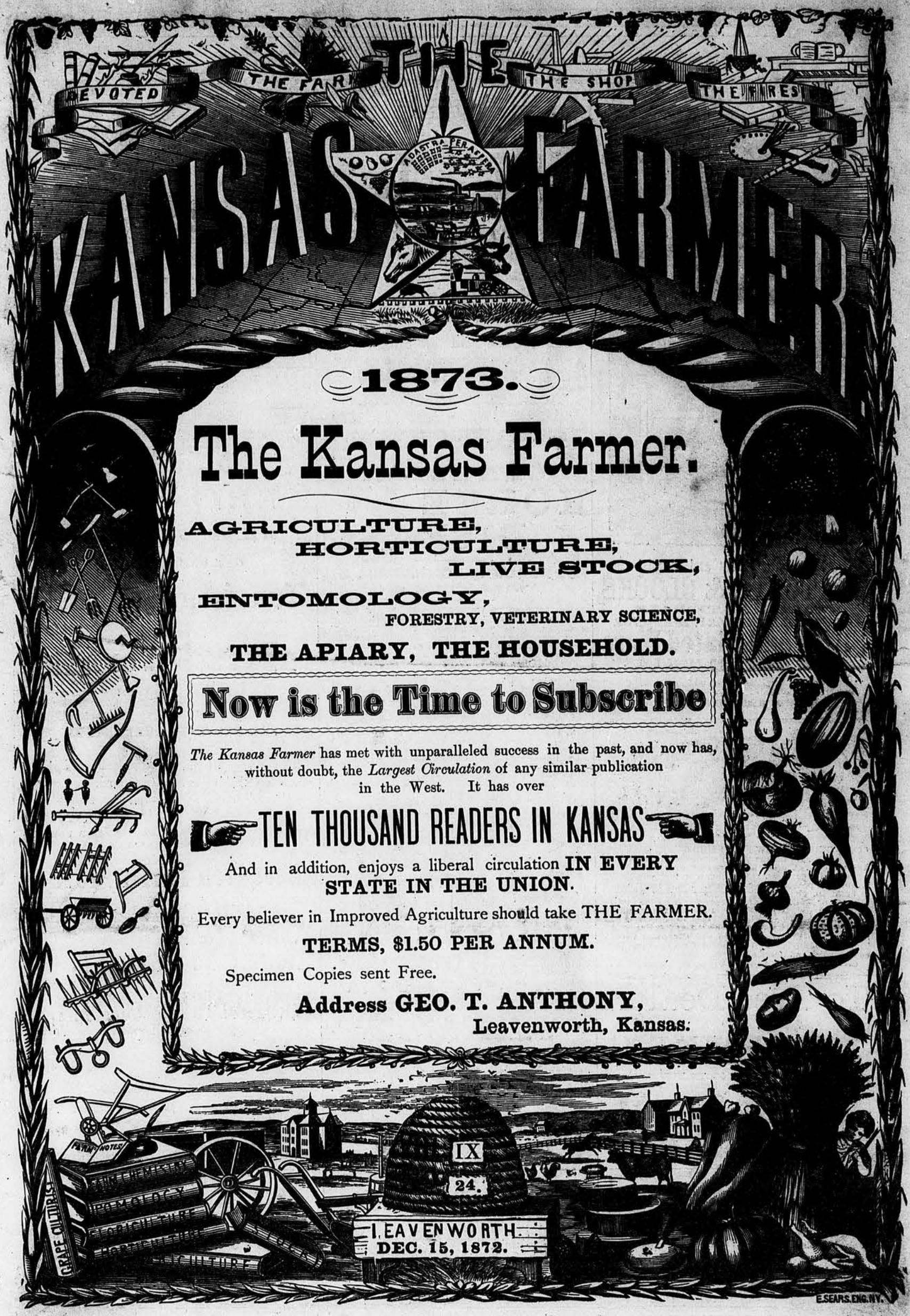
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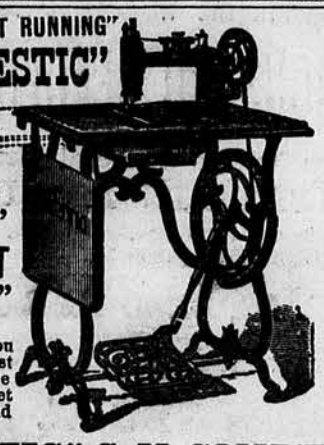

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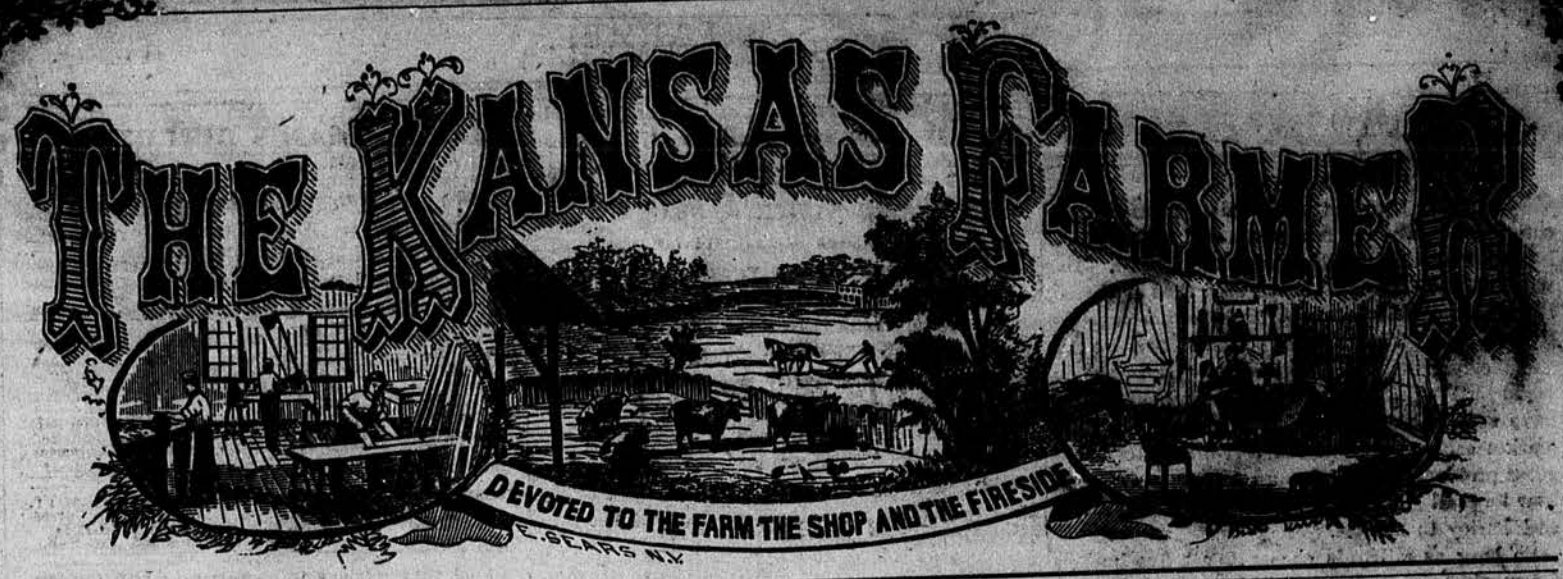

VOL. IX.—NO. 24.] LEAVENWORTH, DECEMBER 15, 1872. [$1.50 A YEAR.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

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

Published Semi-Monthly, at 317 Delaware Street.

TO OUR TOPEKA SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. H. W. FARNSWORTH, postmaster at Topeka, has very kindly consented to receive and forward subscriptions from that office for THE KANSAS FARMER. It cannot, of course, be expected that in so large an office as that which Mr. FARNSWORTH presides over, that the postmaster has any time to solicit subscriptions; but those of our present subscribers desiring to renew, or any other parties at that point wishing to subscribe, can hand their money to Mr. F., and in due course of time will receive THE FARMER.

Our prospectus will be found at the Topeka postoffice.

A CURIOSITY.

We have at our office what is called a hairball, which passed from the bowels of a mare owned by MARTIN REICHART, a liveryman of this city.

The ball is four and one quarter inches in diameter, and composed entirely of hair, except about one-eighth of an inch on the surface, which is of the appearance and consistence of chocolate, having a polish almost equal to the finest morocco leather.

The hair is felted together, and is probably the growth of years. It is spherical in shape, having upon its surface corrugations imparted by the folds of the stomach and intestines. The curious can see this ball by calling at THE FARMER office. We omitted to state that the mare is in good health, never having been sick while in Mr. REICHART'S possession.

PARSNIPS.

It is the custom of most gardeners to leave the parsnips in the ground, as they grew, all Winter, and this is the better plan; but when they are grown, as is most common, in ridges, they need some care, or the crop is liable to be seriously injured by intense dry weather. We have had two fine crops spoiled, by not giving them these little attentions. It was done by the earth blowing away from the crowns of the roots, leaving from one to three inches exposed; and as the plant depends on the soil to extract the frost, if this blows away the parsnip will partially decay.

We would recommend covering the ridges with straw, corn-stalks or hay, or else with sufficient earth to avoid all risk of being removed by the wind. The above remarks apply, with equal force, to salsify.

ARBOR DAY.

We respectfully suggest to our State Board of Agriculture, and to the local Agricultural organizations throughout the State, that Kansas should have an Arbor Day; and in our opinion, these Societies can render the State at large no more efficient service than to secure the passage of a bill this Winter, naming a day to be devoted to the planting of trees.

We believe that it needs only to be brought to the attention of the Legislature, to secure the passage of a law that, if it is kept in force for ten years, will be worth millions of dollars to the State; and within that time the increased taxes, resulting from the planting of forest trees, would reimburse the State for the small outlay required to make an Arbor Day effective.

We would suggest that ten premiums be offered by the State, as follows: One of $500, and one each of $400, $300, $200, $100, $75, $50, $25, $15 and $10, to be given to the ten citizens of Kansas that will plant, on that day, the largest number of forest trees. We do not know whether it would be necessary to insert a provision in the law, requiring the trees to be cultivated for any given time, or not. It would seem that a man's self-interest would compel him to give the trees the necessary cultivation, after being at the trouble and expense of planting so large a number as would probably be required to secure any of the larger premiums. In Nebraska, the gentleman that secured the first premium last year, planted in one day over 17,000 trees!

We would favor the restricting of these premiums to parties planting on their own land, as this would insure better care and cultivation of the trees.

As to the kind of trees, manner and mode of planting, &c., we think it would be policy for the committee to whom this bill would be referred, to seek the advice of S. T. KELSEY and R. S. ELLIOTT, as gentlemen having large experience in tree planting, and whose opinion would be sufficient to guide the committee in drafting a bill, and who would, we feel sure, gladly do all in their power to further so worthy an object.

Will the Secretaries of the respective organizations spoken of above, put this thing in motion? and any others that feel an interest in tree planting can aid its passage, by seeing in person, or by addressing a letter to any member of either the Senate or House with whom they may be acquainted.

By all means, let us have an Arbor Day established by law, this Winter, that will secure a united effort in growing trees upon our broad and fertile prairies.

IT is stated, upon what seems to be reliable authority, that there were destroyed by the Boston fire, 9,295,000 pounds of wool.

COMPETITION.

That competition is the life of trade there can be no doubt. There is scarcely a village or an individual but what has evidence of this fact within the last year.

In the city of Rochester, N. Y., there are two firms engaged in the Field and Garden Seed business; and, as a matter of course, there is a good-natured rivalry between the two, as to which shall do the largest business. Both commenced upon a small scale, many years ago, and both are now doing a business that, to call it by no stronger term, is simply astonishing. We refer, of course, to JAS. VICK and BRIGGS BROS.

For some years it has been the custom of each firm to send out annually, to all their customers, a beautifully illustrated Catalogue, that was not only a thing of beauty in itself, but was of great value to those purchasing seeds, as it enabled them to select the varieties with considerable certainty as to the quality of the flower, grain or vegetable. Last season Mr. VICK issued a very beautiful Catalogue, considerably in advance of BRIGGS BROS.; and when the latter issued theirs, it was generally thought that they had the best of Mr. VICK, for BRIGGS BROS.'s Catalogue was certainly the most artistic work of the kind ever published; and we have waited for VICK'S Catalogue this season, with some curiosity, to know *how* he was going to beat BRIGGS BROS.'s last effort. Well, it's come, and the "persimmons are his'n." He's "got the longest pole." He announces that, instead of an annual Catalogue, he will hereafter *issue it quarterly;* and the first, under the new *regime*, is received. The cover is a perfect marvel of beauty and taste, and the work itself is of the highest order of merit.

THE QUAILS.

Our correspondent, J. BRIER, takes exception to our plea for the quail, published in the last issue of THE FARMER.

We do not care to go into an argument of the question, but submit two or three questions for Mr. BRIER'S consideration.

What proof can Mr. B. offer "that in sections where quails are not shot (or trapped) that they are not more plenty than in Kansas?"

What proof can Mr. B. offer that there would be few if any more in Kansas at the expiration of five years, were there such a law in force, than now?

Kansas has been settled for some seventeen years, and although it is true that the chinch bug is worse some years than others, and worse in some neighborhoods than others, we believe it equally true that this bug has been ever present.

The last clause, that such a law would make "poachers of one part of the community, and sneaking tale bearers of the others," is just as true as that a law defining the rights of property, makes thieves of all who violate it, and detectives of those who bring them to justice.

The Kansas Farmer

GOING TO MARKET.

We believe it to be true that the best market for corn that the average farmer can find, is those four-legged corn-bins, cattle, sheep and swine. But when all the corn possible has been thus marketed, there yet remain millions of bushels that must be sold as corn. The demands of the country for this great cereal must be supplied, as well as the demand for beef, mutton and pork; and hence, as we have said, millions of bushels of corn must go to market each year, from the Western States. The great problem for the Western farmer to decide is, how he shall get his surplus corn, wheat, rye, oats and barley to market.

So long as railroads choose to ask five bushels for moving one, it is a self-evident fact that one of three things must result, namely: That the consumer must pay an exorbitant price for the grain; the farmer must receive only a nominal price for his labor; or there can be no grain shipped by rail.

There are to-day millions of bushels of grain lying in the cribs of the Western States, that, could a reasonable price for the same be obtained, would be speedily moved forward to market. As it is, "cost" price cannot be obtained for it, for the reason that the railroad tariff is prohibitory.

We do not argue that the railroads can *afford* to handle and move the grain for less than they now ask. We have no means of examining the subject sufficient to predicate an opinion upon; but logic would teach us that the freight rates are as low as they can afford, else the pecuniary interests of the various companies would pull them down. But, if the railroad freights upon grain *are* as low as they can afford, the interest of both producer and consumer demands that some cheaper mode of transit be obtained.

The only alternative is water transportation. It is an admitted fact that one hundred pounds of freight can be moved one thousand miles by water, for about one-fourth the amount required to move it by rail. This being so, the great and growing interests of the producers of this country, as well as the no less important interests of the consumers, demand that vessels be built to traverse all of our navigable streams, solely in the interests of the grain-carrying trade.

It is an astonishing thing to us, that such great cities as St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, &c., should have so long neglected their material interests, as not to have built and equipped—not one line, simply, but dozens, to have engaged in this trade along the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Not only would the transportation have proved profitable, but it would have added millions of dollars to the mercantile and manufacturing interests of those cities, and by the enhanced value given to the products by cheap transportation, would have put the farmer upon the sure and steady road to fortune.

There is now organized a line of ocean steamers, to ply between the mouth of the St. Lawrence and Liverpool (in the interest, chiefly, of Chicago), designed wholly to transport grain. This will add to the value of the cereal product to thousands of farmers; but to the producer in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa or Missouri, is of little value, as the grain of those States must travel hundreds of miles by rail, ere it reaches Chicago. Can we not have a similar means of transportation up and down the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, operated in conjunction with a line of ocean steamers from New Orleans? Will St. Louis stand idly by, and see its rival city monopolize the grain trade of the Western country? Is there any reason, based on temperature, why the grain of the West might not find an outlet by this route? We do not believe there is; and if not, we urge upon St. Louis the importance of early action in this matter. Leavenworth could have shipped at least one million bushels of grain this season, if such a route had been open; and the amount to be shipped from this section will steadily increase. Let us hear from St. Louis and New Orleans.

SUMAC.

In a recent issue we proposed to tell our readers something more about the above article, that within a few years past has come into extensive use. Of the product grown in this country, the astringent principle of the sumac plant (*tannin*) is used in coloring cloth, especially in calico printing, and in coloring light leathers.

In 1869 there was imported of this article into this country, 11,832,451 pounds, and its importation has increased each year since that time. For the last two or three years, the United States has been an exporter of this article. Certain London "trade circulars" admit that the American sumac was more valuable than that from Sicily, the former having about 30 per cent of *tannin*, while the latter has less than 24 per cent. Notwithstanding the admitted superiority of the American production, it does not sell for as much as the Sicilian sumac, the former bringing $80 per ton, while the latter sells for twice that price. But even at the lower figure it must be a very profitable crop to grow.

If our farmers choose to go into its cultivation, they can prepare a piece of ground as for corn, and plant sections of the root two feet apart, in rows three feet apart. Its growth would be facilitated by one or two plowings each year.

If the indigenous plant is examined, it will be seen that there is a difference in the size and color of the leaves; the small, dark-colored variety is considered the best.

It is harvested before the leaves turn in the Fall, by being cut at the junction of the new and old wood, the former only being used, and dried in the sun, care being taken to prevent it getting wet by either dew or rain. When perfectly dry, it is passed through a hay cutter, leaves, stalk, and all, cut tolerably fine, and is then ready for market. Bales of fifty to one hundred pounds are perhaps the most convenient size, and may be covered with any heavy bagging.

If a regular plantation is established, the plants are cut at the ground, and new sprouts spring up from the root each year, one set of roots lasting probably for years.

The most important point in connection with this business is in getting a market near enough to us. There are importing houses in New York and Philadelphia that deal largely in sumac, and there are manufacturers in Wilmington, Del.; Alexandria, Va.; Georgetown, D. C., and probably many other points that import this article for themselves. We shall endeavor to ascertain the present and prospective prices of the sumac, and can then form some correct idea of the profit of its cultivation in Kansas.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If everybody that writes a letter to the publisher of a paper knew how much time, trouble and expense a little carelessness on their part causes, they certainly would exercise more care. "A few simple rules, well observed," as Poor Richard would say, will prevent many hours of labor and dollars of expense.

Of all the letters that reach this office, an average of one each day fails to give the postoffice address. In writing a letter, the first thing to be done is to write the *Postoffice, County and State.* When postoffices are multiplying as rapidly as in Kansas, it is essential to the speedy transit of mail matter that the county always be given.

Be equally careful to write your name in full to all communications. Always write with ink, and write as plainly as possible. It is immaterial about the spelling, if the letters be formed so as to know what is intended.

In sending subscriptions, be sure that the names are spelled correctly. *Smythe* don't like to have all his papers come to him addressed to *Smith.* We have hundreds of names on our book that we have good reason to believe are spelled incorrectly, but unless we *know* to the contrary, we spell the name as it is sent to us. Many of them, however, are so written that we cannot tell what is intended, and have to *guess* what is meant.

Never write anything for publication unless you have something to say, and then say it as briefly and concisely as possible. It is not necessary to say that, "As others more competent than myself do not seem inclined to acquaint your readers with matters and things from this section, I thought I would take the task upon myself, hoping that you would excuse," &c. Come right to the point, and tell us all the news that would be likely to interest rural readers; then—stop.

If asking questions, to be answered *by letter*, upon your own business, courtesy requires that you enclose a stamp. If the question pertains to *our* business, this is not necessary.

The value of a paper, especially an Agricultural poper, is largely indebted to the number of questions asked by its readers, pertaining to practical farm matters; and whenever a reader sees a question asked that he can answer correctly, it is his duty, as it should be his pleasure, to write at once and tell us what he knows about it; and we think that we can safely promise that if any of our readers have a question to ask, that they wish answered, pertaining to the farm, that it will be correctly answered, if submitted through THE FARMER, either by ourselves or by some of our readers.

If our correspondents will kindly heed the above suggestions, they will oblige us and benefit themselves.

APPLES.

At a recent meeting of the Alton (Ill.) Horticultural Society, the subject of Apples was discussed.

Several of the prominent fruit growers of that Society stated that they would not plant any more Genets. Dr. LONG said he would not plant the Genet, because the market was glutted with them, and you could not sell them. They grow too much together, and are inclined to rot. He thought the Newtown Pippin a much better and more profitable apple.

Dr. HULL would not plant a poor apple, even if money could be made from it. He believed in planting none but the best varieties. Riehl would rather have one barrel of the Lady apple, than three Genets. Wherever it was known it commanded the highest price.

One member of the Society stated that the Willow Twig was not as good a keeper with them as farther north. [In Kansas this apple is regarded as one of the best keeping apples we have.]

The chief varieties recommended were the Rome Beauty, Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Maiden's Blush, Dominie, Newtown Pippin, Gilpin, Pryor's Red, Winesap, Lady Apple, Smith's Cider, and Willow Twig. Doubts were expressed as to the propriety of using ventilated barrels for shipping apples.

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC.

For the past few weeks the telegraph has brought us daily news of the disease among horses throughout the Eastern cities, and later reports have stated that the disease had reached Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and Memphis.

Thus far the mortality has been very slight, and the result of the epidemic has been simply the inconvenience of doing without horse motor power for a few days or weeks at most. In connection with the epizootic, we have had in circulation many absurd theories as to the cause of the disease, and equally absurd ideas as to the means of cure.

Now we have the statement telegraphed over the country that the disease has atttacked cattle and poultry, and that the latter in some sections are dying off at a fearful rate. How much truth there may be in this latter statement, we have no means

of knowing, but we have no fears of any unusual fatality attending it, if it be true, that a disease similar to that which has attacked the horses, has extended to the cattle and poultry.

As has been stated in these columns heretofore, the disease is simply an influenza, or in other words an inflammation, more or less acute, of the throat and air passages, and there is no physiological reason why it should not attack other stock as well as horses

The inflammation is undoubtedly induced by a peculiar condition of the atmosphere, as is proved by its assuming the form of an epidemic. There is neither contagion nor infection attending it, and the treatment required is such as would be given a catarrhal fever or cold, accompanied by a slight fever.

Rest, and avoidance of exposure, are the chief elements in the treatment, whether the patients be horses, cattle, or chickens.

BERKSHIRE vs. POLAND-CHINA.

There is no question but what the above named breeds of swine are destined to become the most popular of any of the breeds, and at no very distant day will crowd out all the "no-breeds" and "scallawags" from Western breeding-pens and feed-lots. Among breeders there is quite a diversity of opinion as to which of these two breeds is the most profitable to raise. It is natural for a man who is breeding the Poland-China to consider that they excel, and the same is true of Berkshires. The opinion, therefore, of a man that is breeding both varieties is of considerable value, as to the special claims of each.

"A Hog-Raiser," writing to an exchange upon this subject, says:

> There has been a great deal said concerning the Berkshire and Poland-China or Magie hogs. I think them the two best breeds. I have the two breeds, and have been breeding from them for one year: and my opinion is just this: If a farmer expects to keep many hogs, and wants them to take it rough-and tumble, I would say, take the Berkshires; because I think them better grazing hogs, and a little freer from disease. On the other hand, if a farmer expects to keep but a few, I would say, take the Poland-China; because he can take better care of them There is no hog, in my opinion, that can eat as much and take on as much fat in so short a length of time, as this breed.
>
> Again, some say they are too large. I would say to them, sell or kill them before they get too large.
>
> One word more in regard to their pigs: The Magies are the largest at first, but more tender. The Berkshires are small, and tough as a pine-knot. I have some pigs that are a cross between the two, that please me. The boar was of the Berkshire breed.

If any of the readers of THE FARMER are or have been breeding both of these varieties, we shall be glad to have their testimony. We need more information upon such such subjects, but it should be based upon careful and intelligent experience and observation.

Too many persons are satisfied to base their experience, and even express an opinion, upon grades. There is no doubt that a boar that will stamp the characteristics of its breed upon its progeny, when bred to common sows, is much better than one that will not do this; but the progeny of such a cross is not, of itself, sufficient to form the basis of an opinion as to the pecuniary value of a breed. Yet, we have known farmers to condemn or praise specific breeds, when their only experience was with just such crosses.

A farmer once invited us into his pasture to see a "capital Berkshire boar," that he had recently purchased, at a very low figure. On the way he expressed himself as very well satisfied with them; thought they were "much superior" to any hog he had ever owned. When we arrived at the pasture, he called up his hogs, but we looked in vain for the expected Berkshire. We saw a very passable "scrub" boar, but nothing more; and we have no doubt that to this day that farmer thinks that "we don't know a Berkshire" when we see one; but the truth was that his pig did not show, nor do we believe there was a single drop of Berkshire blood in his veins.

The reader will readily see from this, that some caution is necessary, in taking the opinions of men, not only in regard to the different breeds of hogs, but of cattle, sheep, horses and poultry.

It is on admitted fact, that thoroughbred stock of all kinds is much more profitable than the "natives," but let us have the pure blood before we pass upon their merits.

OUT OF THEIR PLACE.

An exchange, in writing upon the subject, "Should Farmers be educated," says incidentally; "No one expects that all of the graduates of our Agricultural Colleges will find the occupation of the farmer the most congenial one for them to follow."

This is the very point where we take issue with many of those who have charge of these institutions, and in this, we think the above writer wrong. We claim that the young man, whether he be a farmer's son or not, who attends an Agricultural College and does not expect to follow farming as a life pursuit, is out of place. We have scores and hundreds of colleges all over the land in which any young man can obtain an education that will fit him for any calling save agriculture, that he desires to follow, just as cheaply and just as efficiently as it can be obtained at the Agricultural Colleges, and unless he expects to become a farmer, he should go to some of these exclusively literary schools.

There was no occasion for building up colleges for farmers' sons, unless they were to receive in them a class education.

This is the real pith of the discussion now going on throughout the country, and we cannot imagine how any who desire to see farmers educated in their calling, can advocate anything save a strictly industrial education in these colleges. In our own State, any farmer's son who desires a purely collegiate education, can unquestionably obtain it in the University at Lawrence, as cheaply, if not indeed cheaper than at the Agricultural College at Manhattan, and we presume the same is true of all the States, from the fact that State Universities as well as Agricultural Colleges charge nothing for tuition; and there is additional advantage in favor of the University, that as a rule they have better astronomical and other apparatus, larger libraries, and should have a larger and more competent corps of instructors for imparting a literary education. Upon the other hand, we would expect to find in the Agricultural College men more competent to teach in specific branches, than are the professors of our Universities.

Of course when we speak of Agriculture in connection with these Colleges, we also include the Mechanic Arts, which very properly are, or should be, a part of these institutions.

That we are approaching this class education in these colleges we have no doubt, and within ten years we hope to see industrial schools built up in each State, that will not only excel those of Europe, but will be an honor and a credit to our nation.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Are we to have a Farmers' Institute at the Agricultural College this season? We have not been notified to that effect, but former meetings have proved so entertaining and instructive that we presume it will be held, probably in January.

If it is, we hope some plan will be suggested that will bring the farmers of the State together. It is desirable that intelligent farmers, from every county in the State, be present at these meetings, not only for their own good, but for the purpose of creating the sentiment that this is a *State* and not a *local* institution. Heretofore, the attendance has been chiefly of those living in the vicinity of the College; but these, and the citizens of Manhattan generally, have exhibited on these occasions a hospitality as rare as it was warm and generous, to all who attended from a distance; and we have no reason to doubt that the same welcome will be extended this Winter, should it be decided to hold an Institute.

If it is, we would suggest that a special invitation be extended to every Farmers' Club, and to every Agricultural Society in the State, to send a delegation. These union meetings of progressive farmers cannot help but result in good to the cause of scientific Agriculture; and we know that they are of great benefit to the College itself.

All that is needed to accomplish these results, is to make them broad and deep enough.

AT WHAT AGE TO FATTEN STEERS.

The question was recently asked in our office, by a prominent farmer, as to the most profitable age to fatten steers. Said he: "I have been told by those who have had some experience, that two-year-olds were the most profitable cattle to fatten. My own observation is, that it pays better to fatten three-year-olds, to be sold the Spring they come four years old."

We had thought this matter was established beyond controversy. We did not suppose there were any who would argue that a two-year-old steer was more profitable to feed than a three-year-old. We supposed that the nearer an animal approached maturity, the less food was required to form the muscle, bone, hair and horn, and that the less of these substances there was to form, the more of the food consumed would go to make fat. We supposed, too, that the nearer an animal approached maturity the stronger became the digestive organs, and consequently, the more food could be assimilated.

But, if two-year-olds are more profitable to fatten than three-year-olds, then these ideas are wrong, and feeders are "all at sea."

We do not believe this to be true. We believe a three-year-old is more profitable to feed than a two-year-old, and that a four-year-old is more profitable than either. If we are wrong in this idea, we wish to know it. We know that there are hundreds of prominent cattle-feeders that share with us this opinion; and if it is wrong, they should know it. Will somebody demonstrate it? We know that there are hundreds of feeders that make a practice of feeding two-year-olds, but we supposed they did it because they could not get older cattle to feed, and were in too much of a hurry to raise them for themselves. It certainly *is* true, that a lot of steers weighing 1,600 to 2,000 pounds, will bring from one and a half to two and a half cents more per pound than a lot weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds; and we have no doubt that the heavy steers are the cheaper meat, with this difference in price against them.

If any feeder can establish the fact that he can make more money in putting on 250 pounds of flesh on a two-year-old, for which he gets $10 (at four cents), than he does in putting the same amount on a four-year-old, for which he gets $13.75 (at five and a half cents), then he can establish the fact that the former are more profitable to feed than the latter. But unless he can do this, or what is substantially the same, show that he can put 250 pounds of flesh on the two-year-old with less corn than he can on the older animal, we must conclude that it is an established fact that the nearer an animal approaches maturity, the more profit there is in feeding it.

Will some of our readers undertake this task? We shall be glad to hear from any of them, either pro or con, on this subject.

REMOVAL.

By the 1st of January we expect to be ensconced in an elegant suite of rooms at the south-west corner of Main and Delaware streets, second floor, where we shall be pleased to see all the friends of THE FARMER.

This removal will give us more and better room, and is easier of access to strangers visiting the city. Call and see us.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE?

A friend, who is one of our largest and best farmers, complains to us that he could not get his hogs to fatten, although they were fed all they would eat, and had every care he could bestow.

We have heretofore experienced the same diffi-

culty. The animals would seem to be in perfect health, would consume a reasonable amount of corn, yet would not lay on the fat. Most feeders have doubtless noticed that at times the hog exhibits strange caprices in appetite; eating such substances as rotten wood, earth, &c., in considerable quantities.

Our practice has always been on such occasions to supply them with salt, ashes, stonecoal, pieces of rotten wood, giving occasional doses of copperas, and sometimes, but not always, have succeeded in removing the morbid condition (which is generally caused by worms). Will our hog raisers give us, through THE FARMER, their ideas as to the cause and remedy for the above condition?

THE HOG:

ITS DISEASES AND TREATMENT;

WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS UPON

ITS BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER XII.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

The chief lesson that we have attempted to impress, in these papers, is that it pays for the breeder, first, to procure the best stock; and second, to give them the best of care. If we have failed in this, we have failed in the chief object for which they were written.

It remains, then, for us to make a few suggestions, and close.

No man who has fed hogs for any considerable time, can have failed to notice that one hog will lay on ten pounds of flesh upon the same food, while another is putting on five pounds. Also, that one or two pigs in a litter, at six months of age, will weigh one-third more than the others. Both of these conditions are mainly due to an unimpaired and vigorous digestive apparatus; and we should take these facts for hints, and select the breeding animals from this number, and from those families that show the *greatest eating capacity*. A hog with a good digestion is rarely or never sick.

Early maturity, as between different breeds, is an important consideration for the hog-raiser. If one breed reaches a given weight—say three hundred pounds—at twelve months, and another occupies sixteen months in arriving at the same weight, it is clearly the breeder's interest to raise the former. That there is this difference we have had repeated ocular demonstration.

Two lots, recently sold in this city—one of sixty-five head, the other of fifty. The ages of the two lots were substantially the same. The former weighed, on an average, 436 pounds, and the other 294 pounds. The first lot were Poland-Chinas, the second were scrubs. The moral is obvious.

Proper care and attention of a herd is equally as important as anything else connected with hog raising.

Two neighbors, living side by side, in this county, each fattened about fifty head of Poland-Chinas this season. Both lots were about the same age; yet one weighed nearly seventy-five pounds to the head more than the other. One lot had a clover pasture to run on through the Summer, and the other did not. Hence the difference.

Changing sires is a matter that ought not to be neglected, no matter what the breed. Two years is as long as a given boar should be permitted to serve a herd. If a practice is made of keeping them longer than this, the pigs are very apt to deteriorate; while the frequent infusion of new blood imparts better health, and vigor to the constitution.

Two breeds ought not to be crossed by a breeder, unless he have considerable experience, and have clear and well-defined ideas of what he expects to accomplish by such cross-breeding.

This may seem a trifling matter; but our observation shows us that great injury is done to the hog breeding interests by haphazard crossings. It is an established rule in the breeding of all kinds of stock, that the *male* animal should possess all the points which it is desired to reproduce, rather than the female. For example: If the breeder desires to increase the size of the ham, or the length and depth of the sides; if he desires earlier maturity or better fattening qualities, he should select a *male* animal that has these desired qualities developed to the greatest possible extent. If the female has an unusual development of the same points, so much the better; but the male *must* have them.

In cross-breeding between the breeds, the male should be of the oldest and best established breed, if there be any difference. If the cross be the Poland-China and the Berkshire, the male should be of the latter. If it be the Berkshire and the Essex, the male should be also selected from the latter. If it be a cross between any of these and the common stock of the country, the female should always be selected from the latter, and the male from the established breed.

But in making any of these crosses, it ought not to be carried beyond one generation, except the object be to grade up common stock; and in no event should grade males be used as breeding animals. The idea of establishing *new breeds* is to be discouraged, from the fact that few persons have the requisite knowledge, skill, patience and money, to accomplish anything valuable in this direction; and it is doubtful if the best specimens of our present breeds can be improved upon. We are of the opinion that the interests of the farmer will be better subserved if a united effort be made to keep the breeds we now have pure and undefiled.

We do not wish to be understood that *all* Berkshire or Poland-China hogs possess all the points to be desired. On the contrary, we have seen specimens of all breeds, whose blood was undoubtedly pure, that we would never think of breeding to. But what we claim is, that those animals, among all breeds, that possess the recognized and established points of their respective breeds, leave little to be desired as a pork-producing machine. We can imagine that, if we could unite in one hog the early maturity and easily fattening qualities of the Essex, with the hardiness, grazing qualities and fine flesh of the Berkshire; and to these could add the size of the Poland-China, that it would excel either of the named breeds; but as we have said, to accomplish this will require such knowledge, skill, patience and money, as few men have at their command; and where one man would improve upon our present breeds, ten thousand would cause them to deteriorate, in their efforts at cross-breeding.

THE END.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ALSIKE CLOVER.

BY NOAH CAMERON.

EDITOR FARMER: We have been trying to encourage the cultivation of this plant, on account of its honey-producing qualities. But it is good for other things, as well. And as the corn-growers of Kansas are being pushed to the wall by weeds, and also by unremunerative prices for their corn, it might be well for them to consider the claims of this plant as a renovator of the soil, and also for its invaluable qualities. We will now give a few extracts from a letter of a man that has had more chance for experience and observation with this clover than we Kansas folks. He says: "Alsike clover is not adapted to light, sandy or gravelly soils, with porous or leachy subsoils; with a good clay subsoil it succeeds better. But it luxuriates in rich, thoroughly worked clay loam soils, rich bottom lands, prairie, and all marsh or swamp lands, where they can be plowed so as to kill the wild grasses. Blossoms are developed more or less when the plant is from eight to ten inches high, and when three and a half feet it is a perfect sea of bloom. Millions of dollars may be added to the wealth of this country, especially in the West, in a few years, by planting one acre each year, and gradually extending its area. For soiling cows, horses, &c., it is equal or superior to green corn, and attended with less trouble in gathering and feeding. During the past year I cut three crops from the same ground—standing at the first cutting from two to three feet in hight, last cutting one foot in hight, as thick as it could stand; small, delicate stalks, with numerous branches, and perfectly glorified with a mass of small peach-blow colored blossoms, filling the air with the most delightful and exhilerating perfume, and swarming with bees every fair day. The root is like red clover, but longer and more fibrous. The haulm is small, tender and nutritious, when well cured, as it should be in full bloom. Every spear will be eaten with avidity by all kinds of stock.

"There is no plant known that will produce so much good honey, butter, cheese, beef, mutton, wool and hay, per acre, as this plant—not even excepting corn."

Now, as Alsike is a perennial plant, most farmers will readily see the advantage it has over the common red clover, which pastures out in one or two years, and will also fail in the same way for hay, unless it is allowed to get ripe and the seed shatter out.

We have heretofore suggested Alsike as a remedy for the cockle-burr. Let those that are beginning to despair on account of that pest, take courage.

Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas.

GRASSES OF WESTERN KANSAS.—No. III.

BY P. H. FELKER.

Including those already described, the following is a complete list of the grasses found in Western Kansas. They include those found in blossom or in fruit, during the months of July and August:

1. *Andropagon furcatus*—MUHL.
2. *Andropagon scoparius*—MICHX.
3. *Sorghum nutans*—GRAY.
4. *Bouteloua oligastachya*—TARR.
5. *Bouteloua hirsuta*—LEAGARCA.
6. *Bouteloua curtipendula*—GRAY.
7. *Buchloe dactyloides*—ENGLE.
8. *Poa compressa*—L.
9. *Panicum crur-galli*—L.
10. *Setaria glauca*—BEAUV.
11. *Setaria viridis*—BEAUV.
12. *Triticum repens*—L.
13. *Cenchrus tribuloides*—L.
14. *Panicum capillar*—L. OLD WITCH GRASS.
15. *Panicum virgatum*—L. PANIC GRASS.
16. *Eragrostis pectinacea*—GRAY.
17. *Eragrastis Poaeoides, var, Megastachya*—BEAUV.
18. *Aristida oligantha*—MICHX. TRIPLE-LEAVED GRASS
19. *Aristida* ——.
20. *Eatonia obtusata*—GRAY.
21. *Elymus Canademis*—L. WILD RYE.
22. *Elymus Virginicus*—L. WILD RYE.
23. *Spartina cynosmoides*—WILLD. CARD GRASS.
24. *Hordeum pebatum*—L. SQUIRREL-TAIL GRASS.
25. *Uniola* ——. SPIKE GRASS.
26. *Glyceria* ——. MANNA GRASS.
27. *Paspalum setaceum*—MICHX.
28. *Lepturus paniculotus*—NUTT.
29. *Sparabolus cryptandrus*—GRAY. DROP SEED GRASS.
30. *Sparabolus* ——.
31. *Not identified.*

Of the above species, *Panicum virgatum* and the two species of *Elymus*, are slightly eaten by stock, and in some sections *Spartina cynosmoides* is cut for hay, but is of very inferior quality.

The specific names of several of the above, I could not ascertain, as they are not described in GRAY or WOOD. Of number 31 I could not even find the genus in GRAY, and probably it is not yet described.

Again we would urge upon the farmers the great

importance of the study of the grasses, and of the whole science of Botany. That it is sadly neglected is amply proved by the fact that not a single entry was made at the Kansas State Fair under the premium offer of THE FARMER. We know it is difficult to make correct experiments in this matter, but it should not therefore be neglected. When it is remembered that the value of the grass product of the country is about $500,000,000, it will at once be seen that the subject is of vast importance. We have numerous Agricultural Colleges in our country, and what better place can there be for the prosecution of these experiments? But should the colleges undertake these experiments, let not the public expect too much, for it will be a matter of time and patience. And in the meantime let the farmers send their sons to these colleges, for they need a generous support from the farming community, in whose interest they are instituted.

Agr. College, Michigan, Nov. 18th, 1872.

WHAT AILS THE CHICKENS?

BY MRS. WILLIAM STEVENS.

EDITOR FARMER: I don't know whether my trouble comes within the jurisdiction of the Veterinary Editor or the Talking and Knitting Department, or possibly I might appeal to the subscribers generally to tell me what I can do to save my chickens. I found dead ones every day, in spite of all I could do for them. I "post mortemed" them after the fashion of our "elder brothers," and found some had enlarged livers, some had worms, but the prevailing trouble seems to be indigestion; they die with the craw packed hard, and all the food in that was taken three days before. Some have diarrhea, but with all of them the discharge is light and watery.

I suspect the reason why the ladies don't sustain the Talking and Knitting Department better is, because those who have information to give, or questions to ask, have not time to write. A farmer's wife has a busy life, especially we emigrants here and there on the prairie; that is all that has prevented me many a time when I would have liked to have written to you. I can add my testimony to that of the sisters who have told their experience in doing out-door work. There is no kind of light work about a farm but I would rather do than housework and sewing. I don't care if it is heresy; I know there is no work so trying to health as the ordinary routine of housework. I would rather hold the plow (and I have done it too for breaking) than sweep rooms and cook. My husband pretends to think I have the easiest part of the work, but he would rather do the hardest day's work that ever fell to his lot than help a little about housework, as he had to do when I was sick, and no one could be found to stay with us.

There are lots of things I want information about, and if this call is favorably received, I will probably speak again.

Brookville, Kansas, November 23d, 1872.

FROM WABAUNSEE COUNTY.

BY H. A. S.

EDITOR FARMER: As I seldom see anything in THE FARMER from Wabaunsee county, I send you a few items.

Farmers are very backward with their work. Many potatoes are frozen in the ground, and much corn remains to be husked. The appearance of Winter wheat is very fine; rye the same, though considerable of the rye sown failed to germinate, mostly from sowing old seed, and some have failed the second time, from re-sowing seed that had been heated in the stack or bins.

Stock generally looking well. Sheep are beginning to be appreciated. Farmers are fattening much more pork than usual; in this they have doubtless taken a hint from THE FARMER. Hard times is a subject of general conversation. On Monday last our County Commissioners subscribed three hundred thousand dollars in county bonds to the two projected railroads through the county. Our people are also heeding the suggestions of THE FARMER in regard to planting out trees, both for fruit and timber. Considerable interest is manifested in the honey crop, which now "wastes its sweetness on the desert air," because there are none to reap this harvest of honey throughout a large portion of Wabaunsee county. My own, introduced last Spring, have given very satisfactory returns, and show conclusively not only the adaptability of Wabaunsee county to Apiculture, but its profitableness also. Hope more space will be devoted to this hitherto neglected branch of farming. Cannot a corner in each number of your—no, *our* valuable paper, be devoted to Apiculture? Mr. CAMERON, I think, would willingly supply this deficiency. Let THE FARMER bring its accustomed energy to bear upon this branch of industry, and we may expect it to move on.

Pavilion, Kansas, November 21st, 1872.

A PROTEST.

BY J. BEIER.

EDITOR FARMER: On the 365th page of THE FARMER I notice an article entitled "The Quails." As for the inhumanity of killing quail, or any other game bird or domestic fowl, I have nothing to say; but you ought to know that in those portions of the Western States where the quail is not shot to any extent, there are no more than there are here, and that if there was not a single quail shot in this State for five years, there would be but few more than at present. Every year of short cover, the birds of prey and vermin destroy most of the quails in open countries.

As for their use as a preventive against the chinch bug, you might as well try to raise a brood to fight the seventeen year locust. If you know anything about the chinch bug, you know they may appear in a State or portion of a State for one, two or three years, and then disappear for many years.

All the quail in Kansas could not have controlled a field of wheat infested as mine was in 1871. My field lay near where Spring wheat had been sown for two years, and my impression is that a law had better be enacted against sowing Spring wheat, where Winter wheat is a surer crop, and when you have a crop you have *wheat*.

Such a law would make poachers of one part of the community, and sneaking tale bearers of the other part. It might do for English landlords and dependents, but does not fit American citizens.

Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

European Correspondence.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Taxing American Agricultural Implements—The Wet Weather—France Becoming Drier—Phosphates Discovered—Co-operation in Manures, &c., &c., &c.

PARIS, FRANCE, November 20, 1872.

It is to be hoped the Government will take some definite steps to remedy the confusion now existing in its commercial policy, which is neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring. Complaints are heard of the injustice of taxing imported Agricultural implements from America, at the rate of ten francs per cwt.—those from England having to pay only three francs for the same weight. The crying injustice is, to have any duty at all, which presses on the fortune of French Agriculture, by depriving it not only of cheaper but also of superior manufactured implements.

The wet and foggy season has arrived. The rains have been so heavy and continuous, that some of the larger rivers have overflowed their banks, causing not a little damage and still much apprehension. It is sad to think that these periodical inundations could be prevented by the execution of protective works. It is all a question of funds. There is no money to be spared to guard against the destruction of life and the deterioration of valuable lands; all is required to prosecute selfish wars, and to pay the piper after the dancing. To the peaceful agricultural community is reserved the honor of defraying nine-tenths of the bill.

The rain-fall in France during the year confirms the belief that the climate of the country is becoming—or rather the soil is becoming—drier. In the district of La Beauce, the extension given to artificial meadows has increased the dryness of the soil. BOUSSINGAULT pointed out, years ago, that the level of the Canadian Lakes sensibly lowered in proportion to the cultivation of the soil; that when such was neglected, during the war of Independence, the Lakes continued to rise; but again markedly diminished on the return of peace and cultivation.

In several parts of France—Lot, Tarn, &c.—some rich deposits of phosphates have been found. It is English speculators that buy up and work the beds, the French hesitating to invest, though patriotically appealed to, to do so. There is an evident desire in France to find in phosphates and nitrates, a substitute for guano. During the last twelve months there was a remarkable increase in the sale of commercial manures. In the neighborhood of Nantes the trade was peculiar. There the farmers have had a prejudice that no manure was good which had not a "black look." It was thus that phosphates, from their color, became unfashionable, and turf was artfully reduced to powder, and thanks to its color, met a ready sale as animal-black. At present the most bare-faced frauds are committed at Nantes. The coarse sand of the Loire is reduced, by powerful machines, to powder, and mixed with phosphates; or Britany contributes its schist, which on being reduced to powder, is elegantly made up in bags, labeled, and returned to the Bretons as pure phosphate!

With the view of checking frauds in manures, as well as to secure a diminution of price, several local farming societies have formed themselves into companies to purchase their manures *en bloc*. The price of these manures has, since the war, augmented some 25 per cent. One pound of nitrogen, as now estimated, costs 1½ francs; formerly, the price was a little over one franc.

Then, the loss of live stock by the war and the plague, and the diminished supply of manure, may be judged from the figures, that in 1869 France employed but 1,200 tons of super-phosphates; whilst in 1871 she used 6,000 tons.

Lucerne is, in this country, regarded as the "providential forage" plant, and exhibits a marvelous development when irrigated—a process that France has much neglected. It is acknowledged that artificial grasses can be most profitably replaced by lucerne. In Saxony this latter plant works wonders on light soils, when plowed in green as a preparation for a grain crop. French farmers adopt the same plan; they sow about twelve pounds of lucerne per acre with the barley in February, plowing down the lucerne after the harvest, as a preparation for winter wheat.

M. GRANDEAU is Director of the Agricultural Station in the East of France, and a gentleman of world-wide celebrity. He is the veritable founder of the theory that, instead of humus and mineral matters, with nitrogen, acting independently and distinctly in vegetable nutrition, as maintained by their several partizans, both are dependent on each other; that is to say, that organic substances, or humus, serve as the vehicle for making alkalis and phosphates assimilable by plants—itself not being absorbed by the roots. M. GRANDEAU has just been complimented by the veteran Baron LIEBIG, "on his beautiful discovery" of the role of humus. M. GRANDEAU has given us the results of a few more of his experiments, and explains that clay soils require larger doses of manure, and retain the effects of it for a longer period, than calcareous soil; the organic combining more slowly with the mineral matters, or, in other words, is burnt less rapidly.

The Kansas Farmer

VOLUME IX—NUMBER 24.

With this issue closes the Ninth Volume of THE KANSAS FARMER. Twenty-four times it has passed between publisher and readers, we trust not without profit to both. With this issue will be found a very full and complete index or "table of contents," that will be of value to those who preserve the volume for future reference.

In this connection we desire to say a word in relation to Volume X. It has been the constant aim of editors and publisher to make each succeeding volume of THE FARMER better than the last. We have endeavored to keep it moving constantly onward and upward; indeed we have been compelled to do this to keep up with the progressive demands of our readers. Our correspondence shows, and our observation confirms, that the science of agriculture is moving steadily forward. Our fairs, our farmers' clubs, and other rural organizations indicate an earnest desire upon the part of the great mass of farmers to know more of their calling; to become more proficient in the theory as well as practice of plant life and growth.

Appreciating fully the demands that will be made upon us in the way of furnishing more and better knowledge to our readers for 1873, we wish to briefly outline *our* ideas as to the manner in which we can best serve them, and we trust that we shall have the cordial and effective assistance of each and every one whose names appear on our books for the ensuing year.

First, we expect THE FARMER to be in the future, as in the past, *strictly* a class paper. We consider, however, everything pertaining to the farm and the farmer; the farmer's wife and children; his horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and bees; his orchards, vineyards and gardens; his markets and schools, as being within the full scope of an agricultural paper, and shall therefore expect to treat these subjects as occasion seems to require.

To do this intelligently, and satisfactorily to our patrons, as well as to ourselves, we must have the hearty co-operation of all our readers.

To this end we shall expect, and hope we shall receive, frequent communications pertaining to any of the subjects within our field of labor.

We beg to suggest to correspondents, that it will be more profitable and interesting to all concerned, if communications are made short and pungent; let them treat strictly of practical matters, or items of agricultural news. It will not be necessary to publish hereafter, much matter descriptive of locality simply. Kansas is well advertised, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that THE FARMER has done its full share towards it. A letter from any section of the State, giving the agricultural news, the markets, crop prospects, success or failure of any kind of stock, grain or grass seed; value of different kinds of fencing, prices obtained or given for any kind of young stock, and kindred information, will be of more value for advertising purposes than would the claim that such a county, township or school district was "the best in the State." Therefore we suggest that correspondents give us such items as above mentioned. If you want to know the specific "points" or advantages claimed for any kind of stock or seed, ask the question through THE FARMER, and if you see a question asked that you can answer, sit right down and do so. Don't wait for somebody else.

To the farmer's wife and daughter we want to say a word specifically. We have been for years ready—nay anxious, to have a household department in THE FARMER, in which every woman that reads it would take an interest. We have desired that it should be peculiarly feminine in its construction and make-up. But from some cause, the women of Kansas have not taken enough interest in it to make it self-sustaining. *It must do this*, or we fear it will be of little benefit to the class for whom it is intended. We propose to try it again the coming year, and we urge upon our female readers to make it a thing of life. We do not care to restrict it to the kitchen or the dairy, though both should be represented. If you wish to know the latest style of hats or basques; if you want to know how to cut Johnny's coat or baby's dress, *ask the question*. If you want any information as to the price of any specific class of goods, inclose sample and write us. We will see *that you get a satisfactory answer*. In a word, you lead and we will follow. Show us what kind of a department you want, and you shall have it. We believe in women's rights, you see, and hereby throwt he responsibibility of making the "Women's Department" of THE KANSAS FARMER upon the women themselves. To a considerable extent these remarks apply to farmers as well as to their wives. If they willl ead, we will follow.

Our two dollar offer is hereby extended. Until further notice, we will send two copies of THE FARMER, one to an old and one to a new subscriber for two dollars. Other new names may of course be added at the same rate.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics, now in press, will embrace the foreign trade of the month of June, 1872, as also for the fiscal year ending with that month. It will also contain a list of the arrival of immigrants, both for the quarter and the year ending June 30, 1872. These latter facts are of such general interest, and so interesting a study, that we give to our readers the following abstract, from advance sheets furnished the press by Dr. YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau:

The total number arrived during the year was 404,806, of whom 240,170 were males, and 164,636 females. They represent 176 occupations, summarized as follows: Professional occupations, 2,442 males, and 217 females; skilled occupations, 43,164 males, and 1,091 females; miscellaneous occupations, 183,069 males, and 10,844 females; occupations not specified, 2,919 males, and 7,126 females; without occupation, (mainly women and children,) 58,556 males, and 145,358 females.

These immigrants came from about one hundred different countries, of which the following are the principal: From England, 69,764; Ireland, 68,732; Scotland, 13,916; Wales, 1,214; Germany, 141,109; Austria, 4,182; Sweden, 13,464 Norway, 11,421; Denmark, 3,660; Holland, 1,909; Belgium, 738; Switzerland, 3,620; France, 9,317; Spain, 595; Portugal, 416; Italy, 4,144; Russia, 994; Poland, 1,647; China, 7,788 Japan, 17; Canada, 24,825; Nova Scotia, 8,299; New Brunswick, 4,450; Prince Edward's Island, 1,180; Newfoundland, 205; Vancouver's Island, 513; Mexico, 569; Cuba, 785; Brahmas, 381; Azores, 890; Sandwich Islands, 203; Australia, 2,176; born at sea, 121.

Although our two dollar offer has been made but about one month, we find that our list for 1873 will more than double that of 1872. This is especially encouraging, when we consider the general scarcity of money.

GOING OUT AND COMING IN.

Since the first of January last, the United States has imported from foreign nations goods to the value of $343,322,212.

During the same time the United States has exported $171,363,333 in value of merchandise, and $59,000,000 in gold; leaving a balance against us of $112,958,879. That is, we have bought just so much more than we have sold.

As a mathematical problem for our KANSAS FARMER boys, we submit the following: If a man earns ten dollars a week, and spends fifteen dollars during the same time, how long will it take him to amass a fortune?

This is precisely what the United States is doing to-day, and have been doing, we may say, since the first settlement of the colonies; and how to blot out this balance, or transfer it to the other page of the ledger, is the most important question for American statesmen to discuss. Until the United States exports as much in dollars and cents as it imports, it is impossible for them to reach the highest state of material prosperity. The same rule applies to nations as to individuals; they must sell more than they buy, or at some period bankruptcy will overtake them.

But however much Americans may desire this change from a debtor to a creditor, it is a matter of no easy accomplishment. There are so many factors that must enter into the change, and many if not all, are outside of and beyond the pale of State or National legislation, that it is no easy task to see how the change is to be wrought.

It is possible that the balance will only be turned, when this country shall have received enough mechanics, artisans, laborers, &c. from the Old World, to enable us to compete successfully with foreign manufacturers in price of manufacture and quality of goods. Already the quality of many articles manufactured in this country excel those made in Europe, and the statistics of export show that as soon as an article does this, its importation is diminished, and its exportation is increased; for it is one of the curiosities of commerce that certain articles are both imported and exported in the same years.

We have enough national pride to believe that it is the duty of every American, if the choice is given him to buy an article of home or foreign manufacture, he should choose the home-made article; just as we believe that if we have the choice of an ax handle made in Kansas, and one made in Missouri, it is our duty as it is our pleasure, to buy the former. This rule, if carried out in good faith, and with an honest conviction of duty by a respectable majority of the American people, would soon place the credit balance upon the other side; but it is most too much to expect that the fashionable man or woman will forego the luxury (?) of wearing imported broadcloth and silks for the sake of seeing their country changed from a debtor to a creditor. Hence we conclude as before, that the probabilities are that this change will only come when America can make as good an article, and for as little money as do foreign nations.

Old subscribers intending to renew, will greatly facilitate our office work if they will send in the money at an early day. It is no small item to enter up ten to fifteen thousand names, and an early renewal gives our clerks more time to do the labor, and consequently are less liable to make mistakes.

A CREAMOMETER.

It is frequently desirable to know the comparative value of the milk in the different cows of a given herd. Sometimes it is the case that in a herd of ten or twelve cows one or two of the number will be almost valueless, by reason of a poverty of cream, and where the milk is all mixed together, it is impossible to tell what cows it pays to keep, and those it does not. The creamometer is easily constructed, and will show both the relative and the actual value of each sample of milk.

Take any straight glass vessel, such as a test tube, or what answers an equally good purpose, a glass bottle whose sides are even, and on this paste a half inch strip of paper, first marking a scale of tenths or hundredths upon it. When filled with milk, these marks will indicate the *per cent.* of cream.

We have one before us which has been filled twenty-four hours, and the cream marks twelve per cent. flush. Is this unusually rich?

Let us have the names of 3,000 more new subscribers before the 1st of January. Our books show that our most sanguine hopes have been excelled as to the number of new names received thus far, and we trust that we may be still farther disappointed in the same direction.

IN ERROR.

Prof. FELKER, of the Michigan Agricultural College, informs us that we were in error in stating that Iowa was the only State that held its commencement exercises in November. He states that Michigan was the pioneer in this movement. We are pleased to make the correction.

CHETOPA PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Education is the chief corner-stone of a Republican Government. It is the alchemist's stone, that turns to pure gold all that it touches. It is the refining fire, that makes the waste places glad. It is the investment in the hands of Providence, that christianizes and humanizes the whole world.

It has been the pride and boast of the United States, that more money is spent, more and better houses are built, for educational purposes, than in any other country on the face of the globe. It is the claim of Kansas that more money is spent for a similar purpose, in proportion to population, than in any of our sister States. We believe this claim to be well founded. There is scarcely an organized county in the State that has not already a school-house built or in course of construction, that cost $10,000 or more; and many of the older counties have buildings that have cost from three to ten times that sum.

Labette county, of this State, that in 1870 had a population of less than 10,000, is perhaps the peer of any in the number and quality of its school buildings. Chetopa township, of that county, that in 1870 had a population of but 960, has now in process of erection the building of which the annexed engraving is a correct representation.

This building is to cost $25,000. The dimensions of the main building are 63½ by 27 feet 2 inches, with a projection in front, for clock room, &c., of 19 by 28 feet.

The main tower, in front, is 119 feet high, and from the rear corners rise turrets each 87 feet high.

The basement story is 8½ feet; the second and third stories are each 14 feet, and the fourth story 15 feet high. The seating capacity is about four hundred scholars. The building is to be heated with furnaces, with hot and cold air registers in each room.

It will be ready for use February 1st, at which time it will be dedicated.

C. B. Clarke, Architect, 812½ *Chesnut st. St. Louis.*

CHETOPA PUBLIC SCHOOL.

For the facts in relation to the above, we are indebted to the Chetopa *Advance*.

In offering two copies of THE FARMER for two dollars, we give the commission to the subscribers, instead of the agent. We hope our old subscribers will appreciate this fact, and aid us to the extent of their ability.

THE ORCHARD.

Now that the trees are denuded of their leaves, we recommend the orchardist and farmer to examine every fruit tree on his premises carefully, to see that none of the noxious insects find Winter lodgings thereon. Have a small basket or other vessel with you, and remove every cocoon, nest, web, or bunch of curled leaves, and also look sharp for those bunches of eggs that are fastened together and glued to the limbs of the trees. It will require sharp eyes to find all of these, but it is your only hope of final success as an orchardist.

If the trees are too large to examine from the ground, send the children up among the branches while you stand upon the ground and direct their movements. A hasty look over the trees will not do. They must be examined in detail. All the eggs, cocoons, &c., that are found, should be placed in the basket, carried to the house and burned. Never leave any in the orchard.

Now is the time to guard the trees against rabbits and mice. Don't wait until the trees are girdled. Remember that ROBERT CAPPER, of Elk City, told us in the last FARMER not to depend on fat bacon, blood, and the like, as he lost a lot of fine trees by depending on these never-failing (?) recipes.

The best and safest plan probably is, to wrap the trees with heavy wrapping paper. Secure it with twine, and then coat it with coal tar, to prevent it from being destroyed.

There is no time to be lost. The green herbage that the rabbit feeds upon will soon be entirely gone, and then comes the turn of the trees. The ground should be removed for two or three inches deep around the trees, and the paper wrapping put down that low. Then after it is coated with the tar, and time given for it to dry, the earth should be replaced. This will bar the mice, which are but little less hurtful than the rabbits.

In addition to these precautions, it is safe to take a rabbit hunt around the farm as often as once a week, and one or two good rabbit dogs will facilitate the work, and make assurance doubly sure.

Our sincere thanks are hereby returned to our old subscribers who have not only renewed their own, but have sent us one or more new subscriptions. We shall endeavor to recompense them by making a better paper, if in no other way.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We did not receive the notice of the Annual Meeting of the above Society in time to give the notice in our last issue.

The meeting was held at Topeka the 10th, 11th and 12th, inst. Our reporter was present, and in our next issue we will publish the entire proceedings of the meeting, or at least so much of it as is interesting or important.

Many of the meetings heretofore have been rather tame, and we trust the report of the present meeting will prove that the fruit-growers generally have taken a part in its proceedings. So long as a half-dozen men, however competent they may be, are required to run a Society, it need not be expected to accomplish much. It is only when the mass of those engaged in a similar business put their shoulders to the wheel, that it moves forward. We hope this will be the case with the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

LIVE FENCE POSTS.

The subject of live fence posts is being considerably discussed in some of our exchanges.

If it were practicable to grow a line of trees where it was desired to establish a line of fence permanently, and use these trees as a post to nail the boards to, it would be very desirable; but is it practicable? It may be, but there are serious obstacles to overcome, the chief among which are, the swaying of the trees by the wind, and the growth of the trees. In the discussion above mentioned, we notice that some of the writers consider the above objections insuperable; and hence, deem it folly to discuss the question at all. We do not look at it altogether in that light. That these objections to the live post have weight, there is no doubt, but is it beyond the range of possibility that these objections can be overcome? May not some plan of fence be devised that would make these the cheapest post, even though the fastenings would have to be renewed every two or three years?

It is claimed that the wind moving the trees would break the nails as fast as the boards could be nailed on. Is it necessary to nail the boards to the tree at all? Could not cleets be used—such as are used in making bars? This would admit of motion of the boards, so that this objection would not be valid. The only question connected with this part of the question would then be, the single item of expense and trouble.

A cursory glance at the subject inclines us to the belief, that the additional expense would not be as great in this way of building as would be the cost between the posts and trees.

LARGE HOGS.

The following weights have been handed us, of hogs sold in this market this season:

JAS. CRANE, of Easton, sold thirteen head; average age, fourteen months, average net weight 303 pounds. JOHN BROADUS, of Salt Creek Valley, sold sixty-five head, average age about sixteen months, average weight, 436½ pounds.

This lot was of the Poland-China stock, all of Mr. BROADUS' own raising with but one exception, and none of them have been wintered through but

one Winter, the most of them being one year old next June. We saw this lot on foot, and must say we never saw a lot of better fatted hogs.

Our Correspondents.

T. B. writes: "Corn is being gathered, and turns out from forty to fifty bushels per acre. Potatoes good, mostly gathered before the cold weather, but a few were caught. Wheat looking very fine."

Subscriber, Newton, Kansas, asks us to tell him what we know about an implement called "Nishnitz Pulverizer."

We have not seen this implement in operation, nor have we the testimony of any who have used it. Shall be glad to hear from any person who has had practical experience with it.

J. M. Gilstrap, Greenfield, Howard County, Kansas, asks our opinion if "sod broken now would be sufficiently rotted to plant corn in the Spring, and when is the best time to sow clover seed, and how much should be sown to the acre?"

We would prefer to let the sod remain until about the first of June next, if we wished to plant it to corn. Broken now, it could not well be cultivated, and would not be in as good a condition for the succeeding crop as if broken early next Summer.

February is perhaps as good a time for sowing clover as any. If sown in the Fall, September is probably the best month for this climate. The amount of seed varies all the way from eight to sixteen pounds. If sown alone on a rich, loose, friable soil, eight or ten pounds is enough, while on a stiff, heavy clay, it will require nearly double this amount. If to be sown with other grasses, five or six pounds is enough.

Jas. H. Ward, 396 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J., writes: "I am a single man, but I want a home in Kansas, and am bound to have one. I have traveled in the northern part of your State, and have been in most of the Northern States, but I have found none I like so well as Kansas. Will you please inform me where I can get a map of the K. P. R. R, and also of the M., K. & T. R. R.? Also give me if you can the railroad fare from here to Leavenworth."

A letter addressed to the Land Commissioner of the K. P. R. R., Lawrence, Kansas, and to the Land Commissioner of the M., K. & T. R. R., Neosho Falls, Kansas, will secure maps and other information to each road. While writing we would also recommend a similar favor from the Land Commissioner of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kansas. Each road has very desirable lands for sale. The fare from Newark to Leavenworth is about $32.00 An inquiry at any General Ticket Office in your town will give you more accurate information on this point.

E. C. Chase, Glenwood, Kansas, writes: "I notice a correspondent inquires what degree of heat water should be to scald hogs properly, and that you answer, probably about 200°. Having a a chance to test it to day in scalding a number, I found that that was too hot, and that 160° Farenheit would bring a good scald every time."

This is satisfactory, and just the kind of information we wished to draw out. It settles the question. But if Mr. CHASE or any one else has the opportunity to test it, we would like to know the two extremes; that is, will 170° set the hair, or is there any degree below 160° that will scald the hog successfully? Can Mr. C give us the extremes?

General News.

THE best hard wood is sold at Garnett at $3.50 per cord.

THE *Tribune* says Ottawa has twenty-seven cases of epizootic.

TOPEKA proposes to celebrate her eighteenth birthday shortly.

THE A. T. & S. F. R. R. transported in a little over three months 101,596 head of Texas cattle.

THE herd law was defeated in Wilson county at the recent election, by about four hundred majority.

THE noted humorist "Josh Billings," it is said, did not write a line for publication until after he was forty years old.

WE see it stated that H. A. Stiles is about to lay out an addition to the town of Alma, county seat of Wabaunsee county.

ONE paper mill at Fort Edward, Washington Co., N. Y., uses 2,000 tons of straw per annum, for which they pay $32,100, or $16 per ton.

THE people of Kansas will soon have an opportunity of paying three prices for Stanley's book on "How I discovered Livingstone." Sold only by agents.

WOODHULL & Claflin, the New York "women," have been released on an aggregate bail of $15,000 each. Three specific charges have been preferred against them.

A MONTGOMERY county farmer has raised 300 pounds of good cotton on one acre of sod land, and thinks this crop may be successfully grown in Southern Kansas.

THE *New Era* says a vigilance committee has been organized in the western part of Atchison county, with a view of preventing horse stealing. They mean business.

THE total annual consumption of cattle in New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, is said to be 2,040,000 head.

MINNEAPOLIS, after a long struggle, has been successful in securing the location of the county seat at that point. It is located on the Solomon River, and has a fine water power. Population about 600.

MR. E. DISBROW, of Douglas county, has exhibited three pears raised by him that weighed four pounds. The largest one weighed 19½ ounces, and measured 18½ inches in circumference. So says the *Tribune*.

THE Columbia (Mo.) *Statesman* says that the colored people of that county (Boone) recently held an Agricultural Fair at that place, which was largely attended, and the display of stock, &c. was very creditable.

PARSONS, Kansas, has been invested by a small army of Land Leaguers, and the attempt made to capture a Mr. Parsons, a Land Commissioner of the M., K. & T. R. R., proved abortive through the courage displayed by a Texan named Barnes.

THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has appointed A. E. TOUZALIN as a General Land Commissioner for that Road; and have also appointed GEO. PARDONNET as a Special Immigration Agent in the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. He has already started on his mission.

ONE hive of Italian bees at the Michigan Agricultural College, produced this year three new swarms, valued at $30, and 282 pounds of honey which sold for $55.40. $85 is a very pretty sum to receive from one hive of bees. Ten such would support a family.

THE Emporia *News* is agitated over the "schoolbook agent" question. Thinks that for impudence, brass, cheek, &c., he can discount the late life insurance agent ten to one. The Lawrence *Tribune* mildly suggests capital punishment as a good remedy. We have no conscientious scruples to interpose.

THE professors of the Iowa Agricultural College are practical farmers, hog raisers and cattle breeders. The *Western Rural*, which has made a good fight in favor of a strictly industrial education, wishes that the Illinois College had a few of the same kind, instead of the Greeks and Hebrews with which it is now loaded.

OUR CORNER

More Like It.—Elsewhere we publish a letter from our old friend, H. A. STILES, (we let the name out on purpose, friend STILES,) that we commend as an example of news, general interest, and terseness. Everything is told, and no words wasted. Will our correspondents pattern after it in these respects?

We want lots of letters. We want questions asked and answered. We want hints given (and taken too), but we want it in the fewest possible words, plainly written. Send them in.

Iowa Girl omitted to send her name with her communication. Should like to use a part of her communication, but cannot until we receive the name. If "Iowa Girl" writes again, please write so we will not have to use a microscope to read it. It's too hard on the eyes. We like her style, and hope she will come regularly, with the above suggestion in view.

Grasses of Western Kansas.—Prof. FELKER finishes his series of articles in this issue, and intimates in a note that he will perhaps give our readers an occasional call through the Winter. We hope he may do so. His specialty is not well enough appreciated by the mass of the people, and occasional articles may serve to awaken an interest in the study of Botany.

Come Often.—Mrs. STEVENS asks some questions in this issue about her chickens, which we hope some of our readers will answer. We hope she will come often, either to receive or impart information, as she intimates she will do, if she is favorably received this time. She *is* favorably received.

The Centaur Liniment.—Among the many candidates for favor in the list of new remedies, the Centaur Liniment stands high, and will undoubtedly meet with a large sale when its virtues become known. See card elsewhere.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The Daily Times and Chronicle, published by the *Chronicle* Publishing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The above paper has for some time been favoring us with a daily exchange, for which they have our special thanks. We have heretofore expressed an opinion of their Weekly, and it is no more than true to say that the *Daily Times* occupies fully as high a position as does the Weekly, being the equal of the great dailies of St. Louis, Chicago, or New York.

The Educational Journal, Leavenworth, Kansas. We feel like calling special attention to this publication again, to call particular notice to the greatly improved mechanical appearance. It is now a journal *par excellence*.

Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

BY A PROFESSIONAL VETERINARIAN.

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

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

Loss of Sight.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a very fine mare, that has gone blind. Last Fall she was tied to a log stable, and got her head wound up fast, and hurt her head, and it has affected her eyes, and now she is blind. Please let me know what to do for her.

I also have a mule that has a wart grown inside of the left eye, in the lower corner of the eye. Will you please let me know what to do with it?

Yours, truly, T. B.

ANSWER.—If the sight of the eye is affected, there is no help for her; but if the lids are swol-

len, and the inflammation incident thereto is the cause of the blindness, by reducing the fever she may see again. Bathe the lids frequently with tincture of arnica, one ounce; water, one pint. Mix. At the same time, take a small camel's-hair brush, dip it in a little neat's-foot oil, and bathe the ball of the eye with it once a day.

The knife is the only remedy for the wart on the mule's eye. It will be but a simple operation in the hands of one who understands his business.

COOKING FOOD FOR SWINE.

We publish, in this issue, an experiment made upon the celebrated breeding farm of S. H. CLAY, Paris, Ky. It is, in our judgment, the most valuable experiment we have ever noticed, in illustration of the value of cooked food. We do not know to what paper the credit of its first publication should be given, as no credit was given in the paper we obtained it from, save a simple "*Ex.*" It is too important and interesting an experiment to go the rounds of the press without paternity. Will the paper in which it was first published set up its claim?

COOKING FOOD FOR SWINE.

During a recent visit to the farm of S. H. CLAY, near Paris, Kentucky, where we saw some as fine Berkshires as can be shown by any breeder in the country. Conversation drifted into the matter of cooking food for swine—under what circumstances is it profitable, to what extent it can be followed to advantage, the probable saving on food, increase of product, &c. In the course of the discussion, Mr. CLAY gave the results of a series of practical experiments conducted by him some years ago, to settle, in his own mind, the very matter of which we were conversing.

Mr. CLAY's experiment was begun on July 16, with six barrows, each about twelve months old. We shall designate each hog by the same number throughout the experiment. Their several weights at the time they were put up, were as follows:

No. 1	255 pounds.
" 2	285 do
" 3	240 do
" 4	240 do
" 5	265 do
" 6	245 do

These were all fed twelve days alike, on cooked meal, reduced to a thin slop, so that they could easily *drink* it, and also on dry corn at the same time. At the end of twelve days they were again weighed, showing the following increase:

No. 1	294 pounds:	Gain	39	pounds.
" 2	318 do	"	33	do
" 3	290 do	"	50	do
" 4	276 do	"	36	do
" 5	290 do	"	25	do
" 6	282 do	"	37	do

The hogs were then separated. Nos. 1 and 2 were put in a pen by themselves, and fed on boiled corn 30 days. The corn consumed was 490 pounds, or six bushels and 54 pounds when dry. Under this treatment No. 1 gained 50 pounds, and No. 2 52 pounds. The two together, 102 pounds.

Nos. 3 and 4 were put in a pen together and fed the same time on boiled meal reduced to a thin slop. The meal, when dry, weighed 270 pounds, equal to four bushels and 46 pounds. No. 3 gained 30 pounds, and No. 4 gained 50 pounds, both together gained 80 pounds.

Nos. 5 and 6 were fed on dry corn for the same time, and consumed 405 pounds, equal to seven bushels and 13 pounds. No. 5 gained 10 pounds, and No. 6 gained 32 pounds, or both together 42 pounds.

We illustrate the whole in tabular form:

	Nos. 1 & 2. Boiled Corn.	Nos. 3 & 4. Boiled Meal.	Nos. 5 & 6. Dry Corn.
Consumed	390 pounds.	270 pounds.	402 pounds.
Gain in 30 days	102 do	85 do	42 do
Pork to bu. Corn	14.65 do	16.61 do	5.80 do
Corn per bu	28 cents.	28 cents.	28 cents.
Cost of pork a lb	1 ct. 9 mills.	1 ct. 6 mills.	4 cts. 8 m.

At the end of 30 days the hogs were changed and fed as follows: Nos. 5 and 6 that had been fed on dry corn, were changed and fed on cooked meal for 26 days. They consumed in that time 245 pounds of meal, or four bushels and ten pounds. No. 5 gained 40 pounds, and No 6 gained 34 pounds. The two together gained 74 pounds.

Nos. 1 and 2 were continued on the boiled corn, with about the same results as on the first trial. The following table shows the results of the second trial:

	Nos. 5 & 6. Boiled Meal.	Nos. 3 & 4. Dry Corn.
Consumed	4 bu. & 10 lbs.	6 bu. & 28 lbs.
Grain in 30 days	74 pounds.	44 pounds.
Pork to one bu. Corn	17.73 do	6.78 do
Corn per bu	28 cents.	28 cents.
Cost of pork a lb	1 ct. 5 mills.	4 cts. 1 mill.

It will be seen that during the twelve days when the hogs were first put up, and all fed together on cooked meal, No. 5 gained 25 pounds, which on the first trial after they were separated and fed on dry corn 30 days, consumed 202 pounds, and gained but 10 pounds. This, estimating the corn at 28 cents a bushel, brings the meat at 10 cts. 1 mill a pound, and when changed again on the second trial to boiled meal, consumed but 110 pounds in 26 days, and gained forty pounds, which, at the same rate per bushel, reduces the gain to 1 ct. and 4 mills a pound.

No. 4 the first twelve days fed on cooked meal, made a gain of 36 pounds, or 3 pounds a day; and when separated and continued 30 days on cooked meal, consumed but 135 pounds, and gained 40 pounds, which brings the cost of the meal to to 1 ct. and 3 mills per pound; and when changed to dry corn on the second trial, consumed 182 pounds in 26 days, and gained but 10 pounds, which again increases the cost of the pork to 9 cts. and one mill a pound.

Mr. CLAY did not take into account the quantity of wood consumed, as that was wood and trash picked up on the farm.

The gain of the hogs fed on cooked meal is about three times as great as those fed on the dry corn, although we think the difference in favor of cooked meal would have been still greater if the hogs had not received the start of twelve days' feeding on cooked meal before the experiment of putting them on dry corn was begun.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

TWO Cincinnati papers are quarreling because they look alike, and buyers often purchase one for the other.

BOY presents a dollar bill in a Hartford bakeshop. Little girl, who is acting chief clerk: "My father is very perpendicular about taking torn bills."

"THIS company shall never get another cent of my money," said an angry lady on a railway train. "How then will you travel?" asked the conductor. "I'll pay my fare to you."

KEEP sober and you can talk straight. One of our druggists was quite surprised the other day to hear a fellow inquire if he had any of "Mrs. Soothlow's Winsling Slyr'p."

THE St. Louis *Globe* says: The average New Yorker holds up one hand at the obscenity of Woodhull & Claflin, while with the other he reaches in his breeches pocket for a two dollar note to buy a copy of their *Weekly*.

THE city editor of the Jacksonville *Journal* offered to send his girl the paper regularly, but she replied with sweet innocence, that her "ma didn't allow her to wear bustles." The poor girl never supposed anybody could want to read the sheet.

A BAY City girl's overskirt slipped down provokingly low, as she stood on the ferryboat, and exposed a file of the East Saginaw *Enterprise*. That journal is usually "behind," but to have its whole file in that fix looks very unlike enterprise. —*Chicago Times.*

"Is Pat Flannigan on board this ship?" roared Nelson, during a lull in the firing at the battle of the Nile. "I'm here, my Lord," said Erin's son, showing himself on deck. "Then," said the gallant Nelson, looking satisfied, "let the battle proceed." That story is Pat's.

A YOUNG man who ran away from a pleasnt home in Danbury, five years ago, was heard of in New York, Thursday. The next day his father went there to bring him back, but the youth would not return. He had been elected a common councilman, and seemed to glory in his shame.—*Danbury Evening News.*

WHEN the fire was sweeping through Pearl street, in Boston, one of the large shoe dealers, seeing that his stock could not be saved, invited the bystanders to help themselves. A policeman, who appeared on the spot, not advised of the invitation, indignantly observed an individual pulling boots, pair after pair, from an open case before him. "Villian!" he thundered, "what are you about?" "Trying to find a pair of eights," was the mild response.

[From the Danbury (Conn.) News.]

WITH gentle footsteps the beautiful snow stole down from heaven yesterday, and the dark-eyed mud reached up and licked it in.

A FAITHFUL brother in one of our churches, prayed Sunday for the absent members "who were prostrated on beds of sickness, and chairs of wellness."

THE reason an urchin gave for being late at school Monday, was that the boy in the next house was going to have a dressing down with a bed cord, and he waited to hear him howl.

ONE of our fashionable youths donned his first silk hat and cigar Saturday evering. He got along well enough with the cigar, but he had to give up the hat—it made him sick at the stomach.

ONE of our residents about to depart West, desires to sell a sitting in one of the most eligible groceries in town. The stove is one of the most powerful in the market, and the cracker and sugar barrels are in easy distance.

ONE of our citizens went to the cars this morning to see his wife off, and having two or three minutes before starting time, "stepped around the corner an instant." He returned just in time to see the train moving off, and slapping his leg emphatically, he regretfully enunciated, "I oughtn't to have taken sugar."

A VERY sedate and dignified-looking gentleman was passing through West street Saturday afternoon, when a friend suddenly shouted, "You've got a letter in the postoffice." "Great Heaven!" exclaimed the agonized man, as his hand shot spasmodically under his coat tail. There had been a misunderstanding.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Like the Electric Telegraph Centaur Liniment

Has been a long time coming—but what a work it is now doing. The halt and lame, sore and wounded, are literally throwing away their crutches. Rheumatism and stiff joints are banished, and dumb beasts cry out for joy. One trial tells the story, and explains the whole thing.

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THE

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FOR 1873

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GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth.

LOST.

I HAVE LOST ONE SPAN OF WORK HORSES—ONE A roan horse, sixteen hands high, nine years old, a diamond spot in forehead, a lump on inside of right fore foot. The other, a bay horse, ten years old, fifteen hands high, with a dim brand on left shoulder, but no other marks. Both were shod all round.

Also, a light sorrel pony, blaze face, both ears split, will be two years old next Spring. Had on a lariat when he left.

When last heard of, these horses were on Lime Creek, Dickinson county. Any information relating to the stock will be thankfully received and paid for, by addressing

STEPHEN DELANO.
King City, McPherson County, Kansas.

THE 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 DECEMBER 15.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B F Mose, Salem tp, one bay Mare, four years old, 15½ hands high, black mane, branded J W on the left shoulder. Appraised $70. Also, one black Mare, four years old, 15½ hands high, star in forehead. Appraised $55. Also, one black Horse, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, right hind foot white, star in forehead, snip on nose. Appraised $40. Also, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead. Appraised $30. Also, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, 13½ hands high, star in forehead, white on nose. Appraised $25. Also, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, 13½ hands high, a star in forehead, a snip on nose. Appraised $20.

COLT—Taken up by M B Dawson, Osage tp, one stallion Colt, 2 years old, well grown, black, left hind foot white. Appraised $40.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by M H Usher, Walker tp, Nov 2, 1872, one black Filly, 3 years old, white hairs in forehead and right side of back. Appraised $37.50. Also, one sorrel Filly, 2 years old, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised $30.

COW—Taken up by J M Jones, Ozark tp, Nov, 1872, one black Cow, 9 years old, white on belly and end of tail, branded C on left hip, swallowfork in right ear, a crop and slit in left ear, bag spoiled. Appraised $18.

STEER—Taken up by John Shelly, Jackson tp, Nov 5, 1872, one one white yearling Steer, red ears, red on each side of head and neck. Appraised $13.

COLT—Taken up by John McGlenchy, Reeder tp, Nov 1st, 1872, one bright bay mare Colt, 3 years old. Appraised $45. Also, one pale bay mare Colt, 2 years old, white spot on forehead, white on hind foot. Appraised $35.

COLT—Taken up by Lewis Funk, Jackson tp, Nov 6, 1872, one dark brown horse Colt, 2 years old. Appraised $22.

COLT—Taken up by J W Paul, Washington tp, Nov, 1872, one black mare Colt, 3 years old, 15 hands high, blaze face, the right hind foot white. Appraised $45. Also, one bay mare Colt, 3 yrs old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, branded 6 on right shoulder, sway back. Appraised $40. Also, one iron-gray horse Colt, 2 yrs old, 14 t ands high, star in forehead. Appraised $25.

STEER—Taken up by H S Wilson, Walker tp, Nov 1, 1872, one white yearling Steer, crop and underbit in right ear, bit in left ear, branded on left hip. Appraised $12.50.

COW—Taken up by J B Wade, Monroe tp, November, 1872, one speckled roan Cow. Appraised $21. Also, a speckled roan bull Calf. Appraised $8.

Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by T N Norris, Grasshopper tp, Nov 25, 1872, one brown mare Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, star in forehead, stripe on nose. Appraised $15. Also, one sucking mare Colt, hind feet white, a spot in forehead, a snip on nose. Appraised $15.

COW—Taken up by H C Somers, Center tp, Nov 19th, 1872, one common-sized white Cow, 11 years old, branded C on left hip, crop off right ear, horns erect and slightly turned in. Also, one sucking Calf. Appraised $20.

COLT—Taken up by Saml Buckman, Kapioma tp, Nov 5, 1872, one light bay Mare Colt, 2 years old, right hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised $33.

STEER—Taken up by L Johnson, Center tp, Nov 25, 1872, one deep red Steer, 4 years old, white under belly, small white stripe on back. Appraised $22.

PONY—Taken up by John Meyer, Center tp, Nov 13, 1872, one bay Pony, 8 years old, 13 hands high, slit in each ear, white strip in forehead, 3 feet white. Appraised $20.

PONY—Taken up by Mrs M J Riley, Lancaster tp, one bay mare Pony, 4 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot, heavy built, mane and tail dark and heavy. Appraised $35.

Barton County—W. H. Odell, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A Belfield, Rush tp, one dun Horse, 11 years old, black mane and tail, right fore and hind feet white, a star in forehead. Appraised $30.

HORSE—Taken up by N P Cress, one light bay Horse, 12 years old, branded BEL on left shoulder, and IC on lest hip, dark mane and tail, collar marks. Appraised $30.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by S C Palmer, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, white strip from forehead to nose. Appraised $40.

COLT—Taken up by Anson Camp, Timberhill tp, one light bay horse Colt, 2 years old, small size. Appraised $25.

STEER—Taken up by J J Clayfield, Pawnee tp, one red brindle Steer, 4 years old, swallowfork in right ear, split in left ear. Appraised $25.

FILLY—Taken up by J M Stewart, Mill Creek tp, one dark bay Filly, two years old, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised $20. Also, one light bay Filly, 3 years old, mouse-colored under belly.

FILLY—Taken up by A Stewart, Mill Creek tp, one dark bay Filly, 2 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised $42.25. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, sway-backed, Appraised $20.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Jas Prosser, Union tp, Oct 21st, 1872, one bay mare Colt, 1 year old, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white. Appraised $18. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old. Appraised $12. Also, one iron-gray mare Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white. Appraised $18. Also, one roan mare Colt, 1 year old. Appraised $17. Also, one light iron-gray Pony, 2 years old. Appraised $15. Also, one brown Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, white fore feet, saddle and collar marks. Appraised $25.

Chase County—S. A. Breess, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J Nowlan, Bazaar tp, Nov 5th, 1872, one sorrel Mare, 15 years old, 14½ hands high, a white stripe in face, saddle marks, a gathering on withers. Appraised $20.

COW—Taken up by J P Park, Diamond tp, Nov 16th, 1872, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white. Appraised $20.

PONY—Taken up by Jos Farris, Diamond tp, Nov 18, 1872, one black Pony, 2 years old, blaze face, hind feet white. Appraised $17,50.

STEER—Taken up by Geo Barber, Toledo tp, Nov 26, 1872, one red Steer, 2 years old, white on face and end of tail, underbit, upperbit and crop off right ear. Appraised $25.

Cherokee County — J. O. Norris, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Hale, Lyon tp, Nov 5, 1872, one bay Horse, some white hairs on back, white spot in forehead, branded T on left shoulder. Appraised $60. Also, one brown Horse, 9 years old, star in forehead. Appraised $6.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jas Parks, Lincoln tp, Nov 2d, 1872, one sorrel Mare, 9 years old, 15 hands high, blaze face. Appraised $60. Also, one dark iron-gray Mare Colt, 1 year old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised $30.

Davis County — D. Mitchell, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Tim O'Donovan, Jackson tp, Nov 15, '72 one roan Steer, 2 years old, medium size. Appraised $25.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by John Kando, Union tp, one dark bay horse Colt, one year old, hind feet and right fore foot white. Appraised $12. Also, one black Texas Steer, 2 years old, branded AA on back of left hip, and A on left side. Appraised $10. Also, one light red Texas Steer, 2 years old, branded g on right side. Appraised $8. Also, one red Texas Heifer, two years old, speckled head, white on belly, branded RP on right side- Appraised $10.

Doniphan County—C. Rappehey, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up byFrank Case, Highland tp, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, star in face, white on right foot. Appraised $75.

HEIFER—Taken up byL Zimmermann, Nov 16, 1872, one white Heifer, 2 years old, slit in right ear. Appraised $20.

STEER—Taken up by Ernst Woolf, Nov 20, 1872, one small red Steer, 2 years old, white spots on flanks, star in face. Appraised $18.

COW—Taken up by C C Clonch, Wolf River tp, Nov 20th, 1872, one red and white Cow, 7 years old. Appraised $23. Also, one red Cow, 6 years old. Appraised $22.50.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by John Burns, Madison tp, Nov 9, 1872, one dark bay Mare, 2 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, white hairs near right eye. Appraised $40.

FILLY—Taken up by Joel Jackson, Fall River tp, Oct 30, 1872, one iron-gray Mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised $60.

HORSE—Taken up by W H Leedy, Eureka tp, Nov 9, 1872, one dark bay Horse, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, blaze face, black mane and tail, hind foot and left fore foot white. Appraised $40.

Harvey County—H. W. Bailey, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C H Owen, Pleasant tp, Nov 1, 1872, one white Mare, 12 years old, 15 hands high, 2 scars on left ham, blind in left eye, branded on right front hoof. Appraised $45.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Saml Watson, Greenfield tp, Oct 18, 1872, one dark bay horse Pony, 10 years old, hind feet and left fore foot white, star in forehead, branded CAR on left hip. Appraised $20.

Jefferson County—W. F. Galluly, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J M Spence, Grasshopper Falls tp, one bay Mare, 3 years old. Appraised $20. Also, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old. Appraised $20.

HORSE—Taken up by W C Ball, Nov 18, 1872, one white Horse, 11 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised $25.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A W Young, Monticello tp, Nov 12th, 1872, one white yearling Heifer, red spots on neck, red hairs on inside each fore leg. Appraised $12.

STEER—Taken up by Saml Casad, Olathe tp, Nov 19, 1872, one roan yearling Steer, white face. Appraised $14.

MARE—Taken up by J C Moore, Olathe tp, Nov 19th, 1872, one sorrel Mare, 12 years old, 15½ hands high, large scar on left hip, small scar on right hip, crooked hind legs. Appraised $15.

FILLY—Taken up by B Huston, Springhill tp, Nov 18, 1872, one bay Filly, 1 year old, small star in forehead, small snip on nose. Appraised $21.

MARE—Taken up by Jas Brazill, McCamish tp, Nov 21st, 1872, one black Mare, 2 years old. Appraised $30.

Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by R H Southard, Alexandria tp, Oct 11, 1872, one white and brindle spotted milch Cow, 7 years old, underbit in left ear. Appraised $16.

COW—Taken up by F Gress, Stranger tp, one light red Cow, 5 years old, white in face, white spots on flanks and shoulders. Appraised $25.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G R Watt, Scott tp, Oct 28th, 1872, one cream-colored Horse, 5 years old, left fore leg crooked, collar marks. Appraised $20.

PONY—Taken up by Thos Mallon, Potosi tp, Oct 31, 1872, one sorrel horse Pony, five years old, 12 hands high, white stripe in face. Appraised $25.

STEER—Taken up by M M Corbin, Paris tp, Oct 24th, 1872, one dark roan Steer, branded on right hip, had a large bell on. Also, one dark red Steer, spotted face, white belly, dim brand on right hip. Also, one light red Steer, white belly and face, white strip over shoulders. All these marked with under half crop in left ear, smooth crop and swallowfork in right ear. All are 4 years old. Appraised $98.

COLT—Taken up by T H Boone, Lincoln tp, Nov 9th, 1872, one brown horse Colt, 2 years old, 3 white feet, star in forehead. Appraised $80.

COLT—Taken up by Wm Goss, Valley tp, Oct 24, 1872, one bay mare Colt, 6 months old, scar on left side of nose, some white in face. Appraised $15.

STEER—Taken up by J C Goss, Valley tp, Oct 30th, 1872, one pale red Steer, 3 years old, slit in each ear, switch of tail and on belly white. Appraised $35.

STEER—Taken up by J G Paine, Blue Mound tp, Nov 5, 1872, one blue and white and spotted Steer, 2 years old, branded T on left hip. Appraised $20. Also, one white and brindle Steer, two years old, Indian stock, branded B on left hip. Appraised $23.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Thos McCoy, Waterloo tp, Nov 5, 1872, one white Cow, 8 years old, red ears and feet, notch in right ear. Also, one Calf, 10 months old. Appraised $35.

MARE—Taken up byH L Peere, Americus tp, Nov 11, 1872, one dark brown Mare, 5 years old, a few white hairs on forehead. Appraised $50.

COW—Taken up by Jos Peak, Fremont tp, Nov 20th, 1872, one white Cow, 6 years old, red nose and ears. Appraised $20.

STEER—Taken up by C Hinshaw, Americus tp, Nov 6th, 1872, one red and white speckled Steer, branded S on right thigh. Appraised $23. Also, one Steer, branded S on right hip, white spots on left side, crop off left ear. Appraised $23. Also, a red Steer, white face, hole in right and swallowfork in left ear, branded S on right hip. Appraised $18.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Gunkle, Jackson tp, Nov 29, 1872, one white yearling Heifer, ears, nose and eyes brown. Appraised $12. Also, one roan Steer, 2 years old, branded EE on right hip. Appraised $15,

COLT—Taken up by A S Haviland, one light bay mare Colt, 1 year old, white spot on forehead, left fore foot white, small size. Appraised $22.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by E Hammond, Vermillion tp, Nov 11th, 1872, one red Cow, 4 years old, medium size. Appraised $20. Also, one white Heifer, medium size. Appraised $13. Also, one white Heifer, medium size. Appraised $12.

MARE—Taken up by James Bradford, Vermillion tp, Sep 7th, 1872, one bright bay Mare, 3 years old, a star in forehead, white spot on nose, right hind foot white, black mane and tail, scar on right shoulder, nearly blind in right eye. Appraised $45.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Ira Mooney, Miami tp, Oct 9th, 1872, one brown and white spotted Steer, 7 years old, crop and two splits in left ear, hole and split in right ear. Appraised $26.

STEER—Taken up by D W C Dalel Wea tp, Nov 11th, 1872, one white Steer, 2 years old, crop and slit in right ear, dark hairs inside of ears. Appraised $20.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Shannon, Sugar Creek tp, Nov 25th, 1872, one dun horse Pony, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, harness marks, lump on left pastern joint. Appraised $40. Also, one sorrel Horse, 7 years old, branded JP on left shoulder, harness marks, left hip knocked down. Appraised $20.

HORSE—Taken up by J J Garling, Middle Creek tp, Nov 15th, 1872, one brown Horse, 2 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised $20.

MARE—Taken up by John Elliott, Miami tp, Nov 21, 1872, one iron-gray Mare, 1 year old, 13 hands high, small spot in forehead. Appraised $30.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up bv R B Mitchell, Council Grove tp, one two year old Steer, red roan sides, white back and belly, right horn drooped, dim brand on left hip. Appraised $22.50.

MARE—Taken up by W K Pollard, Council Grove tp, one bay Mare, 3 years old, star in forehead. Appraised $40

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W H Boles, Monmouth tp, Nov 5th, 1872, one dapple iron-gray Pony, 13 hands high, branded O on right hip and shoulder. Appraised $20.

MARE—Taken up by A B Wallace, Silver Lake tp, Nov 11, 1872, one bay Mare, 7 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised $75. Also, one dark bay Horse, 10 years old, 14 hands high, 2 white feet, saddle marks, star in forehead. Appraised $75.

COW—Taken up by Peter Heil, Monmouth tp, Nov 16, 1872, one red and white spotted Cow, 6 years old, straight horns, small size. Appraised $15.

STEER—Taken up by R N McNown, Soldier tp, Nov 20th, 1872, one roan Steer, 2 years old, crop and underbit in right ear. Appraised $20.

PONY—Taken up by P Vandermark, Topeka tp, Nov 1st, 1872, one black mare Pony, 2 years old, 13 hands high, a lump on right side, branded R on left shoulder. Appraised $20.

STEER—Taken up by M West, Soldier tp, Nov 23, 1872, one red Steer 2 years old, some white on flank and belly, branded W or M on left hip. Appraised $25. Also, one 2 year old Steer, white on flanks and belly, white on face, branded W or M on left hip Appraised $25.

Sumner County—C. S. Brodbent, Clerk.

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

Washington County—G. W. Shriner, Clerk.

CALF—Taken up by Isaac McKee, Lincoln tp, Oct 11, 1872, one red bull Calf. Appraised $7. Also, one brindle heifer Calf. Appraised $6. Also, one lionbusked brindle sided heifer Calf. Appraised $6. Also, one speckled heifer Calf. Appraised $5. Also, one red and white spotted heifer Calf. Appraised $5.

Wilson County—J. C. G. Smith, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by T W Walker, Nov 15, 1872, one light bay Filly, 1 year old, 12 hands high, white stripe in face, right hind foot white, black mane and tail. Appraised $15.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Mallatt, Fall River tp, Oct 19, 1872, one sorrel Mare, 10 years old, 13 hands high, white stripe in face, hind legs white. Appraised $25.

COLT—Taken up by T M Wilson, Colfax tp, Nov 6, 1872, one iron-gray Colt, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, white spot in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised $30.

STEER—Taken up by Moses Clift, Duck Creek tp, Oct 24, 1872, one white Steer, 2 years old, left horn drooped, crop off left ear, half under crop off right ear. Appraised $11.50.

STRAYS FOR DECEMBER 1.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A F Rosecrans, Iola tp, one light iron-gray mare Pony, 4 years old, 12 hands high, saddle-girth marks. Appraised $25.

MARE—Taken up by E Moore, Osage tp, one black Mare, 10 years old, 15½ hands high, branded W on left shoulder, had been shot in left shoulder and was foundered. Appraised $30.

STALLION—Taken up by J W Swan, Humboldt tp, one bay Stallion, 2 years old, 16 hands high, white spot in forehead and on upper lip, left fore foot white. Appraised $30.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

SWINE—Taken up by S P Cornell, Reeder tp, Oct 9, 1872, three Swine, all white, barrows, 2 have short tails. Appraised $36.

Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by A D Cain, Mt Pleasant tp, Nov 1, 1872, one dark brindle Cow, four years old, white under belly, white hind legs, short tail white at point, a few white spots on rump. Appraised $15.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H W Humphreys, Walnut tp, Nov 19, '72, one red yearling Steer. Appraised $12. Also, one red yearling Heifer, star in forehead. Appraised $12. Also, one white yearling Heifer. Appraised $12. Also, one white yearling Heifer, red neck and head. Appraised $12.

FILLY—Taken up by Jas Cessna, Freedom tp, one chestnut sorrel Filly, 3 years old, some white in forehead and on nose. Appraised $20.

Butler County — John Blevins, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A M Cain, Eldorado tp, Nov 5, 1872, one bright bay Horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, collar and saddle marks, star in forehead. Appraised $65.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A Brandley, Bazaar tp, Oct 23, 1872, one dark bay Mare, 9 years old, 16 hands high, star in forehead, saddle marks, white spot on hip, branded P on left hip. Appraised $63.

Clay County — E. P. Huston, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by M Younkin, Grant tp, Oct 9th, 187?, one dork mare Pony, 9 years old, branded FF on left hip. Appraised $20. Also, one dark claybank Pony, 10 years old, branded MI on left shoulder, 3 white feet, dark mane and tail. Appraised $20.

Cowley County—A. A. Jackson, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by W H Hunt, Creswell tp, Oct 10th, 1872, one speckled black, white and red Bow, 3 years old, branded H on left hip, left hip knocked down. Appraised $16.

Harvey County—H. W. Bailey, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A Reyer, Larlington tp, one black Mule, 6 years old, 14 hands high, collar and saddle marks. Appraised $35.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B McBride, one bright bay Mare, 4 years old, left hind foot white, bald face. Also, one dark brown sucking Colt, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised $60.

BULL—Taken up by James Thornton, Oct, 1872, one dark red Bull, 5 years old, white face, white feet, lower part of tail white, short horns. Appraised $30.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by M Conners, Olathe tp, Nov 13th, 1872, one sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white strip in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised $60.

COLT—Taken up by Thos Lovett, Gardner tp, Nov 15th, 1872, brown horse Colt, 1 year old. Appraised $25. Also, one gray Mare, 5 or 6 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised $35.

PONY—Taken up by E J Lee, Aubry tp, Oct 30, 1872, one gray horse Pony, 3 years old, 13 hands high, small saddle marks. Appraised $25.

MARE—Taken up by C S Williamson, Shawnee tp, Oct 12, 1872 one bay Mare, 13 hands high, hind feet white. Appraised $13. Al-

so, one iron-gray horse Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, lame in right foot, saddle marks, Texas brand on left shoulder. Appraised $20. Also, one sorrel Mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised $50.

MARE—Taken up by David Lucas, Olathe tp, Oct 22, 1872, one brown Mare, 11½ hands high, saddle marks, white spot on right hind leg and on left hip. Appraised $35.

HORSE—Taken up by A W Young, Monticello tp, Oct 19, 1872, one light gray Horse, 14 years old, 15 hands high, scars on left hip. Appraised $15.

COLT—Taken up by F A Strasser, Shawnee tp, Oct 7, 1872, one mouse-colored mare Colt, 18 months old. Appraised $15.

MARE—Taken up by John Guttstein, Gardner tp, Nov 13, 1872, one dark iron-gray Mare, 2 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised $50. Also, one dark roan horse Colt, 1 year old, 14 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised $25.

PONY—Taken up by J B Armstrong, Gardner tp, Nov 13, 1872, one bright bay mare Pony, 3 years old, 14 hands high, black tail and mane. Appraised $—.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R Davis, Emporia tp, Oct 15th, 1872, one bay Mare, branded NW on left shoulder, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised $35.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Fred Aves, Doyle tp, one brown horse Colt, 3 years old, 15½ hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised $33.33.

MARE—Taken up by E S Green, Doyle tp, one brown Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, white nose, white hairs in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised $50. Also, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 13 hands high, white stripe in forehead. Appraised $50. Also, one bay gelding Horse, 3 years old, 13½ hands high, a white stripe on nose, right fore foot white. Appraised $50.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A D McFarland, Osage tp, Nov 11, 1872, one bay mare Pony, 5 years old, white hairs in forehead. Appraised $35. Also, one brown mare Pony, 5 years old, a white face, saddle marks. Appraised $35. Also, one dark bay gelding Pony, 2 years old. Appraised $25. Also, one sorrel gelding Pony, 2 years old, some white in face, hind feet white. Appraised $20. Also, one brown Mare, 2 years old, star in forehead, white hind feet. Appraised $35.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Vohs, Wea tp, Nov 17th, 1872, one black Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised $55.

HEIFER—Taken up by J Clark, Mound tp, Nov 13th, 1872, one white Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised $12.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by G M Simcock, Council Grove tp, one Texas Steer, 2 years old, black sides, white face and belly, right fore leg black, other legs black outside and white inside, crop off left ear and two splits, slope off right ear, branded S on left hip and side. Appraised $12.50.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H Wrestler, Walnut Grove tp, one bay horse Pony, 5 years old, left fore foot white, branded A on left shoulder. Appraised $30.

HORSE—Taken up by T J Horness, Ladore tp, one dark bay stud Horse, 4 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, Spanish brand on right thigh. Appraised $20.

MULE—Taken up by John Huffman, Erie tp, one Mule, 3 years old, enlargement on right knee. Appraised $40.

MARE—Taken up by S E Reynolds, Walnut Grove tp, one sorrel Mare, 12 hands high, white in forehead, left hind foot white, brand on neck and left shoulder. Appraised $10.

MARE—Taken up by Levi Reynolds, Walnut Grove tp, one bay roan Mare, 6 years old, 14 hands high, branded A on the left shoulder. Appraised $30.

PONY—Taken up by L H Cole, Tioga tp, one sorrel mare Pony, 7 or 8 years old, one foot white, branded O on right shoulder. Appraised $30. Also, one black horse Pony, 7 years old, white in forehead, 3 white feet. Appraised $30.

PONY—Taken up by Albert Lowry, Conville tp, one gray horse Pony, 9 years old, branded L on left shoulder. Appraised $40.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Nixon, Dragoon tp, Oct 12, 1872, one bay Mare, lame in both front feet. Also, one bay Colt. Appraised $60.

PONY—Taken up by J B Perdew, Ridgway tp, Oct 20, 1872, one brown stud Pony, 9 years old, star in face, blaze on nose, left hind foot white, saddle brand on left hip. Appraised $20.

Pottowatomie County—H. P. Smith, Clerk

MARE—Taken up by Peter Noll, Pottowatomie tp, June 26th, 1872, one bright bay Mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, white hairs in forehead and at root of tail. Appraised $40.

HORSE—Taken up by J P Basket, Center tp, Oct 2d, 1872, one bay Horse, 6 or 7 years old, 15 hands high, harness marks, branded SB on left shoulder. Appraised $75. Also, one brown Mare, 10 years old, 15 hands htgh, harness marks, star in the forehead, white on right fore and left hind foot, lamp on right hind ankle. Appraised $32.50.

HORSE—Taken up by J J Davis, Rock Creek tp, Oct 24th, 1872, one gray Horse, 4 years old, 14 hands high. Also, one gray Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high. Also, one bay mare Pony Mare, 8 years old, with a bay Colt. Appraised $140.

MARE—Taken up by L Vandegrift, St George tp, Oct 14, 1872, one dark bay Mare, 12 years old, left hind foot white, white tip on left fore foot, saddle marks. Appraised $40.

MARE—Taken up by I N Peasly, Clear Creek tp, one black Mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, hind feet white, white hairs in forehead and on nose. Appraised $50.

HORSE—Taken up by Lewis Burns, Louisville tp, one iron-gray Horse, 5 years old, 15 aands high, branded W on right shoulder, collar marks. Appraised $70.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E C Branscomb, South Mission tp, one strawberry roan Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, scar on inside of left thigh, mane and tail short and thin, collar marks. Appraised $90.

HORSE—Taken up by J White, Ogden tp, one bay Horse, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, star in forehead, hind feet and right fore foot white, saddle marks. Appraised $50.

Sedgwick County—F. Schattner, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J Flowers, Eagle tp, Oct 23d, 1872, one gray Mare, 11 years old, 14 hands high, branded B on left hip, a saddle and bridle on when taken up. Appraised $30.

Shawnee County.—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thos Haskell, Mission tp, July 10, 1872, one sorrel Horse, 9 years old, 15 hands high, a star in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised $45.

HOSRE—Taken up by ——, Williamsport tp, one gray Horse, 9 years old, 14 hands high, black spots, blind in right eye, left eye weak. Appraised $30.

MARE—Taken up by G C Hayes, Williamsport tp, one white Mare, 15 hands high. Also, one chestnut sorrel sucking Colt, 6 months old, blaze in face. Appraised $20.

MARE—Taken up by Peter Helle, Dover tp, one gray Mare, 4 years old, fore feet and right hind foot white. Also, one Colt. Appraised $25. Also, one iron-gray stud Pony, 1 year old. Appraised $14. Also, one chestnut Mare, 2 years old, white in face. Appraised $25.

PONY—Taken up by M Jackson, Soldier tp, one light roan mare Pony. Appraised $25.

Woodson County—J. A. Burdett, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by S S Harrison, Neosho Falls tp, Nov 15, '72, one red Cow, 12 years old, white under belly, long horns. Also, one white and spotted steer Calf, 7 months old. Appraised $20.

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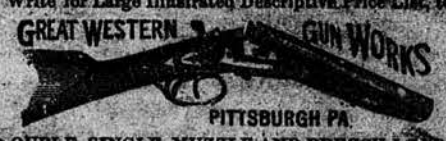

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