



ESTABLISHED 1851.



**A. SUMNER & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
**WHEELER & WILSON**  
**SEWING MACHINES.**

500,000 NOW IN USE.

EVERY FAMILY  
SHOULD HAVE  
**A SEWING MACHINE.**

AFTER SIXTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, WE ARE  
prepared to furnish a better Machine for the purpose of  
family sewing, than any other.

The qualities which recommend this Machine are:

- 1st. *Durability.* It will last longer than any other Machine.
- 2d. *Economy of Thread.*
- 3d. *Simplicity and Thoroughness of Construction.*
- 4th. *It has no Shuttle, and makes the Lock Stitch.*
- 5th. *Beauty and Excellence of Stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric sewed.*
- 6th. *Strength, Firmness and Durability of Seam, that will not unravel.*
- 7th. *Its wide range of application to purposes and material.*
- 8th. *Compactness and Elegance of Model and Finish.*
- 9th. *Speed and Ease of Operation and Management, and Quietness of Movement.*
- 10th. *It has Fifteen Pieces less than any Shuttle Machine, table included.*
- 11th. *It has fewer Pieces exposed to wear than any other Lock Stitch Machine.*
- 12th. *It is the most Simple in Construction, and the easiest adapted to different kinds of work; it can be changed from coarse to fine, or from fine to coarse, where a change of Needle, Thread, Length of Stitch and Tension are required, in less time than any other Machine.*

It is deservedly the

**Most Popular Machine**

**FAMILY USE.**

As good supplies are necessary to the good operation of any Machine, we have arranged to supply the Trade with the following articles of

**SEWING MACHINE SUPPLIES:**

**JOHN CLARK, JR., & CO.'S**  
**BEST SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON,**  
**ON BLACK SPOOLS.**

ALSO,

**A. SUMNER'S**  
**Sewing Machine Silk Twist,**  
**SPOOL LINEN.**

*Imported by Ourselves.*

**SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES,**  
**OIL, SOAP, &c., &c., &c.**

Dealing, as we do, directly with the Manufacturers in every case, we are prepared to furnish fresh stock, made of the best materials, at the lowest market price, for thoroughly good goods.

OFFICE AND SALES ROOMS:  
**No. 45 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.,**  
AND  
**94 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kansas.**

**MUSICAL**  
**INSTRUMENTS**

FOR

**Churches, Lodges,**

AND FOR

**THE HOME CIRCLE.**

We desire to call the attention of the  
Musical Public to

**THE AMERICAN ORGAN.**

*In power and volume of tone, it is pre-eminent,  
the result of a peculiarity of construction, producing a  
grand sonority. No other Instrument receives such faithful  
attention in tuning and voicing; they*

**CAN NOT GET OUT OF TUNE!**

Further, the mechanical construction of this Organ is  
unrivalled. The best workmanship is given to each part  
unsparingly. As an accompaniment to vocal music, its  
superiority is undeniable.

Make your

**HOME ATTRACTIVE,**

By procuring a first-class

**Organ or Piano.**

**A. SUMNER'S**

**PIANO FORTES,**

MANUFACTURED

**EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE.**

*They embrace all the modern improvements, are  
made of the best material, by the most skillful workmen.  
They will stand in any climate, and are guaranteed to give  
satisfaction.*

*These Pianos are acknowledged to stand unequalled in  
point of evenness and elasticity of touch, fine and singing  
quality of tone, great power and durability of construction,  
as well as neatness of style and beauty of finish.*

Before purchasing, the Musical Public owe it to them-  
selves to examine our Instruments.

OFFICE AND SALES ROOMS:  
**No. 45 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.,**  
AND  
**94 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kansas.**

AS A

**PROTECTION TO THE PUBLIC,**

AND A

**GUARANTEE**

That all Articles furnished by us

**ARE FIRST CLASS,**

ALL BILLS OF SALE ARE ISSUED

**FROM THE SAINT LOUIS OFFICE,**

And the name

**A. SUMNER**

Is used

**As a Trade Mark on all Goods Sold.**

**CATALOGUES,**

With full descriptions of all the styles of

**Machines, Organs and Pianos,**

SENT, POST-PAID, ON APPLICATION.

Agents Wanted in all the Principal  
Cities and Counties.

**PARTICULAR ATTENTION**

Is called to the fact, that

**We Sell None but the Best Goods.**

**Distant Purchasers can send their or-  
ders by mail, after consulting the Catalogue, and be  
sure of receiving precisely what they order.**

As our Success has been Made

**BY GIVING SATISFACTION**

TO

**Every Purchaser,**

Those who patronize us may be assured that we will

**Take Good Care of every Instrument**

**AND MACHINE**

Sold by us. We offer our Goods at

**PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL,**

AND ON BETTER TERMS THAN

**Any other Reliable House.**

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

OFFICE AND SALES ROOMS:

**No. 45 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.,**

AND

**94 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kansas.**

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# THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM, THE SHOP AND THE FIRE-SIDE

VOL. VII.—NO. 9.] LEAVENWORTH, SEPTEMBER 15, 1870. [\$1.00 A YEAR.

## The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

Published Monthly, 75 Delaware Street, Leavenworth.

**WANTED!**  
**Five Thousand Subscribers!**  
**BEFORE OUR NEXT ISSUE.**

TO GET THEM,

We Propose to Give

**THREE MONTHS FOR NOTHING!**

**NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!**

**READ! READ!! READ!!!**

With this Number of THE FARMER, three quarters of the Year 1870 are gone. During the portion that has passed, we have made

**Numerous Improvements,**

And added to it in various ways, to make it more acceptable to the Farmers of the Great West. As yet, THE FARMER has not been to us a source of income, for the reason that every dollar of profit from it has been put back into it to improve it, and bring it nearer to what we thought it should be.

We are entirely satisfied with what THE FARMER has done in the past; but we want it to do still better in the future. The many encouraging Notices of the Press, in all parts of the country, lead us to believe that we shall not be disappointed.

**As an Extra Inducement**

To persons wishing to Subscribe, we propose to give to every Subscriber for 1871, who Subscribes

**Before the 15th of October, next,**

The remaining Three Months of this year for nothing. Think of that! Fifteen Months of THE KANSAS FARMER for One Dollar! Seven Cents apiece, only, which does not pay for the paper it is printed on.

Now, Friends, be lively about it. You have but little over a month to work in; but that is time enough to roll in Four or Five Thousand Subscribers. Speak to your neighbors about it; show them the Paper; and in return, we will furnish you the best Agricultural Journal in the Country.

### AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The following is a partial List of the Agricultural Fairs to be held in Kansas this Fall. There are some others; but we have not, as yet, been able to obtain the particulars:

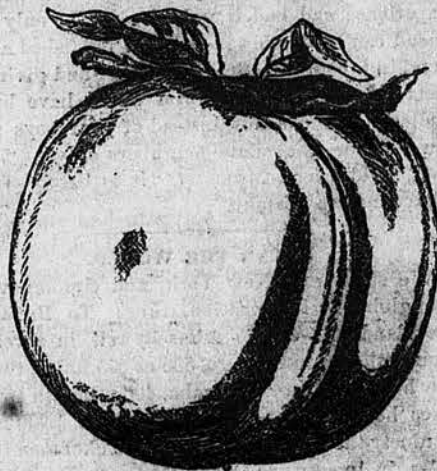
Mineral Point, Douglas county, September 7th and 8th.  
Hiawatha, Brown county, September 8th, 9th and 10th.  
Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Leavenworth, September 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th.  
Troy, Doniphan county, September 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th.  
Iola, Allen county, September 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th.  
Labette county, September 16th and 17th.  
State Fair, Fort Scott, September 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.  
Holton, Jackson county, September 15th, 16th and 17th.  
Paola, Miami county, September 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th.  
Salina, Saline county, October 5th, 6th and 7th.  
Oskaloosa, Jefferson county, October 5th, 6th and 7th.  
Garnett, Anderson county, October 5th, 6th and 7th.  
District Fair, Atchison, October 5th, 6th and 7th.  
Kansas Valley Fair, Manhattan, October 5th and 6th.  
Alma, Wabunsee county, October 13th and 14th.  
Platte City, Platte county, Mo., Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30, & Oct. 1.

### SEEDLING PEACHES.

We must have fruit "native, to the manor born," if we expect varieties fitted to climate and soil, and altogether reliable in the average of seasons. This is particularly true of the tender fruits, like the peach.

We confidently believe that care will produce seedling varieties of the very highest qualities in fruit, and perfect hardiness of tree. This is a result well worth the patient, persistent effort of the farmer; and every man who aids its accomplishment is a public benefactor.

We have before us a specimen of seedling peach, raised by JOHN CADOGAN, of this county. This fruit is three years from seed planting, the tree bearing some ten specimens, of remarkable uniformity and beauty. We present a Cut, as nearly representing it as it is possible to do in an impression without coloring:



The fruit large, globular; suture shallow, extending more than half round; point at apex small, distinct; skin rich light yellow, nearly uniform throughout; a few minute red dots on the sunny side, hardly enough to be called a flush; flesh yellow throughout, very rich, juicy, and high-flavored; stone small, yellowish brown, slightly flattened. Freestone: Ripens about September 1st, in this latitude.

We shall not be surprised if this prove a valuable acquisition, maturing, as it has, this very trying year for the higher varieties of this fruit.

### HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS.

Below we present the act of Congress relating to Soldiers' Homesteads as it passed both Houses. There is a wrong idea prevalent among this class in regard to the terms of settlement, or else we have been wrongly informed. As we understand the matter, the terms of settlement remain as they were, excepting in so far as the following law changes them. The instructions are now in the hands of the Registers and Receivers relating to Soldiers' Homesteads:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, August 8, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: The following is the twenty-fifth section of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1871, and for other purposes," viz: Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the rebellion for ninety days, and remained loyal to the Government, and every marine and sailor who served in the United States, or in the marine corps or revenue marine during the rebellion for ninety days, and remained loyal to the Government, shall, on payment of the fee or commission to any Register or Receiver of any Land Office required by law, be entitled to enter one quarter-section of land, not mineral, of the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the lines of any one of the railroads or other public works in the United States, wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress, and to receive a patent therefor under and by virtue of the provisions of the act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and the acts amendatory thereof, and on the terms and conditions therein prescribed; and all the provisions of said acts, except as herein modified, shall extend and be applicable to entries under this act, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry this section into effect, and determine all facts necessary therefor. By these provisions the Homestead Law of 30th May, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, are so modified as to allow entries to be made by the parties mentioned therein of the maximum quantity of one quarter-section, or one hundred and sixty acres of land, held at the double minimum price of \$2.50 per acre, instead of one half quarter-section, or eighty acres, as heretofore.

In case of a party desiring to avail himself thereof, you will require him to file the usual homestead application for the tract desired, if legally liable to entry, to make affidavit according to the form hereto annexed, instead of the usual homestead affidavit, and, on his doing so, allow him to make payment of the \$10 fee stipulated in the act of 20th May, 1862, and the usual commissions on the price of the land at \$2.50 per acre, the entry to be regularly numbered and reported to this office in your monthly homestead returns.

Regarding settlement and cultivation, the requirements of the law in this class of entries are the same as in other homestead entries.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH S. WILSON,  
Commissioner, Register and Receiver.

### AFFIDAVIT.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, having filed my application, No. \_\_\_\_\_, for an entry under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 20, 1862, and desiring to avail myself of the 25th section of the act of July 15, 1870, in regard to land held at the double minimum price of \$2.50 per acre, do solemnly swear that I am the identical \_\_\_\_\_, who was a \_\_\_\_\_ in the company \_\_\_\_\_ commanded by Captain \_\_\_\_\_, in the \_\_\_\_\_ regiment of \_\_\_\_\_, commanded by \_\_\_\_\_, in the war of 1861; that I continued in actual service for ninety days, and have remained loyal to the Government; that said application, No. \_\_\_\_\_, is made for my exclusive benefit, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons, and that I have not heretofore had the benefit of the homestead law.

Sworn to and subscribed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, before

Register or Receiver of the Land Office.

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
[Signed] J. D. Cox, Secretary,  
Department of the Interior, August 8, 1870.

\*Where the party was a regimental or staff officer, or was in a different branch of the service, the affidavit must be varied in form according to the facts of the case.



# The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

## A WORD OF ADVICE.

The credit system is one of the greatest evils that our farmers have to contend with. Year after year they go on, and their efforts to rid themselves of debt seem unavailing. That there is any good reason why it should be so, we do not believe. The greatest blessing that could be conferred upon the producing classes, would be a denial of credit by the country merchants, and for this reason: So long as the farmer knows that his credit is good, just so long is he content to plod along in the same humdrum fashion, putting in the customary twenty, thirty, or forty acres of corn, a patch of potatoes, and the ten or twelve acres of oats, depending upon this to support a family of five or six. If the crop is short, they are not particularly worried, so long as their credit is good. If it is a reasonable crop, they are satisfied; they sell it, pay their debts, and commence another year in the same style. The advice we wish to give to the farmer is, to *keep out of debt*. No matter how it is accomplished, whether by raising more pigs and calves, or by hiring more labor and cultivating more ground, or by cutting off some of the unnecessary expenses. Either of these will probably reach the object. While upon this subject, we will speak of the various little helps that may be brought to the farmer's assistance. First, a good orchard, well taken care of, will, in the course of six or seven years, pay the taxes on an ordinary farm. A hundred grape vines will clothe a family of six persons, within five years from planting. The butter from half a dozen cows will buy the groceries for the same family. Two hundred hens will furnish the breadstuffs for same. Twenty stands of bees will supply the meat. Five sheep will buy all the reading matter that most families would want. Then the farmer has his crops and stock for the incidentals and for his bank account. There are no impossibilities in this. It can be accomplished by any farmer who will use his head instead of his hands. It is being done by hundreds. We ask the farmers of Kansas to give it a trial, and it will require but a few years to place them upon a solid foundation, and relieve them from the quagmires and quicksands of debt.

## Hired Labor.

No farmer who has depended upon hired labor, but what has felt more or less vexation and annoyance therefrom. Young men who hire out upon the farm, having no interest save the twenty or twenty-five dollars a month that they are to receive for their work, are usually careless and unconcerned about the interests of their employer. Good farm labor is very scarce, from the fact that as soon as young men get a little ahead, in this country of cheap lands, they make arrangements to secure a farm of their own, marry the girl of their choice, and settle down to a staid and quiet life. This is all well enough, but the fact remains that the farmer needs more and better labor, and the question arises how shall he obtain it. We would suggest, for the consideration of our farmers, the following plan: First, make the best selection from the material at hand, and say to him, or them, if more than one is needed: I will pay you so many dollars per month, for the entire year, and I will give you one-tenth, or one-eighth, of the crop you cultivate. I will give you the privilege of keeping two or three pigs or calves to eat your grain. I will do this for you, provided you will stay with me and do your part. In this way the farmer may keep a good hand for years. If he chooses to get married, so much the better. Give him a half acre of ground upon one corner of the farm, to build his house upon; sell him the ground, if necessary. Let him build his house and feel that he has a home. Show him that you have an interest in his

success as well as in your own, and we think the greatest difficulty in securing good farm labor is removed. By keeping a supply of newspapers and journals in the house, the young man may be kept out of bad company, late hours, &c., and consequently be more servicable to his employer. All this applies, of course, with more potency, to a son than to a hired laborer. If we would have our children stay with us in our old age, we must open the way for them to do a little business for themselves. Try it, farmers, try it; we believe it will succeed.

## BOOK FARMING.

Notwithstanding our old style farmers cry out against book farming, still they encourage it, by precept and example, although, perhaps, unwittingly. HENRY MORGAN was one of your plain, practical men, who was continually crying out against the many innovations made by book farmers; and yet, step by step he accepted the improvements, although he still berated the book farmers. He was one of those who, in his youth, went to mill with the grain in one end of the sack and a stone in the other. He reaped his grain with a sickle long after cradles came into use, and held on to the cradle long after reapers had proved serviceable. But, as we said, he had step by step accepted the different improvements; indeed, he had gone so far as to advocate the rotation of corn, wheat and clover; but not until after many years of fruitless search after crops among his worn-out fields, and vain endeavor to bring them, too, as his fathers had done before him, by "turning them out."

It so happened that our friend MORGAN had three bright, promising boys, young men grown at this time, who assisted the father on his farm. One day the old fellow was pitching into an agent for an Agricultural paper pretty rough, telling him he had no use for books to farm by, nor for those who used them. The agent was quiet while the old man applied his invective to all the class of persons which the agent represented; but at last he said: "Mr. MORGAN, here you have three boys, who will doubtless follow in your footsteps; and become farmers. Now, I ask of you if you are willing they should go back, and commence where you did? You are acknowledged to be a good farmer, and consequently to have learned many facts in relation thereto; and yet, judging from your conversation, you want your boys to commence where you did, and learn for themselves." "No, no; I don't mean that! I mean books, man—books!" "Very well; I understand that; but in this case, you are the book, and these boys have been reading you for the last ten years, just as much as if you had written out your experience and had it published. The only difference I can see is, that if you had published a book, detailing your practical experience and giving the facts you have learned, you would have had an audience of thousands, instead of your boys and a few of your immediate neighbors only." "Well, well," said friend MORGAN, "it is barely possible I have made a mistake."

## ROUND THE WORLD.

We start from New York, and circumnavigate the globe in imagination, thus: To Buffalo or Cleveland, 423 or 625 miles by rail, in seventeen hours; thence to Chicago, 538 or 355 miles, twenty-one hours; thence to Omaha, 490 miles, in twenty-three hours; thence to San Francisco, 1,950 miles, in ninety-three hours; thence to Yokohama, 4,714 miles, in twenty-one days; thence to Hong-Kong, 1,670 miles, in six days; thence to Calcutta, 3,500 miles, in fourteen days; thence to Bombay, 1,219 miles, in two days; thence to Cairo, 3,600 miles, in twelve days; thence to Alexandria, 100 miles, in five hours; thence to Marseilles, 1,800 miles, in six days; thence to Havre, *via* Paris and Rouen, 575 miles, in thirty hours; thence to New York—home again—3,150 miles, in nine days: thus swinging round the circle, 23,739 miles, in seventy-seven days and twenty-one hours, steady travel!

## STRAWS.

At this time of writing, but little of the wheat is threshed, but enough to show that our estimate of twenty bushels per acre was too low. We have taken the following figures, showing the number of acres and average bushels per acre, at random, from the farmers as we met them, or from their neighbors who assisted at the threshing:

Name.	Acres.	Bushels.
George Steiner,.....	7	33½
J. L. Waddell,.....	25	34½
A. Steiner,.....	30	34
Lon. Gwartney,.....	14	24
H. Spackman,.....	10½	24
T. O. Gwartney,.....	10	20½
Levi Wilhelm,.....	20	40
William Fevely,.....	11	30

These crops make an average of over twenty-six bushels per acre. The three first gentlemen live some sixteen miles from the last named three, and we think the above averages can safely be taken as the average of Leavenworth county, if not, indeed, the average of all that country lying near the great timber belts of the State. The only fault we have to find with our wheat crop is, that it is not large enough in acreage. The point is, that the wheat crop does not interfere with the corn crop, from the fact that all labor is required in the Fall, at a season of comparative rest, and in late Summer, after the cultivation of the corn is finished. By having a crop to fill up these gaps, the farmer can better afford to hire his hands by the year, saving something in expense, and getting better work, than where labor is hired by the day or month. With a crop as remunerative as wheat, we know of no good reason why our farmers should not put in this season from thirty to fifty acres each.

## THAT "LITTLE OLD COLLEGE."

We took a ride to the country, a few days ago, and near a large farm, owned by one of our wealthiest men, we met a friend, one of those shrewd, enterprising, Americanized Germans, who speaks English like a native, and who has kept his eyes open. We met him with a load of splendid wheat upon his wagon, and in a few minutes' conversation, we learned that our friend was cultivating forty acres of the above farm, and that he gave the owner one-half of all the crops. We thought this was pretty big rent; but we were not disposed to make him feel that he had made a bad bargain, by so expressing ourselves, but rather to speak in praise of his fine crops, and cause him to feel that *he might have done worse*. He spoke of his landlord as a clever man, and an honest man: "But, bless you!" said he, "that little old college that he went through gives him a big advantage over such fellows as me." We laughed heartily at the expression; but it occurred to us, as we jogged along, that our friend was right, and that the "little old college" is a wonderful help to a man—not so much as a matter of dollars and cents, as from the fact that the educated man has so many more avenues of enjoying life opened up to him, and his capacity of enjoyment so much greater, that he lives in another world comparatively, from the uneducated man. But there is one quality which many educated men do not possess, that is as essential to life's enjoyment as is education, and that is, a fund of plain, practical, common sense. Without this, the educated man is a fool, and cannot avoid showing it upon every hand. In the case in point, the gentleman referred to combines the common sense with a collegiate education, and by the exercise of both, has built up a colossal fortune. He is only a fair example of what our American youth may do, by the exercise of a sound discretion, aided by education. Whether upon the farm or in the store, in the shop or the bank, that "little old college" will be found to be a valuable adjunct to this life's success or pleasures.

To the youth of our country we say, Set your mark high; go into life's struggle with pure hearts and clean hands; keep your eyes steadily fixed on the goal, and press forward. Fear not the result. Your efforts will be crowned with success.



## THE MARKETS.

Since our last issue there has been but little change in the markets of the United States. There is evidently a deficiency in the crops of wheat and oats that will amount to nearly one-third of the whole crop. Corn is perhaps pretty near an average. Taking the deficiency in the crop of small grains in connection with the foreign war, and the probability of the destruction of a large per cent. of the grain crop they have on hand, and we can see no reason why the farmer should not receive an increased price. To our mind there is but one thing to prevent it, and the remedy for that lies in the hands of the farmers. In the great grain marts of this country, corporations have grown up, with hundreds of thousands of dollars under their control, and they have been in the habit of fixing the price of grain, and buying at their own price. The same thing has been attempted in hogs, but the shortness of the season in which hogs can be killed to advantage, has prevented or rendered futile the attempts of capitalists to control the market, and the result has been the farmer comes nearer realizing the full value of his hogs than of any other farm production. Wheat, oats and corn, however, can be stored for an indefinite time without loss, and to this fact are our farmers indebted for low prices. As we have before said, we are not in favor of encouraging a speculative spirit among our farmers, believing as we do, that speculation in this direction, among a class of men who have not the opportunity of judging correctly between supply and demand, would result disastrously. But while opposed to a spirit of speculation, we are in favor of remunerative prices for all farm products, as well as all other productions. The question resolves itself, then, into this: Can wheat be raised and sold at one dollar, and afford the producer a profit? Taking the wheat lands of the United States at an average of forty dollars per acre, and the average yield of wheat at fourteen bushels per acre, at one dollar per bushel the farmer comes out in debt from fifty cents to one dollar on every acre of wheat raised. We, of Kansas, can make a little something at this price, from the fact that our land is cheaper, and our average something greater than above stated. But to return to the remedy we spoke of, and which does not consist of secret organizations, but does consist in each farmer endeavoring to get out of debt, so that no pressing demands shall force him to sell as soon as his grain is harvested. In another article we have pointed out how we think the farmer may rid himself of debt. To our mind, to this, more than to any other one cause, are the farmers indebted for cheap wheat. Our advice, then, is, get out of debt, hold your wheat for a fair, remunerative profit, and when you can get that, sell, regardless of what may follow after.

## THE OLD RUTS.

We think there has been less progress made in the last twenty-five years in shoeing horses, than in any other occupation that can be named. We mean by the great mass of blacksmiths. There are a great many men who can nail on a shoe fast, and a few who can trim as it should be, but the great mass of the horse-shoers have failed to learn the first principles of their occupation. No man can make a real good horse-shoer who does not understand thoroughly the anatomy of the horse's foot. The great mistake is made in attempting to trim the hoof to fit the shoe, whereas the shoe should be made to fit the hoof. Very little trimming is needed if the shoe is made right. The "frog" should never be touched by the buttress if the foot is healthy, as nature has intended that to be the spring or cushion to first receive the blow when the foot is set down on the road, to guard the knee and shoulder from the concussion. The outside of the hoof ought not to be touched by the rasp, save at the very edge, as rasping tends to thicken the hoof and make it coarse and clumsy. Shoes should be made as light as they possibly can to answer the

purpose. Ordinarily they are one-third too heavy. A horse's hoof should be carefully cleaned every day, and oiling the hoof once or twice a week is recommended. If veterinary surgeons wish to confer a real and lasting benefit upon society, let them open schools to teach the art of horse-shoeing.

## BROOM CORN.

A correspondent has asked us for the best mode of raising broom corn. That we cannot promise to give; but we can tell our friend how some of our best farmers cultivate it.

The best soil for broom corn is that which is best for Indian corn—a rich, warm, loamy soil, such as is afforded by most of our bottom lands. A green sward, turned under early in the Fall, broken again early in the Spring, and thoroughly pulverized, is what you want. Clay lands are not suited to it. The time of planting must depend upon the season. All danger of frost be past before it is planted. Plant in hills three feet apart, in rows three and a half or four feet apart. Put in enough seed to insure five to six stalks to the hill. Thick planting insures the finest, toughest brush. The weeds must be kept out. Any system of cultivation that will do this, is good cultivation, for broom corn or any other corn. If you fail to do this, you cannot raise broom corn successfully.

The tops should be broken as the seed is going out of the milk. Break two rows at a time, bending the tops together, for convenience of cutting afterwards. Break a foot or more below the brush, and it must be allowed to hang until fully ripe, when it should be cut and spread under cover until fully dry. Dispose of the stalks as you see proper; but as with corn stalks, we advise to cut and pile in the barn-yard, to mix with the manure.

The cleaning of the seed is so well understood, that nothing need be said about it. Five hundred pounds is, perhaps, an average crop per acre, with good cultivation.

It is the custom with many to plant the seed in drills; but the extra labor of cultivation warrants us in saying that it is not the best plan.

Broom corn, like every other crop, must have careful attention, if the cultivator realizes a profit from it; and unless the farmer is prepared to give it this attention, we would not advise him to attempt its cultivation.

## SHALL WE FATTEN PIGS?

This becomes a pertinent question. The old system of fattening hogs from eighteen months to two years old still has its advocates, who claim that it is poor economy to kill pigs at from seven to ten months of age. On the contrary, dealers in fancy stock, and amateurs, or small feeders, contend that more money is to be made by forcing the pigs, and killing without having wintered them. The two plans are diametrically opposed to each other, and yet both are probably correct. The man in town, or the small farmer, who fattens four or five pigs only, for his own meat, would do well to avoid wintering, from the fact that he can give them all the care and attention they need, he can supply them with all the tit-bits of the kitchen waste, he can wash and scrub them, and by all of this extra care he can make one hundred and seventy-five or two hundred pounds of net meat by the time the pig is eight or nine months old. On the other hand, the feeder who fattens from twenty-five to one or two hundred head, must omit the petting and little delicate attentions that the small feeder gives; he must prepare his clover fields for Summer feed; he expects them to glean the wheat rye and barley fields; and, during the Winter, they are the scavengers of the barnyard and feed-lots. This is sufficient to keep the pigs growing, but not enough to fatten them. It may be said that he should keep fewer hogs and let this waste fatten them. But it must be recollected that the Western hog-feeder expects to sell his corn as pork, and, having a given amount of land to put in corn, he must have a corresponding number of hogs to con-

sume it. With our Western style of farming there are a great many bushels of corn left in the field, and this must be wasted unless the farmer has some shoats to consume it; for at that time his fattening hogs must be "up" in the pen or feed-lot. All things considered, then, we think it right that the small feeder should fatten his pigs, and the large feeder his hogs.

## CIRCULAR SAWS.

In no branch of mechanic arts has more progress been made, than in the machinery for sawing lumber. It has reached almost to perfection. One of the latest and most valuable improvements is the inserted-tooth saw, which is simply a circular saw with the teeth dove-tailed in, so that they can be removed in a moment's time, or, if broken, new ones inserted, at a cost of but a few cents each. These teeth are so shaped that no setting is required, the teeth being fan-shaped, carrying the dust out before them. This inserted-tooth saw is the invention of a Mr. SANDERSON, if we recollect rightly; and the idea was suggested to him while in the backwoods of California, sawing lumber. He broke some teeth out of his saw, and being some distance from any place where the saw could be replaced, he conceived the idea of inserting some teeth, until such time as he could get a new saw. His new teeth, after two or three remodelings, worked so well that he broke out all the old teeth and inserted the movable teeth; and finally secured a patent, which has made him a rich man.

In this connection, we would like to ask from practical sawyers, Why the necessity for twenty-four to thirty teeth in a circular saw? Would not twelve or sixteen teeth, at the outside, do just as much work, just as good work, and with much less power, than the greater number? We ask this for information, not taking the ground that it is the case; but the idea has occurred to us, and we can see no good reason why a less number than ordinary would not do the same work, and save power.

## "GOOD FARMING PAYS."

In the *Agriculturist* for September, this expression is used by a correspondent, who directs his remarks to the writer of "Ogden" papers. The remark follows an exhibit of what the gentleman accomplished on five acres of land by selling corn at \$1.12½ cents a bushel. His crop was corn, beans and pumpkins, and he sold the total crop for \$115.25, or an average of \$23.05 per acre. Twenty years ago this would not have been called good farming in the East, and we cannot believe that it is to-day. With the slipshod style of farming so prevalent throughout the West, it is not uncommon to see farmers average from thirty to fifty dollars per acre, and with prices that the gentleman speaks of getting for his produce, our farmers will do much better still. We have a case in mind of a gentleman that made an average of forty-five dollars per acre on eight acres last year, with no crop but corn. With the care usually bestowed by the Eastern farmers, and their proximity to the best markets, they ought to be able to make a much better showing than the Western farmer, unless the latter is willing to put more money into the culture of crops, of which there is not much prospect at present. Of our Eastern Agricultural papers we would ask if the above is a fair estimate of the average profit of Eastern farming.

## LOOK TO THE FENCES.

At this season of the year, when the grass is a little tough, and when the golden ear has taken on its most seductive air, to tempt the appetite of some member of the equine, porcine or bovine family, it is well for the farmer to give his fences a weekly examination, and see that they are perfectly secure against the predatory excursions of any of the above classes. It is not only the loss of grain that requires this precaution, but every year valuable animals are lost, by getting an overgorge of new corn. Make it your business, then, to examine the fences weekly.



## THE POPULATION OF KANSAS.

United States Marshal Houston has completed the labor of enumeration, and has the returns nearly arranged. We give below the population, by counties, as shown by these reports; and for the purpose of comparison, give also the enumeration of 1880, so far as they had any people to count at that time.

It will be seen that we have no reason to complain of the stand-still or retrograde result, shown by this census in so much of the East. It is safe to say that one-half of the increase of the decade has been within two years, and that the year following this enumeration will add to our population in a still greater ratio. The following is official, by counties:

	1880.	1890.
Allen.....	3,083	7,023
Anderson.....	2,308	5,304
Atchison.....	7,739	15,427
Bourbon.....	6,101	14,101
Brown.....	2,607	6,400
Butler.....	437	3,072
Chase.....	808	1,992
Cloud.....		2,323
Cherokee.....		11,047
Clay.....	163	2,839
Conley.....	2,843	6,301
Cowley.....		1,175
Crawford.....		7,881
Davis.....	1,163	5,000
Dickinson.....	378	3,087
Doniphan.....	8,083	13,000
Douglas.....	8,337	21,649
Ellis.....		1,108
Ellsworth.....		1,170
Franklin.....	3,080	10,359
Greenwood.....	759	3,455
Howard.....		2,796
Jackson.....	1,983	6,033
Jefferson.....	4,459	11,923
Jewell.....		205
Johnson.....	4,344	12,736
Labette.....		9,979
Leavenworth.....	12,606	33,273
Linn.....	6,336	12,198
Lyon.....	8,197	8,016
Marion.....	74	865
Marshall.....	2,380	7,236
McPherson.....		917
Miami.....	4,930	11,739
Montgomery.....		7,618
Morris.....		2,318
Nemaha.....	2,436	7,396
Neosho.....		10,311
Ness.....		185
Osage.....	1,112	7,631
Ottawa.....		1,668
Pottawatomie.....	1,639	7,558
Republic.....		1,360
Riley.....	1,124	5,104
Rooks.....		45
Rush.....		78
Saline.....		4,306
Sedgewick.....		1,008
Shawnee.....	3,513	12,940
Wabash.....	1,023	3,373
Wallace.....		378
Washington.....	383	2,970
Wilson.....	27	6,090
Woodson.....	1,488	3,827
Wyandotte.....	2,609	10,066
TOTALS.....	107,204	389,349

\* Returns not yet complete, but the figures are about correct.

The principal cities of the State are as follows:

Leavenworth.....	20,665
Lawrence.....	8,315
Atchison.....	7,011
Fort Scott.....	4,160
Junction City.....	3,100

Why Topeka did not have a separate enumeration, as a city, we do not know, unless it was a precautionary measure on the part of its citizens, to prevent the spoiling of a good story well told.

We shall, at an early day, give our readers a full report of the Agricultural Statistics of the State. It was quite impossible to present them complete in this issue.

## TOMATOES, POISON.

A month or two ago we wrote an article on the various absurdities put forth by well meaning people, no doubt, but nevertheless absurdities. But now we have as high authority as Dr. DIO LEWIS, for stating that tomatoes are a rank poison; that their action upon the system is the same as that of calomel and other mercurials. He says that no more than one teaspoonful per diem can be taken with safety. Now we protest that Dr. LEWIS has done the nation a great wrong, not in making the above assertion, but in allowing us to go on for the last twenty-five or thirty years, gorging ourselves with tomatoes, being under the impression all this time that tomatoes were healthy. We have heard of instances of doctors making people sick that they might secure a fee for curing them, but this is the most aggravated case that has come to our

knowledge, and, in our opinion, Dr. DIO LEWIS ought to be sent to the State's prison for the rest of his natural days, for permitting such a fraud upon humanity. But as there is, perhaps, no law for such a summary proceeding, we may as well go on eating tomatoes the rest of our lives, and, when they kill us, the Doctor will have the melancholy satisfaction of saying, "I told you so."

## THE STATE FAIR.

The citizens of Fort Scott seem to be making the most strenuous exertions, to make the State Fair a perfect success. If the weather is propitious, we think Fort Scott will have a larger crowd to entertain than she has ever had before. We hope some attention will be paid to the matter we have alluded to before, in regard to hotel accommodations. A bill of prices ought to be published by the different hotels and boarding-houses, and visitors would then have an opportunity of selecting. Some attention must be paid to the comfort and rights of the patrons of State Fairs, or they will finally fail, as they should, if it is not done. We ask the Directors to make it something besides a swindling machine.

## PORTER APPLE.

Mr. J. W. ROHRER, of this county, informs us that his orchard is largely made up of the above apple, and that his trees are loaded with fruit. We are not personally acquainted with the apple; but Mr. R. speaks very highly of it, and our Eastern orchardists consider it one of the best. THOMAS gives the following description of it:

Size above medium; oblong, ovate, conical; color, bright yellow, sometimes slight blush in the sun; flesh tender, rich, rather acid, of fine flavor; fair and productive. Succeeds in the Northern and Middle States. In some localities, it proves too acid for the table.

This latter objection would probably not prove the case here, as our soil has a tendency to modify the acidity of fruit. We should like to hear from others, who have this apple, as to its hardiness, productiveness and quality. It is a late Fall apple.

## COVERS FOR GRAIN STACKS.

There is a large amount of grain lost annually by bad stacking—enough to pay the farmer to go to some expense to avoid the loss. In portions of the South they make a shelter by setting four poles in the ground, said poles being say twenty-five feet from ground to top, or at least four to eight feet higher than an ordinary stack. The poles are a distance apart equal to the diameter of the stack. Holes are bored through the top of these poles at various places, say from one to two feet apart. The holes must be large enough to admit stout oaken pins, large enough to support the roof. The roof is then framed together, leaving holes in each corner for the poles to pass through. The roof may be made very cheaply. When in use the roof is lifted up to the top of the poles and held there by the pins until the stack is built, when it is let down upon the stack, and there you have your grain in a condition that it will keep, no matter how indifferently it is stacked. When these shelters are once built they will last for years. Cleets may be nailed to the posts for men to ascend when the roof wants raising or lowering. An oiled canvas will answer a very good purpose, but, in the long run, we think they would be more expensive covers than the others.

## ROOT CROPS FOR MILCH COWS.

Too little attention is paid to root crops. They are laborious to raise, and yet the same amount of labor expended upon a crop of carrots, mangolds or turnips, will raise more and better food than it will in corn. During the Winter months butter always sells high, and it can be made a source of revenue to any farmer who will give it attention. It is an admitted fact that cows will give more and richer milk, fed on vegetables, than on any other food, yet we would prefer to feed them, as all other stock, upon a mixed diet. If you have a crop of potatoes, it will pay to assort them, housing the small ones by themselves, and feed them out this Winter to the cows. Another year we hope to see

a large crop of carrots, beets and mangolds raised, to supply our cows with Winter food. No crop will pay better than a quarter of an acre of carrots. Try it.

## COMPARATIVE VALUE OF WHEAT AND OAT STRAW.

We saw an article on the above subject in a paper published by Mr. NICHOLS, of Boston, a learned chemist, and whose ability as a chemist will not be doubted by those who know him. We have not the paper at hand; but the only point we wish to speak of is, that the above article claimed that oat straw is worth more for feed than wheat straw. From that opinion we would take exceptions; and we do it from personal observation of the relative value of the two straws as a feed for stock—more especially young cattle. The chemical analysis may show a mere trifle in favor of the oat straw, so far as the nitrogenous elements are concerned; but it also shows a trifle in favor of the wheat straw, in lime and iron, and these are very important elements in the food of young stock—the one going to supply food for the bones, the other imparting richness to the blood. Of iron, the oat straw has but a trace, while the wheat straw has  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. This, as we said, makes it especially valuable for young stock. Mr. JOHNSTON, the eminent agricultural chemist, very truthfully says, in some of his works, that the value of food, as represented by a chemical analysis, cannot be considered as a correct principle. But an appeal to the books is not necessary in this case. We would prefer to leave it to those farmers who are in the regular habit of feeding all their straw, both wheat and oat, and let them say which is of the most value.

## HAND CARTS.

One of the handiest implements the farm can have is a good hand cart. Rightly constructed, the wheels (only two) should be thirty inches in diameter, the bed about four feet by two, and eight inches deep. In making the bed, let the two side bed rails project three or three and a half feet in front of the bed, and a cross-piece morticed on the ends of these makes the handle. The bed should be set upon the axle nearly on a balance, if any difference, a little forward. Heavy hoop-iron will answer for the tire. There are so many uses for a cart of this kind that it is a wonder they are not found on every farm. In gathering apples, in hauling seed to the fields, in taking manure out of the stables, and a hundred and one other things, it is much handier than to hitch up the team.

## WEEDS.

The late rains have put new life into the weeds, as well as the growing crops. Many of those weeds will perfect their seeds before frost, and thus a large crop of weeds is secured for next year. "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," in this, as in every other case. Go through the corn with the hoe, and cut them down. All those that have nearly perfected their seed should be removed from the field, and afterwards burned. The cockle burr, the horse nettle, and the gypsum—the latter mostly around the edges of the field—are the ones to be looked after principally. A week's work now, at a season of comparative rest, is worth a month to the farmer when his work is crowding him in the Spring.

## THE GREAT WOOLEN EXPOSITION.

The above exposition was opened at Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, August 3d. Our old acquaintance, Mr. WM. C. TARKINGTON, President of the Board of Trade, made the opening address. Several other addresses were made by distinguished gentlemen connected with the woolen interest. The exposition is considered a success, both in numbers and in the quantity of articles exhibited. The total number of articles exhibited is about two thousand, which embraces looms, shawls, carpets, blankets, cotton and woolen yarns, &c. All parts of the country are represented. Hon. JOHN L.



HAYS, Secretary of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, delivered a long and able speech during the progress of the exposition, in which he spoke encouragingly of the American Merinos, and in favor of a high tariff as regards the sheep interests of the country. One noticeable feature of the exposition was, that there were large delegations from the Southern States, bringing with them the fruits of their labor in this direction. Before the meeting closed, resolutions were passed in favor of protecting home industry.

#### BREEDING IN AND IN.

In another place we present an article from a correspondent of the *Western Rural*, upon the above subject. We are not prepared to endorse the theory, nor are we prepared to condemn it. We are aware that some of our best breeders of imported stock have been in the habit, for years, of breeding through and through; and we have yet to learn that the system, with them, has proved hurtful to their stock. If we take the opinion of eminent physiologists upon the subject, we would expect the stock to deteriorate, and in one or two generations to prove valueless. That it does not do this, we know; but at the same time we should be very chary of advising any one, with our present light upon the subject, to enter largely into the practice of "in and in" breeding. It is a subject which our farmers would do well to investigate for themselves, upon a small scale; and we can thus discover, at small expense, whether we have been following "a cold trail" for generations.

#### CROP PROSPECTS ELSEWHERE.

*O'Brien County, Iowa.*—Crops here very good, especially corn. Wheat thin. Have had no rain since sowing to amount to anything.

*Fulton County, Ill.*—Drouth terminated August 7th. Prospect for corn crop is a good one-third. But little fruit except apples, which are dropping badly.

*Green Lake County, Wis.*—Wheat varies all the way from good to good for nothing. Oats short and light. Corn not earing well.

*Macomb County, Mich.*—Wheat has not been a full crop. Oats are a good crop. Corn very good. Potatoes look well.

*Warren County, Ill.*—Corn looks well. Oats less than twenty bushels to the acre. Wheat is of good quality, what there is of it. Apples falling badly. Very little wild fruit.

*Stephenson County, Ill.*—Harvest nearly a month earlier than last year. Wheat yields from six to twelve bushels per acre; oats eight to twelve; quality good. Hay crop light. Corn does well, considering the dry weather.

*Henry County, Ill.*—Late rains have improved the crops in this section. Corn and potatoes are both doing well.

*Marshall County, Ill.*—Late rains have had the effect of bringing our crops out. Corn is improved ten or fifteen bushels per acre.

*Winnebago County, Ill.*—Wheat and rye light; quality good. Oats and tame hay a failure. Corn looks well. Apples dropping badly.

*Bremer County, Iowa.*—Wheat will not average more than twelve bushels. Oats badly injured by drouth. Corn looks well, for a dry season. Potato crop light. Weather very warm.

#### CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE.

Again we sit down to our budget of letters, tired of writing editorials, and find solace and relief in reading the friendly greetings that, month after month, find their way to our table. We see, in imagination, many new faces this month, with some old ones. The first one we pick up is from our old friend A. G. O. E., from away down in Butler county, and accompanying his letter was the money for twenty-two new subscribers—making sixty-two he has sent us in about two months. This speaks well for Butler county. We will venture the opinion

that the farmers of that county will give a good account of themselves. Our correspondent says:

I should like very much, indeed, to devote more time to canvassing for *THE FARMER*, but my health is very poor. I am a student at the Normal School, at Emporia, and came here to rest myself during vacation, and to look at the country. If I were to devote all my time to your journal, I could make good wages; but sometimes I am unwell a week or two at a time, so that I can't be around. Every club I have sent you has been made up in two days time. If I could travel far I could, without doubt, get twelve subscribers a day. I have just returned from Emporia, and expect to go up again soon. I can get you another club of twenty between here and there. I expect to return to the Normal School soon, and rest assured, dear sir, that wherever my lot may be cast, I shall always work for the interests of *THE FARMER*. If I am well enough to travel, I can send you two clubs of twenty each before school commences.

Our correspondent evidently did not design his letter for publication; but it is only right that the friends of *THE FARMER* should know what is being done for it.

No. 2 is from a gentleman down in Missouri, who says: "In looking over a goodly number of Agricultural journals, which I have received as sample copies, after an impartial examination I have concluded that *THE KANSAS FARMER* suits the wants of the Western farmer better than any other; and I therefore send you two dollars, which please find enclosed, for a two years' subscription." The above is a fair sample of the letters we are constantly receiving, and shows that our efforts are appreciated.

No. 3 we judge to be from a young girl, who signs herself "JULIA." She tries to scold a little, but she evidently has not learned the art. Hear her: "I want to know, Mr. Editor, why you can't say something about flowers. It is well enough to talk about corn, and wheat, and horses, and cattle; but there are some of the readers of *THE FARMER* who have their flower-beds, and we would like to have something said about our occupation. Now, do try and pay a little attention to the pinks and roses, the zenias and dahlias." My dear girl, now be serious for a moment. How in the world do you expect an Editor, cooped up in a little room sixteen feet square, who only gets out to eat his meals, who never sees a flower, only as some dear, sweet girl like "JULIA" brings it to him,—we say, how can such a man write anything about flowers? If "JULIA," or any one else, will write us one or a dozen articles, we agree to publish it; but don't ask us to write it, until we can get outside of brick walls.

Mrs. J. C. SMALL writes for a receipt for making cucumber pickles. She has seen a recipe somewhere, where alum was used in connection with salt, for preserving the color, but has forgotten the proportions. Can any one give her the desired information?

T. J. writes from Nemaha county: "Crop prospects good; cattle have done well, so far, on grass. Wheat will make an average of twenty bushels per acre. Corn excellent. Immigration promises to be very large, mostly from the Eastern States."

JOHN F. RANKIN, an old man, sixty-two next December, who writes a first-rate letter, says: "I have been a reader of Agricultural papers for thirty years, and have spent hundreds of dollars for them; and I must say that it is the best investment I have ever made. There is no class of reading matter I would rather have in my family, after the Bible, than good practical Agricultural journals. Put me down as a life subscriber to *THE FARMER*." This is testimony that our young farmers would do well to consider. The experience of thirty years of an intelligent man, is valuable. We should like to read a book written by such a man, giving his life's experience in regard to all the minor details of farming.

ELMER RATHBURN writes for an exact description of double and single-trees, for working three horses abreast. We have not the exact proportions at hand, but will endeavor to procure them for our next number. Should be pleased to hear from any of our subscribers on this subject.

J. B. WHITE, writing from Potowattomie county, says: "Crops have been considerably injured in this county by dry weather, especially upon the high prairie. Corn in the bottoms is looking very well. Grass light. A great deal of improvement

made in this county the past year. Many new buildings put up, and most of them of a substantial character." We are pleased to note the material prosperity of the above county, and hope the citizens will put forth every effort to still further increase the population.

HENRY S. TIPTON, writing from Brown county, says: "I have been in the State for nearly a year, and until a few days ago have never seen a copy of *THE KANSAS FARMER*. When I first examined it, I was perfectly surprised to think that Kansas had such a journal. Please do not consider it flattery, when I say that, in my opinion, it has no equal in this country, as an Agricultural journal for the Western farmer. I wish to get half a dozen copies of the August number, to send to friends in the East. Our crops here are good. Wheat is going to make a large average. Corn has come out wonderfully, since the late rains. Hay and late potatoes are the only crops that will be short."

E. S. STINES, Labette county, writes: "Supposing that a word from this part of Kansas would not be amiss, I send you greeting. Our population has increased wonderfully in the past twelve months. Corn is doing well, and we shall have a good crop. Very little wheat raised here as yet. Oats are very good. The land is pretty much taken up; good land can be bought at a reasonable figure. *THE FARMER* is well liked here, by all who take it. I think your subscription list will be largely increased this Fall. The people appreciate your efforts to furnish a first-class Agricultural paper."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from the western part of Leavenworth county, says: "Crops never were better than they are in our section this year. Corn, wheat and oats are all good. Wheat will average over twenty bushels to the acre. A Mr. WILLIAM FEVERLY, who lives on Walnut creek bottom, had an average of forty bushels of as nice wheat as I ever saw grow. He sowed a bushel and a half to the acre. Corn is filling better than it has for years. Stock of all kinds is very high; ten and twelve cents has been paid for stock hogs; very few for sale. The farmers feel grateful to you, for holding up for fair prices for their produce. They all like *THE FARMER*."

A MOTHER, writing from Shawnee county, takes occasion to thank us for two or three little articles that have appeared in *THE FARMER*. She then says: "Without *THE FARMER* I could hardly keep house. It is a real comfort to sit down, after the work is done, and read *THE FARMER*, knowing that there is some one, in all this wide world, who can sympathize with women in all their troubles. Sympathy is the food that sustains life in woman. Without it, she must die. Husbands too often fail to get into the inner life of woman; fail to understand her whims and caprices; and an unhappy married life is the result." Undoubtedly, the last words of our correspondent are too true with many; and yet, it is not from want of sympathy on the part of the husband, but rather that he forgets to offer it. Ah, husbands, study your wives; endeavor to understand that "inner life" which our correspondent speaks of; and instead of a plodding wife, you will have a loving companion.

OUR old friend, HENRY G. SMITH, puts in an appearance again this month, with an article on "Capital vs. Labor." He cites a case of a gentleman employing clerks, and making them co-partners in the firm, just in proportion as they can save from their wages. For instance, the capital stock is divided into five dollar shares, and the clerks allowed to take as many shares as they can pay for. (We had written an article upon this same subject, as between farmers and their hired hands.) Friend SMITH thinks something of this kind must be done, and we fully concur in the sentiment. Will Mr. S. make a start on his farm? Mr. SMITH gives some good advice about planting potatoes, both late and early, as likely to secure a crop in the one case or the other.



## THE COWS ARE COMING.

[By ALICE ROBBINS, in "Hearth and Home."]

The cows are coming, Jessie dear; make haste and see the sight;  
There are twenty milky beauties to be housed and fed to-night.

The first one, with the milk-white horns, is just as old as May;  
She and my pet first saw the light the same soft Summer day.

A tender creature was she, so weak, and cold, and thin!  
John said she was not fit to raise. I said it was a sin  
To cast her off, for Maybud's sake. John laughed, and asked  
me whether

I thought it best, upon the whole, to rear two calves together.

But she was spared, and so was May. It sometimes seems  
to me,

In Starbright's soft and gentle eyes, May's pleading glance  
I see.

I love the creature—you may smile—perhaps my fancies mock  
She's fairest of the herd, as May's the sweetest of the flock.

There's May, her arms round Starbright's neck; the girl is  
nine to-day.

A frolicsome and genial thing, at study or at play;  
The darling of our falling years, Spring in our Autumn set,  
A fair white jewel blazing in our faded coronet.

But see, John lets the bars down; in clover deep they stand,  
With glossy flanks, and backs as straight as yonder table-  
land.

The fragrance of their breath pours in like ambergris and  
myrrh;

They're just the neatest cows to milk—John says they never  
stir.

They know his tone—'tis seldom loud; they know his touch  
—'tis kind.

John has a way, the neighbors say, to make dumb crea-  
tures mind:

Perhaps—I only know that I, through all these blessed years,  
Have never seen the moment when his voice has brought me  
tears.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## JONAS CRABB'S PILGRIMAGE.

HUMBOLDT, KAN., September 2, 1870.

MR. KANSAS FARMER: I'm going hum—least-ways, I'm sorter of that opinion. Not but what I like Kansas well enough, as far as I've seen; but sich a consarned set of punkin-heads as yeou've got eout here, I can't abide; and besides that, there ain't no chance for a spec, as I see. I looked round that Fort Scott place there, for a day or two after I writ that other letter, and let a gol-darned skunk slick me outer fifteen cents on his own game; and then says I, "JONAS, seems tu me as how you'd better be gettin' eout inter the back-woods, and not be a wastin' yer money on these city chaps;" and so, you see, I went tu the druggers with a little receipt I've got (I'll let yeou have it for a trifle), and got a few little things, and outer them I made some of the all-fireddest nicest soap yeou ever sot eyes on. Then I went tu that Mr. Gov. CRAWFORD, and got some of the purtiest little handbills printed. (I smoused him, tu, in the dicker. I spoke fur twenty-five, and paid fur that many; but when I got out on the street I counted 'em, and plague me if there warn't twenty-seven. Mustn't say anything 'bout it, though; for he might want tu make me pay for them other two.) Then I wrapped one of 'em round each cake of soap, and then I turned my back upon Fort Scott, and struck eout into the wilderness, as I supposed. I traveled fur three or four hours, and feeling kinder sorter famished, I sot down by a nice stream of water, and took a nice snack of codfish (nothing like codfish to stay a man's stomach), and then studied up a little speech tu make tu the fust person I should meet, tu offer my goods and wares tu. I got it all by heart, and then on I tramped. I couldn't see anything for the dratted corn. To'rds night, however, I spied a farm-house in the distance, and thither I directed my footsteps. I had hearn tell a good deal about the hospitality of Western fokes; and, thinks I tu myself, "JONAS, now's yure time to make a test case." So I marched up boldly tu the door, and asked could I stay all night. "Of course you kin! What 'n thunder du you ask such a question as that fur? Come in and sot down." Well, I was a little astonished at the warmth of my reception, but I never lot on. Suffice it tu say,

I was treated like a prince, without cost; and besides that, I sold two cakes of soap in the morning, fur the cash.

W-a-l-l, that is a purty fair record of my tramp tu this town, which I calkerlate is jest about the jumpin'-off-place of all creation; but what astonishes me is, that any fool should ever start such a town as this 'ere Humboldt, right eout on the outskirts of civilization. I don't s'pose that you've ever bin here; but it's a fact that they've bilt up a city here, of more'n two thousand people, and they've got jest as much snap in 'em as enny people I ever see, 'ceptin' the regular Varmounters. I've sold three cakes of my unparalleled, translucent, water-proof soap. I sold one cake to a fellow they said was W. H. EMMERT. He's counted one of the big-bugs of Humboldt. He spreads over a good deal of ground, but there ain't much length to him. He's sharp, tho' (he wouldn't 'ave bought that soap if he hadn't bin), and gave me some important advice gratis, fur nuthin'. He sent me to a man named J. R. GOODIN, as a man likely to buy some soap, altho', he said, GOODIN used soft soap, mostly; yet, quite likely, I could dispose of some of my "everlastin' translucent" kind. He wouldn't buy any, however, tho' I done some of my very best talking. He sent me, though, to Dr. WILSON, and I made a dicker with him, jest as easy as rollin' off a log.

W-a-l-l, neow, this brings me back to the starting pint; and I must repeat that these Kansas chaps are the confoundedest, gol-darnedest fools I ever seed, tu go for ter makin' a Injun corn field outer the hull State. They orter know that this country can't use so much Injun corn in a life-time, and what's the use wastin' ground with it? Why don't they grow some beans (next to codfish, there's no-thing like pork-and-beans), and some carrots, and punkins, and taters, and garden-sass? I swow to gracious! these fokes don't know no more 'bout farmin', than marm's old cosset sheep. Besides that, they all spread out over so much ground—more'n fifty acres in every farm, and some on 'em twice that. They'll ruin the country yet, if they don't quit their blamed foolishness, and go to farm in 'right.

Neow, Mr. KANSAS FARMER, I'm comparatively a stranger tu yu; but if you'll jest take the pains tu write back tu Digby (close to Woodstock), State of Varmount, yeou'll find that I'm a man of rr-doubtable voracity. I make this prefatory explanation, because what I'm going tu say requires good authority fur a sensible man tu believe. I swow! I wouldn't a believed it if yeou had sworn tu-it, before I come tu Kansas. W-a-l-l, what I was going to say is, that there is a man here, close by Humboldt, what's got a hundred and twenty-seven head of cattle, and ninety-six head of hogs, and he's going to fatten the hull lot this Fall! Did ye ever know the like of that? My dad got his name in the papers, back there in Varmount, because he fattened seven steers last Winter, which was a little the biggest feedin' that had ever bin done areound Digby; and then, tu come eout here tu Kansas, and see one man fattening a hundred and twenty-seven! I'd like to know where he's going tu get his carrots, and taters, and turnips, to feed 'em, after he takes 'em off of grass! I'll bet, by gracious! he'll send back to Varmount for 'em. 'Tain't likely, neither; for them darned old cars would tax a body so much for carryin' 'em! One thing's sertain—they hain't got mills enough to grind Injun meal fur 'em, and they can't feed Injun corn to cattle, without grindin', if they du fatten hogs on it. I'm kinder of the opinion that feller has put his foot in it, by experi-mentin'; and I don't care if he does lose suthin'. He oughter seen heow they du these things up in old Varmount, afore he ventured on his spec; but fools learn in but one school, so let him go it.

But, Mr. KANSAS FARMER, I've just heerd of a man, recound the corner, what wants a cake of my everlastin' translucent soap; and as my motto is, business before pleasure, I'll have to stop for the present. Yours, till death, JONAS CRABB, Esq.

## THE GRAPE CROP.

BY C. H. CUSHING.

In this vicinity, as a general thing, the vineyards have produced well. Local causes, such as hail and frost, have done much damage in particular cases, but generally the quantity has been good and the quality excellent.

The Concord, as usual, has far surpassed all others. The advantage of its extreme earliness was again manifest, as it was in '68. The unusual hot weather of July forwarded it rapidly, and by August 5th it was well colored up, before the recent heavy rains and sunless weather. Hence, there was very little rot, and the flavor such as our Eastern friends never dreamed of. I should like to have presented one of my bunches of tender, luscious Concords, with my compliments, to those wiseacres of the County Horticultural Society "down East," where Mr. BULL first exhibited his seedling. They voted it "sour, foxy and unworthy of notice;" but, poor fellows, they had never then tasted a grape grown in Kansas soil, and ripened under Kansas skies. Some of their number, however, are now residents of our State, have eaten the grapes, and their teeth are not set on edge.

The Hartford, in some localities, was good, while in others it rotted, apparently from the attacks of a minute insect. The disease differed from the common rot, commencing with a dark, purplish spot, which gradually spread, shrivelling and drying a whole or a part of the berry. It ripened August 3d, and sold for thirty five to forty cents per pound. It was sweeter than usual this year, but its foxiness drove it out of market as soon as the Concord appeared.

The Dracut Amber, I believe, was generally healthy and full, although my own scalded and failed to ripen in consequence of overbearing. This grape has such a fearful odor that it is a wonder any one will grow it, much less eat it. But there are many who decidedly fancy it. *De gustibus, &c.*

Isabellas, where grown, seem to be bearing heavily, but ripening rather slowly, on account of the heavy weather. They are, however, (September 1st) pretty well colored, and look healthy.

The Catawba, the favorite of lang syne, this year bids fair to shame its traducers. Notwithstanding the very wet and unfavorable weather, it is coloring up nicely, with no symptoms of rot, and fresh, healthy foliage. The heavy rains in June caused some rot, but it recovered and has since done nobly.

The little Delaware, with me, behaved remarkably well this year. To my surprise, it held its leaves well through the extreme hot weather, and ripened up its fruit very well; though the setting in of wet weather put it back, and some bunches seemed very tardy in coloring.

Diana—Bearing very well, but ripens slowly. This grape has the peculiarity of becoming very sweet before it is ripe, and I find it impossible to keep the birds from it. Bells, tin pans and powder are of no effect—they will have it.

Iona—Nearly all rotted on my vines, but I saw a vine to-day in a sheltered city yard, that was well loaded and healthy, but ripening tardily. It certainly will not go to the head this year, though undeniably of very high quality. The few that we get make us hanker for more, so I suppose we shall continue to grow them.

Ives—Has proved healthy and strong, but does not bear as early with me as the Concord or Hartford. As a table grape it will not compare with the former, though it is a trifle better than the Hartford. There is a harshness or roughness about it that is unpalatable.

Rogers's Hybrid No. 15—A handsome grape, of very peculiar, though generally agreeable, flavor. It has partially failed with me this year, through my own fault. Having failed to induce it to bear well by short pruning, I tried, this year, long pruning, and overdid the thing. It loaded



itself so heavily that it made no growth, formed very few leaves, and, of course, was unable to ripen the mass of fruit. Not desirable, except for amateurs.

*Clinton*—The vines were attacked by an army of rosebugs (or a beetle similar) in the Spring, and much injured. Afterwards a portion of the fruit rotted, but the rot finally ceased and the crop ripened up much earlier than usual, being at this date very sweet and rich. It seems to need an immense amount of room, and cannot be kept healthy without it. It loves to climb a tall pole, or ramble over a roof, and, in such situations, makes splendid looking bunches, often quite eatable, and excellent for jellies, jams, &c.

*Norton's Virginia*—Makes a fine, healthy growth, and with its dark, heavy-shouldered, compact bunches of little grapes, it makes a fine show. It is only fit for a strong, medicinal wine, its thick, sirupy juice not being palatable.

On the whole, the season has been favorable for this crop, and the conviction grows upon us that Kansas is the home of the vine.

#### APPLE TREE BORERS.

BY C. H. CUSHING.

EDITOR FARMER: Allow me to briefly reply to the inquiries of E. SNYDER, in the last FARMER. I hope Prof. MUDGE will pardon me for anticipating his reply, inasmuch as the matter is of the highest importance to the fruit growers of Kansas, and one to which special attention should be called at this season.

First, it is not a fly, but a beetle, that deposits the egg from which is hatched the apple tree borer. It is entirely distinct from the fly which produces the peach borer, its scientific name being *saperda bivitata*, or two-striped saperda. It is one-half to three-fourths of an inch in length, and has two white stripes upon its back, with three brown stripes. It deposits its eggs in the night, remaining concealed among the leaves during the day; hence it is seldom seen, except by careful search. The eggs are deposited in the bark at the collar of the tree, where they soon hatch, and the grub begins his travels towards the center of the tree. For the first few months it is small and feeble, and works in the bark and new wood. The second year, becoming stronger, it penetrates more deeply, rapidly destroying the wood, and sapping the life of the tree. The third year it is transformed first into a pupa, and finally into a perfect beetle, eats its way out, and is ready for a new three-years' campaign.

This being the biography of the foe, how shall he be headed off? If he already has possession, he may be dislodged by the knife or a flexible wire. The first year he is easily found and destroyed, being near the surface; but after that the difficulty is greatly increased, and generally a tree that has been neglected and preyed on by borers for two years, may be regarded as worthless. Still, where only one or two have gained lodgment, the wire treatment is worth trying.

The object of building a mound about a tree is two-fold. First, the insect naturally seeks to deposit its eggs in the soft, spongy bark at the surface of the ground. If a mound is thrown up, a foot high, the rough, hard bark in a measure deters it from laying its eggs. Secondly, it enables us readily to examine a tree, and destroy the grub in its infancy.

And in this last, in my opinion, consists the great value of the mounding system. Any remedy which does not require a careful examination of the trees at least once a year, is worthless, and any man who is so lazy, or thinks so much of his corn crop, as to grudge a few hours every Summer for "worming" his trees, is unfit to grow fruit.

Once or twice every Summer, or early Fall, the top of the mound should be removed and the bark closely examined for traces of the borer. I always scrape the bark thoroughly with the back of a

knife, or a stick, even if nothing can be discovered. This will destroy any eggs that may be unhatched, and make sure work. The earth may then be replaced and packed close around the tree.

In regard to removing the mound entirely in the Fall, there is a difference of opinion among experienced cultivators. The objection is, that the lower portion of the trunk becomes tender by being covered with earth, and will suffer serious injury if exposed to severe cold. I have, however, never observed any ill effects to result from it. The roots, especially in a wet season, are apt to rise up and fill the mound. As these must be destroyed by removing it, a possible injury may result. The mound, however, may be suffered to remain, if the trees are carefully examined once or twice. This is an easy matter, occupying but a few minutes to each tree, when mounded up, if taken in season.

I hope the fruit-growers of Kansas will understand that this bug is no humbug; that, though small, he is not to be trifled with. At this very hour he is gnawing holes in thousands of good farmers' pockets, and many an orchard is already worthless on account of its ravages. We must fight this enemy now, for he will soon be reinforced by a more formidable one, that is now marching swiftly on from the East. The scouts of the *Codling moth* are already in our cities and scattering over the country, and the probability is that we shall soon be able to send back to the East an abundance of wormy fruit, lineal descendants of those now being shipped to us by thousands in boxes and barrels. If we can subdue the borer, we shall be ready to meet the moth, and conquer him, too. But the strictest vigilance is necessary, and I hope no fruit-grower will allow this month to pass without a thorough currying of his trees.

Leavenworth, Kansas, September, 1870.

#### KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY—TREE PLANTING.

Sample of Wheat from the Great American Desert—Carlyle—No Drouth there—Tree Planting—Black Walnuts Wanted—Instructions for Planting Seed.

CHEYENNE WELLS, C. T., Aug. 27, 1870.

EDITOR FARMER: The sample of wheat enclosed was grown at Carlyle Station, on Kansas Pacific Railway, three hundred and seventy-three miles west of Leavenworth, without irrigation; sowed in April, and gathered in July, 1870. Carlyle is in the midst of the *Dry Plains*; but there has been less suffering from drought in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado, this season, than in many portions of Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, which I read of in the Eastern papers. I am entirely satisfied that the great result I am trying to begin the work of working out, will yet be realized, and the great Plains subdued to productive uses.

In my letter which you were so kind as to print in THE FARMER for June, I intimated that I might be a trespasser again upon your space. Permit me now to redeem the promise, by stating that, in order to encourage tree-planting near the line of our Railway west of Junction City, the Company will furnish black walnuts at cost, delivered at stations free of charge for transportation, to all persons desiring to plant this Fall; and all such are requested to address me at Brookville, Saline county, stating the quantities they will want. They will also please inform me if they desire to plant chestnuts, and I will endeavor to supply them; but having so many other things on hand, and knowing the difficulty of getting seed in reliable condition, I do not deem it safe to pledge myself, so far as the chestnuts are concerned.

I have no idea how many walnuts are in a bushel, nor can I say what the first cost will be; but it is hardly worth while for any farmer to plant less than a bushel. They ought to be planted in rows, where the trees are to stand, as the tree, having a tap-root, is difficult to transplant, and does not soon renew its growth. Well prepared old ground is always best; yet, in Kansas soil, I should expect the young trees to do well, if the seeds are placed in the fur

row, and the prairie sod turned on them in the Fall. Those not having old ground will, therefore, I think, do well not to delay, but at least plant a few, if their means will at all permit. The poorer a man is, the greater the reason that he should, in this cheap way, add to the value of his property.

Let me hear from the walnut planters. If enough farmers would, in good faith, undertake to plant all they possibly could, I am not sure that the Kansas Pacific Railway would not furnish the walnuts free of any charge; but I cannot promise to go so far.

I send an advertisement for walnuts. I want to see how many bushels are offered, and at what cost.

R. S. ELLIOTT,

Industrial Agent Kansas Pacific Railway.

#### WIRE FENCE.

How to Build—Setting Posts—Size of Wire—Draw Posts—Advices to use Pickets—Cost per mile.

BY E. CAMPFIELD.

EDITOR FARMER: As the busiest portion of the season is over, and many farmers are intending to fence in a few acres more for cultivation, many of them naturally ask the question, "Shall I fence with wire or with boards? If with wire, can it be made to turn unruly stock?" From what I have seen tried, I answer, "Yes." I would recommend building wire fence as follows:

Use none but oak and walnut posts, fully seven and a-half feet long; set twenty-five feet apart, and two feet deep, with the thinnest edge for a face. For two reasons I recommend the thinnest edge—First, It is less work to bore the post; and, 2d, The wire is less liable to rust, as the wood will dry out quicker. Bore the post for the wire, using a five-eighth auger-bit; run the top wire four and a half feet from the ground, as that is a lawful fence, according to the idea of Kansas law-makers.

Use No. 11 telegraph wire. It is the best, and costs but a trifle more per pound. It is less liable to break, will not rust, and will last a man a lifetime. At every forty rods, place a draw-post (use not less than four wires). It is far better than stapling it on, as it can be drawn tighter, and cattle cannot pull it off. Tighten with rollers.

After the wire is in place, take pickets of any kind; pine is preferable; size 4½ feet long by 1½ inches; staple on three or four of these between each post, driving the wire tight against the picket, to prevent its slipping. The object in using these pickets is, to have the strength of all the wires, in case cattle attempt to pass between them.

The material for a fence of this kind, using four wires, will be \$175 per mile.

Farmers, give this fence a trial, and I will insure perfect satisfaction.

Centralia, Nemaha Co., Kansas, August, 1870.

#### A WORD FROM WABAUNSEE COUNTY:

Drouth "Played Out"—Crop Prospects—Large Yield of Fall Wheat—A County Agricultural Convention—Wabaunsee County Agricultural Fair.

BY E. F. B.

Drouth "played out." Everything looks well. Corn bids fair to be a fair crop, yet probably not as good as last year. Potatoes will be a good crop, especially the later planted ones. Spring grain rather poor. Probably the wheat will not average over ten bushels to the acre. Winter wheat is a good crop, notwithstanding the dry weather of the fore part of the season; the average will probably be not less than eighteen or twenty bushels to the acre, while some raised as high as thirty-five. More wheat, by far, is being sown hereabouts than ever before. Many have already sown, and seeding will be nearly finished next week.

A County Agricultural Convention has been formed here, and a Fair is to be held October 14th and 15th, where specimens of our county's productions may be seen. We would like to see all interested in agricultural pursuits, who consistently can be, present. The Fair is to be held at Alma, our county seat. More anon.



# The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

## A TRIP, AND WHAT WE SAW.

Five years ago we came to Kansas, from a mere curiosity to see a country esteemed of no value except as a grand test-ground of human endurance; where it had been more fully settled than anywhere else in this country, just how much of privation, hunger, civil discord, Indian massacres, political persecutions, and devastating war could be sustained by a people, without utter annihilation. We would have esteemed the man a fool who would have given a home in New York for all the land he could survey in a month in Kansas, unless he was a political adventurer or a "paper town" speculator.

Surprised to find upon the border such evidence of thrift and productiveness, we resolved to penetrate the interior in search of the "desert" and "wild Indian." At that time not a yard of railroad iron had made its bed upon Kansas soil. Our "track" was an unfenced wagon-way, winding around and over an uncultivated, houseless, homeless prairie; our "car" a plain wagon, with faithful mules for motive power. A full month of wearisome, hard work was consumed in a visit to Douglas, Shawnee, Osage, Lyon, Morris, Riley, Davis, Pottawatomie, Jackson, Jefferson and Wyandotte counties.

We failed to discover the "desert" or the scarping red face; but we did find by far the most beautiful and promising country it had been our good fortune to see. We did find ample evidence to convince our judgment that the future of Kansas must be as brilliant, progressive and prosperous as its past had been dark, unsettled and full of self-sacrifice. Nor was it a prophetic vision that enabled us to see the glowing picture of future Kansas. In depth of soil, gentle undulation of land, multitudinous winding streams, numbing hillsides, springs, purifying winds and golden sunshine, are written the husbandman's promise, so plain that no careful observer could ever be left in doubt as to the ultimate result.

But five years have wrought changes, and shoved the State further in the path of progress than it was possible for us to anticipate, with all the faith and enthusiasm of a nature made to see sunshine where only clouds are visible to many of a less hopeful composition. Within the past ten days we have crossed eighteen counties, to see farm house and fence, with every few miles a thriving village, where five years ago scarcely a house could be found in sight of another, or an enclosed field under cultivation. The change between now and then seems like a dream or some fairy tale of fiction, more than a visible, tangible reality.

We propose to note the more prominent evidences of thrift, and the condition of crops in the several counties, as observed upon the line of travel. Of course it will not be expected that an accurate judgment could be formed of a whole county by traversing it on a line of railroad, laid with regard to directness and economy rather than a view to the best display of country. Yet a good idea of Kansas can be formed by railroad travel in any direction, except along the river from Wyandotte to Atchison.

### DONIPHAN COUNTY.

In the northeast corner of the State, is one of the best in Kansas. Wheat culture is very extensive and successful. The wheat stacks and immense piles of straw where the threshers had been, called to mind the Genesee region of New York, in the palmy days of its wheat-growing. Hardly a farm is to be seen without its wheat crop. Corn is looking very fine, and will give an average yield; that put in *very early* will be a full crop. The later the planting, the lighter the crop—a rule almost without exception in our observation of Kansas crops. In the vicinity of Doniphan we saw many

fields of hemp, and in every case a good crop; also, a good number of orchards and vineyards, in good condition.

A noticeable feature of this county is its cotton-wood groves. Whichever way you turn, these young forests cover the hill tops, and stand out against the horizon in beautiful relief. A few of these groves are twelve years old, but most are from five to eight years. It is strange that men will not secure their own best good, by forest planting. If every man in Kansas could see and realize the results, as demonstrated by the farmers of Doniphan county, a revolution would commence now, and twenty-five years make Kansas a well wooded State.

Troy, the county seat, is a thriving, pleasant town. Its public square contains a good court house, and is set to a variety of forest trees, that will soon be a perpetual delight to every citizen. A fine schoolhouse is being erected, at a cost of \$10,000; material, brick; construction, modern in every particular. The St. Joseph & Denver Railroad traverses the county from east to west, and is in full operation. The Atchison & Northwestern Road has just passed into the hands of a Company headed by JAMES F. JOY, and will be completed from Atchison to the north line of the State by June 1st, 1871. These roads cross near Troy, and give that town marked advantages, and the whole country very desirable means of travel. In soil, cultivation and people, Doniphan county must be put in the front rank. They have a live Agricultural Society, an Annual Fair, and take THE FARMER.

### ATCHISON COUNTY

Is rough and broken to a wider extent, upon its river side, than we supposed; yet, it is a good county, and second to none for the fruit-grower. The time is not far distant when orchard and vineyard will displace the unsightly oak and hazel-brush that now cover the hills along the river. The Central Branch Pacific Railroad traverses the county from east to west, and the road mentioned as having passed into the hands of Mr. JOY, forms a continuation of the Leavenworth & Atchison Road, along its entire eastern boundary.

The crops in Atchison county are substantially the same in kind and quality of those in Doniphan county. Atchison city is one of the best business points in the State. The evidences of business thrift and vigorous growth are to be seen on all sides. Its citizens, we believe, are more united in a devotion to Atchison, than in any other place in the State. If counter purposes and conflicting ambitions exist, in relation to competing industrial interests, they are all lost when the prosperity of Atchison is in danger. We unto the man, whether priest or politician, who dare betray the people, or doubt that Atchison is the coming Railroad Center! The same conduct that has characterized the administration of mayors, councilmen, commissioners, and men in trust of public interests in Leavenworth, would, we verily believe, have swung them from the limb of a tree in Atchison; and the world would have said, "it served them right." An Agricultural Society is organized, Fair grounds secured, and a Fair will be held the first week in October.

### WYANDOTTE COUNTY

Is one of the oldest in cultivation, but less progressive than almost any in the State. There is less of public spirit and county pride than there should be. It should have a live Agricultural organization, and an Annual Fair. Its location and surroundings give it great advantages. It has the oldest orchards and most experienced fruit culturists. It has a river and a railroad upon two sides of it. It has a great amount of timber, and good soil, and *should* have a thrifty farmer upon every quarter section. Corn this year is a good crop, and the average yield of other crops satisfactory.

### JOHNSON COUNTY

Is rapidly improving, in towns and country. Corn is looking better than we expected to see. Not so much wheat as in Northern Kansas. The largest fields of castor beans we have ever seen, and look-

ing splendidly. Will some of the Johnson county cultivators of this crop give THE FARMER readers a statement of their experience with, and the profit of this crop?

Olathe, the county seat, like most Kansas towns, seeks to be a railroad center. It is a beautiful, thrifty town, and worthy of all it desires. It has a junction of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad with the Olathe & Ottawa Road, now in full operation. The latter road taps the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad at Ottawa, and is the outlet for the country south of that point, at the present time. Johnson is an old county, but can learn an important lesson from Doniphan county in the matter of forest culture—a fact equally true of nearly every other county in the State. A man with a farm paid for, and under cultivation, in Johnson county, may well be contented. It has an efficient Agricultural Society, with an Annual Fair; reads THE KANSAS FARMER extensively; builds good school-houses, and employs competent teachers.

### MIAMI COUNTY.

Directly south of Johnson, is very fine. It has the minimum of waste land, and all of its tillable surface is *worth tilling*. Crops look well, although corn is not so large as in counties farther north. Paola is a sprightly town, and the county seat. In the center of the town is a public square, to be occupied by public buildings. We note it as a mark of wisdom, that the county has not issued bonds, to be sold at half their value, to build a court house. They secured good accommodations in the second story of a block for a long term of years, *rent free*, in consideration of the grounds upon which it is built. The result will be, that Miami county will have the means to build and *pay for* a court house, at the end of this lease, that will be a perpetual honor; while less considerate counties will have unsatisfactory public buildings, and unpaid bonds issued for their construction.

This county, like all upon the Eastern Tier, is traversed north and south by the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. It is also to be a "railroad center" very soon. The Paola & Holden Road is in the hands of BOB STEVENS; which means that it will be done before any one anticipates. This road will cut the county east and west, and eventually place it upon an important trunk line, from Denver, via Junction City, Emporia, and thence across the State, probably touching Ottawa. No finer fruit is produced in Kansas, than in this section. That plate of Bartlett pears, which attracted so much attention and admiration at Philadelphia last year, was in part from this county.

Miami has a live County Agricultural Society, holding Annual Fairs. This year the Fair occurs at Paola, on the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th instant. THE FARMER is read and appreciated by a multitude, and has received some of its best contributions from this county; among them, from J. Q. WHITE, Esq., who is Secretary of the County Agricultural Society.

### LINN COUNTY

Is next south in the "Border Tier." By some means, the Gulf Railroad left the line originally intended for it, which touched Mound City, the county seat, and other principal towns of the county, and was located about six miles east of them. The result is unfortunate for those who made early settlements and held village property in the old towns. A new set of towns have sprung up, as if by magic, along the line of the road, and must divide the trade with places of much larger size, placed in the interior by the location of the road. We suspect, also, that the traveler is not presented with the most favorable view of the county, as all the older farms are remote from the route.

But with all its disadvantages, Linn county shows a productive soil and a progressive people along the whole line. Evidence was not wanting to show that want of rain had been more severely felt than farther north. Corn was not as good a stand, and grass is quite small. One very satisfactory feature of Linn is the prevalence of orchards. No locality



show earlier orchard planting or more intelligent culture than here. It, too, had its representative upon the charmed plate of twelve Bartletts at Philadelphia. Where fruit is thought of, THE FARMER is read; and in Linn county it has many good friends, and some contributors.

## BOURBON COUNTY

Does not show its best to the farmer's eye, from its northern boundary to Fort Scott, on the line of the railroad. Early planted, thrifty orchards, are the chief feature of attraction. We may be mistaken; but with our present light, Bourbon county is not esteemed first-class for the agriculturist; but it is rich in mineral resources, and in the intelligent enterprise of its citizens. Fort Scott, the chief town—city, we should call it—is one of the most energetic and promising in Kansas. Its best citizens have worked in harmony and with a will for its best good. Neither city nor county has been loaded with a burden of unproductive bonds. The most has been made of everything in the way of city and county aid.

The result is, that Fort Scott will become what many more pretentious cities will fail to be—an important railroad and manufacturing center. It is an important point on the Gulf Railroad, and naturally the end of a division. It is upon the great through line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road, and is made the end of a division on it, also, with stipulations for machine-shops, as soon as any are required south of Sedalia, the point of connection between the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road with the Pacific of Missouri. Cheap Fuel will make it the resting-place of these and other roads centering there, where repairs and new machinery will call together a large population of the very best class of thrifty producers. If any one doubts the future of Fort Scott, or thinks it will be less than a large manufacturing city, let him remember our prediction that it will be second to none off the Missouri river.

Bourbon has a live Agricultural Society. The State Fair was wisely located there this year, and will meet a liberal and cordial support from the citizens of Bourbon county, as well as all South-eastern Kansas. After the Fair we shall be able to write more intelligently of its Agricultural products and capacities.

We cannot leave the "Border Tier" without mention of the prime element of its late rapid development and prosperity. We refer to the Missouri, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. Its rapid construction and capital equipment and working, have given both activity and solidity to every branch of industry from the Kaw to the south line of the State. A better built, better equipped, better conducted road, is not in Kansas or any other State. If the counties upon its line were taxed for its full cost, in a period of thirty years it would prove a good investment.

## DOUGLAS COUNTY

Has good crops, and is fast becoming a closely settled, well cultivated county, with every refinement and luxury of the most favored localities in the oldest States of the East. The man who saw it five years ago, and not again until the present time, would not dream of its being the same country.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY,

North of the Kaw and west of Leavenworth county, is a garden without a waste place. Its crops in 1870 are equal to the most ambitious desires of the cultivator.

## SHAWNEE COUNTY

Has the State Capital, Topeka, and from a variety of causes, has felt the strongest possible current of speculative enterprise. Its development has been rapid and healthy. We doubt if any county has more character, enterprise and money invested in productive labor, in proportion to population, than Shawnee, although its soil is not equal to that of very many.

A visit to the vineyards of Messrs. HARVEY & WORRALL, and W. C. GILLPATRICK, gave us great satisfaction. The former have eight and the latter two acres of vines in bearing; and both have fruit-

ed finely this season, although unfortunately injured in fruit by a late hail storm. Mr. Harvey has also one of the most promising apple orchards we have ever seen in the State. It has a noticeable peculiarity, in unusual high heading. The practice is so universal of low heading, that an orchard of Eastern hight is an oddity. Mr. HARVEY bases his practice upon reasons hard to contend against, viz: That when trees attain full growth, if headed as low as the custom here, their limbs cannot be kept from the ground when loaded with fruit. It will be impossible to cultivate, or even pass under them, and the necessary circulation of air will be seriously impeded. He is a close observer, and may be right.

The crops in the southern part of the county show want of rain much more than east of it; still, the yield, by late rains, will be made satisfactory. Shawnee has an Agricultural Society, admirable school-houses, the best newspapers in the State, reads THE FARMER extensively, and is on the high road of prosperity.

## OSAGE COUNTY

Is no longer without railroad advantages, and is rapidly receiving merited notice by settlers. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road is now in operation from Topeka to Emporia. It traverses the north part of the county, diagonally, touching Burlington, the county seat. All along this road towns are springing up, as if by magic. These trading centers are unmistakable evidence of rapid settlement and thrifty farmers in the surrounding country. Crops are looking much better than we anticipated. Much of the corn is a good stand, and will give a remunerative yield.

Much attention has been paid to stock in this county, which has some of the best dairies in the State, with several successful cheese factories. The Osage hedge is extensively planted, and makes a good fence in every case of proper cultivation. It is a much better county for the cultivator than we supposed when crossing it five years ago, then nearly an unbroken prairie. Bituminous coal underlies the soil, and is being extensively mined at Carbondale, eighteen miles from Topeka. The A., T. & S. F. Railroad is apparently doing a prosperous business, and gives evidence of liberal management by Superintendent T. J. PETERS. The Southwest will now find its outlet over this road, instead of going round by Junction City, as formerly.

## LYON COUNTY

Is of the cream of the State. The Cottonwood and Neosho rivers, with their tributaries, give it a very large amount of the best bottom lands, better than which are not to be found under the sun. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, now in operation from Junction City to the south line of the State, crosses the county from northwest to southeast; and the A., T. & S. F. Railroad from northeast to southwest, crossing at Emporia,—permanently fixing it as the city of Lyon county, if not of the Neosho Valley. No one has told us so; yet we are very sure that a short time will see still a third road, from Emporia east, across Osage, Franklin and Miami counties, to a connection with the Pacific of Missouri, at Holden. Town and country teem with industry, and tell unmistakably of prosperity. Crops good. More attention paid to the planting of orchards than in most counties.

## MORRIS COUNTY

Was crossed in the night—a fact much to be regretted. We could see enough, however, by bright moonlight, to satisfy us that it, too, is keeping pace with other counties.

## DAVIS AND RILEY COUNTIES

Have suffered severely with drouth this year—more so than in any other portion of the State we have visited. Late rains will aid much in maturing late corn and a good Fall feed of grass. As dry as it has been, there are no signs of the famine, of which so much has been said in connection with Kansas drouths.

## POTOWATTOMIE COUNTY

Has been a sufferer for rain, but not so severely as the ones above. Early planted corn will make a

good yield. Wheat and oats short, but well filled. In a trip like this, it is quite impossible to much less write up adequately in a single article, a tithe of what is to be seen, that is well worth writing. We can only say that the amazement of fellow-travelers, on their first visit to "The Desert," as we rolled through fields of corn as high as the cars, past wheat stacks, immense piles of straw, multitudes of cattle fat enough for the shambles, farm houses with every evidence of comfort, and towns with as many houses as days of existence, was participated in by us, even though a five years residence had prepared us to believe nothing progress impossible in Kansas.

## KANSAS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

The above Fair, to be held at Leavenworth, September 18th, 14th, 15th and 16th, promises to be one of the largest ever held in the State. The officers and directors are working night and day to perfect the arrangements. The same advice which we have offered to the Fair at Fort Scott, will apply with equal force and propriety here. The Premium List is very large, and in our opinion has been very equally distributed among the different classes; and we believe that the farmers will appreciate it. We presume arrangements will be made by which they can ship stock from here to other Fairs, upon the same conditions they are received here. We expect to see a large crowd.

## CINCINNATI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

By the kindness of Mr. JOHN A. WARDEE, Cincinnati, we have received a report of one of the above Society's meetings, in which is embodied the report of a committee on strawberries, which contains many interesting facts, to which we shall probably refer hereafter.

## NORTHERN DISTRICT FAIR.

Our neighbors at Atchison are moving right along in the preparations for their Fair. With fair weather and an enterprising spirit all around, we expect one of the largest assemblages of both people and stock that the State has ever witnessed.

## BREVITIES.

SALT and water, it is said, will remove ticks from hogs.

THE hog cholera is prevailing in some portions of Illinois.

VEGETABLES of all kinds are still in the market, at fair prices.

A GIRL in Maine, only eleven years old, manages a mowing machine to perfection.

OUR market is flooded with watermelons of monstrous size, and at very low prices.

NEARLY thirty thousand bales of hay have been exported to Europe this season, by reason of the drouth there.

HEAVY rains have been prevailing in all parts of the State for the past four weeks. Fall pasture promises excellent.

THE Early Rose potato has maintained its superiority in this section. We esteem it the best of the early varieties.

SINCE the late rains, the corn is throwing out new shoots, which a very favorable Fall may convert into "nubbins."

BREAKING for wheat is going on very lively. There will be a much larger breadth sown than ever before in this State.

TOO LATE.—We have received a communication from J. A. BLACKMAN, of Fairmount, but too late for this issue. It will appear in our next.

DELAWARE grapes appeared in our market August 18th. Concord and other early varieties of grape are selling at 12½ cents per pound.

FROM Dr. J. J. CROOK we learn that the prospect for a corn crop in Southern Kansas is very good. The Doctor has been traveling through that section for some six weeks, and his opportunities for judging were good.

THERE have recently been brought into Leavenworth



worth county several pairs of the Poland and China pigs—some from the pens of Mr. MAGIE, of Ohio, and some from Mr. MOORE, of Illinois. Our friend Mr. McWHIRT received a pair of perfect beauties from Mr. MAGIE.

MR. CUSHING, of this city, brought in a cluster of the Clinton grape, perfectly ripe (August 24). Ordinarily, the Clinton does not ripen until the last of September or first of October.

THE New Hampshire papers speak of the drouth still continuing in portions of that State. If the Granite State boys wish to escape drouths, they should move to Kansas.

## Our Corner.

**Concord Grapes.**—We have been placed under obligations by our friend Mr. CADOGAN, by the receipt of some of the finest specimens of Concord grapes that we remember to have seen. The clusters we received, fifteen in number and weighing five and a half pounds, were all plucked from one vine, which has matured this year one hundred and one clusters. A portion of the grapes are of unusual size, and the clusters all very compact, some of them as much so as the Delaware. At present prices (12½ cents per pound), this vine brings Mr. CADOGAN \$4.37½. This is probably over an average yield, and yet it shows what a careful and intelligent culture will do in Kansas soil and under a Kansas climate.

**Confidential.**—It is pleasant, even in a newspaper, to have some quiet corner, where friends can chat a little without the world knowing all about it. Well, the impression has got out, somehow, that the August number of THE FARMER was just about what the farmers want; in fact, they like it. The cause of the excellence of that number was, that we had just been receiving some big clubs of subscribers, and lots of little ones, too; and all hands about the place determined to show the people that we appreciated such efforts, and you see the result. Now, friends, if you want them all to be August numbers, just send in the subscribers, and we will do our very best. Just bear this in mind, now, and speak to all the neighbors, and we will try and do as much for you some of these times. Who answers first?

**Personal.**—We had a call, a few days ago, from Mr. CHARLES STRONG, of Easton, in Leavenworth county, and he informs us that crops of all kinds have done well. His wheat he reports at over forty bushels per acre, and his oats fifty-five bushels per acre. Mr. S. is one of our largest farmers, having something over one thousand acres, and all valuable land.

MR. STEPHEN ROBINSON, Mr. A. T. PARROTT, and Mr. A. PEMBERTON, all made us a call last week; and they report the crops in a promising condition all through the western part of this county. They all own large tracts of land, and are thorough-going farmers.

**In Trade.**—We are compelled, by the many offers we are receiving to take trees, shrubbery, watches, clocks, guns, pigs, &c., in exchange for advertising, to say that we decline all such offers; not but what the articles are valuable, but it requires extra time on our part to receive, take care of, and make sale for, all the above articles; and that time we have not at our disposal. Will our friends bear this in mind, and thereby save us the trouble of writing ten or a dozen letters every week? Our advertising rates are very low, considering the circulation THE FARMER has, and we believe it would be better for our friends, as well as us, to pay the money at once.

**Spreading.**—In another place we have spoken of this new disease, kleptomania, having made its appearance in this State, and found a lodgment at Topeka. From there it has passed, in a direct line, to Fort Scott; being driven, probably, by the prevailing northwest wind, a few days back. But the strangest part of the thing is, that it should have

attacked our old friend, GEO. A. CRAWFORD. We sincerely trust that the skill of the physicians there will be sufficient to save life in this case, as it is not a very bad attack. The evidence is found in the *Monitor*, August 23d, first page, head of the third column.

**The Weed Sewing Machine.**—Probably in no other department of industry has more improvement been made, than in that of woman's work, known as family sewing. That beautiful poem of HOOD's, known as "The Song of the Shirt," almost loses its pathos and beauty, when we contemplate a woman using some one of the various sewing machines of the present day. Of the many machines in use, none stands higher than "THE WEED," to the advertisement of which, on third page of Cover, we direct the attention of those interested.

**Kleptomania.**—This disease, which has, to a certain extent, baffled the skill of our best physicians, has at last made its appearance in Kansas. We have noticed in our exchanges for some time articles that seemed to point in that direction; but the most marked case we have noticed is in the *Topeka Commonwealth*, August 18th, fourth page, fifth column; second article from the top. "Is there no balm in Gilead?"

**Spring Wheat.**—We have received the sample of Spring wheat spoken of by our correspondent Mr. ELLIOTT, and it is proof sufficient that we must go west of Carlyle to find the "Great American Desert." It would be hard on the Geographies, if that "Desert" should prove a myth, after all. The wheat is a very large grain, and of a variety that we do not recognize.

**Jonas Crabb, Esq.**—We have received another letter from the above gentleman, dated Humboldt. He seems to be of the opinion that Kansas is nothing but one big corn-field, and thinks our farmers would do well to go down to "Vermont" and learn a thing or two, which they could no doubt do, with advantage. We hope JONAS will come again.

**The State Normal School,** at Emporia, begins the next term September 12th, 1870. This School offers the opportunity to that class of ladies and gentlemen who desire to qualify for their future occupation, of obtaining instruction from some of the very best teachers in the land. The institution will be largely patronized.

**Orange Watermelon.**—We are indebted to Mr. HOLDEN, who resides near the city, for a specimen of the Orange watermelon; and we can safely say that there is a treat in store for those of our readers who have never tested them. The rind leaves the fruit, similar to an orange; hence the name.

**Our Agricultural College.**—We call attention to the advertisement of the above, in another column. To the parents of this State is offered the opportunity, through this College, of giving to their children a first-class education, at a nominal cost; and the offer is one they will not be slow to accept.

**St. Mary's Academy.**—We omitted to call attention, in our last issue, to the advertisement of this School. It is only necessary to say that they have a large and commodious building, with a healthful as well as beautiful location. The ability of the teachers is too well known to require a notice.

**Mr. Cushing** laid upon our table some clusters of Dracut Amber and Rogers No. 15 grapes, for which he will please accept our thanks. Mr. C. is one of our most successful *grapesters*, and he always remembers the printers.

**Premium List.**—We have received the Premium List of the Miami County Fair, to be held at Paola, September 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th. We see by the Premium List that THE KANSAS FARMER is fully appreciated.

There have been sold by two of our dealers, this season, one hundred and ninety-six reapers and mowers. We have three other dealers, who probably do as much business as the two spoken of.

We Acknowledge the receipt of complimentary

tickets to the Nebraska State Fair, to be held at Brownsville, September 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d, 1870.

## BOOKS AND PAPERS.

**Received.**—The Price List of PINNEY & WEAD, of Sturgeon Bay, Wis. Evergreens and forest trees.

**Hearth and Home** comes to our table regularly, filled with the choicest tit-bits from every source. It is a splendid family paper.

**Catalogues.**—We acknowledge the receipt of Catalogues Nos. 1, 2 and 3, from STORRS, HARRISON & Co., nurserymen, Painesville, Ohio.

**The Courier,** at Seneca, Kansas, in the last issue, publishes a large map of the town of Seneca. That kind of advertising pays, and the town should see that the *Courier* loses nothing by the operation.

**Thanks.**—We acknowledge the receipt of a List of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies on the books of the Department, at Washington; for which the Commissioner will please accept our best thanks.

**Wichita Vidette,** Sedgwick county, Kansas; a neat and well gotten up weekly paper, full of general and local news. Valuable not only to the settlers of Sedgwick county, but to all proposing to emigrate there.

**Western Rural,** Chicago. Bro. LEWIS has made of this journal one of the most valuable Agricultural weeklies in the land. It is the sum and substance of what the farmer needs in a family paper. Three dollars a year.

**The Oskaloosa Independent** comes out this week in a new dress, and presents a neat and tasty appearance. We like to see these evidences of prosperity, and trust that Jefferson county will give it the support it deserves.

**The Western Gardener,** Leavenworth, Kansas. We have received the first number of the above journal, and are well pleased with the efforts of our friends to furnish a readable paper. It is furnished at the very low price of \$1.50 per annum.

**The Washington Republican,** Washington, Kansas; KELLY & YOUNG, proprietors. We have received numbers 1 and 2, of volume I, of the above paper, and they speak well for journalism in Northern Kansas. We bespeak for our friends a full measure of success.

**The Weekly Mail,** St. Louis, Mo.; three dollars a year. There is no paper comes to our table that is so thoroughly read by us, as is the above. It is pre-eminently a family paper, and we would like to see it in the hands of every family in the West. Six months for one dollar.

**The Texas Farmer,** Henderson, Texas; W. K. MARSHALL and J. M. DOBSON, Editors. The above paper reaches us somewhat irregularly, and is, perhaps more fully appreciated when it does come. It is ably managed, and fully deserves the liberal support it no doubt receives. One dollar and fifty cents per annum.

**Inventor and Manufacturer,** T. VAN KANNEL & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; one dollar per annum. The above journal has been enlarged to sixteen pages, and also publishes a German edition. It is one of the best papers of its class, and the cheapness of its subscription brings it within the reach of all. Every mechanic should send for it.

**The Palm** is a new Collection of Sacred Music, by C. M. WYMAN. In this work Mr. W. has reached his mark, in presenting to the public a great variety of good music, for the singing school, the Sunday school, the church, and the social circle. The collection of anthems and set pieces is unusually large and varied, and written within the compass of ordinary choirs. ROOT & CADY, publishers, Chicago, Illinois. Price, \$1.50.

**The Kansas Independent,** Topeka; S. H. CUMMINGS, proprietor. We have received several copies of this new paper, and omitted to notice it, not from want of merit, but through our carelessness, for which



we ask pardon. The *Independent* is ably edited and neatly printed, and we trust will receive the support it so fully deserves.

## THE APIARY.

### BEES—THEIR NATURE AND HABITS.

[By J. H. THOMAS, in the Western Rural.]

Queens mate with more drones than one. As I remarked in my last, this is admitted to be true; yet the queen is only once impregnated. That a queen once impregnated is impregnated for life, is easily proved, in the following manner: As soon as it is ascertained that a queen has mated, catch her, and cut off one of her wings, so that she cannot fly; the consequence is, that she remains in the hive, and never goes out to meet the drones again, and yet she remains fertile till old age, or during life. That a queen should mate with more than one drone, and yet be impregnated but once, as stated above, must appear strange to those who do not fully understand how a queen is impregnated; but when this is fully understood, it appears very natural that it should be so. The impregnation of the queen is effected in the following manner: In the abdomen of the queen, communicating with oviduct through which the eggs pass to be deposited in the cells, there is a small sac called a *sperma reservoir*, or *spermatheca*. This sac, in the act of coition, and during the time the organ of the drone remains attached to the queen, becomes filled with the impregnating or seminal fluid. The queen is then said to be impregnated or fertilized. It will now be seen that if a queen mates with a drone, and the organ of the drone is prematurely removed by the bees, or in any other way, the sac will not be filled, and the queen will not be fertilized, but must mate again with another drone. I have never seen the bees remove it, but have seen them attempt to do so. Mr. MOORE states, however, that he has not only seen the bees remove it, but has removed it himself more than once from the same queen. This being the case, we are enabled to understand what has heretofore been a mystery. Since the introduction of Italian bees, it has been claimed by apiarists, whose veracity cannot be doubted, that some of their Italian queens produce at first a progeny of pure workers; afterwards, they produced only hybrids; while others again produced at first hybrids, and afterwards pure bees. I have never seen a queen that produced in that way; yet, if such really is the case, it can only be accounted for in this way: A queen mates with a drone, either native or pure Italian, and the organ of the drone is not removed from her body by the bees until the seminal sac has been partly filled with the fertilizing fluid. Not being fully impregnated, she goes out and mates with another drone. If the first drone happens to be Italian, and the second black, she may at first produce hybrids, and afterwards pure, or *vice versa*, as the case may be. This idea is supported by the fact that Mr. GALLUP, of Iowa, had several queens only partially fertilized, fertility expiring in a short time after they commenced to lay; and my brother had a similar case. Such queens, had they mated a second time, and with a different kind of drone from the first, would have produced two kinds of worker bees.

There is a wide field for experiment in this production, and I hope that some of our amateur bee-keepers will turn their attention to it.

### APIARY FOR AUGUST.

[From the Illustrated Bee Journal.]

Bee-keepers should now be looking after their bees, and see that the moth miller does not get the advantage of them. Open your hives often, and cut out and destroy them wherever found. The bee moth is the great pest of the apiarist, and bee-keepers using any other than a movable comb hive must expect to lose many valuable colonies every season for the reason that he has no way of getting into his hive to help the bees destroy their enemy. Many bee-keepers lose bees enough every season to

buy all the hives wanted for use in the apiary. We have visited a few apiaries recently, where the old common box hives were in use. It made us sick to see the ravages of the bee moth. Many were the colonies that were hopelessly ruined by them, and were we to sit down and make an estimate of all the losses annually by these pests alone, it would astonish even our best-posted apiarists. We wish to say to those using movable comb hives, to look over your bees, or the bee moth may destroy them before you are aware of it. The man having a movable comb hive, of any make, and allows the bee moth to destroy them, should be sent up for ninety days, to be fed on corn dodger and cold water. In conclusion, we would say, look well to your bees; you will find robbers ready to rush into any hive that they can find not properly guarded. Some one discovered that gum camphor would stop them. It will do it effectually. Roll up a little piece in a rag, stick it in the entrance and Mr. ROBBER will leave instantaneously.

### VICES OF THE HORSE.

[From "JENNINGS on the Horse."]

The many excellent qualities of the horse are accompanied by some defects, which occasionally amount to vices. These may in part be attributed to natural temper; for man himself scarcely presents more peculiarities of temper and disposition than does the horse. The majority of these disagreeable or dangerous habits in the animal now under consideration are without doubt attributable to a faulty education. The instructor was ignorant and brutal, and the animal instructed becomes obstinate and vicious. It is proposed to mention some of the more glaring of these vices, suggesting in connection with each whatever remedies or palliatives experience has suggested.

#### RESTIVENESS.

This stands in the front rank of all the vicious qualities of the horse, being at once the most annoying and the most dangerous of all. It is the direct and natural result of bad temper and worse education; and, like all other habits based upon nature and ingrained by education, it is inveterate.

Whether it develop itself in the form of kicking, rearing, plunging, bolting, or in any way that threatens danger to the rider or horse, it rarely admits of a cure. The animal may, indeed, to a certain extent be subjugated by a determined rider; or he may have his favorites, or form his attachments, and with some particular person be comparatively or perfectly manageable; but others cannot long depend upon him, and even his master is not always sure of him.

#### BALKING OR JIBBING.

This species of restiveness is one of the most provoking vices of the horse, and it can be successfully combated only by a man of the most imperturbable temper. The slightest sign of vexation only increases the evil, and makes the animal more and more troublesome each time that he refuses his work. Many a thick-headed, quick-tempered driver flies into a passion, and beats or otherwise abuses his horse, on the least symptom of balking; until the animal becomes utterly worthless from a confirmation of the habit.

As a rule, it may be stated that horses balk from nervousness, or unsteadiness of disposition; if not, indeed, from an over-anxiety to perform their work. Nervous, well bred horses are more susceptible to the influences that induce balking, than are colder blooded, more indolent ones. A high-mettled horse, when carelessly driven, will start suddenly against his collar, fall to start his load, draw back from the pain which the concussion causes, rush at it again, and again draw back, until it becomes impossible for his driver to steady him in his collar for a dead pull. If to all this be added a smart cut with the whip, and a fiercely spoken word—with, perhaps, a blow over the nose, or a stone in the ear—every fear or vicious feeling of the horse will be summoned into action, and the animal will become entirely unmanageable, requiring to be left for an hour or

two in his position, before he gets sufficiently calm to be induced to move. There may, occasionally, be a horse which cannot be made to draw steadily by the most careful treatment; but the cases are exceedingly rare in which gentle treatment and firmness—a patient persistence in mild, authoritative command, and judicious coaxing—would not either prevent the formation of the habit, or cure it when formed.

### BREEDING IN-AND-IN.

[By "BARKHURST," in Western Rural.]

It has long been a disputed point whether the system of breeding in-and-in, or the opposite one of frequent crossing, was best, or had the greatest tendency to maintain or improve the quality of a breed of domestic animals. Both systems have able and earnest advocates, each confident of being right.

I am clearly of the opinion that neither plan will, of itself, maintain or improve the character of a breed of domestic animals, but that much more depends upon the skill and judgment of the breeder. The simple fact that splendid successes have been, and are now being, achieved by both systems, I think, preferable to the too common practice of breeding without any system whatever.

My opinion is, that the shortest and easiest road to success, for the skillful breeder, is to select as breeding animals none but the very best within his reach, without regard to kindred of blood. I am well aware that there is a very prevalent opinion in the United States, and especially among those who have no personal knowledge or experience on the subject, that the inter-breeding of relatives, however remote, is fatal—fatal not only to the physical organization, but to the mind, among human beings, and even to the instinct, among animals. I am also well aware that most, if not all, the successful and skillful breeders of this country, and perhaps of all other countries, practice close-breeding as the shortest, easiest and most reliable, if not the only system, by which their improvements could be perpetuated, and new and improved breeds created, and rendered permanent.

A great majority, if not all, of the ablest breeders of England, for generations past, have practiced breeding in-and-in, to the closest degree of consanguinity, with all our domestic animals, such as BAKWELL, the COLLINGS, MASON, MAYNARD, WETHERBY, KNIGHTLY, BATES, BOOTH, PRICE, and a host of others, whose names stand out as prominent lights in the history of our domestic animals.

The English *Stud Book* and *Herd Book* abound with examples of celebrated animals, which have been produced by this system of breeding. The same is true of all the English varieties of smaller animals, such as sheep, hogs, rabbits, pigeons, fowls, &c.

But it is unnecessary to go abroad for examples of the success of this course of breeding. The American *Herd Book* is replete with such examples. We also find in the fine-wooled sheep of America a striking proof of its safety and utility. If we examine the Pauls of the Rich family, we find them celebrated for their hardiness. No one pretends that they have ever been improved in this particular, or in size, by crossing. Yet they were bred for thirty years after their importation into the United States, without a cross of foreign blood, to say nothing of their previous inter-breeding in Spain. And we have never learned that the Spaniards paid any attention, one way or the other, as regards kindred, in their selections to breed from. But each separate flock was kept entirely free from any mixture with any other, and the general course of breeding evidently tended toward close breeding, as their rams were invariably selected from their own flocks, and consequently fathers must have bred with daughters, brothers with sisters, &c.

The Sicilian Merinoes of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S flock have not received a cross from any other flock for over fifty years; yet they are now much larger than the sheep they originated from, and perfectly healthy, and as prolific breeders as ordinary flocks of that breed. And EDWIN HAMMOND'S flock of



Infantadoes presents a still more striking example of the success of this system, they having been bred in-and-in in the United States for over sixty years, without the least cross of foreign blood.

But, let these examples suffice. As the various flocks or families of the American Merinoes are so well known, and their characteristics and improvements so well understood, it is unnecessary for me to particularize further.

#### WILL IT PAY TO STEAM CORN FOR HOGS?

(From the Practical Farmer.)

I live in Ross county, Ohio, twenty miles from Chillicothe, a city on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. I have a farm, and can raise from four to five thousand bushels of corn yearly; also, can raise two hundred or more hogs yearly. Have a grist mill, with two wheat and one corn stones; I also have a saw mill. The grist mill is on my farm, and on the waters of Paint creek; I have steady water power most of the year, especially Spring and Fall. I live in a good hog and cow country. Saw mill is also on my farm, and runs by water, same as grist mill. Hog market—Chillicothe, Cincinnati or Baltimore.

Now, the questions are these: Taking into consideration all my advantages and chances, do you advise me to go into the business of fattening about two hundred head of hogs every Spring and Fall, on steamed meal? Will it pay one a big profit, to go to the expense of steamers, sheds, troughs, &c., and hiring a man to attend to the feeding, steaming, shelling corn, &c.? And about how much on the money invested and the corn consumed? About how much meal to fatten a hog—the hog weighing one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds to commence with—the breed of hogs Chester White and Magie, and their crosses with other hogs? And will the pork be as good, and sell as readily in the market, as corn-fed-in-the-ear hogs? Please let me hear from you through the columns of the *Practical Farmer*. SAMUEL BENNER.

We submitted the above letter to our friend THOS. J. EDGE, as one who has had large experience with the steamers, and give his reply below:

In answer to the correspondent, I would say, that careful feeding and weighing have convinced me that, while five bushels of shelled corn, fed whole, will make forty-seven and three-quarters pounds of pork, the same amount, well cooked, will make eighty-three and one-half pounds. This is an average with five pigs. As it is very seldom that such small experiments can be duplicated on so large a scale as that proposed by the correspondent, it will probably be safe for him to expect a gain of one-third between cooked meal and corn shelled and fed whole, and a still greater gain when compared with corn fed on the ear.

I have not the data to enable me to estimate the amount of corn needed to make a pig weighing one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds fat, nor do I know where the correspondent can obtain the information.

I have several times sold pork made from cooked feed, and have for four years salted it up for our own use, and never knew any difference either in quality or price. Respectfully, THOS. J. EDGE.

#### THE SCAB.

(From "Youatt on Sheep.")

Among the diseases of the skin in British sheep the scab stands foremost in frequency of occurrence and mischief to the wool, the flesh, and the general constitution of the animal. The same disease, or one much resembling it, has been known in some parts of the world from time immemorial.

It assumes different forms in different seasons and on different animals; or there are several varieties of it. A sheep is occasionally observed to scratch himself in the most furious manner, and with scarcely a moment's intermission. He rubs himself against every projecting part of the hedge, against every post, and the wool comes off from him in considerable flakes. When he is caught there is no

appearance whatever of cutaneous disease. Mr. Young says that "the sheep rub themselves in all attitudes—they have clear skins without the least sign of scab—never observed that it was catching—the better the food the worse they become—some few are taken as if mad, jumping and staggering about as if drunk, and they are wasted away, and die in three or four months; the flesh is then quite green, but not stinking."

It is evidently a disease more of the subcutaneous texture than of the skin itself; no satisfactory cause of it has been assigned, nor has any certain mode of cure been pointed out.

The sheep should be caught and housed, shorn as closely as possible, washed all over, and most carefully, with soap and water, and, after that, washed on every second day, and as long as may be requisite, with a lotion composed of equal parts of lime-water and a decoction of tobacco. The corrosive and arsenic lotion should be carefully avoided; as not only without good effect in a disease of this kind, but its application being attended by much danger. A diluted mercurial ointment has been employed with advantage—one part of the common mercurial ointment, and seven of lard—two or three ounces being well rubbed in every second day, and the application renewed not more than three or four times.

The scab in sheep is much akin to the mange in other animals. It is most common in the Spring and early part of the Summer. It may be produced by a variety of causes, such as bad keeping, starvation, hasty driving, dogging, and exposure afterward to cold and wet; thus producing suppression of the perspiration. The prevailing cause, however, is contagion.

The sheep, as in the rubbers, is restless—scratching itself with its feet—nibbling itself—tearing off the wool, or violently rubbing itself against every convenient place. When closely examined, the skin will be found to be red and roughened. There has evidently been an extensive eruption, and there still remain on various parts numerous pustules which have broken and run together, and form small or large patches of crust or scab—hence the name of the disease—under which there is a sore surface if the covering is removed too soon. The shoulders and the back, most frequently, earliest exhibit these pustules. The general health of the animal is affected according to the extent and violence of the eruption; sometimes he pines away and dies, exhausted by continued irritation and suffering. It is a most contagious disease. If it is once introduced into a flock, the farmer may be assured that, unless the tainted sheep are immediately removed, the whole of his flock will become infected, and sadly deteriorated in value; or they will afterwards be unfit to breed from in his own stock, and he must not sell them.

It seems to spread among the sheep, not so much by direct contact as by means of the rubbing-places; for it has happened that, when the farmer has got rid of his tainted flock and covered his pastures with a new one, the disease has broken out again, and has been as troublesome and as injurious as before; and this has arisen from the gates and other rubbing-places, not having been painted or taken away. The time which elapses between the infection and the appearance of the pustules has been ascertained with considerable precision; a circumstance of much importance in any legal inquiry with regard to the soundness of the sheep and the liability of the seller. About the twelfth day the pustules begin to appear, very small and thick; and the animal is then first seen to ferret, or rub himself. The skin also becomes rough, and, on being handled, is found to be covered with small and hard salient points. Four days afterwards, from the rubbing and biting of the animal, the summits of the pustules are broken, and a purulent matter, which soon becomes concrete, escapes. This forms the scab, some of the wool falling off, and the fleece generally becoming irregular, hard, dry and brittle.

The scab in sheep, like the mange in cattle, and the itch in the human being, is caused by certain minute insects of the class *Acari*, which inhabit the pustules on the skin. The disease spreads over the animal and is communicated to the rest of the flock by means of these animalcules.

The cure of scab, then, lies in the destruction of this insect. This is a simple and most important view of the case. The essence of the disease is the existence of, and the irritation caused by, this acarus; the cure is the removal or destruction of the tormentor. Then the question as to the form under which the remedy is best applied, is immediately answered. The washes, whether infusions of tobacco, or hellebore, or arsenic, are somewhat objectionable.

A safer and a more effectual method—destroying the insect and benefiting the wool—is the application of a mercurial ointment. It had long been in frequent use among sheep-masters as a cure for the scab, but had got into some disrepute from its having been made too strong, and applied in too large quantities, and thus salivating some of the lambs and pregnant ewes. The ointment should be made of two strengths. That for bad cases should consist of common mercurial ointment, rubbed down with three times its weight of lard. The other, for ordinary purposes, should contain five parts of lard to one of the mercurial ointment. The operator should begin with the head of the sheep, and rub a little of the ointment well into it. A shred or furrow should then be made from the head to the tail, and in such a manner that the skin is exposed. A little of the ointment should then be applied with the finger to the skin, along the whole of the exposed surface. Another furrow should then be drawn on either side, and in this way over the whole sheep, the furrows not being more than four inches apart. When any of the scabs are easily moved, they should be taken away; and, last of all, the whole of the ointment that has been thus applied to the furrows must be well and thoroughly rubbed in. The quantity of ointment applied to each sheep may vary from a few drams to two ounces, one-third of the quantity being used for a lamb.

The sheep that has been thus dressed may be considered, at least, as incapable of infecting any of the others; the itching will soon subside; the acari will either be destroyed by the mercury as soon as they appear on the skin, or it will penetrate to their deepest recesses and poison them there; or, if, at the expiration of ten days, there should continue to be much uneasiness or itching, another, but a lighter, dressing may take place.

This ointment will have a kindly effect on the roots of the wool, encouraging their growth and that of the natural yolk, and forming a comfortable and most useful defense against the cold of the ensuing winter.

#### FOR ASCERTAINING WEIGHT OF LIVE CATTLE.

(From "Guenon on Milch Cows.")

This is of the utmost utility for all those who are not experienced judges by the eye; and by the following directions, the weight can be ascertained within a mere trifle: Take a string, put it around the beast, standing square, just behind the shoulder blade; measure on a foot-rule the feet and inches the animal is in circumference—this is called the girth; then, with the string, measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock; direct the line along the back to the fore part of the shoulder blade; take the dimensions on the foot-rule as before, which is the length, and work the figures in the following manner: Girth of the bullock, 6 feet 4 inches; length, 5 feet 8 inches; which, multiplied together, make 31 square superficial feet; that again multiplied by 23 (the number of pounds allowed to each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than 7 and more than 5 in girth), makes 713 pound. Where the animal measures less than 9 and more than 7 feet in girth, 31 is the number of pounds to each superficial foot. Again, suppose a pig or any small



beast should measure 2 feet in girth, and 2 feet along the back, which, multiplied together, make 4 square feet; that, multiplied by 11, the number of pounds allowed for each square foot of cattle measuring less than 3 feet in girth, makes 44 pounds. Again, suppose a calf, a sheep, &c., should measure 4 feet 6 inches in girth, and 3 feet 9 inches in length, which, multiplied together, make 16½ square feet; that, multiplied by 16, the number of pounds allowed to all cattle measuring less than 5 feet, and more than 3 in girth, makes 264 pounds. The dimensions of the girth and length of black cattle, sheep, calves, or hogs, may be exactly taken this way as is at all necessary for any computation or valuation of stock, and will answer exactly to the four quarters, sinking the offal; and which every man, who can get even a bit of chalk, can easily perform. A deduction must be made for a half-fatted beast, of 1 pound in 20, from that of a fat one; and, for a cow that has had calves, 14 pounds must be allowed for not being properly fat.

#### BUTTER FOR WINTER USE.

[From the Western Rural.]

MARY A. LEE, of Cain, Pa., writes to the American Institute Farmers' Club on the subject of making butter for winter use. She says that butter made in October and November, if good, may be kept so by printing in small table prints, sprinkling each with salt, and laying closely in a stone jar. To keep butter good that is made in the Fall is one thing, but to keep that good which is made in early Summer is quite another. The best and richest Pennsylvania butter is made in May, June and July, when the cows' milk is strong, and before the flies trouble them too much. The best of butter may be easily kept good till April; and this is the way to do it.

First: It must be good butter when made; all the buttermilk must be worked out, and in doing this keep it out of the water—don't have any water come in contact with it. Butter that is washed when working, as it is termed, if good, would be much better if it had not been washed. Salt to suit the taste of those who are to eat it; half an ounce of salt to a pound of butter is about right; keep out saltpeter, sugar, and all other curative ingredients; it will keep better without them, and perhaps, too, without salt, but will not be so palatable. Do up the butter after each churning, in neat, round rolls of two or three pounds each, cover each roll with a clean muslin cloth, large enough to go round it twice or more, so it will be completely enveloped, and sink it in a strong brine—as strong as the best salt will make it. Stone vessels are the best, and each roll, as it is put in, may be sunk by putting a clean stone in. Continue to add more rolls until the vessel is full, always keeping the whole completely covered with brine, and to insure strength add more salt when full. Keep it in the cellar or spring-house, and see if it is not worth in Winter or Spring 100 per cent. more than any Winter-made butter. In this manner a supply of choice butter may be kept perfectly safe. But mark, the butter must be good—well-made by one who understands how to do it, must be well worked, and should, by all means, be wrapped up and sunk under the brine the same day that it is churned, not kept lying around two or three days after churning.

A good spring, with water at fifty-five degrees, is indispensable to make the best butter in the Summer months, and then it must be churned slowly, that it may come solid. Bradley's Atmospheric Dasher Attachment is superb, making the old barrel churns complete atmospheric churns, with half the revolutions breaking the butter just as soon; then, in warm weather, it is solid and firm, and no trouble to wash out the milk.

Dr. TRIMBLE said, in his opinion, that this is the best letter on the subject ever read before the Club, and it comes from a region where the art of making perfect butter is better understood than in any other part of the round world.

#### CLOVER AS A FERTILIZER.

Mr. THATCHER, of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, in an essay upon this topic, says:

Clover will grow on pretty much all soils that have been laid dry by draining or that are naturally dry. It is the basis of good farming on all lands susceptible of alternate husbandry. Its benefits are three-fold at least. It breaks, pulverizes and ameliorates the soil by its tap roots, and it furnishes a cheap food for plants as well as animals. A good clover lay I believe to be worth to a crop as much as five cords of good manure to the acre. To insure a good lay, at least ten or twelve pounds of seed must be sown to the acre, and the ground well prepared for the reception of the seed; and after the seed has been sown I would recommend the rolling of the ground and such other methods of smoothing as different farmers may suggest or adopt as their own. Its value as food for plants depends as much, if not more, upon the quantity of roots as upon the luxuriance of the stems, though the abundance of the latter depends in a great measure upon the number of the former.

To obtain the full value of this plant, we must cultivate it as food for our crops as well as for cattle, and to use it successfully for our crops, we must use it the first or second year, before it has run out. Where the soil is adapted to the cultivation of clover, there is economy in sowing it with small grains, even though it should be plowed in the same or the next season. Ten pounds of seed cost, upon an average, say \$1.50; the labor of sowing is comparatively nothing. Its value to the next crop cannot be less than quadruple that sum, to say nothing of the feed it may afford or its mechanical amelioration of the soil. My practice has been—and I think many other farmers adopt the same—to mow the clover only one year for cattle food, and then to turn it under as food for the crops, especially where wheat is to be sown, thus insuring a return to the soil of a mass of rich vegetable matter. Clover is a biennial plant, and of course cannot be depended upon after the second year for hay.

The clover not only imparts fertility when plowed under, but its roots divide and break the soil while growing, and render it pulverous as they decay. The thicker the plants, the finer and better the herbage; the more abundant the roots, the greater the benefit to the soil, both as regards pulverization and fertility.

In plowing in clover, or any other green crop whatever, the soil is prepared to produce well without any other manures, since by this process all the soil has produced is returned to it; with the additions resulting from the decomposed principles of air and water which are contained in the plants. I would here say that I think the advantage in plowing in a green crop as soon as it is fit for cutting for hay, over the same crop after it has formed its seed and become dry and hard, is very great. In order to fully understand my meaning and the belief I have expressed, that greater results follow the plowing in of a well-grown crop at maturity, than the same crop after it has formed its seed; it is necessary to consider the successive changes which take place in plants during this growth; first, they produce green leaves, which, by coming in contact with the air, receive from it the principles of which I have spoken, or in other words carbon, oxygen and hydrogen; afterwards the stalks increase in size and number, and are covered with numerous leaves, which absorb from the atmosphere a degree of nourishment suited to the increasing wants of the plants, the strength and fullness of the leaves and stalks depending very much upon the richness of the soil.

This state continues till after the period of flowering, when a change takes place, the roots dry up, the stalks wither and change their color, and when the seeds are formed fully, both roots and stalks become nearly useless for the purpose of nourishing animals or of manuring the earth.

During this process, what becomes of the juices

contained in the roots and stalks? They have been consumed by the formation of the seeds. Thus we see that those plants that form seeds exhaust the soil most, because for all they receive they return nothing but their dry roots and stalks, whilst those that have been cut or plowed under while green, give back with their roots and stalks what they have drawn from the earth and atmosphere.

#### POULTRY EXPERIENCE.

And a Description of a Practical Poultry House.  
[By GEO. L. CORNELL, in the Rural New Yorker.]

I keep sixteen hens and two cocks. The house is 20 by 16 feet in the clear, ten feet post, lathed and plastered throughout, and under the roof, as there is no upper loft, the floor cemented; fence round the yard 100 by 50 feet, 8 feet high; on the north side a tight fence, the other three sides slats. The laying apartment is 6x12 feet; setting-room 6½x12 under sloping part where droppings fall, and go down in entry 8½x12; door opens east side to go in and clean out. The roosts are set in notches secured to wall so as to be taken out and cleaned; roosts two feet above sloping part, which is of grooved, seasoned plank, perfectly tight and white-washed in Spring and Fall, when the whole house has a thorough cleaning and white-washing. There is a large window in south side to open in roosting part.

My boxes for laying are sixteen inches square, six inches high, with back fifteen inches high and a hole in to hang them up by; the bottom projects in front eight inches, so that the hen steps from that into the nest; use broken straw for nests, but put first in the box two inches of wood ashes, then two tablespoons of flour of sulphur, then straw. Do not let a hen set twice on the same nest; clean out nest after setting, and white-wash all the boxes inside and out before using them.

Twelve years ago I commenced keeping the yellow-legged Dominique fowls, which did well, and I had plenty of eggs and good chickens for the table. But hearing so much of the Black Spanish fowls, I procured a number of them, but was disappointed in my expectations. They are good layers, but the flesh is dark, and not inviting as an article of food.

After a trial of three years, I disposed of them and got the Dorking breed, which is a handsome, full-breasted fowl, and thought I was suited; but, to my regret, the hens laid each six eggs and wanted to set. After breaking them up they soon began to lay, and after producing six eggs would again set. This did not suit me, and I then tried the Creve-Cœur. They are good layers, but their chickens are delicate, hard to raise, and their flesh dark. I then tried the White Brahmas, which are good layers, setters and nurses; raised from them last Summer one hundred and fifty chickens and as many eggs as my family needed. They lay well in Winter, but the chickens are not full-breasted until grown; large thigh and leg, but rather coarse. The broilers have but little meat on the breast; with this exception they are the best of the foreign breeds that I have tried. I then understood that the Houdan breed were superior to any other for all purposes; I procured some at a high price, and found them good layers, but chickens small and of slow growth. The hens do not set; but I had Brahmas to put their eggs under. I set at least two hundred eggs and got but ten chickens, and half of them died with the gapes, the first time I ever had the disease in my poultry yard.

I have now come to the conclusion that the foreign fowls which are so cracked up are no better, if as good, as our own old fashioned yellow-legged Dominiques, and I am now going to fall back on that breed, and not pay such extravagant prices for foreign breeds.

This is my experience in poultry keeping for the last twelve years, and if you see fit to publish it, for the benefit of others, you can do so, as it may prove useful to some one.



## VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

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

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

EDITOR FARMER: Seeing from a notice in THE FARMER for August, that you are going to open a Veterinary Department, I would like to ask what is the matter with my horses. They are aged seven and nine years, rather thin, eat enough, hair looks rather bad, and they have a constant discharge from the nostrils of a whitish, glazy mucons, sometimes almost yellow. No swelling of the glands about the neck, bowels regular, water a little high-colored at times. It is more contagious than distemper. Several horses have taken it from mine. There is little or no smell about the discharge. Some say it is glanders, and some call it nasal gleet; but I have used all the remedies prescribed for both in the books, without benefit. There seems to be some fever. They have had the discharge for nearly a year. I don't believe it is glanders. An early answer, through THE FARMER, will oblige yours,  
J. F. THOMPSON.

Linnville, Kansas, Sept., 1870.

## HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

**LEMON PUDDING.**—Four tablespoons corn starch, one quart boiling water, juice of three lemons, rind of one, four eggs, quarter of a pound of butter, sugar to suit the taste. Bake in a deep dish with crust.

**CHOPPING DOUGH.**—It is not generally known that wheat bread, at least is greatly improved by chopping it at the end of the second kneading, and if you want good bread let there always be a second kneading, putting in all the flour before that.

**HAM BALLS.**—Take what is usually left, and otherwise lost, of boiled ham, chop fine, add as many eggs as you have persons to eat, and a small amount of flour; beat together and make into balls. Fry in a little butter to a nice brown.

**TARTS.**—Lemon butter is excellent for tarts. It is made as follows: One pound of pulverized white sugar, whites of six eggs and yolks of two, three lemons, including grated rind and juice. Cook twenty minutes over a slow fire, stirring all the while.

**TO IMPROVE RASPBERRY PLANTS.**—Mix equal parts of sawdust and stable manure, and place around the roots every Fall before the snow comes. It tends not only to keep the roots warm during the Winter but the sawdust, by partially decomposing, furnishes a quantity of potash, which is a very requisite food for the growing plant. Grape vines may be treated in the same manner.

**FRIED SQUASH.**—A correspondent of *Hearth and Home* gives the following: "You may tell your readers that a delicious dish can be made of the Summer crook-necked squash, simply by frying them in butter. Slice them as you would cucumbers, dip in dry flour, fry to a brown, and imagine you are eating fried oysters. We have fried cucumbers for several years and liked them much, but the squash is better."

**HONEY AND CREAM—ANGEL'S FOOD.**—Honey alone is considered quite delicious enough, but with the addition of cream, it is almost beyond description, and so far from being made too rich, it can then be eaten by many with whom honey otherwise disagrees. It is the most delightful dish I know of, if I except one called "Angel's Food," made of oranges peeled, cut in slices, and between each layer sprinkled with dessicated cocoa nut and sugar—to stand an hour or two and then eaten with cream. In all cases orange and lemon seeds must be carefully removed, as they destroy everything by their bitter flavor.

**CANNING FRUIT.**—Like many others, I tried, again and again, to seal fruit cans so as to keep the fruit without molding upon the top. I was par-

ticular in following the printed directions in general use, but found that my cans, when cold, would not be more than two-thirds full, and in a few days a white mold appeared upon the top. I finally appealed to a friend who, I knew, canned large quantities for her own use. She showed me fruit over a year old, quite fresh, the cans full, and no mold. I at once adopted her plan, which I have since followed with great success. I have no interest in the manufacture of cans, and believe that every one should do his own advertising, but I prefer that kind in which you have only the can, glass cover and rubber to use.

Fruit can be kept just as well without, as with sugar; and those sealed up for pies are better without any, as they will retain their flavor far better. Brass kettles should never be used. Tin pans or kettles lined with porcelain, so as to retain the most perfect flavor of the fruit, are the best. While my fruit is being scalded, I put a gill of cold water in each can, and fill up with hot water. The fruit need not be cooked—only heated to the boiling point—unless in preparing pears or quinces, or some other hard fruits, that may require more cooking, and then only just so that a straw may be passed through, always being careful to have juice enough to cover the fruit. As soon as boiling hot, empty a can and fill; then another, or as many as can well be attended to. Let the cans stand open until you can comfortably bear the hands upon them. Meanwhile more fruit may be heated.

Cut thick writing paper in round pieces the size of the top of each can, and when the contents of the cans are cooled, slip a piece over the top of the fruit in each can, and at once fill up on the top of the paper with boiling juice (saved for the purpose) and put on the covers as soon as filled, according to the directions given.

I often seal up cherries and tomatoes, only for Winter use, in one gallon stone jars that are small at the top, prepared just the same as for glass. Leave off the covers, seal with melted rosin, adding a little tallow. Try it on a piece of cloth; if too brittle, add more tallow, and *vice versa*. Cut a paper also for the top of the jar, just so it will come over the edge, and dip a thick piece of cloth into rosin, only upon one side, spread over the jar and tie down; now, with a spoon, dip and spread on the hot rosin, until entirely covered, pressing down the sides with the hands dipped in cold water. When cold, if the jar is air tight, the cover will be depressed a quarter of an inch or more. But if it is level, then you must seal it over again. Those who can common sour cherries will find them greatly improved by first draining off all the juice, and then covering them with water, scald and drain off, and cover over again for sealing, canning, preserving, or drying.—*Farm and Fireside.*

## GRAIN MARKET.

Showing the prices August 20th and August 30th.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Wheat—Dull and declining; sales at \$1 02 for rejected Spring; \$1 10@1 17½ for inferior No. 2 Spring; \$1 20@1 25 for No. 2 Spring; \$1 40@1 44 for Winter red Western, the latter being an extreme; \$1 62½@1 70 for new white Michigan.

TOLEDO, Aug. 20.—Wheat—\$1 70 for No. 1 white Wabash; \$1 53@1 54 for No. 2 do; \$1 35 for No. 1 white Michigan, closing at \$1 34; \$1 24@1 25 for amber Michigan; \$1 29 for No. 2 amber Illinois; \$1 26 for No. 1 red Wabash; \$1 23 for No. 2 do; \$1 17 for No. 3 do.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 20.—Wheat—At \$1 20@1 30.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Wheat—Prices are unsettled and irregular. The closing prices on Saturday were \$1 05½ for fresh receipts of new No. 1; \$1 04 for No. 2; 86c for posted receipts of No. 2 Spring; 97½c@1 03 was paid for old No. 2 Spring; \$1 05 for new do.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Wheat—Dull at \$1 18@1 22.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Wheat—1c to 2c better, and fair demand at \$1 15 for common No. 2 Chicago, part kiln dried; \$1 32 for No. 1 Spring; \$1 21@1 25 for No. 2 Spring; \$1 40@1 45 for Winter red and amber Western.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—Wheat—Choice steady and firm; other grades dull; \$1 14@1 15 for No. 2 red Fall; \$1 20@1 22 for No. 1; \$1 25@1 26 for choice.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Wheat—Less active, closing at \$1 00 for old and \$1 09½ for new No. 2.

## "WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

"A little nonsense, now and then,  
Is relished by the best of men."

**CURE FOR COLD FEET.**—Take them to a hot fire, and warm them.

If a man makes a beast of himself at dinner, does he become the lion of the party?

The favorite air of the French army is "Home Again!" with running accompaniment.

A Missouri postmaster gives notice as follows: "After this date, everybody must lick their own postage stamps, for my tongue's given out."

An Iowa editor wants an assistant who can write to please everybody, and a foreman who can put all the advertisements prominently at the head of the column.

An old Indian, who had witnessed the effects of whisky for many years, said that a barrel full of the poison-stuff contained one thousand songs, and fifty fights.

"I THINK I have lost at least half-a-dozen husbands," said a coquette at Long Branch, "by putting on a bathing dress; and I'll never do it again, till my married future is secure."

"I sat me down, and thought profound—

This maxim wise I drew:

It's easier far to love a girl,

Than make a girl love you!"

SENATOR SPRAGUE says there are twelve million corsets imported annually into the United States. These will pay, by a recent enactment, about five million dollars of revenue tax.

HEARING a physician remark that a small blow would break a nose, a rustic remarked: "Well, I don't know about that; I've blowed my nose pretty hard many a time, and never broke it yet."

"MY DEAR," said an anxious matron to her young daughter, "it is very wrong for young people to be throwing kisses at each other." "Why so, mamma? I'm sure they don't hurt, even if they do hit."

JOSH BILLINGS says: "Give the Devil his due," reads well enough in a proverb; but he proceeds to inquire, very pertinently: "What will become of you and me, if this arrangement is carried out?"

A LITTLE four-year old, very fond of a certain dish, when asked by his mother if he wouldn't like to be an angel, with wings, and fly about in heaven, like his little dead brother, replied, after a pause: "No, ma, I'd a heap rather be a hawk, and live on chicken!"

**BAD PUNCTUATION.**—The following ludicrous sentence is the result of a compositor's erroneous punctuation: "Cæsar entered upon his head, his helmet upon his feet, armed sandals upon his brow, a cloud in his right hand, his faithful sword in his eye, an angry glare."

A PEDDLER, calling on an old lady to dispose of some goods, inquired if she could tell him of any road on which no peddler had traveled, saying he would like to speculate a little with some old spectacles. "Yes," she replied, "the road to heaven; no peddler has ever traveled that road."

GEN. S., in Congress, while delivering one of the long, prosy speeches, for which he was famous, said to Henry Clay, "You, sir, speak for the present generation; but I speak for posterity." "Yes," replied the great Kentuckian, "and it seems you are resolved to speak till your audience arrives."

An exchange paper furnishes the following: "A Dutchman, in describing a pair of horses he had lost, said: Dey vos mooch alike, specially de off one. One lookt so mooch like poth, I could not tell toder from vich; ven I vent after one, I always caught de oder, and I vipped one most dead cos de oder one kicked me."

It was at Admiral Walsingham's table that Dr. Johnson made that excellent reply to the coxcomb, who had absolutely baited him during dinner time: "Pray, now," said he to the Doctor, "what would you give, old gentleman, to be as young and as sprightly as I am?" "Why, sir, I think," replied Dr. Johnson, "I would almost consent to become as foolish."

"VON night, de oder day, ven I vos ben avake in my sleep, I hear somethings vot I tinks vos not yust right in my parn, und I out shumps to my ped und runs mit de parn out; und ven I vos dere coom, I sees dat my pig gray-iron mare, he vos bin tied loose und run mit de stable off; und ever whoo vill him back pring, I shust so mooch him pay as vot bin kushitoary."

PROF. S., of Hartford, said the other day that he felt uncomfortably stiff and sore—caught cold, perhaps. He lay down on a lounge, and requested his friend W. to knead and rub him, after the movement cure style. W. then gently beat him on the chest. "How hollow it sounds," said R., who was looking on. "That's nothing," said W. "Wait till I get to his head."



**The Weed.**—We cut the following from the San Francisco Independent Press:

THE late advent of the Weed Company's New Sewing Machine into the ranks of the older Sewing Machine Companies, seems producing an effect not unlike Samson's foxes and firebrands amid the wheat fields of the Philistines. Just think! The sales of the Weed Company increasing three hundred per cent. in only one year's time, and their reputation already extending into all parts of the world. And how is it with the Philistines? What say they to this new Samson, and to the smoke of their burning corn fields?

A LITTLE BOY came into school with a very dirty face. The teacher told him to go and wash it. When he came back the lower part of his face was clean, while above his nose, all was wet and dirty. The teacher asked, "Johnny, did you wipe your face?" "Yes ma'am," he replied, "I wiped it as far as my shirt would reach!" And so he had.

[From the Editor of the Scientific American.]

**The Weed.**—I will add my own opinion, as a practical mechanic, that, for perfection of workmanship in its build, and ease of manipulation, as well as simplicity of construction and readiness of adjustment, it is not excelled by any other Sewing Machine in the Market.

JESSE H. LORD,  
Mech. Ed. of Scientific American.

A WITNESS.—A Yankee, having told an Englishman that he shot, on one particular occasion, nine hundred and ninety-nine snipes, his interlocutor asked him why he didn't make it a thousand at once. "No," said he, "not likely I'm going to tell a lie for one snipe." Whereupon the Englishman, rather riled, and determined not to be outdone, began to tell a long story of a man having swam from Liverpool to Boston. "Did you see him?" asked the Yankee. "Well, of course I did. I was coming over, and our vessel passed him a mile out of Boston harbor." "Well, I am glad ye saw him, stranger, because yer a witness that I did it. That was me."

Allow me to say that the Weed Machine, which I purchased of you some months since, gives excellent satisfaction. You know I tried the W. & W. Machine, but could not make it go—it requires a better machinist than I am to keep one in order. The Weed has never been out of order; and though I have earned more money with it than it cost me, I have never yet broken a needle.

HANNAH CAMP, New Milford, Conn.

In a time of much religious excitement, and consequent discussion, an honest Dutch farmer on the Mohawk was asked his opinion as to which denomination of Christians he thought was on the right way to heaven. "Vell, den," said he, "ven ve ride our wheat to Albany, some say dish road is de best, and some say dat; but it don't make much difference vich way we dake, for ven we get dere, dey never ask vich way we come—and it's none of dere piziness—but if our wheat is good!"

The Weed Sewing Machine uses a straight needle, and the shuttle, making the reliable Lock Stitch alike upon both sides of the fabric.

Thorough-Breed Stock.—THOMAS B. SMITH & CO. are the most extensive and reliable Breeders of the above in America. See advertisement. feb-1y

## PILOT KNOB NURSERY. FALL OF 1870.

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, Roses, Green House Plants, and the very promising new Grapes, MARTHA, EUMELAN, SALEM, and other Hybrids.  
D. C. HAWTHORN.  
sep-3m

## STRAY LIST.

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

## STRAYS FOR SEPTEMBER.

**Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by F. H. Richards, Mill Creek tp, August 10, 1870, one bay Mare, 8 or 10 years old, saddle marks, some white on right hind foot and face, scar on left shoulder. Appraised \$50.  
MULE—Taken up by W. J. Smith, Marmaton tp, July 26, 1870, one dun mare Mule, 20 years old, 14½ hands high, dark mane and tail, saddle and harness marks, lump on left shoulder blade, H branded on left shoulder der blade, had 3 shoes on. Appraised \$50.  
PONY—Taken up by Edward Plouch, Marion tp, July 27, 1870, one iron-gray horse Pony, 3 years old, both hind feet white, blaze face, branded C on right shoulder. Appraised \$45.  
MARE—Taken up by Thos. Dart, Marion tp, July 29, 1870, one dark bay Mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, black mane and tail, two left feet white, collar marks, white in forehead, under lip white, sunken spot under right eye. Appraised \$65.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Eastwood, Marion tp, August 18, 70, one small brown Mare, 5 years old. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by John Secrest, Pawnee tp, August 8, 1870, one bay Horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, some white in forehead, collar marks, right eye out, M branded on left shoulder, wind galls on hind legs, knot on inside of right fore leg. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Daniel Egan, Franklin tp, January 20, 1870, one white yearling Steer, some red on ears, head and fore legs. Appraised \$12.

**Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.**

COLT—Taken up by F. F. Miles, Claytonville tp, June 25th, 1870, one light bay stud Colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, strip on nose, both hind feet white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by Daniel Lane, Irving tp, July 30, 1870, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, scar on the hip. Appraised \$—.

MULE—Taken up by A. B. Anderson, Claytonville tp, August 18, 1870, one brown mare Mule, 4 years old, 17 hands high, scars on back, head, legs and neck. Appraised \$—.

**Chase County—William Rockwood, Clerk.**

MARE—Taken up by A. S. Howard, Falls tp, August 5th, 1870, one iron-gray Mare, 3 years old, 15½ hands high, hind feet white, white strip in face. Appraised \$100.

**Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.**

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. McCollum, Sheridan tp, July 19, 70, one dark chestnut sorrel Horse, 6 years old, 13½ hands high, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by H. F. Mitchell, Pleasant View tp, July 8, 1870, one red and white spotted Steer, 5 years old, branded E on left side, swallow-fork and underbit in each ear, right hip knocked down. Also, one pale red Steer, 3 years old, star in forehead, branded N on right hip, swallow-fork and underbit in each ear. Appraised \$75.

**Davis County—Daniel Mitchell, Clerk.**

MARE—Taken up by C. A. Berry, Humboldt Creek, July 29, 70, one light bay Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white. Appraised \$100. Also, one dark bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$75.

**Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.**

HORSE—Taken up by J. F. Wilson, Washington tp, August 11, 1870, one bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, fore feet and left hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

**Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.**

MULE—Taken up by Wesley Joy, Ohio tp, June 30th, 1870, one dark bay mare Mule, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, branded O on left shoulder. Appraised \$75.

COW—Taken up by Charles Ketchum, Ottawa tp, July 25, 1870, one white Cow, 6 years old, red spots on legs, ears red, black nose, half crop in under side of each ear. Also, one calf, same color, 4 weeks old. Appraised \$47.

MULE—Taken up by James Ford, Ohio tp, July 30th, 1870, one dun or mouse-colored Mule, 15 years old, small size, branded S on left side of neck, roneled mane and tail. Appraised \$40. Also, one brown Mule, 15 years old, small size, Indian brand on left shoulder, stiff in foreleg. Appraised \$40.

**Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.**

MULE—Taken up by R. H. Hurdley, Monticello tp, August 15, 70, one dark colored mare Mule, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, red nose. Appraised \$100.

MARE—Taken up by A. Miller, Lexington tp, July 7, 1870, one dark gray or roan Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, branded E or I on left shoulder, collar marks. Appraised \$70.

HORSE—Taken up by S. C. Washington, Olathe tp, one strawberry roan Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet and right fore foot white, dim star in forehead, black mane and tail. Appraised \$70.

**Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.**

HORSE—Taken up by T. K. Smith, High Prairie tp, May 5, 1870, one bay Horse, 20 or 25 years old, branded G on left shoulder and left hip. Appraised \$12.50.

MARE—Taken up by A. W. Lynn, one dark bay Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, white in forehead, left hind leg white half-way up the hock. Appraised \$150.

**Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.**

OX—Taken up by W. P. Thompson, Spring Creek tp, July 23d, 1870, one one light red Texas Ox, 5 years old, white face and belly, branded with a double horse shoe. Appraised \$30.

**Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.**

MARE—Taken up by E. W. Parker, Mound tp, one light clay-bank or dun Mare, 14 years old, 16 hands high, black mane and tail, a dark stripe along the back, lame in right shoulder. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by W. A. Mobley, Miami tp, one brown mare Pony, 6 years old, 13 hands high, white strip in face, one hind foot white, branded SE3 on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Ringer, Wea tp, one bay Mare, 8 or 9 years old, branded JC on left shoulder, white mark on back, saddle lumps on right side. Appraised \$90.

**Morris County—J. Hammond, Clerk.**

HORSE—Taken up by Richard Utt, Council Grove tp, July 23, 1870, one bay Horse, 5 or 6 years old, 15½ hands high, black mane and tail, one saddle mark. Appraised \$—.

**Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.**

PONY—Taken up by J. H. Chilson, Valley tp, July —, 1870, one light bay Pony, 4 years old, star in forehead, white on end of nose and on left hind foot; branded W on left hip, black mane and tail. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by H. Schwartz, Red Vermillion tp, July 7, 1870, one iron-gray Gelding, 6 years old, 15 hands high, white around eyes and hips, branded C or G on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$75.

MULE—Taken up by R. E. Moore, Red Vermillion tp, August 5, 1870, one sorrel horse Mule, 21 years old, branded US and R on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.

**Neosho County—Joseph L. Denison, Clerk.**

STEER—Taken up by Solomon Cole, Neosho tp, January 25th, 1870, one white Steer, white forehead, some white on left flank. Appraised \$12.

FILLY—Taken up by Michael Hanlan, Mission tp, January 25, 1870, one sorrel Filly, 3 years old, white strip in forehead. Appraised \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by M. T. Maxwell, Ladore tp, November 15, 1869, one light bay Horse, 16 years old, star in forehead, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by J. C. Barrett, Chetopa tp, November 2, 1869, one red roan Steer, 5 years old, half crop and slit in right ear, under half crop in right ear, horns turned in. Also, one pale red Steer, 7 years old, smooth crop and underbit in right ear, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$37.50 each.

COW—Taken up by J. M. Berry, Erie tp, January 7th, 1870, one white Cow, 9 years old, short tail. Also, one black Steer, 2 years old. Also, one red Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$20 each.

MARE—Taken up by M. Katterman, Canville tp, April 8, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 10 or 11 years old, 16 hands high, white spot in forehead, black spot on nose, black spot on left hip, harness marks. Appraised \$65.

HORSE—Taken up by A. Graham, Canville tp, March 9th, 1870, one bay Horse, 14 years old, blind in left eye. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Hiram Hart, Canville tp, February 1, 70, one light roan yearling Steer, split in each ear. Appraised \$12.50.

HORSE—Taken up by W. J. Bowman, Chetopa tp, July 16, 1870, one bright bay Horse, 5 years old, 16½ hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30. Also, one brown Mare, 4 years old, 16½ hands high, paces, hind feet white, white spot on left side neck, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$75.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Foster, Erie tp, May 30th, 1870, one dark bay mare Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, branded N on right hip, collar marks, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by A. Cameron, Erie tp, May 2, 1870, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, swayed in right shoulder, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$75.

MARE—Taken up by Robt. A. Allen, Centerville tp, June 15, 70, one roan Mare, 15 years old, 15 hands high, left eye blind, string-halt in left hind leg, swayed in left shoulder. Appraised \$—.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. Larns, Canville tp, April 20th, 1870, one mare Pony, 12 years old, blind in left eye, white in face. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by S. T. Loppman, Canville tp, April 21st, 1870, one bright bay horse Pony, hind feet white, white stripe in face, black mane and tail. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by W. B. Hadden, Neosho tp, May 2, 1870, one sorrel Mare, blaze face, right hind foot white, white spot on inside of left hind foot, saddle and harness marks, branded UK on left shoulder and JH on left hip, 5 years old. Appraised \$90. Also, one brown Mare, 5 years old, harness marks. Appraised \$90.

STEER—Taken up by James Cantley, Ladore tp, May 20, 1870, one large red Steer, 8 or 10 years old, white under brisnet and belly, large scar on left side, small scar on left hip, swallow-fork in right ear, white in forehead, O on left horn. Also, one white and red Steer, swallow-fork in right ear, crop off left ear, O on left horn, both bored for hollow horn. Appraised \$180.

**Osage County—Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk.**

HORSE—Taken up by Martin Allan, 110 Creek, one yellow bay Horse, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, collar marks, some white on back. Appraised \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by F. Griggs, Arvonia tp, July 2, 1870, one light bay Horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, speck in left eye. Appraised \$30.

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

MARE—Taken up by —, Dover tp, July 20, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, white stripe in face. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by H. B. Cowles, Topeka tp, August 24, 1870, one dark bay stud Pony, 8 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, sore on neck. Appraised \$30.

**Wabash County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.**

PONY—Taken up by S. E. Pardee, Wabash tp, February 22, 1870, one bay half-pony Filly, 3 years old. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. Wiley, Zeandale tp, May 23, 1870, one bay horse Pony, 4 years old, small size, white spot in forehead, saddle marks, large dark spot on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

**Wilson County—J. L. Russell, Clerk.**

HORSE—Taken up by A. Troxell, Center tp, June 18, 1870, one bay gelding Horse, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, feet all white, saddle marks, branded CB on right shoulder. Appraised \$45.

MARE—Taken up by L. L. Woolen, Clifton tp, May 28, 1870, one black, 6 years old, 15 hands high, saddle and harness marks, had a halter on, heavy with foal. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Allen Rich, Clifton tp, June 14, 1870, one mare Pony, 4 years old, 13 hands high, saddle and harness marks, left hind foot white on inside, branded C on the right shoulder. Appraised \$40.

**Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.**

MARE—Taken up by Jer. McGee, Liberty tp, July 25, 1870, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white, a few white hairs in forehead, collar marks. Also, one bay Colt. Appraised \$50. Also, one light bay colt Pony Mare, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$50.

STALLION—Taken up by John Light, Liberty tp, one light sorrel Stallion, 2 years old, star in forehead, light mane and tail, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by Joshua Cooper, Owl Creek tp, a cream-colored Horse, 12 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$15.

**Wyandotte County—P. J. Kelly, Clerk.**

MULE—Taken up by S. J. Payne, Shawnee tp, May 26, 1870, one small bay Mule, blind in one eye, a diamond brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by Thos. Looney, June 12, 1870, one white milch Cow, 8 years old. Appraised \$45.

## STRAYS FOR AUGUST.

**Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.**

MARE—Taken up by J. O. Burkhardt, Marmaton tp, June 24th, 1870, one dark brown or black Mare, 9 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, small lump under left jaw. Appraised \$30.

MULE—Taken up by Harrison Truitt, Marion tp, July 22, 1870, one dark brown mare Mule, 20 years old, 14 hands high, branded H on left shoulder, lump on under jaw. Appraised \$22.50.

PONY—Taken up by S. A. Oulds, Fort Scott tp, July 21st, 1870, one gray mare Pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Saml. McWhirt, Scott tp, July 6, 1870, one small dark bay mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Richard Short, Mill Creek tp, July 12, 1870, one bay Mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$65.

**Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.**

COLT—Taken up by F. F. Miles, Claytonville tp, June 25, 1870, one light bay stud Colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high, small star in forehead, stripe on nose, hind feet white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$—.

**Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.**

COW—Taken up by A. T. Glenn, Baxter Springs tp, July 16, 70, one red Cow, lined back, white belly, crop off left ear, crop and slit in right ear, small horns. Appraised \$30.

**Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.**

PONY—Taken up by Ross Cooper, Franklin tp, June 9, 1870, one sorrel horse Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, white stripe in face, light mane and tail, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by H. B. Keller, Franklin tp, June 11, 1870, one dark bay stallion Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by W. B. Wolfe, Franklin tp, June 11, 1870, one light bay Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded JMB on left shoulder. Appraised \$27. Also, one dark bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, branded ME on left shoulder, windgall on left hind leg. Appraised \$27.

MARE—Taken up by Ross Cooper, Franklin tp, July 4th, 1870, one dark iron-gray Mare, 3 years old, 15½ hands high, branded CRI on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$70.

**Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.**

MARE—Taken up by T. J. Barnes, Elk Falls tp, April 7th, 1870, one iron-gray Mare, 4 years old, left hind leg white up to hock joint. Appraised \$60.

**Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.**

COW—Taken up by J. D. Coppinger, Winchester tp, April 20th, 1870, one white and black spotted Cow, one horn partly broken off, branded on left hip. Appraised \$24.

PONY—Taken up by J. E. Henderson, Oskaloosa tp, May 22d, 1870, one black mare Pony, right hind foot white, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by W. A. Miahle, Sarcoxie tp, June 10, 1870, one bay Horse, 10 years old, saddle and harness marks, had bell on. Appraised \$30.

**Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.**

COW—Taken up by James Sells, Olathe tp, July 2th, 1870, one dark brindle Cow, 6 years old, white on forehead, neck, belly and legs, short tail, crop off left ear, and half crop off right ear. Appraised \$18.

**Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.**

COW—Taken up by George Young, Fairview tp, June 28, 1870, one cream-colored Cow, 11 years old, white on belly, flanks and back, smooth crop and swallow-fork in left ear, nick in under side of right ear. Appraised \$11.

**Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.**

MARE—Taken up by Gideon Ward, Alexandria tp, one bay Mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, small star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$50.



**Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.**  
**BULL**—Taken up by S C James, Americus tp, one dark red Buck, one year old. Appraised \$12.  
**BULL**—Taken up by C Drake, Americus tp, one dark roan Buck, 6 or 7 years old, right horn broken off. Appraised \$28.  
**HORSE**—Taken up by P B Campbell, Americus tp, July 13, 70, one dark gray Horse, 4 years old, 16 hands high, saddle marks, has had the distemper. Appraised \$100.  
**MARE**—Taken up by A Watkins, Waterloo tp, June 26th, 1870, one black Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$120.  
**PONY**—Taken up by J P Johnson, Waterloo tp, June 20, 1870, one dark chestnut sorrel Pony, 7 or 8 years old, white face and feet, saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

**Marion County—T. W. Down, Clerk.**  
**PONY**—Taken up by Wm Andrews, Clear Creek tp, one bay mare Pony, 12 years old, 11 hands high, saddle and spur marks, black mane and tail, star in forehead, shod on front feet. Appraised \$15. Also, one bay Mare, 12 years old, black mane and tail, shod all round. Appraised \$35.

**Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.**  
**HORSE**—Taken up by C W Godding, Stanton tp, May 17, 1870, one bay Horse, 12 years old, 16 hands high, saddle and collar marks, branded O on right shoulder, right hind foot white, pigeon-toed, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead, shod all round. Appraised \$50.  
**MARE**—Taken up by John Lash, Osage tp, one brown Mare, 13 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white, branded S on left shoulder. Appraised \$—.  
**HORSE**—Taken up by D H Redfower, Wea tp, June 16, 1870, one dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks, shod before. Appraised \$50.

**PONY**—Taken up by John Riley, July 5th, 1870, one roan horse Pony, 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, white spot on nose, fore feet black, hind feet white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$50.  
**Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk.**  
**PONY**—Taken up by M V Smith, Liberty tp, one roan Pony, 7 years old, 13 hands high, blazed face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$30.  
**MARE**—Taken up by J H Childress, Verdigris tp, July 6, 1870, one claybank Mare, 5 years old, dark mane and tail, dark legs, white spot on left hind foot, shod all round. Appraised \$25.

**Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.**  
**HORSE**—Taken up by Henry Schwartz, Vedmillon tp, July 7, 1870, one iron-gray Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, some white around eyes and lips, branded C or G on left shoulder, fresh saddle marks. Appraised \$75.  
**Osage County—William Y. Drew, Clerk.**  
**HORSE**—Taken up by J J Nicholas, Valley Brook tp, April 27, 1870, one dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, dark mane and tail, left hind foot white, star in forehead, shod all around. Appraised \$125.  
**FILLY**—Taken up by John McNulty, Rock Creek tp, June 24, 1870, one brown Filly, 8 years old, 15 hands high, had on one fore shoe and a halter. Appraised \$30.

**Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.**  
**PONY**—Taken up by J W Briggs, Soldier tp, May 31, 1870, one light bay mare Pony, 8 or 9 years old, a white spot in forehead. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay horse Pony, 3 years old, white on nose, saddle marks. Appraised \$55.  
**PONY**—Taken up by N N Kinney, Auburn tp, one light bay mare Pony, 10 years old, 12 hands high, white stripes in face, left hind foot and left fore foot white saddle and harness marks, rope on neck when taken up. Appraised \$20.  
**HORSE**—Taken up by Jacob Johnson, Silver Lake tp, June 13, 1870, one gray Horse, 9 years old. Appraised \$50.

**SOB**—Taken up by John Randolph, Topeka tp, July 18, 1870, one white and black spotted Sow, 5 months old, weight 100 lbs.; also, two white Sow Pigs, and one white and black spotted Pig, 3 months old. Appraised \$12.  
**SOB**—Taken up by J A White, Topeka tp, one white Sow, 1 year old, crop off right ear. Appraised \$18.  
**SOB**—Taken up by W Ross, Topeka tp, July 18, 1870, a brood Sow, 18 months old, medium size, white with dark spots on skin. Appraised \$15.

## GENUINE Wilson's Albany STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

I CAN FURNISH A FEW STRONG PLANTS FOR Fall Planting, at the following rates: Per dozen, 50 cts; per 100, \$1.00. Carefully packed, and sent free by mail, on receipt of price. Address C. H. CUSHING, Sep-tf Box 38, Leavenworth, Kansas.

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**CHESTNUT TREES.**  
 1,100,000, Four Inches to Four Feet high

THE BEST TIMBER AND NUT TREE PLANTED.

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600 Acres. 19th Year. 10 Greenhouses.

**FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, NURSERY STOCK.**  
 Evergreens, Rootgrafts, Hedge Plants, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Lilies, fine Colored Fruit and Flower Plates. All at Wholesale and Retail. Send 10 cents for Catalogues.  
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**VINEGAR.** HOW MADE FROM CIDER, WINE, MOLASSES or Sorghum, in 10 hours, without using drugs. For Circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Connecticut.  
 nov-1y

## THE THIRD ANNUAL FAIR OF THE KANSAS Agricultural and Mechanical ASSOCIATION

WILL BE HELD

September 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, 1870,

AT

THEIR FAIR GROUNDS,  
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

\$13,500 IN PREMIUMS.

COMPETITION OPEN to the WORLD.

ALL ENTRIES FREE!

Arrangements have been made with all Railroads west of the Mississippi, for

The Free Passage of Stock and Freight

TO

THE FAIR!

AND

EXCURSION TICKETS FOR PASSENGERS.

The most elaborate and extensive Preparations are being made for this Grand Enterprise, which will undoubtedly far

Excel any Exhibition ever before held in the West!

THE FAIR GROUNDS, WHICH ARE noted for advantageous and beautiful location, will be fitted up for the accommodation of all who desire to attend, and nothing will be left undone which can in the least contribute to make the occasion one of great pleasure as well as of lasting benefit to all patrons.  
 For Premium Lists, and all other particulars, address the Secretary.

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B. F. AKERS, Gen'l Sup't.

GEO. T. ANTHONY, Sec'y,

aug-2t LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

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Anti-Freezing Force Pump.**  
 IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE A CHEAP, DURABLE PUMP, send for a Circular.  
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**TO WHEAT GROWERS.**  
 I HAVE ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED BUSHELS OF THE Smooth White Chaff Mediterranean Wheat, which I offer to those who desire an extra article in this line. The above Wheat averaged nearly 26 bushels to the acre, is as early as the Early May, and stands freezing better than any wheat I have ever raised. A sample can be seen at Mr. J. P. Marshall's, or at M. S. Grant's, or at my Farm in Salt Creek Valley. Information by letter, by addressing  
 ang-1m JACOB WINTER, Box 1,014, Leavenworth.

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GENERAL REAL ESTATE AGENTS,**  
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 5,000,000 ACRES. \$1.00 TO \$6.00 PER ACRE.  
 Five Years Credit, 6 per cent. interest, or 10 per cent. off for cash. For particulars, call, or send for descriptive circular. ap-6m

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 WE WILL WANT ALL THE FINEST WOOL, OF Kansas Growth, we can get this year, and will be glad to communicate with those who have fine Sheep. Address  
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**PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE SWINE, PURE BREED**  
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**AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY CITY, TOWN AND Village**, for the largest and most successful **DOLLAR HOUSE** in the country—the ONLY ONE endorsed by the leading Papers and Express Companies in the United States. Our Goods give universal satisfaction, our Premiums to Agents CANNOT BE EXCELLED, and our checks are free. Having two houses—Boston and Chicago—our facilities are UNEQUALLED, and our business exceeds in amount all other concerns in this trade combined.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND FREE CLUBS, to  
 S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,  
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Worth of American Meat and Vegetable Choppers sold the past year. Extra inducements now offered. D. A. NEWTON & CO., 30 Cortlandt street, New York, or 209 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. sep-3m

**STRAYED.**  
 FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE FIRST DAY OF August, 1870, one small dark bay HORSE, 9 years old, heavy mane and tail, white strip in face, and branded with the letter "O" on all four of his hoofs; also, the letter "C" on one of his shoulders, but dim. A liberal Reward is offered for information that will lead to his recovery. Address sep-2m A. CAPPER, Lyndon, Osage Co., Kan.

**OLATHE NURSERIES.**  
 200,000 FRUIT TREES, FROM ONE TO SIX YEARS old; 10,000 Grape Vines, 1 to 4 years old; 500,000 Hedge Plants, 1 year old; 200 Grade and Imported Cashmere Goats. To those wishing Stock, it will be to their interest to visit our Nursery. [Jy-4m] E. P. DIEHL & CO.

**Pure-Breed Chester White Pigs, SHEEP, POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, &c., BRED**  
 and shipped by J. W. & M. IRWIN, Penningtonville, Chester county, Pa. Send for illustrated circular. sep-1m

**WAVELAND NURSERY,**  
 OSAGE COUNTY, KANSAS,

HAS FOR SALE THIRTY THOUSAND TWO AND three year old APPLE TREES, strictly first-class. Also, 50,000 one year old Apple Trees, and 5,000 Budded Peach Trees, 5,000 Cherry Trees, and 300,000 Grapevines, and a large collection of Small Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, &c., at wholesale or retail. All raised here in my ground. Send for Catalogue. Address jy-m J. G. CLARK & CO., Waveland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

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 BUILDING PAPER FOR INSIDE AND OUT—NO TAR—USED IN J. J. LAY CAMPDEN, N.J.

**Chester White Pigs, Ayrshire Bulls, and MERINO BUCKS,**

**FOR SALE.**—I WILL SELL AT GLEN FARM, THREE miles west of the Market House, or deliver in the city of Leavenworth, **Pure Blood Chester White Pigs**, six to eight weeks old, at \$15.00 per pair—\$1.00 extra for boxing to ship. Also, two half-blood **Ayrshire Bulls**, sired by Bull Sir Walter, and bred by Walcott & Campbell, Utica, N. Y., out of imported Bull Baldy and imported Cow Tibby. These are out of Grade Durham Cows, deep milkers. Also, a few full-blood **Merino Bucks**, cheap. ap-m D. N. BARNES.

**SEED POTATOES.**  
 I OFFER FOR SALE A FINE STOCK OF  
 Genuine Harrison and Goodrich Potatoes.

Harrison, \$2.00 per Bushel, \$4.00 per Barrel; Goodrich, \$1.25 per Bushel, \$2.50 per Barrel.  
 Early White Sprout, \$1 per Bushel; \$2 per Barrel.  
 A discount on large quantities. JOS. HAYTON,  
 Troy, Doniphan County, Kansas.



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This is the finest body of Land in Kansas, well watered and timbered, convenient to Leavenworth and Lawrence markets, and on the lines of the Missouri River Railroad and Kansas Pacific Railway. Price of Lands from

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Garden City, Moline and Industrial Plows, Vibrator Threshing Machines, Excelsior, Champion and McCormick Combined Reapers and Mowers,

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Forks, Shovels, Spades, Grind Stones, Scythes, and Snathes, Pruning Knives, Shears, Garden Drills, Reels, Cultivators, and a great variety of other Garden Implements. Grass seeds of every variety, Seed Wheat, Surprise Oats, Black Oats, Osage Orange Seed, Garden and Flower Seeds by the pound, paper or in quantities to suit purchasers. I am prepared to furnish

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS,

Very fine selected Stock, at low rates.

In offering this CARD, I desire to return my sincere thanks to those who have been my patrons from the first; also, for the liberal patronage extended to the house. And would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself, as heretofore, to spare neither pains nor expense in bringing forward all improvements that tend to lighten the labor and expense of the Agriculturalist. In order that every implement I sell, may give as near satisfaction as possible, I shall keep none which are known to be of an inferior quality.

feb-17

M. S. GRANT.



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WEED"  
SEWING  
Machine!

SUPERIOR

TO

ALL OTHERS

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FIRST, AND ONLY FIRST, PRIZE

AT PARIS, 1867,

AS THE

Best Family Sewing Machine

ALSO, AT THE

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AS THE BEST MACHINE.

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The Kansas Pacific Railway.

WALNUTS WANTED!

PERSONS IN WALNUT DISTRICTS ON LINE OF K. P. Railway are requested to inform me how many bushels, at what price per measured bushel, and at what station they can furnish, in time to be distributed to farmers and planted this Fall. Address me at BROOKVILLE, Kansas, giving your name in full and postoffice. I wish to ascertain, as soon as possible, at what rate I can supply farmers west of Junction City who desire to plant. The Railway Company will deliver to farmers free of charge for transportation; and all west of Junction City who desire to plant, will please notify me as above. R. S. ELLIOTT,  
sep-1m Industrial Agent Kansas Pacific Railway.

The Great Through Passenger Route,

FROM LEAVENWORTH EAST,

IS VIA THE OLD RELIABLE

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH  
SHORT LINE.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY R. R.

Connects at ST. JOSEPH with

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Crossing the Mississippi at Quincy on the MAGNIFICENT NEW IRON BRIDGE, with Pullman Sleeping Palaces and Palace Day Coaches running from

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Without Change of Cars,

Connecting at QUINCY UNION DEPOT with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads to all points

EAST, NORTH OR SOUTH.

By this Line, the following Advantages in Time are Gained:

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8:10, A.M. ATLANTIC EXPRESS ARRIVES 11 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF Morning Trains by any other Line out of Leavenworth, to CHICAGO, DETROIT, TOLEDO, LAFAYETTE, TORONTO, FORT WAYNE, MILWAUKEE, MONTREAL, &c., connecting with the celebrated Fast Express that arrives 12 HOURS IN ADVANCE to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c.

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The above facts will be apparent by comparing the Time-Table of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Line with those of other Lines out of Leavenworth.

11:25, P.M. FAST CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE EXPRESS, leaves St. Joseph 11:25, P.M. A through car is run on this Train to CINCINNATI, via QUINCY, LAFAYETTE and INDIANAPOLIS, making this the most desirable route from Leavenworth to Southern cities

Baggage Checked Through to all Points East.

BUY TICKETS BY THIS FAVORITE ROUTE For sale at the Hannibal & St. Joseph Ticket Office, and at the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Depot, St. Joseph.

RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

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OPEN TO CARSON,

487 Miles West of the Missouri River.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after April 8, 1870, Trains run as follows:

Going West:			
LEAVE	EXPRESS	MAIL	ACCOMMODATION
Wyandotte	8:45, A.M.	8:00, P.M.	
West Kansas City	9:50, "	8:35, "	
State Line	9:55, "	4:00, "	
Leavenworth	10:00, "		
Stranger	10:30, "	7:10, "	
Lawrence	11:45, "	8:45, "	
Perryville	12:45, P.M.	10:20, "	
Topeka	1:40, "	11:40, "	
St. Mary's	2:43, "		
Wamego	3:20, "		
Manhattan	4:25, "		
Junction City	5:25, "		
Abilene	6:35, "		
Solomon	7:00, "		
Salina	8:05, "		
Brookville	8:45, "		
Fort Harker	9:50, "		
Ellsworth	10:05, "		
Hays City	1:20, A.M.		
Sheridan	7:00, "		
ARRIVE AT			
Carson	11:45, "		

Going East:			
LEAVE	EXPRESS	MAIL	ACCOMMODATION
Carson	8:00, P.M.		
Sheridan	7:50, "		
Hays City	1:20, A.M.		
Ellsworth	4:25, "		
Fort Harker	4:45, "		
Brookville	5:55, "		
Salina	6:55, "		
Solomon	7:35, "		
Abilene	8:03, "		
Junction City	9:13, "		
Manhattan	10:15, "		
Wamego	11:30, "		
St. Mary's	11:58, "		
Topeka	1:00, P.M.	6:45, A.M.	
Perryville	1:50, "	7:35, "	
Lawrence	2:35, "	8:05, "	
Stranger	3:45, "	8:45, "	
ARRIVE AT			
Leavenworth	4:50, "	10:50, "	
State Line	4:50, "	10:55, "	
West Kansas City	5:00, "	10:15, "	
Wyandotte	5:25, "	10:45, "	

Mail and Express Trains leave State Line, West Kansas City and Leavenworth daily, except Sunday.

Trains leave Carson daily, except Saturday.

Accommodation Train leaves Wyandotte, State Line, West Kansas City and Topeka daily.

Connecting at Lawrence with the L. L. & G. Railroad for Baldwin City, Prairie City, Ottawa, Garnett, Humboldt, Fort Scott, and all points in Southern Kansas.

At Topeka with the A. T. & S. F. Railway, for Burlington, Emporia, and Southwestern Kansas.

At Junction City with the M. K. & T. Railway, for Council Grove, Emporia, Burlington, Neosho Falls, &c.

At Carson with the Southern Overland Mail and Express Co.'s daily line of coaches for Pueblo, Trinidad, Los Vegas, Fort Union, Santa Fe, and all points in New Mexico and Arizona.

At Carson with Hughes's Overland Passenger and Express coaches for Denver, Central City, Georgetown, and all points in Colorado.

At Leavenworth with packets for points on the Missouri river, and with the Missouri Valley Railroad for Atchison and St. Joseph.

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

Pullman's Sleeping Cars are attached to night express trains.

5,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Lands for sale, situated along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, at from \$1 to \$5 per acre. For particulars, address J. P. DEVEREAUX, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas.

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POLAND AND CHINA HOGS.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF SEVENTY-FIVE BROOD SOWS and BOARS, from the best Pens in Illinois.

I am now breeding in this Stock, and offer those who want Pure Blood Pigs, from six to eight weeks old, at \$30 per pair—as cheap as can be purchased in the State of Illinois, thus saving to the purchaser the cost and risk of transportation. Address

mh-ly HARVEY WALKER, Winchester, Kan.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WE HAVE ON HAND BUCKEYE REAPERS AND MOWERS, with all the new Improvements, at manufacturers' prices and freight.

We have a large lot of Eagle Mowers, to sell at less than cost, and warranted equal to any in the market.

We are Agents for Cook's Evaporator and Victor Cane Mill, the best in use; Buckeye Grain Drills, Wagons, and other Agricultural Implements, for sale on as good terms as can be had in Kansas.

sep-17 GRIFFITH & DUNCAN, Lawrence, Kan.

SHORT HORN DURHAM BULLS.

WE ARE BREEDING, AND NOW HAVE FOR SALE a few Choice Young Bulls of this Breed, all bred from direct importations, and their descendants imported from England. Also, Southdown, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep, and Suffolk Hogs.

Call and see our Stock, two miles from the Agricultural College.

N. L. CHAPMAN,  
H. C. CHAPMAN.

Manhattan, Kansas, April 23, 1870.

ap-17



# THE KANSAS FARMER.

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AUTUMN, 1870.

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A STOCK OF BOTH DWARF AND STANDARD, UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY.

All varieties cultivated throughout the United States, including the Newest and Rarest Valuable Kinds, such as the Duchesse de Bordeaux, Clapp's Favorite, President, Penberton, and Farragut.

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Unexcelled in the country, at prices lower than the lowest. Also, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Quinces, Raspberries, Strawberries, and all Nursery Stock wanted by either Dealers or Planters.

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## WOOL-GROWERS! KANSAS GROWN TREES!

1,000,000 POUNDS

## WOOL! WOOL!

I take pleasure in informing the Wool-growers of Kansas, that I wish to buy very largely of the Incoming Clip of

## KANSAS WOOL

All Inquiries about Wool Promptly Answered.

Wool Sacks for Sale.

## Hides and Peltries

BOUGHT FOR CASH

AT THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

W. C. LOBENSTEIN,

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ap 11 Corner Cherokee and Third Streets.

## TWO HUNDRED

BUSHELS OSAGE ORANGE SEED, PLANTED ON deeply trenched ground, and kept free from weeds by

### WORKMEN

Will raise No. 1 Plants enough to set two thousand miles of Fence, not to be

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By high winds or breachy stock; all of which we offer

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Favorable terms, by the thousand or million, at wholesale or retail. Our facilities for shipping to any point on

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Are unsurpassed. To those desiring to purchase by the car load, we can offer special inducements.

Also, a fine lot of two-year-old APPLE TREES, Deciduous and Evergreen seedlings, at lowest rates.

Get our terms before purchasing. Price List furnished on application. Address

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Young America, Warren County, Ill.

\$10 A DAY To Agents Selling

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## JOHNSON COUNTY NURSERY.

## KANSAS ORCHARDS!

WE OFFER TO FARMERS, FRUIT-GROWERS AND Dealers

250,000 Two-year old Apple Trees;

Unsurpassed in quality, in any number desired. Also,

PEAR, PEACH, PLUM & CHERRY TREES,

Raspberries, Small Fruit Plants, &c.

All trees guaranteed strictly first-class. Why send East when you can get better Trees at home? Correspondence

H. PERLEY & CO.,

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## KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

Manhattan, Kansas.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION FOR

A. D. 1870-71 will open SEPTEMBER 8th, 1870.

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J. W. DAVIDSON (Brevet Major-General in the U. S. Army)—

Professor of Military Science and Tactics and Civil Engi-

neering, and Teacher of French and Spanish.

B. F. MUDGE, A. M.—Professor of Natural Sciences and the

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J. H. LEE, A. M.—Professor of the Latin and Greek

Languages and Literature.

EDW. PLATT—Professor of Mathematics and Vocal

Music, and Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Mrs. MARY F. HOVER—Professor of the German Language

and Literature.

Mrs. HATTIE V. WERDEN—Teacher of Instrumental Music.

### TUITION, FREE.

In all the Departments, except Instrumental Music. Ladies

share the privileges of the Institution equally with gentle-

men. Good Board can be had at the Boarding-House at

\$3.25 per Week.

### ROOMS IN THE BOARDING HALL, FREE.

Students supplying all needed furniture, except stove, bed-

stead and straw tick. Seasoned fuel, prepared for the stove,

will be furnished by the Steward at \$5.50 per cord. Wash-

ing at reasonable rates.

For catalogue, and further particulars, apply to President

J. DENISON. By order of the Board of Regents.

sep-11 R. D. RARKER, Secretary.

Our Father's UN-WRIT-

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