

THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO



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The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

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GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

The publishers of the *Topeka Record*, a paper as large, ably edited and mechanically made as anything published in Kansas, or elsewhere, offered THE KANSAS FARMER as a premium to each new subscriber for 1870.

The offer was an extremely liberal one, and, as our books show, has met with a very extended acceptance. It will be seen by the following from the *Record* that this offer is extended to March 1st, proximo. We can only say that those who avail themselves of this extension of time will get more for \$2.00 than they ever did before in a newspaper trade:

THE KANSAS FARMER PREMIUMS.—We advertised last November that we would give all new subscribers up to January 1, THE KANSAS FARMER free for one year, as a premium. We also agreed to give THE FARMER one year to old subscribers who paid one year in advance of the time they had already paid to. We have continued to give THE FARMER as a premium since the 1st of January, although it was not intended to do so when we first made the offer. We now give notice that we extend the time to which we give THE FARMER to the 1st of March. After that time we shall not do so. All who wish the *Weekly Record* and FARMER a year for \$2.00 will take notice that they must make application and pay the money before March 1st.

ORCHARD SETTING.

The importance of a right beginning is nowhere more apparent than in planting an orchard. This is true, both as to the varieties chosen and the system of arrangement.

The old system, generally practiced where we lived in New York, was to set the trees in rows thirty-two feet apart, and the same distance between trees in the rows. This is probably none too much distance for trees at mature growth, but is a great waste of ground for many years after trees come into bearing.

Again: The practice most approved was to begin the first row with a variety, and continue until the whole of that kind were set; when the next variety would commence, at whatever point in that or a subsequent row the first terminated; and so on until the varieties are exhausted, and the space occupied.

In the West, it is very generally admitted that thirty-two feet is too much distance, at least until an orchard is fifteen or twenty years old. Trees should stand thick at first, for mutual protection, and the distance subsequently increased by the removal of a portion of the trees. It is also claimed now, by some of the best practical fruit-growers, that the varieties should be grouped in blocks, for convenience of cultivating the trees—different varieties requiring widely different treatment; and also for convenience in gathering the fruit.

The plan is proposed and advocated by Dr. WARDER, of setting in rows sixteen feet apart, with same distance between trees in the row, and then cutting out, whenever they become too thick, every other tree, alternately, in each row. This will leave diag-

onal rows, the trees standing twenty-two and a half feet apart each way; the distance eventually to be increased to thirty-two feet each way, by the removal of each alternate row.

We have had so many letters asking an explanation of this plan, that we will answer by giving an illustration of the original setting, how it appears after removing the first set, and finally, when alternate rows are removed. The trees that are to remain are indicated by a *; those to be removed at first thinning by a †; and those to be removed on second thinning by a ‡—as follows:

FIRST STAND—DISTANCE 16 FEET.



The trees represented by a † being cut out, will leave the orchard in diagonal rows, with twenty-two and a half feet between the trees, as appears in the following plat:

SECOND STAND—22½ FEET DISTANCE.



Now, by removing alternate rows of trees, marked †, we have the old standard orchard, the trees standing at right angles, and thirty-two feet apart each way—thus:

THIRD STAND—32 FEET DISTANCE.



These plats will make the system of planting and subsequent thinning perfectly plain to the reader, whether it convinces him of its utility or not. If this plan is adopted, trees should be assorted with special reference to it. In the place of †, should be put trees that come into early bearing, their chief merit being on that account. In place of ‡, put varieties next in early maturity; the ones to remain, and go down as an invaluable legacy to posterity,

being selected exclusively with reference to excellence, and regardless of the time required to bring them into mature bearing.

Without advancing any opinion, we commend the plan and the subject to the careful consideration of all.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARGIS & SOMNER, Quincy, Illinois—Hedge plants, trees and small fruits.

JOHN VANDERBILT & BROTHERS, New York—Garden and flower seeds.

S. B. FANNING, Jamesport, L. I.—The premium Sandford Corn, Ramsdale's Norway Oats, and other choice seeds.

J. K. HUDSON, Kansas City—Early Rose Potatoes and all other rare varieties; Norway Oats and six other new varieties, all grown in Wyandotte county, Kansas.

C. H. CUSHING, Leavenworth, Kan.—Wilson's Albany Strawberry plants, and other small fruits; also Grapes and Sweet Potatoes.

B. M. WATSON, Plymouth, Mass.—25 sorts of Garden Seeds for \$1.

BLIMYER & NORTON, Cincinnati, Ohio—Pure Cane Seed; sorts and prices given.

E. BEAUMONT, Bloomington, Ill.—Evergreens and general Nursery stock.

D. EARHART, Pardee, Kansas—Broom Corn Seed.

BLAIR BROTHERS, Lee's Summit, Mo.—Hedge Plants and Nursery Stock.

J. H. WHETSTONE & S. T. KELSEY, Pomona, Franklin county, Kan.—Fruit and farming lands.

R. H. ALLEN & Co., New York—Garden Seeds. No better house than this in the country.

EDW. J. EVANS & Co., York, Pa.—Garden Seeds.

J. W. SPONABLE, Gardner, Kansas—Seed Barley, Wheat and Corn. SPONABLE won't cheat you.

JOSIAH MILLER, Lawrence, Kansas—Sweet Potato Seed. The Judge is authority on Sweet Potatoes.

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & Co., St. Louis, Mo.—"How to make the Farm Pay."

HUDSON RIVER WIRE Co., Chicago, Ill.—Agents Wanted.

WM. PERRY, Cinnaminson, N. Y.—Fruit Growing for Profit.

THOMAS B. SMITH & Co., Plantsville, Conn.—Improved Stock.

G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.—Webster's Dictionary.

A Meteorological Report for January, 1870, by Prof. B. F. MUDGE, of the State Agricultural College, Manhattan:

Average of the Thermometer for the month.....	27.73
Maximum high (Jan. 11th and 29th, noon).....	58
Minimum high (17th, 7, A. M.).....	3
Average of the Barometer, inches.....	29.777
Total range during the month, inches.....	1.60
Amount of rain (including snow reduced to rain), in.....	.05
Number of days on which rain and snow fell.....	6

Two days entirely cloudy, and none entirely free from clouds. But one day on which a farmer could not comfortably work in the open air all day.

EDITOR FARMER: Please correct my Meteorological Report in the last number, and reverse the figures for snow and rain, so as to read for December as follows:

Depth of snow, inches.....	3.55
Depth of rain (including snow reduced).....	.08

Yours, respectfully, B. F. MUDGE.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE INSTITUTE.

The Second Annual Agricultural Institute opened at the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, on Monday evening, January 17th, ultimo. It was opened by an extempore address of President DENISON, that, unfortunately for the readers of THE FARMER, was delivered before our "short-hand man" arrived at the College, and consequently cannot be presented in full, as it should have been, in these columns.

His subject was "Lessons of experience and observation from Agricultural Colleges," a fit theme for so observing a man as President DENISON, after a personal visit recently made by him to the Agricultural Colleges of Michigan, Illinois and Iowa.

He spoke of Agricultural Institutes, like the one assembled, as a feature of Agricultural Colleges. They had been a successful means of accomplishing much good already, and promised far more in the future. He spoke with great pride of the promptness with which Kansas accepted the grant of Congress for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges, and her efforts to make it at once available to the children of pioneer settlers as a means of general education; and of the number of students who had and were now enjoying its advantages. Its influence had gradually spread until twenty-two counties of the State were represented by students.

He said it had been the aim to arrange courses of study adapted to the present educational wants of the State, and also to afford instruction, to a certain extent, in Latin and Greek as well as in German, French and Spanish, Mathematics, Commercial Science, Natural Sciences, Mental and Moral Science, Political Economy and Military Science and Tactics.

Much had been done in the Agricultural department. More could not be done with the limited means at command. But now that the income from the endowment fund is more than sufficient to sustain the Faculty, and the necessity for calling upon the State for aid in this has passed away, more will undoubtedly be given for this department, and consequently, more accomplished therein. Indeed, the chief strength of the institution should be given to this and its kindred departments.

The essential requisites for teaching in an Agricultural College were much the same as in other institutions: a deep base for truth, the soul's food, its true life—enthusiasm, and patient, persevering labor, aiming always to inspire the same in the student. To make of students worthy men and women and good citizens, prepared for the honorable performance of the various practical duties of life, was the great end to be sought by education.

He gave a brief account of his recent visit to the Illinois, Michigan and Iowa Agricultural Colleges. Our library surpasses either of theirs, the same being true of our cabinet of minerals and geological specimens. But their course in Chemistry, especially at Lansing, Mich., and also their course in Vegetable Physiology, Botany and Horticulture surpasses ours. They have also, a system of organized labor which had not been adopted here yet. These things demand attention, and should receive special care and thought in the immediate future. Allowing for difference of condition and circumstances, we should as far and fast as possible, work up to them in these particulars.

The almost prodigal liberality with which the States embracing the Colleges named had appropriated funds for the development and support of this special branch of education was dwelt upon and commended. These statements were supported by a most conclusive array of facts and figures, and the hope expressed that Kansas would awake to its true interests in this regard, and be alike wise and liberal.

The President's remarks, throughout, abounded

with earnest devotion and unlimited faith in the positive success of the undertaking he has in hand, and, we believe, inspired every listener with the spirit and confidence of the speaker.

Prof. B. F. MUDGE then delivered the following Lecture, on the subject of

DEEP PLOWING AND SUBSOILING.

Deep plowing is applied to the operation of the plow, by which the soil is turned over and reversed, bringing what was ten, twelve or fifteen inches below, to the surface, and letting the surface soil take the position of the subsoil.

Subsoiling is simply lifting and loosening the deeper soil, without changing the relative position. The subsoil plow, drawn by a second team, follows in the furrow of the common plow, and simply raises and loosens the subsoil, allowing it still to remain at the bottom of the second furrow.

How far, under what circumstances, in what soils, and for what crops, deep plowing is beneficial, is a question which has been much discussed for many years, but not yet entirely settled. While the great majority of intelligent farmers are favoring a deep tillage, we still find some, like Dr. TRIMBLE, of New York, advocating shallow plowing and surface cultivation. It has been shown by some of our agricultural friends, that man is naturally and inherently lazy; consequently, shoal plowing is with many a popular theory, which they would gladly have demonstrated.

The objects of deep and subsoil plowing are various. Primarily, it is to allow the tender rootlets to penetrate deeply in search of moisture and food. Thus, this clod of earth which I hold in my hand is so hard and compact that, for all practical purposes, it might as well be a stone, being perfectly impervious to the tender fibers of a growing root; but, if it is broken by the plow, and pulverized by rain and the atmosphere, it easily yields its good properties for the nourishment of the plant. The subsoil, which is so firm as to require the pick, when raised and broken by the plowshare becomes entirely changed as a feeder of our crops.

Another advantage of deep plowing is, to allow the rain to penetrate the ground, instead of flowing off into our streams and rivers. If any of you will, after a rain, dig into the prairie sod, and also in the garden which has been deeply tilled, you will find the loose mold of the latter has absorbed a far greater amount of water than the former. This is stored up for your crops; and if you have plowed but four inches, the loam is soon saturated, and can hold no more; but if it is subsoiled twelve or twenty inches, it can contain a proportionally larger quantity. There is this further advantage, that while the four inches near the surface may, in a short time, become dry from sun and wind, that lying deeper is to a greater extent beyond those influences, and will retain the moisture for a long period. If there were no other argument in favor of stirring the soil deeply, common sense alone would tell us this would be enough.

There is another benefit arising from subsoiling, which in our bottom lands is of much advantage: That is, lands, when too wet, will drain much sooner if the subsoil is loosened. Paradoxical as this may seem, it is nevertheless true. Those who have tried it will endorse my statement. The benefit of under-draining is too well known to need specification. When the soil lies loosely, the whole becomes a fine net-work of drainage, which carries off the surplus water.

In the vicinity of Boston, Mass., it has been the practice of wealthy men to select rough, uneven localities, for their costly country residences; and in grading their gardens, it is frequently necessary to fill up depressions three, five, or even ten feet, with the loose material from the higher points. This, then, is deep plowing and subsoiling on a thorough scale. The practical result has been noticed so extensively, that it is a common remark in that vicinity, that trees and shrubbery will, for many years, make nearly double growth in places

where the soil has been filled (lying loosely) five or ten feet, over those where the soil has been simply plowed. This rapid growth holds good not only for trees and shrubs, but also for smaller plants and annuals.

The question arises, Will a like benefit be secured in all soils, and under all circumstances? We are free to say, that we have no right to expect it. There are some soils which may, and do, form an exception to this rule.

Our interest is to inquire into the application of deep plowing and subsoiling to the soil of Kansas. Our prairies and rich bottoms are so similar, all over the State, that the rule which holds good in one county is also good for almost any other. We are satisfied that the rule for Kansas, in all cases, should be, deep plowing or subsoiling, or, in most cases, both. Our black loam is from one to three, and in some cases ten, feet deep. As this is all nutritious soil, it can be plowed to its full depth with benefit, when done in the Fall, so that the frost will act upon it. When the plowing is done in the Spring, the plowshare should be run each year an inch or two lower than the previous year, and all further loosening should be done with the subsoil plow.

The material of our subsoil on the prairie is, in most cases, a reddish or brown calcareous clay, called by geologists, loess. This contains lime, and some other elements of fertility; but on account of its clay, it should not be turned up and mingled with the black mold, except in small quantities, say one inch a year. But it can be loosened to great advantage with the subsoil plow. It holds moisture in a most excellent manner, and when stirred, so that the rain can penetrate it, the water remains through the hottest months of Summer. The process which allows the rain to penetrate deeply, also allows the roots of our crops to go down to drink it up. We might quote from Agricultural periodicals examples of the marvelous depths to which roots of small plants will penetrate; we have personally seen them twenty-eight inches below the surface. It is evident that if such roots did not find some benefit from such penetration, the plant would keep its feeders nearer the surface. Nature thus points significantly in favor of subsoiling.

He who plows but five inches, allows the tender roots of his grain to obtain their nourishment to that depth only; but if fifteen inches is loosened, the roots have a large storehouse of food from which to obtain their growth.

Cases are so numerous in which advantage is gained from subsoiling and deep plowing, that we will not waste time in quoting them. We have heard of some instances in which the rule seems to fail, no benefit being gained by deep plowing. Such instances of failure are so rare that we are compelled to conclude that there were some circumstances in those experiments overlooked, which modified the usual results. Take an example: We knew one farmer, who took much pains to plow deeply, but obtained no more than his adjoining neighbors, who plowed less. On the same land, the following year, he tried shallow plowing; and still his crop was less than the average of the adjoining lands. There must have been something in the time and manner of planting and cultivating, in both cases, over and above the style of plowing.

There are so many contingencies attendant upon the cultivation of the soil, and on deep plowing, that much judgment is necessary. Thus, some soils need to be turned up to the air in the Fall, that the action of rain and frost may pulverize and render them fit to nourish the plants. Sometimes this action is not accomplished in a single season, and it is not until the frosts of the second and following years have done their office, that the crops pay for the extra labor. An instance of this kind came under our observation, in which a stiff subsoil was turned over to a depth of twenty inches, and the first season gave no increase of crops. The friends of shallow plowing immediately quoted it as proof of their method; but the second and third

years gave such an increase as fully compensated the farmer, and sustained deep tillage.

It is well established by the meteorological registers kept in Kansas, at the various United States Forts (including Fort Leavenworth, during thirty-five years), that our State has abundance of rain for all the wants of Agriculture. The most of this—good judges say three-fourths—however, runs off from our close prairie sod, and finds its way to the Missouri, Mississippi and Gulf. This waste water can be saved, to a considerable extent, by deep plowing. We think that a field loosened to the depth of twenty inches will absorb, take one shower with another, twice as much as the compact prairie. This will double the amount of available moisture for our crops.

Our conclusion is that, in Kansas, deep plowing and subsoiling will be beneficial to all kinds of crops, in all soils, to aid in furnishing both moisture and nourishment to the plants.

At the close of the Lecture, opportunity was given for questions or discussion.

Rev. Mr. PARKER inquired if it would pay to subsoil where the ground, to the depth of six feet, was loose enough to allow a spade to be easily pushed down. His own soil was of that character, and in digging a cellar, roots were found four feet deep.

Prof. MUDGE—There are, of course, exceptions to the rule. Soil may be so sandy or loose that subsoiling would be of no benefit, for the simple reason that it is subsoiled by nature.

President DENNISON—Suppose you wanted to plant a vineyard on a bluff, too rough and rocky to be plowed. How deep would you dig?

Prof. MUDGE—Should dig several feet. In Boston there are many places where, in grading, the earth has been filled in to a great depth, and vines planted in such locations have always done remarkably well. It is sometimes, however, objectionable to dig holes where the subsoil is firm and will hold water. In such cases, the whole ground should be subsoiled.

Mr. ROSS, of Lawrence—Four years ago I put out grapevines where we had to dig the ground with a pick, and the past season they produced finely. Did not dig more than six inches. Have never seen grape roots more than a foot deep. Plants seven or eight feet apart each way.

Mr. SAVAGE, of Lawrence—Believes that subsoiling on the black soil of the prairies will cause it to wash.

Mr. CUSHING—Subsoils to prevent washing. A soil two feet deep will hold a great quantity of water before it is saturated.

A gentleman was surprised to hear that Dr. TRIMBLE, of New Jersey, was in favor of shallow plowing. He has plenty of disciples in Kansas. Would like to hear more of the arguments for it, and its effects.

Mr. PARKER—Said one man told him corn wanted a solid bottom to stand on. (Laughter.)

Prof. HOUGHAM—All his experience leads him to advocate under-draining, deep plowing and subsoiling. If circumstances favored, he would even put down tiles on these hills. It might fail, but it would be the first instance he ever saw. Had tried it on lands that were literally waste and barren, and considered worthless. Having no outlet, he had to buy land at an enormous price to secure one. As the result, those lands became so productive as to sell for \$185 per acre.

Reason for underdraining being asked, he said the reasons had already been given by Prof. MUDGE. It will retain moisture much better. Does not think it will wash, as the surplus can pass off through the drains. It also allows the air to penetrate the soil, and deposit its fertilizing gases. The ground is an excellent filter, both for air and water.

An objection to underdraining was made, that in our compact soils the water could not get to the drains. The Eastern hard-pan subsoils are often much more impervious than ours, yet the water always finds the drain.

Mr. SAVAGE—Believes we shall have to underdrain for fruit. Would prefer rock to tile, because it is cheaper. Dig about a foot wide, and three feet deep, and put in a good body of stone, set edgewise and close together. It will then clear itself. If made with rock each side, and flat rock to cover, leaving an opening, it will choke up.

Prof. HOUGHAM—Would, of course, use rock where they are cheaper, as they are just as effective.

Mr. WHITE—Has given up the idea of having an orchard, except on underdrained land. Out of five hundred apple trees, set a few years ago, he has only twenty-five left. They have gradually died out.

The opinion was expressed that his orchard was killed by borers, and not the soil, as, according to his description, his site was favorable for an orchard, and others had had good success.

Mr. WHITE couldn't tell—never had examined, but would do so.

The PRESIDENT remarked that there are certain characters which stand out prominently in the world; characters which make a deep impression, and become crystallized in song and story. Among these is the character mentioned by Dr. WARDNER, the Indian, Johnny Applesed, who always, after eating a fruit, carefully planted the seed. One of the barbarian chiefs that came down upon Rome, will always be remembered as having brought the plum tree. Let us all imitate them. Failures we cannot hope to escape, either in this or any other calling; but intelligent perseverance will eventually insure success. We must have patience. There are trees in California, planted by the early missionaries, that now produce a hundred bushels each. Such trees are noble and enduring monuments.

TUESDAY, January 18—10, A. M.

The exercises opened with an Essay by Prof. PLATT, on the Rearing of Horses.

ESSAY OF PROF. PLATT.

Kansas is naturally a grazing country. Unlike most of her sister States, where nearly every acre of land that is not occupied with timber is suitable for cultivation, here are large tracts of land which seem only fit for grazing. As we follow up our water-courses, on either side of which are beautiful and

fertile bottom lands, capable of producing luxuriant crops, beyond these are seen hills, steep and rocky, and very much land that is poorly adapted to the plow. Beyond these bold bluffs, where the land is sufficiently level, much of the soil is so thin as hardly to repay the farmer for its cultivation. Whatever may yet be learned with regard to the capacity of these lands to repay culture, it is pretty certain that there are thousands of these hills where, in our day at least, large herds of cattle, horses and sheep may roam unmolested.

Besides this, and although it is very unpopular just at this time to mention the words, "Drouthy Kansas," yet Kansas is and will be subject to dry seasons. Notwithstanding all our efforts to encourage the fall of rain, such as retaining the prairie grass, planting groves of trees, &c., and notwithstanding all our efforts to retain moisture in the soil in the way of deep plowing, subsoil plowing, and under-draining, as we recede from the great water-courses in the Valley of the Mississippi, and get farther from the Gulf and the great Lakes, the mountain chains to the west stopping all the moisture that would come from the Pacific, we must expect frequent seasons in which there is too little rain to produce good crops of grain.

I have heard many farmers, who have tried the experiment, say that, taking one year with another, it did not pay to hire hands at twenty to twenty-five dollars a month, and trust to raising grain for a profit. But Kansas has never seen the year so dry that stock did not grow well. These facts go to show that Kansas is naturally a stock-raising State; and is it not true that those farmers will be most successful who go back to ancient times, and imitate the example of Abraham and Job, whose principal wealth consisted in their flocks and their herds?

Most of those who have engaged in stock-raising in Kansas, have confined the business to horned animals. A few have experimented in sheep; and while each branch may have its peculiar advantages, I will throw out a few suggestions in relation to the rearing of Horses.

It is urged against this department: First, that returns from our capital and labor are slower coming in; that if we invest capital in a flock of sheep, we begin to get returns, in the shape of wool and mutton, in one year; if in horned cattle, the young stock may be sold to advantage at two, three or four years old; while, if our capital is invested in horses, we must wait four, five or six years, before receiving the profits.

2d. That there is more risk in horses, in regard to death, straying, or being stolen.

3d. That the market is uncertain, it being more difficult to turn them into ready money.

The first of these objections is true, as a colt cannot be sold to advantage until it is four or five years old; but if the profit in raising is three or four times as much, we can well afford to wait for the return. As to the second objection, it is very doubtful whether horses, properly cared for, are more apt to die than other animals; and as to the straying and stealing, if that has been an objection in the past, it is not likely to be in the future, for, as the country becomes more thickly settled, and railroads and telegraphs increase, horse-stealing is not likely to be so successful as before, and becomes a rare occurrence.

In answer to the third objection, I would say it is simply because we have a poor article for sale. Our horses are a mixture of Indian pony, Texas pony, Canadian pony, Missouri and Illinois scrub stock, with a little half or quarter blood Morgan or Eagle or some other kind of blood; and the consequence is, we have no really good horses for sale. They are mostly small, and of inferior order or beauty; and then we wonder that there is no sale for horses.

Those who wish to purchase horses, want good ones. A man's time and tools are of the same value, whether he follow a poor team or a good one.

If he is able to do only half or two-thirds the work with the poorer team, the entire loss is set down against the horses. It is, therefore, for his interest to purchase a good team. Illinois and other States are far ahead of us in the quality of horses; and if we are to compete with them in the market, we must raise those of equally good quality. It must cost at least one-third more to raise a horse there than it does here. Why, then, should we not compete with them in the St. Louis, or Chicago, or country market?

The fact is, when we raise good horses we shall find a market for them. If we can raise a horse in Kansas one-third cheaper than he can be raised in Illinois or Indiana, we can certainly afford to transport him thither, and have a large margin left to our advantage.

Farmers do raise horses almost as cheaply as cattle, but that is not the most profitable way. Suppose it costs ten dollars a year more to raise a colt than it does a steer; when he is four years old he will sell for one hundred and fifty dollars, while the steer will sell for but fifty. Allowing twenty dollars for interest on the greater capital invested, and all other extra expenses forty dollars more for raising the one than the other, there is still a clear advantage of forty dollars in favor of the colt.

I would say, first, to those who would make it a profitable business, Get the best stock, to begin with, because it costs but little more to raise them, and they sell very much higher, besides selling more readily. There are five chances to sell a good horse, where there is one to sell a poor one.

If we wish horses for farming or teaming purposes, we must have size and strength of muscle; if carriage horses, we need those of quicker motion and finer appearance. If a horse has neither size, motion, nor beauty of form and carriage, he is of little value for anything.

The name of the different stocks of horses is almost legion. These have been mixed and crossed, so that, if we see a horse claiming to be of any particular stock, he has probably very little, if any, of the original blood in him.

There is no stock of horses which has been for so long a time, and in so many different parts of the United States, and is still, so popular as the Morgan, in some of its branches, either through Black Hawk, Gifford or Silver Heels. Not the largest nor the most fleet, but for all purposes combining sufficient size with compactness of build, a fair amount of motion, and beauty and capacity of endurance.

2d. Do not stunt the growth of the colt the first six months of its life, by a constant use of its dam; nor the second six months, by leaving it without shelter, and giving it nothing but prairie hay to eat. If you have the best stock of horses in the world, they will soon run out under this treatment. A colt should have a good start, and never be allowed to stop growing until he is six years old. Some farmers seem to be afraid of injuring him by feeding too much grain. Undoubtedly, this may be done, but it is certainly much better to keep him in a good lively, growing condition, even through grain, than not to do it at all. A few quarts of oats, judiciously administered each day during the Winter season, will not be likely to damage him seriously. Cut feed, mixed with bran or shorts, is certainly good for him.

If he is troubled with lampers, he will neither eat well nor thrive. Burn them out. An application of hot iron to his mouth, is no more cruel than cold steel is to a man who has the toothache.

With good stock to begin with, and proper care, a pair of colts at four years old are almost sure to bring you three hundred dollars, or upwards.

Mr. KNIFE remarked that we need in Kansas a horse that is useful for all purposes. A farmer cannot afford to keep horses for the plow, and others for the road. The great trouble in bringing horses to this country is, that our pile is not big enough to buy the first-class, so we take the second-class, and call them the best. In his judgment, there are very few full-blooded horses in this country. In regard to burning for lampers, he would never do it. Give oats and cut feed, with some green feed, if it can be obtained. Cottonwood limbs are good for them to gnaw. These bring the system into proper order, and the lampers will be cured. They are seldom seen in Summer, when green food can be obtained.

As to high-priced horses, finds that he cannot sell them very well. People haven't the rocks.
 Mr. MARLATT—Would not advocate small horses, but does oppose long-limbed, small-boned horses of large size. Has trained a good many big horses five years old, and been almost killed by them many a time. Does not want a horse over sixteen hands high. Small, compact horses are not so liable to injury.
 In reply to an inquiry, Mr. KNIFE said lampers were caused by heating and drying feed. Give them something soft or green. Would as soon cut a horse for the "hooks," as burn for the lampers. The hooks is no disease. It is simply a washer—a wise provision of nature for removing the dust from the eye; it is the horse's pocket-handkerchief, and it is not only cruel but ruinous to cut it out.

An Essay on the Apple was then read by JOSEPH SAVAGE, of Lawrence.

MR. SAVAGE'S ESSAY.

The year 1869 commenced a new era in the history of apple-raising in Kansas. Men in all professions are discussing the subject, and seeking after knowledge. Among the topics most engaging attention, are apples from seed, the root-graft, the whole root; the slope for an orchard, the wind-break, pruning, draining, heading high or low, distances for planting, varieties best adapted to our soil and market, insects, sun-blight and other diseases, and the best means of propagation.

Many object to root-grafts; but, after a good deal of experience, he feels well satisfied with them. He considers the scion as simply a cutting—the section of root giving it a start; and afterwards it forms roots of its own, when it becomes independent of its former nurse.

Sun-blight has affected many trees; but if the wood is not seriously injured, it will soon heal over. Some think it is mostly confined to the Genet, but he believes all rapidly growing trees are liable to it, and it can be prevented by checking their growth so as to mature the wood thoroughly. Some bind up the bodies with corn-stalks, others sow to blue grass, to retard growth.

Under-draining will do much to give a sound and healthy growth. As a partial substitute, some plow their land in ridges, making a surface-drain between each row.

Borers are very destructive to apple trees in this State. Knows of no sure remedy. Some wash the trees with strong lye, to kill the eggs; some mound up their trees, to keep them out. The mound should be removed in Fall and Winter, to harden the bark.

There is a difference of opinion as to the distance apart that apple trees should be planted. His preference was for twenty feet. Dr. WARDER's plan of planting more thickly, and thinning out after a few years, will be practiced by many with advantage. Trees twelve feet apart will bear a good deal of fruit before crowding each other. Planting the peach alternately will not do, as by their stronger growth they rob and shade the apple trees.

Two new varieties of apples have lately been brought to our notice, which promise well—the Missouri Pippin and the Kansas Keeper. The former is an early and most prolific bearer; quality second-rate. The latter is a very thrifty grower and great bearer; the apple of large size, but second quality, resembling Ben. Davis. He has had it in bearing seven years.

Mr. SAVAGE'S Essay was listened to with the attention which practical fruit-growers always command. It was his orchard that produced the largest apple on exhibition at Philadelphia.

In regard to the assertion in the essay, that Pears were not at home in Kansas, Mr. ROSS was convinced it would succeed well. Mr. TANNER's failure was caused by moving them so often. Mr. T. believed in moving pear trees every two years. Mr. BRACKETT pinched, too much, to keep them within bounds. Plant Standards only, on poor soil, and you will have pears.

The question was asked, What is the best way to protect trees from rabbits? Tie up the trunks with corn-stalks. This will also protect them from sun-scald. Tried the bacon remedy, and had his trees all barked.
 Does not like to head in trees. Thins them out. Always preserves the leader, and allows it to grow at will. A central stem, with a regular system of side branches from it, is not as likely to split down as three or four spreading limbs starting from one point.

Mr. GALE said, in regard to pears, it had been supposed they would not grow in Riley county; but he had visited Gov. HANWELL's place, and saw pears that had borne the third year from setting, and every year since. The trees have grown splendidly. Ground is cultivated, after a fashion; that is, grown up to weeds. Found his apple trees in the same condition, and filled with fruit.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 18—2, P. M.

Essay by the Rev. Mr. GALE, on a Year's Experience with Trees, deciduous and evergreen.

He commenced by relating his experience in raising evergreens from seed. After some failures, he succeeded by carefully shading with lath frames, and believes they can be successfully grown in this way. They must be watched closely, and the ground kept constantly moist.

In planting a forest of deciduous trees, he favors planting closely, say four feet one way, and one foot the other. Does not favor the system of wide planting, so as to make the crops grown between pay the expense of cultivation. Suppose you have four acres. Instead of planting one row of trees, and then three rows of corn, as some do, he would plant three acres of corn by itself, and put all the trees on one acre. They will then grow up tall and straight, will prune themselves, and amount to something for timber. Another consideration is: He has observed that trees thickly planted are not half so liable to be troubled by the borer.

The speaker strongly urged the planting of forest trees—not for posterity, not as a matter of benevolence, but for ourselves.

A question was asked about gathering maple seed. The best way is to pick them from the trees. It is less trouble than to scrape them up from the ground.

How about trimming red cedars, when transplanted? He had tried it last year, by trimming one row and leaving one. The trimmed ones all lived, while the untrimmed all died.

The red cedar grows abundantly about Manhattan, and in the ravines any number of seedlings may be obtained; consequently, much interest was manifested by those present as to the best mode of removing them.

Mr. WELLS had planted out quite a number, with good success. He chose a rainy day in May for taking up and planting. The great secret is, to keep the roots moist. Mr. ROSS said he had received evergreens from Cincinnati, which were weeks on the way; and out of one hundred, not one died. The roots were put in a thick puddle of clay, and worked around till they became a solid mass, like a ruta baga. Nearly all the evergreens not so treated, died.

Mr. SAVAGE said maple seed could not be kept for any length of time. It should be planted immediately after gathering. Plant very shallow. He prefers the elm to the maple, on account of the liability of the latter to split down. Mr. MARLATT made some practical remarks on propagating by layers. With a grape cane in his hand, he showed how it might be laid in a shallow trench, and fastened down; then, as the shoots started, gradually filling in the earth to a level with the surface. Roots would start from each eye, and in the Fall the cane may be separated from the parent vine, taking up and cut apart between each shoot, making a number of excellent new vines. The same principle he had applied to apple trees, bending down the suckers and covering them in the same way. A slit should be made in the bark of the portion under ground, keeping it open by a bit of stone or glass. These, he claimed, would make good trees, though he did not claim to have experience in growing them to bearing.

Mr. ROSS did not think such trees would bear as soon, by five or six years, as grafted trees. Has tried it.

Mr. WELLS had set out a tree raised from a sucker of a Rhode Island Greening, and it bore sooner than any other, but proved to be another apple entirely.

This suggested the necessity of caution, in seeing that the suckers sprung from above the graft. It was the opinion of some that it would be better to layer the bearing branches, if practicable.

Mr. MARLATT also illustrated the mode of making grape cuttings, cutting them ten or twelve inches long, and leaving on each from three to six eyes, according as the joints are long or short.

Mr. ROSS considered it very important to cut close to the lower bud. Then, roots will be emitted in every direction. If a stub is left below, it is also liable to rot. He also showed how to start a branch from the stem of a tree, where one is needed to make a symmetrical head. Find a knurl in the bark, cut a notch just under it, and a branch will push out.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 18.

Mr. MUIR, of the *Rural World*, delivered an Address upon Vegetable Physiology, full of instruction and abounding in beautiful comparisons. Our limits will only allow a brief sketch of it.

In attempting to illustrate the physiology of vegetable life, it would be of immense importance to understand what it is. But in what this active energy lies, eludes our search. It might be something connected with light, or heat, or moisture, or electricity, as each of these is always present. But there is evidently something primarily laid up in the seed—not only food for the sustenance of the young plant in the early stages of its growth, but a living principle, which directs and shapes its growth. A seed is a most wonderful thing, containing, wrapped up in its folds, the leaf, the stem, the bud and

flower, and perfect fruit, all which are unfolded and developed in accordance with the living principle within.

The circulation of the sap is an important function of the plant. Many theories have been put forth in regard to it. One affirms that the sap ascends, but does not descend. This is undoubtedly wrong. The sap performs a circulation something after the manner of a chain-pump—one series of vessels taking the sap up, and another taking it down.

This bulb (exhibiting a hyacinth bulb) is a seed, but in a more advanced condition. In its folds are stored up all the roots, leaves, bloom and odor of the future plant. Place it in a glass of pure water, and it will develop roots, and fill the whole glass, before the top will develop. Then the leaves put forth, and the delicate flowers appear, with their beauty and odor; and all by simply changing the water several times. But in half the cases you will lose your bulb. It will exhaust itself, unless placed in the earth. Here it must extend its roots, and store up material for its development during another season.

We are very apt to think there is nothing of value in this world, unless we can eat or drink or wear it. But the Author of our being has planted an aesthetic element within us, that ought to be encouraged and developed. Nature would never have been clothed in such beautiful forms, were it not for this higher element of our being. A thousand facts, constantly occurring around us, appeal to it. The sensitive plant, modestly shrinking from the touch; the common black-cap raspberry, seeking with its tips for a place to settle; each has its lesson. The dry, roving plant of Montana; the resurrection plant, carried by the winds over the burning sands of Abyssinia, when moistened by the returning rains, revive, take root, and live again in vigorous growth and bloom.

These are not barren, though curious facts, but must teach lessons of faith, and the immortality of the soul.

The lecturer enlarged upon the necessity of woman's co-operation in horticulture. There are departments in it so high and holy, that woman alone can develop them.

The beauty and order of the vegetable world, its deep mysteries and wonderful modes of growth, are well calculated to furnish food for the highest and noblest powers of our nature. And it is only by opening these deeper mines of Agriculture, and giving scope for the exercise of intellect and taste, through such institutions as these, that our young men can be prevented from leaving the plow, and going to the city, to demoralize their minds and corrupt their hearts.

A question being asked in regard to protecting fruit buds from cold, Mr. MUIR said there are two modes in which they are killed. One is, when the ground is constantly frozen for a long time, and the cold winds blowing upon the naked stems, the bark becomes shriveled and exhausted. He once tried an experiment, by wrapping the trunks of some trees with wet cloths, and others with dry cloths. Those unprotected were much injured. The dry cloths prevented evaporation, and the trees remained in the same condition; but those wrapped in wet cloths became green and fresh, and were found in an excellent condition. There are some varieties of the Heart cherry that he could grow successfully no other way—Black Eagle, for instance.

The destruction of buds often happens by drouth stopping the growth; afterwards, wet weather causes a late, tender growth, and the frost destroys the buds. One remedy is to mulch in Summer, to keep a continuous growth; another is root-pruning, to check the growth in the Fall, and cause it to ripen off. Is not prepared to say which is best.

Mr. BURNS made some remarks in regard to comparative merits of layers and cuttings. He believed that layers made much better vines, which would come sooner into bearing, if properly made. The sap of a vine undoubtedly circulates up and down.

Now, any impediment that will check this flow will cause an accumulation of material at that point. It is well known that cutting out a small ring of bark on a limb, or twisting a wire around it, will, by checking the downward flow of the sap, cause a greater development and earlier maturing of the fruit on that branch. Applying the same principle to the layer,—if you twist a fine wire around the cane near a bud, the sap being checked, must go to the formation of roots. He had tried it, and was astonished at the growth. The wires should be wrapped about an inch below each bud, when the sap, accumulating at that point, will force out a great mass of roots.

Adjourned till Wednesday, at 10, A. M.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 10.

Previous to the regular Lecture, by Prof. LEE, Mr. MUIR made some remarks on grape training.

First. In planting the vine, avoid the too common error of digging a round hole and planting in it. It will induce a deposit of water, and cause decay of the root. On a slope, this can be obviated by digging a trench along the line of descent; this will allow the surplus water to pass off.

In cutting back a cane, we should be careful to see that the buds left are good. Buds are of two kinds—one flat and ill-developed; the other round, plump, and sharp-pointed. Thus, in cutting back close, if the lower buds are flat, they will not start, and you get no fruit.

The first year, he prefers tying to a stake, simply because it is easier to get about among them. Next year leave two canes, and let them grow as long as they will. The Concord, however, has a tendency to run to the extremity, and leave poor buds at the base; hence, it is best to pinch the end of the shoot. In pruning in the Fall or Winter, always be careful to cut an inch above the bud, to prevent drying out. Bend down the canes in the Spring, and stick the ends in the ground. The buds will then break more uniformly. After the buds have been started, the cane may be raised up and fastened to the wire. He prefers the horizontal arm system, and cuts the upright vines down two or three eyes every year. Training long, upright canes from the arms, he thinks, crowds the trellis too much, and therefore he cuts down close, but would grow two fruiting canes from each point.

Prof. LEE gave a Lecture on Woman's Place in Agriculture, as follows:

PROF. LEE'S LECTURE.

I have chosen as the subject of my contribution to the interest of this meeting, a topic which may not relate to agriculture as directly as does the subject of deep plowing, or thorough draining, or proper fencing, but which, nevertheless, seems to be a proper theme for presentation on an occasion like this. Since it is one which deeply affects the welfare and comfort of none so much as of farmers, I wish to throw out a few remarks on the question: What can be done more than is now being done to educate our wives and daughters in the art of housekeeping? Let no thrifty housewife now curl her lip in indignation, as if the proposal of this question implied a hint that the good matrons around do not already well understand this important art. No such insinuation is meant. I am happy and proud to believe that if any land beneath the sun can be called the land of notable housewives, ours is that land, and I am willing to give to every lady present the credit of being one of these. But I fear not to venture the assertion that of these house-keepers, the most thorough and neat, most accomplished and skillful, the most thrifty and sensible in every way, are just those most ready to hail with pleasure the broaching of such a question as this. They best know what is meant by the term, a good house-keeper. How many things are implied in the word; how many wives and daughters there are in the land who do not possess these many requisites, and therefore annually waste, through ignorance and bad management, enough, were it but saved, to render their husbands and fathers, in a few years, rich. If

these could only be instructed by some means, all this would be saved, and a vast degree of comfort would be added to the household in the meantime.

And indeed, no persons in this world ever acquire such a degree of skill or knowledge in any art that they may not learn something more and become still more perfect.

No good woman is so versed in the best methods of housekeeping, in all the details of the kitchen, the larder, the oven, the dairy, the laundry and the bed chamber, that she is past learning any more, and if such a one there were, she might be glad to hear the question asked—how all her sisters, old and young, might be instructed in like manner.

And if it is important that our best and most intelligent farmers should read all they can, and meet together to talk over their experience and gather facts and suggestions and elevate their occupation to a science of the first magnitude, no less important is it that their wives and daughters should do as much to magnify their office and qualify themselves for their duties in the social economy. And if every facility should be afforded the one, such as newspapers and schools, devoted to the specific purpose, why not to the other?

The farmer and his wife constitute a firm. Their union is something far higher and holier than merely a firm, I grant, but yet in reference to certain ends to be accomplished, it is a firm. These ends are in general the promotion of their own well being and that of their family; the acquisition, by industry, prudence and economy, of as much of this world's goods as they can, in order that they may lay it out for their own benefit or that of others, or leave something to their children, or help in the great religious and benevolent enterprises which tend to elevate and happy the race in general. Now is it not just as important that one member of the firm be qualified to help on these ends as the other? In fact they never are advanced as surely and as rapidly as they ought, unless the partner within doors is as well qualified to do her part as the partner out of doors to do his. And here may be properly given the definition of a woman's place in agriculture. It is to enter with hearty and whole-souled interest into the spirit of her husband's calling, and by all the magic power of love to inspire in him a deeper and purer devotion to his profession than he otherwise could have, and to receive in turn, from him, the same loving and hearty interest, and for her calling the same inspiration, encouraging her to love her calling and to seek to make it honorable by the dignity of worth of character she brings to the discharge of its duties.

These remarks seem like truisms, and yet do we see them recognized as true by society in its practice? I think not. In these days of discussion concerning woman's rights and capabilities, when the importance is urged, and that most justly, too, of affording her every facility for education, and of opening to her full scope and room for usefulness in the various trades and professions to which she may be equal, and so many of which have hitherto been monopolized by the stronger sex, how often do we hear of any new facilities being offered her for perfecting herself in that science and that calling which has been the true glory of a woman ever since the days of Solomon and Homer—the science and practice of Domestic Economy? What is being done to develop and teach this science, more than was done by our fathers? We are not content with their ways in the matter of agricultural science. We must have agricultural papers, and agricultural schools, and agricultural institutes, and heaven knows what other manifold appliances to aid us in improving on our fathers' ways in the matter of agriculture. Where are our papers devoted to household service? where our schools in which it is the prominent feature in the course of instruction? where our institutes for ladies for the purpose of comparing notes and interchanging suggestions and stirring up enthusiasm? What is being done to lift this science to that position of honor and ex-

tem which its merit deserves? Is it not a palpable fact that it is held in disrepute by many of those who should glory in it? And while our sturdy and intelligent young men, all over the land, are enthusiastically preparing themselves to do honor to their chosen calling—the tilling of the soil—and make it honorable before the world by sheer force of their influence, are not the mass of our American young women disdaining the calling which should be their pride?

And while there is such a hue-and-cry among some of them, and perhaps with reason sometimes, for room to work in, is it not a fact that their help is sorely needed in this very calling? Such a thing as an energetic, intelligent and enterprising American young lady, enthusiastically devoted to the science of housekeeping, ready to pursue it as a calling, wherever Providence may open a place for her, glorying in it and seeking first of all things earthly to make proficiency in it, such a thing as this, I say, is a rare bird in this country!

The study of this science is put off till the evil day when fate shall yoke them to some one of those heartless monsters, called men, and the necessities of the situation shall compel them to turn their attention to it. Then the knowledge they acquire is obtained under difficulties. The other partner in the firm, perchance, enters upon his duties thoroughly prepared and with a courageous heart, but the weaker partner begins with all yet to learn concerning how to do hers. Is it wonderful if she sometimes becomes discouraged and fails to perform her part as well as she ought? I again remark, there are many exceptions to the state of things I have described, but why should not the exception become the rule?

Why should not the science of Household Economy be lifted up from its present low estate, and receive its proper share of attention and honor among men and women too?

Why, since in the social economy the man and the woman go hand in hand through the world, both working together, like a pair of scissors, for the same ends, she with her science and he with his in practical operation; why, I ask, should not her science be held in as high repute as his? why should not the young woman take as much pride in hers as the young man does in his? why not be as enthusiastic in preparing herself well for her part when she shall form a partnership, as he in preparing for his? And why should not such a sentiment be created in society as will inspire her to do this? Why should we not have in our agricultural papers a department entirely devoted to treating, from week to week, or month to month, in detail, all the topics belonging to household management and containing the experience and suggestions of the ablest womanly intellects in the land? I know it will be said here that our agricultural papers do so treat these subjects, and it is granted they do talk of them sometimes in an incidental way, but few I imagine will claim for them such thorough treatment of this science as has just been indicated.

And why not have a large proportion of our time at these Institutes occupied in the discussions of such topics as the best methods of washing and starching, or ventilating chambers, or packing and preserving fruits, or of cooking the various standard articles of food in common use?

I fancy a few essays read here on such topics would add materially both to the interest and profit of these meetings. In fact I am not sure that a ladies' institute convened now and then, on purpose to discuss these topics, would not be an excellent thing. And why not in connection with each of our Agricultural schools have a large farm house, as well as farm, in running condition, in which there might preside a thoroughly accomplished matron; one skilled both in the theory and practice of all the mysteries of household duty; a woman of scientific attainment, who could apply a knowledge of the principles of Chemistry and Philosophy to the baking of bread and the boiling of beef; a knowledge of Physiology and Hygiene to the arrangement of the laundry and the press; a knowledge of medicine to the storing of the medicine chest and the proper use of its contents in case of need; a knowledge of aerology to the proper heating and ventilation of halls, chambers and dairy rooms; some little practical knowledge of botany and horticulture, to the supervision of the kitchen garden. You will see at once there is room here for the practical—yes, and most profitable—application of high and varied

scientific attainments. For want of the knowledge here indicated on the part of the mistress of the household, many a farmer suffers yearly untold loss, the health and comfort of his family is endangered, sometimes sacrificed, and life lost.

Why, then, should not these things be taught to the young ladies of our Agricultural schools just as the practical principles of farming are taught to the young gentlemen?

Why should not these branches of instruction constitute a scientific course and form a department as well as the other?

One of the advantages of Agricultural Colleges, when fully developed, is that they offer to those who need and deserve, opportunity to pay a large part of the expenses of an education as they go along, by laboring on the farm; and while doing this they not only pay their way, but also work under the guidance and instruction of one or other of the best farmers of the country. They can note from year to year his management of the soil and the crops; they notice his experiments and the result of them, and from all this actual observation they treasure up a large amount of real experience which is just as good to them as if it were their own, gained in the usual costly way. It is needless to suggest with what an advantage over other young men they set out for themselves in farming, after they have left college.

A similar advantage would be afforded the young ladies by a College Farmhouse, such as I have hinted at, and this also might be a boarding house. The keeping of it up would require an amount of labor which only many hands could perform. Here would be an opportunity afforded for young ladies to get an education and pay their way as they went on. They might then go right along free from the necessity of going out to teach, or to sew, or sell subscription books, a term or so every year. And while thus paying their way they would be serving apprenticeship, under most advantageous conditions for that very calling which nine out of ten of them are destined sooner or later surely to fulfill. Under the instruction and inspiration of the noble matron they would begin soon to see that the Science of Household Economy is no mean or despicable science, but one of a high order, giving ample scope for exercise of highest mental endowments. They would become interested in it; they would take pride in mastering it in all its departments; they would enjoy the advantage of actual observation, of how the thing is done by a thorough mistress of the science and the art of housekeeping. They would witness experiments and their results through a course of years, as young Thompson and Jones and the rest are doing in the field, and then if either of the young gents, when the course is finished, should be so bold as to ask any one of them to unite fortunes with him for life, and she should incline to say yes, she could begin life his equal, as far as preparation is concerned. She would be imbued with the spirit of her noble calling. She with her sisters of like education and spirit would force this profession into respectability in the eyes of those simpering misses and dames who now affect to despise it, and who would fain throw all the duties of it upon ignorant girls of foreign birth, who can do nothing else, and cannot even do this properly.

Much more might be said upon this subject, but I will not trespass upon your patience and time any longer.

Mr. MUIR related a "little story," to point the Professor's argument. A lady in Kentucky, of wealth and education, but totally ignorant of kitchen accomplishments, was married, and moved to Missouri. The pair went at once to their farm, leaving, for some reason, the dusky cook behind in St. Louis. When morning came, the lady concluded she would try biscuit for breakfast; but it was no go—heavy as lead. Twice, three times, she tried, but they were total failures. By ten o'clock, the husband had become desperate, and said, "MARY, can't you give me a corn dodger?" And, as she told the story afterwards, "the most earnest prayer I ever made in my life was, that God would teach me to make a corn dodger!" Her daughters to-day are accomplished housekeepers, as well as ladies, and can do anything that is required, from making a bed or sweeping a room to cleaning a gun, harnessing a horse, or—making a corn dodger.

Mr. PARKER hoped the ladies present would give their views on co-operative kitchens.

Dr. REYNOLDS thought it was hardly a practical question for an audience like this.

The PRESIDENT explained what a co-operative kitchen is. A number of families combine together, and establish a laundry and kitchen, employing machinery and skilled labor, to do the washing, ironing and cooking for all.

None of the ladies seeming inclined to give their opinions, Mr. MARLATT related his experience in house-keeping. Most of his family being boys, he was detailed for kitchen service, and found the knowledge then acquired of great service to him in after life. It is impossible, in the country, to get girls to do house-work. They consider it a disgrace. But he considered it a high honor to be a good house-keeper.

The following Essay, on Wheat, was read by N. B. WHITE, Esq.:

ESSAY ON WHEAT.

The cultivation of Fall wheat was first considered, though the speaker did not consider it as certain or profitable as Spring. He had tried many ways of putting in wheat, and believed that drilling was the best of all; though, after all, the thorough

preparation of the ground is the most important thing. It will never do to plow in wheat four to six inches deep. Even if it germinates at that depth, there will be two systems of roots—one at bottom and another near the surface, at the next joint. These two systems of roots are so far separated that the freezing and thawing of the ground will sever the stem between, and the plant dies; whereas, if planted two inches only, the two masses of roots unite and form one system, not easily divided. The lower roots plunge down for moisture, while the upper ramble near the surface for food.

Wheat should be sown by the 1st of September, in order to become well rooted, and not subject to be thrown out by freezing and thawing. The abundant leaves, too, act as a mulch, and prevent rapid freezing and thawing, to which our climate is very subject.

As to the quantity of seed per acre, there ought to be about nine grains to the square foot. There are not far from 650,000 grains in a bushel. Making allowance for injured grains and bad seed, there ought to be a bushel to a bushel and a half on rich ground, and two to two and a half bushels on poor ground.

Fall wheat has not been a success one-half the time. We have had only two seasons when Spring wheat failed of a crop—1860 and 1868—and even then, it was not an entire failure.

As to the time of sowing Spring wheat, all kinds of practices have prevailed; but this much is certainly true, those who have broken up the ground in the Fall, and got the benefit of the frosts in pulverizing the soil, and then sowed early, have always had good crops, even in dry seasons. He would urge farmers not to delay putting in this crop.

One of the greatest and most common errors in wheat culture, is in securing the crop. Not one farmer in ten can stack wheat properly. Young men should be thoroughly taught to bind, shock and stack wheat. Cut it early, while in the dough. The grain is better, and shells less; the flour is heavier and better, and the straw is worth more.

Mr. MORRIS being called on, gave some account of wheat raised in Eureka Valley the past season. There were some six hundred acres of Spring wheat, and twenty acres of Winter Wheat. The Fall wheat produced from forty to forty-five bushels per acre—very excellent wheat. Ground was sod the previous year—harrowed and drilled in. Spring wheat yielded from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. That on the sod was the best—plump, and not shriveled. In the year 1860, a man had a piece of Spring wheat that yielded twenty-five bushels per acre. There is no question about its paying a man who has twenty acres of wheat, to have a drill. Broadcast sowing won't pay. The wheat sown with a drill in the Valley will yield from five to ten bushels more per acre, with half a bushel less seed. If it is put in early, we do not miss a crop one year in six.

Prof. HUGHAM inquired if he meant to say that Fall wheat yielded forty to forty-five bushels per acre, and Spring wheat twenty to twenty-five?

Yes, that was the fact; but he considers Fall wheat a failure, as a general thing. Does not intend to abandon it, but don't think it will be generally a success. Considerable Fall wheat was sown this year, and now you can scarcely see it. It appears to be completely killed down. Does not like to roll wheat in the Fall, but would roll it in the Spring. Prefers the plants to stand through the Winter in a shallow gutter.

Mr. FOSTER said he plowed in his wheat with a fourteen-inch plow, running two inches deep, and had thirty bushels to the acre.

One gentleman raised thirty-five bushels to the acre. Only fifteen bushels were sown on ten acres.

Prof. PLATT did not think we ought to give up Winter wheat. If it yields a third more, and is worth a third more when grown, it will pay to grow it. Spring wheat is poor stuff. He gave an instance where unruly cattle broke in, and trampled a portion of a field of Winter wheat all down, and that was the best wheat in the lot. He believes in rolling.

Mr. MARLATT said he had a crop of volunteer wheat. Has fifty bushels of beautiful wheat, raised in that way.

Mr. JENKINS could not allow this Fall wheat question to pass without a word. Talk about its killing out! Why, if you once get it into your farm, you can scarcely kill it out. One of his neighbors has raised it four years, without a failure. On another farm they raised Fall wheat last year, and it grew so large that it fell down and could not all be saved. The ground was pretty well seeded. It was plowed in the Fall, and planted with corn in the Spring, but the wheat grew so they were not able to kill it, and gave it up. It took possession of the ground, killed the corn, and yielded twenty-seven bushels to the acre.

Dr. REYNOLDS believed the idea in regard to Fall wheat being a failure, ought not to go out. It is a mistake. Where he lived, they raised nothing else; and they get thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre. In 1862, he went the whole length of this Valley, and saw field after field, and inquired of the farmers, as they threshed it out, and saw no field that would run less than thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre. Bye, too, even in that melancholy year, 1860, yielded a good crop.

Mr. JENKINS stated that, at the Mission, one hundred and seventy-five acres of wheat yielded forty-seven and a half bushels to the acre.

One gentleman said there was a difference in locations. He was satisfied Fall wheat would not freeze out on the high rolling lands.

Others stated that they had raised Winter wheat with uniform success on bottom land, in rich black soil. So that, in the minds of those present, Winter wheat evidently held its

own well, although statements and opinions were very conflicting—partly, no doubt, caused by different methods of cultivation.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING.

On the last Wednesday in January, the Society held an adjourned meeting in the Legislative Chamber, at Topeka. The attendance was very good. President I. S. KALLOCH in the Chair.

Mr. ALFRED GRAY, of Wyandotte, offered a resolution, amendatory of the Constitution, providing for a Vice-President, an officer not hitherto embraced in the list. The resolution was adopted; whereupon, Hon. O. E. LEARNARD, of Douglas county, was unanimously elected to the new office.

The subject fixed upon for discussion was Grape Culture, or rather, the Wine question. President KALLOCH announced it the purpose of the Society to open the subject for a full and free discussion of the Wine question, in all its material, commercial and moral aspects.

In opening the discussion, he read a pleasant Essay upon the use of Wine and its effects, in the early history of the race, and thence down to the present time. The paper being intended to open, rather than discuss, the subject, was remarkably free from theory or opinion, as to the sanitary and moral effect of Wine as a beverage. Indeed, if Mr. KALLOCH has any convictions upon these points, he kept them so completely in ambush, as to leave only a suspicion as to which side they were located, though no one would mistake it for a temperance address. It was a pleasant, entertaining paper—just such a one as Mr. KALLOCH can so well arrange and acceptably deliver.

Mr. GRAY, of Wyandotte, being called upon, said: I have made an estimate of the cost of establishing an acre of Concord vines, giving them four years' growth in the vineyard; also, the profits arising from the same. This estimate is made for Wyandotte county, and of course the figures will vary in different localities, according to price of timber, labor, distance from market, and other circumstances. I submit this estimate, with a view of eliciting discussion, hoping to be benefited thereby: but before doing so, I desire to correct a most mischievous popular error, that vineyard culture and wine making require an amount of scientific manipulation, labor and expense, that effectually preclude the millions from engaging in this most healthful and fascinating, as well as among the most remunerative, of agricultural pursuits.

Grapes and pure native wines are generally thought to be mysterious luxuries, in which only the favored few can indulge with impunity. But, when it shall be understood in Kansas that every citizen, no matter how humble, if he possesses a homestead, however small, whether exposed to the fullest benefits of the warm sun on our slopes and hill-sides; on northerly exposures, where the frosts of Spring linger, and where autumnal frosts make their first visits; on the level, open prairie, where sunshine and frosts and atmospheric influences are equalized; or in the tenacious clayey soils in the belts of timber; when it shall be understood and appreciated that under all these diverse influences the grapevine is indigenous, perfectly at home, in our soil and climate, and can be produced with greater facility and cheapness than the great national crop, corn; then will the annual vintage of Kansas gladden every household with its rich clusters of luscious fruit, and pure native wine. Not only this, but a new era of commercial greatness will be awakened in our already highly-favored young State, in the exportation of wine.

The following estimate contemplates deep plowing, in place of trenching, the latter being a needless expenditure in Kansas:

FIRST YEAR.	
Preparing ground.....	\$ 8 00
340 plants, 8x16, at 5c.....	17 00
Planting.....	15 00
320 stakes, at 50c. per 100.....	1 60
Cultivation—one man and horse, four times.....	6 00
Hoeing, four times.....	10 00
Tying plants.....	5 00
Interest on amount, except land, for entire time.....	24 80
Total.....	\$87 40

SECOND YEAR.

160 posts, at 30c.	\$48 00
Cost of erecting trellis.	25 00
510 No. 12 wire, at 10c.	51 00
Cultivation—man and horse, four times.	8 00
Tying plants in Summer.	5 00
Hoing, four times.	10 00
Winter pruning and tying.	10 00
Replanting, 10 per cent.	5 00
Interest on amount invested, except land.	43 28
Total.	\$308 28

THIRD YEAR.

Winter pruning and tying.	\$10 00
Cultivating and hoing.	16 00
Gathering and marketing one-third crop.	20 00
Interest on amount invested.	7 18
Total.	\$53 18

FOURTH YEAR.

Winter pruning and tying.	\$10 00
Cultivating and hoing.	16 00
Gathering and marketing full crop.	50 00
Interest on amount invested.	3 80
Total.	\$79 80

SUMMARY.

Total cost first year.	\$ 87 48
Total cost second year.	208 28
Total cost third year.	53 18
Total cost fourth year.	79 80
Total cost for four years.	\$428 69

CONTRA.

By layers and cuttings second year.	\$ 30 00
By layers and cuttings third year.	30 00
By one-third vintage third year.	133 30
One-fourth of 4,000 lbs.	30 00
By cuttings and layers fourth year.	400 00
By 4,000 lbs. grapes, at 10c.	400 00
Total receipts in four years.	\$613 30
Total cost for four years.	428 69
Net receipts of.	\$189 61

Add to which the enhancement of value of land, not less than the cost of the four years.	428 69
Net gain.	\$613 30

I am opposed to Summer pruning, always the most difficult and laborious part of vineyard culture, and therefore leave it out of the estimate. Vines usually receive their first Summer pruning at or a little before blossoming time, in June. The roots remaining unpruned, an equilibrium is sought to be established between top and root, and a succulent, abnormal growth of shoots is the result. June rains produce the same result. It may be laid down as a rule, that anything that disturbs the normal growth of the vine in June and early Summer, affects the vital forces of the vine and the health of the fruit. I would avoid the necessity of Summer pruning by wide planting. The distance apart should depend upon the habits of growth of any given variety, fertility of soil and height of the trellis.

Mr. THOMAN, State Auditor, was introduced, and addressed the meeting at great length. He said he had been brought up in the old country, in the midst of grapes, and where wine was almost as cheap as water. In that country, where wine was the daily beverage of all classes, drunkenness was unknown. He looked upon the grape as the best temperance reformer, and believed the introduction of cheap native wines would accomplish more than all the efforts of temperance organizations.

The speaker reproduced all the arguments used in support of a national beverage as a necessity of the hour, and in condemnation of what he undoubtedly believes to be a misguided zeal on the part of temperance reformers. His description of the false and fatal usage of American hospitality, requiring each man to treat all the group of friends that may meet in a bar-room, was truthful, and his denunciation of the usage pungent and forcible.

He could only hope for relief from this degrading usage by the abolition of public bars, and the introduction of pure native wines, so plenty and so cheap as to be within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich. When this is done, he believed we should have less drunkenness and less of poison distributed in distilled and adulterated liquors.

The whole of Mr. THOMAN'S remarks were earnest, and positive in word and manner. No one could make a better argument for a bad cause, or have greater justification for misunderstanding the subject, as applied to Americans. We have no fault to find with men who speak convictions that rest upon the broad base of education, as in the case of Mr. THOMAN; but on mature reflection, we think he

will find it quite as difficult to fit German habits to American people, as to apply German processes of agriculture to American soil. It won't work.

Immediately after the close of Mr. THOMAN'S address the meeting adjourned. In another place we have given our views upon this perversion, as it seems to us, of the objects and aims of the State Agricultural Society.

LEAVENWORTH CO. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Leavenworth County Horticultural Society held its regular monthly meeting on Saturday, February 5th, at the office of J. T. LOCKWOOD. A goodly number of the prominent fruit-growers in this region were present, and manifested great interest in the discussions.

The Chairman announced that a beautiful Diploma, handsomely framed, had been presented to the Society, accompanied by the following letter:

To the Leavenworth County Horticultural Society:
 MR. PRESIDENT: In September I forwarded to my native State, New Hampshire, a few specimens of Kansas Fruit, with the desire that they should be exhibited at their State Fair. I sent them simply to show my friends that "Bleeding Kansas," with droughts and grasshoppers, was a blooded State, and could show as fine specimens as her older sister States. They were exhibited, and, as the leading papers of New Hampshire say, were the most attractive feature in the fruit line there.
 The result was, that a few weeks ago I received a Diploma from the N. H. State Society, which they awarded the fruit, and which I present to your Society with my best wishes.
 Most respectfully, yours, &c.,
 B. E. THOMPSON.

LEAVENWORTH, February 5, 1870.
 To which the President, on behalf of the Society, responded as follows:

MR. THOMPSON—Sir: Allow me, in behalf of the Leavenworth County Horticultural Society, to express to you, and your good lady, the warm and heart-felt thanks of its members, for the beautiful Diploma which you have done them the honor to present on this occasion.
 Scarce seven weeks have elapsed since our State Society was honored by the presentation of the GREAT GOLD MEDAL of the Pennsylvania State Society, for the exhibition of fruits grown in Kansas, which were unsurpassed by anything shown in the city of Philadelphia, at the great National Show of 1869, for Size, Beauty and Excellence of Flavor.
 And now, Sir, the State of New Hampshire has stepped forward, and given the fruits of Kansas, grown in Leavenworth county, a high and distinguished character, by awarding to your friend, Mr. SHEPHERD, who exhibited the fruits, this splendid Diploma, as an evidence of the high appreciation in which those fruits were held by her State Horticultural Society.

This award for fruits grown in LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, where she was placed in competition with a whole State (perhaps with many States), is as flattering to our fruit-growing pride, as was the Gold Medal to the State Society.
 Will you now, Sir, together with your good lady, return to the State Agricultural Society of New Hampshire, through your friend, Mr. SHEPHERD, our kindest regards, for having so distinguished our County for fruits of great size, beauty and excellence?

A Committee was appointed to examine the fruit on exhibition, who reported that twenty-six varieties of apples and one of pears, were on the table—nearly all of great size and beauty.

The subject fixed for discussion was the "Proportion of the varieties of Winter Apples on the List, in a hundred trees."

Lists were prepared by those present, and an average being taken, the following was the result:

Jonathan, 17; Rawles' Genet, 16; Ben. Davis, 21; Hartford Sweeting, 1; Winesap, 32; Willow Twig, 7; McAfee's Nonsuch, 6.

On a motion being made to adopt the List—Mr. WELLSHOUSE moved to amend by taking ten from Ben. Davis and adding to Genet. Thinks Ben. Davis is not well enough known. Genet is a sure bearer. Would himself plant fifty in a hundred.

Mr. TANNER used to be of the same opinion, but now considers the Genet unworthy of cultivation. Ben. Davis trees, six years set, bear one and a half bushels, and the apples bring twice as much in market.

STAYMAN would not plant one Genet in an orchard of one thousand. Dealers say the Ben. Davis is the most saleable apple there is.

BARNES always liked the Genet. The reason they are small, is because they are not cultivated. If well grown, they are a fine apple. When people come to understand its quality, he thinks there will be few of the Ben. Davis sold.

Mr. DURKEE, of Missouri, would plant Ben. Davis largely. Genet requires too much labor in cultivation and thinning; to make good apples. The Genet is much the best-flavored; but for commercial purposes he would plant the Ben. Davis. It is the most showy apple we have.

The PRESIDENT has known the Genet for sixty years, and considers it the most profitable apple of all. The popularity of the Ben. Davis is short-lived. When people's taste is cultivated they will reject it. One peculiarity of the Genet is, you can freeze it as hard as a rock and not injure it: it rather benefits it.

HAWTHORN would not change the List. The demand for Genet trees has fallen off largely. Once it outsold every other; now Ben. Davis outsells it.

The amendment was lost.
 Dr. STAYMAN moved to take ten from Genet, and add to Willow Twig.

Mr. WAN WINKLE says the Willow Twig comes early into bearing, and bears well.

CADOGAN thinks the proportion of this apple too small. It is a good keeper, and outsells some others.

BARNES thinks the quality poor. Rather sour and coarse. The motion was lost.

BARNES moved to take seven from Winesap and add to Willow Twig.

TANNER would hate to see that done. The Winesap has no fault. Would rather increase it.

The amendment was lost.

TANNER moved to take six from Genet and add to Winesap and Jonathan.

The motion was lost.

STAYMAN moved to take six from the Genet and add to Winesap. Lost.

VAN WINKLE moved to take seven from Winesap and add to Willow Twig. Lost.

BARNES moved to take five from Jonathan and add to McAfee's Nonsuch.

STAYMAN says Nonsuch blights badly, and comes late into bearing.

TANNER opposes it, on the ground that we don't know certainly what the apple is. Several apples are found under that name.

BARNES saw it at Mr. GRAY'S, in good condition in September. If that is the apple, he votes for it.

Dr. HOWSLEY says it is the oldest bearing tree in Kansas. It has been in bearing twenty-five years. It does not bear early, because it is a strong grower, but bears well when it does.

The amendment was lost.

The question recurring on the adoption of the List, it was adopted without change, as above.

Mr. CUSHING offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for this Society to recommend the proportion of Summer, Fall and Winter Apples to be planted in any orchard, inasmuch as it depends upon its location with regard to market.

On motion of Dr. STAYMAN, the subject for discussion at the next meeting was made, "The Varieties of the Grape to be recommended for general cultivation."

The Society then adjourned till the first Saturday in March.

C. H. CUSHING, Rec. Sec.

DOUGLAS COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society was held at Lawrence on the 1st instant, P. P. PHILLIPS in the Chair, and JAMES CHRISTIAN Secretary, pro tem.

The committee appointed at the last meeting, to examine the buds of the peach, apricot and nectarine trees, and see what damage, if any, was done by the cold snap in last month, reported that quite a number of buds were killed; but all concurred that there is an abundance left alive and in good condition to make a good crop, if no other accident befall them.

MESSES. BARNES, WALLING, DALEE, DEMING and PHILLIPS, concurred in saying that little or no damage had been done to them.

MESSES. CAMERON and FURMAN thought about half the buds were killed, but that still enough had been left to make a large crop.

Mr. PHILLIPS found a few of the buds on the sweet cherries and a few pears injured, but nothing serious. Thousands are left.

The following Essay, by W. E. BARNES, was read and accepted by the Society:

GRAPE CULTURE.

Next to the apple, the grape is the most important fruit we have. Its cultivation is easy, and when the proper varieties are planted, its returns are quick and sure. I have grown this fruit here for twelve years, with but one failure with the hardy varieties. Notwithstanding its easy cultivation and early productiveness, how few of our Kansas homes are supplied with this delicious fruit! During the hottest season of the year, we see women and children travel miles across the prairies, and through bramble thickets, in search of the inferior Summer grape; when, by a little care and forethought on the part of him whose duty it is to provide for his own household, all the finer varieties would be ripening in abundance at their own doors.

It is my object, in this paper, to tell how grapes may be grown, not claiming that this is the only or best method. Of soil, I believe the limestone best adapted to the vine, but our most productive varieties may be grown to perfection on any good soil; providing it is not too wet, and is stirred to the depth of from fifteen to eighteen inches. Prairie soil broken up in Summer may be put in good order for planting the following Spring, by subsoiling in November; the frost will pulverize. I plant seven by seven feet; support by wire trellis, six feet high, with four wires, the bottom wire eighteen inches from the ground; placing posts twenty-one feet apart; brace firmly at the end of the rows.

In a late number of the *Journal of Horticulture*, we find an article on grape growing at Naples Valley, New York, where wide planting (twelve to thirty-three feet) has of late been practiced, with good results. This system was also described by Dr. WARDER, at the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, at Ottawa. I do not see the necessity of adopting this mode of culture here, although we know that nearly every vineyard in Kansas has suffered from crowding, not so much from lack of space between the vines, as the want of a trellis to bring them to the proper height. I am no advocate of close pruning, and if I had a vineyard that failed to give a fair crop on a seven-foot space, would give more room; providing the growth of the vines seemed to require it. My idea of pruning may be briefly stated: The first year, allow one shoot to grow; cut back in the Fall to three buds. The next season, leave two canes; cut close to four and a half feet; fasten to lower wire of trellis; let three or four shoots grow from each of these canes. The after treatment consists in keeping the bearing wood evenly distributed over the trellis, thinning out both wood and fruit to give free circulation of air, and prevent the overloading of the vine. To those who wish to follow a more precise method of training, I refer to Husman's and Fuller's works, where excellent plans are given, which we but seldom see carried out in practice.

The Concord is the most desirable for general cultivation. The vine is healthy and hardy, and when properly trellised, is free from rot. Catawba, one of the best of grapes, but unreliable, on account of mildew and rot on limestone soils, will produce a fair crop three years out of five. We consider this more desirable than three-quarters of the new varieties that are annually puffed into notoriety. Dracut Amber, of fair quality, is early, hardy, reliable and profitable. Hartford Prolific is one of the best early varieties with us. Ives' Seedling and Norton, two valuable grapes, that will grow wherever the Concord will. Martha, our best white grape, the only one giving promise with me. The Herbemont, a very delicious grape, healthy in foliage, and a great grower, needs protection in winter. The Rogers No. 1, a very fine, large grape, succeeds well. The Clinton I consider worthy of cultivation. Its smooth leaves are preyed upon by numerous insects. It succeeds best when allowed to run at will through the tops of trees.

The following varieties have not succeeded with me, but in some localities are more promising; I would advise their trial in new plantations, on limestone soils: Delaware, Iona, Israella, Creveling, Isabella. On the approach of winter it is very important that the vineyard should be ridged up. Vines planted in apparently dry soil will, by the action of rains and frosts in winter, become raised up, and their roots exposed; and if the plants are only two or three years old, will oftentimes be killed outright, and always injured. This may be avoided, by throwing a furrow to the vines with a small plow, and dressing with a hoe. This late stirring of the soil will destroy many perennial weeds, which will have started during the fall, and save one hoeing the following summer.

In conclusion, brother horticulturists, it is our mission to hasten the day when every Kansan shall sit under his own vine and tree. Then ague shall be known no more; Concord and Delaware pills shall be more potent than Ayer's or Woodward's, and doctors will find their vocation gone.

In answer to a question, Mr. BARNES said there was little difference in this country. On light, sandy soils, he thought the grape ripened a little earlier; but on the rich, black, loamy soil, they grew more rank, and produced, if anything, more abundantly. Some are of the opinion that grapes growing on light, sandy soil, are the best for wine; but after an experience of twelve years he could see no difference; neither could he see any difference with regard to the slope. His own grounds sloped every way, and he found little difference. He was oppos-

ed to close pruning and close planting; he thought eight or ten feet apart was close enough, and would let them run upon the trellis at least six feet high; he would give them room upward, as well as in width.

Mr. BYRAM found, from his experience, that close cutting retards the growth of the vine, as well as trees. He would give the vine more room.

Several other members gave their experience, but all seemed to concur with the sentiments of the Essay—that too close pruning was injurious to the vine, and will not increase its fruitage.

A vote of thanks was returned to Mr. BARNES, for his Essay.

Election of officers for the coming year being in order, the following were unanimously chosen: P. P. PHILLIPS, President; JAMES CHRISTIAN, Secretary; A. G. DALEE, Treasurer.

A report was then called for from the Treasurer; but he was, on motion, allowed until the next regular meeting to make his report.

On motion, JOSEPH SAVAGE was requested to prepare an Essay, to be delivered at the next meeting, on Apples, and the prospects of fruit generally in Kansas.

Mr. JOHN H. FURMAN offered the following resolution, and supported it by a few well-timed and appropriate remarks:

Resolved, That this Society ask, and recommend to the Legislature, now in session, the propriety of passing a law giving a premium on the growth of apple and other orchards, similar in its provisions to the law now on the statute book in reference to forest trees.

Which was carried almost unanimously.

On motion, after full discussion, the time of meeting of this Society was changed from the first Tuesday to the first Saturday of every month (after the present month), at 10 o'clock, A. M.

After some ten or twelve new members were added to the Society, it adjourned until the first Saturday in March, 1870.

JAMES CHRISTIAN, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY.

The Fence Question Reviewed—Arguments for and Against Fencing—Submit It to Counties or Townships—Farmers' Clubs—What They should Discuss—Co-operation among Farmers—A Good Suggestion—Millet as Feed Cattle.

BY A. G. NORMAN.

EDITOR FARMER: I have just finished the perusal of the first editorial of your production, on the subject of Horticulture. A feeling of enthusiasm for the "cause," and of friendship for you, its earnest and able "champion," bids me grasp my pen, and send you a kind word of cheer. What should we do without the press, and of what use would that be without an editor? May we appreciate both.

The last FARMER I received was the August number. I did not know the term for which I subscribed had expired. I have been very busy through the Summer and Fall, and not being over-stocked with time or money, I did not write about it; so, month after month passed, and it did not come. I went yesterday to one of my neighbors, and borrowed the numbers since August, and, as I said, have just finished reading the article referred to above.

I greet with pleasure the signatures of "CARLOS," "CONLIFF," and others; but I miss some names. I hope no one is getting discouraged. I venture the assertion that if every farmer, or farmer's wife or daughter, who can write, will write an article for THE FARMER, and send it to Mr. ANTHONY, with the price of a year's subscription for himself or herself, and also for a friend outside of the State, ere three months have passed none of us will have just cause to complain. Try it, any way; and while about it, try and get a neighbor or two to subscribe.

I am glad to see that HARVEY RIGGS is a citizen of Kansas. May he live and prosper, and build many rods of fence. I suppose he is confident that he has vanquished the No-Fence men, or, at least,

one of them. After a silence of five months on this subject, I see no reason for changing my position, although I have talked with a large number of farmers and stock-raisers in fifteen counties of this State. It seems to me now, that although it may be best for some to fence their crops, and probably nearly every land-owner would; still, no kind of logic has convinced me that it is right to compel any one to build a fence, simply to keep other people's stock from destroying it. That is the only point I am contending for. The general opinion in thickly-settled sections seems to be against fencing; while in those sections where there is a large quantity of unoccupied land, much of it belonging to the Government, it seems to be better to fence. Now, it seems to me that the better plan would be to submit this plan to a vote of the townships or counties which are interested enough to act in it. At any rate, I am opposed, decidedly, to the Legislature meddling with it either way, at present, except it be on petition from a majority of the land-owners and residents of different localities; and then let it act only so far as concerns the localities of the petitioners. I am willing to concede this much, on the plea of the greatest good for the greatest number, although it is a financial and not a moral question.

Now, what says Capt. KELSEY, and my fellow-soldier in the front rank, Mr. SMITH? I rest my defense here.

Now, friend RIGGS, please consider this plan as carefully as you think it deserves, and give us your final decision. If we cannot all get what we want, let us at least each get a slice, and be satisfied, thus indicating to our law-makers our well-considered conclusion. As our friend ANTHONY has heard all the pros and cons, I for one would like very much to have him decide on the merits of the case, and add his opinion to one side or the other; and I promise to be not a bit mad if he goes square against our side.

For a long time I have been wishing to start a Farmers' Club in our township; and this week, after consulting with other farmers, we have concluded to meet next Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, in the new school-house—the first one built in this township. Although it is not as near the geographical center as I could wish, still, it is our voting precinct, and near the center of population.

I am glad I haven't seen THE FARMER lately, and for this reason: Last week I took time to write a few pages in regard to the question of starting a Club, and in it I see I have touched several points which the contributors to THE FARMER had touched on before me. As I read some of the articles aloud to my wife last evening, she remarked that they had taken the wind out of my sails. Well, never mind; it gives me pleasure to know that such writers as "CARLOS" agree with me, even to using my words.

We, living as we do on a great daily mail route, where each week we can read the doings of our brother farmers from New York to California, have no business to be trying this year the experiments which some one tried last year, and demonstrated to be unprofitable; or with J. M. LIGGETT, in regard to disposing of our surplus produce. I had written—I will not propose any plan, but will say I had thought—that if the farmers of Grant township would form themselves into a joint stock association, and employ a fit man to ship and dispose of all our surplus produce, spending his time the year round in looking for the best markets, and generally doing for us, his employers, as he would do for himself, paying him a liberal salary by the year, and obliging him to give good and sufficient bonds for the honest performance of his duties. In order to make this plan or idea practical, we should need a large storehouse, scales, sacks, &c., at a convenient point on the railroad; in fact, we should need all the appurtenances of a commission dealer on a large scale; and above all, the smartest, wide-awake and energetic agent whom we could secure—one who

could buy and sell to our advantage, thus doing away with middle-men in buying and selling.

This is a rather indefinite plan, but it will do to improve on; and the more improvement the better. If the Club think advisable, a committee can be appointed or chosen, to consider the matter and report at next meeting. At a rough guess, the surplus of our small township is 35,000 bushels of corn this year, to say nothing of other crops. If the buyers make a profit of ten cents per bushel, it will amount to \$3,500; so, if we could save as much in buying what we need through the year, we could save a nice sum in a few years.

"In union there is strength;" and I feel that I can do no better than by contributing my mite of energy and good will, if nothing more, to the cause of Agriculture.

I forgot to speak about my experience in feeding millet. I have a span of mules, which have had as much as they would eat since some time in September. Two months ago, the mules began to show signs of lameness in going up hill, and soon got quite stiff—evidently foundered, and, as I think, by the millet, the seed of which is ripe. As soon as I made up my mind as to the cause, I commenced threshing off the seed; and now they are quite over it. They also urinated very freely, and seemed to be weak in the loins. I believe it is an excellent crop to raise for hay, but in future I shall cut it while in the bloom, or at least, before the seed is hard. My experience agrees with that of several other farmers, with whom I have conversed; and I know one man who lost several head of fat oxen by feeding it freely. It did not digest, and caked in the *manifold*. It is also bad for cows which will soon calve, making them weak in the loins or back.

Grant Tp., Douglas Co., Kan., February, 1870.

FROM WOODSON COUNTY.

Neosho Falls and Its Surroundings—Schools, Churches, Mills, Railroads, Business, and Future Prospects.

BY R. R. BRADY.

EDITOR FARMER: I have concluded to give the readers of THE FARMER a short account of matters in this part of Southern Kansas. Neosho Falls is the county-seat of Woodson county. The town is beautifully situated on the southwest side of the Neosho river. It can boast of three heavy dry goods and grocery stores, one first-class drug store, and one good hardware store, with smith shops, wagon shop, cabinet, saddle, and shoe shops, and almost every other kind of business which is found in a thrifty town; and all doing a good trade. There have been thirty buildings put up during the past six months, some of which are fine houses; and I am informed that twenty-five or thirty more are under contract, and will be finished in two or three months, among which are two livery stables and a large hotel, which is very much needed at present, as the only hotel now in operation is compelled to turn off many guests for want of room. Neosho Falls is represented, religiously, by Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists. The district school-house, which cost some three thousand dollars, is being used by all denominations for worship, at present; but ere long, several church edifices will be erected. The cars are coming; trains already to Hartford, a small town twenty-seven miles northwest from the Falls. On the 1st of February they will be at Burlington—a live town, the county-seat of Coffey county, and distant only fifteen miles from Neosho Falls, in a northwest direction. By the 1st of April the iron horse will be seen at our county seat. The grading is about completed to this place, and only the culverts and ties are to be finished; and as there is a heavy force on the work, it will be done by the 1st of April.

Now, if you make Neosho Falls the center of a circle of fifteen miles radius, it will embrace eight live towns, viz: Burlington, the county-seat of Coffey county, which is well represented in all branches of trade, some three or four churches, one first-class school-house, a good flouring mill and saw mill, and one woolen factory; Leroy, a business town, on the

north bank of the Neosho river, which has lost the Valley Railroad by about two miles, but has some hope of another road—has three church buildings, occupied by Christians, Baptists and Methodists, the Episcopalians having an organization, but no house of worship as yet; one model school-house, which cost eight thousand dollars, a good flouring mill and saw mill, and another mill a short distance in the country. Leroy is eight miles from Neosho Falls, and there are three good saw mills between the towns; also, two shingle factories. Lumber can be obtained at from \$2.25 to \$3.50 per hundred feet, and shingles from \$3 to \$5 per thousand. Then, passing the Falls, you come to Geneva, a pleasant village, with three religious denominations, an academy under the control of the Presbyterians, two stores, and other shops. A short distance down the river is Iola, the county-seat of Allen county, a brisk town, having churches, stores, mills, shop, school-house, &c. Five miles still lower down the river is Humboldt, where is located the Land Office for Southern Kansas. This is a thriving town, where every branch of business is well represented. Then Chellace and Belmont are interior villages, six and fifteen miles from Neosho Falls.

This circle embraces six flouring mills, eleven saw mills, two shingle machines, two woolen factories, eleven churches, and a district school-house every four miles.

There is still some homestead land in this section, and a great deal of railroad land is coming into market, at from two to eight dollars per acre, with ten years' credit, by paying one-tenth of the whole amount each year, at seven per cent. interest. The soil in our county is good for farming purposes, and it is the very best stock country I ever saw. It is now the last week of January, and we have fed very little of anything to our cattle yet, and cattle are looking well. Corn is worth sixty-five to seventy cents per bushel, and other provisions in proportion.

Neosho Falls, Woodson Co., Kan., February, 1870.

NOXIOUS VERMIN—NO. 2.

The May Beetle—Its History, Habits, &c.—"Farmers, Spare the Birds!"—The Colorado Potato Bug on Its Travels—The Bee Moth—How to Destroy It.

BY WM. J. M'LAUGHLIN.

Next to the grasshopper in destructiveness is the May beetle or Dorbug, (*Lachnosterna fusca*), called in England cockchafer or (*Melolontha vulgaris*), the larvæ or grub doing the most injury, as it lives on the roots of plants, and continues in the ground three or four years, whilst the bugs do not continue their depredations much longer than ten days, and are nocturnal in their flight. In 1861 the oak trees were stripped of their leaves, and one season since that time they were very numerous in northern Kansas, so that wolves and skunks subsisted on them. As yet, they have not done serious damage to the crops in Kansas. Small patches of wheat and dozens of hill of corn are often noticed dying without any visible cause; but in the older States, and in Europe, they are vastly more destructive; for here the grubs live on the roots of the prairie grasses, whilst in older countries they prey entirely on cultivated crops.

"In 1865 the oaks were defoliated, and the next year the grubs devoured the roots of garden vegetables to such a fearful extent as to cause a loss to the lower Seine to the amount of over five millions dollars."

Carpenter's Zoology, an English work, says in Vol. II, page 128, of the vermin: "It is most destructive to vegetation in both its larvæ and perfect conditions, feeding on the roots in one case and the leaves in the other; the larvæ live for three or four years under ground, becoming lethargic in Winter but actively voracious in Summer. Their excessive multiplication is prevented by birds, but if these be kept away, they increase rapidly and become a pest to the cultivator. The perfect insects sometimes make their appearance in such swarms as to defoliate a whole forest." The crow blackbird (*Quiscalus versicolor*) feeds on the grub almost entirely the latter part of March and April. They follow

the plow in flocks, searching the newly turned furrow, greedily devouring every visible grub. Farmers look upon this bird as an enemy to their interests, because they can readily see the mischief he does and all of the good is invisible. Again I appeal to the farmers to protect the birds, for the more they observe and study their habits the more favor they give them.

The Colorado potato bug (*Doryphora, 10 lineata*) has not been near so destructive to the potato in Kansas as it has been in several other States. It started at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, crossed the Mississippi in 1863 or '64, and is now entirely across the State of Illinois. Like the bee moth (*Galleria cereana*), which first made its appearance in the eastern part of Maryland, and soon spread as far west as the honey bee was known. I do not know whether it has reached the Pacific coast yet, as it has not been many years since the honey bee was introduced there.

Very little was known about the bee moth away from its locality, as the following incident will show: When I was a small boy, some person made inquiry of the editor of *The Genesee Farmer*, published in Rochester, N. Y., concerning the much talked of bee moth. In answer the editor said, it was a parasite that attached itself to the body of the bee, &c., describing an English insect (*Phora*) that had never been in this country and is not yet, unless it has been imported with the Italian bee. Within a few years after reading the description and habits of the editor's moth I became acquainted with the scourge. I have often set the contents of a hive on fire, after moths had driven out the bees: the beeswax burned like rosin and makes quite a hot fire. While burning the melted wax would flow out, carrying on its surface hundreds of the grubs crawling as lively as if they were in their own element, such is their tenacity. Where the bees live in trees I have seen the swarm at work on the outside with some new comb as a commencement, whilst the moths had possession of the cavity.

Centralia, Kansas, February, 1870.

BOTANY.—THIRD PAPER.

BY REV. D. DE C.

THE DIVISIONS OF THE ROOT.

1. In regard to its formation, the root is divided into primitive and secondary. The primitive root is that which proceeds directly from the radicle. The secondary root is that taken by any stem, when buried in the ground, by accident or design.

2. In respect to its external shape, the root is divided into branching, fibrous, granulated, napiform, fusiform, premorse, tuberous, fascicled and conical. The branching root is of a woody structure, and belongs to trees and shrubs. The fibrous root is composed of fibrils, and is found in most of our grasses. The granulated root consists of small knobs or tubers, strung together by fibrils, as in the wood sorrel. The fusiform root is fleshy and tapering at both ends, as in the radish. The napiform root is only a variety of the preceding, having the candex enlarged, as in the English turnip. The fascicled or bundled root consists of an inordinate swelling of a fibrous root, as in the crowfoot, the peony, the dahlia, &c. The premorse root is an abbreviated conical root, appearing as if bitten or cut off at the lower extremity, as the devil's-bit and the common birdfoot violet. The tuberous root consists of one or more fleshy knobs or tubers, united by fibrils, as in the orchis. The conical root resembles the fusiform; it is distinguished by its tapering regularly from the base to the apex, as in the carrot.

3. In respect to duration, the root is divided into annual, biennial, and perennial roots. The annual roots belong to such plants as spring from the seed; grow, flower and bear fruit, all in one season. The biennial root puts forth a tuft of leaves in the first season, but in the second year forms a stem and leaves, flowers, and ripens the seed. The perennial root belongs to plants that live and grow many years, as all trees and shrubs.

Topeka, Kansas, February, 1870.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

THE FENCE LAW WE NEED.

The columns of THE FARMER have been open for discussion of the Fence question, and have contained many able articles from both sides. It has been our purpose to give the views of men most interested as practical farmers, rather than essay any opinions of our own upon the subject. Of late we have received many letters, of which the following, by the author of a well-written article in another place, from the *Topeka Record*, is a fair sample, and we cheerfully comply with the request:

EDITOR FARMER: If you think it would be of interest or profit to your readers generally, I would be glad to have you publish your views upon what legislation is necessary in this State upon the subject of "Fences." It appears to me that the scarcity of timber in this State demands the enactment of a pretty rigid "Herd Law," as perfectly secure fences are generally out of the question. There appears, at present, to be no uniform regulation upon this vital matter.

Fencing involves more vexed questions than any other we know of, in connection with the settlement of a country. The fact of right and wrong presents itself at the very threshold of consideration. When a man buys a piece of land, and pays for it, is it not his right to hold and enjoy it, free from all intruders? and is it not the duty of a Government pretending to protect its humblest citizen, to guard the individual by such statutes as are required to protect the sacred right of property, without the costly device of a barricade against men who, in a spirit of lawlessness, propose to reap another's crops, and share the occupancy of land in which they have no rightful interest? Shall a man who owns land upon which unremitting industry will secure a comfortable home for his family, and from which the wherewithal to clothe and educate his children can only be obtained by the use of all his energies and means, be driven from it, because he cannot invest twice the cost of his land in defending its possession? And this is all that fencing means, so far as it relates to law. A man must first buy his land, and then surround it with strong fortifications, often at much greater cost than the land itself, before he has a legal protection in its occupancy and use. It is not stating it too strongly to say that thousands of farmers, in Kansas alone, are kept poor, and compelled to labor without recompense, their children growing up about them in ignorance, spending the days in guarding crops from roving herds, that should be devoted to laying a foundation for character and usefulness in the common school.

The right to a quiet possession of his property by every owner of a farm, will hardly be denied; and when such right is admitted, only the thoughtless or interested can say that penal enactments should not be multiplied, until the weakest find in them ample protection. Viewed, then, from the standpoint of abstract right, we must agree with the most ultra anti-fence party, and unite with them in crying, "Away with fences, except for those who need them to restrain their own stock."

But we find, in considering this subject, questions of public good in conflict with abstract right; and when we view it with reference to the highest interest of the whole people, present and future, it is impossible to conclude that fences should be done away with, even were Legislatures willing to shield crops upon fenceless farms, by penal enactment against the running at large of all kinds of stock.

Boundary lines are held sacred, and watched with jealous care by nations. The same should be true with individuals, and it is true of them. Every man with the least pride of character and love of home, desires a clear, distinct outline of his possessions always visible, and feels an ease and satisfaction in seeing his little kingdom separated by a reasonable barrier from that of his neighbor. Such enclosures will, in our judgment, never be set aside by high civilization; for we do not admit them to be a demand of mean or selfish natures. The enclosure of a possession in town or country gives it

an air of solidity, and its possessor a feeling of independence and security.

Putting sentiment aside, we find in mixed agriculture a necessity for enclosures. There is not a farmer in Kansas who does not recognize this necessity, and none the more on account of other people's stock. He needs them for his own protection in the care of stock necessary to the farm; and if fences are to be used at all, there should be a system of them, embracing exterior and interior lines. Without this, both farm and country become a wild, disjointed patchwork, a disgrace and reproach to individuals and States.

What we most need, then, is such legislation as shall protect the farmer from building a costly fence now, and at the same time secure an *ultimate* fencing of division lines, and such interior ones as individual wants and means justify, with living fences or hedges. We not only want these hedges for the purposes before considered, but for a still more important reason—their influence upon climate and soil.

In an open country like ours, the intersecting of its surface with hedge-rows would necessarily modify the mean temperature of the whole country. The effect of such hedges in protecting grain from cutting winds, has not escaped the attention of any observing farmer, who has had opportunity to observe it. But this is not the only climatic result of importance attending the presence of hedges. High winds induce rapid evaporation. Who has failed to notice the effect of this upon growing crops? A strong current of air will often cause vegetation to suffer, when a reasonable protection will reduce the current, and diminish evaporation in a degree plainly noticeable. It is believed by the most careful observers that our climate may be greatly modified by the growth of hedges, and that the barrenness of the plains west of us arises more from rapid evaporation, incident to the winds that almost constantly sweep over them, than to sterility of soil. We believe this, and confidently believe that broad belts of trees and intermediate hedge-rows would convert what is now esteemed a desert into a desirable country for agriculture.

If these views are correct, it follows that a stock law which should do away with a necessity for fences, and thus offer a bounty upon neglect in hedge planting, would prove a disaster to the State. We want a law that will help the man who puts forth an effort to help himself, and that will make such effort a common necessity.

A law making a hedge-row, set and cultivated as provided for in the act, a legal fence from the time of setting plants until four years old, would, it seems to us, fully cover the case; provided, it was sustained by reasonable but ample penalties, easy of enforcement, against the owners of depredate stock. Such a law, carefully considered in all its provisions, and made applicable to the whole State, without reserve, condition, or possibility of evasion, would work boundless good, and vindicate the wisdom of legislators enacting it.

We have often urged this solution of the vexed fence question, not because it was original or novel, but because it seems so completely fitted to the wants of the State, both as to protection of the farmer's crops, and an inducement for him to provide means for self-protection.

With the passage of this law, let the present one, giving a bounty on hedges, be repealed, and we will have more hedge plants set and cared for next Spring, than we should without such action in the coming five years.

AGRICULTURE AND WINE-BIBBING.

It is not probable that any reader of THE FARMER has ever asked himself—certainly they have never asked us—what were our views upon the subject of Temperance. We have written for the interest of Agriculture, and conducted THE FARMER with the single purpose of making it the organ and exponent of that large and important industrial interest the name of which it bears.

It has never occurred to us that our duty as the conductor of an Agricultural journal involved the duty, or even the privilege, of endorsing or condemning the views of individuals, societies, or parties, upon the subject of total abstinence. That is a contest to be fought upon other fields, and determined by other arguments and agencies, than those found in the legitimate path of this enterprise.

What is true of an Agricultural journal, in this regard, can be no less true of an Agricultural Society. Such Societies are organized in the interest and maintained for the benefit of Agriculture, pure and simple, in its various branches: At least, this is what we supposed. They are created to look after this particular interest, as churches are organized for the spread of the gospel, and temperance societies for the protection of the public morals; and we are unable to see why the methods of corn-planting and sheep-shearing are more foreign to the pulpit and temperance meeting, than is the temperance question in an agricultural meeting.

But we must live and learn. Our State Agricultural Society has boldly stepped over the bounds of Agriculture, and assumed the settlement of great moral questions. It proposes to discuss, and, of course, determine—for, why else discuss?—the question of temperance. It has undertaken to solve the vexed problem of making drunkenness respectable, and drunkard-making a legitimate end of Agriculture.

These are not careless words, loosely put together, but an earnest and truthful statement of what we believe to be true; a statement which cannot be suppressed without dishonoring our manhood by the neglect of an important duty. They are not put forth in the interest of discord, or to serve a purpose adverse to the interests of the State Agricultural Society. No one in Kansas can feel a deeper interest than we in the successful and vigorous growth of that Society; no one can have a more direct material interest in the cause it claims to serve, than we. It is, therefore, quite impossible for us to place it in a false position, or use toward it an unfair expression.

We look upon intemperance as the menacing peril of our country; not a peril in the distant future, but a peril now. It is sapping the foundation of mind and morals, the only foundation we can hope to build a popular government upon. It is poisoning the fountain of human existence at its very source, making each generation weaker than its predecessor in its power to resist an evil constantly increasing in force.

We believe that the use of wine, as it is used and must in the very nature of things be used, in this country, is the initiatory step to intemperance. We believe that the respectability given to the use of alcoholic beverages in the social wine cup, and among men and women who seem to abhor the ultimate results of its use, is the key-note to the wail of poverty and crime that comes up from the pit of debauchery and vice. We believe, also, that in this sentiment we are not singular, but have the sympathy of a very large class who, in common with us, are interested in the State Agricultural Society.

Entertaining these views, how can we—how can any one—sit tamely by and allow this Society, of which we are members, to discuss and decide affirmatively, that wine-bibbing is not only a moral but a wisely prudential practice, to be recommended as a panacea for the frightful ills of intemperance? It matters not how few or how many unite with us, we here and now enter a solemn protest against such perversion—such a wicked perversion—of the influence, character and duties of the Society.

In entering this protest, we do not wish it understood that the Society should discourage grape culture. Let it do all in its power to stimulate the growth of fruit and grain of all kinds. Let it show the farmer how it is possible to raise the greatest amount of grapes, apples, corn, barley, or potatoes, from an acre of ground, with the least possible

labor; but right here let it stop. It has no more right to stimulate men to grape culture, by the promise of inordinate gain and the friendly shelter of public respect in the manufacture and sale of wine, than it has to lift corn-growing into prominence, by the promise of the same profit and respectability in the manufacture and sale of whisky as a beverage.

If the wine interest can command an endorsement by our State Agricultural Society of the respectability and public necessity of wine-bibbing, why shall not the whisky interest command the same endorsement of the same Society, for the respectability and necessity of whisky drinking? For, surely whisky has to-day ten friends and devotees, where wine has one.

Grapes, as food, are nutritious and health-giving. Grain is a necessity in the support of animal existence. Steel is an invaluable material in all the mechanical processes of every day life. It is wise and just to encourage the production of all these by such skillful methods as will make them profitable to the producers and cheap to the consumers. But wine supplants wit; whisky blunts the sensibilities and brutalizes the man; steel, as an assassin's blade, is the instrument of murderous intent and deed. To encourage the manufacture of either of these would be a crime in us, because we conscientiously believe their use a peril to society; and if our friend—our boy—is to be a victim to either, God grant it may be the steel of the assassin, rather than the poison of the bowl!

We do not charge that the members of our State Agricultural Society, who desire it to stand as an advocate of the universal use of alcohol, in the form of wine as a beverage, design, or are capable of committing, such a crime against society as we, in common with a host of others, believe such an endorsement to be. We only say that they have no right to use the Society for this purpose; because it was not contemplated in its organization, is foreign to its purposes, and does violence to the moral sentiment of a great majority of those it represents.

HEDGE-GROWING—A PRACTICAL TEST.

Mr. A. NABER owns a farm near Fairmount Station, in this county. Everything about his place gives clear evidence of intelligent, systematic husbandry. His young hedge-rows are a model of perfection. No unsightly gaps, or want of regularity in setting or uniformity in growth, mars their beauty or destroys their usefulness.

In a recent conversation with Mr. NABER, he explained his method of planting and cultivating, in a manner so clear and distinct, that we would do injustice to our readers by withholding the most important features of his practice. We should much prefer to give the statement in his own language; but Mr. NABER, like many others, does not write for the papers, and, like many others, thereby keeps his light under a bushel, when it should shine out for the guidance of others.

Mr. NABER breaks his hedge-rows twelve feet wide; is opposed to ridging, and works ground down to a level by thorough harrowing, in preparation for planting; sets sight-stakes ten to twenty rods apart; follows with a large two-horse plow, opening a furrow the length of hedge-row; returns, and runs the plow a second time in same furrow, going as deep as possible below the breaking of first furrow. The subsoil should be thus broken up to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches—the deeper the better.

The plants are now laid on the land side, with roots well down in the furrow, and cane resting against the solid land, distance between the plants five to six inches. Then, with a hoe draw down loose earth from furrow-slice to cover roots well, tramping it well upon them with the foot. This treading the dirt compactly upon roots is important. This done, the work is completed by running a small plow in the opposite direction, carrying back upon the plant roots the earth thrown out by opening the row.

He cultivates with a hoe one foot each side of the plants, pulling all the weeds from among them with the hand, and keeps the balance of the row free from grass and weeds by the usual methods; but never lets a weed go to seed upon the entire breaking.

The time of planting should be as early as possible in April. Only extreme cases will warrant planting later than April. This early setting Mr. NABER considers of prime importance, as it secures a vigorous start upon well fixed roots, before the hot, dry weather of Summer comes to test their strength. He is not surprised that men who set rootless plants, at shallow depths, upon a ridged hedge-row, in May or June, utterly fail, and pronounce the Osage Orange a humbug.

Plants two years old, thus set, will make a growth of six or seven feet the first year. The following Spring he cuts five inches from the ground. The second year the canes will grow from seven to eight feet. The second Spring he cuts sixteen inches from the ground, and the same the third Spring; then left alone, it will make a fence on the fourth year, to use his own words, "that will turn a rabbit."

Mr. NABER looks upon spade planting as very objectionable: First, because the roots have to be trimmed to get them into the small hole made by the spade; second, because the plants cannot be set deep enough to protect them from the action of frost, which, in an ordinary Winter, will throw out and destroy a large number of them; and, finally, because the time and labor consumed in spade planting is double that of the process we have described.

Do not buy, he says, plants that are cut off at the root in the nursery row by a plow. Half those put upon the market are mere sticks, without roots to sustain them. Good plants, with full, bushy roots, are cheaper at any price than the worthless things too often used. In taking up his plants from the nursery, he has adopted the following mode: Run a heavy plow as close to the row as possible, throwing the dirt from it. A second furrow in the same direction will turn the plants out in the furrow-slice, and enable you to pick them out by their roots, which will all be left in nearly a perfect condition, and should never be reduced by cutting, if you desire a prompt and healthy start of the plant in its new home.

The distinctive features of this system are readily recognized, viz: Deep planting in a trench, opened and refilled with a plow; roots of plants never to be cut before setting, nor the plants themselves pruned in Summer, but cut once a year for three consecutive years; cutting five to sixteen inches above ground; close planting and upright growth.

Dr. WARDER, in his "Hedges and Evergreens," is very decided in favor of spade planting; yet, in calling attention to a proposed plan of L. H. IDE for Fall planting, in a trench similar to the mode of Mr. NABER, he says:

The inference from this appears to be, that he intended to set them in a furrow, and cover them with a plow, which would greatly simplify the labor; but perhaps he only intends that, after having planted them in the usual way, he would cover them by throwing a furrow against them, as a protection from frost.

Dr. WARDER, at the date of this work, was very emphatic against close setting. "I consider that most writers and planters have committed the great error of crowding." "Be sure to avoid setting plants too closely." "Set in a single line, not closer than a foot apart." "I would not thank any person to furnish me a hedge ready planted, at six inches, in a double row; preferring, infinitely, a single row at eighteen inches distance." These pithy quotations show the position of Dr. WARDER.

But other authorities, quoted by Dr. WARDER, differ widely from him, and agree closely with Mr. NABER. Mr. SHAW, of Illinois, recommends four to six inches distance. Mr. MILLER, of the same State, says: "The plan of setting plants eight or ten inches apart, and then lopping them under each other after one year's growth, is evidently bad pol-

icy; far better set them sufficiently close to make a dense hedge, without lopping down at all."

Another important point of difference between recognized authorities and Mr. NABER's practice, is in the point of cutting the canes the first and second years. Dr. WARDER says: "In the Spring the whole of the wood is to be removed, by cutting off at the ground."

We have not space to continue this comparison of views. It only remains to say that Mr. NABER points to a mile of hedge, now standing upon his farm, to sustain the practice he has adopted, and which we have described. He says if it can be beaten in Kansas, or elsewhere, he will come down.

AN UNUSUAL COMPLIMENT.

The Committee charged with the duty of collecting and exhibiting Kansas Fruits, at the National Pomological Meeting in September last, so performed the duty assigned them as to place Kansas in a position of Pomological eminence, justly enviable by the most renowned fruit State in the Union.

The people of the whole country were surprised and delighted with the unlooked-for victory of our State in this contest, wherein the emblems of wealth and refinement, not those of war, as in her earlier conflicts, were the victor's power. The voice of jealousy or disappointment has not been heard from a single contestant, to disturb the harmony or detract from the beauty of our well-earned and gracefully-worn laurels.

It was but natural that the people of Kansas should feel deeply grateful to the men whose good fortune and distinguished privilege it was, to serve the State as this Committee. There has been no lack of appreciation, no stinting of thanks, in any quarter. And now comes the unusual compliment of a concurrent resolution of thanks from the State Legislature, which we present to our readers, as therein requested. The following gentlemen are the blushing recipients of this flattering notice:

Dr. WM. M. HOWSLEY, Leavenworth county; S. T. KELSEY, Franklin county; C. B. LINES, Wabunsee county; GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth county;

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the thanks of the Legislature of the State of Kansas are hereby tendered to the several members of the Committee sent by the Kansas Horticultural Society, to represent Kansas and Kansas Fruit at the Pomological Congress in Philadelphia, for their diligence, energy, and good taste, displayed in the application of the appropriation voted by the Legislature of 1869 for that purpose; and for the services rendered to the State, in calling the attention of the people of the United States to the advantage and adaptability of our State for horticultural pursuits.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and is hereby, instructed to forward one copy of this resolution to the President of the State Horticultural Society, and one copy to THE KANSAS FARMER for publication.

Adopted by the House of Representatives, January 18th, 1870.
HENRY C. OLNEY, Chief Clerk.
Concurred in by the Senate, January 19th, 1870.
GEO. C. CROWTHER, Secretary.

I, THOMAS MOONLIGHT, Secretary of State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original resolution, filed in my office January 19th, A. D. 1870.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name, and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State. Done at Topeka, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1870.
THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Secretary of State of the State of Kansas.

WHAT A PICTURE! WHAT A HISTORY!

The march of events is so rapid in this country that we lose all track of time, and fail to appreciate that revolutions of centuries in earlier times are crowded into as many years with us. When at Topeka, lately, we placed the Fruit Medal in the hands of Hon. JAMES HANWAY, of Franklin county, for exhibition to his fellow-Legislators, and for safe keeping. The following characteristic note from him will awaken new thought, and pass before the reader's eye a panorama of events more novel and wonderful than the wildest dream of fiction, and cause a repetition of Mr. HANWAY's exclamation: What a Picture! What a History!

Mr. ANTHONY—Dear Sir: Eleven years ago, this month, I slept with JOHN BROWN; last night I slept, my head resting on the Gold Medal awarded to Kansas for her fine fruit. What a picture! what a history is contained within this short period! Thanks for your kindness.
Yours, respectfully,
JAMES HANWAY.

P. S.—Since I penned the above, I have just voted for the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment; having voted for the Fourteenth in 1865.

THE AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

Much space is yielded in this issue to the proceedings of the Second Annual Institute at the State Agricultural College. It is impossible to publish the full report this time, and it will be completed in the next FARMER.

It was impossible for us to be present at the earlier sessions of the meeting, THE FARMER being represented by C. H. CUSHING, Esq., whose faithful report appears herewith. We did get there, however, in time to fully realize the very gratifying fact of the increased interest and enhanced value of this meeting over former ones. More farmers from a distance, more from the immediate neighborhood, more women and young people, were present, and a far greater proportion of them took an active part or evinced a deep and growing interest in the exercises.

We cannot do better in concluding this article than to reproduce from the *Rural World*, of St. Louis, the impressions of one of its editors, W. MUIR, Esq., who was present through the entire meeting, and reports to his readers as follows.

Manhattan is very finely situated in a bend of the Kansas river, which thus encloses it on the east and south, and the Blue river at a short distance in the north. The town is well laid out, with a public park of forty acres in the center, and is being rapidly built up. The College is two miles west of the town, on a high, commanding ridge, with a most enchanting landscape on every side. The building is large and substantial, with 80 acres of land attached, surrounded with an excellent rock fence, a belt of forest trees planted round, and a young orchard set out. The rooms are convenient and airy; a fine library; a good collection of geological specimens; excellent philosophical apparatus, and three pianos. It will be hard indeed to find a facility so harmonious in their action, so gentlemanly in their manners, so fully imbued with the importance of practical education, or so capable of leading the van in the cause of industrial education, as we find here.

There are 110 students, about an equal number of each sex; healthy, orderly and most earnest pupils; they cannot fail to stamp upon the future of Kansas the impress of high intelligence, and will carry with them a proper appreciation of the honor and responsibility that must be associated with the culture of the soil in the coming period. The citizens and farmers are waking up to the importance of their position and the extent of their obligations, and the press is nobly aiding in the work.

During the four days of the session, the Hall of the College was full; often crowded with eager listeners, and, till 10 at night of the last day, the interest was unabated. About one half of the audience were ladies, and we have never seen such a deep interest taken by the ladies in the culture of the soil or met such large audiences of them anywhere from New York to Kansas. All the elements of success are with them—every thing to build up, with nothing to pull down; and if their legislators are fully awake to the "duty of the hour," it will be bountifully supplied with all that is necessary to secure a triumph. They have an important duty to perform; they should make an appropriation to have the lectures and debates at the Institute reported in full and published with the State printing for general distribution. These volumes would be of incalculable value to the farming interests of the State.

While at the College, a very fine plan of improvements of the College grounds was received from our zealous friend, Dr. WARDER of Ohio. When at Lawrence, he made a run to Manhattan, took notes of the place, and an excellent, comprehensive plan is the result. All its details are laid out with a reference to the almost indefinite development of this institution. We shall watch with deep interest, the expansion of this noble educational temple, and think that Kansas has just cause of pride in the facilities of her two State Universities, and hope that the people, and particularly the Legislators, may perform their part in the way of encouragement.

VARIETIES FOR A FARM ORCHARD.

Mr. STICKEL, of Centralia, Nemaha county, Kansas, asks for a list of varieties, and the number of each, that we would recommend for a farm orchard of 100 trees in Northern Kansas. This request is made in a spirit that commands us to a task not easily performed and undesirable to approach. The list we make up may not be the best, but it is the best we can make, after a patient hearing and careful seeing of all the evidence to be gathered from Kansas experience.

We can say this much for it—it has no tinge of interest, or pride of opinion about it, two elements to be carefully guarded against in accepting the opinion of any one upon this subject. It is remarkable how the status of a nursery or orchard will affect the opinion of its owner upon the merits of a given variety of fruit. It is hard to condemn the big end of a nursery stock one has got ready for market—just for the public good; and a man will about as soon make a public expose of the faults of his child as of his pet trees, although the conduct of one and the fruit of the other are not yet satisfactory.

A commercial orchard, set for the sole end of realizing the most money per acre from it, and a farm orchard, set for the benefit and gratification of its present and future possessor, are quite two things. The first, in Kansas, would be limited to about ten

varieties—less rather than more. The second will require, in addition to these, almost as many more:

3 Early Red June;	*4 Cooper's Early White;
3 Early Harvest;	*3 Maiden's Blush.
3 Fall Pippin;	*5 Lowell;
2 Bailey's Sweet;	5 Kirby's Red.
3 Swaar;	5 McAfee's Nonsuch;
3 Northern Spy;	5 Jonathan;
3 Rhode Island Greening;	*15 New York Pippin;
5 Rome Beauty;	*15 Wine Sap;
5 White Winter Pearmain;	*15 Rawles' Genet.

100

Those marked with a * may be indefinitely increased for profit, where there is a market, and the Autumn Swaar, Smoke House and Willow Twig might be safely added for the same purpose, we believe.

The New York Pippin, or Ben Davis, is one of the poorest apologies for an apple that a prolific nature has ever produced, yet not one is more valuable in an orchard for profit. It is hardy, comes into bearing early, fruit uniform in size, handsome in form and color—well calculated to deceive.

It should be understood by all who set the Genet, that if the trees are to grow and fruit uncared for and unpruned, it is better not to set them at all. To produce fine fruit, uniform in size and perfect in flavor, the tree tops must be kept open and severely pruned.

We offer this list with modesty but confidence, and commend it to all who want a good family orchard for themselves and children; subject to such changes as greater experience and more extended observation may dictate.

GOOD.

The stipulation quite generally incorporated in orders for nursery stock, giving to the seller a right of substitution in varieties, is one of the most inconsistent things in the whole round of business transactions. The merchant who should insist upon a like condition with his customers, would very soon find himself without patrons. Few men would order hats, and receive boots with any degree of satisfaction; yet, it would be just as consistent as filling an order for Greening with Spitzenberg trees. The Iowa State Horticultural Society adopted the following upon this subject:

Resolved, That the practice of nurserymen, in advertising their stock for sale, of stipulating that in filling orders for trees they shall have the right to substitute varieties other than those named in the order, instead of refunding the money, is reprehensible in the extreme, unworthy of honorable men, and a serious drawback to that general dissemination and culture of fruits which is so eminently desirable.

THE EARLY ROSE.

Of the multitude of new varieties in fruits, grains and vegetables, those that prove worthy of general cultivation are like angels' visits, few and far between. One of these lucky strikes is the Early Rose potato. It is very truly a valuable variety, that should come into very general use. Through the kindness of J. K. HUDSON, Esq., of Wyandotte county, we received a barrel of them for table use, and have tried them on a large scale.

We are surprised to find them so good a Winter potato, but must pronounce them equal to the Peach-blow or Neshannock, the Secretary of the Home Department says better. Now, this fact, taken with the peculiar merit of being very early, and equally good when first dug, commends them to every farmer.

FARM NOTES—NO. XIII.

Hedge Fences—Mules vs. Horses—How to Plant Asparagus—Repairing Farm Tools—Feed of Animals—Prices of Corn and Potatoes—Manuring Land—Tile-Draining—Fruit Culture—Plant a Grove—Titles of Non-Residents—How to Sow Oats, &c.

—BY CARLOS.

Our Kansas farmers seem to be waking up to the importance of contributing more to the columns of our "FARMER." Mr. HANWAY's article carries out my idea, and confirms a half-formed plan in my own mind, of trying the hedge without the ordinary protection. I have known of but one instance where it has been tried, and in that case it made an excellent fence, with the exception of a few holes made by cattle when the fence was young.

I believe Mr. SPRONG is right, in his estimate of

the relative value of horses and mules. The difference in cost of keeping may not be so great; but I confess that a good span of large, well broke mules is desirable. But the farmer needs some brood mares. We should try to keep as many channels running into our pockets as possible, and good young horses or mules can be raised and sold at a profit.

"A Subscriber" wants information as to the culture of asparagus. The Fall is the time to make your beds (they may do in Spring; I have not tried it). Dig a hole, the size you want your beds, twenty inches to two feet deep. Into this put ten or twelve inches of well rotted stable manure, which cover with four or five inches of rich soil, and upon this set your roots, sixteen inches apart each way; cover with finely pulverized earth to the depth of three or four inches, and over the surface spread a litter of fine manure. In the Spring, sow about a pint of salt to the square yard, and fork in, manure and all. You can get some cuttings the second year. It needs a dressing of salt each Spring. The beds will last four or five years. If you buy plants or seed, I would recommend the "Giant."

It is high time the farmer was gathering up his tools, and looking after their condition. If a new plow-beam is needed, or a single-tree broken, replace them now. If you have the tools, and a little shop, many things can be manufactured on the farm, as well as not. Now is a good time to apply a coat of paint to all wood work of farm implements.

The food of all animals should be varied, if possible; especially so at the approach of Spring. Do not let them shrink in flesh. Keep them growing, for therein lies the profit of keeping stock.

What is the prospect for a better price for corn and potatoes? My opinion is, that if we get more than forty cents for either, it will be as beef or pork. From my correspondence through the State, I learn that thirty-seven-and-a-half cents for corn is a full average. Potatoes seem to have no fixed value. If every farmer who has either of these articles to sell could hold off, and not sell a bushel for six weeks, it would materially affect the price; enough so, that the farmer could realize a profit, over and above the cost of raising and marketing. At present prices, the whole crop will barely do it.

Those who contemplate raising blue-grass, should improve the opportunity of a light snow, during this month; four to six quarts to the acre of the "little" or Kentucky blue-grass, and nearly half as much more of the English blue-grass. The latter is not suitable to the wants of most farmers. Dry weather—that is, very dry weather, ruins it; whereas, the Kentucky grass will stand any amount of dry weather, and in fact, almost any other abuse, and "arise from the ruins" more glorious than ever. If you have a piece of rather wet land, not swampy, the English grass will supply a want.

It is hardly safe for a writer to speak of manuring ground here in Kansas; but I know of one piece of meadow, that was originally set in timothy, but is now nearly half clover, which needs a heavy coat of manure. There may be another field, somewhere in the State, that needs a similar treatment. If so, let the man who owns it improve the frozen ground to haul it out. This meadow that I speak of consists of about twenty-five acres; a portion of it rather wet. It did not yield over half a ton to the acre this past year, and but a trifle more the year before. Besides the manure, it needs a good, thorough harrowing. This treatment, followed up two or three years, will produce two-and-a-half or three tons of hay per acre.

Is there a man in Kansas who has tried tile-draining on any of our upland prairie? If so, will he speak through THE FARMER, and tell us—1st. What kind and depth of soil? 2d. What kind of subsoil? 3d. To what extent did he try it? 4th. Where did he obtain the tile, and at what cost? And finally, What has been the visible effect? We ask these questions, because we are predisposed to believe that most of our UPLAND will be greatly benefited by tile-draining; especially for the corn crops.

where the subsoil is *not* *gravel*. I am led to this conclusion from the fact that on our higher prairie, in this section, the water rises in the cellars from one to two feet.

What a change five years have made in fruit culture! Then, it was confined to the few; now, it is the object with the many. There are fascinations connected with the culture of fruits, which are hard to resist. We do not wish to say a word that can be construed as discountenancing *fruit* culture, for *sake* of fruit; but I see a disposition on the part of many to relinquish all other branches, and make their fruit the central source of money-making. Is this wise? A few years more, when the trees that are now being planted, come into bearing, the price must necessarily fall to such an extent that, in the districts remote from railroads, it will fail to *pay* as a *money* investment. I trust I shall not be misunderstood. Every farm should have its orchard; every orchard should be thoroughly cultivated; but the farmer, in *laying out* that orchard, should remember that nearly every farmer throughout the country is engaged in the same work, and that future prices must be affected thereby, and that reason would seem to say, Plant only with a view to an abundance for yourself, and a supply for your *immediate* neighborhood. *Count nothing on markets remote from you.*

If we have an odd day or two in Spring it cannot be put to a better use than in planting a grove. What a change would be made in the face of the country if every farm had one or two groves of an acre each! And what a beneficial effect it would have! The way to have groves is to plant them *now*; we procrastinate too much. Of our native growth for groves, I would use the cottonwood and walnut; if you have a wet spot on the farm, not swampy, soft maple. Those only who have seen the long rows of grand old elms that border the roadsides of some of the eastern cities, towns and villages, can form a correct idea of their beauty. They grow slowly, but the unborn generations of the future, will commend our foresight, and they will stand as living monuments over our graves. Then let us plant trees.

We ought to improve the early Spring in straightening up the fences, replacing missing boards or rails, and staking up any holes there may be in the hedges.

We recently made one of a party that made the tour of three or four counties, for the purpose of examining the soil and special advantages of particular localities, with a view of locating. The first disadvantage we met was obtaining correct information as to the ownership of vacant lands. The county records afford very little information, the lands being credited simply (in most cases) to "speculator," or "non-resident." Many parties, no doubt, desire to sell, but they take no pains to let their ownership be known. This, more than any one cause, prevents certain neighborhoods from being settled up, and retards the progress of the State. This ought not to be; owners of lands should deposit, in the neighborhood where their lands lie, their names and the numbers of their lands.

The season approaches for sowing oats; the farmer who was wise enough to break his ground last Fall will gain on those of us who did not. The ground will require re-breaking this Spring, but the advantages are, that the ground will dry out much earlier, (and ten days make *much* difference) and the freezing of the plowed ground will cause it to mellow up the clods and make your field like a garden. In sowing I would use *at least* two and a half bushels, and would *prefer* three. There are many who will take exception to this, but there is no fact better established in my mind, than that we do not sow enough to the acre; I speak of broadcast sowing. I know of a field of thirteen and a half acres on which *three and a half* bushels were sown, on rather wet ground, the past season, that turned off from *twelve to fifteen* bushels more than any other field within my knowledge, and this with no superior culture. Can we not have a little experiment

this season. Mark off strips of ground side by side and sow it, ranging from one bushel per acre to four, making the difference by not less than half bushels, as one, one and a half, two, two and a half, and so on; this will do more to settle the question than all we could write. Will some one try, it and give us the result in pounds?

ANOTHER "IMPENDING CRISIS."

[By J. V. A., in the State Record (Topeka), January 20, 1870.]

EDITORS STATE RECORD: I have been so greatly pleased by the perusal of an article upon the subject of Fences, written by W. A. CROFFUT, and published in the *Hearth and Home* of the 1st inst., that, notwithstanding I am a "new comer," and of course have little, if any, right to intrude my notions upon the inhabitants of this State, I determined, at all events, with your gracious permission, to encumber the columns of your paper with a few lines, which shall mainly embody the views of the writer above-mentioned. Certainly, the subject of Fences is a very important one to the citizens of this State, and should receive their candid, serious and practical consideration. I fear, from what I have seen and learned, however, in the few months I have been here, in regard to this matter, that very little of that kind of consideration has been bestowed on it.

I trust I may not be accused of very gross immodesty, either, if I express a conviction that legislators are often so deeply engrossed in politics, embodying "great national questions," in the solution of which the people manifest the least possible concern, that such plebeian trifles as agriculture, the production and improvement of stock, and the evils incident thereto, are either wholly overlooked or receive only the most superficial and trifling attention. The difficulty appears to be that our Legislatures are either composed of men almost wholly ignorant of these matters, the members from the rural districts are too modest to speak out, or they prefer to follow in the train of the politicians, and sacrifice their own and their constituents' interests to "great public questions."

From our limited knowledge of the quantity of native timber to be had in this portion of the State, I think I may safely say it would be impossible to procure enough of good, durable quality to enclose even the greater portion of the arable land into farms, and make them perfectly secure from the lawless herds of horses and cattle, which are every year turned loose upon the prairies. Now, to surmount this unfortunate deficiency of our beautiful State, which possesses so many great advantages, our people are compelled to resort to every conceivable *stratagem*, and it is frequently the case that a field of twenty or thirty acres is enclosed with a half-dozen varieties of fence, many portions of which are so weak, that it is only necessary for a "mule" cow to look at it squarely in the face, to make it fall to pieces. Fencing material has become so valuable, that a large majority of our immigrants are unable to procure it; and, as a legitimate consequence, many of them soon become discouraged, and are simply forced to return to their old homes, of course wholesaling and retailing the most woful stories of the country on and after their return, thereby exerting their influence against our prosperity. Or if a poor devil, in the face of this great and almost insurmountable obstacle, decides to remain, and with weak and imperfect fences undertakes to raise a crop, he must either watch and guard it with the vigilance of a prison-keeper, or get up some fine morning to find it in ruins, and the cattle of his more wealthy neighbors complacently luxuriating in his fields. If he imploringly remonstrates with the owners thereof, he is met by the question, "Why don't you build better fences?" And if he replies that he is unable, he is heartlessly told, either by word or act, that he should have had better luck!

Now, there is a just and legitimate remedy for this evil, and it should be applied at once. Instead of enacting laws altogether for the benefit of cattle speculators, the farmer should come in for his share

of protection. Every man should be required to take care of his own property on his own premises, without regard to its power of locomotion; or, in case the owner of live stock desired to derive benefit from the unemployed pasture of some one else, to which, however, he has no right, strictly, he should not be allowed to do so if such a gracious privilege contemplated the destruction of his neighbor's corn and wheat. There is certainly no good reason why a man should be required to go to the extraordinary expense of building miles of fence around his wheat and corn, which has no power of locomotion, and therefore could not invade and damage the premises and property of his neighbors, while the owner of cattle is permitted to turn them loose, and allow them to run upon the premises and damage the property of his neighbors with impunity. Such a law is simply a blunder and an absurdity, and has no foundation in sense or justice. Instead of fencing horses and cattle out, by those who are only damaged by them, let their owners fence them in, or be responsible for their depredations. Hundreds of dollars' worth of corn and other produce have been destroyed between this place and Topeka, by horses, mules and cattle, even during my own brief residence here, owned and turned loose upon the country by parties who are engaged in business in the latter place, and who care as little for their victims, whose toil and sweat alone enable them to succeed, as of they were genuine Pottowatomies; and the only consolation the sufferers enjoy is in the solemn reflection that somebody has received an "awful cussin'."

There is, I think, only one farm this side of Topeka (Mr. PAUL's) that is securely fenced, and many of the horses and cattle that have become experts in the art of jumping would regard even that fence as a very insignificant obstruction. Now, the absence of good fences can only be accounted for, generally, on the ground of the absence of material or the means to procure it; and this is a weighty argument against our jug-handled legislation upon this subject. Our "lawful fence" is so palpably a humbug, that few respectable cows even condescend to notice it at all. In fact, where large herds of live stock are daily making attempts to get inside of an enclosure, any kind of a reasonable fence will ultimately get broken down.

I was informed, a few weeks ago, by a gentleman from Osage county, that an attempt was being made in that county to have a "hedge fence" declared a lawful one, from the moment it was set out. That, in my opinion, would be a sensible approximation toward the reform which the exigencies of the country imperatively demand. If such a law as I have suggested should be enacted, it would not only benefit those who devote their entire attention to agriculture, but it would also benefit those who are engaged jointly in agriculture and stock-raising. The only persons who would be put to additional pains are those who devote their whole attention to cattle, and who, as a rule, quietly estimate the profits usually accruing from the nocturnal incursions of these long-horned pirates upon the corn fields of legitimate farmers. I know, from my own limited experience, that most men who own live stock around here regard the foraging expeditions of their cattle with the supremest indifference, and a quiet, subdued satisfaction, which bears a striking analogy to that usually manifested by a well fed, fat hog.

The want of timber is the greatest objection urged against this country; but this objection could be almost entirely overcome by the enactment of a law making every man responsible for the depredations of his live stock. A dozen farms would then be opened where one is now; our State would soon become thickly settled with active, intelligent and enterprising citizens. Wheat, corn, fruit, vegetables, &c., would take care of themselves; and, instead of thousands of acres of rich land lying unproductive and idle almost within a stone's throw of our beautiful Capitol, every acre would soon be teeming with agricultural wealth, and our onward march to prosperity and greatness would be unimpeded.

Near Wakarusa City, Shawnee Co., Jan., 1870.

"When Adam Delved and Eve Spun," disease was unknown; but since that time the race has degenerated, and at the present time mankind is afflicted with many diseases; yet, if people would take a medicine upon the first symptoms of disease, which would pass directly to the parts affected, and restore healthy action thereto, they would greatly prolong their lives. We believe Judson's Mountain Herb Pills to be the best and most universal of medicines. They should be used for liver complaint, indigestion, female irregularities, headache, and all bilious disorders. Use the Mountain Herb Pills, and by a fair trial convince yourself of their efficacy. Sold by all dealers.

HEN LICE.—At a recent meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, a member said he had extirpated hen lice as follows:

Turn the fowls out of the hen-house, and put a peck of charcoal and five or six pounds of sulphur in an old stove, kettle, or other safe receptacle; set it on fire, and shut up the house close until it is thoroughly fumigated. This had resulted in destroying all the lice in the house, and exterminating them from the fowls that afterwards roosted therein.

Popular Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Sloan's Condition Powders and Horse Ointment have become decidedly popular, as speedy and effective curatives. The Ointment has been applied in several cases of cutaneous eruptions, ulcerated sores, sprains, bruises, &c., in this vicinity, with the most satisfactory results.

From the high terms in which we have heard them spoken of by those of our friends who have used both the Powders and the Ointment, we are satisfied they deserve the high reputation they have acquired in different parts of the country, where they have been extensively used. Most of our readers are, no doubt, well acquainted with the use of the Powders, as they have been sold during the past twenty-five years by druggists and merchants for the cure of the various diseases to which horses and cattle are subject; such as founder, distemper, hid-bound, loss of appetite, fistula, poll-evil, scratches, &c.—diseases, some of which prove fatal to so many valuable horses in this country.

Vox Populi.—The voice of the people is unanimous in praise of one thing, at least—that is, Morse's Indian Root Pills, and it is well deserved. The best Remedy in the world for almost all diseases that afflict the human race, they act directly upon the blood, stomach and bowels. Keep your blood pure by an occasional dose of these pills, and you will not be sick. The blood is the life. Keep it pure, by using the only medicine that will completely cleanse it—Morse's Indian Root Pills. Use Morse's Pills in all cases of biliousness, liver complaints, female irregularities, headache, indigestion, &c. Sold by all dealers.

STRAY LIST.

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

STRAYS FOR FEBRUARY.

Allen County—W. F. Waggoner, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Mary Castler, Iola tp, one light bay Mare, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$50. Also, one black horse COLT, one year old, small star in forehead, some white on left hind foot. Appraised \$25. Also, one black mare PONY, one year old, blaze in face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$20.
COW—Taken up by A. J. McCarley, Iola tp, one brindle Cow, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, branded A. W. Appraised \$17.
PONY—Taken up by George Swinehart, Elsmore tp, one dun mare Pony, 2 years old, glass eyes, snip on nose, hind feet and left fore foot white, dark mane and tail, thirteen hands high. Appraised \$20. Also, one dark brown mare PONY, blaze in face, white legs, thirteen hands high. Appraised \$25.
HEIFER—Taken up by John Paxson, Deer Creek tp, one white speckled Steer, red neck, 2 years old. Appraised \$30.
PONY—Taken up by J. B. Burdett, Iola tp, one black or brown Pony, both hind feet white, white nose, large star in forehead, branded H on left hip, 7 or 8 years old. Appraised \$25.
COW—Taken up by J. J. Close, Osage tp, one black Cow, white under belly, crop and underbit in left ear, blemish about her mouth, 8 years old. Appraised \$17.
FILLY—Taken up by C. H. Hosley, Osage tp, one bay Filly, 8 years old, 14 hands high, right hip lower than left, has big head. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay mare PONY, 2 years old, left hind foot white, small star in forehead, snip on nose. Appraised \$15.
OXEN—Taken up by Theodore Strickland, Deer Creek tp, one yoke Oxen—one black, white spots on back, white on flank; the other black and white, underbit in left ear, swallow-fork in right, 3 years old. Appraised \$60. Also, one dark red COW, large size, round hole in each ear, left ear torn out from hole, points of horns sawed off, 8 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one red and white COW, underbit in left ear, swallow-fork in right, 8 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one pale red COW, line back, underbit in left ear, swallow-fork in right, crumpled horns, 5 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one small red COW, white on back and flanks, straight horns, underbit in left ear, swallow-fork in right, 3 years old. Appraised \$20.
STEER—Taken up by Henry Grimm, Geneva tp, one white steer, 2 years old, red on neck, crop off the left ear, slit in right. Appraised \$22.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. McClelland, Deer Creek tp, one red and white speckled yearling Steer, with red head and neck. Appraised \$15.

Anderson County—J. H. Williams, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by V. M. Holoman, Washington tp, in December last, one white Cow, ears and fore feet red, points of horns off, right horn drooped, 5 years old. Appraised \$50.
COLTS—Taken up by F. Delosier, Jackson tp, two Colts—one Iron Gray Filly, 4 years old, medium size. Appraised \$60. Also, one brown yearling horse Colt, right hind foot and right fore foot white, some white in forehead. Appraised \$25.
HORSE—Taken up by B. F. Sautobin, Neodesha tp, in November last, one dun Horse, 3 years old, 13 hands high, branded H on right shoulder, light mane and tail, hind feet white. Appraised \$40. Also, one dun MARE, 3 years old, 13 hands high, branded H on right shoulder, light mane and dark tail, right hind ankle swollen. Appraised \$15. Also, one bay HORSE, 3 years old, eleven hands high. Appraised \$10.
COLT—Taken up by George Matthews, Ozark tp, in November last, one sorrel horse Colt, 18 months old, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by Charles Sturdivan, Reeder tp, in November last, one brown mare Pony, 4 years old, both hind feet white. Appraised \$30. Also, one light brown HORSE, 3 years old. Appraised \$20.
COLT—Taken up by Joseph Price, Ozark tp, in December last, one Colt, face and under lip white, hind feet and lower part of legs white, light mane, one year old. Appraised \$15.
FILLY—Taken up by A. G. West, Ozark tp, in December last, one bay Filly, 2 years old, 13 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$30.
PONY—Taken up by Elizabeth Allen, Ozark tp, in December last, one light bay horse Pony, black mane and tail, three white feet, white strip in face, white spots on back, 14 hands high, eight years old. Appraised \$50.
STEER—Taken up by T. A. Weatherman, Ozark tp, in December last, one red Steer, some white in face and on each flank, a crop, slit and underbit in each ear, branded PJP on left hip, five years old. Appraised \$30.
COW—Taken up by Joseph Walker, Ozark tp, in November last, one roan Cow, small white spot on forehead, four years old. Appraised \$25.
HEIFER—Taken up by William Walker, Ozark tp, in November last, one Heifer, two years old, line back, white belly, roan sides, crumpled horns. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by R. H. Cunningham, Washington tp, in November last, one roan Steer, white face, and brush of tail off. Appraised \$15.
STEER—Taken up by John Keller, Reeder tp, in December last, one red yearling Steer, white on end of tail, broad horns, right ear split, small crop off left ear. Appraised \$13.
COW—Taken up by J. McD. Martin, Ozark tp, in November last, one speckled Cow, 7 years old, swallow-fork in each ear, all bell on. Also, small white CALF, ear-marks same as Cow. Appraised \$25. Also, one brindle COW, 4 years old, white on left flank, white spots on right side, white between the fore legs, swallow-fork in each ear. Appraised \$23.

Atchison County—G. W. Rust, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Luther Dickson, Shawnee tp, one red and white Steer, 3 years old, crippled in the right shoulder. Appraised \$25.
STEER—Taken up by Michael Stallon, Shawnee tp, January 13, 1870, one red Steer, 3 years old, medium size, some white on forehead, belly and tail. Appraised \$14.
PONY—Taken up by J. Wilson, Mt Pleasant tp, January 10, '70, one brown mare Pony, 7 or 8 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, both hind feet white, heavy mane and tail. Appraised \$30.
HEIFER—Taken up by Gottlieb Rolls, Kapioma tp, January 17, 1870, one white yearling Heifer, red neck. Appraised \$12.
STEER—Taken up by James Lenahan, Kapioma tp, January 25, 1870, one red yearling Steer, white on head, legs and belly, red spot over right eye, brush off tail. Appraised \$13.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by J. B. Darke, Fort Scott tp, one bay Filly, 14 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.
STEER—Taken up by Jesse McAllister, Marlon tp, one red roan yearling Steer, belly and end of tail white. Appraised \$15.
MARE—Taken up by E. Smitheran, Franklin tp, one sorrel Mare, 14 1/2 hands high, 7 years old, saddle marks, both hind feet white, white strip on face. Appraised \$45.
MARE—Taken up by Selem Kennison, Fort Scott tp, one light sorrel Mare, 3 years old, blaze in face, three feet white, white on left side of neck, and left loin. Appraised \$30.
PONY—Taken up by H. B. Flake, Franklin tp, one black mare Pony, 2 years old, scar on left neck. Appraised \$20.
FILLY—Taken up by S. P. Latta, Timberhill tp, one bay Filly, 2 years old, hind feet white. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by Christian Gish, Fort Scott tp, one black Steer, crop off both ears, white spot across neck, white on belly, short tail, 9 or 10 years old. Appraised \$15.
STEER—Taken up by William Low, Freedom tp, one red and white yearling Steer, underbit and crop in left ear, under half crop in right ear. Appraised \$12.
MARE—Taken up by D. W. Hulbert, Marlon tp, a white Mare, black streaks in hoofs, 10 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$35. Also, one last Spring's black COLT, large white spot in forehead. Appraised \$20.
PONY—Taken up by W. Williams, Freedom tp, one small bay mare Pony, 2 years old. Appraised \$15.
BULL—Taken up by Fred Stainbrook, Miami tp, one red and white speckled yearling Bull, slightly roan. Appraised \$12.
JENNET—Taken up by Lloyd McDougal, Marmaton tp, one mouse-colored Jennet, 9 years old, some white on nose. Appraised \$15. Also, one black JENNET, 3 years old, some white on belly and nose. Appraised \$15.
COLT—Taken up by John Blair, Marmaton tp, one bay mare Colt, 3 years old, lump on inside of left hind leg, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$45. Also, one light bay Mare, 2 years old, white in forehead, both hind feet white. Appraised \$35. Also, one dun Horse, 3 years old. Appraised \$25.

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Thomas Brigham, Irving tp, in November last, one deep red yearling Steer, two small white spots on right thigh, one white spot on left thigh, swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one red brindle STEER, some white in face, hole in right ear, white bushy tail. Appraised \$14.
STEER—Taken up by A. Curtis, Walnut Creek tp, one pale red or yellow yearling Steer, white on face, belly and tail, a slit in right ear, half crop off under side of left ear. Appraised \$20.
BULL—Taken up by Joseph McCune, Walnut Creek tp, one light brindle Bull, 2 years old, white face, some white on back and belly, smooth crop and slit in right ear. Appraised \$18.
HEIFER—Taken up by J. B. Wells, Walnut Creek tp, in December last, one red and white spotted Heifer, 2 years old past. Appraised \$15.
CATTLE—Taken up by Jacob Mills, Irving tp, four head of Cattle, one year old, one small red Steer, crop off left ear, slit in right; one brindle Heifer, brush of tail white, white on brisket; one speckled Heifer, red neck; one red Heifer, red neck, some white in face, and on belly and tail. Appraised \$12 each.
HEIFER—Taken up by R. M. Rucker, Irving tp, in November last, one yearling Heifer, crop off right ear, underbit in left, star in forehead. Appraised \$12.
FILLY—Taken up by F. M. Streeter, Claytonville tp, one dark bay yearling Filly, hind feet white, small, slim tail, rather thin in order. Appraised \$30.
CALF—Taken up by W. H. H. Sawyer, Claytonville tp, in November last, one red steer Calf, white strip on back, white belly, crop off left ear, 1 year old. Appraised \$14.
COLT—Taken up by D. Kelly, Claytonville tp, in November last, one bay roan horse Colt, 3 years old, star in forehead, white strip on nose. Appraised \$35.
HEIFER—Taken up by J. A. Glenn, Claytonville tp, in November last, one red and white Heifer, 3 years old, piece off left ear, white star in forehead.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Melsenheimer, Irving tp, December 25, 1869, one dark red Heifer, 2 years old, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$18. Also, one roan yearling Heifer, swallow-fork in right ear, medium size. Appraised \$14.
STEER—Taken up by Peter Pfeiffer, Walnut Creek tp, December 14, 1869, one red and white spotted Steer, 3 years old, crop and swallow-fork in right ear, long horns. Appraised \$16.
STEER—Taken up by Thomas Hart, Irving tp, December 15th, 1869, one roan yearling Steer, head and neck red, over half crop in right ear. Appraised \$12.
COLT—Taken up by James Cottrell, Walnut Creek tp, December 30, 1869, one roan mare Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.
STAG—Taken up by J. M. Sately, Irving tp, January 9th, 1870, one red and white yearling Stag, small size. Appraised \$12. Also, one bay yearling Mare, medium size, scar on left hock joint. Appraised \$60.
STEER—Taken up by L. T. Dunn, Claytonville tp, November 27, 1869, one brindle roan Steer, 2 years old, white on his belly, wide horns. Appraised \$25.
HEIFER—Taken up by J. A. Glenn, Claytonville tp, November 27, 1869, one red and white Heifer, piece off left ear, white star in forehead. Appraised \$22.

Butler County—H. D. Kellogg, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. V. Davis, Towanda tp, December 20th, 1869, one dun or clay-bank mare Pony, 3 years old, branded S on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.
Chase County—J. C. Fisher, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by William Barrington, Cottonwood tp, one Cow, mostly white, red on head and neck, Texas brands on hip, crop and underbit in right ear, under half crop in left ear, 5 years old. Also, one white male CALF, mouse-colored sides, no tail. Appraised \$20. Also, one red STEER, 3 years old, white spots in forehead, both ears cropped or frozen off. Appraised \$15.
COW—Taken up by Phillip Frank, Cottonwood tp, January 3d, 1870, one red roan Cow, head and neck red, white in forehead, 3 years old. Appraised \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Abram Bales, Toledo tp, December 28, 1869, one red Steer, brown stripes on body, star in forehead, end of tail white. Appraised \$15. Also, one white yearling HEIFER, red on neck and shoulders. Appraised \$13.

Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Jos Hayden, Neosho tp, January 15, '70, one white Heifer, 3 years old, under half crop in left ear, swallow fork and underbit in right ear, brant on right hip. Appraised \$12.
PONY—Taken up by Joseph Henry, Neosho tp, December 18, 1869, one light brindle Heifer, 2 years old, some white, crop and underbit in left ear, slit in right ear. Appraised \$15.
PONY—Taken up by S. M. Barney, Sheridan tp, January 6, 1870, one light bay horse Pony, 3 years old, 12 hands high, hind feet white, white on upper lip, white face, heavy foretop, mane and tail. Appraised \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by E. Hodson, Lola tp, December 29, 1869, one red and white Heifer, 2 years old, 2 white spots in face. Appraised \$12.
COW—Taken up by James Bowyer, Lola tp, January 1st, 1870, one red Cow, belly and hind legs white, white in face, a square crop and swallow-fork in each ear, 9 years old, has a young Calf. Appraised \$25.
COW—Taken up by Robert Peoples, Lyon tp, January 1, 1870, one black Cow, 10 years old, short tail. Appraised \$15. Also, one red and white Cow, 7 years old, crop and underbit in left ear, has a Calf. Appraised \$15.
FILLY—Taken up by B. Nichols, Shawnee tp, December 29, '69, one sorrel Filly, 2 years old. Appraised \$40.
STEERS—Taken up by J. G. Lumley, Lola tp, in December last, two red and white Steers, four years old, branded H on the right horns. Appraised \$20 each. Also, one red and white speckled Steer, four years old, branded H on right horn and G on right hip. Appraised \$25. Also, one white Steer, branded A on right hip and H on right horn. Appraised \$25. Also, two brown Steers, four years old, branded H on right horns. Appraised \$25 each. Also, one black Steer, white flanks, four years old. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by M. O. Malay, Crawford tp, in December last, one dark brown mare Colt, 1 year old, some white on left hind foot. Appraised \$35.
MARE—Taken up by Alonzo Duncan, Pleasant View tp, one light sorrel Mare, four years old, all four feet white, white nose. Appraised \$35.
STEER—Taken up by Jacob Loshbough, Neosho tp, one red Steer, 3 years old, crop and half crop off right ear, underbit and upper bit out of left ear. Appraised \$25.
STEER—Taken up by R. P. Hall, Pleasant View tp, one red and white spotted Steer, slit in right ear, upper point cut off, 3 years old. Appraised \$17.
COW—Taken up by W. H. Cottingham, Salamanca tp, January 1, 1870, one brown Cow, white on back, 8 years old, crop off left ear, half crop off right ear. Appraised \$15.
COW—Taken up by J. W. Howell, Lowell tp, one red Cow, 7 years old, white in left flank, crop off left ear. Appraised \$18.
COW—Taken up by J. R. Jones, Shawnee tp, in November last, one red and white spotted Cow, 3 years old, crop and two slits in left ear. Appraised \$15.
HORSES—Taken up by John Mason, Crawford tp, two small black horses, white spot in face of each, white on nose of one and saddle marks on other, 11 hands high, 7 or 8 years old. Appraised \$50 each.

Coffey County—Allen Crocker, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by John Dudley, Ottumwa tp, in October last, one brown mare Pony, 15 hands high, stripe in face, branded PJ on right hip. Appraised \$15.
OXEN—Taken up by J. E. Henley, Neosho tp, in November last, two black and white Oxen, one branded S on left rump, swallow-fork in right ear, underbit and overbit in left ear, the other has swallow-fork and underbit in left ear, bad brand on left rump. Appraised \$75.
MARE—Taken up by Cyrus Kennedy, Avon tp, in November last, one iron-gray Mare, 2 years old last spring, 18 hands high. Appraised \$65.
FILLY—Taken up by William Hale, Neosho tp, in November last, one bay Filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$50. Also, one black yearling MULE, 10 hands high. Appraised \$30.
PONY—Taken up by C. T. Vandever, Neosho tp, in November last, one black horse PONY, hind feet white. Appraised \$15.
COLTS—Taken up by Tim Roberts, Ottumwa tp, in November last, one bright bay horse Colt, 2 years old, a little white in forehead. Appraised \$40. Also, one black horse Colt, 3 years old, 14 hands high, white on nose. Appraised \$50. Also, one dark brown yearling Colt. Appraised \$35.
PONY—Taken up by J. Hoover, Ottumwa tp, in December last, one small bay mare Pony, right hind foot white, star in forehead, one on nose, five years old, branded KD on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.
COW—Taken up by N. C. James, California tp, in December last, one red Cow, 8 years old, ears frozen off. Appraised \$30.
HEIFER—Taken up by Isaac Fleming, Burlington tp, January 10, 1870, one dark red Heifer, two years old, crop off right ear. Appraised \$25.

Davis County—Daniel Mitchell, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by —, one bay Filly, 15 hands high, three years old, black mane and tail, white spot on right hind leg.
STEER—Taken up by N. B. White, one red Steer, white belly, white spot in face, 2 years old. Appraised \$13. Also, one red Steer, white spots. Appraised \$18. Also, one white Heifer, red spots. Appraised \$13. Also, one red and white Bull, 2 years old. Appraised \$18.
Dickinson County—J. B. Shane, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Cyrus Kilgore, Grant tp, one bay gelding Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, black mane and tail, left hind foot white. Appraised \$20.

Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by William Newman, Washington tp, one bay yearling Filly, left hind foot white, star in forehead, snip or white spot on nose, small and poor. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by Geo. Waite, Wayne tp, one white Steer, 5 years old, tips of ears red, small crop off left ear, half a crop off right ear. Appraised \$15.
STEER—Taken up by S. Severison, Wayne tp, one red and white spotted Steer, 2 years old, white face, all his legs white to knees, hole in each ear, right ear frozen or cut. Appraised \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by Leander McAllister, Washington tp, one dark red yearling Heifer, medium size, white on belly, rump and inside of thighs, split and upper bit in right ear. Appraised \$15.
COW—Taken up by Peter Erickson, Burr Oak tp, one pale red Cow, small size, two teeth grown together. Appraised \$15.
COW—Taken up by Jacob Matheny, Wayne tp, January 7th, 1870, one pale red Cow, white spots on flanks and under belly, under slope in each ear, branded V on left hip, 6 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one dark red STEER, crop and split in left ear, swallow-fork and under bit in right ear, 1 year old. Appraised \$15.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Dunn, Ohio tp, in November last, one bay mare Pony, 5 years old, 14 hands high, both hind legs white, white in forehead, branded 7 on left hip, shoulder and neck. Appraised \$30.
PONY—Taken up by Thompson Jones, Ohio tp, in November last, one bay mare Pony, 5 years old, 12 hands high, blemish in left eye, some white on right hind foot, white on forehead, white spot on nose. Appraised \$30.
MULE—Taken up by J. B. Johnson, Ohio tp, in December last, one brown mare Mule, 9 years old, 13 hands high, mexican brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$50.
COLT—Taken up by J. N. Adkins, Peoria tp, one gray horse yearling Colt, 12 hands high. Appraised \$37.50.
MARE—Taken up by P. Welton, Florida tp, in December last, one iron-gray Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, all feet black, a little away-backed, heavy make and tall. Appraised \$45.
COLT—Taken up by E. H. Stewart, Ohio tp, in December last, one dark sorrel yearling Steer, 3 years old, 13 hands high, a few white hairs in forehead, small white spot on nose. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by J. W. Stevens, Harrison tp, in December last, one small black horse Pony, 5 years old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$22.
HEIFER—Taken up by John Halory, January 3, 1870, one dark red, medium sized Heifer, 2 years old, half crop from under side left ear. Appraised \$25.
HEIFER—Taken up by Daniel Stores, Ottawa tp, in November last, one white Heifer, red ears, right ear forked, crop in left ear, 2 years old. Appraised \$25.
MARE—Taken up by John Randall, Harrison tp, in December last, one bright bay Mare, black mane and tail, 4 years old. Appraised \$25.
STEER—Taken up by H. P. Welsh, Ottumwa tp, in December last, one white Steer, some red on ears, part of right horn off, swallow-fork in right ear, 5 years old. Appraised \$30.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. E. Creswell, Janesville tp, November 27, 1869, one sorrel Horse, 2 years old, 14 hands high, small star in face. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by E. Tucker, Eureka tp, December 29, 1869, one red yearling Steer. Appraised \$14. Also, a pale red STEER, 2 years old, white in flank, crop off right ear. Appraised \$15.

Johnson County—E. D. Rose, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Cook, Jefferson tp, one light roan Steer, 2 years old, swallow-fork in right ear, three slits in left ear. Appraised \$25.
COW—Taken up by H. Ely, Franklin tp, one pale red Cow, 6 years old, point of right horn off, large star in forehead, white on bricket and along back. Appraised \$25.
STEERS—Taken up by R. Burns, Douglas tp, one white Steer, red spots on side, slit in right ear, left ear torn off. Appraised \$30. Also, one red and white Steer, swallow-fork in left ear, crop in right, branded 8 on right hip. Appraised \$50.
PONY—Taken up by Joseph McIntyre, Douglas tp, one dark bay mare Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, harness marks. Appraised \$40. Also, one iron-gray mare COLT, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.
FILLY—Taken up by Nancy Hoover, Jefferson tp, one bay Filly, one year old, left hind foot white, some white on left hind foot, some white on face. Appraised \$40.
COLT—Taken up by John Rule, Jefferson tp, one brown horse Colt, two years old, black mane and tail, left hind foot white, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.
HEIFER—Taken up by W. A. Bradley, Franklin tp, one pale red yearling Heifer, some white spots on her body, motley face. Appraised \$15.
PONY—Taken up by Jacob Hass, Jefferson tp, one sorrel horse Pony, three legs white, bald face, 2 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one sorrel mare PONY, small white spot in forehead, two years old. Appraised \$20.

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. F. Jones, Kentucky tp, in November last, one gray yearling horse Colt, small white streak in the face. Appraised \$17.50.
STEER—Taken up by George Killian, Kentucky tp, in December last, one white Steer, red neck and head, red spots on right side, face white. Appraised \$18.
HEIFER—Taken up by F. N. Dick, Kentucky tp, in December last, one brindle yearling Heifer, hole in under part one ear and half crop off the other. Appraised \$12.
STEER—Taken up by S. H. Plummer, Kentucky tp, in November last, one white Steer, red ears and eye-brows, crop off left ear, 6 years old. Also, one red roan Steer, 6 years old. Both Appraised \$67.50.
HEIFER—Taken up by Morgan Thorp, Jefferson tp, in November last, one white yearling Heifer, roan head, swallow-fork in each ear. Appraised \$30.
COLT—Taken up by Samuel Kemp, Jefferson tp, January 2, 70, one bay mare yearling Colt, black mane and tail. Appraised \$40.
COLT—Taken up by H. S. Stones, Union tp, in December last, one light colored Horse Colt, 2 years old, bald face, white under lip, hind feet white, 2 years old. Appraised \$50.
MULE—Taken up by Henry Howe, Union tp, in October last, one dark brown Mule, 20 years old, branded on right side of neck, left shoulder and left hip, a bit cut out of under side of right ear. Appraised \$25.
STEER—Taken up by R. J. Burns, Oskaloosa tp, one red Steer, 2 years old, star in forehead, tail mixed with white, left hind foot white, underbit out of each ear. Appraised \$18.
MARE—Taken up by G. M. Dix, Rock Creek tp, one bay Mare, 2 years old, 13 hands high, a small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30.
COW—Taken up by William Lewis, Jefferson tp, one Texas Cow, 3 years old, black sides and belly. Appraised \$45.
STEER—Taken up by E. M. Thompson, Rock Creek tp, one yellowish red Steer, white head, white on belly and top of neck, end of tail white. Appraised \$16. Also, one white yearling HEIFER, red head and neck, slit and under half crop in each ear. Appraised \$30.
PONY—Taken up by James Griffith, one bay horse Pony, 2 years old, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$20. Also, one sorrel mare PONY, one year old, blaze in forehead, white on nose, right hind leg white. Appraised \$20.
COWS—Taken up by B. J. Duncan, Rock Creek tp, one brindle Cow, with bell on, 10 years old, white stripe across forehead, left hind leg white, upper slope and underbit in each ear, below medium size. Appraised \$20. Also, one brindle Cow, 3 years old, white belly, some white on forehead and sides, small size. Ap-

praised \$25. Also, one white Cow, 4 years old, dark head and neck, branded W on right hip. Appraised \$30. Also, one large white Cow, 8 years old, black nose, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$35.

COW—Taken up by E. Bollinger, Rock Creek tp, a roan Cow, white spots, 7 years old, crop and swallow-fork in right ear, horns short and turned inward. Also, one red male CALF, 4 months old. Appraised \$35.
PONY—Taken up by J. G. Homang, Kaw tp, in November last, one dark bay mare Pony, white stripe in forehead, 12½ hands high, 1 year old. Appraised \$30.
HEIFER—Taken up by N. Colby, Rock Creek tp, in November last, one light brindle Heifer, 2 years old, star in forehead, two feet white, white on belly, short crumpled horns. Appraised \$35.
STEERS—Taken up by Jonathan Wright, Grasshopper Falls tp, two yearling Steers, red and white spotted—one has both ears cropped at the points. Appraised \$14 each.
COW—Taken up by John Wood, Grasshopper Falls tp, one white Cow, with red spots, both fore feet red, points of horns sawed off, left horn droops, 7 years old. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by James Ford, Sarcoxie tp, in December last, one Steer, 4 years old, red and white stripes on each shoulder, white on belly and flanks. Appraised \$40.
COLT—Taken up by Henry Chubb, Rock Creek tp, in December last, one yearling bay horse Colt, star in forehead, white on right side of nose, medium size. Appraised \$50.
STEER—Taken up by J. F. Lynds, Jefferson tp, in November last, one red Steer, white on belly, star in forehead, brush of tail white, 1 year old. Appraised \$12.
PONY—Taken up by G. N. Goddard, Jefferson tp, in November last, one black Pony, star in forehead, had halter on, shod all around, 10 years old. Appraised \$50. Also, one PONY, star in forehead, both hind feet white, saddle marks on back, six years old. Appraised \$80.
MARE—Taken up by Thomas Housh, Jefferson tp, in December last, one sorrel Mare, white face, right fore foot and right hind foot white, 2 years old. Appraised \$70.
STEER—Taken up by Lewis Gibson, Jefferson tp, one white Steer, 3 years old, ears black. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by Robert Gardner, Sarcoxie tp, one red and white Steer, star in forehead, 2 years old. Appraised \$12.
STEER—Taken up by B. B. Rippert, Grasshopper Falls tp, one red yearling Steer. Appraised \$14. Also, one red yearling Steer, white spots on forehead, white on belly. Appraised \$14. Also, one light red Heifer. Appraised \$12. Also, one brindle yearling Heifer, line back, white spots on legs, belly white. Appraised \$12. Also, one dark red yearling Heifer, white spots on back, some white on belly. Appraised \$11.

COLT—Taken up by W. C. Ross, Sarcoxie tp, one dark bay yearling stallion Colt, hind feet white. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by F. A. Turner, Rock Creek tp, January 5, 1870, one sorrel horse Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by William Gish, Rock Creek tp, one medium-sized red and white yearling Steer, crop off each ear, slit in left ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one small white and red spotted yearling Steer, under half-crop off right ear. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Samuel Wagner, Oskaloosa tp, January 11, 1870, one white Heifer, red ears, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Oliver Schrader, January 11, 1870, one roan Steer, 2 years old, medium size. Appraised \$18.

STEER—Taken up by E. Buckmaster, Oskaloosa tp, January 10, 1870, one yellow and white Cherokee Steer, 8 years old, crop and swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised \$11.

COLT—Taken up by H. W. Wellman, Sarcoxie tp, in November last, one black mare Colt, right hind foot white, 18 months old. Appraised \$15.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. E. Hafer, Oxford tp, December 20, 1869, one brown mare Pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, Mexican brand on both shoulders and right hip. Appraised \$30.
HEIFER—Taken up by Fred White, Shawnee tp, January 10th, 1870, one red Heifer, 2 years old, white spot in forehead, white on belly and tail, smooth crop in right and half under crop in left ear. Appraised \$30.
FILLY—Taken up by Mr Osdell, Lexington tp, one dark bay Filly, 2 years old, 12 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.
HEIFER—Taken up by Thomas Lovett, Gardner tp, in November last, one red and white Heifer, line back, slit in left ear and crop off right. Appraised \$14.50. Also, one white STEER, red neck and ears. Appraised \$14.50.
COW—Taken up by W. P. Channell, Olathe tp, in November last, one red Cow, 4 years old, white belly, white spot on right hind leg, and on left shoulder. Appraised \$22.50.
HEIFER—Taken up by J. O. Buchanan, in December last, one light roan Heifer, neck and head red, white face, crop and slit in left ear, underbit in right, 1 year old. Appraised \$12.
MARE—Taken up by John Malin, Oxford tp, in November last, one roan Steer, 2 years old, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$16.
PONY—Taken up by Matthew Fanning, Monticello tp, one bay mare Pony, three years old, 14½ hands high, blaze face. Appraised \$50.
PONY—Taken up by R. M. Giles, Lexington tp, one black mare Pony, 7 years old, 12½ hands high, hind feet and right fore foot white, small star in forehead, white spot on under lip. Appraised \$25. Also, one black mare Pony, 1 year old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$15.
STEER—Taken up by R. E. Lemaster, McCamish tp, in December last, one yearling Steer, with white spots. Appraised \$15.
STRAY—Taken up by F. C. Porter, Shawnee tp, one stray yearling (no sex returned), white, medium size, crop, half crop and underbit in right ear. Appraised \$12.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by M. Marshall, Alexandria tp, December 20, 1869, one red yearling Heifer, white spot in forehead, white on left fore leg. Appraised \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by Smith Johnson, Reno tp, December 15, 1869, one white Heifer, red ears and nose, red spots on both sides of neck, crop off each ear, all legs red, 2 years old. Appraised \$12.
STEER—Taken up by Henry Berger, Tonganoxie tp, January 6, 1870, one red roan Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$11.
COLT—Taken up by ——— one black horse Colt, 3 years old, next Spring, both hind feet white, star in forehead, snip on nose. Appraised \$25.
STEERS—Taken up by G. W. Starnes, Delaware tp, December 3, 1869, one red Steer, 2 years old, white legs, crop off each ear, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$20. Also, one white and red speckled Steer, 2 years old, marked as above. Appraised \$20.
HEIFER—Taken up by John Hyde, High Prairie tp, January 10, 1870, one white yearling Heifer, red nose. Appraised \$11.
MARE—Taken up by Tolaver Grant, Alexandria tp, January 27, 1870, one black Mare, ball face, left hind foot white, white spot on withers. Appraised \$75.
Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by G. W. Hinds, Potosi tp, in November last, one red Steer, 2 years old, crop off right ear, crop and under half crop off left ear. Appraised \$18.
STEER—Taken up by Frederick Huff, one pale red yearling Steer. Appraised \$12.
BULL—Taken up by J. W. Garrett, Potosi tp, in December last, one red Bull, 2 years old, white in face and on belly, tall and hind hind feet, crop and upper and underbit in right ear. Appraised \$20.
COW—Taken up by Elias Snook, Scott tp, in December last, one red and white Cow, 2 slits in ear, had bell on. Appraised \$25.
STEER—Taken up by Solomon Mason, Paris tp, January 8, 70, one red roan Steer, three years old, under half slope in right ear. Appraised \$25.
STEER—Taken up by Calvin Keer, Centerville tp, in December last, one red and white yearling Steer, swallow-fork in left ear, half under slope and slit in right ear. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by A. C. Bender, Potosi tp, in November last, one bay mare Colt, 1 year old, medium size, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by W. H. Yarbrough, Mound City tp, one dark brown horse Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by Samuel France, Liberty tp, in December last, one white, red and brindle yearling Steer, brush of tail off, white spot in face. Appraised \$16.

COW—Taken up by Henry Frinkle, Lincoln tp, in December last, one white Cow, swallow-fork in left ear, crop and underbit in right ear, 5 years old. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Freeman Kattinger, Lincoln tp, in December last, one black horse Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white, white spot in face, same on nose, 12 hands high. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by John Wignall, Sheridan tp, in December last, one dark red Steer, white under belly and on end of tail, upper bit in right ear, under bit in left. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by J. L. Hutchens, Paris tp, in December last, one bay Mare, 9 years old, branded 8 on left shoulder, two small white spots on withers. Appraised \$55.

STEER—Taken up by Aaron Foster, Paris tp, in December last, one red yearling Steer, white spot in forehead, two-thirds of tail white, some white on belly. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by John Griffith, Centerville tp, in December last, one black mare Pony, 7 years old, 14 hands high, some saddle marks. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by Isaac Seright, Potosi tp, in November last, one red yearling Steer, back and tail white, branded H on right hip, crop and underbit in left ear. Appraised \$12.

Lyon County—D. L. Glimore, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. V. Phillips, Pike tp, in December last, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$45.
COW—Taken up by G. W. White, Jackson tp, in December last, one brindle Cow, 10 years old, white on back and part of belly, point of tail off, swallow-fork in left ear, and slope in right ear. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by Reese Morgan, Emporia tp, December 10, 1869, one red Steer, 3 years old, white legs, two white spots on back. Appraised \$17. Also, one red and white yearling Steer. Appraised \$11.
STEER—Taken up by Isaac Lewis, Emporia tp, December 19, 1869, one white Steer, 2 years old, ears and nose red, red spots on legs. Appraised \$18.50.
STEER—Taken up by H. Barber, Emporia tp, December 18, 69, one red roan yearling Steer, slope on each ear. Appraised \$17. Also, one white and red yearling HEIFER, crop off left ear, and notch in point of right ear. Appraised \$12.50.
HEIFER—Taken up by John Anderson, Elmendorf tp, December 12, 1869, one light roan Heifer, 2 years old, both ears cropped. Appraised \$25.
FILLY—Taken up by Levi Smith, Waterloo tp, January 4, 1870, one sorrel Filly, two years old, both hind feet and right fore foot white, star in forehead, branded H on left shoulder. Appraised \$60. Also, one mare mule COLT, 6 months old. Appraised \$25.
COW—Taken up by G. R. Soule, Centerville tp, one red and white Cow, 3 years old, branded OJ on left horn, and a Heart on right hip. Appraised \$38. Also, one red COW, white on flank and belly, star in forehead, indistinct brand on right hip, 3 years old. Appraised \$28.
STEER—Taken up by A. V. Saunders, Americus tp, one red yearling Steer, light color under belly. Appraised \$17.
HORSE—Taken up by L. N. Sugar, Americus tp, one dark bay Horse, black mane and tail hind feet white, 14 hands high, 3 years old. Appraised \$50.
HEIFER—Taken up by H. D. Curtis, Agnes City tp, one red yearling Heifer, white on belly and end of tail. Appraised \$28.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Marum Gillett, Blue Rapids tp, January 1, 1870, one red and white spotted yearling Steer, mottled face. Appraised \$18.
HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Stoner, Vermillion tp, one sorrel Horse, 2 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$70.
HEIFERS—Taken up by John Reiter, Hope Creek tp, January 8, 1870, one red Heifer, line back, white belly. Appraised \$7. Also, one white Heifer, red head and neck. Appraised \$8.
COLT—Taken up by Michael Sullivan, Vermillion tp, one bay Colt, 2 years old, white between eyes and on end of tail, white on top of mane. Appraised \$45.
COLT—Taken up by Wm Hanrahan, Vermillion tp, one bay mare Colt, 1 year old, left hind foot white, a little white between eyes. Appraised \$35.
COLT—Taken up by Henry Meyer, Vermillion tp, January 1st, 1870, one light brown mare Colt, 3 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$40.
MARE—Taken up by Andrew Osborne, Barrett tp, January 12, 1870, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, trim built. Appraised \$67.50.
PONY—Taken up by John Dunham, Vermillion tp, January 1, 1870, one black horse Pony, 2 years old, narrow white strip down forehead, both hind feet white. Appraised \$22.
COWS—Taken up by Joseph Musgrove, Vermillion tp, Jan 6th, 1870, one red Cow, 3 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one red and white spotted Cow, 3 years old. Appraised \$20.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. T. Waller, Wea tp, December 23, 1869, one red Steer, 9 or 10 years old, ears frozen, nick in upper part of right ear, points of horns sawed off. Appraised \$25.
FILLY—Taken up by Amos Woodcock, Marysville tp, one sorrel Filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, fax mane and tail, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.
FILLY—Taken up by John Kelly, Marysville tp, one bay Filly, 2 years old, one hind foot white, white ring round left hind foot. Appraised \$22.50. Also, one sorrel mare PONY, 2 years old, a white ring around right hind fetlock, white spot in forehead, snip on nose. Appraised \$30.
MARE—Taken up by Z. W. Busby, Paola tp, November 19, 69, one brown Mare, 10 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$25. Also, one light brown Mule, 20 years old, white spots on both sides. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by Peter Reynolds, Osawatimie tp, a bright bay mare Pony, 3 years old, 13 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$35.
STEER—Taken up by Jackson McNally, Middle Creek tp, one red and white spotted Steer, one year old, hole in right ear. Appraised \$15.
PONY—Taken up by Wm McDowell, Middle Creek tp, December 5th, 1869, one small black mare Pony, 6 years old, star in forehead, hind feet white, branded A. Appraised \$12.50.
MARE—Taken up by H. Ford, Osawatimie tp, December 25th, 1869, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, left hind foot and leg white. Appraised \$30.
MARE—Taken up by Hendrix Kinkade, Osawatimie tp, November 22, 1869, one dark roan Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, saddle marks, swif back. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse suckling Colt, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.
COW—Taken up by Joshua Amos, Wea tp, December 11, 1869, one Cow, 6 or 7 years old, star in forehead, white spots on each side, tall partly white, crop and 2 splits in left ear. Appraised \$23.
STEER—Taken up by J. N. Holloway, Marysville tp, December 23, 1869, one white yearling Steer. Appraised \$15.
STEER—Taken up by James Wright, Paola tp, January 10, 70, one red Steer, 3 years old, some white on back and belly, a half crop off left ear, O with a cross inside branded on left hip. Appraised \$30.
HEIFER—Taken up by M. Reed, Wea tp, January 4th, 1870, one red and white roan yearling Heifer, white face, left ear forked, small slit in right ear. Appraised \$12.

Mitchell County—A. C. Stull, Clerk.
 MULE—Taken up by James Farrow, January 8, 1870, one dark brown mare Mule, 3 years old, 15 hands high, branded K P R on left shoulder. Appraised \$125. Also one dun HORSE, 7 years old, 13 hands high, a circle branded on left hip. Appraised \$60.

Morris County—J. Hammond, Clerk.
 COW—Taken up by J M Edwards, Diamond Valley tp, January 11, 1870, one red Cow, 7 years old, underbit in right ear, short tail, white spot on each hip. Appraised \$16. Also, one yearling dun Steer. Appraised \$3.

Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by N. B. Simmons, Granada tp, December 13, 1869, one red sorrel horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white. Appraised \$50.
 HEIFER—Taken up by Fred Zuble, Granada tp, December 13, 1869, one white spotted yearling Heifer, head and neck red, star in forehead. Appraised \$15.
 PONY—Taken up by S. H. Hamilton, Watmore tp, January 17, 1870, one sorrel mare Pony, 2 years old, 12½ hands high, branded T on left shoulder, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.
 STEER—Taken up by H. O. Nowberry, January 4, 1870, one red and white Steer, 3 years old, half crop on upper part of right ear, white strip across shoulders. Appraised \$25.
 PONY—Taken up by David Armstrong, Home tp, December 27, 1869, one small mare Pony Colt, one year old, blaze in face full length. Appraised \$97.50.
 PONY—Taken up by H. O. Stauffer, Home tp, December 29, '69, one spotted roan mare Pony, 2 years old, all four legs white, face white. Appraised \$55. Also, one dark bay stud PONY, 2 years old, star in forehead, both hind feet white. Appraised \$55. Also, one yearling bay stud PONY, star in forehead, branded O or U on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.
 BULL—Taken up by J H Dennis, Valley tp, December 14, 1869, one yearling brindle Bull, white on flank and belly, crop off under side right ear, and fork in left. Appraised \$16.
 HEIFER—Taken up by W W Hooper, Caploma tp, December 10, 1869, one red and white spotted yearling Heifer. Appraised \$15.
 COLT—Taken up by Daniel Neal, Richmond tp, December 14, 1869, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, 13 hands high, hind feet white, star in forehead. Appraised \$50.
 COLT—Taken up by W R Wearts, Richmond tp, December 16, 1869, one bright bay stud Colt, 2 years old, 18 hands high, blaze in face, both hind feet white, branded T on left shoulder. Appraised \$50.
 HORSE—Taken up by Irwin Gough, Valley tp, December 15th, 1869, one light bay Horse, black mane, tall and feet, blind in right eye, 3 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$30.
 COLT—Taken up by John Sehnman, Nemaha tp, December 16th, 1869, one black mare Colt, 2 years old, white in forehead, left hind foot and nose. Appraised \$35.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by Alfred Kimber, Burlingame tp, one light red Steer, 3 years old, one ear slit, the other cut or fore square across. Appraised \$25.
 PONY—Taken up by G. W. Garvin, Valley Brook tp, in December, 1869, one chestnut sorrel Indian mare Pony, 10 years old, left fore foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$41.
 MULE—Taken up by J I Nicolay, Valley Brook tp, January 2, 1870, one gray mare Mule, 10 years old, 14 hands high, black legs, saddle marks, tall shayed, shoes on hind feet. Appraised \$60. Also, one dun mare MULE, 8 years old, 14 hands high, brown legs, tall shayed, harness marks. Appraised \$75. Also, one sorrel MARE, 10 years old, shoes on hind feet. Appraised \$50.
 STEER—Taken up by Aaron Minney, Ridgeway tp, December 26, 1869, one light roan (nearly white) yearling Steer, red ears, a slit in right ear, medium size. Appraised \$12.

Pottawatomie County—Samuel Richey, Clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by A W Mussey, St George tp, June 12, '69, one bay Horse, half Pony, black mane and tall, black legs, 6 years old. Appraised \$50.
 PONY—Taken up by Denis Donahy, Pottawatomie tp, one dark brown horse Pony, blaze face, white on both hind feet, mane roached, 9 years old. Appraised \$22.50.
 HORSE—Taken up by John Van Dorn, Pottawatomie tp, one dark roan Horse, blaze in face, dark mane and tall, all four feet white, saddle and harness marks, bunches on right hind leg and left fore leg, 5 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$40.
 PONY—Taken up by David Vroman, Pottawatomie tp, one bay mare Pony, 6 years old, 12 hands 3 inches high, black mane and tall, white ring above hoof on left fore foot, saddle marks, star in face. Appraised \$30.
 PONY—Taken up by T J Eddy, Vienna tp, one large brown mare Pony, 5 years old, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$45.
 FILLY—Taken up by Alex Fleming, Shannon tp, one dark sorrel Filly, two years old, strip in face, both hind feet white. Appraised \$80. Also, one bay yearling COLT, left fore and hind feet white, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$50.
 MARE—Taken up by T A Giles, Vienna tp, November 16, 1869, one bay Mare, 3 years old, star in forehead, white spot on end of nose, both hind feet white, scar on back. Appraised \$75. Also, one dark bay MARE, 2 years old, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$50.
 PONY—Taken up by S H Eddy, Vienna tp, November 26, 1869, one bay mare Pony, 1 year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$19.
 HORSE—Taken up by John Conroy, Blue tp, one bay (Texan or Cherokee) Horse, 5 years old, branded X on left shoulder, full blaze face, black mane and tall. Appraised \$40.
 PONY—Taken up by Albert Butts, Vienna tp, November 22d, 1869, one sorrel mare Pony Colt, 2 years old, blaze in face, left hind leg white. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay mare Pony Colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, branded J on right shoulder. Appraised \$25.
 HORSE—Taken up by J A Carlton, Shannon tp, December 4th, 1869, one black Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white, scar on left shoulder. Appraised \$80. Also, one white COW, mixed with roan, 2 years old; has CALF with her. Appraised \$30.
Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.
 COLT—Taken up by Clymer Johnson, Jackson tp, December 20, 1869, one dark brown mare Colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$70. Also, one iron-gray horse COLT, part Pony, 2 years old, some white in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one roan horse COLT, 2 years old, fore feet and right hind foot white, left fore and right hind leg white half-way to knee, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$80.
 PONY—Taken up by Wm Blodgett, Manhattan tp, December 31, 1869, one sorrel mare Pony, white strip in face, mane and tail white, heart branded on right shoulder, 12 years old, 18 hands high. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel horse COLT, 2 years old, 12 hands high, white stripe in face. Appraised \$80. Also, one bay mare COLT, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40.
 MARE—Taken up by J M Morris, Ordgen tp, in December, 1869, one light bay Mare, 3 years old, left hind foot white, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$35.
 STEER—Taken up by James Boyle, Ordgen tp, December 7, '69, one bright brindle Steer, 4 years old, branded U on the left hip. Appraised \$22.50.
Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by Aaron Nilson, McPherson tp, one red Steer, 3 years old, 11 hands high, branded JP on right hip. Appraised \$16.
 PONY—Taken up by Robert Johnson, one bay mare Pony, 4 years old, 12 hands high, white face, strip of white under chin, three legs white. Appraised \$30.
Shawnee County—P. I. Donebrake, Clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by J G Miller, Dover tp, January 10th, 1870, one pale red and white yearling Steer, branded JH on right hip, cross off right ear, underbit in left. Appraised \$10. Also, one red brindle HEIFER, 2 years old, branded JH on right hip, crop off right ear, underbit in left. Appraised \$15. Also, one black and white Steer, 4 years old, belly and hind legs white, branded L on left hip and left ribs, both ears cropped on top and bottom. Appraised \$23.

MARE—Taken up by Ira Comstock, Silver Lake tp, January 26, 1870, one black Mare, 6 years old, white spot in forehead; also, one sorrel mare COLT, 1 year old, white in face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by Frank Workman, Topeka tp, one red yearling Steer, white in forehead, white spot on each hip, tail partly white. Appraised \$15.
STEER—Taken up by J C Thompson, Silver Lake tp, January 13, 1870, one red Steer, 2 years old, white strip across forehead, white on belly, both hips and right shoulder, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by G H Evert, Auburn tp, January 7th, 1870, one bay mare Pony, 2 years old, 14 hands high, a few white hairs around fore and hind feet. Appraised \$30.
PONY—Taken up by J H Watkins, Silver Lake tp, January 14, 1870, one dark bay mare Pony, 7 years old. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by T A & D F White, Doyer tp, January 26, 1870, one black mare Pony. Appraised \$30. Also, a small brown mare Pony, 3 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$15. Also, one small black Colt, white stripe in forehead, left fore and right hind foot white. Appraised \$10. Also, one sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, left hind foot white, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay mare Colt, one year old, white spot in forehead, right hind and left fore foot white. Appraised \$15. Also, one Texas Cow, left ear cropped. Appraised \$10.
STEER—Taken up by G H Watson, Tecumseh tp, January 10, 1870, one red yearling Steer, white on belly, flank and knees, a crop off left ear. Appraised \$12.
HEIFER—Taken up by R C Gault, November 25, 1869, one red Heifer, 3 years old, medium size, slit in right and underbit in left ear. Appraised \$50. Also, one red and white OX, medium size, 6 years old, branded A J B on left hip, underbit in right ear, bell on. Appraised \$35. Also, one red and white COW, 5 years old, medium size. Appraised \$25. Also, one spotted COW, 4 years old, medium size. Appraised \$25.
COLT—Taken up by J T McLaughlin, November 15, 1869, one dark bay horse Pony Colt, 2 years old, 13 hands high, a few white hairs on right side and in forehead. Appraised \$35.
STEER—Taken up by Wm Matney, one white Steer, 3 years old, obscure brands on the left hip, a smooth crop off each ear. Appraised \$15.
FILLY—Taken up by A McCahan, December 4, 1869, one bay Filly, small star in forehead, some white on right hind foot. Appraised \$20.
HEIFER—Taken up by A C Thompson, December 23, 1869, one red roan yearling Heifer, white face, slit in left ear, white neck and belly. Appraised \$10.
PONY—Taken up by J A Oliver, December 27, 1869, one light bay mare Pony, 5 or 6 years old, 14 hands high, both hind feet white, white stripe on forehead, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$30.
HEIFER—Taken up by J W Reed, December 27, 1869, one black and white spotted Heifer, 3 years old, crop off and underbit in left ear. Appraised \$35. Also, one light red Steer, a white spot in forehead, white strip across rump, crop off right ear, white on belly and legs. Appraised \$13.
MARE—Taken up by Presty Housley, December 27, 1869, one dark bay Mare, 4 years old, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$15. Also, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, 14 hand/ high. Appraised \$50.
STEER—Taken up by J M Oldham, December 6, 1869, one red and white Steer, 3 years old. Appraised \$40.
STEER—Taken up by Wm Matney, January 4, 1870, one brown Steer, 3 years old, crop off right and underbit in left ear. Appraised \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by Vallance Mixens, January 3, 1870, one red Heifer, 3 years old, white face, hind feet white. Appraised \$30. Also, one red and white spotted Heifer, 4 years old. Appraised \$30.
HEIFER—Taken up by G M R Ward, December 21, 1869, one white Heifer, red ears. Appraised \$15.
MARE—Taken up by H A Kellam, January 4th, 1870, one bay Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, black legs, mane and tail, white on right hind foot, star in forehead. Appraised \$50. Also, one iron-gray Mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, black legs, coarse built. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay mare PONY, 2 years old, 12 hands high, dark mane and tall, black feet, small star in forehead. Appraised \$27.
STEER—Taken up by James Armstrong, January 10, 1870, one red stag Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$15.
PONY—Taken up by Jacob Haskell, January 5, 1870, one bay horse Pony, 8 years old, 13½ hands high, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$40. Also, one black horse PONY, 3 years old, 13½ hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$35. Also, one black horse PONY, 2 years old, 13½ hands high, star in forehead, white spot on nose. Appraised \$25.

Wabaunsee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by C P McDonald, Wyandotte tp, one white yearling Steer, half crop or slope in underside of left ear, ears red, small red spots on neck. Appraised \$11.
PONY—Taken up by I Harris, Wilmington tp, December 24th, 1869, one dark bay horse Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, mane trimmed. Appraised \$40.
Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Joseph Martin, Neosho Falls tp, one bay Pony, 2 years old, 18 hands high, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by H A Cook, Liberty tp, one gray horse Pony, 4 years old, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$35.
MULE—Taken up by J W Devaney, a light brown mare Mule, 2 years old, 18½ hands high, black legs. Appraised \$40.
HORSE—Taken up by S P Holloway, Neosho Falls tp, one dark brown Gelding, 8 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$50.

Wyandotte County—F. J. Kelly, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by David Kirkbride, Wyandotte tp, December 30, 1869, one deep red Cow, 5 years old, slit and half crop in right ear, brass bell on. Appraised \$25.
COW—Taken up by R McCrow, Delaware tp, January 11, 1870, one red Cow, 12 years old, one eye blind, left ear cut off, horns drooped at points. Appraised \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Jacob Morris, Prairie tp, December 28, 1869, one red yearling Steer, white face. Also, one dark red Heifer, 1 year old; also two black and white yearling Heifers, crop in left ear and underbit in right ear of each. Appraised \$12 each.
HEIFER—Taken up by Andrew Probstel, Shawnee tp, January 7, 1870, one red yearling Heifer, white spot in forehead, both flanks and belly white. Appraised \$5. Also, one black and white yearling Heifer. Appraised \$8.

HEIFER—Taken up by William Brew, Mount Pleasant tp, one white Heifer, two years old, red spots, red neck and side of face, smooth crop off right ear, short tail, medium size. Appraised \$15.
COLT—Taken up by William Connell, Kaploma tp, in December last, one sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old, fifteen hands high, fax mane and tail, star in the forehead, white spot on its nose. Appraised \$30.
COW—Taken up by Peter Sourwine, Kaploma tp, one red and white Cow, nine or ten years old, common size. Appraised \$25.
STEER—Taken up by R. M. Frather, Mount Pleasant tp, one white Steer, 2 years old, red ears, crop and slit in right ear. Appraised \$14.
COLT—Taken up by M. E. Larkin, Kaploma tp, one jet black mare Colt, eighteen months old, small size. Appraised \$40.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Daniel Gorman, Freedom tp, one red Heifer, one year old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$12.
STEER—Taken up by D. C. Knowles, Timber Hill tp, one brindle Steer, crop off right ear, two slits and an underbit in left ear, 12 years old. Appraised \$25.
MULE—Taken up by E. J. Thayer, Franklin tp, one brown mare Mule, 15 hands high, 9 years old, light built, saddle, collar and bridle marks, two upper teeth broken. Appraised \$80. Also, one brown horse Mule, six years old, 15 hands high, collar marks on top of neck. Appraised \$125.
COW—Taken up by S. D. Hart, Fort Scott, one red and white spotted Cow, swallow-fork in right ear and underbit in left, dim brand on right hip, 5 years old. Appraised \$25.
STEER—Taken up by J. S. Fitzgerald, Franklin tp, one white Steer, 3 years old, marked with dewlap, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$12.
STEER—Taken up by H. H. Willett, Franklin tp, one pale red Steer, one year old, blaze face, red rings around eyes, some red on end of nose, some white on belly, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$12.
COLT—Taken up by A. J. Pettigrew, Marmaton tp, one bay or brown horse Colt, 7 or 8 months old. Appraised \$30.
HORSE—Taken up by John Lewis, Fort Scott tp, one black Horse, saddle marks, 15 hands high, 6 years old. Appraised \$50. Also, one clay-bank Horse, star in forehead, left hind pastern joint white, 14 hands high, 8 years old. Appraised \$60.
HEIFER—Taken up by W. R. Howe, Franklin tp, December 4, 1869, one red Heifer, 1 year old, white on sides, flank and belly, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by William Low, Freedom tp, one red and white yearling Heifer, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$11.
PONY—Taken up by Ephraim Gay, Marion tp, one sorrel mare Pony, blaze face, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$35.
MARE—Taken up by Henry Snow, Marmaton tp, one dark brown Mare, 4 years old, 18 hands high, white strip on nose, white spot back of left ear, small wart on right side of under jaw, shod before. Appraised \$50.
COW—Taken up by V. F. Bulthart, Timberhill tp, one small black Cow, some white on belly and tall, smooth crop and under bit and upperbit in left ear, six years old. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by J. T. Johnson, Marion tp, one bay mare Pony, three years old, 18 hands high, heavy black mane and tail. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay stud PONY, left hind foot white, small white spot on end of nose, 2 years old, very small size. Appraised \$20.
OX—Taken up by Samuel Love, Franklin tp, one brindle OX, eleven years old, crop off right ear, crop, slit and underbit in left ear. Appraised \$40. Also, one black STEER, white face, two years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one pale red COW, white face, swallow fork in each ear, 5 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one dark red COW, six years old, short tail, crop off left ear, crop, underbit and hole in right ear. Appraised \$12.
STEER—Taken up by Clifford Latta, Freedom tp, a red Steer, branded V on left hip, 3 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one yellow STEER, 3 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one dark brindle STEER, white spots in forehead, 3 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one red and white STEER, 3 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one red and white STEER, 5 years old. Appraised \$22.50. Also, one black and white STEER, branded OO on left hip, five years old. Appraised \$22.50.
HEIFER—Taken up by R. P. Willett, Franklin tp, one yearling Heifer, dark roan, slit across hips, white in forehead and under belly. Appraised \$14.
COW—Taken up by E. B. McCullom, Marmaton tp, one dark brindle Cow, line back, white tail, small star in forehead, 9 years old. Appraised \$22. Also, a small dark brindle, mottled-faced CALF. Appraised \$5.
STEER—Taken up by J. C. Chitwood, Franklin tp, one yearling Steer, red sides and back, white under belly, smooth crop off left ear. Appraised \$15.
COLT—Taken up by W. H. Beal, Scott tp, one bay horse Colt, 3 years old, branded ER on right hip, right hind foot white, star in forehead, halter marks. Appraised \$35.
COLT—Taken up by J. H. Puthuff, Scott tp, one roan horse Colt, white spot in face. Appraised \$25.
HEIFERS—Taken up by G. W. Dyer, Franklin tp, one brindle Heifer, 2 years old, red sides, white back, belly and face, crumpled horns, point broken off right horn. Appraised \$18. Also, one red roan Heifer, two years old, fore feet and hind parts red, straight horns. Appraised \$30.
HEIFER—Taken up by William Bowers, Timberhill tp, one white yearling Heifer, red neck, head and legs, crop off right and crop and slit in left ear. Appraised \$14.

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.
STEERS—Taken up by James Baxter, Franklin tp, November 13, 1869, two Steers, 4 years old,—one red, with swallow-fork in left ear; the other brindle, white star in forehead, swallow-fork and slit in right ear. Appraised \$50 each.
STEER—Taken up by Samuel Smouse, Irving tp, November 19, 1869, one red and white Steer, 4 years old. Appraised \$30.
MARE—Taken up by S. P. Meredith, Carson tp, a roan Mare, star in forehead, round brand on right shoulder, 15 hands high, 7 years old. Appraised \$75.
STEER—Taken up by Jacob Mills, Roy's Creek, November 10, 1869, one red Steer, 3 years old, some white on face, flanks, belly and tail. Appraised \$40.
STEER—Taken up by G. W. Winkles, Walnut Creek tp, December 4, 1869, one small two year old Steer, back part of body light roan, shoulders light red, crop off right ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one yearling Steer, white body, red neck and shoulders, three legs red. Appraised \$—.
HEIFER—Taken up by S. B. Sholes, Irving tp, November 15, 1869, one white yearling Heifer, slit in right ear. Appraised \$5.
HEIFER—Taken up by Theodore Schecher, Claytonville tp, November 18, 1869, one yearling Heifer, white face and legs, red spot on left hind leg, red ears and neck. Appraised \$14.
STEER—Taken up by John Bunk, Claytonville tp, November 20, 1869, one light roan Steer, one year old, fore parts lighter than hind parts. Appraised \$15.
FILLY—Taken up by Benjamin Williams, Claytonville tp, November 20, 1869, one dark bay Filly, small white spot in forehead, hind feet white, heavy mane and tall, 18 hands high, 4 years old. Appraised \$35. Also, one dark dun mare COLT, 7 months old, stripe in face, all feet white. Appraised \$12.50.
STEER—Taken up by W. W. Blair, November 12, 1869, one two year old Steer, red ears, and the ends of both ears broken off. Appraised \$20.
COLT—Taken up by Stephen Pryor, Irving tp, November 12, 1869, one sorrel yearling stud Colt. Appraised \$30.
COW—Taken up by M. Lalson, Claytonville, a light red Cow, 4 years old, underbit in both ears, slit and crop in left; white face, white stripe under right jaw. Also, one steer calf, white except roan on neck and red on hind quarters. Appraised \$25.
COLT—Taken up by J. P. Winlow, Irving tp, December 1, 1869, one yearling bay horse Colt, right hind foot deformed. Appraised \$25. Also, one red yearling Steer, a few white spots, right ear cropped, slit in left ear. Appraised \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Daniel Sullivan, Walnut tp, one red and white Steer, 2 years old, crop off left ear, medium size. Appraised \$12.

STRAYS FOR JANUARY.

Atchison County—Charles W. Rust, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by R. C. Brown, Center tp, December 3, 1869, one light iron gray gelding Colt, 2 years old, 13½ hands high, heavy built, pony made. Appraised \$55.
COLT—Taken up by James Fordice, Grasshopper tp, one bay mare Colt, small, one year old, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$15.
COW—Taken up by Michael McKinney, Mt Pleasant tp, December 4, 1869, one mouse-colored Texas Cow, branded DH on left hip, small size, crop off left and swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised \$20.
PONY—Taken up by Joseph Canfield, Center tp, December 2, 1869, one brown mare Pony, 2 years old, medium size, white on left hind foot, branded C or G on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.
COW—Taken up by Elizabeth Arnold, Mount Pleasant tp, December 30, 1869, one red Cow, 7 years old, crop off right ear and half crop off left ear, color altered. Also, one roan calf. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by Oliver Saunders, Center tp, one medium sized red Steer, white belly and back, crop off left ear and swallow-fork in right, mark in bracket, branded J on left hip, 3 years old. Appraised \$25.
STEER—Taken up by John Geye, Mount Pleasant tp, a white yearling Steer, short tail. Appraised \$18.
STEER—Taken up by Daniel Sullivan, Walnut tp, one red and white Steer, 2 years old, crop off left ear, medium size. Appraised \$12.

Chase County—A. S. Howard, Clerk.

PONIES—Taken up by Nancy Sharpe, Bazaar tp, one bay mare Pony, black mane and tail, star in forehead, 2 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one yearling horse Pony, inside half of right hind foot and left fore foot white. Appraised \$15. Also, one sorrel horse Pony, 2 years old, branded 78 on left shoulder. Appraised \$27. Also, one bay mare Pony, dark mane and tail, small white spot on left thigh, 4 years old. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Wilson Davis, Bazaar tp, one black mare Pony, 2 years old, 18 hands high. Appraised \$50.

Cherokee County—William Little, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by D. W. Zinn, Shawnee tp, November 1, 1869, one dun Cow, 5 years old, crop off right ear and underbit in left, branded G B on left horn. Appraised \$12. Also, one yearling Bull, red and white spotted. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by H. S. Norton, Salamanca tp, one dark bay or brown Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$65.

SHEEP—Taken up by John Bull, Lowell tp, November 22, 1869, one white ewe Sheep, 2 years old, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$1.25. Also, eleven white ewe lambs, without marks or brands. Appraised \$1.25 each.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Heaps, Sheridan tp, November 17, 1869, one bay Mare, 7 years old, upper cut in left ear, left hind foot white, branded T on left shoulder, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by H. H. Burr, Pleasant View tp, one sorrel mare Pony, 2 years old, blaze face, right hind foot white, twelve hands high. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Middleton Bigham, Sheridan tp, November 15, 1869, one dark bay horse Colt, star in forehead, both hind feet white, 12 hands high. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by J. P. Scott, Lowell tp, November 20, 1869, one red and white spotted Cow, face white from eyes up, branded I on right hip, half of left ear cropped off, five years old. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by H. H. Burr, Pleasant View tp, in November last, one sorrel mare Pony, 2 years old, fifteen hands high, blaze face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by C. J. Hardwick, Shawnee tp, in December last, one brown Texas Cow, ten years old, half-crop off each ear, small bell on, branded O on left hip. Appraised \$14.50.

STEER—Taken up by W. Phillips, Shawnee tp, in December last, one red yearling Steer, white on rump, belly and tail. Appraised \$12.

MULE—Taken up by Sylvester Jessup, Spring Valley tp, in December last, one dark brown mare Mule, 7 years old. Also, one dark brown mare MULE, 8 years old, sorrel-MARE, six years old, Appraised \$190 for both. Also, one sorrel-MARE, six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, four feet white. Appraised \$55. Also, one yearling roan horse COLT. Appraised \$25. Also, one sucking sorrel horse COLT. Appraised \$15.

BULL—Taken up by George Corben, Salamanca tp, in December last, one yearling Bull, line back, white on belly and brush of tail. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by James Katley, Crawford tp, in December last, one yellow dun Mare, white in face, black mane and tail, fifteen hands high, 7 years old. Appraised \$75. Also, one light dun MARE, black mane and tail, harness marks, fifteen hands high, 7 years old. Appraised \$75.

Crawford County—J. T. Bridgens, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Mark Frame, Washington tp, November 15, 1869, one red and white spotted Heifer, white muley head, a smooth crop off the left ear, eleven hands high, two years old. Appraised \$17.

PONY—Taken up by Willis Harrison, Baker tp, one black horse Pony, 4 years old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John T. Voss, Crawford tp, one red Steer, small crop off both ears, 5 feet high, 6 years old. Appraised \$75.

Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Norville, Wolf River tp, one brindle Cow, star in forehead, white on belly and tip of tail, six years old. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Daniel Laidin, Wayne tp, November 25, 1869, one light red roan Steer, red ears, branded P on both horns, 3 years old, small size. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Mary Robinson, Wayne tp, November 27, 1869, one white Steer, red about the head, red spots on body, one horn down, scars on left hip, crop in left and swallow-fork in right ear, large size, 4 or 5 years old. Appraised \$45.

COLT—Taken up by Daniel Anderson, November 15, 1869, one dark bay horse Colt, small star in forehead, 2 years old. Appraised \$75.

STEER—Taken up by Louis Zimmermann, Troy tp, November 15, 1869, one white yearling Steer, some red on feet, top of both ears, crop off left ear and swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$20. Also, one dark red yearling HEIFER, crop off left ear. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Augustus Pannell, Troy tp, one white and black spotted yearling Steer, crop off right ear and swallow-fork in left, short and rather sharp horns. Appraised \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Dudley Mowrey, Marion tp, one pale red Steer, underbit and swallow-fork in each ear, 7 years old. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by George Bromley, Troy tp, one yearling Steer, pale red and white, crop off right ear and split in the left. Appraised \$14.

BULL—Taken up by J. T. Anderson, Marion tp, a black Bull, 5 years old. Appraised \$25.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John Stalter, Ohio tp, November 1, 1869, one black horse Mule, one year old, 18 hands high. Appraised \$60.

STEER—Taken up by David Crooks, Potowatomie tp, November 15, 1869, one black Steer, 2 years old, white spots, crop off the right ear, split in left. Appraised \$18.

HEIFERS—Taken up by Charles Bushnell, Greenwood tp, November 15, 1869, one white Heifer, some red on neck, one year old. Appraised \$18. Also, one red and white Heifer, one year old. Appraised \$18.

COLT—Taken up by J. A. Anderson, Franklin tp, November 24, 1869, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, a few white hairs on left hind leg, branded Y on left shoulder. Appraised \$50. Also, one dun or mouse-colored mare MULE, 2 years old. Appraised \$50.

COLT—Taken up by A. C. Thayer, Franklin tp, November 27, 1869, one dark bay horse Colt, star in forehead, white stripe on nose, 14 hands high, one year old. Appraised \$45.

PONY—Taken up by Timothy O'Neal, Franklin tp, November 25, 1869, one blue horse Pony, white on right hind foot, fore feet shod, star in forehead, saddle marks, 13½ hands high, six years old. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Davis, Harrison tp, November 25, 1869, one white Heifer, 3 years old, right fore leg red, a few red specks on left side of neck, red ears. Appraised \$24.

COW—Taken up by William Smith, Potowatomie tp, December 15, 1869, one roan Cow, 5 years old, neck and head red, white on forehead. Appraised \$25.

Johnson County—F. E. Henderson, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Thomas Moody, Shawnee tp, one dark brown horse mule, 15 hands high, 8 years old, crop off right ear, badly affected with big shoulder. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by Pat Cosgrove, Olathe tp, one white Cow, 3 years old, brush off her tail, small bell on. Appraised \$18.

COLT—Taken up by A. W. Kent, Gardner tp, November 1, 1869, one light sorrel mare Colt, one year old, left hind foot white, left hoof white. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Thomas Douglas, Shawnee tp, one red and white Steer, 3 years old, small size, lame in right fore leg, crop off each ear, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$12.50.

MARE—Taken up by D. G. Campbell, Shawnee tp, a bay Mare,

3 years old, 15 hands high, branded IN on right fore hoof, a few white hairs on forehead. Appraised \$32.50.

HORSE—Taken up by C. May, Shawnee tp, one bay Horse, four years old, 15 hands high, scar on inside of right thigh, deformed on right fore and left hind leg. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Ezekiel Cooper, Oxford tp, November 3, 1869, one iron-gray Mare, 13½ hands high, 2 years old. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by Allen Moore, Shawnee tp, one deep red Cow, white face and belly, crop off right ear, eight years old. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by R. R. O'Rourke, Olathe tp, one brown Mare, 14 hands high, 3 years old, black mane and tail. Appraised \$20. Also, one sorrel HORSE, 3 years old, 14 hands high, left eye blind, hind foot white, a little white in forehead. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by William Humbert, McCamish tp, one white 2 year old Steer, red ears and nose, two slits in left ear and swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$18.

HORSE—Taken up by John Earnshaw, Shawnee tp, one sorrel horse, 7 years old, 14 hands high, branded JW on left fore shoulder, white stripe on forehead, some white on left hind foot. Appraised \$45.

FILLY—Taken up by B. A. Hale, McCamish tp, one brown Filly, 14 hands high, two hind feet white. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Smith Culler, McCamish tp, one cream-colored Pony, 12 hands high, scar on right fore leg above pastern joint. Appraised \$32.50.

STEER—Taken up by Sebastian Eden, Aubrey tp, one dark red yearling Steer, white spot in forehead, some white about flanks, crop off right ear and swallow-fork off left, branded F on left side. Appraised \$12.50. Also, one HEIFER, nearly white, some red spots on side, ear-marks same as above, brand supposed to be same. Appraised \$12.50. Also, one red HEIFER, some white on flanks and under belly, same marks and brand as above. Appraised \$12.50.

COWS—Taken up by Benjamin Earnshaw, Shawnee tp, two Cows—one white, a slit in right ear, 4 years old; the other brindle, mottled face, slit in right ear, four years old. Appraised \$22.50 each.

FILLY—Taken up by J. G. Clinton, Springhill tp, one black Filly, 8 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, a few white hairs at root of tail. Appraised \$45.

MARE—Taken up by J. T. Quarles, Aubrey tp, one strawberry roan Mare, 9 years old, 15 hands high, small star in the forehead, blind in right eye, branded with a Heart on right shoulder. Appraised \$60. Also, a sucking bay horse COLT, about two months old. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Richard Lemasney, Gardner tp, one sorrel horse, branded B C on left shoulder, saddle marks, 14 hands high, 10 years old. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by John Weiss, Shawnee tp, one light bay Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, left fore and hind feet white, scar on right hind foot. Appraised \$60.

COW—Taken up by Josiah Watts, Aubrey tp, one light roan or nearly white Cow, 5 years old, red ears, and orbit in right ear, droop horns, has a young calf. Appraised \$40.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Isaac Pender, Labette tp, one brown Steer, branded 8 on left hip, Spanish brand on right hip, crop off each ear, 7 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one brindle STEER, 7 years old, white stripe across shoulders, hind legs white, branded B 8 on right hip, under and upper slope in right ear, upper slope in left ear. Appraised \$60.

STEER—Taken up by S. Spurge, Montana tp, one red and white spotted Steer, white face, crop off left ear, branded H on left hip, 3 years old. Appraised \$25.

OXEN—Taken up by William Draffon, Labette tp, November 25, 1869, one speckled Steer, swallow-fork in left ear, smooth crop and underbit in right, white spot on upper part of forehead. Also, one red Steer, white spot on right shoulder, white belly, ends of horns sawed off, smooth crop off each ear, six years old. Appraised \$75.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Jones, Delaware tp, November 10, 1869, one dark bay Mare, 7 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot and right fore foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$100.

HORSE—Taken up by James Jones, Delaware tp, November 10, 1869, one light bay Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, small star in forehead, branded A on left shoulder. Appraised \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by Abram Zabrisk, Delaware tp, November 18, 1869, one dark bay Horse, 2 years old, 15½ hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$75.

MARE—Taken up by D. Barnes, Tonganoxie tp, one bay Mare, 12 years old, 15 hands high, saddle, and harness marks, has a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by J. C. Leger, Reno tp, November 12, 1869, one red Steer, 7 years old, both hind feet white, swallow-fork in right ear, underbit in left. Appraised \$30. Also, one red and white spotted Steer, 6 years old, half of face white, smooth crop off both ears. Appraised \$35.

COW—Taken up by J. J. Jones, Reno tp, November 10, 1869, one yellow Cow, 5 years old, frosty face, small between fore legs, white on flanks, brush of tail white, both ears cropped, slit in left ear, branded HE near top of back on right side, and on left shoulder and hip, Spanish brand on left side; with her is a yellow brindle bull calf, 5 months old, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by A. J. Knapp, Tonganoxie tp, November 18, 1869, one light bay Filly, 4 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, white spot on right hind foot, star and white stripe in forehead. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by William Beatty, Easton tp, November 24, 1869, one dark bay or brown Mare, twelve or fourteen years old. Appraised \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Daniel White, Tonganoxie tp, December 2, 1869, one reddish brown Heifer, black head, white on belly, both hind legs white, crop off left ear, eighteen months old. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by G. H. Keller, Alexandria tp, in November last, one white Steer, some red specks, thirteen years old. Appraised \$45.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Fielder, Kickapoo tp, in December last, one dark bay Mare, a few white hairs in forehead, sixteen hands high, eleven years old. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by William Stuart, High Prairie tp, in November last, one mouse-colored Cow, white back, slit in each ear. Appraised \$27.

STEER—Taken up by Stephen Robinson, Easton tp, in November last, one roan Steer, 2 years old, stag horns, crop off left ear, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$25. Also, one red and white yearling STEER. Appraised \$14. Also, one red and white yearling HEIFER, crop off the right ear, and underbit in the left. Appraised \$10. Also, one red and white HEIFER, 2 years old. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by A. J. Simons, Easton tp, in December last, one bay horse stallion, Pony, twelve years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, both ears lopped. Appraised \$30.

HEIFERS—Taken up by T. H. Thomas, Easton tp, in December last, one black and white yearling Heifer, white face. Appraised \$15. Also, one white Heifer, 2 years old, red ears, red spots on neck. Appraised \$18.

Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. Barber, in November last, one sorrel Mare, two hind feet and left fore foot white, blaze in face, collar marks on top of neck.

PONY—Taken up by W. Reed, Lincoln tp, November 15, 1869, one dark brown mare Pony, 7 years old, hind feet white, Spanish brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$25. Also, one dark brown horse COLT, one year old. Appraised \$25.

COLT—Taken up by E. D. Round, Centerville tp, December 3, 1869, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, white on nose and in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse COLT, 1 year old, white on nose and forehead, right hind leg white, 13 hands high. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Charles Howarter, Blue Mound tp, December 1, 1869, one white Heifer, black ears and nose, lower part

of front feet black, some black specks on both sides, 1 year old. Appraised \$12.

COLT—Taken up by Branson Faucet, Scott tp, one bay mare Colt, both hind feet white, one year old. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Anderson Turk, Mound City tp, one light bay horse Colt, 8 months old, star in forehead, snip on nose, right fore foot white, white spot on right hind foot, some gray hairs in tail. Appraised \$30.

OXEN—Taken up by H. P. Clay, Mound City tp, one red and white Texas or Indian Steer, 4 years old, branded on left hip. Appraised \$35. Also, one black Texas or Indian Steer, 4 years old, crop off left ear. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Isaac Ellington, Paris tp, one roan mare Pony, twelve hands high, 4 years old. Appraised \$14.

MARE—Taken up by Morris Paddock, one yellow roan mare Pony, small star in forehead, saddle marks, thirteen hands high, ten or twelve years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay FILLY, 3 years old, heavy mane and tail. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay FILLY, 2 years old, hind feet white, small sink in left shoulder.

Lyon County—J. L. Williams, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. E. Phelps, Waterloo tp, November 20, 1869, one red and white Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$35. Also, one roan HEIFER, 1 year old. Appraised \$15.

STALLION—Taken up by William Phillips, Pike tp, November 10, 1869, one black Stallion, four years old, fourteen hands high. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by H. C. Adams, Americus tp, November 18, 1869, one small white Steer, 1 year old, red ears, roan neck, side of nose and knees. Appraised \$16.

COLT—Taken up by C. T. Lewis, Pike tp, November 24, 1869, one bright bay mare Colt, black mane and tail, white spot on nose, same on forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by H. R. McMillan, Agnes City tp, one sorrel Filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, snip on nose, right hind foot white. Appraised \$50.

FILLY—Taken up by H. F. McMillan, Agnes City tp, December 10, 1869, one sorrel Filly, 3 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, snip on nose, right hind foot white. Appraised \$60.

STEER—Taken up by Charles Weaver, Emporia tp, December 2, 1869, one red and white Steer, 2 years old, underbit in right ear, left ear torn off by dogs. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by S. G. Brown, Emporia tp, December 30, 1869, one red Steer, 3 years old, white on face, white spots on each side. Appraised \$15. Also, one black yearling HEIFER, white specks on hind foot. Appraised \$12.

MULE—Taken up by John Langley, Waterloo tp, one dark bay mare Mule, 7 years old, 12 hands high, white under neck, saddle and harness marks, a Heart branded on left shoulder, mane and tail reached, black legs. Appraised \$45.

COW—Taken up by S. Ordgen, Jackson tp, one pale red lined-backed Cow, star in forehead, crumpley horns. Appraised \$30. Also, one red Steer, 3 years old, star in forehead, white spot on rump, end of tail white, left ear cropped and split. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by L. N. Segar, Americus tp, in November last, one bay Mare, 2 years old, left hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$75. Also, one light bay horse COLT, right hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J. F. Cabbage, Waterloo tp, in November last, one bay Mare, 9 years old, fifteen and a half hands high, saddle marks, white in face, blind in both eyes. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by William Wight, Waterloo tp, in November last, one white Heifer, 2 years old, red neck, small red spots on sides. Appraised \$18.

Marion County—R. C. Coble, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Riggs, Doyle tp, November 10, 1869, one stallion Pony, 3 years old, 13½ hands high, blaze face, left eye glass, white feet, heavy mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Doyle tp, one white and black Steer, four years old, medium size, branded on right hip. Appraised \$16.

PONY—Taken up by David Lucas, Clear Creek tp, one roan mare Pony, dark mane and tail, 2 years old, 12½ hands high. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by R. F. McCallister, Clear Creek tp, two light bay mare Pony, star in forehead, thirteen hands high, two years old. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by Homer Winters, Clear Creek tp, one black mare Pony, thirteen hands high, 2 years old. Appraised \$24. Also, one gray roan horse Pony, twelve hands high, 2 years old, blaze face. Appraised \$25.

Miami County—D. Childs, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by R. P. Gill, Paola tp, in November last, one red Cow, six years old, branded JM on left hip. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by C. M. Dickson, Richland tp, in November last, one sorrel mare Pony, 5 years old, some white on left hind foot, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by D. F. Day, Mound tp, in November last, one sorrel mare Pony, right hind foot white, 14 hands high, 4 years old, snip on nose. Appraised \$35. Also, one dark iron-gray HORSE, 2 years old, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay horse COLT, 1 year old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$30. Also, one red and white yearling STEER, underbit in each ear, crop off right ear. Appraised \$18.

MARE—Taken up by James Kee, Marysville tp, November 20, 1869, one light sorrel Mare, 3 years old, star in forehead, hind feet white, knot on right pastern joint, left shoulder injured. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by J. M. Carpenter, Miami tp, in November last, one yearling spotted Steer, crop off right ear, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one white yearling HEIFER, split in right ear, half crop in left ear. Appraised \$17. Also, one white yearling HEIFER, red about head and neck. Appraised \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by T. H. Oldham, Osage tp, one light bay Filly, 2 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot white, some white on left fore foot. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by John Grant, Mound tp, November last, one bright bay Horse, 1 year old, 13 hands high, small white spot in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by J. H. Dunn, Stanton tp, November last, one bay mare Pony, 3 years old, 12 hands high, a knot on right hind foot, some white hairs on right shoulder. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by O. H. Cook, Miami tp, one red and white spotted yearling Heifer. Appraised \$12.

PONY—Taken up by B. P. Young, Miami tp, one white mare Pony, seven or eight years old, fourteen hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by John Hill, Miami tp, one white and red spotted Steer, 3 years old, branded H A on right hip. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by C. E. Murphy, Osage tp, in November last, one sorrel horse Colt, one year old, some white in forehead. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by William McCormick, Marysville tp, in December last, one bright bay Horse, three years old, fifteen hands high. Appraised \$65. Also, one brown FILLY, two years old, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$45.

MARE—Taken up by James Cornwell, Mound tp, in December last, one bay Mare, 4 years old, thirteen hands high, white spot in forehead, snip nose. Appraised \$35. Also, one sorrel Mare, 2 years old, thirteen hands high, slender built, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by Seth Clover, Paola tp, in November last, a light red Cow, 8 years old, slit in right ear. Appraised \$34. Also, one roan Cow, 4 years old, crop off right ear. Appraised \$33. Also, one cherry red Cow, 4 years old, star in forehead, white on belly and end of tail. Appraised \$33.

STEER—Taken up by William Fulhamer, Osage tp, in December last, one red brindle yearling Steer, underbit in right ear and slit in left. Appraised \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by Thomas Shipley, Miami tp, in December last, one light ryan yearling Heifer, red ears. Appraised \$15.

Morris County—T. Ledrick, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Isaac Norris, Neosho tp, in December last, one brown mare Pony, left hind foot white, star in forehead, snip on nose, 3 years old, thirteen hands high. Appraised \$30.

Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Peter Shoemaker, Granada tp, November 23, 1899, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, 14 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$60.

FILLY—Taken up by Edward Flaherty, Red Vermillion tp, November 29th, 1899, one roan filly, 3 years old, both hind legs sprained. Appraised \$60.

COW—Taken up by James Martin, Captoma tp, November 19, 1899, one red and white spotted Cow, 8 years old. Appraised \$30.

Neosho County—Joseph L. Deason, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. L. Jones, Centerville tp, November 8, 1899, one sorrel stud Pony, 3 years old, blaze face. Appraised \$12.

PONY—Taken up by Columbus Robinson, Canville tp, one dark bay horse Pony, 7 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, branded AS on right shoulder and IC on left hip. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Larne, Canville tp, November 10, 1899, one bay Mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high, branded half-moon over figure 8 on left shoulder, white spot on forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Bogard, Lincoln tp, November 23, 1899, one Steer, pale red about the neck, red and white spots on back and sides, crop off left ear, swallow-fork in right ear, branded W on left horn, blind in right eye, had large bell. Appraised \$10. Also, one black and white STEER, 3 years old, under half crop in left ear, split in right ear. Appraised \$20. Also, one STEER, dun on head and neck, white on body, 3 years old, two hicks in left ear. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by John Tallow, Mission tp, October 25, 1899, one black mare Pony, 7 years old, branded 70 on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

Osage County—F. M. Jennings, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by G. W. Wright, Superior tp, December 4th, 1899, one dark roan mare Pony, 7 years old, 13 hands high, saddle marks. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by W. H. Panches, Valley Brook tp, November 23, 1899, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, twelve hands high, brown head and neck. Appraised \$60. Also, a bright bay Mare, 7 years old, thirteen hands high, branded X on on left shoulder, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$45.

PONY—Taken up by John Peterson, Valley Brook tp, November 23, 1899, one dark bay mare Pony, star in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one stud COLT, star in forehead. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. H. George, Superior tp, December 9, 1899, one white yearling Heifer, branded B on the left hip. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John Warner, Ridgeway tp, December 8, 1899, one red and white Steer, 2 years old, a hole in each ear. Appraised \$15.

HEIFERS—Taken up by P. C. Conron, Burlingame tp, four head of Cattle—two light roan Heifers and one Steer, branded with a figure 2 on left hip, underbit in right ear and crop off left; also, a red and white Steer, with slit in each ear—each 3 years old, and all appraised \$90.

Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by De Witt C. Morris, Milford tp, November 23, 1899, one brown roan horse Pony, head nearly black, white hairs at root of tail, branded K on left shoulder and D on left hip, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by Henry Tishman, Milford tp, December 5th, 1899, one red Cow, white on belly and end of tail, crop off right ear, 9 years old. Appraised \$27.50.

COLT—Taken up by Darina Walbridge, Milford tp, in December last, one black horse Colt, 7 months old, white on right hind foot. Appraised \$25. Also, one red yearling BULL, medium size, white on belly. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Charles Larson, Jackson tp, in December last, one brown horse Pony, two years old, thirteen hands high, hind feet white. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by Lewis Hanson, Jackson tp, in December last, one white roan Cow, medium size, head and neck nearly red, ten years old. Appraised \$35. Also, one steer CALF, red and white spotted. Appraised \$8.

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Jacob Humbarger, Elk Creek tp, in November last, one sorrel horse Colt, one year old, star in forehead, average size. Appraised \$40.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by G. W. Reese, Williamsport tp, November 23, 1899, one dark bay yearling mare Colt, black legs, mane and tail, branded JS on left shoulder, O on each hip. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by J. Betzer, Williamsport tp, one bay horse Pony, 2 years old, 12 1/2 hands high, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$35.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. Y. Garrison, Auburn tp, November 15, 1899, one white Heifer, red on head and neck, 3 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one iron-gray mare PONY, thirteen hands high, six years old. Appraised \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. P. Felderburg, Solder tp, November 12, 1899, one pure white heifer, two years old, crop off right ear. Appraised \$18.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Smith, Silver Lake tp, December 8, 1899, one bay Mare, 4 years old, hind feet and left fore foot white, star in forehead, white on end of nose. Also, one yellow horse COLT, six months old, star in forehead. Appraised \$45.

Wabannsee County—S. R. Weed, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by David Wilson, Wilmington tp, one sorrel stallion Pony, six years old, white stripe in face, left hind leg white, some white on right fore foot and right hind foot, some white on back. Appraised \$60.

PONY—Taken up by W. T. Berryman, Mission Creek tp, one dark horse Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, all feet white, branded O on both shoulders. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by J. R. Ferrin, Mission Creek tp, one roan Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one white Steer, dun neck and head, 2 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one roan Cow, 7 years old, also a calf. Appraised \$25. Also, one red and white roan Cow, 3 years old, also a calf. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by O. E. Chapin, Mission Creek tp, one roan Cow, 4 years old, also a calf. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by E. C. B. Taylor, Zeandale tp, one dark red Cow, (with young calf), 4 years old, underbit in both ears. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J. P. Gleich, Alma tp, one dark iron-gray Mare, star in forehead, 3 years old, fifteen hands high. Appraised \$35. Also, one light bay MARE, 2 years old, thirteen hands high. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by Charles Bellamy, Zeandale tp, one yearling roan Steer, crop off both ears, slit in left ear. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by J. E. Johnson, Wilmington tp, one red Steer, belly and left flank white, white spot in forehead, 2 years old, broad horns. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Franz Schmidt, Alma tp, one bay Mare, twelve hands high, 2 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

Wilson County—Joseph Robbins, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. A. Bowman, Cedar tp, November 15, 1899, one sorrel Mare, 13 1/2 hands high, 5 years old, branded (8) on left fore shoulder. Appraised \$35. Also, one dark bay STALLION, 14 hands high, 3 years old, white spots on forehead and nose. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by J. A. Miller, Cedar tp, October 19th, 1899, one iron gray Mare, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by E. W. Short, Cedar tp, October 2, 1899, one dark brown horse Pony, 5 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, blaze face, mane roached, sway-backed, three feet white. Appraised \$38.

COW—Taken up by F. M. Frost, Fall River tp, December 10th, 1899, one Cow, white spot on forehead, belly white, underbit in both ears, branded W on right side, 5 years old. Appraised \$30.

STEERS—Taken up by F. M. Frost, Fall River tp, November 3, 1899, one red and white speckled Steer, swallow-fork in both ears, 3 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one black Steer, white on face and belly, swallow-fork in both ears, 3 years old. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Samuel Hite, Cedar tp, December 2, 1899, one dark chestnut sorrel Mare, medium size, bald face, feet all white, one year old. Appraised \$45. Also, one dark brindie yearling BULL, left horn droops, white spot on each flank. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J. Jeral, Center tp, December 1, 1899, one dark bay Mare, 4 years old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by James Leroy, Cedar tp, December 1, 1899, one sorrel Mare, light mane and tail, 14 hands high, 10 years old, blaze face, hind feet white, white spot right hip. Appraised \$70.

Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

HORSES—Taken up by N. Oderlein, Owl Creek tp, one black Horse, 3 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$60. Also, a strawberry gray Horse, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. R. Spencer, Washington tp, one roan Heifer, 1 year old, some white in face. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by E. H. Prall, Washington tp, December 2, one roan Mare, 2 years old, 12 hands high, white stripe in forehead, white spot on each hind foot. Appraised \$4.

COW—Taken up by Elizabeth Faler, Owl Creek tp, one light red Cow, eight years old. Appraised \$35. Also, one pale red Cow, ten years old, left horn drooped, cut off left ear, sore on left jaw, wears a bell. Appraised \$30. Also, one roan Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one dirty white yearling Heifer. Appraised \$15.

HEIFERS—Taken up by Owen Whitney, Liberty tp, one white yearling Heifer, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$12. Also, one yearling Heifer, red head and neck, body white, some red spots. Appraised \$7.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Miller, Liberty tp, a bay Horse, 8 years old, 17 hands high, hind feet white, branded JH, a white spot on left hip. Appraised \$90.

STALLION—Taken up by Lewis Oldenhous, Owl Creek tp, one bright bry Stallion, 3 years old, eleven hands high, star in forehead, fore feet and right hind foot white, a white stripe on nose. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by G. Hartwig, Owl Creek tp, one bay Horse, 3 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, both hind feet white. Appraised \$35.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. Whitney, Liberty tp, one red Heifer, 2 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$25.

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This elegant article, for the restoration of the growth of the Hair, as well as preserving it from turning gray, and changing gray hairs back to its original color (without dyeing it), stands at the head of all Hair Restoratives. It is one of the oldest, and its popularity and fame cannot be taken from it. Price, \$1.00 per bottle.

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The Great Cure for

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Mercurial and Syphilitic Affections, Gout, Swelling of the Joints, Caries of the Bones, Ulcers, Cutaneous Eruptions, Blisters, Pimples, Enlargement of the Glands, Constitutional Disorders, and all diseases arising out of impurity of the blood. This medicine has no rival. It is warranted to give relief in any of the above complaints. "The life of the Seed is in the blood," and the Alterative Elixir will remove any foreign substance from the blood, no matter how long it may have remained there. It is the only reliable remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Try it.

Maguire's Jamaica Ginger,

The best preparation of Ginger in use, and is warranted superior for strength and purity to any other. J. & C. MAGUIRE, sole Proprietors, St. Louis. Sold by druggists and medicine dealers everywhere. mh 1y

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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405 MILES WEST OF THE MISSOURI RIVER.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after May 2, 1869, Trains will run as follows:

Table with columns: LEAVE, MAIL, MIXED, LEAVENWORTH AND TOPEKA, ACCOMMODATION. Rows include Wyandotte, Kansas City, State Line, Leavenworth, Lawrence, Topeka, Wamego, Manhattan, Junction City, Salina, Fort Harker, Ellsworth, Hays City, and Sheridan.

Trains leave Leavenworth daily (except Sunday). Trains leave Sheridan daily (except Saturday). Mixed Train leaves Wyandotte, State Line, Kansas City and Ellsworth, daily (except Sunday).

At Wamego with stages for Council Grove, Mission Creek, Rock Creek, Emporia and Marysville.

At Sheridan with United States Express Co.'s Daily Overland Mail Coaches for Denver City and all points in Colorado, Montana, Utah, California and Idaho; and with Sanderson's daily line of coaches for Fort Union, Santa Fe, Taos, Albuquerque, and all points in New Mexico and Arizona.

At Leavenworth with Packets for points up the Missouri River and with the Missouri Valley Railroad for Atchison and St. Joseph.

At State Line with trains of the Missouri Pacific Road, and at Kansas City with the Hannibal & St. Jo. Railroad for St. Louis and points South and East.

2,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale, situated along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, at from one to five dollars per acre. For particulars address J. P. Devereux, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas.

Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston R. R. TIME TABLE NO. 6.

[To take effect at one o'clock, P. M., Sunday, Nov. 22, 1868.]

Table with columns: Going South, LEAVE, ARRIVE, STATIONS, LEAVE, ARRIVE, Going North. Rows include Lawrence, Vinland, Baldwin City, Prairie City, Norwood, Ottawa.

JOHN B. VLEIT, Superintendent.

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sept 1f GRIFFITH & DUNCAN, Lawrence, Kansas.

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EVERYBODY CAN HAVE THE BENEFIT OF THIRTY years' experience, in my new Descriptive Catalogue of 56 pages, for 10 Cents. It tells what and how to plant.
feb-1m WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

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I OFFER FOR SALE A FINE STOCK OF

Genuine Harrison and Goodrich Potatoes. Harrison, \$2.00 per Bushel, \$4.00 per Barrel; Goodrich, \$1.25 per Bushel, \$2.50 per Barrel.

Early White Sprout, \$1 per Bushel; \$2 per Barrel. A discount on large quantities. JOSE HAYTON, Troy, Doniphan County, Kansas.

ATTENTION!
WOOL-GROWERS!

1,000,000 POUNDS

WOOL! WOOL!!

I take Pleasure in Informing the Wool-Growers of Kansas, that I wish to Buy very Largely of the Incoming Clip of

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All Inquiries about Wool Promptly Answered.

Wool Sacks for Sale.

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HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED THE PAST SEASON in nearly every State, and fully confirms all that has been said in its favor, as being the earliest and most productive Field Corn. In many instances it has ripened from two to three weeks in advance of other varieties, and with an equal chance has produced double the quantity per acre. Testimonials from Reliable Farmers endorse it as being the best. Descriptive Circulars free. One quart, by mail, postage paid, 75c.; one peck, by express, \$2.00; one bushel, \$5.00. Address S. B. FANNING, Jamesport, Long Island, New York. feb-2m

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM DRY CREEK, WILSON COUNTY, KANSAS. ON or about the 10th of December, 1869, FOUR HEAD OF STOCK—one Mare and Colt, and two Mules. The Mare was shod before, has saddle and collar marks, 10 years old; Colt dark sorrel mare, foaled last Spring. Mules—one iron-gray mare, shod behind, branded US, 5 years old, 14 1/2 hands high; the other a mouse-colored mare, 14 hands high, same age and brand. Any information that will lead to their recovery will be amply rewarded. Address JOHN JOHNSTON, Prairie du Chien, Wilson County, Kan. feb-1m

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EVERGREENS, THREE AND FOUR YEARS OLD, transplanted, including Norway, Spruce, Scotch and Austrian Pines, Fir, Hemlock, &c.; also, European Larch Seedlings, Pear Seedlings, Auger's Quince and Mahabel Stocks, Hedge Plants, Concord Grapevines, Kittatinny, Wilson's Early, Monmouth and Lawton Blackberries, Philadelphia Raspberries, &c. Apple Grafts, leading and new varieties, guaranteed true to name, and put up in first-class style. Price List sent to applicants enclosing stamp. Address E. BEAUMONT, Bloomington, Ills. feb-

BROOM CORN SEED

FOR SALE.—ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS OF FRESH and good Broom Corn Seed for sale, by D. EARHART, Pardee, Atchison Co., Kan. feb-2m

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THREE MILLION OSAGE HEDGE PLANTS; 200,000 Apple Root Grafts; 50,000 Budded Peach Trees; for sale at reasonable prices, at the Lee's Summit Nurseries. BLAIR BROTHERS, Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Mo. feb-2m

FOR CHEAP HOMES,

GOOD SOCIETY, FINE CLIMATE, & FERTILE SOIL, send for a Circular of Pomona Fruit and Farming Lands, to JOHN H. WHETSTONE, Ottawa, Kansas; or S. T. KELSEY, Pomona, Franklin Co., Kan. feb-1m

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I SHALL HAVE A FEW THOUSAND Genuine Plants of this unrivaled Strawberry to spare this Spring. 100, \$1.00; 500, \$3.00; 1,000, \$4.00.

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HAVING BEEN GATHERED BEFORE FROST, AND saved in kiln-dried sand, in a furnace-heated house built expressly for the purpose, my Potatoes are in the best possible condition for sprouting. Varieties—Yellow and Red Nansemond, Bermuda and Goodrich (purple). Orders may be sent by mail, or left at 87 Delaware Street, or at my Fruit Garden, Lecompton Avenue, corner Twelfth Street, Leavenworth, Kansas. C. H. CUSHING. feb-

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Clean, Sound Seed,—Growth of 1869. I WILL DELIVER ON BOARD CARS, OR TO EXPRESS Agent, 2 bushels (96 lbs.) Clean Seed Barley, in new bags, for \$2.00; 2 bushels (120 lbs.) clean seed Italian Spring Wheat, at \$2.50 per sack, warranted not to rust or fall down, and to make as good flour as any Spring wheat, and much surer to make a good crop than any kind of Fall wheat; 2 bushels (112 lbs.) White Selected Seed Corn, in new sacks, at \$2.00 per sack. Send in your orders early, with the cash, and you shall have your Seed promptly. I am not a speculator. I have grown the above Seeds, and know they can be relied on; and I offer them as cheap as the market will allow. J. W. SPONABLE, feb-2m Gardner, Johnson County, Kansas.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!! FARMERS, IMPROVE YOUR SEED!

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