

DEVOTED

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GRAPE CULTURE

FARM NOTES

IX

22.

I. LEAVENWORTH.

NOV. 15, 1872.

E. SEARS ENG. N.Y.





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 Landreth's Garden Seeds, at Landreth's prices; Vick's  
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 Terra Cotta Ware Trellis Work, Rustic Work, Statuary in  
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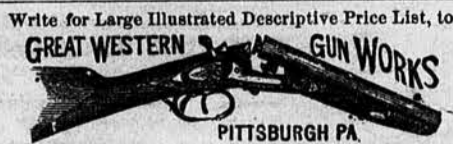
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 SAINT LOUIS,  
 AND BY ALL  
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**To Tree Dealers**  
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 OUR IMMENSE NURSERY STOCK, NOW COVERING  
 over 300 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general  
 and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, &c.,  
 together with the well known superior quality of our stock,  
 enables us to offer great inducements.  
 We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet the de-  
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**BLAIR BROTHERS,**  
 Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries,  
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**Shorthorn Durham Cattle!**  
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**BERKSHIRE SWINE!**

WE BREED AND HAVE FOR SALE SHORTHORN  
 Durham Bulls and Heifers, and Berkshire Pigs, all  
 bred from stock imported from England. Call and see our  
 stock, two miles from the Agricultural College, Manhattan,  
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DOUBLE, SINGLE, MUZZLE AND BREECH-LOADING  
 Rifles, Shot-Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, &c., of every  
 kind, for men or boys, at very low prices. Guns, \$3 to \$300.  
 Pistols, \$1 to \$25. aug15-12t-eot-100  
**\$30 PER WEEK, AND EXPENSES PAID.**  
 We want a reliable Agent in every county in  
 the U. S. Address Hudson River Wire Co.,  
 130 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.  
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**ALLEN'S NURSERIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, C. H. ALLEN & CO.,** Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale. sept15-1y-88  
**BALDWIN CITY NURSERY—GRAPEVINES, APPLE SEEDLINGS and Hedge Plants specialties. Sixty varieties Apple Trees. Full stock of General Nursery Stuff. Address oct1-1y-208 WM. FLASKET, Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kan.**  
**BIDGOOD NURSERIES.—APPLE TREES A SPECIALTY.** Pears, Dwarf and Standard, Concord Grapevines, Peach, Cherry, Plum Trees, and Nursery Stock, at lowest figures. oct-1y J. W. BIDGOOD, Leavenworth, Kan.  
**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  
**GRASSHOPPER FALLS NURSERIES—COWEN & ELLIOTT,** Proprietors. Growers of General Nursery Stock. Correspondence solicited. Address COWEN & ELLIOTT, oct1-1y-92 Grasshopper Falls, Jefferson Co., Kan.  
**KANSAS CITY NURSERIES, GOODMAN & SON, PROPRIETORS,** southeast corner of Twelfth and Cherry Streets, Kansas City, Missouri. Green-house and Bedding Plants, Nursery Stock very low. sept15-1y-88  
**LATHE NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS.—** A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock. Nursery and Office, three hundred yards south of the Depot. [sept15-1y-207] E. P. DIEHL, Proprietor.

**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 Consumption. 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 Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend. Good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. ... while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my Preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.  
 I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be \$5.  
**SCHENCK'S Respirometer** detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine 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 person 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.  
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**European Larch and Evergreen SEEDLINGS!**

15,000,000 Evergreen Seedlings;  
 12,000,000 European Larch Seedlings;  
 4,000,000 Small Transplanted Seedlings;  
 2,000,000 Small Transplanted Larches;  
 200,000 Seedling and Transplanted Mountain Ash.  
 The above are all grown from seeds upon our own grounds, and are better and cheaper than imported stock.  
**ROBERT DOUGLAS & SONS,**  
 aug1-8m Waukegan, Illinois.

**FOR SALE. BERKSHIRE HOGS**

DIFFERENT AGES.  
 Bees—Good, Strong Colonies—Cheap  
 Shipping point, Leavenworth City, Kansas. Address  
**JOHN S. VAN WINKLE,**  
 mar15-1y-159 Pleasant Ridge, Kansas.



# THE KANSAS FARMER



VOL. IX.—NO. 22.] LEAVENWORTH, NOVEMBER 15, 1872. [\$1.50 A YEAR.

## The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

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

Published Semi-Monthly, at 317 Delaware Street.

### DO YOUR NEIGHBORS A FAVOR.

There are many new-comers in the State, who are not aware that there is an Agricultural paper published in the State, and who will need information in regard to the growing of crops in Kansas. There is no way in which the knowledge can be so easily and cheaply obtained, as by reading THE KANSAS FARMER. We aim to keep our readers advised of all the important Agricultural news throughout the country, and to occupy constantly an advanced position in the ranks of improved Agriculture. We shall hereafter, as heretofore, labor, to the best of our ability, to benefit and advance the interests of the entire Agricultural community. You can do your neighbors a favor by showing them this copy of THE FARMER, and do us a favor by asking them to subscribe. We give the remainder of this year free to all subscribers for next year.

### STORING POTATOES.

A good many potatoes are lost every year, by being kept too warm. If they are to be buried, the following plan will be found to keep them well: Dig a trench six or eight inches deep, three and a half or four feet wide, and as long as may be needed to receive the crop. Into this trench pile the potatoes, carefully assorting them, to see that no rotten or diseased ones go into the trench. Build up the heap in the form of a sharp cone, and when completed, cover with thoroughly dried corn stalks, to the depth of six inches. It may thus remain until light freezing is expected; then cover with an inch or two of earth. Cover this with another layer of stalks, and just before freezing weather put on three or four inches of earth, which should be packed down, to prevent washing. The second layer of stalks we consider equal to six inches of earth, as a preventive of freezing.

### TIMOTHY SEED.

A correspondent, living at Eureka, Kansas, asks if we can put him in the way of obtaining a quantity of timothy seed.

Yes. It can be obtained in this market, in quantities to suit the purchaser, from a pint to a car load, always at a fraction only over Eastern prices. It is impossible to give quotations of the probable price next Spring. It can probably be bought a little cheaper now than three or four months later. Address M. S. GRANT, Leavenworth, for further information.

1873.

## THE KANSAS FARMER

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### Farmers and their Families

### GREAT WEST!

### Best Agricultural Paper

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### THIS OFFER GOOD TO

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### SHOW THIS TO YOUR NEIGHBORS!

### THE PRAIRIE FARMER

### IS IN FAVOR OF THE PEOPLE

### ELECTING THE REGENTS OR TRUSTEES OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES OF THE COUNTRY, INSTEAD OF ALLOWING THE GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES TO APPOINT THEM. SOMETHING IS NEEDED TO INTEREST THE MASS OF THE FARMERS IN THESE INSTITUTIONS, AND PERHAPS THIS WOULD DO IT.

### QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS, Oct. 22, 1872.

EDITOR FARMER: I have just come to this State, with my boys. They wish to do something at farming, and would like some instruction from experienced farmers in this State as to the varieties of apples best to set in this latitude, and at what time to set them. Also, grapes.

What is the best plan for hedge planting? Is it well, and can time be saved by planting the Osage Orange seed at once in the hedge row, and how should the seed be handled?

What is the best age of plants to be set in hedge, and what the best time and speediest way of setting?

Is it good to break prairie in the Fall, and how late? Would hedge rows, broken now or later, do to plant hedge on in the Spring?

I am from Michigan, and know nothing of these subjects; and my neighbors are not much better off. If it is legitimate, I should like an answer through your paper. Where can I get reliable Osage Orange seed?

Yours, &c., J. B. PARMELEE.

Our correspondent does not indicate how much of an orchard he wants to plant. We can only give the varieties that do well, and let him make the proportions to suit himself. For Summer apples we can recommend Early Harvest, Red June, Sweet June, Red Astrachan, Cooper's Early White. Fall apples—Lowell, Fameuse, Maiden's Blush, Buckingham, Balley Sweet, Fulton. Winter apples—Janet, White Winter Pearmain, Yellow Bellflower, Ortley, Winesap, Missouri Pippin, Jonathan, Willow Twig, Northern Spy, English Golden Russet, Smith's Cider, Talman Sweet, Prior Red, Wagner, Gilpin.

Of course, this list does not include all the good varieties; but if the above are set in the proper proportions, the owner will have a good orchard.

Of grapes, the list is much smaller. In a vineyard of one thousand vines, for profit, nine hundred of them should be Concord. If growing grapes for family use, the Iona, Hartford Prolific, Delaware, Rogers No. 4, and several other sorts, may be grown.

No time can be saved by planting Osage Orange seed in the hedge row, where it is to stand. Grow your plants in a seed bed, or buy your plants ready grown. For the manner of handling the seed, see back numbers of THE FARMER. One year old plants are the best to set out.

On ordinary prairie sod, Summer breaking is much better than late Fall breaking. On a very light sod, it is well to break in the Fall.

Hedge rows broken now might do very well to plant in the Spring.

THE Leavenworth Carpet Company is now in a condition to supply the whole Western country with carpets. Their large four-story brick building on Choctaw street, is now completed, and machinery in for doing the whole work.

A THIN, surface vein of coal has been discovered in the south part of Leavenworth, and is being worked to some extent. The coal is of very fair quality.



## The Kansas Farmer

THE advertisement elsewhere, offering two copies of THE FARMER for 1878 for two dollars, does not apply to two persons who are now subscribers.

### FARM RECORDS.

We wish we could impress upon every farmer—but more particularly every young farmer, who is just starting upon the farm—the almost vital pecuniary importance of keeping full, accurate and complete records of all the doings upon the farm.

There is so much testimony from those who have practiced this for a life-time, showing in how many innumerable ways money may be not only saved, but made, by these records; and every man's good judgment will show him this; as well as the pleasure and satisfaction of knowing that the work of the farm is kept in a systematic and business-like manner.

These records need not be elaborate, but they should be correct. If the farmer is breeding thoroughbred stock, these records are an absolute necessity, and we will attempt to show briefly how any farmer can keep the entire transactions of the farm well in hand, and under his eye at any moment he may want to refer to them.

The blank book in which these records are kept may be of any size; but for convenience we would recommend one of at least ten quires, and of such size as is ordinarily used by merchants for a day book. This should be paged and indexed, and the space divided something in this style: Ten pages devoted to cattle, five to horses, ten to hogs, five to sheep, five to poultry, ten to farm implements, ten each to wheat and corn, five each to oats, potatoes and hay; and if rye and barley are cultivated, an equal space devoted to these crops. A space should be given to the kitchen garden, and a portion to the orchard, fences, labor, manures, family expenses, &c.

So far as the stock is concerned, the chief entries are those relating to the births and sex of the different animals, which should be carefully noted. That is, when two animals are coupled, the date should be set down after the names of the animals, and if the birth takes place before or after the expected time, this fact should be noted in connection with it.

If the farmer sells any butter or cheese, some system of feeding should be adopted, by which the money value of the food consumed could be arrived at. Also, every pound of butter and cheese sold should be noted down, with the date of sale and price received.

The same plan of feeding should be adopted with regard to the hogs, so that the farmer may know exactly how much corn they have consumed, and a moment's calculation will then show him what price he can afford to take for his pork in order to return him a profit. Of course, the price received, the time of sale, and weight of hogs, should be entered.

If sheep are kept upon the farm, they should be charged with the food consumed, and credited with the wool returned.

The poultry account would be similar to the above. An estimate, sufficiently accurate, could be made as to the cost of keeping, they being credited with eggs and chickens sold and consumed. If different breeds are kept, it would be well to keep an account with each breed, and a little experience would then show the relative profits of each.

Every crop raised on the farm should be charged with all the labor it takes to raise and harvest it, and receive credit for the market price. The time of planting, cultivating and harvesting, with the variety of seed used, should be carefully entered; and then, when the season is over, the farmer may know exactly what each crop has cost per bushel to raise; and his record book will indicate to him, too, what crops are most profitable for him to raise,

and the specific variety of wheat, oats, &c., that do the best.

With the kitchen garden it is not so important for the farmer to know just the price of each cabbage raised; but it is important to know the variety of seeds, when planted, and how cultivated, with the time of ripening, &c. In this way he becomes conversant with all the varieties, and their peculiar advantages as to earliness, prolificness, quality, &c.

The account with orchard, fencing, manures and labor, should be such that at the end of the year the farmer could tell precisely what it has cost him to run his farm through the year; and we believe it to be impossible for him to keep such record as we have here outlined, without being able, at the end of the year, to tell, by looking over this account, where it is possible to save something in the next year's labor, or to make more money by growing different proportions of the crops raised.

But the most important item of this record we have yet to speak of. Not one farmer in a thousand can tell what it costs to support his family for a twelvemonth. In fact, very few have the most remote idea. It may be \$300, or it may be \$600, and hence, very few farmers know whether they are making or losing.

If no other item of the farm account is entered, we advise our readers, that are not already doing it, to commence with the year 1878, and keep a careful and correct account of every spool of thread, every yard of calico, every pound of sugar and coffee bought. Have your pass-book, and whenever you go to the store, have the merchant enter in it every purchase. Then, a monthly examination of this account will enable you to see where retrenchment and economy are possible, and during the year will materially lessen the family expenses.

We have no doubt that the system of accounts that we have here outlined, can be materially improved. It is only the principle we are arguing for; and we trust some of our readers may not only be able, but willing, to improve upon it, and give us that improvement through THE FARMER, for the advantage of all our readers. No merchant could be eminently successful, without a strict debtor and creditor account with his business; and we know of no reason that exempts the farmer from this rule.

### QUESTIONS ABOUT LIGHTNING RODS.

EDITOR FARMER: As you seem to be clever in answering questions, I submit the following, and hope you will give them an early answer:

- 1st. What is the best material for a lightning rod?
- 2d. What is the best size and shape for a conductor?
- 3d. How far will the projection of a rod above the roof protect a building?
- 4th. What is the best position for a conductor—I mean, in relation to the building?

Any other information upon this subject will be thankfully received.

S. E. J.

The subject of lightning rods is a somewhat important one to the farmer, and we know of no other matter in which farmers are imposed upon more than in this.

To be brief, we answer, to the first inquiry, that copper is the best available conductor of lightning, but iron is sufficiently good.

2d. The best shape for a conductor is a tube, or hollow cylinder, and the diameter should not be less than three-quarters of an inch; and a larger rod is better. Lightning rod peddlers, when selling their stock, will talk learnedly of the necessity of a spiral shaped rod; but the fact is, simply, that electricity is a fluid (we don't propose to undertake to prove this, however), and in its passage from the clouds to the earth over a conductor, it must have a certain amount of surface to pass over; and a round conductor is only preferable to the spiral, from the fact that the current has no angles to pass over in the former, and it has many in the latter shape; and there is a possibility that small particles of fluid will leave the conductor at these angles, and the spark thus ignited might set fire to a building.

3d. A lightning rod is supposed to protect a building a distance equal to twice its height above the roof. For example, a rod six feet above the roof, will protect the building for twelve feet each way; but this rule is not entirely safe, from the fact that there are attractions for lightning usually about a building, and these may overcome the attractions of the rod. For example, a column of heated air passing up from a chimney, an eave-trough or other metallic substance—either of these would withdraw, to some extent, from the rod; so that it is better to count the protective capacity at something less than twice the height above the roof.

4th. The best position for a rod is against the chimney that is most used in summer time, and the rod should be at least three feet above the top of the chimney.

This, we believe, answers the direct questions. In addition, a lightning rod should go far enough in the earth to be always moist, or its conducting powers are greatly reduced. This depth may be five feet, or it may be ten feet, or even more. It should be isolated from the building, at distances of not more than six feet apart. At the point where the rod leaves the roof to pass down the side of the building, instead of being turned at a right angle, it should be bent in a half circle. The rod should be connected at the joints perfectly. A thimble should cover the joints into which each end should be secured, so that the joint will be perfectly water tight. The rod should be painted, and some dark color is preferable.

These items cover the most important facts in regard to lightning rods upon farm houses and small buildings.

### PRAIRIE FIRES.

We referred to this subject in our last issue, but the terrible fires that have swept over the more thinly settled portions of the State, but particularly the southwestern part, one of which destroyed property to the amount of \$50,000, and have rendered hundreds of families homeless, and have not stopped short of the destruction of precious human life, leads us to speak upon the subject again.

Some few of these fires are the result of accident, but the most of them are the result of deliberate action, of criminal carelessness, and of devilish unconcern for human life and the destruction of property.

So far as these fires originate along the different lines of railroad from sparks from the engines, they can be prevented by the use of simple devices in the smoke-stack, and a law should be passed at the next session of our Legislature, compelling all railroads in the State to use them, or else the railroads should be held pecuniarily responsible for all loss of property, and criminally responsible for all loss of life resulting from fires started in this way.

So far as these fires are the result of any other causes other than purely unpreventable accidental, we believe that they should be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one year, and by fines proportionate to the loss.

But a law upon the statute books is worthless, unless it can be enforced. We now have a law forbidding persons firing the prairies between certain seasons of the year, and this even is not enforced. If we expect western Kansas to settle up as rapidly as has the eastern portion of the State, we must give them a protection against these too frequently ravaging disasters. If such a law as we have intimated is passed, and a reward given to any person who will furnish proof to the county attorney of the origin of the fire, we will then place the power in the hands of the settler to protect himself.

But the loss of life and property is not the only argument against prairie fires. The hundreds of acres of prairie land that is now being occupied by young timber in those sections where the fires have



been kept out for a few years, show that to a very considerable extent it is to these fires that we are indebted for our treeless prairies, and that in many other sections it only needs their suppression to start into life acres of brush that will in time become grand forests, and these will not only relieve the landscape and beautify the prairies, but will without doubt benefit many sections by inducing a greater rainfall.

#### THE POULTRY IN WINTER.

Eggs are always a convenient thing to have in the house, and especially so in Winter; but there are few persons who keep hens that have learned the art, for art it is, of coaxing hens to lay in Winter.

It is evidently designed by Nature that hens should have a period of partial rest; and hence, it is not to be expected that they will furnish eggs as freely in the Winter as in the Summer. But, like the cow, the hen is something of a machine, and very much may be done to change this habit of Nature, by giving the poultry suitable quarters, and by supplying them with stimulating food.

It is useless to expect the poultry to furnish eggs in this climate, if they are compelled to roost in open sheds or upon fence corners; and it is neither policy nor humane to require them to thus expose themselves to cutting winds and biting frosts.

A very snug and comfortable poultry house can be made for a small flock, out of straw or damaged hay; and we commend this job to the attention of our Kansas Farmer boys, if better material be not at hand. To make a straw house, some wooden forks and poles are all that is needed, save the straw; but some corn stalks will also be found convenient.

As to the construction of the house, we shall leave that to the ingenuity of our readers, only saying that for a flock of fifty hens the house should be about twenty feet long, by ten feet wide, and eight feet high. For a larger or smaller flock, increased or decreased in proportion.

The food is equally, if not more important, than the house. Dry grain, especially corn, however valuable in Summer time, when the digestive apparatus of fowls is most active, is of little value in Winter. Wheat and oats are some better, because easier digested; but for the best results, the poultry must have cooked food, and this fed warm.

An excellent food is made by steeping a small quantity of chopped hay, cabbage, and other vegetables, in boiling water, and thicken this with corn meal. A little wheat, flax-seed, or barley, &c., may very profitably be boiled and fed warm. A little care of this kind will insure an abundance of eggs throughout the Winter.

#### LOOK AFTER THE BEES.

If not already examined, lose no time in examining your hives. See that there are no seasoning cracks in the hive that will let in the rain, in case they are to be wintered out-doors, and each hive should be examined with a view to equalizing the frames. Some may have much more honey than is needed to winter them, and others may not have enough; in which case some full frames should be taken from the strong and given to the weak hives.

A correspondent of an exchange recommends making a box three inches larger than the outside of the hive, and when extreme cold weather comes, these frames are set over the hive, and the space filled in with chopped straw or other moisture absorbing substances. Over the top of the frames, and between them and the lid of the hive, he lays a pad made to fit the inside of the hive. This pad is filled with cotton batting, so that it will absorb the moisture of the hive, which is one of the most potent causes of "freezing out." The same writer asserts that those swarms winter best that rear broods late in the season, which is, as we understand it, contrary to the generally accepted belief.

We are of those who believe that a few swarms of bees can be profitably kept by most every farmer in the State; but this branch of agriculture, like most others, has made vast strides of progress during the past few years, and the bee raiser that has average success, must keep himself posted.

#### COTTONWOOD CUTTINGS.

J. B. DOBBS wants information as to when, how, and what size cottonwood cuttings should be when set out, and asks if four feet apart each way would be too close.

We would recommend setting in early Spring, slips one to two feet long, or at least long enough to have two buds in the ground, and leave six inches above ground. Set two feet apart in the row, and rows eight feet apart. Set about as you would hedge plants.

Pear grafts will not do to graft on apple roots. You can graft them on quinces, or on other pear roots.

Any other information from our readers upon the above subject will be thankfully received.

### European Correspondence.

#### OUR PARIS LETTER.

Potato Crop—Remedies for the Rot—Other Crops—The Vintage—Cattle Plague—Foot and Mouth Disease—Night Soil, &c., &c., &c.

PARIS, FRANCE, October 15th, 1872.

The potato disease, to judge by the absence of complaints, does not appear to have committed exceptional ravages, and in place of repining, French agriculturists are discussing the general questions, Do ordinary plants so degenerate as to become extinct, and how far, not the physical, but the chemical condition of the soil, as affected by peculiar rotations and modes of culture, contributes to that assumed degeneracy? It would be something like joking to record the testimony advanced in favor of many alleged "new cures," but strangely enough the evidence concurs, that where common salt and gypsum have been applied as auxiliaries with farm-yard manure, the potato malady was conspicuous by its absence. The potato crop will prove an average one, and is remarked by the largeness, rather than the number of tubers.

The wheat has been nearly threshed and stored, in excellent condition; root crops are satisfactory; hemp and hops splendid. But the chief occupation is at present the vintage; farmers expect the wine to be richer in quality than quantity, and in the former case, never was greater variety observed, not only in the same parish, but in its townland.

The cattle plague has not reappeared, but the fear of its returning makes agriculturists feel uncomfortable. The fire being in your neighbor's house, suggests looking after your own mansion, so the government has issued a stringent decree prohibiting the introduction of cattle from Germany, Russia, &c. It is but from Algiers and Spain that live stock can be imported. The only effective preventive is now acknowledged to lie in the vigorous organization of a veterinary police, rigorously circumscribing a locality where the pest shows, and insisting on the chemical purification of railway cattle trucks.

But the foot and mouth disease is not to be forgotten in the nervous anxiety to combat a deadly enemy; it rather extends than diminishes. However, the losses of animals are comparatively few. Cases have occurred where the patients have been attacked a second time by this troublesome malady, complicated by a morbid condition of the system, of which the symptoms being badly defined are difficult to deal with. There is a difference of opinion among the vets as to the use of the milk of the cows affected by the disease, but the opinion is general, that if previously boiled the milk may be consumed. Again, as to the employment of the

flesh of the animals slaughtered on account of the disorder, the authorities insist on the head and extremities being buried, the four quarters only to be sold. The butchers say a good scalding of the heads, &c., in the *abattoir* removes all danger, the proof being that like M. JOURDAIN who spoke prose all his life without knowing it, citizens have been in the habit of eating such offal, and do it still, although the slaughtered cattle were affected with the foot and mouth disease.

It was in 1849 that the municipality of Paris established its *depotoir* at La Villette for the farming of the night soil of the city. Visitors who have made any lengthened stay in the capital, cannot but have observed the long files of carts with barrels and cylinders on the scale of the tun of Heidelberg, drawn by two or four horses. The vehicles gallop along the streets like a train of artillery, arrive at ten in the evening and depart from time to time until eight in the morning, bringing with them the contents of cesspools to La Villette, which they discharge at the *depotoir*. This establishment is not, as many might suppose, repulsive; it has not thirty-nine smells like Cologne; it is situated in the middle of a little oasis, well planted with trees and flower beds, and on the bank of a little pellucid lake. It receives all the collected fecal matter of Paris, and transports them to Bondy, either through pipes or by boat. There are three reservoirs, each 44 yards long, 16 wide and 9 deep, contiguous but independent, and are each filled from a common point. As the carts arrive, to be emptied at a fixed spot, an immense india-rubber cap is thrown over the outlet of the barrel, a blow from a hammer knocks up the plug, and all is finished. The immense reservoirs are built in cement and covered in, but the gasses are forced along tubes, on the air pump principle, into a chimney of great height, and thus disseminated into space. After a few hours rest in the monster cesspool, to enable industrial chemistry to make some "elegant extracts" for the arts, the liquid is forced through pipes, some miles underground to Bondy. After the night service by the barrels terminates, the day service commences for the removal of such fecal matters as are collected in portable cylinders or hogsheads hermetically sealed, and which being conveyed to La Villette, are transported from thence to Bondy by canal. It is at Bondy that the fecal matter, solid and liquid, is cemented into *poudrette* which sells at two francs the bushel; sulphate of ammonia at 30 francs per cwt. These preparations meet with a ready sale. Formerly the municipality levied an impost of 16 sous per cubic yard on the cesspool matters; an English company has consented to pay a little over six francs the cubic yard, and make its own fortune in addition.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE HORSE EPIZOOTIC.

EDITOR FARMER: The course of the disease which has, in a few days, spread from Canada through New England and New York, and has made its appearance in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and St. Louis, and has, over that wide-spread territory, affected probably over a quarter of a million of horses, should attract the attention of horse-owners across the Mississippi. Its prevalence in Kansas and the Far West would seem, from present appearances, to be a matter of extreme probability, if not absolute certainty; for the climatic or atmospheric influences which have given it birth and sustenance, are not to be supposed to be less operative in the western part of the United States than in the eastern. But, fore-warned is fore-armed, and it may be that by proper precautionary and preventive measures, the course of the disease may be circumscribed, if not measurably stopped. That its origin is from atmospheric conditions, probably resulting from an unusually hot Summer, with ex-



tremes of drouth in some places and of moisture in others, followed by an Autumn marked by sudden alternations of cold and heat, with the same unusual dampness and dryness which have marked in various localities the preceding season, must not lead us to suppose that it is not within the control of sanitary and other preventive measures. Like all epidemics and epizootics, when its nature is understood it is found to be amenable to simple precautions and proper treatment. Strangely enough, while horse labor has been mostly suspended, and the streets of the large cities have been almost deserted by vehicles, unless here and there the strange sight, to a citizen, of a yoke of oxen drawing a wagon of express freight, has appeared; nevertheless, there has not been so far a single death which has occurred simply from the disease. Any horse that may have succumbed has, without doubt, died from exposure or excessive labor. It is, therefore, easily to be inferred that, with proper treatment at an early period, or with precautionary measures, the disease may be greatly lightened or entirely averted. This is consistent with the facts not only of the present outbreak, but with what has been observed of its nature in places, as in England, where it is of common, if not annual, occurrence.

The precautionary measures are thorough cleansing, disinfecting and ventilation of stables, the administration of tonics or simple condiments, with the best food, so as to put the system in the most robust condition of health; together with constant watchfulness for the first premonitory symptoms of the disease, and instant treatment. The first symptoms are a general appearance of poor condition, rough coat, shivering, dullness of the eyes, and disinclination to work. These are followed by redness of the eyes and discharge of tears, with a running of the nose, at first thin, but rapidly becoming thick and of a yellowish appearance, with a cough more or less violent, according to the amount of irritation of the mucous membranes of the trachea or windpipe; and in addition, extreme coldness of the extremities, with fever.

If, on the appearance of the first symptoms, the animal is treated by giving warm bran mashes, in which a teaspoonful of saltpeter, or a tablespoonful sweet spirits of niter, is mingled, with slightly warm thin linseed tea or oatmeal gruel for drink, and is warmly blanketed and bedded thickly with dry straw, and its stable well ventilated and cleansed, and generally good nursing given to it, the disease will probably run a very mild course in three or four days, without leaving the patient distressed or much weakened.

If these symptoms increase in severity until the animal presents the appearance before described as belonging to the final form of the complaint, in addition to the alleviative measures mentioned, more active treatment must be given. The nostrils and head should be steamed, by means of a bag of scalded bran or hay, hung beneath the nose; the throat should be rubbed with liniment or turpentine, or mustard mixed in lukewarm water to the consistence of cream; the nostrils should be washed with warm water and vinegar; the feet and legs should be bathed in hot water, and rapidly dried with friction; the whole body should be well rubbed at the same time, and then blanketed from head to tail, and measures taken to induce perspiration. Powdered liquorice, or honey and vinegar, in which a little saltpeter has been mixed, should be placed on the rear of the tongue, to relieve the soreness of the throat and the cough.

The feed should be of scalded oats and chopped and scalded hay, given slightly warm. Bleeding and strong medicines are to be carefully avoided, as being not only useless but highly injurious, and no liquid medicines should be administered on any pretence.

Where proper veterinary advice can be obtained, it should be sought in all cases where the value of the animal causes anxiety; but quackery and

quacks are to be looked upon as "angels of death," and, as such, to be kept at a safe distance.

With this treatment, under the worst circumstances, the disease has not been found to be fatal in well authenticated cases, as yet; and two weeks has been the longest period in which there was need for attention. Should the Fall be cold or wet, or the early Winter be mild and damp, it is far from impossible that horned cattle and other stock may suffer; in which case, exactly the same treatment should be given. In completing a cure, the proverb, "Make haste slowly," combines all the warnings that need to be given; and if the precautions and treatment here mentioned are adhered to, there will be no cause for trouble or apprehension.

New York, November 6th, 1872.

#### GRASSES OF WESTERN KANSAS.—No. I.

BY P. H. FELKER.

EDITOR FARMER: The order *Gramineae* is the most valuable of all the natural orders, and at the same time one of the most difficult of study, furnishing, as it does, the great bulk of food for the human race, and for all the domestic animals. A correct knowledge of this vast order is of paramount importance. Especially should the farmer have a knowledge of the grasses, for they are to him the base of successful agriculture, and he should be competent to make experiments with reference to their value; for the value of a grass in one section of the country cannot be a criterion to judge of its success in another. Grasses which at the East may be very valuable, may be of no value to those of the West; and rigid experiments in each State must determine the value of the different species.

Kansas is peculiarly fortunate in having a large number of grasses of considerable value, both for grazing and meadows; and it shall be my object to describe those of any value to the farmer, and also those that would be deleterious. I shall not attempt to give a scientific description of the different species, for the reason that Botany, though of great value to the farmer, has been but too little studied.

1. *Andropogon furcatus*—(MUHL). BEARD GRASS. This valuable grass grows abundantly in Middle Kansas, and is also found along the water-courses over the whole western part of the State. It is known to the farmers as "blue joint," but is not the blue joint (*Calamagrostis Canadensis*) of the East. It grows from three to five feet high, the stem simple or branched. The naked summit of the culm, also some lateral branches, are terminated by two to five digital spikes, short bearded, the fertile flower of the spikelet long awned; leaves flat, roughish, the lower ones long.

2. *Andropogon Scoparius*—(MICHX)—Is found with the preceding, and equally valuable. It can be distinguished from the former by its more slender stem, one to three feet high; spikes single and scattered along the branches; silky, with dull white hairs. The awn is shorter than in *A. furcatus*, and the leaves more narrow.

3. *Sorghum nutans*—(GRAY). INDIAN GRASS. This beautiful prairie grass may at once be known when in fruit, by its large single terminal panicle, drooping when ripe, shining, with russet brown hairs. Grows from three to five feet high, with long, wide leaves.

Dr. DARLINGTON gives the above three species as all worthless grasses, abounding in old worn-out fields. This may apply to the Eastern States; but on the Western prairies they are of the greatest value, both for hay and pasture. All authorities refer these species to sandy and sterile soils; but I found it growing abundantly on the rich black soil of the prairies, and giving every evidence of permanent growth. Owing to their large growth and the abundance of leaves, they yield large quantities of fine hay, and are all worthy of cultivation.

4. *Boutelona oligostachya*—(TARR). MESQUIT, or

MEZQUITE GRASS. Grows from six to twelve inches high, leaves narrow, stem bearing from one to five one-sided spikes. This species is of great value for grazing purposes, but grows too thin and short for hay. It would undoubtedly be of great value when mixed with the preceding species, to form a meadow.

5. *Boutelona hirsuta*—(LAGASCA)—Resembles *B. oligostachya* very much, but may be known from it by its spikes, which are more curved, and present a bristly appearance, from the rigid hairs which grow from the dark, warty glands on the glumes. It is not of much value, and but little esteemed as a forage plant.

6. *Boutelona curtipendula*—(GRAY). This fine species may at once be known by its long, slender raceme of spikes, from twenty to fifty in number. In blossom, it is very handsome, from its brilliant anthers; grows from one to three feet high, with rather scanty foliage.

The above six grasses compose the bulk of the native prairie hay, and form a medium close turf. As a permanent pasture, I think it cannot be excelled by any introduced grasses. But the original prairie sod should not be broken, as it will take a long time to get as firm a sod as the original.

7. *Buchloe dactyloides*—(ENGELMAN). BUFFALO GRASS. This is the celebrated grass upon which subsist the vast herds of buffalo found on the Plains, and also the cattle of the hunter and the immigrant. It may easily be identified by its short, tufted growth, sending out stolons, by which it spreads very rapidly. It grows to the height of two or three inches, with short, curled leaves. Male and female flowers are borne by different plants. The male flowers send up a stem three to five inches high, bearing a few flat spikes; anthers brightly colored. The female flowers are borne close to the earth, and almost covered by the tufted leaves. It is very abundant on the plains of Western Kansas; and its heavy, matted growth is an indication of good soil.

In the Report of the Agricultural Department for 1870, it is stated that buffalo grass flourishes on a shallow soil, as its roots penetrate to the depth of but a few inches. This is a mistake. It grows on a deep soil, and I found its roots penetrating the rich soil to the depth of nearly eight feet; thus showing that it requires considerable moisture.

There is a curious fact connected with this grass, which I have never seen explained. It disappears with the disappearance of the buffalo. In the Solomon Valley where, two years ago, according to Prof. MUDGE, the grass was abundant, I could find no trace of it; and by numerous inquiries I found the same phenomenon occurring elsewhere. Whether this grass can be cultivated to any advantage must remain the subject of future experiments.

*Agr. Coll., Michigan, Oct. 25, 1872.*

#### MAINE CORRESPONDENCE.

BY J. W. LANG.

EDITOR FARMER: Some notes of our agricultural and industrial standing this Autumn may be of interest. 1872 will long be noted in our agriculture, and in the annals of our meteorology as the wet season. September and October proved the two culminating months in amount of rainfall and number of dull days. Our Fairs—the farmers' holidays—were greatly injured in consequence of the state of "Old Probabilities," the fickle.

Grass, both as hay and pasturage, on account of our humid season, has been beyond our expectations of last Spring, nearly double, and fully up to an average crop.

Grains of all kinds have been very good. Corn was never better, and yields of 60 to 80 bushels per acre are no rarities. The fruit crop also abundant. Potatoes not over half an average crop. They do best in a dry—not too dry—season. By the use of a valuable labor-saving machine, given to us by the inventive genius of one of our enter-



prising young Maine mechanics, we are relieved of much labor in planting this crop. The New Potato Planter, made by J. L. TRUE, Benton, Maine, cuts, furrows, drops, and drops fertilizer of any kind used in quantities desirable, and covers—doing each part in a satisfactory and accurate manner. One man and a horse with this machine will plant 10 to 15 acres per day with ease. I take pleasure, having knowledge of its merits and intrinsic worth, in calling the attention of my brother farmers to its great advantages.

Stock is scarce and high. We have surplus of hay—hence the fact. Last year stock predominated, and were cut down to the capacity, nearly, of our short hay crop. We fed largely of Western corn last Winter, and proved good customers, but this year shall need but a small quantity compared with last. Horses are in undue proportion to cows and sheep with us, a state of things we hope will not long exist.

I miss the regular visits of THE KANSAS FARMER, which, until recently, has been for some time a regular visitor. I have, through its columns, become very much interested in Kansas and its prospects. I am particularly pleased with accounts of resources, and progressive movements in industrial pursuits among your farmers and mechanics.

Go on, Central State of this broad Republic! You have as yet but outlined your future greatness! Your most sanguine citizens have but faint ideas of what Kansas of 1900 will be! Garden State of the West, we hail your enterprise and efforts from the granite hills and wave-beaten coasts of the old Pine Tree State!

#### MORE SCIENCE WANTED.

BY S. M. G.

EDITOR FARMER: I herewith renew my subscription for the third time, and I desire to say that the money I have expended for THE FARMER has been, in my opinion, one of the best investments of my life.

I was born and raised on a farm in central Ohio, and have followed it (with the exception of about three years, during which time I tried merchandizing) ever since. My father was one of those old fashioned farmers, that could not admit that there was anything approaching good hard sense in what was called "book farming," and through prejudice, more than any other cause, would not take an agricultural paper, and hence I grew up, imbibing to a considerable extent his ideas, that whoever edited or wrote for a paper devoted to agricultural pursuits, must of necessity know *little or nothing* about the business.

While I was selling goods, chance made me postmaster of a small town, and while in this position I was to some extent brought in contact with some of these papers, and before I was aware of it, became a constant and interested reader of them, and the calling for which I had conceived a positive dislike, gradually presented new charms, and the desire took possession of me to get back upon a farm.

To be brief, the opportunity presented itself to sell out, and not having money enough to start business in Ohio, I came to Kansas five years ago, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, eleven miles from Topeka, and here my farm life really commenced.

About two years ago a neighbor brought me a copy of THE FARMER, and after reading, I at once became a subscriber, and as I have stated, now renew for the third time. \* \* \* \* \*

I am a thorough believer in scientific farming, and am in full sympathy with you in the idea that science will yet not only make farming as profitable, but more profitable than any other legitimate occupation. I believe that just in proportion as we put knowledge and capital into the farm, just in that proportion will it be remunerative. I have no source of knowledge that has returned me so good

a profit as THE FARMER, and I wish every farmer in the State could read it regularly, as I am sure that such reading would not only benefit them, but would enable you to furnish us (if that be possible) with a still better and more valuable paper. I feel that I am still but a babe in the scientific part of my work, but what knowledge I have gives me a taste for more, and I hope before my boys are too old, I shall have the opportunity of giving them this knowledge in its perfection at our Agricultural College. This reminds me that you and some of your correspondents have had a tilt with some of the old Greek fossils, as to what an Agricultural College should teach, and it seems so plain to me that the real and only design of these colleges was an industrial school, where our boys could learn in a short time what a life upon the farm would fall to teach, that I almost lost patience with those who were and perhaps still are, trying to steal from us this our only hope of a perfect knowledge. I hope you will still keep pegging away at this thing till our rights are wholly secured.

But I have already perhaps exhausted your patience in reading this letter, that I only designed should be a friendly word from a plain man that wants "more light." Will you be kind enough to tell me, either through your paper or by letter, what is the best book upon agricultural chemistry for a man that knows nothing about Latin names, and but little about chemistry; also the best work on fruit culture, and the best poultry book?

Wishing THE FARMER success, and hoping that it may still lead us on to a more perfect system of agriculture, I am, respectfully yours.

Shawnee County, Kansas, November 4th, 1872.

#### A BARLEY RACK AND FORK.

BY J. W. HOGAN.

EDITOR FARMER: Noticing that in a back number that an inquirer wishes to know the best mode of handling barley, I will give you mine for what it is worth.

First, make a grain rack by taking two pieces of joist 2x8 and 16 or 18 feet in length, four cross pieces 2x4, a great deal longer than for an ordinary hay rack, all bolted together by one-half inch bolts fourteen inches long; four cross pieces underneath the same as in wagon bed, for the bottom boards to rest upon (the bottom boards to be fitted in tight so as to save all the shattered grain). On the outer end of each cross piece mortise in a standard or upright 4 feet high, supported by short braces; on the top of these uprights is to be placed a strip mortised on to give it strength, also one across each end. Then take siding, three or four (according to the height of the upright) feet, and fasten them on by boring holes in them and tying with small rope, thus allowing them freedom to move with the motion of the wagon over rough ground. The space over the wheels to be covered as tightly as possible. If desired, canvass can be used on the inside of the frame, which will save first cost in a very short time. All of this can be made of good pine which will be light and durable if taken care of.

The next thing wanting will be barley forks. They are made by taking a piece of good tough wood the length of a grain rake, and twice as large. Fit in five fingers, a little larger than the largest fingers of a grain cradle and about the same shape, sixteen inches in length, or longer if desired. Put in pins at right angles with the fingers or prongs, sufficiently high to keep the grain from falling back when the fork is passed under the bundle.

The next thing is to let your barley get good and ripe, and have it cut by a self-raker. Cut in as fair weather as possible, let lay one day and if fair weather haul in the next, and stack in long ricks. Top out with barley as well as you can, then finish with fresh cut grass or old hay or straw, for it is almost impossible to top off well enough with barley to turn rain. If you have two pitchers, one on

each side of the wagon, and a boy to tramp your load, you will find it no more trouble to handle barley than it would be either wheat or oats; besides, it saves the expense of binding and shocking, and saves grain enough to pay for the cutting.  
Fawn Valley, Montgomery County, Kansas.

#### ABOUT TIMBER GROWING.

BY J. W. REYNOLDS.

EDITOR FARMER: The Republic County Agricultural Society, realizing the importance of tree culture on the plains, to supply fuel and building, and ship material in time to come, and to procure the climatic benefit to our arid plains, which we feel certain groves of timber would afford, and feeling that we, as a general thing, are too poor to cultivate trees to the necessary amount, we were appointed as a committee to confer with proper persons, and if possible, to procure some aid from Congress at an early day.

We thought to ask your advice and get you to publish our plan, that you and others may help in the noble work of doing good to all and harm to none.

The Senate bill of last session was on the right track, and by giving full title to four times as much land as any person would put in timber properly and cultivate, and have growing close enough together five years old, within seven years after the land was selected, and filed on, would certainly add more to the wealth and comfort of the State and nation, than to have it all occupied with poor homestead settlers without capital to raise timber.

If the law was so formed as to have it only apply where half of each township was located as homestead or pre-emption before any could be taken for timber, thus leaving only the odd lots and broken land for timber, generally it might be better.

But anything to break these winds, to equalize our temperature, give gentle showers, and furnish timber on our fertile plains and in our productive mines.

Feeling certain you will concur with us, and give this a place in your excellent paper, which we consider the right thing in the right place, we would like to know how best to exert some influence in favor of this necessary addition to our excellent homestead law.

Belleville, Republic County, Kansas.

#### THE ARKANSAS VALLEY.

BY H. C.

EDITOR FARMER: There are many of your readers who have a decided interest in a new country and cheap lands, and such are invited to consider the advantages of this portion of the famous Arkansas Valley.

Two years' cultivation has demonstrated that this soil cannot be excelled for productiveness, and the healthfulness of the climate is beyond question. Our clear, constant running streams, and the entire absence of stagnant water, effectually preserve us from malarious influences. The altitude of this place is fifteen hundred feet above the ocean, while that of Leavenworth is eight hundred feet.

Our county was organized on last New Year's, and now contains about four thousand people. We have a fine brick court-house, and four elegant free bridges. That across the Arkansas at this place is 1,680 feet long, and opens a splendid country, south of the river, which is settling very rapidly. Claims have been taken and houses built seventeen miles south of this city; but good claims can still be obtained, with water, ten or fifteen miles from here. Any letter addressed to "Secretary Immigration Society, Hutchinson, Kansas," will secure maps and printed description of the country.

This place contains five hundred inhabitants, and has a bank, church, school, newspaper, stores of all kinds, but *not a whisky shop*.

Hutchinson, Reno County, Kansas.



## The Kansas Farmer

ONE DOLLAR does not pay first cost for one copy of THE KANSAS FARMER for one year; but in order to double our circulation, we will send two copies—one to an old and one to a new name, for two dollars. Ask your neighbor to subscribe.

### HOW MUCH CORN?

A correspondent of an exchange says that in an experiment he made in feeding some hogs, he averaged fifteen pounds for each bushel of corn fed. Most farmers would regard this as a pretty large gain, and if the corn was fed in the ear, as the writer intimates, we cannot help but think that the scales were wrong. Still, with the Berkshire, Essex, or some of the other easy fattening breeds, it might be done; but persons who are figuring on the profits of hog raising, need count on no such marvelous gain, as a rule. Ten pounds we believe to be the outside limit that can be relied upon in feeding a herd of any size. But farmers should remember that in this, as in other stock, it pays to feed only the best; and if one breed of hogs will lay on two pounds of flesh for each seven pounds of corn, and another adds but one pound for the same amount of food, that he can well afford to pay a good price to get a start of the former breed. We should remember, too, that in the care, especially in the fattening of the hog, any little extra attention that we may give them in the way of food, shelter, &c., is repaid many times over. We have in the pen at this time, a full-blood Berkshire boar but a little over three months old, that in the past thirty days has made a gain of a little over a pound and a half a day. He has had a good, warm, clean bed to sleep in, the best of scraps from the house, twelve pounds of corn meal and all the milk he could consume, including a little new milk, morning and night, a part of the time. The point is, we want to see if we can bring him up to three hundred pounds or upwards, at twelve months old. If we can, we have settled the question for ourself, as to whether the Berkshire is too small a breed for the ordinary farmer.

We commenced breeding the Berkshires, prejudiced in favor of what is known as the large breeds, particularly the Poland-China, but our short experience has convinced us that they (the Berkshires) will make a greater gain for the food consumed, than any large breeds, and if we can bring them up two hundred and seventy-five or three hundred per head gross, at twelve to fifteen months old, when fed in herds of fifty to one hundred head, we believe them to be the most valuable breed for the average farmer, that he can raise. We believe it can be done. Our aged boar was estimated by good judges to weigh 250 pounds at twelve months of age, and he had run upon a blue grass pasture simply, consuming not to exceed ten bushels of corn during the entire Summer, and having served some twenty sows. If these hogs come to these weights at that age, what more do we want? Their closely-knit, compact forms are liable to deceive those not intimately acquainted with them, as to their weight.

But as we have said, whatever the breed, a little petting and extra feeding will tell in the outcome, and we believe it will pay any farmer to alternate the dry corn with a week's feeding of cooked corn meal, with an occasional feed of boiled potatoes, pumpkins, &c. Try it.

ONE dollar will pay for THE FARMER one year, if you will send with your own the name of a person who is not now a subscriber.

### WHAT BOOKS?

Our correspondent, S. M. G., in his communication elsewhere, desires us to name the best work on Agricultural Chemistry for a beginner, the best work on Fruit Culture, and the best Poultry Book.

On Agricultural Chemistry, we have two works that ought to be in the hands of every intelligent farmer, to-wit: Waring's Elements of Agriculture, price \$1.00; and the little book of Prof. VILLES, price \$1.50. On Fruit Culture, no work that we have compares, in our judgment, with Barry's Fruit Garden, price \$2.50. On Poultry, we can recommend Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper, price \$2; but if a person desires a complete and beautiful work on this subject, they should procure Tegetmeir's Poultry Book, price \$9.00.

We can supply each of these books to any who desire them, free of postage, at the above, which are publishers' prices.

We believe that farmers should make it a point to buy two or three Agricultural books, at least, each year, for their own and their children's good, as these and Agricultural papers not only benefit practically, but tend to add enthusiasm to the profession.

### HOW TO GET

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### DO YOU WANT IT?

If we look back twenty-five years, and remember the standing and condition of the very few strictly agricultural papers published at that time, we do not wonder that agriculture and agricultural science were upon the one hand rude and imperfect, and upon the other, nearly unknown. Of the almost innumerable papers of this class that now find their way to the thousands of farm firesides, there are scarcely a half dozen that had an existence then, and the entire circulation of that half dozen probably scarcely equaled the circulation of THE KANSAS FARMER to-day.

Until quite recently, we had in our possession incomplete files of two or three of these papers issued a quarter of a century ago, and although the papers then, as now, were in advance of the practice of those times, the merest tyro in agriculture would not fail to discover what a later and a better practice has stamped as unmistakable error.

No candid, thinking mind will deny that whatever advancement has been made in the science and practice of agriculture, and it has made giant strides, is almost entirely due, directly and indirectly, to the agricultural press of the country.

Time was, within the memory of those who are not yet very old men, when the profession of agriculture was something to be despised; something to be looked down upon, something low and degrading. Time was, when the followers of this profession, with a very few exceptions comparatively, were ignorant and uncultured in their ways and habits, whose pleasures and enjoyments were almost wholly of the body, and were regarded by

their more fortunate (?) neighbors, the city folks, as but two or three degrees removed, intellectually, from the brute creation.

The labor upon the farm in those days was a dull, hard, grinding, plodding routine of human muscular force; where, to all intents and purposes the mind of the farmer was a useless piece of machinery, useless, because rarely used in the tillage of the farm, and when but very few amassed, or indeed desired, but little more of this world's goods than were necessary to feed and clothe the body of the farmer, and those dependent upon him for a support.

But things have changed. The average farmer of to-day is not simply a machine. He is no longer content to be a plodder. He is not simply a physical man to-day. No. Its ranks now number tens of thousands of the best minds in the country. The farmer of the latter part of the nineteenth century is not willing to depend solely, nor in the greater part, for his support and material success in life, upon his muscles. His mind is called into play, and made to contribute a full share toward working out the problem of life. In short, as much as is the minister, the lawyer, the merchant, or the doctor, he is the perfect man.

To what is this change due? Is it to any sudden, grand, mysterious inspiration? Is it to any incomprehensible logic of events? Evidently not. The change has been produced by well defined, and well understood laws. It has been wrought as is the stone worn away. Constant dripping has gradually lifted the veil of ignorance, has polished the rough ashlar, and our farmer has become the perfect ashlar, well fitted to become the chief corner-stone of society in all its phases.

The medium by which this change has been rendered possible, as we have said, is unquestionably the Agricultural Press of the country. Without this medium, the farmer of to-day would have been but little removed from the farmer of half a century ago; and the probabilities are that he would still be cutting his grass with a scythe, and his grain with a sickle; he would have no patent drills to sow his fields, no patent rake and forks to handle his hay, and would be cultivating ten and twenty acre farms, instead of two or three hundred.

Until we give the subject careful thought, we do not appreciate what an Archimedian lever the Agricultural Press has been to followers of rural pursuits; but a little reflection opens up the subject, and we believe it is not too much to say that whatever the farmer of to-day is, intellectually or materially, he owes to this source of information.

We believe, too, that the next fifty years will, through the same instrumentality, work changes equally great in elevating and moving forward both the farmer and his calling.

Among the better class of farmers to-day, there are few but what are liberal supporters of this class of literature, but it is a fact that there are too many who are in no wise doing their part toward accomplishing the mission of the Agricultural Press, to-wit: Perfection in Agriculture. We may never reach it, but if we are moving constantly onward and upward, we will be satisfied. But every worker in this hive should be not only willing but anxious to help on this work by becoming a subscriber to one or more of these papers that have, and are aiding the cause of agricultural science so much.

In the State of Kansas there are at least fifty thousand persons that should be regularly reading and contributing to THE FARMER and other papers of its class, and the probabilities are that there are not over twenty thousand subscribers in the State to this class of publications.

We are interested first, of course, in securing subscribers to THE KANSAS FARMER. In enlisting readers and practical contributors to its columns. But we have an interest second only to this, in securing readers to other similar and equally good publications. The more an intelligent man knows,



the more he wants to know, and if by any means we can get a considerable majority of our farming population interested in this class of literature, our success is assured. The only real rivalry there is among any of the first-class agricultural papers is, to see who can furnish the most original, practical information pertaining to agriculture, and the merits of the different publications lie wholly in this.

So far as THE FARMER is concerned, it has been, and always will be, while under its present management, strictly a class paper. Agriculture is our mistress, and we shall aim to crowd just as much of this kind of matter into our columns as possible.

Readers have much more to do, however, in shaping and making the intrinsic value of THE FARMER and other papers than they are aware of. When our columns are crowded with inquiries from our readers pertaining to any branch of farm work, we consider that we are publishing matter of the greatest value. Thus far we have had in addition to this, a missionary work to do for Kansas, in the way of securing immigration to our borders, and to this end we have published thousands of letters descriptive of different sections of our State. But this work is approaching completion. Not that our State is becoming fully settled, but it is now pretty generally known and conceded all over the United States, and indeed in many parts of the old world, where THE FARMER and other papers have gone, that Kansas contains every element for making one of the greatest and grandest States in this Union. Hence our labors as a publisher will soon be devoted entirely to the dissemination of enlightened agriculture.

To this end, we repeat the invitation extended in our last issue to every lover of his calling; to every farmer who desires to see his occupation occupying the highest pinnacle of agricultural science, to join in with us in pushing on this work.

It needs strong arms and willing hearts. It needs the head to contrive, and the hand to execute. It needs the heartiest and most extended co-operation.

We put the question to you, reader, individually: Are you willing to join in with us in this great work? Are you willing to help us by your subscription and your contributions in building up and supporting a great agricultural paper, that will not meddle with your politics nor your religion, but will have an eye single to the agricultural interests of the whole western country? If so, let the work commence now, and we promise you we shall do our part.

READ the article elsewhere entitled "Do you want it?" and then send in a neighbor's name who is not now a subscriber, with your own, and get THE FARMER for 1873, at one dollar per copy.

#### A CRITICISM.

In conversation with a well known business man of this city, and one, too, who, by energy, prudence and natural ability, has amassed a considerable amount of this world's goods; he said: "It is a wonder to me that the farmers don't all starve to death. No other business in the world could be conducted so loosely; no other occupation could survive so much ignorance as seen among farmers. Why, sir, there isn't one in a thousand that knows what it costs him to raise a bushel of corn, a steer, or a pig. He rarely takes more than one paper; makes no effort to keep posted, or to improve himself in his business; lets his tools lie out all Winter; has no shelter for his stock; knows nothing about what it costs him to live; he has a spare half-day to throw away, talking politics at the store or blacksmith shop; he—"

"Hold on!" we said. "You make out our farmers to be criminally neglectful. They certainly are not as bad as you represent them."

"I tell you they are, sir. I kept a country store for fourteen years, and was a postmaster nine years; and out of over one hundred farmers who got their

mail at my office, there were not a half-dozen that took an Agricultural paper, and only about thirty or forty who took a paper of any kind. Consequently, they had no opportunity of knowing what was going on in the Agricultural world, and seemed to take no interest in improving themselves or their farms. I have known them come to my store, and spend most of the day whittling the boxes before the door, when I knew that their farms and their crops needed their work; and if I asked them to subscribe for a paper, they would put in the plea that *times were too hard!* Had I been so minded, I could have cheated nearly every farmer that traded with me out of one hundred dollars every year, and he never would have known it; as not one of them kept any account of his expenses, and nearly all of them bought everything on credit. No, sir! no other business could survive so much neglect as the most of farms get."

"We are willing to admit, Mr. J., that there is some truth in what you say; and in regard to their not keeping an account of their family expenses, we believe that farmers do lose considerable money annually; but we know that the opinion is fast gaining ground among all of our best farmers, that an Agricultural paper is a necessity, and we are glad to know that this idea is spreading rapidly."

"It may be," Mr. J. said, "that they are improving in this respect, somewhat; but I can but believe—in fact, I know—that they do not keep as well posted in their business as the tradesmen do; and I know that they lose money because of this neglect; and if you Agricultural paper folks can persuade them to take the papers, you will be doing the greatest service that you can possibly render them."

We parted with this gentleman feeling that, although his opinions were rather radically expressed, there was still considerable truth in what he said; and we commend his thoughts to the careful attention of our readers.

We have often expressed the opinion, in these columns, that with the probable advent of low prices for produce there must come a better tith and culture; more knowledge, more economy, or hundreds of farmers would be financially swamped. Let them commence in time. Read everything pertaining to Agriculture, that comes within reach, but especially read the Agricultural papers.

SEND the name of a neighbor who is not now a subscriber, and get THE FARMER for one dollar. See advertisement.

#### THE CHRISTMAS TURKEY.

We don't know why it is, but such is the case, that no Christmas dinner of those who can afford it, is considered complete unless a nice fat turkey, roasted to a turn, rich in its native juices, filled to fatness with stuffing, with a cranberry sauce accompaniment, graces the table. We don't know why the turkey should be specially set apart for Christmas and Thanksgiving, but we do know that of all the dishes ever served to tempt the appetite, the above, to our mind, deserves the highest place. But to meet every requirement, the turkey must be of no uncertain age, and must be rolling in fat, and we indite these lines for the benefit of those who propose to fatten one or more turkeys for market.

The custom of the French hucksters of confining the fowls in dark, illy ventilated boxes, or of putting their eyes out as is frequently done, is not only barbarous, but destroys to a considerable extent the rich flavor of the bird, and corrupts and renders unhealthy the juices of its body.

The chief advantage the wild turkey has over its barn-yard brother in flavor and richness, lies in the fact that it consumes its food hampered by none of the devices that housewives so often use to put the fat all on in the space of a few days, when weeks should be used in putting this noble bird in a marketable condition.

The turkey should be fed with a view to fattening for at least four weeks before it is to be put

upon the market, and cooked corn meal will be found the best and cheapest food. But as accompaniments to this, we recommend a liberal supply of buttermilk, cooked potatoes, barley meal, scraps of meat, and a plentiful supply at all times of pure water. If the appetite seems to fail, add a portion of red or black pepper, with a change of food to whole grain. A well fattened turkey is worth and will readily bring in almost any market from fifty cents to a dollar more than one that is only in a fair condition.

ONE old and one new name can get THE FARMER for 1873, at one dollar each. Would you have it cheaper?

#### SHELTER.

The cold winds of Winter will soon be upon us, and every farmer should see that his stock has comfortable shelter.

If a straw stack is convenient, these need not be expensive; and knowing this, the farmer who neglects to provide shelter for his cattle, sheep and hogs, is unfit to raise stock. Neglect or cruelty to animals is as unprofitable as it is unkind. No farmer can afford to mis-treat them, and no humane man would desire to.

A good shed can be built by taking four forked posts, two of them twelve feet long and the other two about nine feet. Set these two and one-half feet in the ground, the long ones in front, and the short ones in the rear. Across the front and rear, lay two poles that will reach from fork to fork, and on these poles lay any short poles or brush that will reach, and over the whole spread three or four feet of straw or damaged hay. Upon the back, which should be the north side, pile up the straw in the form of a wall, six or eight feet wide. If care is taken, the straw can be piled up between the two rear poles that will stand all Winter. The same should be done at each end. The shed should be about twelve feet wide, and the length proportionate to the number of cattle. If more than twenty feet long, additional posts must be used to support the roof. Posts may be used at the back side of the shed, and troughs put in, so that the milk cows may be tied up and fed through the Winter, as in a barn.

We have seen an excellent shed made where there was an abundance of straw, by building up two stacks, some six or eight feet apart, and as they went up they were gradually drawn together, until at the height of six or eight feet the two came together, and from this up they were built as one stack. When completed, the shed was cut out, and the straw taken out being used to form the back side.

#### TIMBER BELTS.

Judging from the amount planted, few of our prairie farmers appreciate the benefits to be derived from timber belts around the farm and fields, and we desire to impress upon the minds of readers the importance of this work. We esteem a belt around the orchard, including the house and barns, of first importance. The equalizing effect of the atmosphere upon the orchard is a necessity to a uniform success in fruit raising, and the comforts of the family and the stock is considerably increased by having the house and barns or sheds within one of these inclosures.

Outside of this, it adds much to the beauty of the landscape, and increases the products of the farm, to have a good heavy belt of timber surrounding it.

The best kind of trees to plant, and how to plant them, is of course a matter of prime importance. As usually made, these belts are of little practical value, from the fact that they are not wide enough to be of service.

For the outside belt, we would recommend that it be at least eighty feet wide, to be occupied by ten rows of trees. A wider strip than this even, would be better. With the rows eight feet apart, we would plant the trees four feet apart, or if seed should be planted, such as walnut, &c., they should



be dropped thick enough to insure a thrifty tree every four feet, and at six or seven years of age the rows may be thinned to eight feet.

We have no hesitation in recommending the Lombardy poplar and the cottonwood, as two of the best trees when the object is shade only; but as these belts, when planted in the width we have mentioned, may in after years be looked to to furnish some timber for posts and fire-wood, we think it advisable to plant four or five rows of some of the more valuable kinds of wood, such as black walnut, red cedar, white pine, hickory, &c.

#### POTATOES AND POTASH.

Every farmer who has raised potatoes for any considerable time, knows that it is impossible to raise this crop upon the same piece of ground for several successive seasons, without applying manure; but every farmer may not know why this is so. Dr. NICHOLS, of the *Boston Journal of Chemistry* explains it, and every farmer who reads this may know just how to keep up the productive capacity of his soil for this crop. The Doctor says:

A field of potatoes yielding 200 bushels to the acre, will remove from the soil in tubers and tops at least 400 pounds of potash; also, it will remove 150 pounds of phosphoric acid. Now, these amounts are very large, and show that the potato is a great consumer of the two substances, and also show that in order to restore our potato fields to their former productive condition, we must apply phosphatic compounds and substances holding potash in large quantities. For six or eight generations our farmers have been exhausting the soil of these agents in their potato and other crops, and we have reached the time when the vegetable is starving in our fields for want of its proper food. Our farmers have found that new land gives the best crops, and this is due to the fact that such fields afford the most potash. A potato field that gives but one hundred bushels to the acre, requires at least one hundred and forty pounds of potash; but by allowing the tops to decay upon the field, sixty pounds are restored to the soil again, as that amount is contained in them.

#### HOPS.

Throughout Eastern Kansas, along all the streams, where there is an under-growth of brush, we find wild hops growing in the greatest profusion, and of an excellent quality. As hops almost always bring remunerative prices, those farmers who have a suitable location would do well to take a hint from Nature, and plant the hop-vine to a considerable extent.

It is probably not yet too late to tell where the vines grew this year, and if the vines are marked the roots can be taken up in early Spring and set out in proper situations. A little labor will make a plantation, from which the children can gather next season a hundred dollars worth of hops.

The hop delights in a moist soil, and a rather cool, shady place. Of course, we do not recommend, in the above, a regular hop plantation, but rather a copying after Nature, by removing the roots from other points to where the vines are now growing, and let them take the same chances of those planted by Nature.

We have no doubt that this crop would prove a profitable one in this State, if regular plantations were made and the approved modes of culture followed; but these hints, as we have said, are rather for those who have the wild hops now growing, and who therefore have the right to conclude that they have the proper location for the successful culture of this plant.

So far as we have noticed, the hop-louse does not affect the wild vine; nor is it liable to mildew, unless too much shaded. These are the greatest drawbacks to its successful cultivation in the older States.

We may remark that, in taking up the roots, they may be cut in slips of six or eight inches in length; at least, there should be two good eyes to each root set out; and in setting, the slip should be placed in the ground at an angle of forty-five degrees, and the upper eye (the one that is to make the vine) should be covered very lightly, and not more than one inch deep. The vines, too, should be set so that they will have a bush of some kind to clamber over; but see that the bush is not so high as to make the picking difficult.

The market is good at all times for this crop, and

the prices range throughout the year, in this city, at from thirty to forty cents per pound. CHARLES KUNTZ, a prominent brewer of this city, estimates that there is used here at least 70,000 tons annually, and these all have to be brought from other States.

Can any one give a good reason why Kansas should not grow her own hops?

#### PUMPKINS.

Considering how cheaply this crop can be raised, and how valuable they are as a food for cattle, sheep and hogs, we are surprised that the pumpkin is not more largely raised, and that no arrangements are made to store them for Winter use. The Yankee farmer would think that he was bankrupt if he did not have a good large pile of pumpkins for late Fall and early Winter use; and from personal experience we can recommend this crop to the careful consideration of our farmers. There are now some good-sized crops of this vegetable grown here, but no provision is made for keeping them; and hence, our farmers do not appreciate the crop as they would if they could be stored, so as to be used through the Winter, when the decrease in milk shows us that our cows are needing food of this kind. For hogs we know of nothing more valuable than are well cooked pumpkins and potatoes.

In feeding them to milk cows, it has been our custom to first carefully remove the seeds. We do not know that this is necessary, but an old tradition says that pumpkin seed, when eaten by milk cows, dries up the milk. We do not know, as we have said, that there is any truth in it; but we do know that we have never used any food that gave us more satisfaction; but in feeding this or any other vegetable it is necessary, or at least better, to feed some grain with it.

There is a difference, too, in the variety of pumpkins used, as to their value as food. Those that make the best pies are invariably the best for stock food, from the fact that the more saccharine matter the pumpkin contains, the greater its food value. But the most important consideration in connection with this subject is, a place to keep them; and we urge upon our farmers to make some arrangement to store them. It can be cheaply done, and will well repay the labor.

#### BONES.

We have had frequent inquiries from readers in the western part of the State, as to where they could find a market for bones; and until quite recently we had thought that we were so far removed from the markets where they are used that they could not be profitably shipped. In traveling over the State, however, we see that there is quite a trade springing up in this article, and we desire to say that manufacturers of super-phosphate, and others using bones, will do well to advertise through our columns. We are sure that some of our readers would be willing to enter into a contract to supply them by the thousand tons.

#### THE PEANUT CROP.

Nearly three years ago we wrote an article recommending peanuts as a profitable crop for cultivation in Kansas. Each year we have said something upon this subject, and have noticed with pleasure that our words have awakened an interest in the cultivation of this popular nut, until now there is scarcely a county in the State that is not growing them, and in some cases, upon quite a large scale.

At every Fair that we have attended this season, we have found them on exhibition, and every man whom we have asked in regard to the crop, has succeeded well with it, and proposes to grow it more largely hereafter.

S. T. KELSEY, of Pomona, informs us that he will grow from half an acre to an acre the coming season, and we are safe in predicting that within the next five years Kansas will grow enough peanuts to supply the country.



#### THE APPLE TWIG BORER.

J. A. MOSHER, Pleasant View Nurseries, Belleville, Kansas: The small, dingy-brown cylindrical beetles which are working so badly on your apple and cherry trees, especially the former, are the notorious apple twig borer (*Bostrichus bicaudatus*—SAY). This is one of the comparatively few insects that is injurious, so far as our knowledge extends, only in its perfect state. Its larva has, up to the present time, escaped the investigations of entomologists, and the plant or tree in which it breeds is consequently unknown. The holes which it bores in apple twigs, grape vines, etc., seem to be for the purposes of food and protection, as it is found to pass the Winter inside of them. It seldom excavates a twig for more than an inch or an inch and a half; enough, however, to cause the latter to wither up and drop off. On large trees its injuries are not of a very serious nature, as it works for the most part in wood of the second year's growth, and by causing the death of a few twigs, does not materially hurt the tree. In the nursery, on the contrary, it becomes a dreaded pest, against which as yet, we have no efficient preventive. Your practice of following up the beetles with a wire and killing them, is a good way of destroying the insects, but when they are once established, the branch or twig that they have chosen, can seldom or never be saved. The only other remedy that has been suggested "is to prune the infested twigs whenever found, taking great care to burn them with their contents."

#### THE WHITE PINE SAW-FLY.

There is no feature that adds more to the outdoor adornments of a country home than judiciously arranged belts and groups of evergreens. In Summer, the trees add variety to the scene by their characteristic form and foliage, and present to the eye certain shades of verdure which can be obtained from no other arboreal representative; while in Winter, they are doubly valuable for the protection they afford from the sweeping winds, and for their warmth of color and wealth of hardy foliage, in contrast with the brown or snow covered earth and the naked branches of deciduous trees and shrubbery. Especially is this true upon our western prairies, and we are glad to know that most farmers consider a few pines, spruces and firs, as indispensable about the front doors of their dwellings, as good orchards are in the rear.

Evergreens being therefore such general favorites, we are glad to record the fact that they have but few insect enemies. A few there are, however—what plant is entirely exempt?—and in order that our readers may know with what sort of creatures they must contend, we herein introduce to their notice one of the most noxious, viz: the white pine saw-fly (*Lophyrus Abbottii*). This insect is becoming quite common, and is exceedingly destructive to the foliage of the tree from which it derives its popular name.

A complete account of it—the first we believe—was given several years since in the *Prairie Farmer*, by Mr. RILEY—than whom no one is more familiar with the injurious insects of the West. From this account we condense the following description:

The larvæ of this saw-fly make their appearance in the Fall, sometimes in vast numbers, and when nearly grown are so voracious that they have been known to strip a tree six inches in diameter, in six hours. They are called "false caterpillars," from their resemblance to *Leptopterous* larvæ. They are soft, dirty-white worms, about four-fifths of an inch in length. The head is polished black, and



the first joint entirely white; all the other joints have four oblong, black spots on the upper side, the under surface being without marks. The six thoracic legs are black and pointed, and there are eight pairs of prolegs. The worms are gregarious in their habits, and sluggish in their movements, and when disturbed assume a very peculiar attitude, by throwing the head back and elevating the tail. These false caterpillars enclose themselves during the months of October and November, in oval bronze-colored cocoons, in which they remain unchanged till the middle of May, when they become pupae. The flies issue two weeks afterwards, and the sexes differ so much that they would be declared different insects by the uninitiated. The male, with the exception of the underside and the tip of the abdomen, is jet black, and his average length less than one-fourth of an inch, while the female, besides being considerably larger, is of a honey yellow color. The antennae of both of the sexes are black, those of the female being simply serrated, while those of the male are beautifully plumed. In escaping the cocoon, the fly makes a clean, somewhat spiral cut at one end, always leaving a small hinge for its prison door to swing on.

The insect is best destroyed by searching for and burning the cocoons during the winter. These cocoons will be found fastened, many of them, to the trees between the leaflets; while others will be amongst the rubbish on the ground and in similar places of shelter.

A weak solution of cresylic acid soap, would undoubtedly kill the worms. The crude acid must not be applied, for no matter how weak the solution be made, it will yet injure the trees.

### General News.

HUTCHINSON has just completed an \$18,000 brick court house.

BARLEY is selling in Kentucky at sixty-five to eighty cents per bushel.

TENNESSEE, with an area of 29,000,000 acres, has only 6,000,000 acres in cultivation.

THE barley crop of Kansas is reported at ten per cent. above an average, and the rye crop five per cent. below.

THE infant son and only heir of A. J. Alexander, the noted breeder of Kentucky, died recently at Woodburn.

THE *Commonwealth* says there is iron enough at Junction City to lay twenty miles of the J. C. & F. K. Railroad.

THE Bowling Green (Ky.) *Democrat* says that hog cholera is prevailing in that county to a considerable extent.

THE *Border Sentinel* says that some of the citizens of that town have been made the victims of a patent right swindle.

THE St. Louis papers are of the opinion that there will be fully 100,000 more hogs packed in that city this season than last.

THE *Sentinel* says that Mr. Oscar Dewey, living near Mound City, gathered two hundred bushels of corn from two acres of ground.

CALIFORNIA is reported to have a crop of over 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, for very much of which it is impossible to find storage.

THE Hutchinson *News* says that a gentleman of that town fired into a flock of wild turkeys, while hunting, and with a single rifle shot killed eleven birds.

THE Ohio & Mississippi Railroad has reduced its passenger fare to three cents per mile, and the gross receipts have constantly increased since its adoption.

BUTLER county, Kansas, held a Teachers' Institute in September, at Eldorado, at which there

were present seventy five teachers, all belonging to that county.

AN old buffalo hunter estimates that there are annually slaughtered 60,000 head of buffaloes, for their hides alone. The supply cannot long hold out at this rate.

THE New Chicago *Times* says lengthy trains have been running on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad all the past week, loaded with "longhorns."

THE *Turf, Field & Farm* says that a gentleman living in South Boston sold three Ethan Allen colts for \$1,800. They are five years old, and have never been handled.

A BUSHEL of Osage Orange seed is estimated to produce 50,000 plants. Parties who propose to grow their own plants can, from this, tell about how much seed they will require.

THE longest bridge in the world is on the line of the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, across the Mobile and Tensas rivers. It is fifteen miles long, has ten draws, and cost \$1,500,000.

THE drive of Texas cattle into Kansas, this year, is 98,562 head less than for the corresponding term last year. The whole number driven into the State up to October 7th, was 344,032.

THE horse disease still seems to prevail in New York city, but no considerable fatality seems to attend it. The disease has reached Chicago, and will probably extend to other Western towns.

THE *Republican*, published at Washington, Kansas, offers to club with THE KANSAS FARMER, at \$2.50 per annum. Our readers in that county can save money by subscribing at the Washington *Republican* office.

DURING the month of October there were shipped East from Wichita, 1,600 car loads of cattle, over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Large shipments were also made over the same Road from Newton and Florence.

THE *News* states that a little daughter, six years old, of M. H. Bates, of Emporia, was so severely burned that she died shortly after. She attempted to kindle a fire, in the absence of her parents, and by some means unknown, set fire to her clothes.

FROM the *Tribune* we learn that the fruit display made in Lawrence, by the County Horticultural Society, October 24th, was very large, and the quality excellent. Why can't other counties have live Horticultural Societies, as well as Douglas?

Two brothers propose to set out a large cranberry plantation, near Hutchinson, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, in early Spring. We are informed that they have a most desirable location for the business, and are both experts in the business.

KANSAS has a very large potato crop this year, and the quality is excellent; but farmers must remember that Winter is almost here, and unless the potatoes are soon dug and stored, we may have last year's misfortune repeated—many frozen potatoes. Dig at once.

AT the great trot between Goldsmith Maid and Occident, at San Francisco, recently, the former beat the latter without much effort. It is believed by some that the race was sold out by Occident's driver, as he has made some reputation of this kind at St. Louis, where he formerly lived.

THE new Normal School building, at Emporia, is rapidly approaching completion. The dimensions are 125 by 76 feet, four stories high. The *News* speaks of its appearance as beautiful, and says the plan was selected from ten others. E. T. Carr, of Leavenworth, is the architect.

THE Diehl wheat seems to be giving very general satisfaction to the farmers of Michigan. The *Home Journal*, of Kentucky, says that the farmers

of that State bear favorable testimony of it. It has been sown to some extent in this State, but we heard no opinions expressed as to its value here.

**PULSE OF VARIOUS ANIMALS.**—The pulse of our domestic animals, as given by Vatel, in his Veterinary Pathology, is as follows: Horse, from 32 to 38 pulsations per minute; ox or cow, 25 to 42; ass, 48 to 54; sheep, 70 to 79; dog, 90 to 100; cat, 110 to 120; rabbit, 120; guinea pig, 140; duck, 185; hen, 140 to 145.

THE Boston *Journal of Chemistry* states that in Churchill county, Nevada, there is a lake capable of furnishing 20,000 tons of pure carbonate of soda, annually. It forms on the shores of the lake as fast as removed, and the supply is, of course, inexhaustible. Expert chemists pronounce it as pure as the best European.

### Our Correspondents.

J. A. Neff, Glenwood, Johnson County, Kansas, writes that corn crops in that section are good, also oats. Wheat not good. Potato crop good. Sweet potatoes not very.

Mr. M. Kenyon, Leavenworth County, Kansas, has raised a small crop of very large sweet potatoes. A neighbor writes that the whole crop will average 3½ pounds. Out of six bushels sold to a dealer, one bushel was picked out and returned, as too large for the trade.

W. Martin, Millersburg, Cherokee County, Kansas, asks us to send him a constitution for a farmers' club. We published one in THE FARMER of April 15th of this year; if he can obtain that, he will get our views upon the subject. We have not a spare copy in this office.

J.—Garnett, Kansas, writes to ask for some information in regard to the culture of castor beans. He says there are several in that section who wish to grow them. Will some of those conversant with the culture of this plant, give through THE FARMER the whole modus operandi?

J.—Secretary Farmers' Club, Cedar Ridge, Kansas, says: "Weather for the past two weeks such as is only seen in Kansas. Farmers very well along with their Fall work. The Jackson Farmers' Club has been in a *statu quo* condition for a month or two past. When our regular Winter meetings commence, will give you some items."

C. H. Homer, Ellsworth, Kansas, asks: "I desire to know how many feet of concrete one bushel of unslaked lime will make, mixed in the usual proportions? I want to build, and wish to form some estimate of the cost."

We think our correspondent can safely count on eight cubic feet, and possibly ten. What say those who have tried it?

A. C. M. (no postoffice given) asks: "Is there a kind of cranberries that will flourish on upland, and if so, when should they be planted?"

There is a kind of cranberry known as "highland cranberries," but from all we can learn of them they are not esteemed as a profitable crop. We doubt if this berry can be successfully grown upon any land that cannot be flooded at pleasure. The marsh berry is planted in Spring.

Herbert Capper, Elk City, Kansas, writes: "Tell your readers not to depend on fat bacon, blood, livers and the like, to keep rabbits off peach and other fruit trees. I had 120 fine two-year-old peach trees completely girdled last Winter through depending on these never-failing recipes. Good wrapping for the trees and shot for the rabbits, is the best, because the surest. Bacon rind, blood, &c., may disgust the dainty delicate rabbits of New York and other Eastern States, but Kansas rabbits have more grit and mean business; as a friend of mine remarked, on seeing my loss, 'Bacon fat is gravy for them, just gravy.'"



## OUR CORNER

**Whose Fault?**—An esteemed subscriber and correspondent, living in Montgomery county, Kansas, asks the very pertinent question, "Why cannot I get *THE FARMER* regularly?" We give it up. We have referred this conundrum to Uncle Sam's mail agents, but they are unable to solve the difficulty. A paper is regularly mailed from this office to every subscriber upon our books, and we regret exceedingly that the desire for good reading should be so much stronger in some persons than their ideas of the rights of property, as to cause them to abstract from the packages copies of *THE FARMER*. The only thing we can do, when we have the missing numbers, is to send another copy, when notified of these cases of kleptomania.

**Botany of Kansas.**—We ask the attention of our readers, especially those interested in the study of botany, to a paper elsewhere, entitled, "Grasses of Western Kansas," written by Prof. P. H. FELKER, Professor of Botany in the Michigan University, of which the Agricultural College of that State is a part.

Prof. FELKER made one of Prof. MUDER's party, this Summer, in exploring Northwestern Kansas, and made good use of his time, by classifying the grasses of that section. The article in this number will be followed by two others upon the same subject, and will be of great interest to the botanists of the Eastern States. Prof. F. is yet quite a young man, but has established a reputation as a botanist second to none in the country.

**The Epizootic.**—We publish an article elsewhere, upon the great horse epidemic that is now raging in Eastern, and to some extent in Western cities, and which, it is very probable, will soon reach the smaller cities and towns of the entire country. This article is written by the Editor of one of the most popular Agricultural papers of the country, and whose name is as familiar as household words. It is enough for us to say that he understands the subject upon which he writes, thoroughly; and our readers will do well to heed the advice there given, if this disease should work its way this far West.

**Something for Boys to Think of.**—"Yankee Boy," who, we suspect, is not half so much of a boy as *she* would have us believe, writes a letter of advice (published elsewhere) to *THE KANSAS FARMER* Boys, in relation to out-door work. We don't believe that our boys will take up with the idea of washing dishes, while the girls break the colts and drive the mowing machine.

### BOOKS AND PAPERS.

**Transactions of the Wisconsin State Agr. Society.**—Through the Secretary, J. W. HOTT, we have received a copy of the above, and a cursory examination shows us that it is a book of great intrinsic value. Aside from the immediate transactions of the Society, 260 pages of the work are devoted to practical farm matters, treated in excellent style, by different parties. Among the more important and interesting subjects treated, we find the following: Mixed Husbandry, Market Gardening, Treatment of Sandy Land, Dairy Farming, Cranberry Culture, Small Fruit Culture, Farm Management (a very able article), Hemp Culture, Labor and Capital, Beekeeping, &c.

We can commend the Secretary for the very extraordinary good sense he has exercised, in making up this volume; and he will pardon us if we express the opinion that the synopsis given of the annual addresses are too meager to be even complimentary to the speakers, and should have been omitted.

**Kansas Educational Journal.**—It is with feelings of State pride that we refer to the above publication. As an educational journal, it is the peer of any in the country, and the superior of most publications of its class. Prof. BANFIELD, its editor and publisher, is an accomplished scholar, and a thorough instructor; knows exactly the field that such a publication should occupy, and holds his journal to the work. Its contributors number some of the best minds in the West, and we are glad to know that it is meeting with a deserved success. Every person interested in the education of the young (and who is not?) should take the *Kansas Educational Journal*.

The office of publication has been moved to Leavenworth, and we are assured by Prof. BANFIELD that its mechanical appearance will be considerably improved.

We notice that it offers to take subscribers for *THE FARMER* and the *Journal*, at \$3.00 a year. The regular subscription price of each is \$1.50.

**Cincinnati Weekly Times.**—Elsewhere will be found the advertisement of this old, interesting and reliable Family Paper. It is now entering upon the thirtieth year of its publication, and we know of no better family paper than this. A year's subscription and the Yearly Illustrated Hand Book cost but \$2.00.

**Scribner for November.**—Every family that desires the monthly visits of a first-class magazine, filled with choice miscellany, should subscribe for *Scribner's Monthly*. As a popular magazine, a monthly for the million, it is without a peer.

**New Music.**—We are indebted to Messrs. HOFFMAN, BROWN & Co., music dealers, of this city, for two pieces of new music, entitled, "May Morning" and "May Flowers." They have our thanks.

### KITTY'S CHOICE.

A wealthy old farmer was ABRAHAM LEE;  
He had but one daughter, the mischievous KITTY;  
So fair, and so good, and so gentle was she,  
That lovers came wooing from country and city;  
The first and the boldest to ask for her hand  
Was a trimly dressed dandy, who worshiped her tin;  
She replied with a smile he could well understand,  
That "she'd marry no ape for the sake of his skin!"

The next was a merchant, from business retired,  
Rich, gouty and gruff—a presuming old sinner;  
In broadcloth and gold he was richly attired,  
And thought to himself he could easily win her.  
So he showed her his palace, and made a bluff bow,  
And said she might live there; but wickedly then  
KITTY told him she'd long ago made a rash vow,  
"Not to marry a bear for the sake of his den!"

A miser came next. He was fearless and bold,  
In claiming his right to fair KITTY's affection;  
He said she'd not want for a house, while his gold  
Could pay for a cabin to give her protection.  
Half vexed at his boldness, but calm in a trice,  
She carted, and thanked him, and blushing then  
Demurely repeated her sage aunt's advice,  
"Not to marry a hog for the sake of his pen!"

The next was a Farmer, young, handsome and shy.  
He feared the bold wooers that came from the city;  
But the flush on his cheek and the light in his eye  
Soon kindled a flame in the bosom of KITTY.  
"My life will be one of hard labor," he said,  
"But, darling, come share it with me, if you can."  
"I suppose," she replied, gaily tossing her head,  
"I must marry the farm, for the sake of the man!"

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

### CHAPTER X.—CHOLERA.

[CONTINUED.]

An ounce of prevention is better than any amount of cure, in this as in all other diseases; and we will subserve the interests of those for whom we write, much better, if we set forth any plan whereby the dangers of invasion of this terrible malady may be averted.

This cannot be done with certainty, unless we know the origin of the disease; but we feel that we can offer some general suggestions, that will be of benefit to every hog-raiser.

There are very few hog-raisers that give their animals enough care, during the winter season, to protect them from the inclemencies of the weather. The result is, that the hogs contract colds or catarrhs, the blood becomes disordered, and the animal's system is ready to receive any disease that may present itself.

If we would avoid a terrible risk, we must give the hogs warm, comfortable quarters, but not devoid of ventilation.

Again: We must by some means manage to give them a more varied diet in Winter. During the Summer season, if they have any range at all they manage to provide for themselves, in a measure; but even here they need some help. In the Winter especially, if we keep them in a healthy condition, they must have something besides grain.

Turnips, potatoes, cabbage, beets, carrots or mangolds, will supply the want, and common prudence should dictate their use. No other argument is needed to convince all of the necessity, but if there were, the fact that any of them are cheaper food than grain, should prompt us to use them at once. Why it is that this class of food has been so much neglected by our Western hog-raisers, we know not, unless it is that they have not provided themselves for storing them through the Winter season. But there is one thought in this connection that we would impress upon all hog-raisers, and it is this: During the past ten years hogs have commanded almost exorbitant prices—prices that few farmers

could afford to pay, did they have their pork to buy, and these large prices have led us, perhaps, to be a little reckless in our feeding. It is no trouble to make money out of hogs where they will bring eight or nine cents gross; but the trick is to make money out of them when they sell at two-and-a-half or three, or even four cents. This is the part of the trade we must learn, in the immediate future, or give up the hog fattening business. We cannot make money at these prices, unless we can do more than make one hundred pounds of pork out of ten bushels of corn. This is not, perhaps, pertaining to "diseases" of the hog, but it is a disease that will affect our pockets worse than cholera, and we trust that breeders will give it the attention that it deserves.

If we adopt the plan of feeding part roots and part grain, our hogs will be in much better condition and have fewer diseases.

Catarrh is a frequent disease among hogs, and is one that deserves more attention than it has hitherto received. It is occasioned, as we have already intimated, by exposure; and the symptoms are, coughing and sneezing, and a watery condition of the eyes. Young animals are much more liable to this disease than older ones.

The treatment is somewhat difficult. Perhaps the following is the best plan: Rub the nose of the animal with a mixture of two parts of turpentine and one part of lard, once or twice a day; and give internally a tablespoonful of fennigreek, one teaspoonful of fennel seed, and one of sulphur. If they could be made to inhale the fumes of burning tar, it would operate favorably upon the disease. Keep the animal warm, and from drafts of air.

For this and other diseases, the hog-breeder needs a warm room, well ventilated, where hogs may be placed while under treatment, both for the animal's comfort and for his own convenience.



### BORERS—AGAIN.

BY O. H. CUSHING.

EDITOR FARMER: I do not intend to bore your readers with a long dissertation on this stale subject, but merely to jog the memory of fruit-growers a little. Before freezing weather comes, every tree should be carefully examined, if it has not been done before, and the borers hunted out of their holes. The peach borer is still easily found, by the gun, mixed with his chips, just at the surface of the ground. If my recommendation in previous numbers has been followed, of mounding up the trees, little trouble will be required in doing the work. A portion of the mound being scraped away, exposes the enemy and his works. In my opinion, there is no safety in trusting to the various means recommended to frighten away the insect. Ashes are excellent for the trees, but of no use whatever to keep out the borer. Lime, sulphur, tobacco, are all worthless; the knife, or a sharp wire, never fails. But the job must be thoroughly done, or next Spring a tree will be found to be almost girdled by one that has escaped notice, either by its small size or deep location.

There is another species that attacks the body of the tree, above ground. It is often found in the crotch of the tree, and I am convinced that much of the damage to peach trees, which is generally charged to the weather, is caused by this insect. The appearance of the wound produced by this insect is entirely different from the other. While the other looks like a fresh bore, the gum soft and the chips fresh, in this the gum looks old and hardened like glue. Hence, it often escapes examination, being supposed to be only a weather crack, or a



deserted bore. These are very dangerous, as the water finds its way into the body of the tree, which soon decays, and splits down.

The apple tree borer is, of course, equally as dangerous a foe as the peach — on some accounts more so. He remains in the tree three years, and the second year penetrates into the wood, whence it is difficult to dislodge him. But it must be done. An orchard in this climate, where the borers are not disturbed, soon becomes worse than worthless — a continual eyesore and disappointment.

One more point, that I consider of importance. If an orchard is regularly attended to twice a year, Fall and Spring, as I have recommended, it requires but little time or trouble; but let the enemy once get a good foothold, and thereafter it will be a perpetual fight and no quarter. I would scarcely take a thoroughly infested orchard as a gift. The insect, as soon as it emerges in its perfect form, deposits its eggs in the nearest suitable place, which, of course, is the tree where it was born, or its nearest neighbor. This shows the necessity of probing "early and often."



#### Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free. BY A PROFESSIONAL VETERINARIAN.

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

#### ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

##### Strain.

EDITOR FARMER: My object in writing this note is to get some information, that I may be able to treat my horse successfully. In riding, after a heavy rain, my horse slipped, and as I thought, strained his hind leg. But it is now three or four weeks since, and he is still lame. There is an enlargement of the stifle joint, and when it is pressed with the hand he manifests pain. By comparing the sides, or rather the two stifle joints, this seems to stand out more prominently, and the bone on or in the enlargement seems nearer the skin. He is not so lame as when he got hurt, but is still lame. At first he had most difficulty in stepping it over a rail or log, and it seemed to hurt him to lift it over a log. Any information as to treatment will be thankfully received. J. K. KIEBLER.

ANSWER.—I think it is a severe strain of the muscle that runs over the stifle joint, and perhaps of the stifle joint itself. The first requisite is to give the animal perfect rest. If there be still any undue heat in the parts, bathe them well and frequently with tincture of arnica, one ounce; water, one pint; mix. When the heat is gone, apply for a few days, once a day, the following liniment: Creosote, one ounce; oil of turpentine, one ounce; oil of olives, two ounces; mix. Let him be quite well before he is put to work.

##### Frenzy.

EDITOR FARMER: I had a very fine, fat, healthy hog, which appeared to thrive the best of any in the herd, until the evening of Thursday, October 10th, when he refused to eat. On Friday morning he appeared stupid, and would still eat nothing. I was absent Friday, but on coming home in the evening, I heard squealing in the hog pen, and found the sick hog at war with the entire herd. He was foaming at the mouth, had a very wild look in his eyes, would go backwards round the pen pawing the ground with his fore feet. On coming near a small hog, he would try to bite it, but had not the use of himself very well. When one of

larger hogs would attack him, he would fight until they would get him down, though generally he would not begin the attack on a large hog. He would fight with his mouth open all the time, and keep up a kind of whining squeal. Didn't champ his teeth. Appeared famishing for drink, but unable to get his head down to the water trough. He would always make a few plunges, as if trying to get to the water; then would attack the nearest hog, and fight until overpowered. Kept his head shaking slowly while trying to bite. The foam from his mouth was very thick, with a yellowish tinge.

I got into the pen. When I approached near him, he would show fight, open his mouth wide, shake his head, and keep up his squealing, but would not attack me unless coming very close. Then he would sometimes fall down while chasing me, and lie there until disturbed. No one part of the body appeared to be more weak than the rest—but general clumsiness.

All who saw him pronounced it a sure case of hydrophobia. I wanted to see him through, and examine him when dead; so we undertook to pen him by himself. We had a lively time of it. He then fought without fear or favor. I met one of his charges with a pitchfork, securing his nose; pushed his head around, seized the hind feet, and upset him. We dragged him to his pen, held him down until the gate was closed, and then got out. From that time, whenever any living thing would come near him, he would fling himself around mouth open, foaming and squealing. Gradually he lost strength until Saturday night, when he was past getting up; and then, for the first time, would champ his teeth. Would occasionally gnaw the ground from the start, but now kept trying to eat the filth at the bottom of the pen.

About ten o'clock Saturday night he appeared to be trying to rub the top of his head against the fence. He died Sabbath morning.

Post Mortem Examination.—Tongue all right—no pimples. Swallow filled with filth of pen gathered near his last. Brain perfect and sound, except that a small portion of the inner membrane on top of the brain was bloodshot, blackened, and a few very small clots of blood near it. Windpipe and lungs all right. Heart and liver all natural, except that a portion of the liver was blackened, as if by blood. Gall very large and full. Kidneys entirely natural—no spot on either kidney or liver. Stomach nearly empty—some undigested food and green slime in it—otherwise nothing wrong. Small intestine, where it left the stomach, quite black—was black and green spotted, or clouded, for about half way back to large intestine, with a very sickening smell as of badly rotten eggs; contained green slime; inner coating of this intestine, blackish green. Blood clotted inside the heart—elsewhere, running. Bled some at the throat, although the hog had been dead for some hours. Could notice nothing wrong in any other part of the system.

Everybody who saw him living pronounced it a severe case of rabies. We think, since the post mortem examination, that it was some kind of poison, that did not take effect until after reaching the mouth of the small intestine, and that caused congestion of the brain at the last.

The hog had been out several times, lately, in the cornfield.

What was the matter, and (if a body should be willing to take the risk of being bitten) what the remedy that should be administered?

Yours, &c., FRANK W. HURON.

ANSWER.—Frenzy is the name given by Dr. DADD of the hog's disease. I have never met a case of it, but your post mortem examination, and the symptoms while alive, leave no doubt in my mind of the disease. The treatment used by Dr. DADD is the following: Give half-an ounce of Rochelle salts, in a pint of thoroughwort tea. If the bowels are not moved in twelve hours, repeat the

dose. A light diet for a few days will generally complete the cure.

##### Strain.

EDITOR FARMER: Since writing to you I have discovered that my horse has sweeny. His hip, on the injured side, is sunken to a very noticeable degree. When I wrote last, I thought he was simply stifled. Is the falling away of his hip a result of the stifle?

Will it be beneficial to exercise him gently? I was advised, in order to make the stifle trouble right, to make him swim a few rods. I tried this, but cannot see any improvement. He is still lame, but not nearly so lame as he was. Will the lameness cease, and the stifle remain out of place? My horse is valuable, and I would like to give him proper treatment.

If you will please answer the above questions, and favor me with prescription and directions, you will greatly oblige a subscriber. J. K. KIEBLER.

ANSWER.—There is often a shrinkage of the muscles of the hip, when the cause of the lameness is in the hock or stifle joint. Absolute rest, in either case, is necessary, and the application of cold water cloths over the swollen parts until all heat or tenderness has been removed. Then apply the liniment.

The man that advises swimming a lame animal ought himself to receive a similar treatment for his ailments.

#### Our Boys and Girls.

##### SOMETHING FOR BOYS TO THINK ABOUT.

BY YANKEE BOY.

EDITOR FARMER: "Hoosier Girl" and "Sucker Girl" have told us of their exploits in out-door work. They seem to think that women are not inferior, physically, to men; and I don't know but they are about half right. It is a good deal in the bringing up. I have seen women do work that would astonish even this pair of young heroines. I have seen two women digging potatoes, and carry them to the house, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, three bushel baskets full at a time—one bushel basket on the head of each woman, and a basket in their hands between them—and they never stopped to rest on the way.

It is probable, however, that our girls do not aspire to such powers of endurance; but from their communications, I would judge that our girls are being educated to regard housework as beneath their dignity. They even detest it, as unendurable. I say this in a general way; for we often read, nowadays, about "the drudgery of the kitchen." On looking this state of facts in the face, would it not be well for us boys to set about learning house work? You do not know how useful it may be to you in after years. If you should ever form any "entangling alliances" with those girls, how nice it would be to think that you could set up house keeping without hiring a cook!

I agree with the girls about out-door work, as being conducive to health and strength; and the American girls should do a great deal more of it than they do. Health and strength are a very desirable capital to build on, and neither boys nor girls will ever be sorry that they possess them. But while we believe that girls should have enough out door exercise to build up a healthy constitution, I also believe they should all learn the mysteries of house-keeping. It might come handy to them some time, if they should suddenly conclude to marry some young man that did not know how to cook and wash and bake. I tell you, now, we farmer boys dread the thought of being captivated by those girls that regard labor as "drudgery," and house-work as "detestable." Our preference will be for the girl that can say:

"I can make the nicest and sweetest of bread  
That mortal e'er put in the door of his head;  
I can smoothe all thy linen and dickeys with pride,  
So thou shalt rejoice in the worth of thy bride."



"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

The following is the proposed advertisement of a Western tailor: "Wanted—two or three steady girls, to put on pants."

JOSH BILLINGS says: "Success don't konsist in never making blunders, but in never making the same one the second time."

An editor says his ancestors have been in the habit of living a hundred years. His opponent responds by saying that "that was before the introduction of capital punishment."

"MAMMA," said a precocious little boy, who against his will was made to rock the cradle of his baby brother, "if the doctor has any more babies to give away, don't you take 'em."

A PENNSYLVANIA farmer at an auction bought an old hearse, because he'd "been wanting a rig of some kind to take Maria and the children to circuses and fairs, and haul potatoes in."

A LOQUACIOUS blockhead, after blabbing some time to Lord Erskine, observed he was fearful he was intruding on his lordship's ears. "Oh, not at all," said Erskine, "I have not been listening."

An editor, who has been soliciting "short articles" from the subscribers of his paper, lately received a baby's undergarment, somewhat dilapidated, but short enough, doubtless, to meet all requirements.

WOULD you take the last cent a feller's got for a glass of soda water?" asked a Kankakee youth. "Yes," responded the unthinking proprietor, upon which the young hopeful pulled out the cent, and got the drink.

A SUBURBAN correspondent says that the real estate reporters of some of the dailies are so sharp after items now that he hesitates about having his trousers repaired, for fear that it will be reported that he has bought "a new country seat."

A NOTED wag in a Western college one morning read a theme of unusual merit. The President, being suspicious, asked pointedly, if it was original. "Why, yes, sir," was the reply, "it had original over it in the paper I took it from."

AN inhabitant of a suburban town after spending a convivial evening, was discovered among the carrots and cabbages of his humble garden wrapt in slumber.

"Well, Bill," said an admiring friend, as he shook the prostrate youth, "what are you doing there?"

"Watching for a hen that stole her nest!"

"But, what are your eyes shut for, Bill!"

"Hush! Don't want the old hen to see me," replied the sleeping philosopher, gruffly.

THE STRAY LIST.

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

STRAYS FOR NOVEMBER 15.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by D C King, Monroe tp, one strawberry roan mare Pony, 12 years old, blind in left eye, harness marks, stiff in legs, paces. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Polly L Lyon, Walker tp, October 18, '72, one roan horse Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, white feet, a large blaze in face, saddle marks, black mane and tail. Appraised \$20.

Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Syrena Styles, Walnut tp, October 9, 1872, one red Cow, white on back and shoulders, crop and split in right ear, underbit in left ear. Also, one red male calf, three months old. Appraised \$25.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Geo Boswell, Eldorado tp, Sept 30, 1872, one sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, 13 hands high, a star in forehead, left hind foot white, a little white on right fore foot. Appraised \$40.

Cloud County—W. E. Reid, Clerk. CALVES—Taken up by Isaac Smith, Meredith tp, Five Calves—2 roan Steers, 2 dark spotted, and 1 spotted Heifer, marked as follows: under crop of right ear, smooth crop of left ear. Appraised \$30.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by L T Thayer, Washington tp, Oct 16, 1872, one dark horse Pony, 9 years old, 13 hands high, branded CT on left hip, star in forehead, left hind foot white, is camel backed. Appraised \$18.

PONY—Taken up by Jas Brooks, Lincoln tp, one bay horse Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, branded P on left shoulder, 2 hind feet and right fore foot white, white hairs in forehead. Also, one black horse Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, branded P on both shoulders, right fore foot and left hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

Doniphan County—C. Rappehey, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by A Bennett, Wolf River tp, Oct 29, 1872,

one bay Horse, 15 1/2 hands high, heavy set, white hairs in forehead, saddle and harness marks, white hairs on right fore leg, a piece of shoe on right hind foot. Appraised \$65.

FILLY—Taken up by J M Miller, Oct 26th, 1872, and red-gray Filly, 2 years old, 15 hands high, dark legs, mane and tail, small biemish in right eye. Appraised \$75.

Franklin County—G. D. Steinebaugh, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by John Brophy, Franklin tp, Aug 19, 1872, one bay horse Pony, 6 years old, 13 hands high, black mane and tail, left hind foot white, collar marks, white stripe in face. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by S K Wilson, Greenwood tp, Oct 4, 1872, one bay Horse, 3 years old, 15 hands high, depression on left side of neck, a few white hairs. Appraised \$67.50.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by W A Henson, Sedan tp, October, 1872, one dark bay Horse, 9 years old, 15 hands high, branded H on left shoulder, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by A Middleton, Aubrey tp, Oct 8, 1872, one dun Mare, 7 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, both left feet white, spot on right hind foot, scars on hind part of body. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by W Branson, Aubrey tp, Oct 5, 1872, one bay Mare, 15 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, 2 left feet white, scar on left hip, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by J S Pearce, Gardner tp, Oct 12th, 1872, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, gray hairs on left heel. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by D G Campbell, Shawnee tp, Oct 18, 1872, one red and white Steer, two years old, three sills in right ear. Appraised \$12.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Wm Goodyear, Osage tp, Oct 24th, 1872, one black horse Pony, 9 years old, hind feet white, saddle and harness marks, white face. Appraised \$25. Also, one black horse Pony, 6 years old, white face, right hind foot and right fore foot white, harness marks. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by B Goode, Middle Creek tp, one dark bay Mare, 2 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemester, Clerk. OXEN—Taken up by C H Eldridge, White City tp, Oct 4, 1872, one yoke of Worn Oxen, 11: one black and white Ox, 8 yrs old, smooth crop on both ears, branded BB on right side, and S on left; also, one yellow and white Ox, smooth cropped ears. Appraised \$40.

Ottawa County—J. F. M. Sexton, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by T H Bradbury, Minneapolis tp, Oct 9th, 1872, one brown Horse, 7 years old, 14 hands high, 2 feet white, a Texas brand on left shoulder, scar on right shoulder. Appraised \$30.

Sedgwick County—Fred. Schattner, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by C Smith, Wichita tp, Oct 15th, 1872, one strawberry roan horse Pony, 9 years old, 14 hands high, branded NN on each fore hoof. Appraised \$35. Also, one dark bay horse Pony, 10 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded NN on each fore hoof. Appraised \$35.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Saml Baler, Silver Lake tp, one black horse Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by R M Conley, Walton tp, one light bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, roached mane. Appraised \$25. Also, one mare Mule, 6 years old, 15 hands high, collar and saddle marks, branded WS on left hip. Appraised \$45.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by C B Delamater, Wabaunsee tp, Oct 8, '72, one brown mare Pony, star in forehead, a white stripe on nose, narrow stripes around left fore foot, white on right fore foot, saddle and collar marks, branded on right shoulder.

Wilson County—J. C. G. Smith, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Saml Morse, Guilford tp, June 26th, 1872, one chestnut sorrel Mare, 13 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white, wart on left side, left fore knee sprung, harness and saddle marks. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by O E Ferson, Newark, Aug 5th, 1872, one bay Mare, 7 years old, 15 hands high, saddle marks, left hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$50. Also, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$50.

Woodson County—J. A. Burdett, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J F Wolff, Owl Creek tp, Oct 9, 1872, one roan mare Pony, 1 year old, hind feet white, white face, strap and bell on. Appraised \$15.

STRAYS FOR NOVEMBER 1.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by E H Cowan, Marion tp, one Horse, two years old, 14 hands high, bald face, a large white spot on each side, right hind foot white. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay Filly, 1 year old, heavy mane and tail. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Chipps, Marion tp, one bay mare Pony, small star in forehead. Appraised \$16.

MARE—Taken up by M Bowers, Timberhill tp, one bay Mare, 5 years old, left hind foot white, some white on nose. Appraised \$75.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Joshua Cutter, Plum Grove tp, Oct 7, '72, one bay Mare, 12 or 14 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, left hind foot white, small star in forehead. Appraised \$50.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by G A Luman, Neosho tp, July 10th, 1872, one bay Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded LA on left shoulder and left hip. Appraised \$25. Also, one iron-gray Pony, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by D B Clinch, Republican tp, Sept 25, 1872, one light bay Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, black legs, mane and tail, spot on right side of left eye. Appraised \$40.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Zimri Harlan, Walnut tp, Sept 16, 1872, one brown horse, 10 years old, 13 hands high, branded CO on the right shoulder, hind feet white, saddle marks. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by James Mabray, Lincoln tp, Sept 17, 1872, one bay Mare, 2 years old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, left hind foot and right fore foot white. Appraised \$20. Also, one sorrel horse Colt, 1 year old, flax mane and tail, star in forehead. Appraised \$10.

HORSE—Taken up by A J Howard, one mouse-colored Horse, 7 years old, 14 hands high, black mane, tail and legs, black stripe on back and shoulders, white strip on left nostril. Appraised \$40.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Watts, Newbern tp, one bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, branded ML on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by H Krouse, Union tp, one dark brown Mare, 2 years old, right hind foot white, star in forehead. Also, one light brown mare Colt, 1 year old.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J W Cummins, Salem tp, Sept 18th, 1872, one bay Mare, six years old, 14 1/2 hands high, a white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, a few white hairs on right side of neck. Appraised \$65.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Wm O Park, Oxford tp, Sept 11, 1872, one

red Cow, 10 years old, crop and 2 sills in left ear, under half-crop in right ear, lump on left foot, white on each flank, had bell on. Also, one brindle Cow, 7 years old, white on back and belly, point of horns rounded. Appraised \$—.

Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by T Callery, Fairmount tp, Sept 15th, 1872, one yellow roan Mare, 10 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Horse, 11 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, left fore foot deformed, harness marks. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Geo P Allen, Kickapoo tp, Sept 20, 1872, one bay Mare (age not known), 14 hands high, black legs, mane and tail, scar on left side of neck. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by J R Hammond, Kickapoo tp, Sept 2, 1872, one dark sorrel Mare, 10 years old, 16 hands high, branded W on left shoulder, collar marks. Appraised \$40.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Geo Kiser, Clear Creek tp, one dark bay Mare, 5 or 6 years old, blind in right eye, hind feet white, white in forehead, branded S on right shoulder. Appraised \$25. Also, one dark bay Mare, 1 year old, left hind foot white, branded S on right hip. Appraised \$30.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by O S Russel, S Millford tp, one dark brown horse Mule, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded A W on the left shoulder, collar marks. Appraised \$100.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by James Nelson, Mission Creek tp, Oct 5, 1872, one chestnut sorrel gelding Horse, large white strip in face, a few white hairs on hips. Also, one black gelding Horse, a few hairs in forehead, saddle marks.

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

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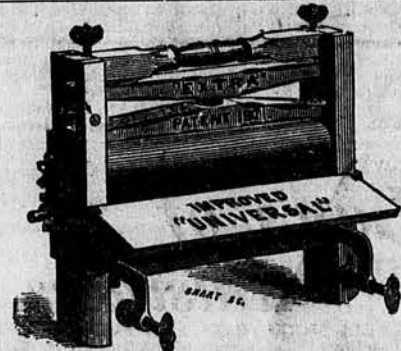
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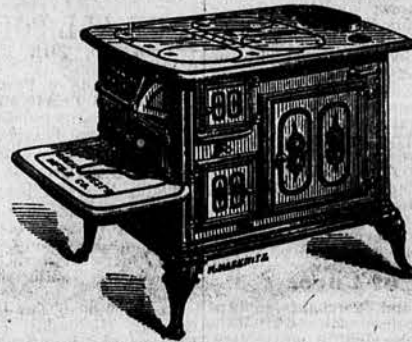
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