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The Kansas Farmer

E. B. GRANT, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.
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OUR CLIPPING TERMS.

A glance at our full-page advertisement elsewhere, will show our readers that we are giving them the opportunity to secure their reading matter at a very low rate; and we write this to say that those who wish to avail themselves of it should do so at once.

This offer will soon be withdrawn.

To those subscribers to THE FARMER, whose time has not yet expired, and who would like to avail themselves of this offer, we would say that they can now now, and the new term of THE FARMER will not commence until the old term expires. Send in your subscriptions at once; we will give you more than the worth of your money.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

We have noticed in some of our exchanges that the Regents of the Illinois Industrial University have ordered the suspension of all farm work, and an intimation was given that all the farm stock was to be sold. We trust that this report is not correct. While Illinois has no great reason to feel proud of what the Agricultural College has accomplished, we have yet felt that it was growing, and we know that public opinion in that State, thanks to its Agricultural press, has steadily been coming up to the subject of industrial education; and for the Regents of the College to back down now, would be an eternal disgrace to the State.

It may be possible that their funds have not been judiciously handled, or that their lands have been forced upon the market and sold for what they would bring. It is the plain duty of the Regents was to issue an address to the people, showing their financial needs, and then the people could instruct their legislators as to their duty in the premises. It is an utter impossibility to conduct these Colleges without State aid, and in a great State like Illinois, or in one so young as Kansas, even, this can be given, without hurting anyone. We need more science among farmers, and unless we can get it from these Colleges, the chances are slim indeed for acquiring it. Let us support them.

PROTECT THE FRUIT TREES.

A word of caution to those who have set young orchards may not be amiss, in regard to protecting

the trees from rabbits and mice. These animals, particularly the former, have been the cause of much loss to our orchards, and the loss has increased because of delay. There is little danger of rabbits until snow comes, and there is little safety from them after that, unless the bodies of the trees are protected in some way. Many remedies have been suggested, such as rubbing the trees with blood, soft soap, etc., but we should be loath to risk any such remedy.

The best and surest plan, probably, is to tie the bodies up in strong paper, for say two feet from the ground, and coat the paper with coal tar. Tin, or old pieces of stove-pipe, may also be used, but is more expensive and troublesome.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The above Society will hold its Seventh Annual Session at Osgood Mission, on Tuesday, the 19th of December proximo, beginning at ten o'clock A. M. All persons feeling an interest in Horticultural pursuits, are cordially invited to attend and participate in the proceedings. It is hoped and expected that there will be a large attendance on this occasion, as many interesting questions in Pomology will be discussed. Bring all the fruits you can with you.

WM. M. HOWALEY, President,
G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

N. S. CHAFFEE & SON.

We have not succeeded in getting a report of the Shorthorn Cattle Sale of the above firm until recently. Judge CHAFFEE and his sons, of Manhattan, have been among our most prominent breeders for several years, and have succeeded in building up one of the best herds of Shorthorns that there is in the West. They have displayed excellent judgment in the care of their cattle, and have never damaged their stock by fattening merely for show.

The sale alluded to took place October 8th, and was largely attended. A feature that speaks well for Mr. CHAFFEE's stock is that his neighbors, those who had known the cattle well, were the chief purchasers. Nineteen cows and heifers, and twelve bulls, were sold, the former bringing an average of \$175, and the latter \$170. Our friend O. W. BILL bought three cows, and Mr. MARLATT ten cows and one bull. Among the other purchasers we notice the names of Messrs. BURTIS, BERRY, LEACH and McGURDY, of Marshall county; Dr. PERRY, C. F. LITTLE, J. CARMAN, JOHN MAHA, and J. N. SUMMACKER, of Pottawatomie county. With one or two exceptions, the other purchasers were all from Riley county.

STOCKS FOR WORKING PURPOSES.

It is curious to note the effects of close-working varieties on allied but widely differing stocks. For instance, some eight years since I worked the Anger's Quince on the Juneberry (Shad or Service), about four feet from the ground. The Quince grew well and soon commenced bearing, and has borne

nearly every year since. It has been in an apple orchard, the Quince being the standard tree, and it has been in a pear orchard, the Quince being the standard tree. The Quince has been in an apple orchard, the Quince being the standard tree, and it has been in a pear orchard, the Quince being the standard tree. The Quince has been in an apple orchard, the Quince being the standard tree, and it has been in a pear orchard, the Quince being the standard tree.

On the European Mountain Ash stock, at four or five feet from the ground, we had perhaps five worked Hawthorns that made the bush with shoots of three feet or more. We thought with a stock to work Hawthorns, as there were some no fallers. But the Hawthorn was all that of last Winter, although the Hawthorn did not do the Mountain Ash business. Finally, the Hawthorn may have grown too late. I think the Mountain Ash root is doing exceedingly well in the Northwest for growing the past year. A few more only do well as it.

I wish all hands would go to work in getting their stock, hardy breeding pairs for the Standard. F. H. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois, is the man to go to.

SHUTTER THE STOCK.

We desire to repeat the advice we gave in our last issue in regard to the care of stock, particularly young animals. The chilling blasts of November may take off more flesh than half the summer has put on, and the result will be, that next spring the farmer will have a lot of half-starved calves and colts on his hands.

It pays to feed well if it pays to feed at all, and the only way to make stock growing profitable is to keep all animals thriving. A system of feeding that does not do this, is a waste of food.

A WESTERN OFFICE.

We notice that the enterprising firm of Orange Judd & Company, of New York, publishers of the American Agriculturist and Heart and Home, have established a branch office at Chicago, under the charge of W. H. BURNETT, late editor of the Toledo Farm Journal. Mr. B. is a western man, imbued with western ideas, and understands western Agriculture thoroughly. We can but think the move is a good one.

LAND'S IMPROVED KNITTING MACHINE, which is advertised in another column, has all the superiority claimed for it. It was awarded the First Prize Medal at the Vienna Exposition, and three First Prize Medals at the Cincinnati Exposition of 1873, one for the Machine, one for the Knitter, and one for the Knitting.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE FARMER. It will interest you, instruct your children, and make the long nights of Winter pleasant. \$1.50 a year.

The Kansas Farmer

THE DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

During the past season we, in common with many others, have claimed that the Farmers' Movement meant reform. We have claimed that if they obtained control of the Legislature, that they would reduce taxation, and repeal obnoxious and unjust laws. From present reports it seems likely that the farmers have elected a majority of the Lower House, and it remains to be seen if our predictions will be verified. It remains to be proved whether the farmers are in earnest, and desire to bring about needed reforms, or whether they have simply used this battle cry to hoist certain men into office. If the former, let them prove their faith by their works. The people of Kansas must have relief from the burdensome taxation. Our State and county expenses must be reduced, and we suggest to the farmers of Kansas that now is the time to talk this matter over. It will not do to wait till the Legislature convenes.

If the legislators do their duty, they will visit each neighborhood in their district before the Legislature meets, in order to learn the wants and desires of their constituents; and we would suggest that public meetings be held, and the legislators elect be invited to be present to hear the discussions.

It is an unquestionable fact that the great bulk of our taxation is due to mismanagement in county affairs, and these should receive the most attention. The fee bills of the various county officers and employees should be carefully scanned, and wherever a reduction is possible, make it. Wherever there is an office whose duties are nominal, abolish it. Wherever a dime can be saved judiciously, save it.

It is suspected by many who have examined the matter closely, that there are some huge swindles going on in our State affairs. It is claimed that the office of State Printer can be abolished with benefit to the State. It is claimed by many that our State Board of Agriculture is one of the "hugest" swindles ever imposed upon the State; and upon this latter subject we desire to call the attention of our readers to one or two points.

It will be remembered that in the Premium List put out by the State Society this season, it was claimed, "The appropriation of five thousand dollars by the State for premiums, insures their prompt payment. Premiums will be paid upon the Fair Grounds during the Fair as fast as awards are reported to the Secretary's office."

It will also be remembered that we stated in a late issue, that the five thousand dollars obtained as above, had been used to pay old debts, and therefore could not be used to pay premiums. It turns out since the Fair that a very large per cent. of the premiums have not been paid, and we understand that suit is to be brought by certain parties to recover the amount due them. But this has little to do with the heading of our article, save to show that there has been mismanagement and gross misrepresentation on the part of some of the officers.

The real reason why this organization should be deprived of State patronage is, that it has squandered the people's money. We cannot state with certainty the exact amount paid out up to this time by our State Treasurer for the Agricultural Society, but we have had official information long ago that it then exceeded \$30,000, and it will probably be found to reach \$50,000 by the time the Legislature meets. Who, save the State Printer, has been benefited by this large sum? Is there a farmer in the State that feels that he has derived any benefit from it? On the contrary, does not every farmer feel that it is such useless expenditures as this that make our high taxes? We are not opposed to State Fairs, but we desire to see them conducted as are County and District Fairs, by private enterprise. Some of the older States, that long ago organized State Boards of Agriculture, are now disorganizing them because there

were so many avenues open for unscrupulous men to enter. Let our farmers look these matters over, and instruct their legislators in accordance with their judgment.

There is little doubt that the farmers' representatives will repeal the notorious so-called "debtors' law," as well as the infamous "mortgage exemption" law; and we trust they will also repeal the law by which railroads are now assessed, and take up the law defeated last Winter, requiring railroads to fence their lines, or otherwise pay full value for all stock killed.

These are some of the points that will no doubt demand the attention of the next Legislature; and it remains to be seen whether our farmer Representatives will perform the duties fairly and honestly, for which they were elected, or whether they will keep their seats warm during the fifty days session, and go home to receive the condemnation of a disappointed constituency. We do not desire to be understood as being in favor of an indiscriminate slaughter of all Appropriation Bills that may come up. Our State institutions must be preserved in a full and vigorous growth. It would be poor policy indeed, to withhold reasonable appropriations from these. All that we would ask in this respect is that a wise discretion be exercised in making them.

THE LOCUST TREE—MR. KELSEY HEARD FROM.

HUTCHINSON, Oct. 31, 1873.

EDITOR FARMER: I see in THE FARMER of October 15th, another article from my friend, R. S. Elliott, on the locust question, in which he says: "In the Summer of 1872 I paid a visit to Mr. Kelsey to talk about trees. The question was, 'What trees should a farmer plant in the Kaw Valley in order to get railroad ties in the shortest time.' We agreed that the alantus, catalpa, black locust and black walnut were the four best trees." As I recollect the conversation, we discussed the merits of the black locust pretty thoroughly, and agreed that abating the borer trouble, it was one of the very best trees that could be planted for timber. Mr. Elliott thought he had good reason for believing that the borer here and hereafter would not be as destructive as it has been further east; while I was in favor of going slow and not planting largely until we had further evidence of good behavior.

I think all with whom I have talked, and every article I have written upon the subject, will bear me witness that I have cautioned people against depending upon the locust for a timber or ornamental tree until we had good evidence that the borer was disappearing, and would not be likely to ruin the trees as they have done in Illinois, and are now doing in Kansas. I hope and trust that before many years some disease or enemy of some kind will overtake and destroy the pests; and when that good time shall come, I agree with Mr. Elliott that the black locust is one of the very best trees for timber or railroad ties that the farmer can plant in the Kaw Valley, or any other part of Kansas.

Respectfully,

S. T. KELSEY.

RAISING vs. BUYING CALVES.

We have had several discussions as to the better plan for the average farmer who desires to raise and fatten steers, as to whether it pays best to buy the calves as yearlings, or raise them himself, and we conclude that the decision of the question hinges upon each farmer's surroundings. For example:

A. has a certain amount of capital, sufficient to purchase, say, fifty cows. He has no barn, and but indifferent shelter of any kind. This capital would build a shed barn, and leave enough to buy fifty yearling steers. For a farmer so situated, the latter is probably the best plan. But, if the farmer has capital sufficient to buy the cows, and build the barn and sheds both, the former is undoubtedly the best plan, and for the following reasons:

As stock matters now stand in Kansas, it is an impossibility to buy as good calves as a man ought

to raise. The very best that can be bought, will under good management, barely pay a profit on raising and fattening, while the most of the "scrub" yearlings that one sees through the country, are scarcely worth the food they consume.

But, if a man is fixed to care for, say fifty cows; has a good milk house, and a fair market for a good article of butter; is provided with a good, thoroughbred Shorthorn bull; we say, if a man is so situated, we have little doubt that ten to fifteen per cent. more money can be made by raising the calves than by buying them. We think there is no fact connected with Agriculture, better established than that a grade Shorthorn or Devon steer will bring from twenty to thirty dollars more than a "scrub" at three years old, provided both have been well cared for.

There is as much difference in cattle in regard to taking on fat, as there is in hogs, or other stock, and if the farmer desires to make money in handling cattle, he must observe this principle. In looking over the cattle markets of Chicago, St. Louis, &c., it will be observed that some steers are quoted at four cents, some at five cents, and up to six and a half cents. This difference is due to the quality of the animal, and examination of the yards will show that except in rare cases the high-priced cattle are grades and thoroughbred steers. This fact of itself, should be sufficient argument for grading up our herds. It costs no more to raise a good steer than a poor one; in fact, the reverse is true, and it would seem to be the part of wisdom to adopt this plan at once.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

In reading the Thanksgiving Proclamations of President GRANT and Gov. OSBORNE, we notice that there is a difference of opinion as to the age of the Goddess of Liberty. President GRANT says she is ninety-seven years old, and Gov. OSBORNE strenuously insists that the old lady is ninety-eight.

Don't both gentlemen know that it is improper to discuss a lady's age?

PEAR BLIGHT.

HON. MARSHAL P. WILDER, President American Pomological Society:—DEAR SIR: The Committee appointed at the last Annual Meeting of this Society, to investigate the cause of pear blight, and, if possible, recommend a remedy, or preventive therefor, beg leave to submit as follows:

The task allotted to your Committee is connected with unusual difficulties, as the subject is one that has for more than a quarter of a century, remained an unsolved problem. We therefore entered upon the performance of our duties with the conviction that our efforts must fall short of doing justice to the object in view.

Pear blight assumes different forms, and has consequently different causes for its origin. One form attacks trees gradually; its approach is slow, and may be detected for months, and often during the preceding season of growth, before the tree is fully affected. This form, which may be termed gradual blight, is seen at all seasons during the period of active vegetation, from early Spring until September. Its progress is usually arrested by a liberal top-dressing of liquid manure, so far as the roots extend, and a severe cutting back of the branches. This must be done whenever the tree assumes an unhealthy appearance. The cause, then, may be safely attributed to exhaustion, and the remedy consists in replenishing the exhausted supply of plant food. This form of blight is often noticed in orchards left unworked, and where the annual or biennial top-dressing with fertilizing agents has been withheld.

Another, and this is the most fatal form, attacks a tree or a portion of it suddenly, causing the affected part to blacken in a few hours after the tree is struck; this is commonly termed *fire blight*. This form is periodical in its attacks and migratory, as it seldom remains permanent in a locality, but leaves an interval of from ten to fifteen years between its occurrence. Its greatest intensity is on its first appearance, which occurs usually when the fruit has attained half its size; it decreases as the season of vegetation advances, but reappears again the following Summer with less of its previous intensity. After decimating a section of country during two consecutive seasons, there will be an interval of a series of years, during which, blight in its other forms may occur, but there will not be a wholesale destruction as during the prevalence of

epidemic blight. Every observation tends to the conclusion that fire blight is caused by zymotic fungus, whose presence is not detected until life is destroyed in the affected parts. This form offers a wide field for the investigation of microscopists, and from their future labors, we hope to arrive one day at the origin of this fungoid growth. We are unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, as to what peculiarities of soil and temperature induce the favorable conditions for the development of this fungoid vegetation.

In the Experimental Gardens of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, the following mixture is prepared: Place a half bushel of lime and six pounds of sulphur in a close vessel, pour over it about six gallons of boiling water, adding enough cold water to keep it in a semi-fluid state until cold. It is used as a wash, and applied to the trees and branches as high as can be reached. It should be applied two or three times during the Summer. Since this preparation was used, no trees thus treated have been lost, although small limbs not coated with the mixture were attacked and destroyed. Carbolic acid had also been used without any perceptible difference in the result from the lime and sulphur mixture. Boiled linseed oil, applied to the trunk and limbs has been tried near Norfolk, Va., with marvelous cures, as reported. We mention this instance of the use of an extraordinary ingredient resulting in good effects as contrary to what is usually the result when using this application upon the body of trees, its effects being to seriously injure the tree if it does not destroy it.

Still another form of blight is doubtless caused by mechanical action, by the rupture of tissues consequent to a sudden superabundant flow of sap. This attacks only our most thrifty growing trees, either in early Spring, when vegetation first becomes active, or after a period of drouth and partial stagnation of vegetation, when abundant rains suddenly force out a luxuriant growth; moderately vigorous trees are never attacked. It is often noticed in very vigorous trees that the bark of the trunk is split longitudinally; whenever this is apparent, such trees are always free from this form of blight, as the pressure upon the cellular and vascular tissues has been relieved. From a series of experiments commenced in 1857, it is demonstrated that whenever trees whose bark had been longitudinally incised and divided, never showed any signs of this form of blight.

Peculiar methods of culture undoubtedly influence the causes of blight, but upon this there exists a wide range of opinion. (Clean culture and repeated stirring of the soil, while it may in many instances be conducive to most beneficial results, will often cause a total destruction of a pear orchard. In seasons of zymotic fungoid or fire blight, highly cultivated trees fall early victims to the scourge, while those cultivated in grass with an annual top-dressing of manure, usually escape the contagion.

The third form of blight caused by mechanical action is seldom found in orchards where the soil is left undisturbed, but is so common in gardens or where the trees are thoroughly worked, that it has become only a question of time for the entire destruction of one's orchard.

In the Southern States this form of blight is the most destructive, as it has become epidemic to all highly cultivated soils. Wherever the land is allowed to become coated with grass or weeds, but kept cut down every few weeks, and an annual top-dressing of manure is applied, the result has been most satisfactory in an abundant crop of fruit, and an almost entire freedom from blight.

P. J. BERCKMANS, } Committee.
JOSIAH HOOPEE, }

To show that there are diverse views upon this very important subject, we subjoin the experience of GEORGE HUMANN, the noted vineyardist and fruit grower of Missouri, as we find it in the last volume of the Agricultural Reports of that State. Until we can arrive at some solution of the cause and cure of this destructive disease, pear culture can hardly be made profitable unless, indeed, we follow the sage advice of Patrick Barry, and "plant two trees for each one that dies." Read Mr. HUMANN'S experience:

Mr. HUMANN. I have been growing pears for twenty-five years. When I commenced I had pears on rich land, and cultivated them highly; they grew fast, and as soon as they commenced to bear commenced to blight. I looked into the matter carefully and thoroughly, and soon became convinced that in order to raise pears successfully, we must starve our trees; and the next pear orchard I planted and cultivated with this end in view, and I succeeded; and one of the regrets of my life is that I ever disposed of that orchard. It is a permanent income to the present owner. It consists of 900 trees, 300 dwarf and 600 standard for market, and

some 150 specimen trees for experiment. My trees were selected and grown with low heads. In this way a standard will bear as early as a dwarf, especially on poor soil. Standard Bartlett's will bear the second year from planting, Beurre Bosc and Flemish Beauty the third, and nearly all the fourth year. Choose poor soil, plow deeply, get your trees with low heads, plant carefully, and give very little cultivation and no manure, and you need not apprehend much if any damage from blight.

"Knitting and Talking."

EDITED BY ANN APPLESEED.

A THANKSGIVING STORY.

BY M. T.

"Mother! mother! mother!" sobbed a sweet voice in agonizing tones.

It was dark and cold in the low, dismal attic; but close pressed to the frosted window pane lay the face of Sammy Hantz. His fine, soft hair hung over his tearful face, and his thin hands clasped the rough window-sill, and his whole frame shook, as the keen wind found its way through the crevices around the stone chimney. Yet clear above the outside tempest you might hear those half-sobbed, half-moaned words, "Mother! mother! mother!" And you could but feel the little heart was ready to burst with its unutterable weight of sorrow, and you could realize that grief might be the companion of childhood as well as of old age. Below stairs the fire leapt and sparkled, and crept over the logs in the fireplace; for you may find fireplaces in Inglenook even now.

Everything was in order, and Mrs. Hantz, the step-mother of Sammy, was sitting placidly before the fire, smoothing the folds of her clean apron in a self-satisfied manner, and anon stroking a black cat which lay by her side. Her three children were sitting happily in three little chairs before the fire, and Mr. Hantz was talking with a brother who had just arrived to spend Thanksgiving with them.

Outside the wind blew fiercely, and once, when an unusual tempest seemed to shake the foundation of the house, Mr. Hantz turned suddenly to his wife, and said: "Where is Sammy?"

"Gone to bed," said she tartly.

"What made him go so early?" asked the father.

"Because he was too lazy to sit up, I suppose," answered the wife, in a tone which precluded further inquiry.

Mr. Hantz offered a pipe to his brother, and taking one himself, he began smoking, and gazing vacantly into a distant corner of the room. Eight years before, Mr. Hantz had been sitting by the same fireside with his first wife, gentle Sarah Lee. Sammy was upon his father's lap, and his wife with her head upon her husband's shoulder, was talking of what they would do when Sammy should be old enough to have a Thanksgiving of his own.

Perhaps Mr. Hantz's memory was bringing out those old pictures in a fresh light; and he may have paused to wonder if he had changed since that wife of his first choice and purest love sat beside him. Whatever he thought no one knew, for men are often most ashamed of their best and purest thoughts, and hide them lest they be called unmanly. Whether the old adage may be true or not, we do not pretend to say, but "if a mother's the same all the days of her life, but a father changes when he gets a new wife," then it was apparent that the second Mrs. Hantz and her children were apparently first in the thoughts and affections of Mr. Hantz.

It was Thanksgiving eve, and from early morn had Mrs. Hantz been busy preparing for the great dinner of the next day. More than two months before she had partly promised Sammy that if he was a good boy and "behaved himself," he might go to his grandfather Lee's to spend Thanksgiving. So the motherless child had planned and hoped, and been happy upon the events of that day. He had many times gone to bed supperless, and never shed a tear, because he fell asleep thinking of the dinner

he should have at his grandfather's. Although but two miles distant, his step-mother seldom allowed him such a visit, because, as she averred, "they set him up against her, and made him uglier than ever." When she did let him go, it was only for fear people would talk about it if she didn't. She was a zealous member of the church in Inglenook, and her praise for charitable deeds and kindness to the poor was known of men. Her right hand knew what her left hand did; her religion was for man's praise more than for God's approval; and her judgment we leave for a just Judge to pronounce. Many a time had poor Sammy had a boxed ear while the minister looked out of the window, and often had he been sent supperless to bed when she told visitors he was sick. While he slept shivering under a few old blankets in the attic, she showed a snug, warm bed-room below as "Sammy's bed-room." Through all Inglenook she was proverbial as "a model step-mother," and none but he who watches over motherless children knew of all that poor Sammy suffered. No human friend knew of the wrongs done to his childish nature; of the harsh repressing of all exuberance and joy; and of the bitterness which welled up in his heart toward all but his grandfather; he was like his mother. He had been told by the old man how gentle and lovely she was, and that she was with the angels, but always guarded him. So the child's heart clung to the old man who was kind to him, and the great holiday of the year was that upon which he could get away from the sound of his step-mother's voice, and the fear of her hand; when he could leave the chill fireside of home, where he always sat behind the new family group, and escaping to Grandpa Lee, could climb upon his lap, and laying his soft curls close to the white locks of the old man, could listen to the stories of his mother's life, and then have a nice supper upon the round table drawn close to the fire. This year he had anxiously waited for the dry leaves to drift through the woods in October, and the first November snow to come, because at Thanksgiving he should visit his grandfather.

And the day before his holiday had at last come. He was up before the stars were out of sight, and had a blazing fire upon the hearth, the tea-kettle boiling and the potatoes on. All day long his little feet had pattered busily here and there—to the barn, to the well, down cellar, up stairs, in the pantry and through the kitchen. There surely never was a housewife who needed more waiting on than Mrs. Hantz, and Sammy did it all. His fingers smarted with cold when he picked up great baskets of chips; his back ached when he lugged in armfull after armfull of great hard wood sticks for kitchen and spare-room fireplace; his empty stomach craved a piece of the smoking pies which he had to drag from the brick oven, and he longed for one doughnut from the heaping panful he had to carry away. His little feet and slender arms were very tired, but he never complained a word, and to all his step-mother's provoking taunts and needless fault-finding, he was silent. At last it was all done, and nine o'clock had come, he could not help asking if he was to go to his grandfather's to-morrow; and when he heard her say, "No, I want you at home," he could hardly totter up-stairs. Then he sank into an old chair, and moaned, oh! so sadly, "Mother! mother!" How many childish hearts moan "Mother! mother!" How many ache and break for lack of mother's love! All over the world poor orphaned children send up a wall for mother, love and heaven. Bitter indeed is the cry; but does not God hear it, and shall he not at last justly reward the oppressors of little children, avenging the manifold slaughter of the innocents? Thanksgiving morning dawned clear and bright, but Mrs. Hantz no longer "needed" Sammy. After calling him many times she went up to his poor attic, and found him sitting white and chill by the window, with tears frozen upon his cheeks, and his soft hair woven in with the frost-work on the glass.

The angels had "need" of poor little Sammy, and he had gone to hold his Thanksgiving with them.

TABLE TALK.

"We hear a great deal of talk about the mother instinct. For my part I should like to hear a little more about the father instinct, if there be such a gift!" So said Clementina at my table the other day. She is one of the most brilliant women I ever knew, and I am so accustomed to consider her words of wisdom, that I fell to pondering the subject she had alluded to, and I decided that I could easily count upon the fingers of one hand all the fathers I have seen who have the genuine paternal instinct; that instinct which makes it impossible for a man to neglect, put aside or forget his child.

To illustrate: One of these rare men has eight children. He is not rich, and is occupied with a most absorbing vocation; but we have seen him when very busy stop for ten minutes to explain a difficult moral question or a scientific query to one of his little ones. At every meal he talks with his children, and listens when they talk to him, and always seems to have some topic in mind for each meal. He does not ignore the children at table, or cry "Johnny, be still!" "Mary don't talk!" "Susan, do nothing but eat at the table." On the contrary, the meal time is full of life and laugh and knowledge to the whole family. He even reads Shakespeare to them sometimes of an evening, and if we had not seen the eager gaze and rapid queries of the young children when he stops reading, we should think they were too young to comprehend the book.

The mother, a bright, pleasant woman, troubles herself little about the particular instruction of the children; to bear them, nurse them, provide for their physical needs and love them and her husband, seems to be her only cares. She is rewarded by being herself a healthful, pretty woman and bearing children perfectly healthy and oblivious of nerves.

How rare the fathers who will patiently sit and teach their children—only to have them out of the way, or running of errands, or showing off what mother or the teacher has taught. How little to a man is half an hour an evening to devote to his child's instruction, and where is there one who does it? This is a line of thought that we commend to fathers, and they may enlarge upon it as they will. It is not so much maternal instinct that the children of these days need as it is paternal. Most children can truly say with Mrs. Browning:

"Fathers love as well
—Mine did I know—but still with heavier brains,
And will more consciously responsible,
And not as wisely, since less foolishly.
* * * I, Aurora Leigh, was born
To make my father sadder, and myself
Not over-joyous truly."

CONCERNING WOMEN.

MISS ROGERS, daughter of Mr. Rogers Tooke, Professor of Political Economy at Ring's College, London, is the first in order of merit in the Oxford local examinations this year. She surpassed 472 students who were examined with her. Hitherto, exhibitions at certain Oxford colleges have been always offered to the students leading the list. Miss Rogers' position thus opens the question of the admission of women to University residence, examinations and degrees.

THE Queen proposes to make her son-in-law Lorne, a peer, that he may sit in the House of Lords.

MISS RYLAND has given to Birmingham, England, a sixty-acre park, to be known as Cannon Hill Park. The cost, including boats, games, etc., all finished, and in running order, was \$150,000.

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL is publishing in the Victoria Magazine her ideas on American Journalism, and gives many of the leading editors of the country, first-class notices. She quotes in mitigation of our newspaper peculiarities, the remonstrance of a shrewd deacon to his minister, who had laid down

some strict rules of church discipline: "If the Lord is to have a church in this town, I guess He's got to make it out of the material He finds here."

MISS ABBY WOODLEIGH, daughter of the Rev. T. A. Woodleigh, of East Bennington, has been elected to the Professorship of Chemistry in the Pennsylvania Female College, Pittsburgh; salary, \$1,800.

THE oldest teacher in Rhode Island is Miss Hannah Inman, who taught in Providence seventy five years ago, and received twenty cents a week; Massachusetts afterwards gave her a quarter of a dollar for teaching in that State.

MISS MARY GRAY RATTRAY, of London, has left by her will the sum of £100,000, free of duty, to her executors, to be by them divided among such charitable institutions of that city as they may think best.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE PRIEST'S STORY.

A pale, pleasant-faced priest sat on a rough bench in the open air, quietly reading his breviary. The shadow on the sun-dial at his elbow pointed to four o'clock. The notes of the great organ in the Cathedral nearly ceased, and the little choir boys who had been practicing a chant, came down the steps with a hop, skip and jump. The foremost one nearly knocked over a little girl who had stolen half way up the stairs to hear the music.

"Hello, little girl," said he, "I didn't mean to trip you up. I've watched you go by to school lots of times."

She looked at him with a quick smile of recognition, and replied: "I know oo too, oo are one of the little boys in the 'federal wot wears their nightys over their pettitotes. 'Oo are the one wot swings the little silver teapot when the priest says 'Fire in the cream-pot, run boys, run!' And the child chanted the last lines in excellent imitation of the nasal way in which the priest intoned the mass.

The boys all laughed loudly, for they were full of fun, though they could when occasion required, be as demure as those who waited on His Grace, the Cardinal Lord-Archbishop of Rheims, and are described as

Six little slaying boys—dear little souls,
In nice clean faces, and nice white stoles,
Who in order due, two by two,
Came marching the grand refectory through.
A nice little boy held a golden ewer,
Emboss'd and filled with water, as pure
As any that flows between Reims and Namur,
Which a nice little boy stood ready to catch
In a fine golden hand-basin made to match;
Two nice little boys, rather more grown,
Carried lavender water and eau de cologne;
And a nice little boy had a nice cake of soap,
Worthy of washing the hands of the Pope;
One little boy more a napkin bore,
Of the best white diaper, fringed with pink,
And a Cardinal's hat mark'd in permanent ink.

"Come and hear some stories," said the first boy. "Father Anastasius tells them to us every afternoon before vespers," and sitting down on the grass beside him he told them many a story of the Virgin and the Legend of St. Catherine, bride of the Saviour. But the one that was the very best of all was

ST. BERNARD'S DAUGHTER.

"Once upon a time," said he, "there lived in Italy a holy hermit, named Father Bernard. Though he lived all alone in his hut, he used to say that he had two daughters, a dumb one and a talking one. The talking one was little Mary, the vine-dresser's daughter, who used to bring him gifts, and whom he loved very dearly. His dumb daughter was a great oak tree that grew over his hut. He watered it daily and rejoiced in its shade as Jonah did in his gourd outside the walls of Nineveh. One night there came a fearful storm and freshet.

Then banks came down with ruin and rout,
Then beaten foam flew all about,
Then all the mighty floods were out!

After three days it was over, and Mary and her father went to see the hermit, fearing that they would find him drowned in his hut. But no; his dumb daughter had held him safe in her staunch and true arms, above the boiling, raging flood that had swept away his hut beneath.

Years passed away, and the hermit died, calling down blessings on both his daughters, and was buried; the oak too, was cut down, and made into wine casks for Mary's father. One day Mary, now a wife and mother, sat among them with her two beautiful boys. A young man approached them, with large, dreamy eyes, a poetic face and restless air; he was seeking for a model to serve for the Blessed Virgin in a picture which haunted his imagination, but too intangible to be painted. As he looked at the scene before him, his dream was realized, and he caught up the cover of one of the wine casks, and sketched it rapidly upon it. The picture when finished was the wonderful 'Madonna del Sedia,' for the young artist was the great Raphael Sanzio d'Urbino. The blessing of the hermit was fulfilled. His daughters are celebrated for all time."

HOME HINTS.

OYSTER STEW.—Drain the juice from one quart of oysters, removing them with a spoon, and not piercing with a fork. Measure the juice, and if not half a pint in quantity, add water enough to fill the measure. Place over the fire in a porcelain stew-pan, adding a piece of butter the size of a large walnut. When it comes to a boil, remove all scum that may arise. Put in the oysters, and let them heat through, not cooking enough to shrivel them; add a little more than half a pint of cream; let it all scald through again, remove from the stove, and season to suit the taste. New milk will do instead of cream, and the stove should be very hot, so as to cook them quickly.

OYSTERS FRIED.—Select large oysters, drain, and spread on a cloth, to absorb all the liquor; beat until light, the yolks of two or three eggs; dip in an oyster, then into rolled cracker; again into the egg, and then in cracker. Have the butter perfectly hot, and enough in the dripping-pan to cover the oysters, just as in frying doughnuts. Lay them in one at a time; when brown, turn and brown the other side. (Cooked in this manner, they are less greasy than where there is only fat enough to fry them in the ordinary way. Some cooks prefer dry bread crumbs to cracker, as they fry lighter. There is still another mode of dipping oysters in a nice batter instead of crumbs.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.—Pound crackers, or break bread very finely, and put in alternate layers of this and oysters, seasoning highly with pepper and salt; add a little milk or water to the juice, and then bake.

OYSTER SAUCE.—One pint of oyster juice, a pinch of salt and pepper, and a bit of mace. Boil five minutes, then add two teaspoonsful of flour wet in a teacup of milk. Let all boil two minutes, then add oysters and a bit of butter the size of an egg. In two minutes serve. Celery seed can be added to the sauce if wished.

ROUGH SKIN.—Many ladies are troubled with a roughness of the skin, and a very agreeable wash can be made which will remove this, of the following ingredients: Tincture myrrh, one-half ounce; pimpernel water, four ounces; elder flower water, four ounces; musk, one grain; rectified spirits of wine, six ounces.

CHAPPED HANDS.—The easiest and simplest remedy for chapped hands is found in every storeroom. Take common starch and pulverize with the blade of a knife until reduced to the smoothest powder. Every time the hands are taken from the suds or dish water, wipe them, and while yet damp, rub a portion of the starch over them, thoroughly covering the whole surface. The effect is magical.

MIXED BREAD.—Scald two quarts of meal. After

It has cooled, add a teacupful of best yeast, and allow it to stand over night. Mix early next morning, using sufficient fine flour to make loaves that will stand up nicely. It is necessary to add more salt than for white bread, with the addition of one spoonful of soda and one cup of molasses. Allow it to rise as other light bread, and have the oven very hot when first put in. It requires more time than other bread.

FASHIONS.

Woolen suits for walking are made with a short train skirt, on which are five or six bias bands of silk, double-stitched by machine; a long overskirt buttoned on one side diagonally, or else lapped in front, with cut steel buttons down each front breadth. Burnished blue steel buttons and new black wooden ones are also used. The basque is double-breasted, with a standing Medicis collar, and two rows of buttons. This style is used also for black alpaca, diagonals, serge and de beige of dark maroon, blue and myrtle green.

But we are glad to state there is most noticeable plainness in walking suits. While overskirts are not always omitted, they are as a rule, laid aside. For home dresses, trimming is put on to simulate the overskirt; for street, polonaises and jackets take their place. In place of puffs and ruffles, gimps and fringes and flat trimmings of the material, give plainness to suits. Skirts are scant in front and on the sides, and not more than three and a half yards wide at the bottom, and not less than three and a quarter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE AGRICULTURAL NEAT CATTLE.—No. 1.

BY CO-RO-LO.

EDITOR FARMER: Since the Regents of the Agricultural College exhibited their recently purchased thoroughbred cattle at the State Fair, I have had the following questions put to me, by some of the generally intelligent farmers of Davis, and the adjoining counties, and gathering from these interrogations that there is much to be learned, in regard to stock, by the majority of Kansas farmers, before they can be induced to grade up their herds; and knowing that but few of them have the books and periodicals at hand, which would furnish them with the information they need, I will, with your permission, give in substance, the replies which I verbally made to the questions asked of me in regard to these several breeds of cattle:

The first question asked was: "Have you seen those small, Texan-looking, scrawny cattle, which the College had at Topeka? and what do you think of introducing *such stock* upon our farms?"

I asked my friend if he meant the "Jerseys," and being informed that he did, I replied: Those cattle that you think resemble the Texan, because many of the latter are of a like color, have nothing in common with the "long horns." They are a distinct breed, and are sometimes called Alderney or Guernsey cattle. They take their name from a group of Islands in the English channel. They are supposed to have come originally from the French coast, and bear a strong resemblance, I am told, to the present cattle of Normandy. They are noted for the richness of their milk, and the superior quality of the butter which it affords. The quantity of butter is also very large, in proportion to the size of the cow. Good animals of this breed frequently produce twelve pounds of butter per week.

The improved Jersey, such as the College has, is much superior to the Alderney cattle first imported by Americans. The shape and constitution of the breed have been improved by proper selections, through many generations, and something has been gained in the quantity of milk, in proportion to the food consumed. They are more hardy than their progenitors of forty years ago—the time they were first introduced into the United States—their hides are generally thicker, though frequently too thin;

still, they have better forms, and their fattening tendency is increased, though not to a degree that interferes with the yield of milk. They are the cows for the town or city, where plenty of good food and warm shelter can be secured.

I do not think well of introducing "*such stock*" upon many of the farms of Kansas. But those farmers who live near good markets, and intend to make a specialty of butter making, will do well to give them, and high grades of the same blood, a fair trial, paying particular attention, as the College has done, in selecting animals of good constitution. The "yellow edged butter" which is made from these cows, in the vicinity of Philadelphia and Boston, always commands a large price.

Again, the Jersey cow may be called "a constant milker," and her milk, as has often been tested by the lactometer, is far richer than that of any other kind of cow, and usually weighs two pounds and three ounces to the quart. I know that many of our farmers will doubt my statement as to the richness of the Jersey cow's milk; to such I can only say, wait until Major Miller has given it a fair trial and reported his success to the Board of Regents. If this breed is not the best for the butter dairyman of Kansas, the College will give publicity to the fact, and the farmers of the State will be saved the expense of making the experiment themselves, which could not be done without great cost and some inconvenience.

A few days after the above conversation, in substance, was had, I was met by an intelligent farmer of Riley county, who inquired: "Have you seen those long-haired, little black fellows, without horns, which the College folks are running mad over?" "And what do you know of them, any how?"

I replied that I had seen them, but as it was a breed with which I was not familiar, and as the "books" were dumb in regard to them, I had learn but little of the *Galloways*. I had gathered the following items from articles that I had read, which I gave to my interrogator, about in the same words as I now give them to the readers of THE FARMER. They are of Scotch origin; are very hardy, quick-growers, mature and fatten young, have small bones, and produce a quality of beef superior even to the Devons. There is no breed of cattle taken to the London market which is sought for by the butchers of that beef admiring city, with greater avidity, save the little "long horns" of the Highlands. That the Galloways are of robust constitution is proven by their wide, deep chests, and fullness through the region of the heart. That they will feed kindly and fatten rapidly is proven, I think, by the way they "handle." The mellow skin is due to the good condition of the cellular tissue, and this tissue is the receptacle for fat.

While I commend the College for testing their soil and climate, I have strong doubts as to their ever becoming favorites with Kansas farmers. Our rich and abundant pastures will readily sustain cattle of larger frames, and consequently of greater weight. To cross them upon Texas cows, as it is said Mr. Grant, of ——— county, intends to do, is well as an experiment, especially as he has plenty of money, and can afford to lose a little if the experiment proves a failure.

The questions which were asked me in regard to the Shorthorns and the Devons, and my answers thereto, I must reserve for a second paper.

TOBACCO.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

EDITOR FARMER: Several of our ecclesiastical bodies have had the subject of the use of tobacco before them during the past year. This is one of the most troublesome and perplexing questions outside of their more legitimate business. Denunciation and ridicule cannot, it appears, suppress the obnoxious nuisance, even amongst our would-be teachers.

Books, pamphlets and scientific and medical

treatises, have from time to time issued from the press, against the common use of tobacco as a luxury; yet the multitude seem to disregard these voluntary kind admonitions. It is seldom, indeed, but what those who use the weed admit it as a useless and expensive habit.

There is no subject that is connected with it more strange and curious for consideration than the introduction and use of tobacco. The practice of smoking and chewing are perfectly artificial; there is no controversy but to one not initiated into its use, there is nothing more repulsive to the natural taste. The almost universal testimony of tobacco consumers testify to this themselves. Those who do not practice it, are generally disgusted with its use; others, by frequently coming in contact with it, tolerate it because they cannot escape what surrounds them at every turn.

How, then, can we solve the question of its almost universal practice, since it lacks fewer elements of diffusion than perhaps any habit of indulgence which mankind has become in possession of? Wherever commerce and navigation have gained a foothold, there we find that tobacco is a leading commodity of trade, and the people use it as a luxury. It is not confined to latitude or longitude, for we find it is used in the tropics and in the icy regions of the North. Neither is it confined to any class or grade of society; the savage of our Western plains delights in its use as well as the most cultivated and refined of civilized society. It may be said that tobacco embraces the circumference of the globe, and when we consider that its introduction into England and other countries is confined within the limited period of about three hundred years, and only two hundred since it became an article of consumption, the question becomes still more mysterious and complicated.

Some writers have contended that tobacco was used in the oriental countries long before the discovery of America, but there does not appear to be any evidence of this, as there is no reference to it in any of the old books which have been handed down to us as the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," &c. Smoking was in vogue in China and other countries, but the substance used was evidently not the American weed.

The first introduction of tobacco in England was about the year 1578. Sir John Hawkins, the navigator, brought a lot in the year 1556, as an article of curiosity, but the honor of introducing it as an article of indulgence, is generally awarded to Sir Walter Raleigh; hence, we have many amusing anecdotes related of the wonder and amazement manifested by persons who first witnessed the performance of smoking.

Malcolm, an English writer, remarks that Sir Walter Raleigh used to sit at his door smoking with Sir Hugh Middleton, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. "The custom was probably promoted," says Malcolm, "through the public manner in which it was exhibited, and the aromatic flavor inhaled by the passengers, exclusive of the singularity of the circumstances and the eminence of the parties. Indeed, the last two motives are alone adequate to establish a custom ten times more loathsome than King James describes tobacco-smoking to be."

As early as the year 1630, another writer (Stowe), referring to this subject, remarks, "It was commonly used by most men and many women." Its use, soon after its introduction into England, must have been very rapid. Perhaps it is not known to every reader that King James, after he ascended the throne of England, wrote a work entitled "Counterblast to Tobacco." A few extracts from this production will reveal the estimation the king then held concerning tobacco smoking. It, however, appears, that the gentry in his day indulged with greater excess than we moderns, who occasionally indulge: "And for the vanities committed in this filthy custom, is it not great vanity and uselessness that at the table, a place of respect, of cleanliness

and of modesty, men should not be ashamed to sit tossing of tobacco pipes and puffing of the smoke one to another, making the filthy smoke and stink thereof to exhale across the dishes, and infest the air, when very often men who abhor it are at their repast." He then rebukes the clergy for profaning the Sabbath by smoking on that day.

The introduction of tobacco not only received opposition from the Christian King of England, but the Turkish Vizier and the Shah of Persia both thought it a subject worthy of indignation; the former ordered "the thrusting of pipes through the noses of smokers," the latter by "cropping the ears and snipping the noses" of those who indulged in the new luxury. This was downright persecution, and for one, our sympathies are somewhat enlisted in behalf of our early smokers; to have our ears cropped, and a pipe stem thrust through our nose, is rather heathenish.

These royal edicts and severe afflictions on the poor smoker, only produced a temporary check within a limited circle, and were confined to those depending on court favors; for as we have remarked, within the comparatively short period of two hundred years, the use of tobacco embraces the circumference of the globe. How to account for a habit which is admitted to be perfectly artificial and disagreeable to the natural taste, to become almost universal, is beyond the reach of speculation, save that it is fashionable—and without wishing to give any offense to our lady readers, I am inclined to think that the question how women of sense can be induced to adopt all the fantastic and absurd styles of dress, is perhaps as difficult a problem to solve as the tobacco question.

The consumption of tobacco in Germany is 155 ounces per man (boys included as men), in Belgium 145 ounces, and in the United States 120 ounces. In England only about 66 ounces per man and boy.
Lane, Franklin County Kan.

THE SHOOTING STARS.

BY E. S. E.

EDITOR FARMER: Judge Hanway's interesting article on the "Shooting Stars" of November 12th and 18th, 1883, carries me back to the heart of Pennsylvania, where a farm boy of sixteen was assisting in the fun and frolic, while the apples were being converted into "butter." As I look back to the spectacle presented by the heavens that night, it seems to me that no description could convey an adequate idea of it.

This great meteoric shower is said to be unequalled by any recorded. An account of it was published in the *American Journal of Science*, of which this is an abstract:

"The meteors began to attract attention by their frequency as early as nine o'clock on the preceding evening (Nov. 12th); the exhibition became strikingly brilliant about eleven o'clock, but most splendid of all about four o'clock, and continued with but little intermission until darkness merged in the light of day. The entire extent of the exhibition is not ascertained, but it covered no inconsiderable portion of the earth's surface. It has been traced from the longitude of 61° in the Atlantic Ocean, to longitude 100° in Central Mexico; and from the North American Lakes to the southern side of the Island of Jamaica. Everywhere within these limits, the first appearance was that of fireworks of the most imposing grandeur, covering the entire vault of heaven with myriads of fire balls, resembling sky-rockets. On more attentive inspection it was seen that the meteors exhibited three distinct varieties; the first consisting of phosphoric lines, apparently describing a point; the second of large fire-balls, that at intervals darted along the sky, leaving numerous trains that occasionally remained in view for a number of minutes, and in some cases for half an hour, or more; the third, of undefined, luminous bodies, which remained nearly stationary for a long time.

"One of the most remarkable circumstances at-

tending the display was, that the meteors all seemed to emanate from one and the same point. They set out at different distances from this point, and proceeded with immense velocity. At Poland, on the Ohio, a meteor (of the third variety), was distinctly visible in the Northeast for more than an hour. At Charleston, S. C., another of an extraordinary size, was seen to course the heavens for a great length of time, and then was heard to explode with the noise of a cannon. * * * It is not certain whether the meteors were, in general, accompanied by any peculiar sound. A few observers reported that they heard a hissing noise like the rushing of a sky-rocket, and slight explosions, like the bursting of the same bodies. Nor does it appear that any substance reached the ground that could be clearly established to be a residuum or deposit from the meteors. A remarkable change of weather, from warm to cold, accompanied the meteoric shower, or immediately followed it, in all parts of the United States."

This is the scientific account. But you will recollect that in our primitive neighborhood, we knew nothing of "meteors" and thought the stars were on the rampage. We were rather surprised to find them all in their places the next night.

Kirkwood, Mo.

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES OF KANSAS.

BY JOSIAH COPLAND.

EDITOR FARMER: The Transportation problem is just now occupying a large share of public attention, and has engendered a vast amount of hard feeling towards railroad corporations, because they are supposed to be growing rich while the farmers are hardly able to make a living. This may be true; but the men who do the carrying of the country, act in this matter like all other men. When the demand for their services is great, and constantly increasing, they put the price of those services up to figures corresponding to the demand. Common laborers, mechanics, professional men and even farmers, act on the same principle, and who can say that this is not a legitimate, unalterable, and perhaps salutary law of trade?

Carrying is one of the industries of the country. It cannot be called a productive industry, but as things are now fixed, it is a necessary one. The root of the present difficulty is that we need too much of this kind of service; so much, that the cost of transporting our surplus productions, whether vegetable or animal, costs more than the producer is able to afford; and every acre brought under the plow, and every steer and pig that is added to our present stock, but adds to the difficulty, and gives more and more power to railroad men to maintain their high rates.

All efforts to regulate these things by arbitrary statutes, or even by constitutional amendments, must in the very nature of things, end in delusion and abortion, as the farmers of Illinois have found to their cost. The laws of trade are too stubborn to be controlled by legislation, and the sooner we give up all hope of relief from that quarter, the more likely we shall be to bring things right.

The difficulty away out here on the sunset side of the Mississippi, is that our industries are disproportioned—our farms have no home market worthy of the name, and are consequently at the mercy of middlemen and transporters, and every year will but add to the trouble. We are too far away from the Atlantic seaboard to be able to compete with the food producers of the great agricultural States east of the Mississippi. Natural law, which is infinitely above statute law, established this fact, and we must deal with it just as we find it.

Well, what then? Nature having hedged us up by ever-enduring bars in one direction, has opened a door of escape in another. Kansas can be made a new manufacturing center; and until that is done, it can never prosper. Let us put a stop to this fight with railroad monopolies, by putting it out of their power to injure us by exorbitant charges, and

this can only be done by lifting ourselves above our present condition of dependence upon them. In that way, and in no other, can we bring them to terms which will be satisfactory to all parties.

Some people are calling upon the General Government to interpose its authority, and even to build new roads which will carry so cheaply that the farmers of Kansas and other States away out here, can get their produce carried at low rates. But from vast lines of transportation under the management of government officials, I would say, not irreverently, "Good Lord, deliver us." Others are looking to the Mississippi River as an avenue through which our surplus produce may be made to flow. But suppose it were a cheaper route, it might lessen the price of bread and meat a little in England, but it would not raise it in Kansas. Hopes built upon that scheme will end in disappointment.

The only way in which Kansas can be made a prosperous State, is to become self-sustaining; furnishing to a large degree its own markets, by being at once an agricultural, pastoral and manufacturing community. Its central position in the magnificent domain which stretches from the Mississippi to the Mountains, gives it every advantage, and its numerous streams with their strong and permanent volumes of water, afford a power sufficient to make it a second Massachusetts; while the numerous railroads which connect us with the outside world in all directions, afford all the commercial facilities needed by such a community. By them we have direct access to Texas, and its cotton fields; with Colorado and its mines; with Nebraska, and all the region up the Missouri, and with all the East.

The people of Lawrence have led the way in the creation of water power on a large scale, by making a dam across the Kaw at that city. The power there created is estimated at two thousand horses, enough to drive many establishments, and make Lawrence an important manufacturing city. Many other equally favorable sites may be found on that river. The Republican Fork, as it used to be called, which unites with the Smoky Hill at Junction City, and together form the Kaw, is a large stream, with a strong flow at the driest seasons. At Junction City a fine power can be created by throwing the water of the Republican through a race of between one and two miles in length, across a nearly level plain, into the Smoky, giving a head of from twelve to twenty feet (I forget the exact number), as that stream descends from the northwest, down which there is an average descent of ten feet per mile. The water can be used over and over many times, affording thousands upon thousands of horse power. I saw it at the close of the dry period of the present year, and found a volume of water sufficient for the heaviest works.

The Blue, which enters the Kaw at Manhattan, is a large stream, and is remarkable for its permanence. Its sources are in Nebraska, and its course southward is a succession of water sites. There is a dam at Rock Ford, about three miles in a straight line above Manhattan; but following the stream as it sweeps around a large peninsula, the distance is nearly three times as great. A fine flouring mill stands near the dam, but when I was there a few weeks ago, after a long continued drought, there was water enough for twenty such mills. A canal of about three miles, cutting across the neck of that level peninsula, would carry that water down to the city of Manhattan, and give a head of twenty-four feet. But there are many other fine sites on that stream, particularly a Blue Rapids and Waterville. The Blue, indeed, may be made our Merimac, and put in motion as many looms and spindles as that far-famed stream.

The Grasshopper is another good stream for water power, although much smaller than the Blue, while in the southern part of the State there are many good streams of which I shall not speak particularly, because I am less familiar with them. But we have water power enough in Kansas, were it utilized, to keep a million of operatives busy.

This is a fact not known—hardly dreamed of in the East, and we must sound our trumpet long and loud before we can make the opulent and enterprising people of the Eastern States and of Europe realize it, because it is so different from their preconceived notions.

It does indeed seem strange that in a region so dry and sunny as this, and in the absence of mountains and forests, the greater streams should be so strong and permanent in their flow. But I account for it in this way: The annual rainfall in Kansas is as great as that in any other State; but overflowing floods are rare. All the larger streams are skirted with broad tracks of sandy alluvium of great depth and often several miles in width. These alluvial deposits form vast reservoirs, which in the rainy seasons are filled with water. In the dry seasons this water finds its way by slow and steady percolation to the deep channels of the rivers, maintaining their flow for weeks and months after the supply from the clouds has in a great measure ceased. Many of the smaller streams, which have no such reservoirs along their margins, or but little, often run entirely dry. These reservoirs are as enduring as the earth, while the cultivation of the prairies and the plains adds to the flow of springs by increasing the absorbing power of the earth on the higher ground. This is an interesting and beautiful economy, and can be turned to uses of incalculable value.

In conclusion, I would suggest that a systematic and thoroughly reliable survey of the strong and permanent streams of our State be made, carefully searching out and measuring the sites of the power which is now running to waste, but which, if set to work, would make Kansas one of the most prosperous of the States of this Union. Now is the very time to do this thing; for the late, or I might say, present financial trouble, will greatly check the construction of railroads, and turn millions upon millions of capital into different channels.

Perryville, Kansas.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

BY HOOSIER GIRL.

EDITOR FARMER: There has been quite a revolution among farmers lately, socially and intellectually. The farmers heretofore have neglected the social element. They have had to work so hard, that they seemed to think there was nothing for them but work.

But the Grangers are having a new order of things. One of the principal features of the Grange is its sociability. I heard one of the members say lately, that it was the most sociable place they were ever in. I have had the pleasure of attending feasts in several different Granges. The farmers as a class are far removed from the little petty rivalries of fashion that characterize town people. Their object is not to see who can be greatest, but generally to make every one feel equally at home. From time immemorial, they have been distinguished for their hospitality, but of late years, during their struggles to pay the exorbitant taxes, this spirit has been in a manner suppressed.

Then another object is mental culture. The free interchange of thoughts and opinions always has a beneficial effect, and this the farmers need perhaps more than any other class of people. They are frequently said to be narrow-minded. There is a little truth in this, but it is only in some things; in others, they are generally liberal in their views. And this I think is owing in a great measure, to the pressure of the times. It has seemed to me that the farmers were all asleep, with corruption running riot in the land, and they with the means of redress in their power. Why, I have heard men say that they considered the polls too disgraceful a place to be seen at. But they are wide awake now; I think they are carrying it a little too far in their zeal. They propose to carry the Fall elections with the aid of the working men, who are earnestly co-operating with them here. The movement has al-

ready accomplished much good, so that it will prove a blessing even if it fails in carrying out the great measures it contemplates.

Never, I believe, has there been so simultaneous and general an uprising as the present one. I am glad that the people as Republicans have undertaken this grand reform. If it is to bring about an equality of worth, I would say "God speed."

Kanawaka, Douglas County, Kan.

FALLING STARS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

EDITOR FARMER: Referring to my article in the last number of THE FARMER, you remark, "We think Mr. Hanway is mistaken in regard to the extent of the shower of 1838." I remarked that I believed they were not seen in New York, or States more north. I wrote from memory, and I acknowledge I was mistaken. An error like that should always be corrected. A few days after I sent you the article I found out my mistake, but thought it might be too late to correct it; for they were seen in Boston, Mass.

Since my former article, I have perused a scientific article on the "Shooting Stars," written by the French astronomer, M. Arago. It is dated 1836; three years after the extraordinary phenomenon witnessed on the 13th of November, 1838. A few extracts from this paper may afford additional interest. M. Arago says: "These phenomena, which have often been considered unworthy of investigation, and regarded simply as atmospheric meteors, originated in the inflammation of a quantity of hydrogen gas, have, in consequence of recent observations, become objects of greater attention among men of science. Previous theories limited their place in the heavens to our own atmosphere; but from observations made at Breslau, and other places, by Prof. Brandes, and several of his people, the height of some of the shooting stars has been calculated at 500 English miles, and the rate at which they move not less than thirty-six miles in a second, which is nearly double the rate of the earth's motion round the sun."

Arago refers to numerous localities where a similar phenomenon was observed not only in Europe, but in Asia; and these cases occurred on the 12th and 13th of November in different years. He says: "On the 13th of November, 1835, a large and brilliant meteor fell near Belly, in the department of the Ain, and set fire to a farm-yard. In the same night of the 13th of November, a shooting star larger and more brilliant than Jupiter, was observed at Lille by M. Delezenne. It left on its passage a shower of sparks precisely similar to those which follow a sky-rocket."

Arago concludes his remarks as follows: "The facts we have now given confirm more and more the existence of a zone composed of myriads of small bodies, whose orbit come within the limits of the earth's ecliptic every year between the 11th and 13th of November. This is a new planetary world which begins to open to us. It is almost as unnecessary to state how highly important it is to ascertain if other masses of asteroids do not come within the earth's ecliptic at other points than that which it reaches about the 12th of November. It is desirable to make observations between the 20th and 24th of April, as well as in November."

Lane, Franklin County, Kansas.

SOMETHING ABOUT MILL SITES AND APPLE TREES.

BY S. J. WILLES.

EDITOR FARMER: Some time ago you published several letters from different localities, setting forth their advantages for mill privileges. Now, I wish to call attention to our place in this respect. Clark's Creek has its rise some fifteen miles southwest of here, and as it is made from springs, increases its volume of water constantly, until at Skiddy it is believed there can be ten feet head secured, and water sufficient for three or four run of stone. The

Railroad Company have control of this water power, and are very anxious to have it improved; will give land for dam and mill, and a reasonable number of choice lots on the town site. This location offers these advantages; there is no mill nearer than Parkerville, twelve miles, and Junction City north, thirteen miles. The county is well settled up, and a mill very much needed. By giving this paper an insertion in THE FARMER, you may confer a favor on some person looking for such an opening, and place the people of this vicinity under many obligations.

I would like to call attention to what I saw at Junction City, on the 29th of October; it was this: On coming into town, I met a wagon with hay-rigging, and loaded with apple trees; these trees, as I afterward learned, had been shipped from Lawrence, and had been out of the ground during the 27th and 28th, when, you are aware, the mercury was for the most of the time below the freezing point, and these trees were not protected in the least, their roots exposed to all the freezing and drying weather, and I pronounce them completely spoiled, so far as their ever making an orchard is concerned. Besides those on the wagon, there was a large number in the freight house of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The men that will receive and pay for these trees, will be badly swindled, and will no doubt believe that apple trees will not grow in Kansas. And the men that handle these trees, know better. I know several men near Lawrence, that would not send trees out of their nurseries in this way. The parties that shipped these trees attached tags to them, stating their business and locality.

Mr. Editor, I call attention to this tree business, so that farmers may know some of the reasons why they fail in making an orchard, after going to the expense of trees, and labor in setting; and to say that the best way is to patronize nurserymen in their vicinity, and not trust the tree pedler.

Skiddy, Morris County, Kansas.

WANTED—THE KANSAS FARMER.

BY F. M. H. W.

EDITOR FARMER: Please find ten cents enclosed for one copy of THE FARMER, date November 1st, 1873. Please be sure and send the one of this date, for I must have MATILDA FLETCHER's lecture, "Farmers' Wives and Daughters."

I went visiting the other day, and found THE FARMER just from the office. I had but a little time to stay, and therefore could not read all of the lecture. I thought of borrowing the paper, but then a happy thought came to me to send for a copy, and then I could have it to keep; for anything as good as that ought to be read and re-read. You ask why I do not subscribe for a year. I have tried to for two years, but my GRADGRIND says, "Why, we take the ———, and one Agricultural paper is enough." And just now at election times we must have the political papers. But let me whisper to you, dear Editor, if I had a vote I believe I would sell it to purchase Agricultural papers. There! wouldn't I make a splendid politician? My father used to say, "If you have a hobby, it is Agricultural papers." I am still trying, and intend to keep trying till I succeed in subscribing for THE KANSAS FARMER.

Ottumwa, Kansas, November 4th, 1873.

A NEW CLUB ORGANIZED.

BY O. H. HOVER.

EDITOR FARMER: The farmers of this locality organized a Farmers' Club on the 29th ult., to be called the "Salem Township Farmers' Club." The Club organized by calling O. H. Hover to the Chair, and appointing J. Duncan, Secretary. The following officers were then elected: O. H. Hover, President; D. Brock, Vice President; J. Duncan, Secretary; Baruld Johnson, Treasurer.

Resolved, That the organization be published in THE KANSAS FARMER.

Lapland, Greenwood County, Kan.

The Kansas Farmer

FAREWELL.

With this issue, the writer's connection with THE KANSAS FARMER ceases. We have been associated with the paper for nearly four years, and we can assure our readers that it causes us pain to sever our connection with it.

During these four years, we have earnestly striven to improve the agricultural interests of the State, and we feel that in that time there has been a healthy growth. We trust that it will go on. Our whole sympathies are with the farmers of Kansas and the Great West. We feel that the hour is near that will deliver them from the evils under which they have labored.

To most of the readers of THE FARMER, and to all of our correspondents, we desire to extend our special thanks for the many words of sympathy that we have received. These words of good cheer have enabled us to push forward and accomplish much more than we otherwise could have done.

To our brethren of the press, we are under many obligations for their kindly notices of ourself and THE FARMER. They are not forgotten. We have but to add that saddest of words, *Farewell*.

A. G. CHASE.

TO OUR READERS.

With our issue of December 15th, the contract that we entered into last January with some two thousand of our subscribers, will have expired. We will then have given two thousand of our readers, we trust, all that we promised at the beginning of the year. We write now, to ask of these two thousand readers, if they desire THE FARMER to visit them during the coming year? We hope to retain every one of them. We hope THE FARMER has been of sufficient benefit and interest to the farmer and his family to make it a necessity in all families, as we know it is in some. We shall endeavor to make it of increasing interest and profit to every reader, and we hope to have the cordial good will and aid of every one of our old subscribers.

We refer to this matter thus early, in order that all who wish to renew, may do so before the year expires. As in the past, our subscription price will remain at \$1.50 per annum. This gives the subscriber *three hundred and eighty-four large pages* of reading matter in the course of a year; enough to fill any five dollar book published in the country, and enough to make four ordinary books for which we pay one dollar and fifty cents each.

But in order to increase our subscription list beyond its present excellent proportions, we propose to furnish THE FARMER to two subscribers, one old and one new, for two dollars; or

We will furnish five copies to one address, sent at one time, for five dollars; or

We will furnish ten copies for ten dollars, and give an extra copy to the one who gets up the club; or

We will furnish twenty copies for twenty dollars, with the extra copy to the getter up of the club, and in addition, will make a present of a bound volume of THE FARMER for 1870.

This is an excellent opportunity for farmers' organizations to secure excellent reading matter at cheap rates.

Now, a word in conclusion. THE KANSAS FARMER is published in Kansas, by Kansas men, and for Kansas readers. We have in the past, and expect in the future to do all that we can to advance the interests of every part of our State. It is taken

to a greater or less extent in every one of the Eastern States, and has been the means of bringing thousands of citizens to our fair young commonwealth. We think THE FARMER is fairly entitled to the support of every lover of our State, and we ask our friends everywhere to do what they can to extend our circulation and consequent usefulness.

To the press of the State we are under great obligations for their kindly notices, and in many instances, for the lists of subscribers they have sent us. We hope to merit their kind favors in future. And now friends, to the work.

THANKSGIVING.

Gov. OSBORNE has issued a Thanksgiving Proclamation, supplementing President GRANT's, and we trust that the people of Kansas generally will find time and opportunity to observe the day in an appropriate manner.

Thanksgiving is peculiarly an American institution, and it does credit to us as a nation, that we have observed for upwards of half a century a day in which we come together in our usual places of worship, or around the family altar, and thank Al mighty GOD for his many mercies and blessings to us as individuals and as a nation.

A custom has clustered around and grown up with this Thanksgiving Day, that we hope to see perpetuated. We refer to the gathering together of families around the paternal hearthstone. It is a custom that we trust will grow. The ties of home are too sacred, the home influence too valuable, to be allowed to die away, and be lost in the busy cares of life. Fathers, mothers, if your children are within reach, gather them together under the old roof tree on Thanksgiving Day. Bring in the children and the grandchildren; make it a day of thankfulness indeed, that our Heavenly Father has spared your lives, and ask a continuance of these blessings upon you and yours. We need more home ties; we need to make the homes of Americans the dearest spot on earth; and these family re-unions are a step in that direction. Banish all jealousies, bickerings and heart-burnings. Are you estranged from your brother? Make your peace, and thank GOD on that day. Make it, in truth, a day of thankfulness.

Remember, too, those around you who may be suffering for the necessities of life. Is it not in your power to make them thankful? Can you not on that day cast a ray of sunlight across their path? Try it. A little flour, meat or wood, goes a great way with a family that is starving or freezing, and it may be in your power to help just such an one.

LEAVENWORTH SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

Some two months ago it was suggested by some of our most enterprising citizens, among others, ROBT. J. BROWN, Prof. WHERRELL, PAUL E. HAVENS and Judge ALLER, that Leavenworth ought to have a Scientific Society, and the idea was no sooner suggested than acted upon.

A meeting was called through the daily papers, and some fifteen or twenty gentlemen met together and organized. Later, a Constitution was adopted, officers elected and committees appointed, and to-day we have a Society numbering eighty odd members, ladies and gentlemen, all enthusiastic, and a museum has been started, which at no very distant day will, we trust, be an honor not only to Leavenworth city and county, but to the entire State. It is the desire of the Association to have its museum represent the past and present geology, entomology, ornithology, and all the other "ologies" of the books.

Scattered throughout the State are hundreds of curious, antique and instructive specimens of stones, minerals, stuffed birds, animals, reptiles, fossils, &c., that singly and alone are of no value to the possessor, which, if brought together in one solid collection would have a value and an interest

of which every Kansan would be proud. Such a collection we hope to make here, and we can assure our readers that if money, intelligence and enterprise will accomplish it, we will have it.

We write this article particularly to say that if any of our readers have any specimens of minerals, ores or anything else of interest or value to scientists that they desire to donate to such a purpose, and will take the trouble to write a concise history of where, how and by whom obtained, and will forward by express, or, if small enough, by mail, to the treasurer of the above Association, that all necessary expenses will be paid and the object or objects will be labeled with the donor's name. This museum will be free to every person who desires to visit it, and we trust many will avail themselves of it.

FROM RUSSELL COUNTY.

We have received a letter from Mr. E. W. DURKEE, taking us to task for an article that appeared in our last issue, in which we answered certain questions from a party at Burlington, Vermont.

Mr. DURKEE says: "I have noticed repeatedly that you never have anything to say in regard to this section of Kansas through the columns of THE FARMER, but that you have a great deal to say in regard to the lands adjoining the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. I wish to say that we have as good lands in Russell county as there are in the State, for either grain growing or stock raising, and the advantages excel those of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe lands in the following particulars: We have better water, better coal, better building stone, it is healthier, and lands are cheaper."

If we remember rightly, we have published several communications from Mr. DURKEE and other citizens of Russell and adjoining counties, in regard to that section of the State. We have allowed the greatest latitude to those correspondents to blow their own horn. We have said little editorially, for the reason that it has never been our privilege to examine that section for ourself. We cannot express an opinion that would be of value, unless we had done so. We have never been west of Salina on the Kansas Pacific Road, but we are free to say that general farming can be prosecuted *that far west* with as good prospects of success as in any other portion of the State. *Perhaps* it can as far west as Russell county. We have great faith in the possibilities of every section of Kansas; but we do not know from personal observation, that mixed husbandry is the style of farming for the Plains of Kansas.

Mr. DURKEE will remember that we advised, or rather suggested, to our Burlington friends, that land could be obtained for small colonies without going west of Reno county. It has not been proved that mixed farming will succeed west of that.

In regard to the special advantages of Russell county over the Arkansas Valley, we do not think his points are well taken, save, perhaps, in the single item of stone. There is a great lack of that in the Arkansas Valley, and adjacent country. As for "better water, better coal, healthfulness and cheaper lands," perhaps Mr. DURKEE is not as well acquainted with the Valley and its resources, as he is with Russell county.

The price of lands are governed wholly by population and advantages, and when we spoke of lands at from \$5 to \$12, we were speaking of lands east of Reno county. Go as far west on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, as Russell county, and it takes you into Barton, and what was called Stafford counties, and if we go as far west as this, lands can doubtless be bought for two or three dollars per acre. But it is useless to discuss this subject further. We simply wish to say that we have nothing but kind words to say for Russell or any other county in the State. Should parties ask us for a good location to start a cattle "ranch," we should have no hesitation in recommending Russell, Ellis or Trego; but for growing all the grains,

vegetables and fruits, together with the raising of all kinds of stock, Mr. DURKEE would himself doubtless admit that there are places in Kansas that would promise better.

MONEY MATTERS AND MARKETS.

The condition of the money market is not improving as rapidly as we expected. There seems to be a general feeling of distrust in all lines of business, and a disposition to economize, or as the boys would say, to "go slow."

Except for the large sum that have been invested in unprofitable railroad enterprises in this country, it seems to us difficult to explain the present money panic. There is certainly just as much money in the country, *i. e.*, paper money, as there was before the suspension of the banks, but from causes that we cannot understand, or attempt to explain, it is not in circulation. The banks cannot, or will not, extend favors to business men for speculative or other purposes, and we fear that the present pressure is but the precursor of worse times coming.

The close condition of the money market will fall somewhat heavily upon the farmer, particularly the one that is in debt. He will be forced to put his cattle, hogs and wheat upon a dull market, because his taxes and other debts must be paid. At some of the packing points they are buying hogs only on ninety days time, and at other points where large numbers of hogs were packed last year, nothing is being done as yet.

We believe that the farmers in Western Missouri are making arrangements to pack the most of their hogs themselves, and if the alternative is presented to our farmers of selling on time or packing for themselves, we urge them to do the latter. If the banks, who are well posted in the financial condition of all business men, cannot afford to extend accommodations to the packers, you may be assured that the farmers cannot. It is not a question of honesty. The packer that you sell to may be as honest as the day is long, but if he is not able to pay you when you need the money, you had better have your pork.

When Congress meets, some measures of relief may be devised. Some parties think that a free banking law would relieve the pressure at once. We would have no objections to a free National banking law, but we would object to a free banking law that would permit any company of citizens, responsible or irresponsible, to start a bank and issue currency. We had enough of that before the war, and when they broke up, the rural population were the chief sufferers.

In regard to the general market there is little to be said. In the larger towns vegetables, particularly potatoes, turnips and cabbage are bringing better prices than we have known for years. In this market, potatoes and turnips are both selling for one dollar per bushel, and cabbage eight to ten dollars per hundred. These are the wholesale prices. Wood six to seven dollars per cord, and hay six to seven dollars per ton. But little sale for fat cattle, milch cows, horses or young stock. Butter and eggs command a good price.

THE HOG MARKET.

The prospect for a fair price for hogs this Fall is to our mind a gloomy one. The straitened condition of the money market, and the combination of packers and dealers, we are afraid are going to hold prices below what farmers can afford to take.

The prospects are that prices for good hogs will not average more than \$3.25 per hundred weight. We saw a drove sold to-day of thirty head that would average 250 to 275 pounds for \$2.75 per cwt. Basing prices of pork upon the yield of corn this year, and the probable home and foreign demand, and our hog crop should bring at least four cents. What shall we do? What avenue is there open for the farmer to escape this pressure of the upper and nether millstone? There is but one, and that not entirely practicable. If a few farmers could club

together, hire an expert butcher, one that understands cutting meat for market, and pack their own pork, we believe they would make money by so doing. We believe that all cured meats will be higher next year than for the past two, if not three years. The exports of the hog product from this country are increasing every year, and we now have a permanent trade established with Europe. The home demand will be as great as ever before, and we certainly have not got the amount of hogs, in weight, that we had last year.

The great drawback to this plan is that most farmers are depending upon their hogs to pay their taxes and other debts, this Fall and Winter. But if there are any that can do it, we would advise them to cut and cure their own hogs, but do it in a workmanlike manner. Hogs, to be cut for market, must not freeze for at least thirty-six hours after killing. The animal heat must all be out before they are salted, and the pork, hams and shoulders, must be cut to certain shapes, for the best success in marketing. There are expert men around all large cities, who could be hired at reasonable wages to do this work. In our opinion it will pay.

WHERE IS THE MONEY?

In round numbers, we have in circulation, says the *Industrial Age*, of legal tenders and National bank notes, seven hundred millions of dollars. Where is this money? If New York is a fair sample of the rest of the country, it is not hard to see where a great deal of it is. The last weekly bank statement of this city, September 20th, shows average loans and discounts amounting to \$278,421,700. These banks, with a capital of \$83,120,200, hold specie amounting to \$18,844,600; legal tenders, \$84,807,900; circulation, \$27,414,200. They have, therefore, as will be seen at a glance, loans and discounts out amounting to nearly as much as their entire deposits and capital combined. To whom is their money loaned, and whose paper is discounted? We venture to say that not ten per cent. of the entire amount is on legitimate mercantile paper. The great body of the loans and discounts are to speculators, and speculators, to-day, hold a very large amount of actual currency locked up, awaiting a favorable opportunity for investment. The safe deposit companies say their business is largely increased—that tin boxes are swelling in size and growing in numbers. How was it at the forced sale of some stocks a few days since? Plenty of greenbacks to pay for them. We know that many cautious, prudent business men are carrying some money about with them in case of an emergency, but there are thousands of men in this city now, with from \$5,000 to \$50,000 in currency on their persons, or in their safe deposit vaults, waiting and hoping for a general crash. And the banks have no money for legitimate discounts. If their money was out in legitimate mercantile discounts, this crisis never could have occurred.

THE NEW RAILROAD THROUGH THE GREAT VALLEY.

But this boldness in railroad building was not a thing without reason. The southwest is a very great region; great in wealth, in resources, and in the population destined to dwell there in plenty and peace. New Mexico is there, with the long and thickly-peopled valley of the Rio Grande, and her mines and grain fields, and her traffic in wool, hides, ores, etc. The Arkansas lies between, stretching a broad valley and a snow-born current from the Sierras to the cotton fields. So the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway was the direct result, in some measure, of the needs of a traffic already extensive. It may be said to tie the two ends of space together, and bring two great facts within hailing distance. It is precisely on the path of a very ancient commerce—a commerce to which, in the old days, the Missouri river towns were, one after the other, the outposts, and their citizens grew rich therefrom, never dreaming that their slow ox-teams

and white-tiled wagons marked a trail one day to be followed by the engine, and dotted on either side by villages and farms, much less that they should live to see it.

During 1868-9 there was laid some twenty-five miles of track, running southward from Topeka. It got out of sight behind the hills, and some time afterwards was heard of at Emporia. 1871 had come and gone, and there was, during the long summer of 1870, a lull and silence. Something portentous was doing, but it was too far off, and had its own affairs in its own hands. Suddenly, one morning in December it was announced that the far western boundary of Kansas had been reached, and that the last rail lay four hundred and sixty odd miles southwest from Atchison. Startling as this fact was to the general public and the original projectors of the enterprise, there is more in it than the mere statement suggests. It opens up the first market for an immense southwestern territory that ever was. It wakes the echoes of those ancient fastnesses where, but for it, the white man could not have lived for a century yet to come; it bridges the plains with a route unaffected by the extremes of winter. But it does more: it opens up one of the longest, widest and most beautiful valleys of America, and makes it a home for farmers and a situation for wealth. Of all results this is probably the greatest. What was absolute in its usefulness before, is positive in its value now. Absorbed in the great fact, nobody stops to question whether the Arkansas Valley was originally designed for a road-bed or whether the road depends for its value and usefulness upon the valley. They fit admirably, at least; and there was more in ten years of time and the dreams and schemes of the poverty-haunted road-builders of early times, than anybody calculated upon.

And while it is the country that everybody looks at and talks about, it must be remembered that the general opinion of it, and the truth about it, is a decided breaking up of old ideas. The Cottonwood and Arkansas are both rivers of the plains; the last one especially so. The Cottonwood valley, up which you travel first in going out, is a heavily timbered one, black and rich, extensively settled, and long ago taken out of the plain's desert and included in the older part of Kansas, of which so much has been written. Its richness and value are conceded, and just what has happened to it in men's judgment is now happening to the great Arkansas. From Emporia you pass up the Cottonwood almost to Newton. There you strike the valley of what is called by way of distinction the "Little Arkansas," joining the larger stream at Wichita, 28 miles southward. Forty miles more and you come to Hutchinson, on the main Arkansas, almost in the center of the State of Kansas, and 218 miles from Atchison, on the Missouri. Here begins the real story. Here is the valley rescued from wildness during the short summer of 1872, stretching out before you for 200 miles.

PAYING DEBTS.

In times like these, when the general complaint is a want of money, every man that owes a dollar should strive to pay it, if within the limits of possibility. One dollar may be the means of paying fifty dollars indebtedness; and on the other hand, creditors should be as lenient as possible towards debtors. In the larger towns and cities there will be hundreds of men and women thrown out of employment right at the commencement of Winter, and many, if not most of these have nothing saved up to carry them through the Winter, let alone paying even small debts that may have accrued. No time within our recollection was more favorable for practicing the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you."

THE Kansas Institution for the Blind wants a few tons of prime broom corn, for which the highest market price will be paid. Address the Superintendent, at Wyandotte, Kansas.

KANSAS FEVER.

AGST. RUCHELL, a subscriber at Clarinda, Iowa, writes us that many of his neighbors have got the Kansas fever, and wants us to prescribe for them.

We don't believe that we can. It is a fever that generally lasts through life, and a long residence here only exacerbates the disease. The longer one lives here, the stronger he believes in Kansas, its people, its soil, climate, and other resources.

But we don't blame our Iowa neighbors for having this fever. The broad, fertile, well-watered prairies of North-western or South-western Kansas, are enough to induce it. We refer to these sections in particular, because in either of these sections, homesteads and cheap railroad lands are to be obtained. Let them come along.

A PAPER MILL.

We learn from that enterprising paper, the Blue Rapids Times, that the contract for erecting a paper mill at that live town has been signed, and the work will commence at once.

It is no news to our readers that this town has one of the best water powers in the West, but it may be new to them to know that there is already in operation at that point a large flouring mill, a saw mill, a woolen mill and a plaster mill. This paper mill is to be three stories high, built of stone, and supplied with the most approved machinery.

These will necessarily attract other works of equal importance, and we shall expect, at no distant day, to see one of the largest manufacturing districts at Blue Rapids that the State affords.

This is what Kansas wants. It is manufactures that are needed to consume our beef and pork, our grains and vegetables. It is manufactures with in the State that is yet to settle the transportation question. Let us encourage them. If a broom is made in the State, buy it in preference to one made out of the State. It is only by every citizen of the commonwealth doing what he can to help them along that manufactures can be built up. They will be the salvation of our farmers, and we should see that they are supported.

ALFALFA.

R. J. H., Neosho county, writes:

"I would like some information about alfalfa. What kind of a plant is it, and how is it raised? Will all kinds of stock feed and do well on it? Will it do to raise on upland prairie in Southern Kansas?"

Alfalfa is a variety of clover, known also by the name of lucern. It was first introduced in this country from Peru about the year 1855, and in many places is highly esteemed both as a forage plant and for hay, while in other localities and by other persons it is not considered superior, if indeed equal, to our red clover. The testimony in regard to its value is very conflicting, and the probability is that much depends upon soil and location. It is very largely raised in California.

We would advise R. J. H., or others who desire to try it, to sow a small piece first. Ten pounds of seed drilled in, or twenty pounds broadcast, is the customary seeding. The seed probably will cost in the spring thirty-five or forty cents per pound in small quantities. Early spring is the time to sow.

TIMBER TREES FOR KANSAS.

Few men in this country can speak more authoritatively in regard to timber culture than THOMAS MEEHAN, editor of the *Gardener's Monthly*, and we present the following article for the benefit of the readers of THE FARMER. It is from the *Monthly* for November: "A correspondent makes the following inquiries: May I trouble you to inquire about the value of some trees I am wanting to try? 1st. Can you tell me anything of the value of the Southern Yellow Pine (*Pinus Mitis*) for planting as a forest tree in this latitude? and can it be started easier than the Northern Pines? I want to plant

some of the seed, and perhaps some young plants next spring, but I shall go light about it unless I can feel pretty sure that it will be a valuable tree here.

2d. What do you think of the Deciduous Cypress for this latitude, where we have water at four to ten feet below the surface?

3d. Can you tell me anything about the value of the Blue Ash as a forest tree? The White Ash does not please me here. The tree is small and the timber poor, and the "green ash," which is native here, is not much better.

(1). One "Southern Yellow Pine" is *Pinus palustris*, sometimes also called the long leaved Yellow Pine, and is the timber from which floor-board is made. This would not do well in Kansas. *Pinus mitis*, another yellow pine, would be hardy in Kansas, but whether or not it would do well as a timber tree is a matter for experiment. Is there any trees of it of any size in the State? We should be glad to know what is the largest. The timber is excellent, if it will do well. The plants are not raised as easily from seed as northern species.

(2). The Deciduous Cypress ought to do well in the situation described. Perhaps even better than in the South. Though naturally found in swamps, it does not like the locality, and prefers dryer ground, in spite of the orders of nature.

(3). The Blue Ash will, without much doubt, do better than the White Ash in Kansas. We have seen them together in the woods of Ohio and Indiana, always to the advantage of the Blue Ash. It must be remarked, however, that the White Ash *Fraxinus Americana* is more variable than any other American tree except, perhaps, *Celtis Occidentalis*. The variations used to puzzle the botanists of the past age, and thus we had *F. lutea*, *F. epiptera*, and *F. acuminata*, which are now admitted as the same; and *F. pubescens*, which, though regarded by Gray and others as a good species, is not, we think, more than a form, and not a very decided form of *F. Americana*. It is when the forms approach *F. pubescens* that the White Ash is a worthless timber tree. The forms 'at the other end' are just the reverse."

THE MANLIEST MAN.

The manliest man of all the race,
Whose heart is open as his face,
Puts forth his hand to help another;
'Tis not the blood of kith or kin,
'Tis not the color of the skin;
'Tis the true heart that beats within,
Which makes the man a man and brother.

His words are warm upon his lips,
His heart beats to his finger tips,
He is a friend and a loyal neighbor;
Sweet children kiss him on the way,
And women trust him—for they may;
He owes no debt he cannot pay;
He earns his bread with honest labor.

He lifts the fallen from the ground,
And puts his feet upon the round
Of dreaming Jacob's stony ladder,
Which lifts him higher, day by day,
Toward the bright and heavenly way,
And farther from the tempter's sway,
Which stingeth like the angry adder.

He strikes oppression to the dust,
He shares the blows aimed at the just,
He shrinks not from the post of danger;
And in the thickest of the fight,
He battles bravely for the right,
For that is mightier than might,
Though cradled in an humble manger.

Hail to the manly man! He comes
Not with the sound of horns and drums,
Though grand as any duke, and grander;
He dawns upon the world, and light
Dispels the weary gloom of night,
And like bats and owls, take flight;
He's greater than great Alexander.

GEO. W. BUNGAY.

A SCREW LOOSE.

There is scarcely a person in all this broad land but what has heard of the famous, we might say

the notorious, STOKES, who deliberately shot JAMES FISK, nearly two years ago, in New York city.

STOKES has had three trials for his life. In the first the jury failed to agree; in the second, he was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged, and on the third trial was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment for four years.

Leaving out of sight the first trial; forgetting that JAMES FISK was not the best man in the world, and that he had probably wronged and injured STOKES, remembering that the latter had been goaded to madness by the former, there is yet a question comes up as to these last two trials that is worthy the consideration of every thinking citizen of this country.

The juries, in both cases, were selected because they were supposed to be competent to try the cause. They were selected from among the peers of EDWARD S. STOKES, and the evidence in the two trials was substantially the same. Yet one jury says he murdered JAMES FISK, and the other jury say he did not. Which are we to believe? Supposing the case was reversed, and the second jury had brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and the third jury had brought in a verdict of murder? One or the other of these verdicts must be wrong. Which is it?

The point that we desire to direct public attention to is, that our system of trials by jury is faulty. We are constantly in danger of murdering men by law. This is especially true when a trial follows close upon the commission of a high crime, and when the opinion of the public is warped and excited by passion. Do we not need some other system of trial when men's lives are to be put in jeopardy?

So far as the STOKES case is concerned, we believe that the verdict that convicted him of murder, was a just one. We believe that his act fully merited the extreme penalty of the law, but these trials should be so conducted, and the law so arranged, that a mistake would be impossible.

GAME BANTAMS.

The popular idea that Bantams originally descended from distinct species of wild fowls is entirely erroneous. They have been produced and rendered permanent by in-and-in-breeding, care in selecting, and in hatching late broods of chickens.

It is a notorious fact that eggs from the same variety of Bantams, hatched in the Spring and Fall, will differ materially in size; those hatched latest will be much smaller, and will be given the decided preference in the show-pen.

In 1678, Willoughby refers to the dwarf fowls described by Aldrovandus. At the present writing we have Bantams of many colorings and shapes, each of which have their particular admirers. Among them may be enumerated the Game, the White, the Black, the Spangled, the Gold and Silver-laced Sebright, the Nankin, the Japanese, the Cochin, and the feather-footed or booted varieties.

Within a few years a diminutive breed of the Game fowls have sprung into existence, and have gained very great favor among the fancy. They are produced by breeding in-and-in Game fowls, which diminishes the size, preserving the characteristics of the Game. This principle is strikingly illustrated in breeding the Tumbler in-and-in, giving a diminutive bird, and producing the much prized short faced Tumbler.

The characteristics of the Game should, in the Game Bantam, be preserved in all the leading points, viz: the eye, beak, form, carriage, feather and courage. In the *Standard of Excellence*, the characteristics of the Game Bantam are considered the same as the corresponding variety of Game fowls; but if a cock weighs more than twenty-four ounces, and a hen more than twenty ounces, they are disqualified for competition.

The points to be aimed at are a well-developed

thigh and leg, and the majestic carriage of the Game cock, together with a long neck, and wings closely pressed to the body. The head should be neat, with a massive beak at the root. In color, they usually correspond with the variety of Game fowls they represent. The writer has yet to see a White Game Bantam, although such an one may be in existence.

The Game Bantam is considered the most hardy of all this class. The hens, as sitters and mothers, are unsurpassed. Being active foragers, they will maintain themselves in fine order without being fed, and furnish a rare dainty for culinary purposes.

The Sebrights have a remarkable arrangement of the tall and hackle feathers, and are termed hen-tailed or henny-cocks, on account of their resembling the hen. The sickle-feathers are absent, and their places supplied by nearly straight feathers, forming a square tail like the hen. This is also frequently observed in Game fowls.—*James S. Bailey, M. D., in Poultry World.*

THE PEOPLE'S ARMY.

BY MRS. E. E. SMITH.

Not with trumpet's peal or glitter of steel,
With no sound of the martial drum,
From the prairies wide and the green hillside
To-day do our legions come;
Yet many a hard-won field attests
The strength of the sturdy arms
That, in battling toil with the stubborn soil,
Have wrested these smiling farms.

Earth's rudest waste we have still replaced
With the wealth of the waving grain;
And life's best years, with its hopes and fears,
Have been spent in the strife in vain;
For what avails when our labor falls
To gather its just rewards,
And the fields we plow, and plant, and sow,
Are reaped by our railway lords?

Like the spiritless slave, we toil and save
To give to their grasping hands,
The fairest yield of flock and field—
Aye, give in the end, our lands!
O son of the soil, bronzed soldier of toil,
For this did you brave the past—
In the blood-bought home, where peace had come,
That the stranger might dwell at the last?

Lo! hand in hand, over all the land
Again do our armies grow;
And the arm that could smite for the slave's birthright,
May yet deal for its own a blow.
Thrice armed they come, without beat of drum,
Or herald of warlike notes,
And the tongue and pen of unbought men,
And freemen's unbought votes.

And in the shout that to-day rings out
From a million voices clear,
Let our would-be kings and corruption rings
Fate's voice in the people's hear.
Like chaff from the flail in the hurrying gale,
As stubble before the fire,
They shall vanish away in the coming day
Of an outraged people's ire.

—*Industrial Age.*

DOLLAR STORES.

We desire to utter a word of warning to our readers, and especially our young readers, to have nothing to do with what are called "Dollar Stores." In Chicago and Boston, particularly, there are firms that propose to sell tickets for twenty-five cents each, and each ticket is numbered representing a class. Then you can buy anything in the class your ticket calls for, by paying one dollar. These schedules of goods are very attractive to the unsophisticated, and we have reason to believe that many people through the country have invested their dollars and their quarters.

The swindle is so transparent that we wonder that any are so silly as to invest. If a party were to advertise that he would give ten good gold dollars for one dollar in greenbacks to all who would send to him, every one would set it down at once as a swindle; but this is no more unreasonable than to expect a party to send you a dress pattern worth ten dollars, or a suit of boy's clothes, or any other article of equal value, for one dollar.

It is an undoubted fact that those persons who

are always looking for cheap goods—who try to get an article for less than it is worth, are the ones who get the least for their money. Make it a rule of your life to pay the market value of an article, and buy only of those who charge it, and you may be sure of getting the worth of your money.

KEEPING DAHLIA BULBS.

Will you please to tell me how to preserve dahlia roots through the Winter? E. J. CARR.]

When the plants have been blackened with frost in the Fall, cut them off at the ground, and throw a shovelful of earth over the crowns, as for sweet potatoes. They will now thoroughly mature, and may be left where they are until really frosty nights approach. Then lift the roots upon some dry day, and lay them in an airy room to dry. When thoroughly dry, pack in dry sand, and place in a dry cellar, or other dry situation secure from frost, first labeling each plant so that the marks may not be obliterated during the Winter. We have never had any difficulty in keeping them perfectly, in this way. If you have a greenhouse they may be kept under the staging, where it is dry, since moisture is the one thing most fatal to them, next to frost.—*Western Rural.*

THE APIARY.

NOAH CAMERON, EDITOR.

WINTERING BEES.

The great question, above all others, which now demands the attention of bee-keepers, is wintering; all other difficulties dwindle into insignificance in comparison. The dysentery is the much dreaded disease, which will occasion much serious thought on the part of many bee-keepers as they put their bees away for Winter, whether they will have dead or live bees in the Spring. Numberless causes are ascribed for this disease, but we doubt whether the true one is yet known. We certainly have nothing yet that will stand investigation, or meet the approval of but few bee-keepers. If the cause was known, the remedy would suggest itself. We will here enumerate some of the most prominent causes ascribed by different bee-keepers: Cold, high winds; want of thorough ventilation; too much ventilation; too much moisture; lack of water (this latter is the prominent belief among many European bee-keepers); too much honey; unwholesome food, such as bees will store during a honey dearth, from grapes, rotten fruit and apple pomace.

Now, there may be a combination of causes, and it may be an epidemic disease, the cause of which will be as hard to discover, as the cause of the Asiatic cholera. But while we are not able to tell you how to winter bees so they will certainly escape the dysentery, there are some other things essential to successful wintering, most important of which is protection from our cold, stormy Winters. Bees are native to warm climates; they do not lie dormant during Winter, as most other insects, but are full of life and activity, and need food all Winter. The best protection we believe to be, is a good dry cellar, or a depository built upon the ground, and made as near frost-proof as possible. Bees placed in such places for Winter should have some thorough ventilation, so that moisture and mold will not accumulate on the inside of the hive and combs. Places of this kind for wintering, should be kept perfectly dark, but may be opened warm nights for ventilation. Bees wintered outdoors should also be protected as much as possible; less ventilation is needed. A through draft should be avoided; but a little upward ventilation in a surplus chamber, or something of that kind, we believe important.

Another important matter is to have honey convenient. Bees store honey not in reference to having it convenient for winter use, but in reference to rearing brood. The brood nest in the center of the hive, is always reserved until the last to be filled with honey; and if the honey crop is

short, the center combs, where the bees will cluster in Winter, will be nearly empty of honey, except a very little may be at the upper edge. But this condition is just what some bee-keepers will recommend; but we are satisfied that for the best success in wintering, there should be sufficient stores immediately above the cluster of bees, to keep them through the Winter. Bees will often starve with plenty of honey in the hive, being unable to reach it in cold weather.

Some recommend cutting holes through the combs about one-third the distance from the top, for winter passages. This is a good plan, and should never be neglected unless there is a sufficiency of honey in the combs on which the bees cluster. In two-story hives with shallow frames, it is a good plan to put on the top story, and raise the outside frames that are full of honey, in the upper story, immediately above the cluster. The amount of honey that it takes to winter a stock, is variously estimated from ten to thirty or forty pounds. Our experience for cellar wintering was an average of about five pounds for four months, commencing about the first of December, when healthy; when they have the dysentery, some stocks will consume as much as ten pounds. We have never tested the amount it takes for out-door wintering; we think it to be probably about twice as much as cellar wintering. Bees here in Kansas consume as much or more honey from the time the flowers are killed in the Fall, to the first of December, as they will through the Winter, or from that time to the first of April.

OUR CORNER

Postal Cards.—The new method of transmitting messages to friends, has been put to a variety of uses, but we have lately received one from some friend in St. Louis, written in an unknown tongue. We have brought the knowledge of all our savants to bear upon it; we have exhausted the encyclopedias, and by patient research have guessed it to read as follows: "THE KANSAS FARMER is the paper every one should subscribe for. It is devoted to the home and fireside."

To be a little more explicit, we received a postal card containing the above in the shape of a "rebus," and while it is very cleverly done in the main, we protest against representing a farmer of Kansas by such a miserable scarecrow as the artist has done, and *hoisting* corn too. We won't stand it.

Cause and Cure of Hard Times.—Elsewhere we publish an article under the above title, from the pen of JOSEPH COFFEE, of Jefferson county. It contains many sound ideas, and we commend it to the careful attention of our readers. The position there taken, that no matter how low transportation is brought, it will benefit the consumer more than the producer, is unquestionably true.

We should rather bend our energies to bringing in and sustaining a non-agricultural and manufacturing population, than fritter away our strength, time and money in visionary schemes of Government management of railroads. Give us manufactures and water transportation to the Gulf, and our farmers can easily work out their own salvation.

Hon. James Hanway.—In a private note JUDGE HANWAY writes us that if it is acceptable, he will furnish THE FARMER with some short articles upon the various farm crops, from a historical point of view, during the coming Winter, and sends one upon the castor bean.

It will be wholly acceptable, not only to the editor, but to our readers we are sure, to receive these contributions. Too little is known by the mass of people, of the history of most of our cereals, fruits and grasses, and Judge HANWAY has the ability if he has the time, to hunt up, condense, and present to our readers some very instructive essays upon these topics. Let them come.

Falling Stars.—Our correspondent Co-Ro-Lo writes as follows: "Mr. HANWAY is not mistaken in regard to the extent of the shower of 1833, but he is at fault in saying that it was not seen in New York, and States more north. I was a lad living in the city of New York at the time, and distinctly remember hearing persons who witnessed it on Long Island Sound, describe the scene the following day."

Not of General Interest.—We have received a communication from a lady correspondent, in regard to the schools and manner of teaching in Lyon county, that is not of enough general interest to our readers to warrant us in publishing it. It should have been sent to the *Educational Journal*.

Autumn Thoughts.—We have received a short and well-written communication under the above title; but without the name of the author. We wish to know the name of every correspondent, but do not publish it without the author's consent. Always send your name and postoffice address.

Specimen Copies.—We will furnish specimen copies of THE FARMER whenever desired, but we cannot furnish copies of those papers we club with. Persons desiring any of the latter, should write direct to the office of publication.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

St. Nicholas for November.—The first number of *St. Nicholas* has just been issued. Pictorially, it is one of the most beautiful magazines in the country, being enriched by designs from the pencils of Miss Hallock, Sol Eytinge, Miss Ledyard, Sheppard, Stephens, Bolles, Beard, and others.

The reading matter is varied and bright. There are thirty-three articles, some for the very little ones, some for the oldest of young people, and some for every age between. We find in its broad, well-printed pages, poems by William Cullen Bryant, Celia Thaxter, Lucy Larcom, and others. There is a capital human-fairy sketch by Rebecca Harding Davis. Donald G. Mitchell contributes a characteristic article entitled, "Who Wrote the Arabian Nights?" and the first chapters of a serial story by Frank R. Stockton are given. A salutatory by the conductor, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, is sure to reach the heart of every child reader—and the hearts of their fathers and mothers as well. Among the stories we find a charmingly told account of a fairy's visit to a bee-hive, by Annie Moore; an exceedingly funny little story by Margaret Eytinge, and lively tales by Paul Fort and J. S. Stacy. Lucetta P. Hale tells the adventures of a doll; Noah Brooks has a capital article for boys, called "By the Sea," and Olive Thorne talks about a certain "Old-Fashioned Hat."

There are also interesting descriptions of zebras, passenger-pigeons, the curious inhabitants of the Farallone Islands, and the Plate Indians, besides bright little "Jingles," and a whole page in large type for little children with big eyes. We must not forget to mention as an admirable feature, a short story in German, for the benefit of youngsters who are learning that language. A similar French story is announced for the next number. Then "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," a curious fellow who is full of little bits of wit and wisdom, holds forth entertainingly; and there are capital notices of juvenile books, intended for those who will read the books, and a puzzle department that will certainly sharpen the wits of the youngsters.

Dick & Fitzgerald, New York.—We have received from the above well-known publishers:

The Yankee Cook Book, 122 pages, bound in enameled paper, price thirty cents. It is a practical, common-sense book, and should be in the hands of every young housekeeper. From the same firm a book of 222 pages, bound as the above, entitled

How to Conduct a Debate, by Frederic Rowton, price fifty cents. This work is an improvement upon anything we have seen, and in these times of lyceums, debates, &c., will prove an effectual aid to those who wish to acquire the habit of public speaking. Among other new features is a list of over one hundred questions for debate, giving in connection with them a list of authorities on each subject. It is a work we can cordially recommend to our young readers.

The Fireside Magazine, from the same publishing house, price thirty cents. A book of 130 pages, illustrated cover, designed to furnish amusement for the boys and girls. It teaches them how to do many interesting tricks, and explains many others that they may have seen done by traveling magicians.

Jokes for the Jolly, and Mirth for the Melancholy.—Another book from the same house, of 138 pages, price twenty-five cents. As its name indicates, it is a book full of jokes and stories, and is a good medicine to drive away the blues.

SUMMARY OF U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Highest Barometer.....	30.46
Lowest Barometer.....	29.542
Range of Barometer.....	919
Highest Thermometer.....	80 degrees
Lowest Thermometer.....	19 degrees
Range of Thermometer.....	61 degrees
Total Rainfall.....	1.56 inches
Prevailing Wind.....	South
Total number of miles traveled.....	6,040
Maximum velocity of Wind.....	36 miles per hour
Average velocity of wind.....	8 miles per hour
Average daily velocity.....	195 miles
Number of Cloudy days.....	1
Number of Clear days.....	10
Number of Rainy days.....	7
Number of Fair days.....	13
Mean daily Barometer.....	30.054
Mean daily Thermometer.....	56.9
Mean daily Humidity.....	56.5
Highest Humidity.....	94 per cent
Lowest Humidity.....	14 per cent

Geo. S. ROWLEY, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.
Leavenworth, Nov. 3d, 1873.

FALL PLOWING.

If any of our readers happen to have a piece of heavy clay land under cultivation, they can improve its condition wonderfully by breaking it up this Fall. Jack Frost is one of the best chemists we have for treating such soils as this. Give him a fair chance and he will mellow it up like an ash heap. Speaking of ashes reminds us that they are an excellent application for these stiff clays, and may be applied now or early in the Spring. Fresh stable manure is also a good application for heavy, compact soils.

PRECEPT UPON PRECEPT.

"What's them things in your pocket, Jake, a balgin' out so? Hey? What? Apples? After all my good advice, you mean to say You've been a stealin' apples agin on Sabbath day!"

"A stealin'? Hain't I told you 'tis a sin to steal a pin? And stealin' apples Sunday is a blamed sight meaner sin; But you will keep stealin' 'uv 'em, time and time and time agin."

"Sweet apples, too, I ventur! The sickliest kind of trash! Such contemned foolish wickedness beats patience all to smash; I wouldn't had it happen—not fur fifty cents in cash!"

"To steal sweet apples Sundays, ain't no way to behave; If you dodge the cholera morbus, you'll live to be a knave, And bring my wig and nat'ral hair in sorrow to the grave."

"I've tried to fetch you up to go in a religious way, And keep the Sabbath holy. You've often heard me say I'd rather steal through all the week than on the Sabbath day."

"You'd make a pretty deacon, wouldn't you? Why, look at me! Did I get to be a deacon by petit larceny? No. Stealin' is too risky for genuine piety."

"This is a wicked world, and pious men, in self defense, Must circumvent the wicked, and cheat with diligence, And make bad men the victims of misplaced confidence."

"We needn't allus tell the truth to spite that's brewin', For if you don't take strangers in in trade, why they'll take you in— But stealin' apples Sunday is the road to moral ruin."

"I don't see, Jacob, where you got your streak of thievery; It ain't the Adams style. The Adamases was just like me; And on your mother's side, the Browns were famed for honesty."

"I hope, I rally hope that you won't steal ag'in, my lad, For if you should get ketch'd at it 'twould make me very sad; Hem! Jacob—hain't you got a good sweet apple for yer dad?"

Anon.



Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

B. S. CHASE, VETERINARY EDITOR.

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 question will be answered by mail.—EDITOR FARMER.]

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

Inflammation of the Stomach.

EDITOR FARMER: Please inform me through THE FARMER what ails the hogs, and how to prevent and cure them, if you can. They sit on their butts; won't eat; nothing in their inwards but slime; some a little grass and sand. They cough a little; fat hogs and pigs both died. Is it catching? Would changing from dry corn to pumpkins, &c., cause it?

Respectfully yours, WILLIAM BRYANT.

ANSWER—Inflammation of the stomach and bowels is the disease. I have found pulverized charcoal fed in liberal quantities to be the best treatment for it; think it is not contagious. To hasten recovery, give good and generous feeding, which

will also assist in making blood for that which has been lost.

Red Water.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a cow that has been sick now for about ten days. I first noticed her discharging blood and water in very large quantity; I thought that she had strained herself, and gave her a pint of castor oil. One of my neighbors said that she had the murrain, and had also lost her cud, so he gave her the scrapings of elder sticks fried in lard. The bloody discharges only lasted two days, and since then the discharges have been very thin, and sometimes very offensive. She has fallen away so that she is nothing but skin and bones; her horns have been very cold, and I twice put turpentine on her head. Her nose has been very dry, the skin has cracked all over it, and it has been peeling off from the lip up. I have greased it a number of times with linseed oil. She will eat but very little, and then only as I put food into her mouth; she tries to pick up food, but cannot hold it with her lip. The last day or two she has eaten a little bran. She has a young calf about two months old; she went dry the first day she was taken sick. I have let the calf suck her a few times since she has been sick to see if she had any milk. She has been running a little at the nose the last few days.

Respectfully, CHARLES KEARNY.

ANSWER.—Red water is the disease. Cause, local congestion; symptoms, urine of a brown color, changing to a deep red, and in the last and fatal stages to a black, resembling porter. The castor oil was bad treatment. Give a strong dose of epsom salts and common table salt, one pound each, and half an ounce of ginger, dissolved in four bottles of water, sweetened with molasses. Give bran mash well wet. In two or three days give powdered ginger root, half an ounce; powdered gentian root, half an ounce; powdered fennegreek, half an ounce; mix, and make one dose; give one dose twice in the day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

From Chas. B. Cox, Publisher "Old School Presbyterian," St. Louis, Mo.

The ESTEE COTTAGE ORGAN purchased of you meets our fullest expectations. All who have tested it speak of it in the highest terms of praise. I take pleasure in recommending it to the public.

For sale by VIELLE & MILLS, General Agents, 214 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

BREAK IN SEWING MACHINE PRICES.—Our readers will be interested to learn that the FLORENCE COMPANY have responded to the general call for lower prices for sewing machines, and will henceforth sell their well known and superior machines at a reduction of from 30 to 40 per cent. from former prices.

Emigration Turning.—Cheap Farms in Southwest Missouri.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,300,000 acres of Land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from \$3 to \$13 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches, and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. TUCK, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-tr*

A Word to Travelers.—We have a word to say in favor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was the "pioneer" line westward, and the "old reliable" route to St. Louis. With the improvements which have been made during the past year, we believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi. It is the only line which runs three daily express trains of fine Coaches and Pullman Sleepers, equipped with the Miller platform and the patent air-brake, from leading points in the West, through Kansas City, Sedalia and Jefferson City to St. Louis, without change, connecting at St. Louis with eleven different through routes to points North, East and South. Particular information, with maps, time tables, &c., may be had at the various "Through Ticket" Railroad Stations in the West, or upon personal or written application to G. H. BAXTER, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Missouri; or to E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-tr*

All Reforms must go Forward!

1873 X 1874

The Kansas Farmer

The Old Reliable Agricultural Journal of the Missouri Valley.

The only Agricultural paper west of the Mississippi River that has a general circulation.

It has done more for the Agricultural interests of THE GREAT WEST, than all other papers combined

It is published in the interest of The Farmer, The Stock Grower, and The Fruit Culturist.

It acknowledges no mistress save Agriculture.

It labors constantly to advance the interests of the rural population.

It has received a generous support.

To meet the wants of the hard times we have made arrangements whereby we are enabled to club THE FARMER with several prominent papers and magazines in different parts of the country, as follows:

THE KANSAS FARMER and THE LEAVENWORTH WEEKLY TIMES for \$1.50 per Annum

The Kansas Farmer and Topeka Record	-- -- -- --	for	-- -- --	\$2 00
The Kansas Farmer and The Kansas Educational Journal	-- -- -- --	for	-- -- --	2 00
The Kansas Farmer and St. Louis Weekly Globe	-- -- -- --	for	-- -- --	2 00
The Kansas Farmer and St. Louis Weekly Republican	-- -- -- --	for	-- -- --	2 15
The Kansas Farmer and Chicago Live Stock Journal	-- -- -- --	for	-- -- --	2 50
The Kansas Farmer and Seneca Weekly Courier	-- -- -- --	for	-- -- --	2 50
The Kansas Farmer and Wood's Household Magazine	-- -- -- --	for	-- -- --	1 50
The Kansas Farmer and Purdy's Fruit Recorder	-- -- -- --	for	-- -- --	1 75
The Kansas Farmer and Kansas Magazine	-- -- -- --	for	-- -- --	4 00

Other papers will be added from time to time.

We are determined to furnish our subscribers with papers at such prices as will offer inducements to subscribe.

The publications mentioned above are all first class, and each and every one is worth the price asked for the club.

These prices are made upon the basis of corn at twenty cents per bushel.

Will our friends respond?

Address

**THE KANSAS FARMER,
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.**

PHYSICIANS are the best
JUDGES of a
GOOD MEDICINE
AFTER ALL
They use
HAMILTON'S BUCHU & DANDELION,
In all diseases of the Urinary Organs and
Liver. It cures Gravel, Diabetes, Brick Dust
Deposit, Rheumatism, Jaundice, &c. Try it!
W. C. HAMILTON & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
decl-17-85

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1887, section 1, which 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 names and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

Strays for November 15.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Eliza Davis, of Reeder township, September 22, 1873, one bay horse Colt, 3 years old, left hind foot white, small white spot in forehead, no marks or brands. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Alfred Fletcher, Rich township, October 8, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 4 years old, left hind foot white, white face, had ring and strap on left fore leg. Appraised \$35.

FILLY—Also, by Alfred Fletcher, Rich township, one dapple gray Filly, 3 years old, white mane and tail. Appraised \$30.

Lincoln County—W. M. Nesbitt, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Bringer, Centerville township, September 27, 1873, one black Mare, 15 hands high, branded G on the right shoulder, white spot in forehead, saddle marks, shoes on front feet, 8 years old. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by John Brown, Sheridan township, September 28, 1873, one red Steer, marked with a swallow fork in right ear, white in forehead, supposed to be 6 years old. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by J. M. G. Beard, Centerville township, October 16, 1873, one dark bay Horse, 3 years old, past, with left shoulder shriveled, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by James A. Reynolds, Blue Mound township, October 1, 1874, one bay pony Mare, 4 years old last Spring, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, some saddle and collar marks, a little white between the eyes, right front foot and left hind foot shod, a little white on outside of right hind foot next to the hoof. Appraised \$50.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by McDonough Bacon, Osage township, October 19, 1873, one bay horse Colt, 3 years old, black mane and tail, saddle marks, had on a five-ringed halter, head stall nearly new. Appraised \$31.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by R. W. Jackson, Toga township, November 4, 1873, one red and white spotted Bull, about 2 years old. Appraised \$12.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Geo. Oarby, Melvern township, October 6, 1873, one dark gray gelding Pony, small size, about 5 years old, white hind feet, branded H I on the right shoulder, branded W with III above on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.

MULE—Taken up by T. B. Gamble, Ridgway township, September 30, 1873, one brown horse Mule, about 15 hands high, 2 years old, no brands. Appraised \$35.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

PONIES—Taken up by John Garringer, Wilmington township, October 23, 1873, one sorrel mare Pony, 3 years old, branded on left shoulder with L F, white stripe in face, white under the jaws, three white feet, weanery on right shoulder. Appraised \$30.

Also, one sorrel mare Pony, blaze in face, supposed to be 8 years old, with a suckling colt, dark bay, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$25.

Strays for November 1.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. H. Hibbard, Mulberry township, September 21st, 1873, one dark brown mare Pony, 12 hands high, star in forehead, white star on upper lip, figure 2 on left shoulder, anchor on left hip, saddle marks, 10 years old. Appraised \$20.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by G. A. Trask, Washington township, August 11, 1873, one Steer, 7 years old, white, with red ears, crop and underbit on right ear, upper half crop on left ear, branded with figure 2 on right side, and B on left hip. Appraised \$17.

STEER—Also, one Steer, black and white, 3 years old, branded B O S on right side, R on left hip. Appraised \$15.

COW—Also, one Cow, 8 years old, brown, with white spot in forehead, branded A E on right hip, R on left hip. Appraised \$14.

COW—Also, one brown Cow, with white spot in forehead, 6 years old, branded A M on right side, R on left hip, swallow fork in each ear. Appraised \$14.

COW—Also, one pale red Cow, with white spot in forehead, 7 years old, branded R on left hip, Q S on left side. Appraised \$14.

COW—Also, one pale red cow with white spots, 8 years old, branded A M on right side, R on left hip. Appraised \$14.

COW—Also, one black, red and white spotted Cow, 6 years old, branded R on left and with a heart on the left hip and side, branded S on right hip. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Bixler, Lincoln township, August 30, 1873, one bay roan pony Mare, 12 years old, 14½ hands high, saddle marks, branded Y on left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Hesse, Walnut township, August 27, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, Mexican brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Bass, Walnut township, August 2, 1873, one red Steer, line back, some white on thighs, white dish face, marked crop off left ear and half crop off right ear, blind in left eye, seven years old. Appraised \$25.

MULE—Taken up by L. R. Jewell, Lincoln township, August 17, 1873, one bay mare Mule, 14 hands high, 15 years old, branded M on left shoulder and left hip, also Spanish brand on left shoulder. White hairs on knee of foreleg, and above the right eye. Appraised \$35.

Davis County—Daniel Mitchell, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. P. Grassberger, Smoky Hill township, one sorrel Horse, 12 years old, 15½ hands high, white stripe in forehead, U S on left shoulder and I O on left hip, left eye blind and right one nearly so. Appraised \$30.

Doniphan County—Chas. Rappelye, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Richard A. Howell, September 27, 1873, one dapple or iron gray Horse, about 15 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, mark on the fore leg between the knee and fetlock resembling a burn, collar marks on the neck. Appraised \$75.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helpingstine, Clerk.

COWS AND CALVES—Taken up by T. F. Cole, of Sycamore township, on the 5th day of October, 1873, two Cows and Calves. One black Cow, branded on left hip with an O and an X inside it; slope under each ear, slit in right ear and black halter. Also, one red brindle Cow, marked and branded as above, with an O and an X inside it, and a red bull calf. Both Cows supposed to be 4 years old. Appraised \$13 each.

COW—Taken up by J. N. Hawkins, Sycamore township, on the 24th September, 1873, one white Cow, 5 years old, with red specks on head and neck, crop off each ear, slit in same underbit in right ear, supposed to be Indian stock. Appraised \$15.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. H. Beagel, Ohio township, October 8th, 1873, one bay horse Colt, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, saddle marks, small white spot on the right weathers, right hind foot white to the master joints, white streak around each fore foot, supposed to be 3 years old. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Also, one iron gray pony Mare Colt, supposed to be 3 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$25.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by R. McCormick, Walton township, one red Steer with high horns, about 4 years old, branded A B on right hip and right side, ears cropped, a piece off lower part of right ear. Appraised \$17.

TEXAS STEER—Taken up by F. M. Wood, Mound Valley township, one brindie and white Texas Steer, 3 years old, branded T on left hip, crop mark slit in left ear, and under slope in right ear. Appraised \$12.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Levi Teener, Grant township, September 29, 1873, one bay horse Colt, about 3 years old, mark on left hind leg, and white spot in the right eye. Appraised \$35.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by M. R. McNemar, Ogden township, one gray Horse, 15½ hands high, 12 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$35.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Mattie Hughes, Prairie township, one sorrel mare Pony, 14 hands high, 3 years old, shod all around, shoes considerably worn, right hind foot white half way to the hock joint, white stripe in face commencing at right nostril running to the left eye and a piece above the eye, a white spot on left side of neck and smaller spot on right side of neck, a few white hairs behind left fore shoulder. Appraised \$35.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Geo. O. Masters, of Marmaton township, Bourbon county, one light roan Mare, six or seven years old, about 15½ hands high, sorrel mane and tail, small blaze in forehead, right fore leg white to the knee, right hind foot white, collar marks, shod all round. Appraised \$70.

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Fox, Hamlin township, one red Cow, dark about the head, branded letter X on right hip, about seven years old. Appraised \$20.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Silas Hudson, Pleasant View township, September 6, 1873, one bay Mare, 10 years old, 15 hands high, blaze in face, three white feet, scar on right side, had a small bell on when taken up. Appraised \$40.

Jewell County—W. M. Aller, Clerk.

TEXAN CATTLE—Taken up by S. G. Pickett, Big Timber township, September 23rd, 1873, six black Cows, from four to twelve years old. One dun Cow, twelve years old, two black and white Cows, ten years old, one red and white Steer three years old, one brown Cow nine years old. Appraised \$85.

STEERS—One white and brown 5 years old, branded T S S on left side. One brown seven years old, branded D L on left side, and one white and speckled 5 years old, branded S on left side and C on right hip. Appraised \$35.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

MARE—One light sorrel Mare supposed to be two years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead with white streak half an inch wide and six inches long between the eyes and nose, feet all white, flax mane and tail, and scar on hip. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by H. Hoover, Burlingame township, on or about August 1st, 1873, one mare Pony three years old, cream color, star in forehead, black mane and tail. Appraised \$25.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by N. Coleman, Richmond township, September 23rd, 1873, one deep sorrel Horse 16 hands high, supposed to be eight years old, small star in forehead, lame in both fore feet, small white specks on body. Appraised \$30.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James Irwin, Ashland township, one light bay Horse, hind legs and feet white, white strip in face, white on under lip, 15 hands high, six years old, no brands. Appraised \$45.

Sedgwick County—Fred. Schattner, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up in Ohio township about September 10th, 1873, one iron gray horse Pony, about six years old, branded with capital H B and inverted h on left shoulder and same on left thigh. Appraised \$19.

HORSE—Taken up by Martin Smaltz, Newbury township, September 23, 1873, one light bay Horse, 15 hands high, eight years old, branded S on right shoulder; collar marks, light mane and tail. Appraised \$35.

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\$50 REWARD.

STOLEN ON THE NIGHT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD
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 The above reward will be paid for information that will
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