disinfectants—very safe as a general treatment, but sees no remedy either in these and arseniate of soda and carbolic acid, for the plague. The history of the pest is exact, its law precise. At first, it marches with a terrible, almost unsparring violence, so continuing for a time more or less long, diminishing in activity, and becoming so far benign that the death rate itself dies away. He adds that it is in the decreasing stage, or by encountering some animals that nature unaided, enables to combat the malady, that people too often conclude their specifics have cured. All known rational treatment to the present, has only demonstrated the incurability of the epidemic. The European Commission sitting at Vienna, to study the cattle plague in the seat of its origin—Russia and Hungary—has according to the French delegate, M. BONLEY, practically resolved the matter. That gentleman is preparing his report to read before the Academy of Music.

Sorrow does not come in single files, but in battalions. Belgium and Switzerland see the foot and mouth disease—thrush succeeds the typhus. It has not yet entered France, but a few years back it was an unwelcome visitor in the neighborhood of Bordeaux. The French designate this aphous fever—*co-cotte*. It is only fatal when neglected, and when an animal is attacked, it should be at once

separated from the others. M. REYNAL advocates inoculation, and in the case of fat stock—immediate slaughtering—the flesh not being unfit for food. So long as the udder is free from pustules the milk may be used. M. REYNAL would go so far as to recommend that on the appearance of the disease, all the animals should be exposed to contract it, so as to be treated collectively. At Bordeaux the disease was ever cured in the course of three weeks; the animal's mouth wet with a sponge soaked well in strong solution of vinegar. The inside of the mouth was then gently rubbed with a solution of honey or sugar mixed with water slightly acidulated, by means of a cloth fastened to a short stick, and twice a day, two quarts at each time, of rye meal; water was given as a drink, with the aid of a bottle, the neck of which was protected by a cloth.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### ANOTHER LAND OFFICE LETTER.

BY P. E. MAXSON.

EDITOR FARMER: Your letter of inquiry came to hand some days since, and would have been answered but for the press of work I find on my hands.

1st. There are no good homestead lands remaining in this District.

2d. There are good lands subject to pre-emption, by actual, *bona fide* residents, at \$1.25 per acre, cash. These are what are known as the Osage Indian Diminished and Trust Lands.

There is another tract of land open, known as the Cherokee Strip. It extends from the Neosho river, on the east, to the west line of the Cherokee Lands. This strip is nearly three miles wide on an average, and lies along the south line of the State, bounded on the south by the Indian Nation. There is of this latter described land, in this District, 128,000 acres.

3d. Good lands can be bought, from persons who have entered the same, at very low figures. In many instances the settler, finding his time about to expire for which he had to pay for his land, would hire the money (\$200), paying at the rate of forty to seventy-five per cent. interest, and give a mortgage to secure payment. Some of these persons, finding it impossible to redeem their lands, sell for such a price as they can get, or re-mortgage.

The climate of the southern part of this State is mild in Winter; and not very different from the central part of the State in Summer. Soil of an excellent quality—black surface soil, with a rich subsoil, not different from other portions of the State. Timber, of the kinds usually found in the middle portion of the State, is more abundant than in any other portion of the State with which I am acquainted.

Numerous streams of clear water traverse this entire district, coursing from north to south. Springs of pure water are found in all parts of Montgomery, Howard and Wilson counties; also, in Greenwood county—in which last named county there are some homestead lands, and land subject to private entry.

Rock is plenty, of excellent quality for building and fencing purposes—usually limestone; in some places sandstone is found.

This part of the State, so far as tested, proves to be most excellent for grain and stock-growing. Fruit trees grow most rapidly, and promise well.

This country has settled up with an unprecedented rapidity, within the two years that this land has been open to settlement. Farms have been made, cities, towns and villages built, and railroads constructed and in operation; and other roads are projected, with prospects of speedy completion.

To reach Independence, from the East, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, from Leavenworth, Atchison, Lawrence and Kansas City, to Independence direct, four times daily.

I have hastily written the foregoing, from which

you can call out such as you may deem of interest to your readers.

Independence Land Office, May 20, 1872.

### STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—No. 11.

BY J. E. HUDSON.

EDITOR FARMER: It cannot but be a matter of surprise and regret among the intelligent farmers of this State, to see the unusual efforts put forth by a part of the faculty and its organs at Manhattan, to prejudice the minds of uninformed persons against any change or progress in the institution called the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The ten years of its existence has created scarcely a ripple of interest among the classes it was specially intended to benefit. Its pretensions to being a school of agriculture, have been received by most farmers of the State as buncombe, necessary to secure legislative assistance. Unfortunately for the State, a third rate seminary, its poor buildings and professors, were accepted as a gift to induce its location at Manhattan. This gift has proved, we believe, a misfortune. The only change for years which has occurred in this sectarian school, was the acceptance of government grants, and State aid. Agriculture had no foothold or sympathy. The ambition of the section of the State in which it is located, seems to be to build up a great classical school or university at the expense of the balance of the State. Appointments have been made of Regents, apparently with this particular end in view.

The earnest zeal which is put forth to sustain this hybrid institution, with its unsettled fragmentary and incomplete system of studies, leads to the most intemperate personal attacks against every individual who assumes to differ from them. The institution has never had a course of study, either preparatory, classical, scientific or collegiate, and has not to-day, unless it has been adopted within ten months. I ask for any proof to the contrary. Catalogues, commencement programmes, all one thing, but facts in this case differ—classes in agriculture—where are they? How many existed before 1871? Some have been trumped up to hear lecturers, and for show; but how is this for a State institution, pretending to give diplomas of graduation?

We do not at this time propose to dwell upon the past history and management of this institution, and shall not, unless it is made necessary, bring forward all the facts in our possession, concerning the acceptance of the seminary property by the State. What we do, however, propose to say to these parties who are quick to do battle for this old fraud, is that this institution must become according to the letter and spirit of the law of 1862, an Agricultural College. The law has been quoted so often it seems almost unnecessary to bring it again under consideration. The discussions of Congress upon Mr. MERRILL's bill, show conclusively that it was intended as a special school for Agriculture, *without excluding* the branches necessary for a liberal education.

As the facts now exist in this State, there is a wide division of opinion between a large and very respectable body of ministers and educators, and the farmers as a rule on the other hand, as to what shall be the central or leading feature of this school. One maintains that practical agriculture and its collateral sciences should be the foundation of all; other studies pertaining to an English or classical education, be subordinate. The advocates of Greek and Latin, who seem at present to have the advantage of possession, are very determined that it was an institution founded by the government, first, to teach Greek and Latin, and if any time was left for the farmer boy, to apply himself to the less necessary and practical studies pertaining to agriculture. We say to these gentlemen, who have been so free to rush into print, to ridicule and insult the attempts in and out of the Board of Regents, which have been made to secure a more prominent place for practical agriculture, that the contest is accepted, and they may clear their decks for action.

Hillside Farm, Wyandotte Co., Kansas.

## WILL PLUM TREES BEAR IN KANSAS?

BY RILEY M. ROBINSON.

EDITOR FARMER: I wish, with your permission, to have the above question answered through the columns of your very excellent paper. Five years this Spring, we planted about our dooryard several Gage plum trees, that are now at least eight years old, and have never shown a single bloom. We had the same varieties in Illinois, planted to all appearance in the same kind of soil (limestone clay), and they bore profusely. Now, we should be glad to know if the above is common to Kansas. If not, what is the matter with our trees. Our peach and other fruit trees—several hundred in variety—as far as tested, bear fine crops of excellent fruit, and are all planted on similar soil.

It is a common saying in this vicinity, that "plums will not bear, or do any good." If this be true, the sooner the people know it, the better.

## HOW TO MAKE A ROLLER.

BY S. J. WILLES.

EDITOR FARMER: You want some of your readers to tell you how to make a roller for farm use. Well, as I have a good one, that cost next to nothing except a little work, I will tell you how I made it.

A sycamore log, nine feet in length and two and a half feet in diameter, sawed in two equal parts, and the work is commenced. Now, bore a two-inch hole in each end, six inches deep. Be careful and have them straight. Then take three rails, square the ends, so that they will fit snug in a two-by-four inch mortise. The ends are next; they should be large enough to hold a two-inch mortise—say, four inches square, and about five feet long, or according to the size of your roller. The back and first front stick may be placed within four inches of the roller, the front eighteen inches from the first. These are all ready.

Now you want a tongue. This should be a good tough oak, long enough to reach a foot beyond the center of your roller, and to the front far enough for your team. The butt should be hewed down to two inches as far as it goes into the roller, except where the two-inch hole is to be made; there it should be an inch and a half thicker. Now, make a pin of tough oak for the outside ends of your roller, say twelve inches long, and drive in, so that they will be perfectly tight. Make another, fifteen inches long, and small enough to work easily in the ends of your roller, and also in your tongue. I will not occupy space to explain why, but when you come to use it you will see why.

Now, your roller is all ready to go together. The end pieces, where the two-inch hole that is to be the bearing, has been left a little full next the roller, so that the edges of the roller will not touch them when it revolves, &c., with your tongue. Now put together, first forcing a good-sized piece of tallow (this is best) into the hole of your roller, so that the pins may work easy. If the mortising has been done well, you will find that your roller frame will not give or rock when you turn. The tongue should be bolted firmly to both front pieces. Two bolts also should go through the tongue where the pin rolls, so as to prevent the possibility of splitting.

Skiddy, Morris Co., Kansas, May 18, 1872.

## HOW TO SPROUT SEEDS.

BY F. O. BLACK.

EDITOR FARMER: Soak the seeds in water (I use well water—some say running water) twenty-four hours; then put them in heating stable manure the same length of time. I have sprouted onion, beet, watermelon, gourd, and various other seeds, in this way. It is a safe and quick way to sprout any kind of seeds.

## GOPHERS.

I hear some people complaining that gophers are eating their apple trees and hedges. Take potatoes, cut them as though you were going to plant; cut a gash, press it open, and drop in strychnine—

about the size of a small wheat grain; dig into their runways, put one piece in as far as you can, then cover up the hole.

## THE HOG QUESTION.

Hams are selling at 14 cents per pound; should shoulders at eight. Sides last a right smart spell.

## WHEAT.

There was more wheat sown than usual on the middle branch of the Wakarusa last Fall. There will be about forty per cent. of it let stand, and half of that will hardly pay. Last season most of the fields went from eighteen to twenty bushels per acre. There was but little Spring wheat sown, but what there is looks well.

Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kan., May 22, 1872.

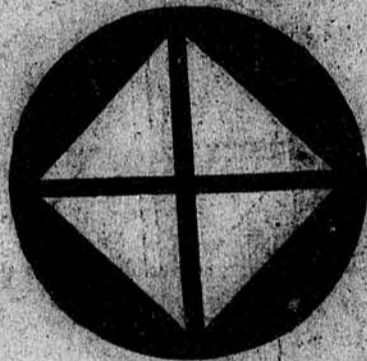
## ANOTHER PLAN FOR A ROLLER.

BY A PRACTICAL FARMER.

EDITOR FARMER: In answer to your request for a plan for a cheap farm roller, I beg leave to submit the following, as efficient and cheap. I desire to promise by stating that I am neither a carpenter nor wagonmaker.

Take two pieces 4x4 inches, 8 feet long, rabbit them in the center making a cross with arms of equal length.

Then take four pieces of plank 2 inches thick by 8 inches wide, and bolt on the cross (as represented in the following engraving) first cutting down on each end of the cross, and jointing the end of the plank so that they will match, and also leave the face of the plank and the cross exactly even by letting the plank in two inches.



Next cut down the outside, so that you have a wheel three feet in diameter. Make four of these wheels. Then take pieces 2 inches thick, 4 inches wide, and 3 feet 10 inches long (being common width of corn rows), and nail these on the heads with heavy wrought nails, so as to make two rollers 3 feet 10 inches long. Set these rollers in a frame made of oak pieces 4x4 inches; put an iron rod one inch thick through both rollers, with nuts on outside frame riveted, so as not to work off. Fix a good strong tongue, and put pins in the frame like the legs of an old fashioned bench, fasten your reaper seat on top, and you have a roller that will do good work with speed, rolling 15 or 20 acres per day with ease to yourself and team. The cost of the roller, is seven days' work, \$5.00 for the nails, rod and bolts, and the following lumber, which one can estimate.

Four pieces 4x4, twelve feet long; four pieces 2x8, twelve feet long; four pieces 4x4, nine feet long; one piece 3x3, eleven feet long; sixty pieces 2x4, three feet ten inches long.

[NOTE.—The only comment we desire to make upon the above is, that it seems to us that a one inch iron bar would be too small for a roller of this size; also, that our correspondent is not explicit enough as to the making of the frame, though most of our readers will understand for themselves, how this should be made.

We had the cut of the head of the roller made, to illustrate our correspondent's idea.—ED. FARMER.]

## THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

BY S. J. WILLES.

EDITOR FARMER: I was pleased when I read your articles on the Agricultural College. Let those who want Greek and Hebrew, and who believe that all the wisdom that the good God ever blessed this beautiful world of ours with is locked up in

those dead languages, go to their theological institutions or to the State University; but let the Agricultural College be what its name implies—an institution where an education of the utmost importance to the farming interest can be obtained, without wasting time on studies of no practical benefit to the farmer or his wife. Let this education be such as to elevate the occupation of the farmer, so that it shall be considered an honorable calling. Now, as soon as a boy gets old enough to look around, he wants something a little more respectable than the occupation of the farm; and his parents, most likely, are of the same opinion, and great efforts must be made to make a minister, lawyer, doctor, or something else, of him. In nine cases out of ten, a tolerable farmer is spoiled, and nothing gained.

I am very much pleased to learn that the "new departure" has been made. May the work go on, until the farmer's sons and daughters shall be qualified, by a thorough, practical education in everything that pertains to the farm and home of all. That time is coming. May you continue to use your vigorous pen in behalf of this great interest. Skiddy, Morris Co., Kansas, May 16, 1872.

## LAKE VIEW FARMERS' CLUB.

BY J. WOODBOFFE.

EDITOR FARMER: Eight farmers of this beautiful region organized, about the 1st of February, a Farmers' Club, under the name of the Lake View Farmers' Club. Its officers are: L. C. ALMOND, President; CHAS. SMITH, Vice-President; JOHN R. WRIGHT, Secretary; A. WESTERFIELD, Librarian; H. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer. The names of the Executive Committee I do not know.

The number of members now is twenty-two, three of which joined at the last meeting, which is held on the second Saturday of every month. The members live in the southeastern portion of McPherson county and the northwestern portion of Harvey county, which lies on or near the Little Arkansas river and Turkey creek, whose waters are skirted with some timber, and about ten or twelve miles from the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; though we hope to see the Salina, Sedgwick & Southern Railroad come down past us, somewhat near where the Salina and Wichita government road now goes.

There are still some good claims that may, perhaps, be homesteaded by good soldiers, or in eighty-acre lots by others, two of which, or more, are near to me; but those who need good farms will pick out their own.

We like THE FARMER here, and the number of its subscribers will increase.

Lakeview, McPherson Co., Kan., May 16, 1872.

## ANOTHER FARMERS' CLUB.

BY A. W. PHILLIPS.

EDITOR FARMER: The citizens of Washington township, Anderson county, Kansas, met, in response to a call, at the Washington school-house, on the 11th of May, 1872, for the purpose of organizing a Farmers' Club.

The meeting being called to order, R. H. CUNNINGHAM was elected temporary Chairman, and JUNIUS REYNOLDS Secretary.

Dr. B. M. LINGO being called on, made some very appropriate remarks in regard to the nature of such organizations, the objects to be attained, &c.

The Chair appointed a committee of five on permanent organization. Also, a committee of three to draft a Constitution and By-Laws.

It was resolved that the Society be called the Washington Agricultural and Horticultural Club.

A request was sent to the other Agricultural Clubs of the county, asking their co-operation.

The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the proceedings to THE KANSAS FARMER and the Garnett Plaindealer, for publication.

The meeting adjourned, to meet again on the 25th of May, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

**The Kansas Farmer**

**THE LEAVENWORTH BRIDGE.**

After years of watching and waiting, the great Railroad and Highway Bridge at this point is completed, and stands as a monument to man's mechanical genius and engineering skill.

As a tribute to this genius and this skill, it will compare favorably with any similar structure in the world, and indeed, engineering annals will furnish but few peers to the Leavenworth bridge.

The project of building a bridge at this point was first inaugurated in September, 1868, by the formation of a company, election of directors and a chief engineer, who was authorized to make surveys, prepare plans and estimates, which were adopted, and proposals advertised for, to be received January 1st, 1869.

The contract was awarded to L. B. BOOMER & Co., of Chicago, at \$699,490.

The eastern approach is built of trestle work fifty feet high, falling to thirty-four feet, in a distance of one thousand six hundred feet, and is four thousand feet long.

The western approach consists of a cut of one thousand five hundred feet, through Arsenal Hill.

The total weight of wrought iron in the bridge, is 2,093,904 pounds, and of cast iron, 700,417 pounds. The whole number of pieces of manufactured iron exclusive of the floor, in the superstructure, is 7486, the largest of which weighs about five tons.

The railroad connections of the bridge are the Chicago, Rock Island and Leavenworth, affording an unbroken connection between the two points; the Kansas Pacific, North Missouri, Missouri Pacific, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, Chicago, Burlington and Leavenworth, Leavenworth and Atchison, Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston, Leavenworth and Denver (Narrow Gauge), and the Leavenworth, Oskaloosa and Topeka.

This is a brief resume of the bridge, its building

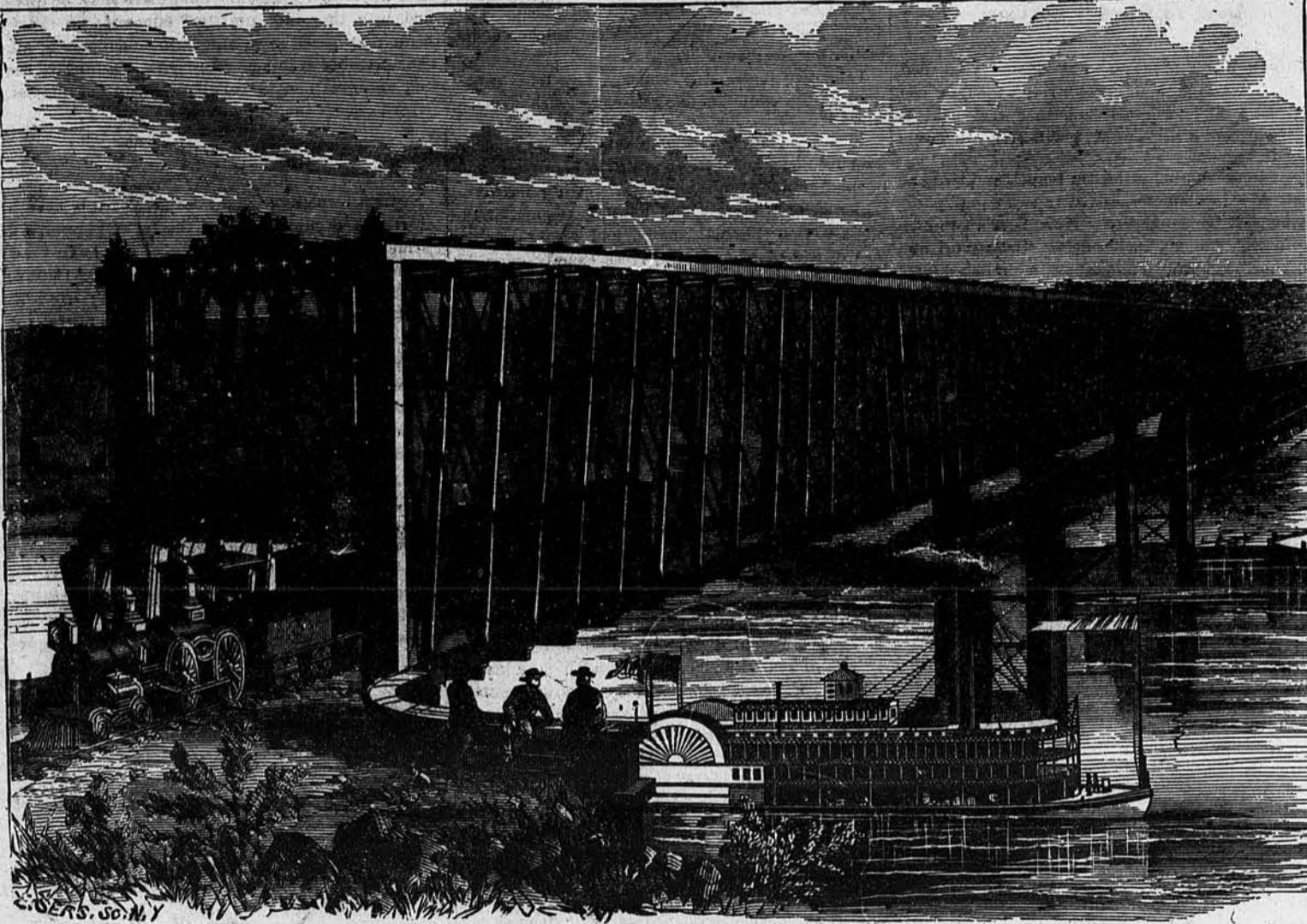
Our own State was largely represented, nearly all of the papers having a representative.

The adjoining States of Missouri and Nebraska, as well as Illinois and Indiana, and almost every Eastern State, was represented by large delegations, and upon no other occasion has Leavenworth had the pleasure of entertaining so many visitors.

All the railroads centering in this city were loaded, train after train, with passengers. A very large procession was formed, representing every trade, craft, or profession, upon foot and horseback, marched to the bridge. Reception speeches were made by some of our prominent citizens, and were responded to by invited guests from other States.

After this the immense crowd dispersed, to assemble again upon our principal streets and thoroughfares in the evening, to witness one of the finest illuminations ever seen in the West.

This closed the programme. Since the celebration the entire press of the State, as well as the leading papers of Chicago, St. Louis and New York,



**Leavenworth Railway and Highway Bridge, across the Missouri River.**  
COMPLETED AND OPENED TO THE PUBLIC APRIL 18th, 1872.

Length of Western Span.....	340 feet.	Length of Western Approach.....	1,500 feet.
Length of Middle Span.....	340 feet.	Length of Eastern Approach.....	4,000 feet.
Length of Eastern Span.....	314 feet.	Total Length of Approaches.....	5,500 feet.
Total Length of Bridge.....	994 feet.	Above high water, 51 feet 6 inches.	

The substructure consists of a solid stone abutment, containing one thousand and eighty cubic yards of masonry, built of Kansas magnesian limestone. The piers, three in number, consist of three pneumatic piles, sunk to, and firmly anchored in the bed rock, from fifty to fifty-six feet below the water surface.

The piles are cast iron cylinders two inches thick, and eight feet six inches in diameter. These tubes are filled with concrete masonry, from bottom to top, forming a solid pier of stone and iron.

The superstructure consists of three spans or sections, the middle and western each three hundred and forty feet, the other three hundred and fourteen feet long, making the total length without the approaches, nine hundred and ninety-four feet.

and connections. The work has been prosecuted by the Chicago, Rock Island and Leavenworth railroad company, and since the real commencement of the work, it has been pushed with vigor under the immediate supervision of Gen. W. W. WRIGHT, chief engineer. Certain alterations were made in the original plans, which increased the cost, in round numbers to \$800,000, and even at this sum, Gen. WRIGHT is to be highly complimented for the cheapness of the bridge compared with other bridge structures.

It was the completion of this grand structure, that Leavenworth invited north, south, east and west, to celebrate, and right well did they respond, notwithstanding the inauspicious weather up to the morning of April 18th, the day of the celebration.

have been loud in their praises of Leavenworth, the Bridge, and the celebration, but as citizens, we feel it to be our duty to accord much of the praise to the Chicago, Rock Island and Leavenworth Railroad, not only for the great interest they took in the celebration, and the facilities they afforded all in coming here, but for the Bridge itself, for the fact that we have the Bridge completed at this early day, is largely due to this company, and in the administration of their road they have repeatedly shown us that it was not their intention to discriminate against Leavenworth in freight and passenger traffic.

**CRIB-BITING.**

Mr. JAMES SEEVERS, of this county, informs us that he was once told that crib-biting in horses is



caused by the teeth crowding one upon the other in their growth; and that the remedy was, to examine the mouth and ascertain which are the affected teeth, and then pass a fine-toothed saw between them. Mr. S. states that he never had an opportunity to examine for himself, but gives it for what it is worth.

**IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**

By the courtesy of President WELCH, we are in possession of the Annual Report of the above institution. It is a bound volume of two hundred and twenty-five pages, and shows that the Iowa Agricultural College at least, is carrying out the real intent of Congress in establishing these institutions, to wit: Affording the industrial classes an opportunity to become educated in their respective callings, as other occupations and professions are educated in theirs.

The course of study in this institution is in our judgment the best, and although the dead languages do not appear, it lays the foundation of a broad and comprehensive education, that will fit and prepare the student for almost any work in life.

To give our readers an opportunity of judging

Senior year, first term: Psychology, comparative anatomy and physiology, formation of soils, agriculture, mineralogy and geology, management of crops and stock.

Second term: Political economy, constitutional history and law, veterinary science and practice, meteorology, fruit culture and forestry.

In addition to this course, they have a horticultural course, a course in civil engineering, one in mining engineering, one in military tactics and engineering, and a specific course for ladies, in all of which the course of study is somewhat changed from the agricultural course, but the latter is the foundation of all of them.

The College employs ten professors, at an aggregate salary of \$15,735.

Every student in this institution is required to labor upon the farm, in the shop, or in the kitchen, on an average of two and a half hours each day, thus applying to practice the sciences that are taught in the recitation room, and for this labor, the students are paid from three to nine cents per hour for labor upon the farm, from three to seven cents for labor in the orchard, and in the shop are paid only when their work is of value to the College.

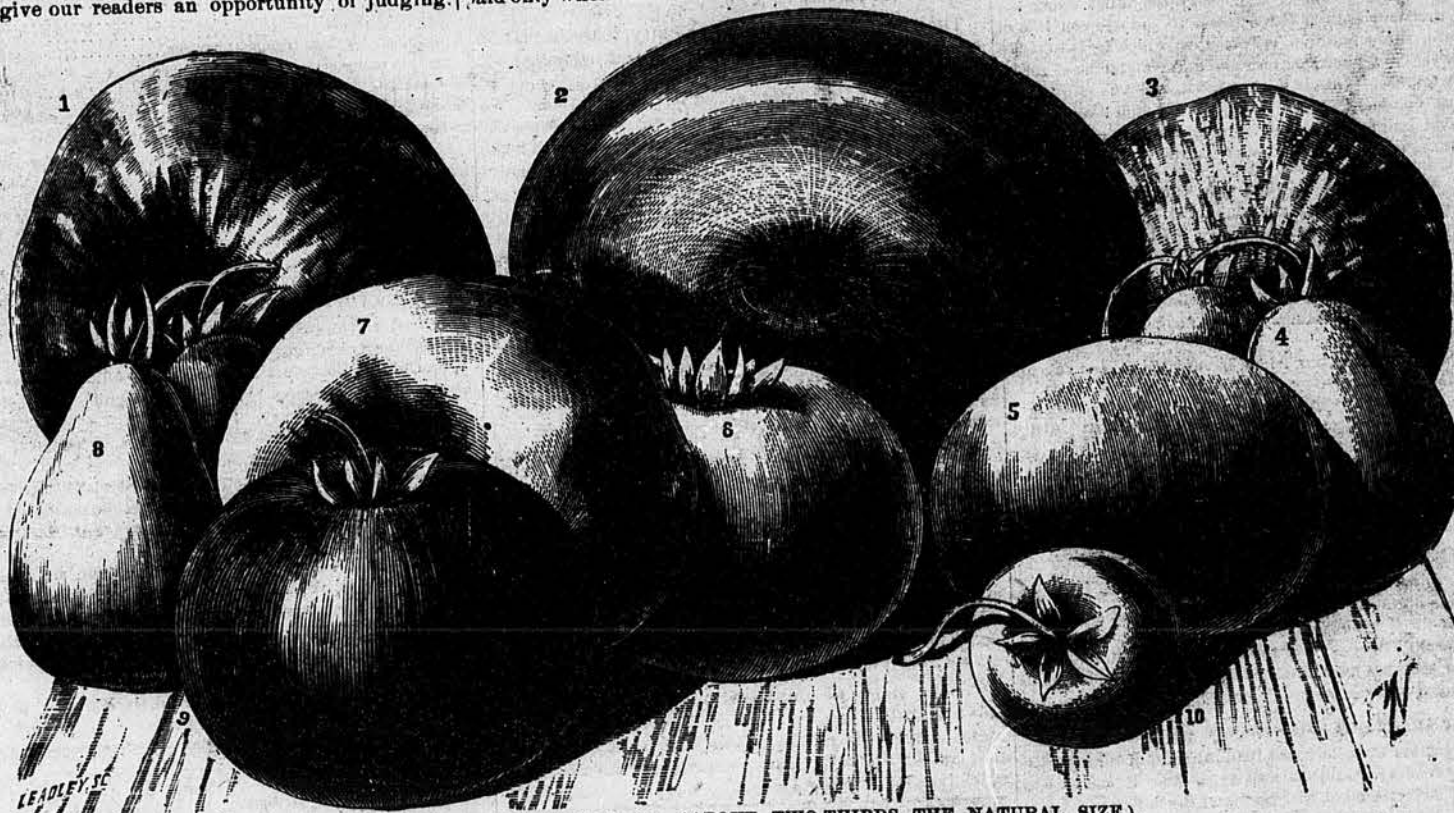
The hay cost \$1.56 per ton. Mangold-wurzels yielded 399 bushels per acre, and cost 7 cents per bushel. Turnips 412 bushels per acre, cost of raising not given.

Six acres were planted with five different varieties of potatoes, only one half of which were harvested, owing to the ravages of the potato bug, the remaining three acres yielding 398½ bushels, at a cost of 26½ cents per bushel.

The farm has 28 head of thoroughbred cattle, and 70 head of graded and native cattle; 106 hogs, 115 sheep, and 14 horses and mules.

The Farm Superintendent's report shows two things, to-wit: that it has been properly managed, and that the Regents are imbued indeed and in truth, with the idea that that is an Agricultural College, and should be managed in the interests exclusively of the industrial classes.

It also shows that a farm may be conducted upon a scientific basis, and be made more profitable than by the customary slipshod style of farming. Let us take a lesson from the Iowa Report, and make our Agricultural College a school where the son of the farmer or the mechanic may learn the principles of his future occupation correctly, and at the



Group of Tomatoes (ABOUT TWO-THIRDS THE NATURAL SIZE.)  
 1. Key's Early. 2. Gen. Grant. 3. Golden Striped. 4. Yellow Plum. 5. Dwarf Orangefield. 6. Red Apple. 7. Hubbard Curled Leaf. 8. Yellow Pear. 9. Early's Defiance. 10. Red Cherry.—Briggs Bro's Catalogue.

we present the agricultural course of study in full.

Freshman year, first term: Analysis of English language, rhetoric, book-keeping, free hand drawing, German and French (optional to proficient in analysis), elocution, penmanship.

Second term: English literature, elements of criticism, geometry, physiology, physics, German and French (optional), free hand drawing, elocution, penmanship.

Sophomore year, first term: General chemistry, botany, physics, trigonometry and surveying, with field practice, agriculture, lectures on preparation of soils, and management of soils.

Second term: General chemistry and qualitative analysis, zoology, entomology, botany, physics, agriculture, lectures on breeding, races, history, and management of stock.

Junior year, first term: Organic chemistry and quantitative analysis, botany, agriculture, propagation of plants, seedlings, grapes and fruits, orcharding, landscape gardening, study of words.

Second term: Agricultural chemistry, analysis of soils, manures, &c., physics, study of Shakespeare, farm engineering, drawing, road working, water supply, farm machinery, farm architecture, plans for farm-houses, barns, sheds, dairies, &c.

Young ladies in the kitchen, dining-room, laundry and bakery, are paid the same rates as the young men upon the farm.

In 1871, the College paid for students' labor, the sum of \$7,059.98. A nice sum truly.

Turning to the report of the Farm Superintendent, we find it very full and complete, showing in every line that the farm is in good hands. Several experiments are given, made with various crops, and by different systems of culture, that we shall use hereafter.

From this report we find that the College had in cultivation 115 acres of corn, which averaged 60½ bushels per acre, and the cost to raise it, fifteen cents per bushel. How will that do for scientific farming? Of wheat there was 18 acres (a portion of it experimental crops), which averaged 17 bushels per acre, and cost per bushel, 51½ cents.

Of oats there were 15 acres, which averaged 52 2-5 bushels per acre, and cost, including the labor of sowing the grass, 16¼ cents per bushel.

Ten acres of rye yielded 22 bushels per acre, and cost 68 cents per bushel. This cost, however, includes a large amount of labor expended in leveling some old drains, as the field was on a site selected for ornamental purposes.

same time lay the foundation of an education that will enable him to shine in any walk in life.



**FORK-TAIL MOTH.**

MR. JOHN CADOGAN: The tough, flattened, and woody cocoon, which you found longitudinally attached to grape stem, is that of the fork-tail moth (*Cerura borealis*—BOIS'D). The larva which forms this cocoon is a very singular-looking caterpillar; thick and square in front, and tapering very much posteriorly; the body ending in a slender, forked tail, usually held in an elevated position, sometimes curved over the back so that the points almost touch the head. The general color is green, with two confluent purple patches on the back, the anterior one being triangular, and the posterior one being diamond-shaped.



cattle. The symptoms of poisoning by it are, sudden swelling, a peculiar stupor in the early stages of the attack, cessation of rumination, and quickening of the pulse, which yet becomes small and in some cases scarcely to be felt, the refusal of all solid food, and eagerness for water. The animal grinds his teeth, paws and rolls, as if it felt colic pains. In a few instances the stupor passes off, and a degree of excitement and blind fury succeeds, which has been mistaken for madness. The treatment consists in the early and persevering use of the stomach-pump. Plenty of warm water should be injected and pumped out, and that repeated again and again. Whether this succeeds or not, a brisk purgative should be cautiously and gently administered, to be followed with tonics and aromatics to restore the tone of the stomach.

#### Black Leg.

EDITOR FARMER: I noticed in a previous number of THE FARMER a cure, or rather a preventive, for black leg in cattle, which read, "On the first appearance of the disease," so and so. Now, it would be of great interest to the stock man, provided he knew the first symptoms of the disease. I for one have lost several head by the disease, or what was pronounced the black leg; but I have not been a close enough observer to observe any symptoms until the animal was down, and sometimes dead. Now, if you will give the first symptoms, and at what stage your remedy will be of effect, you will oblige me very much.

I would like your views, and the cause of the disease. My experience has been, that it is more common among calves that are fat, and those that run with the cows through the Summer.

Yours, truly, JOHN T. BAKER.

ANSWER.—Cattle of all descriptions are occasionally subject to inflammatory fever; but young stock, and those that are thriving most rapidly, are its chief victims. There are few premonitory symptoms in this disease. Often without any the animal is found with his neck extended, his head brought as much as he can effect it into a horizontal position, the eyes protruding and red, the muzzle dry, the nostrils expanded, the breath hot, the root of the horn considerably so, the mouth partly open, the tongue enlarged or apparently so, the pulse full, hard, and from sixty-five to seventy, the breathing quickened and laborious, the flanks violently heaving, and the animal moaning in a peculiar way. Sometimes the animal is in full possession of its senses, but generally is unconscious; will stand for some time without the slightest change of posture, and can scarcely be induced to move, or when compelled to do so, staggers, and the staggering is principally confined to the hind quarters; rumination has ceased, and the appetite is quite gone. At length, he lies down, or rather drops; gets up almost immediately, but is soon down again; and debility rapidly increasing, he continues prostrate. The symptoms rapidly increase; there is no intermission, and the animal dies in twelve to twenty-four hours.

In the majority of cases the animal seems to rally a little, and some of the symptoms appear, from which the common names of the disease derive their origin. When he attempts to get up, he is found lame in one or both of the hind quarters, so that he is scarcely able to move; in such cases, it has been called quarter evil, joint murrain, &c. One of the symptoms now most to be dreaded is a tenderness on the loins and back; he will not bear even the slightest pressure on these parts. The case is still worse, if there are swellings about the shoulders and back. Worse even than this, is the appearance of sudden hard, scurfy patches of what seems to be dead skin. It is a kind of dry gangrene, and is the commencement of a sloughing process. Now we have black quarter.

This disease is at first of a purely inflammatory character, but the inflammation is so intense as to

speedily destroy the powers of nature. The capillary vessels must have been working with strange activity, in order to fill and clog every venous canal. The congestion prevails in the cranium, as well as in other parts, and the distended vessels press upon the substance of the brain, and that pressure is propagated to the nerves; hence, debility and staggering, and almost perfect insensibility.

There are various other names given to this disease, in different localities, such as black leg, quarter ill, speed, hasty, &c.; all derived from some peculiar symptom in the different stages of the disease. What I said in a former answer is almost invariably the fact; that is, that there is no time for cure. But if it be met promptly, in its very first stage (and I can describe it no plainer than I have done), there may be many cases saved.

My first treatment is, twenty-five drops of the tincture of aconite root, if it be a full grown animal, in a pint of cold water, to be repeated every four hours until four or five doses have been given; to be followed with tonics and nourishing food. In every case I give from one-half pound to one and a half pounds salts in two quarts water.

#### A Sick Mule.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a valuable mule, five years old, which has the distemper, and has had it for four months and a half. She is low in flesh, but has a good appetite. Her discharges from the nostrils are quite moderate, white in color, mixed with yellow. Frequently she has a little hacking cough; and while coughing, she raises her hind foot and kicks at herself lightly. If you can give me any advice, I would be very thankful.

Yours, truly,

M. CONN.

ANSWER.—Probably the mule has taken cold, and it has settled upon her lungs. It may make a serious case of it, if not promptly attended to. Give her powdered sulphate of iron, three ounces; powdered gentian root, four ounces; powdered Spanish fly, one drachm; powdered ginger, two ounces. Mix, and divide into twelve powders, and give one once in the twenty-four hours. Give the powders in cut feed.

#### Founder.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a mare that is afflicted in her shoulders. The leaders that run from the points of her shoulders to her neck are very hard, and look swelled; and when she walks she stumps her toes on the ground. She is stiff pretty much all over; and when she stands, she braces her front feet forward, and keeps going backward. She seems unwilling to lie down, and breathes very hard. She is continually rubbing the leaders that run up her neck, and when we put anything on it, she jumps and jerks all over fearfully.

If you know any remedy for this, please let me know, through your valuable paper. A. H. V.

ANSWER.—I think, from your imperfect description of the case, that it is founder. If it has not been of too long standing, the following treatment will give relief: Take a lump of alum the size of a hen's egg, pulverize it, and put it in a pint of water, and drench the mare with it at night. Give one and one-half pints linseed oil.

#### Retention of Placenta.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a three-year-old heifer, which calved about three months ago. After calving she had something hanging out about one foot long. I thought it was the cleanings, and gave her linseed oil, but without any effect. I believe now that it is a part of the womb. Pieces fell off lately, and when she has a passage a part of her rectum comes out; but after it goes back again it does not seem to bother her much. She eats well.

Is there any cure for it? If there is, what ought to be done? Yours, &c., M. R.

ANSWER.—Retention of the placenta, or after-birth. Your first supposition was the correct one.

The heifer did not cleanse properly, and the danger is that her whole system may be contaminated and poisoned by the decomposition of the placenta. It would be well to wash out the womb with a weak solution of chloride of lime. Administer by the mouth one ounce, twice a day, of the sulphite of soda, for a week, to neutralize any of the poison that may have been absorbed into the blood.

#### Lameness.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a valuable horse, five years old, which received an injury nearly a year ago by riding, causing lameness in a fore leg. At one time it was apparently about well; but the last few weeks it is worse again. He throws the injured foot forward when standing in the stable, but rests square on the hoof, not on the toe. He seems to show pain in the shoulder. He is now sore directly under the collar, where it touches the top of the neck. The sore is very irritable in wearing the collar, and appears to be connected with the injury. I am afraid it may turn into fistula.

If you can tell me what to do for the horse, so that he may be restored again, I will be under the deepest obligations to you.

Respectfully, yours,

H. I.

ANSWER.—It is evident that the lameness of your horse is in the foot—not in the shoulder. 1st. Because he points his foot forward, instead of out to the side. 2d. Because he rests the hoof square down. In any affection of the shoulder, the horse seems to drag his foot and carry it out sideways. I think there is no danger of fistula. Apply to the sore, a few times, a little calomel. But in the foot you will have a more serious trouble. I apprehend it is what is called navicular joint lameness. Sometimes it may be relieved by clipping the hair close around the coronet (that is, the front part of the foot, at the top of the hoof), and applying the biniodide of mercury once a day for four or five days, tying up the horse's head for an hour after each application. Then wash off, and apply a little fresh lard. He should have perfect rest for two months.

#### Osteo-Sarcoma.

EDITOR FARMER: Our mare had a colt last week. It was a fine colt, but it has something like an enlargement of the lower jaw bone, about the size of a quart measure. Is there any remedy for it? If so, will you please give me an answer in your next paper? It was born with the colt, and is very hard. It feels like an enlargement of the bone.

W. HARRIS.

ANSWER.—The trouble with the colt is a bony tumor, called osteo-sarcoma. It is incurable. Sometimes, where the base of the tumor is not too large, it may be removed by an operation.

#### Megrims.

EDITOR FARMER: I wish to ask a few questions, with regard to a horse. I have a horse that is subject to fits or spasms. He is attacked about once a month, and sometimes oftener. When they come on he begins to jerk his head violently, and finally he will jerk and quiver all over. Sometimes he falls down. They don't last over a minute or two; then he is all right again. He keeps in good order, and is a fine work horse. I would be glad to know what is the matter with him, and if there is any preventive, or if he can be cured. SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—The trouble with the horse is a disease of the heart only, called megrims (a name that covers an immense amount of ignorance). It is incurable, but may be relieved by the free use of salt and water, given as a drench. The feed should be regular, and the exercise also. He is not a safe horse for the saddle or carriage.

#### Split Hoof.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a stallion that has got his hoof split down the center, and he is getting very lame. I wish you would, through your paper,

tell me what is best to do for him, and you will oblige me.

SAMUEL STEWART.

ANSWER.—Rasp the edges of the crack thin, the nearer the crack the thinner the horn should be. This can be filled with shoemaker's wax. Take off the shoe, and cut out a piece of the wall of the hoof for about half an inch on each side of the caack, thereby preventing the opening and shutting of the crack, in order to increase the growth of the horn, and make it grow down whole without a crack in it. Heat a piece of iron red hot and apply it just for a moment, flat on the hair at the head of the crack, sufficient to make a scab. This will insure a solid growth of horn. It would be well to buckle a strap tight around the hoof for a time.

If you will use oil of tar one part, whale oil two parts, twice a week on the hoofs, you will have no more to crack, and it facilitates the growth of the horn.

#### TURF NOTES & STUD ITEMS.

BY "HORSEMAN."

EDITOR FARMER: The following appeared in the New York Herald, of the 1st inst.:

"Mr. BONNER drove his celebrated colt, Startle, yesterday afternoon, on Fleetwood Park, a quarter of a mile in 33 seconds, to his road wagon, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen. The colt was timed by Messrs. Daniel Pfifer, John Lovett, and several others. No horse of any age has ever trotted, when hitched to a road wagon, a quarter of a mile as fast as this, except Dexter, and he made it in exactly the same time. A few days ago Startle trotted a half mile to a road wagon at the same Park, on a heavy road, in 1:09 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Such veteran horsemen as Pellman, Pfifer, Saunders, Roden, and Lovett, pronounce Startle the most extraordinary trotter that has ever been known. Mr. Bonner paid \$20,000 for him a little over a year ago; but Mr. Alley, from whom he bought him, has since then offered \$35,000 to get him back again."

SALE OF BLACKBIRD.—Mr. Boggs, the owner of the famous trotting stallion, Blackbird, has sold him to Mr. Rives, of Chico, Ca., for the round sum of \$15,000. He trotted at Sacramento during the last State Fair, in the three-in-five trot for stallions, in company with the famous Ajax, making his mile in 2:28.—*Turf, Field & Farm.*

SALE OF STOCK.—The sale of horses at the farm of Mrs. Foote, in Beekman, Dutchess county, occurred Wednesday of last week. The celebrated trotting stallion, Mambrino Champion, was not sold. He was bid up to \$6,500, when Mrs. Foote offered \$9,500, and he was withdrawn. She values him at \$10,000.—*Ibid.*

TORNADO.—Geo. P. Fowler, Hyde Park, Dutchess county, has purchased of A. H. Frear, of Rosendale, the well known stallion Tornado, for \$1,500. Tornado has some excellent stock in Ulster county, and is himself a fast and enduring trotter.—*Ibid.*

SALE OF COLTS.—M. W. P. Balch, sold several good colts recently. A half interest in one of these was sold to Mr. B. S. Wright for \$700; and a few days later Mr. David H. Blanchard purchased the other half for \$1,000, and considered that he had made a good investment.—*Ibid.*

Messrs. SPRAGUE & AKERS have several additions to their stock, among the balance, the following colts by Ethan Allen:

No. 1—Black colt, both hind feet and right fore foot white, snip on nose; dam, a Messenger mare.

No. 2—Sorrel colt, right hind foot white, star and snip; dam, the fast trotting mare Eliza.

No. 3—Bay colt, both left feet white, star in forehead; dam, the thoroughbred mare Levine.

No. 4—Bay colt, star in forehead; dam, Olive Logan, a very fast green mare; can trot in 2:25, and has no record.

No. 5—Brown colt, both hind feet and right fore foot white; dam, Charlotte F., the running mate of Ethan.

No. 6—Bay colt, left hind and left fore foot white, a little white on outside of right fore foot, star and long strip in face; dam, Sarah, thoroughbred.

They have colts from other horses, as follows:

No. 7—Silly Hartley, by Marco, foaled February 19th; bay filly, white hind feet and star, by Comas, son of Green's Bashaw.

No. 8—Mambrino Cragie, foaled March 10th; a chestnut filly, star in forehead, by Comas.

No. 9—Emma Franklin, by Ben Franklin, Jr., foaled March 31st; solid bay, by Gangle, Jr.

No. 10—Rosa Gangle, by Gangle; dam by The Pony, son of imp. Leviathan, foaled April 6th; a chestnut filly, stripe in face, by Comas.

No. 11—Sister to Kansas Pet, foaled April 11th; chestnut colt, star and snip, by Comas.

No. 12—Grey Mary, by St. Louis; dam by Clay Trustee, foaled April 19th; gray filly, by St. Joe, son of St. Louis.

No. 13—Dwight mare, by Red Eye, foaled April 29th; chestnut filly, star in forehead, by Comas.

No. 14—Belle St. Joe, by St. Joe; dam by Tom Watson, grandam Mirth, by Medoc, foaled May 1st; chestnut colt, by Ben McCullough, son of Green's Mambrino Chief.

No. 15—Rosa Buford, by Little Arthur; dam, Mag Skinner, by Gangle, foaled May 9th; bay colt, two white hind sock, star and snip, by Blondin, son of imp. Sovereign.

No. 16—Columbia, thoroughbred, bay colt, foaled April 11th; by Rhode Island.

No. 17—Nellie, bay colt, foaled March 30th; by Marlborough, son of imp. Trustee.

No. 18—Kate, bay colt, foaled March 2d; by Marlborough.

No. 19—Irene, black colt, foaled May 14th; by Comas.

#### THE METRIC SYSTEM.

[From Scribner's Magazine for June.]

A movement slowly but surely gaining ground among statisticians and men of science, is that which tends to the unification of weights and measures, all over the civilized world, and—presumably—the adoption of the French metric system. "What," the gentle reader may ask, "is the metric system?" Briefly this. The circumference of our earth on a meridian of longitude, is in very rough figure, about 24,000 miles—a quadrant therefore, or distance from pole to equator, 6,000. These 6,000 miles contain evidently, 30,000,000 feet, of which one ten-millionth part would be three feet—one yard. Accurately calculated, this quantity is 39.37 inches, and has been adopted by the French and several other European governments as the basis of their system of measures, under the name of *metre*. Let us for convenience' sake, call this metre forty inches, and see what further comes of it. A hundredth part of it, the *centimetre*, is just about four-tenths of an inch, and is used in France for all smaller calculations in the fine arts and manufactures; while scientific men, with their minute computations are familiar with a tenth of this—the *millimetre* and its decimal subdivisions. Railroad men and surveyors use a thousand such *metres*, under the Greek title of *kilometre*, a little over 3,000 feet, or six-tenths of a mile. These are the familiar units of length. Now for measures. Let the reader be good enough to take—or imagine—a little cubical box, one *centimetre*, (.4 inch) in cube, filled with distilled water at the temperature at which it reaches its maximum density. The weight of such water gives the unit of weight—the *gramme* about  $15\frac{1}{2}$  of our grains. By the same consistent system of Greek and Latin nomenclature, a one hundredth part of one of these *grammes*, gives the *centigramme*, for chemical analysis, druggists' work, etc.; and a thousand *grammes* gives the *kilogramme*—or rather more than two of our pounds—for the grocers' sugar and butter, and the manufacturers' heavy materials. Next for liquid measures. Take, as just now, a thousand of these little *gramme* boxes, piled solid, or what is better, the space they would occupy, and we have a new cube—one *decimetre* in length, breadth, etc., whose contents in distilled water evidently weigh the *kilogramme* aforesaid. The capacity of this box, however—as nearly as possible, sixty-four inches—makes the French *litre*, or unit of fluid measure—a liberal English quart. If we are doing a whole-sale fluid business, we may use the *hectolitre*, or hundred quart measure. For dry measure we take a cubical box just one *metre* each way, and have the *stere* roughly stated at thirty-five cubic feet. Mar-

keting evidently would be best done by the *decistere*, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cubic feet. Housekeepers who know better than we how much space a peck of peas or tomatoes takes up, will please make their own calculations. And finally, when the farmer wishes to buy land, he takes a metre-pole and the square of which this forms the side, is his *are*—about 150 square yards. One hundred of these *ares* give him his ordinary unit of measure, the *hectare*, or two and a half acres.

All this is a little complicated, and needs some figuring, but apparently, we will have to come to it some day, and might as well begin now. Our young friends—and some older ones—will find it worth while to cipher it out for themselves a bit, over the parlor fire. It will be noticed that the Greek terms run *up*, in multiples, and the Latin ones *down*, in fractions, and that we make no mention of intermediate terms—*decagrammes*, *hectometres*, etc., not actually used much, if at all.

#### SOUTHERN FLOUR.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

In order to secure a respectable portion of the South American and West Indian trade, New Orleans must be able to furnish a brand of flour that will keep in the tropics. Experience has fully proved that flour made from Northern or Western grown wheat, will not suit the Brazilian trade. An article that will bear shipment to that country must be made from wheat grown south of MASON & DIXON'S line. This fact secures the Brazil and West India trade to Baltimore and Richmond.

They have the flour of Virginia and Maryland to exchange for coffee and sugar.

But the supply of these kinds of flour for export is steadily decreasing. The demand for the home trade is so great that Southern flours command high prices, and the production of wheat in the States named is attended with so many difficulties, that ere many years the supply will be wholly inadequate.

There is another section West of the Mississippi, that we think is destined to become the source of wheat supply for the tropical trade. Kansas and Northern Texas are admirably adapted for wheat culture. The climate and soil of these States are favorable to the growth of this cereal, and there is every reason to believe that the quality of the grain is even superior to that grown in Virginia. The further south wheat is grown, the more gluten it contains, and hence its superior quality and durability.

It would be well for our Academy of Sciences to obtain samples of Kansas and Texas wheat, and give them careful analysis. Let some of our merchants engaged in the flour trade, make up a small purse and secure samples of this wheat, to be milled and sent abroad to test its merits.

If it is known generally that Kansas and Texas flour is equal to the Virginia brands, these sections will be filled by immigration very rapidly. The yield of wheat in Texas is fully equal, if not greater than any other State in the Union. The culture of wheat there has not heretofore extended, because the cost of transportation was too great. The Southern Pacific Railroad will remedy this, and New Orleans will be a market for all that will be produced.

The subject is one of importance and should not be overlooked by our merchants. South American trade is worth many millions of dollars, and is rapidly increasing. If we can furnish all the flour that is needed in Brazil and the West Indies, we shall have the coffee and the sugar trade. We can also build up an export trade to these countries in Western produce, and manufactures of mammoth proportions.

Now is the time for some action in reference to this flour trade of which we have spoken. Railroads are about to penetrate the Red River Valley, and open communication between Kansas and the Gulf. By a little exertion we can give direction to

industry in those districts, and fully supply ourselves with an article of commerce so much needed, a superior flour, made from Southern grown wheat.

MICH. CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

An Elegant Passenger Equipment

This first class line have opened the Spring and Summer's campaign with the finest passenger equipment ever seen on this continent; and with its double track, steel rails, etc., offers the most attractive route now extant between the West and the Atlantic seaboard.

The Day Express leaving Chicago at nine o'clock every morning, is made up of the finest coaches in America. The smoking car is one of the regular Michigan Central twelve wheeled coaches, fitted up elegantly with all the comforts and conveniences which delight the lovers of the "weed."

The Atlantic Express, leaving Chicago every afternoon at 5.15, or on arrival of through trains from the West, is also furnished with the same style of coaches, and has attached besides an elegant Pullman sleeping car, which goes through to New York city without change, via the New York Central R. R., landing passengers in the Grand Central Depot at 42d street and 4th Avenue.

All trains over this line cross the magnificent Suspension Bridge in full view of Niagara Falls.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

A GALESBURG farmer whose pew rent was raised to \$25, exclaimed—"Great Caesar, here's a nice state of affairs—the Gospel going up, and pork coming down. What's to become of us?"

A COUNTRY clergyman paying a professional visit to a dying neighbor, who was very churlish and universally unpopular, put the usual, questions: "Are you ready to go, my friend?" "I am."

It has long been known that it is human nature for men in business to slander each other for their own good. This was illustrated the other day by two merchants in town. One of them was telling a store-full of his confidential friends, that the other merchant talked a great deal to ruin him.

A CHAP of an inquiring turn of mind writes to a medical journal asking, "how long does it take to starve to death?" We can tell him how to solve this question every time: Let him start a weekly paper in Slabtown, and if he don't starve to death in two weeks, we are no prophets to anybody.

THE editor of a week failed to come to time in an Arkansas town. The local paper says that it has been forced to rely heavily on the almanacs for copy, and if communication with the outer world should be still longer cut off, "we will be obliged next week to make extracts from the Bible, thus supplying some of our readers at least, with matter entirely new to them."

AT a recent trial, the counsel for the prosecution, after severely cross-examining a witness, suddenly put on a look of severity and exclaimed: "Now sir, was not an effort made to induce you to tell a different story?" "A different story from what I have told, do you mean?" "That's what I mean."

ROBERT COLYER tells a good story about Fred. Douglass. That unfortunate gentleman was traveling one gusty night on a Sound steamer, and failed to get a berth. Tucked up in as comfortable a corner on the deck as he could secure, he was pitted by one of the officers of the steamer, who thought that he might perhaps do for him some little kindness, as he was not very black after all.

REGISTRY OF THOROUGHBRED CATTLE.

[Breeders of Thoroughbred Cattle can have Notices, such as the following, inserted in THE FARMER free of charge, by sending name claimed, sire and dam, date of birth, color, marks, &c.]

Shorthorns.

- WILLIAM T. HEREFORD, Fort Lincoln, Kansas, claims the following names: 1. Duke of Bourbon, calved October 10th, 1871; by Prince of McLean (8862); dam, White Rose.

[NOTE.—In our opinion, it is proper for owners of calves to give color, as well as name and pedigree.—ED. FARMER.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

It is not a little merit that an article for common use should be tastefully finished, as well as thoroughly made. The Blanchard Churn is one of the handsomest things a farmer can have in his house.

Messrs. P. Blanchard's Sons give due credit for their large sales to a very liberal use of printers' ink. We agree with them, but must add that even printers' ink will not make a permanent success of a poor thing. They make the "best" Churn.

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 appraisal, 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 JUNE 1.

- Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk. STAG—Taken up by G W Dickinson, Humboldt tp, one light red Stag, 2 years old, white stripes on belly, white spots on inside of legs and on tail. Appraised \$20.

Coffey County—Allen Crocker, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J H Whistler, Burlington tp, one small black mare Pony, 3 or 4 years old, blaze face. Appraised \$11. Also, one black Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, blaze face, black spot on left hip. Appraised \$50. Also, one bay Stallion, 15 hands high. Appraised \$15.

Crawford County—F. B. Russell, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J C Kaster, Sherman tp, one black mare Pony, 4 years old, 15 hands high, blaze in face, glass eyes, white spots on neck and left side, white feet, black mane and tail, shod before, branded 20 on right hip, Mexican brand on right shoulder. Appraised \$75.

Dickinson County—M. F. Jolley, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo Vansedel, Ridge tp, April 27th, 1872, one dark brown Mare, 10 years old, saddle and harness marks, branded HC on right shoulder. Appraised \$30.

Franklin County—Geo. B. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo Meadows, Harrison tp, Feb 26, 1872, one bay horse Pony, 9 years old, black mane and tail, right ear cropped, left hind foot white, branded M on right hip, harness marks. Appraised \$25.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B A Murphy, Elk Falls tp, April 6th, 1872, one gray Mare, 15 years old, 15 hands high, left eye out, harness marks. Appraised \$25.

Jefferson County—W. F. Galluly, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Fred Blooming, Grasshopper Falls tp, one bay horse Pony, 20 years old, white spot on each side, hind feet white. Appraised \$15.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J E Bernard, Shawnee tp, Feb 20th, 1872, one dark brown Steer, 5 years old, crop off left ear. Appraised \$15.

Labette County—L. O. Howard, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up in Walton tp, one dark roan Horse, 10 years old, medium size, saddle and harness marks, nearly blind in one eye. Appraised \$50.

Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by D L Buckley, Reno tp, one bay horse Mule, 5 years old, 15 hands high, white spot on left side of neck. Appraised \$75. Also, one bay mare Mule, 5 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$75. Also, one mouse-colored mare Mule, 4 years old, 15 hands high, dark stripes on back, withers and legs. Appraised \$75.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbitt, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Gump, Sheridan tp, April 24, 1872, one dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, white on upper lip, hind feet and right fore foot white, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H J Stratton, Elmendorf tp, May 4, 1872, one bay horse Pony, 5 years old, rope halter on. Appraised \$30.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by H Deal, Clear Creek tp, March 25, 1872, one brown Texas Cow, 4 years old, white face and tail, branded O on left side, both ears split. Appraised \$12.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by B P Young, Miami tp, Nov 26, 1872, one roan yearling Steer, swallow-fork in right ear, smooth crop off left ear. Appraised \$12.

Mitchell County—L. J. Best, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by T N Beam, Cawker tp, one large white Cow, 9 years old, left horn drooping, branded JS on right hip. Appraised \$40. Also, one medium-sized red and white spotted Cow, 12 years old. Appraised \$75. Also, one small red Cow, 5 years old, white on belly, roan hips. Appraised \$30.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helpingstine, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by M H Bishop, Liberty tp, April 6, 1872, one sorrel mare Mule, 4 years old. Appraised \$30.

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S Woodburne, Granadas tp, one pale red Steer, 2 years old, white on face and flanks. Appraised \$15.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A L Lindsey, Canville tp, one iron-gray horse Mule, 8 years old, 14 hands high, saddle and harness marks, white about head. Appraised \$75. Also, one bay horse Mule, 4 or 5 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$75.

Republic County—Sam' W. Skeels, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C Murphy, Soldier tp, April 9th, 1872, one dapple gray mare Pony, 8 years old, white spot on right eye, saddle marks, branded on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by L R Darling, Rossville tp, March 7, 1872, one light gray Mare, 7 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one light sorrel Mare, 2 years old, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$20.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J H Osborne, Lowell tp, April 20th, 1872, one gray Horse, 14 years old, 15 hands high, branded G on left shoulder. Appraised \$50. Also, one bay Mare, 11 years old, 14 hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$30.

Wilson County—J. C. G. Smith, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by F I Orr, Pleasant Valley tp, March 15th, 1872, one red steer, 4 years old, smooth crop off each ear, branded OP on right side. Appraised \$20. Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Thos Truett, Quindaro tp, April 27, 1872, one iron-gray horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high, long mane and tail, white on left hind foot, istams on both shoulders. Appraised \$40. STRAYS FOR MAY 1. Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by J H Scott, Reader tp, March —, 1872, one white heifer, 4 years old, red ear. Appraised \$30. MARE—Taken up by S B Corbus, Rich tp, April 1st, 1872, one brown mare, 2 years old, star in forehead, white on nose, left hind foot white-branded 1/3 on left shoulder. Appraised \$40. COLT—Taken up by S B Corbus, Rich tp, April 1, 1872, one bay horse colt, 1 year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$20. Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by J B Hulse, Scott tp, April 2, 1872, one sorrel horse colt, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, a star in forehead. Appraised \$35. Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Jos Fox, Walnut Creek tp, Jan 4th, 1872, one light roan horse colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$25. Also, one brown mare colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, hind feet and left fore foot white. Appraised \$30. STEER—Taken up by Owen Jones, Mission tp, Jan 12th, 1872, one white steer, red on ears, swallow-fork on left ear, branded F on left hip, end of nose dark. Appraised \$30. FILLY—Taken up by N B Wheeler, Robinson tp, Jan 4th, 1872, one iron-gray filly, 10 months old. Appraised \$20. FILLY—Taken up by CV Norton, Hiawatha tp, Feb 8, 1872, one brown filly, 2 years old. Appraised \$40. MARE—Taken up by H Eyer, Mission tp, March 4th, 1872, one dark bay mare, two years old, small white spot on face, saddle marks. Appraised \$45. Also, one bay mare, 2 years old, black legs, saddle marks. Appraised \$45. Butler County—A. N. Stearns, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Teter, Sycamore tp, April 15, 1872, one light roan mare, 8 years old, bald face, scar on right rump. Appraised \$25. Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by A Sanderson, Walnut tp, Feb 26, 1872, one light bay mare, a star in forehead, hind feet and left fore foot white, right hip down. Appraised \$35. Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Saml Gardner, Fall River tp, Feb 26, 1872, one bay mare, 1 year old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, a white spot in forehead, had boll on. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay mare, 12 years old, hind feet white. Appraised \$5. PONY—Taken up by H C Vanhorn, one bay horse pony, four years old, 13 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$40. FILLY—Taken up by W A Smith, Lane tp, March 23, 1872, one light bay filly, 3 years old, 12 hands high, white stripe on nose, mane, tail and feet black. Appraised \$30. COLT—Taken up by Geo Dame, Lane tp, March 11th, 1872, one one bay horse colt, 2 years old, 12 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$15. PONY—Taken up by R R Grimes, Fall River tp, April 11, 1872, one sorrel mare pony, 5 years old, 14 hands high, blazed face, 3 feet white, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$40. PONY—Taken up by Ira Ramsey, Janesville tp, March 30, 1872, one brown mare pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$40. Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk. COW—Taken up by E W Merritt, Greenfield tp, April 8th, 1872, one small black cow, 3 years old, white on face and brisket, left ear cropped. Also, one medium-sized dun cow, 3 years old, left ear cropped, brand on left hip. STEER—Taken up by J C Smith, Langton tp, April 8, 1872, one pale red steer, 3 years old, upper crop off each ear, branded H on right hip. Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk. COW—Taken up by R H Bailey, Oxford tp, April 11th, 1872, one bay horse cow, 3 years old, 13 hands high, ship on nose, star in forehead, left hind foot white, saddle marks. Appraised \$15. Linn County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by G W Shaffer, Lincoln tp, March 7, 1872, one bay horse, 9 years old, 14 hands high, an indistinct brand on right shoulder. Appraised \$30. FILLY—Taken up by Thos Reese, Potosi tp, March 11th, 1872, one black filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, a star in forehead, a white stripe between the nostrils, right hind foot white. Appraised \$35. MARE—Taken up by B F Blackburn, Blue Mound tp, March 25, 1872, one bay mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$20. Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by L W Beech, Waterloo tp, March 16, 1872, one dark sorrel stallion pony, 3 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, saddle marks, lately shod on front feet. Appraised \$10. Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Dolar, Paola tp, Jan 22d, 1872, one dark bay mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, some white on hind feet. Appraised \$35. HELFER—Taken up by W J Bound, Osage tp, April 5th, 1872, one red and white helper, 3 years old, crop off right ear, split in left ear and lower end cut or frozen off. Appraised \$18. Ottawa County—F. M. Sexton, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by B Sullivan, Ottawa tp, one brown Texan Steer, 3 years old, dim brand on left hip. Also, one yellow Texan Steer, 3 years old, a piece cut or froze from right ear, a dim brand on right hip. Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Geo List, Auburn tp, Nov 3d, 1871, one claybank mare, 3 years old, 12 1/2 hands high, black mane and tail, branded O on left shoulder. Appraised \$30. COLT—Taken up by J Willetts, Topeka tp, March 30, 1872, one gray gelding colt, 3 years old, 14 hands high, dim brand on right shoulder, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$45. STEER—Taken up by W F Cavender, Auburn tp, March 1, 1872, one red steer, 2 years old, white on belly, white ring around tail, half-crop on left ear, swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$18. PONY—Taken up by W H Hewins, Dover tp, March 9th, 1872, one bay mare pony, 3 or 4 years old, white spot in forehead and on underlip and nose. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay mare pony, 3 or 4 years old, white stripe in face. Appraised \$20. Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by C W Cross, Wilmington tp, April 11, 1872, one dark brown mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high, white spot over left eye, white on withers, white hairs on hips. Appraised \$27.50. Woodson County—J. A. Burdett, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J C Allen, Belmont tp, Feb 8th, 1872, one iron-gray mare pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$40. MULE—Taken up by J S Bideau, Perry tp, Nov 30th, 1871, one sorrel horse mule, 2 years old. Appraised \$60. Also, one black mare pony, 1 year old, hind legs white, a white spot in forehead. Appraised \$15. PONY—Taken up by Mary L Stout, Liberty tp, March 11, 1872, one light bay horse pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, blazed face, 3 white feet. Appraised \$25. Also, one dark bay horse colt, two years old, 13 hands high, silver mane and tail, the left hind foot white. Appraised \$15. Also, one sorrel horse colt, 2 years old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$15. Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by A McKee, Delaware tp, one black filly, 3 years old, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$25.

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ON AND AFTER MARCH 18th, 1872, TRAINS WILL run from Lawrence and Kansas City, as follows:

Table with columns: GOING SOUTH, LEAVE, EXPRESS, ACCOM'N., NIGHT EX. Rows include Lawrence, Baldwin, Kansas City, Olathe, Arrive at Ottawa, Ottawa, Garnett, Iola, Humboldt, Tloga, Thayer, Cherryvale, ARRIVE AT, Independence, Coffeyville, Parker.

GOING NORTH.

Table with columns: LEAVE, EXPRESS, ACCOM'N., NIGHT EX. Rows include Parker, Independence, Coffeyville, Cherryvale, Thayer, Tloga, Humboldt, Iola, Garnett, Arrive at Ottawa, Olathe, Arrive at Kansas City, Ottawa, Baldwin, ARRIVE AT, Lawrence.

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. At Tloga with Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, for points North and South. At Thayer with Stages for Neodesha, 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.

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TIME TABLE OF THE KANS. PACIFIC RAILWAY, FROM LEAVENWORTH TO ATCHISON.

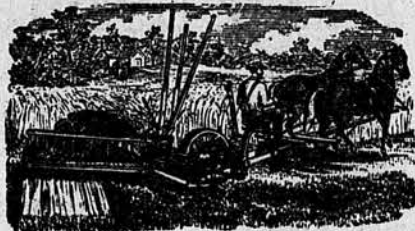
Table with columns: GOING NORTH, LEAVE, MAIL, EXPRESS. Rows include Leavenworth, Fort Leavenworth, Kickapoo, Port William, Sumner, Atchison. GOING SOUTH, LEAVE, MAIL, EXPRESS. Rows include Atchison, Sumner, Port William, Kickapoo, Fort Leavenworth, ARRIVE AT, Leavenworth.

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 Low Prices will be given, and every attention paid to cus-  
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 Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the  
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 Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven  
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 years; I am seventy-one years old.  
 Yours truly, PROF. W. MERRICK.  
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 I GROW THE WILSON STRAWBERRY LARGELY  
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 Limited to ten approved mares, in addition to owner's, at  
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**RHODE ISLAND,**  
 Brown, got by Whitehall, dam by Negro Baby, son of Tiger  
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 Will serve at \$50 the season.  
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**SPRAGUE'S HAMBLETONIAN,**  
 Bay, got by Alexander's Abdallah, dam a Morgan mare. Will  
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**SPRAGUE'S MAMBRINO PATCHEN,**  
 Brown, got by Mambrino Patchen, (brother to Lady Thorne),  
 dam by Chorister, granddam by thoroughbred son of Monsieur  
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**COMUS,**  
 Chestnut, got by Green's Bashaw, (sire of Bashaw, Jr., Kirk-  
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 Will serve mares at \$25 the season.

**KANSAS BOY,**  
 Bay, got by Comus, dam Rosa Gangle, (thoroughbred,) by  
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 son of imp. Leviathan. Will serve at \$15 the season.  
**LITTLE ARTHUR,**  
 Gray, got by imp. Glencoe, dam Bue Bonnets, (dam of Light-  
 ning, Thunder, Load-tone, Lancaster, and grandam of Aster-  
 oid,) by imp. Hedgesford. Will serve at \$10 the season.  
**MARLBOROUGH,**  
 Chestnut, got by imp. Trustee, dam Betsey Ransom, Jr., by  
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 Season commences March 1, and ends Aug. 15. Mares not  
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 Terms cash before removal of the mare.

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 L in an hour! A new and portable Steam Apparatus for  
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 By this process all kinds of Fruits—Peaches, Quinces,  
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 So simple in its construction that any one can use it. It  
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 For one of 1 pipe, \$3.50; 2 pipes, \$5.00; 4 pipes, \$4.00;  
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