

# THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO

THE FARM

THE SHOP

THE GARDEN

VOL. VI—NO. 9

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## The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

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### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

An election of officers of the State Agricultural Society took place on the Fair Grounds on Friday—the last day of the Fair. A good deal of interest was taken in the affair by members of the Association, and the canvass was quite spirited throughout the day. The result is as follows:

**President**—I. S. KALLOCH, 210; W. J. ALKIRE, 205.  
**Treasurer**—T. MURPHY, 209; A. B. WHITING, 206.  
**Secretary**—H. O. STRICKLER, 220; A. GRAY, 195.  
**Executive Committee**—J. INLOW, Johnson county; J. W. SCOTT, Allen county; E. S. NICHOLS, Anderson county; N. A. ADAMS, Riley county; ANDREW WILSON, Jefferson county; O. E. LEARNARD, Douglas county.

### APOLOGY.

The printer claims indulgence of the readers of THE FARMER, for delay in issuing the present number. Absence at the State Fair and difficulty in obtaining a copy of the List of Awards of Premiums, are the cause, and we think a sufficient apology, for the delay.

### COMPLIMENTARY.

Mr. LOAN, of Leavenworth county, sent a collection of splendid Bartlett pears, with his compliments, to Gen. H. J. STRICKLER, as a testimonial of his regard for the Secretary, and the donor's appreciation of the General's services in behalf of the Agricultural interests of the State and his management of the State Fair.

### OFF FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The Committee entrusted with the important duty of collecting and exhibiting Kansas Fruit at the National Pomological Congress, left this city on the 9th instant, with a collection that will do us honor, if it reaches Philadelphia in good condition.

The collection embraced over one hundred and twenty varieties of Apples, a large quantity of Peas and Grapes, with a few Plums and Peaches. It would have been better had there been a larger number of counties represented, but the Committee could not visit every portion of the State, and found very little interest or aid except when they presented the enterprise in person.

Each specimen of Fruit carries upon it a printed label, embracing the name of fruit, of contributor, and county in which raised, thus doing exact justice to each individual and locality.

The results of the effort will be looked for with much interest. We hope to have a report in the next FARMER.

### CIRCULAR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TOPEKA, September 1, 1869.

To Township Assessors of the various Townships of this State:

It is deemed advisable by many prominent citizens, that steps be taken to procure from the several counties of the State, reliable statements concerning the yield of the crops of this year, together with other data relating to our material development, with a view to the compilation and publication of these facts, and the attraction of immigration to the State. There is no law by which this duty is made compulsory, and no fund from which the expense of collecting this information can be defrayed.

I, therefore, appeal to you, as the officers with whose official duties this labor will be most consonant, to make out and forward to this office, at as early a day as practicable, reliable data or careful estimates, under the following heads:

1. The number of acres cultivated in your township the present year.
2. Number of acres planted with various grains.
3. The average yield of each.
4. The rate of increase of population during the present year.
5. The quantity of land opened to pre-emption.
6. The general character of the same as regards soil, timber, water, &c.
7. The same as to other available lands in your township.
8. Such other general remarks and matters of interest as may be deemed serviceable for the purpose indicated.

It is hoped that prompt responses may be received, in order that no time may be lost in publishing and circulating the valuable information thus sought to be obtained. JAMES M. HARVEY.

### EXPLANATORY.

The absence of the Editor, who is attending the National Pomological Congress, at Philadelphia, will explain any imperfections or shortcomings that may be discovered in this number of THE FARMER.

### JUST AS IT SHOULD BE.

The Platte County (Missouri) Fair, for this year, was announced for the 12th of October, but the Directors, for some reason, postponed it to the second Tuesday of December. It will be seen that no fair in our State will interfere with attendance from this side of the river. We shall be able to be there, and enjoy the good show always provided for visitors at Platteville, on such occasions.

But above all other reasons, is the one that the Leavenworth & Cameron, or the Kansas & Oklahoma Railroad, will be completed and in operation between this city and the Fair Grounds, that Leavenworth will be just to send a delegation that ground has been broken upon this road, and is actually well advanced. In fact, it is a matter of course that it will be completed, and never be retarded more of a mile on the Cameron rail.

So, look out for a good time on the 12th of October, in the joint celebration of the harvest festival of our neighbors in Platte county, and a union by railroad communication that is destined to be of mutual profit and satisfaction to the people on either side of the river. Drive your spikes and hurry up your cars, gentlemen of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad.

### GRAPES IN BOURBON COUNTY.

On the 25th of August, ult., Mr. A. H. CAMPBELL, of Fort Scott, sent us a specimen of Delaware grapes—four fine, large, close-set bunches, upon a lateral stem, as they grow. The grapes, in size, perfection and flavor, were equal to any we have ever seen. For the benefit of our readers, we give them Mr. CAMPBELL's letter accompanying the grapes:

I send you by express a cluster of Delaware grapes, four bunches on one lateral, which is something uncommon, as to the bunches themselves, judge them as they merit. I trust they will get to you all sound. This is a remarkable section for grapes of all kinds, and Delawares in particular, no rot, mildew or leaf-blight, many of my vines bearing this (the first) year, ten pounds of perfectly developed fruit, and many of the uprights or laterals (grown on Fuller system) having four bunches each, as the one I send you. We have been marketing Concord two weeks. They have done well, and on one acre and a half, bearing not more than a gallon of grapes rotted, notwithstanding the excessive rains. Delawares are the finest I ever saw, and no sign of disease. Isabella and Catawba perfectly loaded with fruit, and amongst them all, we have eighteen varieties in bearing—none are in the least diseased, except the few Concord above mentioned. If we had railroad communication, we would be very glad to furnish specimens for the Philadelphia Exhibition, that would certainly defy competition. Our vines are about eight acres, and comprise forty varieties.

It will be noticed that the only variety affected in the least was the Concord. This seems strange, as that is the most hardy and native to our soil and climate of any variety. Mr. CAMPBELL's reported loss of a gallon of Concord to the acre, however, will not serve to impeach the grape, or prevent a multiplication of Concord vines.

Our readers will all unite in thanks for this report of grape culture in Bourbon county.



# The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

## THE STATE FAIR.

The Fifth Annual Fair of the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, at Lawrence last week, was among the most successful, in all respects, of the exhibitions yet held under the auspices of the State Society. The weather was all that could be desired—dry, cool and pleasant—though the dust, for which Lawrence is somewhat noted, was very annoying toward the close. In attendance, this Fair will compare favorably with any of its predecessors; while all sections of the State were more equally and the distant counties more fully represented than on any previous occasion. Many visitors from other States were also present.

In the department of Fruits and Vegetables, the exhibition was very satisfactory, and more complete than any we have yet seen in this State. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, and grapes were shown, in variety and quality equal to those produced in any part of the Union; and an emphatic reply was given to all questions as to the fruit-producing capabilities of Kansas. A couple of fruit-growers from Columbus, Ohio, pronounced the Fall and Winter apples equal to any they had ever seen in the Buckeye State, and bestowed liberal praise upon all the specimens of fruit on exhibition. These gentlemen had evidently just come from an interview with some member of the "Missouri State Board of Agriculture," as they said they had been informed in Kansas City that no fruit would grow in Kansas—probably in consequence of the "dry winds" and "brackish water" which prevail in this portion of the "Great American Desert." One peach, a seedling, measured eleven inches in circumference. At the close of the Fair it was sent, with others, to the National Pomological Congress, now in session at Philadelphia.

Some of the exhibitors evidently had heard of or read the "Report of the Missouri Board of Agriculture," and with a fine touch of humor labeled their choicest samples with such sarcastic inscriptions as the following: "Great American Desert," "Bleeding Kansas—one tree *bled* seven bushels like these this year," "Grasshopper Plague," "Dry Kansas," and several others. The most persistent croakers will hereafter find it difficult to get patient listeners to their cunningly devised stories about "Kansas drouths."

The display of vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbages, beets, &c., cannot be surpassed anywhere. Almost every county in the State sent samples of its productions—Saline and Ellsworth, on the western frontier, rivaling the older counties of the eastern and southern borders. In size and quality the potatoes and cabbages were pronounced by visitors equal to the best produced in any of the old States.

A fine showing was also made in the grain department. Several samples of wheat were exhibited from fields whose yield averaged from thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre, respectively. One man from Saline county exhibited half-a-bushel of white May wheat, which weighed thirty-five pounds, and this was taken from a field that averaged forty-five bushels per acre.

Floral Hall contained some beautiful bouquets, which gave evidence of a cultivated and refined taste on the part of the lady exhibitors; and the display of embroidery, &c., was as full and elegant as usual on such occasions.

In the Fine Arts Hall a good showing was made of oil paintings, photographs, &c., which attracted large crowds of admirers. CREW & MORGAN, of Leavenworth, exhibited two fine oil paintings, the Lake of Geneva and the Orientes River, and a choice collection of chromos; JAY NOBLE, of Leavenworth, some very fine photographs; and a Lawrence firm, whose name has escaped us, made a splendid showing in the same line. Many others

exhibited articles of much merit, but we have not room to particularize.

JOHN KENMUIR exhibited a beautiful timepiece, of most ingenious construction, which he calls an improved pocket chronometer. It is jeweled on the English plan, and said to be a decided improvement upon the American watch. Of course it was ornamented with a blue ribbon. JOS. STERLING and the Elgin Watch Company, of Illinois, were the only competitors.

In the cattle department we noticed a fine herd of thirteen Shorthorns, entered by Mr. INLOW, of Johnson county. This herd included a handsome cow, nine years old; another cow, seven years old, imported from Ohio; two others, from the same stock, and four yearlings. MAJ. SMITH, of Douglas county, exhibited a splendid four-year-old bull, and a fine heifer of eighteen months—both of the Jersey stock, so widely celebrated for their milk and butter-producing qualities. Mr. WEAVER, of Lyon county, had a magnificent Durham bull, seven years old and weighing 3,500 pounds. Mr. VINCENT, of Douglas, showed a very fine two-year-old Shorthorn Durham bull; and Mr. TAYLOR, of Leavenworth county, a herd of fourteen thoroughbred Shorthorns.

The number of blooded horses entered was not so large as at some previous Fairs, but the majority of the animals were of superior quality—some of fine blood and good pedigree. Fast trotters and racers put in an appearance; but most of them, like their exhibitors, were more useful than ornamental—work horses and roadsters.

A few fine blooded sheep were on exhibition, of the pure Spanish Merino stock, imported from Vermont; but the number was not large. Our farmers are just beginning to understand the importance of this branch of stock-raising.

Among the numerous hogs on exhibition was a magnificent Chester White two-year-old boar, owned by BOB WILSON, of Douglas county; and in an adjoining pen were two fine pigs of the same breed, belonging to Dr. HUSON, of Douglas. J. H. HUNDLESTON, of Leavenworth county, exhibited a pen of choice Chester Whites; and Mr. EATON, also of Leavenworth, a fine Poland boar. Other animals of much merit were on exhibition, but want of space admonishes us to cut short our report.

The department of Agricultural Machinery was well filled with the various implements usually exhibited on such occasions.

The KIMBALL BROS. exhibited, in operation, a beautiful little steam engine, manufactured by that enterprising firm for a woolen factory at Lawrence. Those who understand such matters, speak of its excellence in the highest terms.

HON. GEO. A. CRAWFORD exhibited several fine specimens of ore, found in the vicinity of Fort Scott; also, samples of coal, building stone, brick, and other articles, all of superior quality. A pyramid of coal composed of three blocks, from the Carbon-dale Mines, of Shawnee county, attracted considerable attention. The largest block was three feet square, and weighed one thousand six hundred pounds; the second, two feet square, and the third eighteen inches. The quality is good, and the supply said to be abundant.

The whole proceedings of the Fair were conducted in such a manner as to reflect credit upon the officers, and afford satisfaction to all having business with them. Good order prevailed throughout the entire four days. Taken all together, the Farmers' Festival of 1869 will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present, as one of the pleasantest reunions that has ever taken place in the State.

## LABOR MOVEMENTS—BEWARE OF THEM.

The readers of THE FARMER, we believe, will unite in bearing witness that, in the two years it has been under its present management, no irrelevant or outside questions have been discussed in its columns. It has been, and still remains, a fixed purpose to make THE FARMER an organ of the in-

dustrial interests, a practical friend and supporter of all that tends to elevate, open and improve the paths and processes of industry, and a fearless, outspoken enemy of the heartless demagogery that tickles the laboring man with such gilded feathers as "Workingmen's Rights," the "Dignity of Labor," and a thousand other cheap devices, whereby honest men are kept at the crank, turning and sweating, that shysters and knaves may grind their axes upon grindstones not their own, turned by men they look upon as fools.

It has been our lot to work. From the age of twelve years, when we commenced working upon the farm at four dollars a month, eight months of the year, and for board and schooling the remaining four months, to the hour of writing, life with us has been a chain of toil, without a missing link—on the farm, in the workshop, behind the counter, or at the desk. If it be true, that "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," then, indeed, our heart should go out in melting tenderness toward the sons of toil, in whatsoever field of labor they may be found.

We glory in brawny arms, horny hands, and work-browned faces; *provided*, always, that they are coupled with active, intelligent brains, honest hearts and generous impulses. But, you can no more make us believe that muscle and sunburn fill the bill for a man, than that a bar of pig-iron will answer for a locomotive. And more than this—no consideration can induce us to lie about it. It is our mission to benefit the laborer, by telling him, if possible, how to mix hands and brains, thought and action, in such proportions as to yield the greatest possible result at the least cost.

The necessity, as well as the room, for such improvement in the condition of the working classes, is recognized by themselves, in the eagerness with which every bubble blown over them by the breath of demagogues is chased and admired. No sooner does an individual, or company of men, too lazy to work, too poor to live without it, and too cowardly to steal directly from their fellows, organize a "labor movement," than thousands of honest, but thoughtless men, fall into the fair-faced scheme, and allow the fingers of industry to be burned off dragging chestnuts from the fire for the food of indolence and cunning.

In all candor and earnestness, then, we say to the sons of toil, whether on the farm, in the workshop, or elsewhere, *Beware* of "labor movements." They are snares set by ambition and indolence; and if you walk into them, your only sympathy will be a "chuckling behind the curtain," or a silent contempt for your stupidity. Whatever may be the ostensible object of these movements, there is nearly always an ulterior political purpose. Where work-soiled hands and sweat-begrimed faces are called together to "organize a workingman's party," just walk around the crowd, with both eyes open, and you will be sure to find a pair of hands guiltless of callous or work-stain, pulling the wires, and a face devoid of sweat-channels or sunburn, with one eye on the crowd and another on a seat in Congress, or some other place, where he can represent the interests of labor by living in luxury and ease.

Just at this time, changing events have broken many a political harp-string, upon which varied and successful tunes have been played, alas! too often. At least nine hundred of the thousand strings upon many a political instrument are "done broke," and new ones to be supplied. We say to the laboring man, *Beware* that your muscles are not used for so base a purpose. Remember that intelligence is power, and power will command respect. Organize Farmers' Clubs, and Mechanics' Unions, for the purpose of mastering your professions, by intelligence and science, and making labor strong in the *character* of the laborer. This done, and you will need no other movements for the protection of your interests. You will be protected in all your rights, because no man dare infringe upon them.



play.  
00 Joseph Sterling, Leavenworth, Clock, Kansas  
Manufacture..... Diploma and \$10  
00 Geo. Lels, Lawrence, Patent Medicines, good  
display.  
00 Wm. Salsbury, Lawrence, Farm Gate, recom-  
mended for certificate.  
00 Bowen & Sowers, Leavenworth, Domestic Soaps,  
recommended for certificate.  
00 J. L. Wear, North Lawrence, Knitting Machine,  
recommended for certificate.  
00 P. S. Bartlett, Elgin, Ills., Display of Watches,  
recommended for certificate.  
00 R. Wheeler, Star Bridle Bit, recommended for  
certificate.  
T/S R. D. Leverton, Kansas City, Mo., Fireproof  
Paint, recommended.  
R. D. Leverton, Kansas City, Mo., Weather Slips Certifica  
John Kenmuir, Leavenworth, Watch, Kansas  
Manufacture..... Diploma and \$10  
E. Walker, St. George, Post Anger, recommend-  
ed highly.  
Crano & Byron, Topeka, Display of Bound Books, Diplo



**CLASS G.—FARM PRODUCTS.****Lot 37—Grain and Seeds.**

Robt A. Steel, Clinton, Yellow Indian Corn, 1st pr.	\$10 00
Henry Smith, North Lawrence, Fine Stalks Corn, 1st premium.	2 00
Wm. Meairs, Lawrence, White Indian Corn, 2d premium.	2 00
J. K. Hudson, Wyandotte, Oats, 1st premium.	\$5 00
J. K. Hudson, Wyandotte, best exhibition of a new variety of Oats, not before exhibited.	5 00
J. K. Hudson, Wyandotte, best exhibition of a new variety of Corn not before exhibited.	5 00
N. N. Whiting, Milford, Spring Wheat, 1st premium.	10 00
(No competition)	
P. King, Lawrence, White Winter Wheat, 2d pr.	5 00
Hiram Ward, Gardner, White Winter Wheat, 1st pr.	10 00
V. L. Reese, Lawrence, Corn on Stalk, 2d pr. Kansas Farmer.	10 00
B. S. Beach, Salina, Red or Amber Winter Wheat, 1st premium.	\$10 00
J. Coburn, Salina, Indian Corn, 2d premium, Kansas Farmer.	5 00
N. Cameron, North Lawrence, Buck Wheat, 1st pr.	5 00
E. A. Coleman, Kanwaka, sample of Oats, 2d premium.	5 00
J. Coburn, Salina, Sod Corn, recommended.	
J. C. Vincent, Kanwaka, Rye, 1st premium. (No Competition)	5 00
C. B. Lines, Wabunsee, sample of Oats, new variety, 2d premium, not on premium list.	
C. B. Lines, Wabunsee, Winter Wheat, 2d premium, not on premium list.	
E. A. Coleman, Kanwaka, best variety of Oats, new, not before exhibited—by Board.	5 00

**Lot 38—Vegetables.**

C. B. Lines, Wabunsee, collection Garden Vegetables, best variety, 1st premium.	5 00
C. B. Lines, Wabunsee, Squash, 2d premium, double award.	5 00
B. N. Gill, lot of celery, 1st premium.	\$3 00
B. N. Gill, Variety of Garden Seed, 1st premium.	5 00
John Ross, Lawrence, Early Irish Potatoes.	3 00
W. Hughes, Lawrence, Pumpkins, 2d premium, not on list.	
Adam Rottman, Lawrence, Beets for table use, 2d premium.	3 00
Mrs. M. Da Lee, Lawrence, Tomatoes, 2d pr. Kansas Farmer.	3 00
T. M. Finney, Lawrence, Squashes, 2d pr. double award.	3 00
J. K. Hudson, Wyandotte, Early Irish potatoes, 2d premium.	3 00
J. K. Hudson, Wyandotte, peck of Early Potatoes, not before exhibited, premium.	3 00
J. K. Hudson, Wyandotte, peck of Late Potatoes, not before exhibited, premium.	3 00
H. L. Haynes, Lawrence, peck of Late Potatoes, not before exhibited, 2d premium, no 2d premium.	5 00
C. S. Rex, Lawrence, White beans, 1st premium.	3 00
W. K. Smith, Lawrence, Beets for table use, 1st pr.	3 00
W. K. Smith, Lawrence, Tomatoes, 1st premium.	3 00
W. K. Smith, Lawrence, Pumpkins, 1st pr. Kansas Farmer.	3 00
H. Flitz, Ellsworth, Watermelons, 2d pr., no 2d premium.	3 00
J. Coburn, Salina, Mangold Wurzel Beets, 1st pr.	\$3 00
Ed. Johnson, Salina, Onions, 1st premium.	3 00
Ed. Johnson, Cabbage, 1st premium.	3 00
H. Flitz, Ellsworth, 2d premium.	3 00
N. Cameron, Lawrence, Turnips, 1st premium.	\$3 00
E. A. Coleman, Kanwaka, White Beans, 2d premium.	3 00
W. Harris, Lawrence, Watermelons, 1st premium.	3 00
W. Gibson, Lawrence, Sweet Potatoes, 2d pr. Kansas Farmer.	3 00
J. T. Grant, Lawrence, Garden Peas, 1st premium.	\$3 00
P. R. Brooks, Lawrence, peck Early Potatoes, recommended.	
T. M. Work, Lawrence, Sweet Potatoes, 1st premium.	3 00
A. D. H. Kemper, Eudora, Red Peppers, 1st pr not on list.	
J. Coburn, Salina, Late Irish Potatoes, 1st premium.	3 00
Wm. Meairs, Lawrence, Winter Squash, 1st premium.	3 00

**Lot 39—Flour, Starch, Butter, Cheese, Honey, &c.**

D. G. Watt, Lawrence, Hive of Bees and Honey, 2d premium.	
O. Darling, North Lawrence, Flour, 2d pr.	Kansas Farmer
Gust & Schuncker, Lawrence, Flour, 1st premium, Diploma	
C. C. Grum, Burlingame, Cheese over 1 year, no competition, 1st premium.	\$15 00
J. C. Williams, Lanesfield, Cheese under 1 year old, 2d premium.	10 00
J. T. Grant, Lawrence, Honey, 1st premium.	5 00
John Conger, Lawrence, Butter made in May or June, 1st premium.	15 00
John Conger, Lawrence, Fresh Butter, 2d premium.	5 00
N. Cameron, Lawrence, Sorghum Syrup, 2d premium.	5 00
(No 2d premium)	
S. C. James, Americus, Cheese under 1 year old, 1st pr.	15 00
Wm. Salisbury, Lawrence, Honey, 2d premium, no 2d premium.	
V. R. Ellis, Gardner, Butter made in May or June, 2d premium.	10 00
V. R. Ellis, Gardner, Fresh Butter, 1st premium.	10 00
C. B. Lines, Wabunsee, Sorghum Syrup, premium.	5 00
Geo. M. Kellogg, Bee Hive, 1st premium.	10 00

**Lot 40—Bread, Cake and Pickles.**

Mrs. A. Rottman, Lawrence, Pound Cake, 1st pr.	\$3 00
Mrs. A. Rottman, Lawrence, Silver Cake, 1st premium.	2 00
Mrs. B. W. Woodward, Lawrence, Sponge Cake, 1st pr.	2 00
Mrs. M. A. Da Lee, Lawrence, Milk Rising Bread, 1st premium.	3 00
Mrs. M. A. Da Lee, Lawrence, Browned Coffee, 1st pr.	1 00
Mrs. W. A. Simpson, Lawrence, Coconut Cake, 1st pr. Not on list.	
Mrs. A. Tracy, Lawrence, Wheat Bread, Hop yeast, 1st premium.	Kansas Farmer
Mrs. A. Whitcomb, do Potatoes in Bloom, 1st pr.	Kansas Farmer
Mrs. Fanny Bigelow, Lawrence, Milk Rising Bread, 2d premium.	Kansas Farmer
David Baden, Lawrence, Wheat Bread, Hop Yeast, 2d premium.	Kansas Farmer
Miss Maggie Douglas, Sponge Cake, 2d pr. Kansas Farmer.	8 00
O. H. Wellington, Churchill, Sweet Cucumber Pickles, 1st premium.	3 00
O. H. Wellington, Churchill, Tomato Catsup, 1st pr.	3 00
O. H. Wellington, Churchill, Chillo Sauce, 1st premium. Not on list.	
O. H. Wellington, Churchill, Chowchow, 1st premium.	
Martha M. Schuncker, Lawrence, Graham Bread, 1st premium.	3 00
Mrs. A. Rottman, Lawrence, Sour Pickles, 1st pr.	3 00
P. R. Brooks, Lawrence, Sour Pickles, 2d pr. Kansas Farmer.	

**CLASS H.—HORTICULTURE AND FLORAL DEPARTMENT.****Lot 41—Trees and Fruit.**

Sam'l K. Huson, Lawrence, best collection Plums, 1st premium.	\$3 00
Albert Messenger, Kanwaka, Fall and Winter Apples, 2d premium.	5 00

J. S. Sweney, Lawrence, Fall Pears, 1st premium.	3 00
J. M. Hadley, Lawrence, 5 varieties of Pears, 2d pr.	5 00
W. Howell, Lawrence, 7 varieties of Pears, 2d pr.	3 00
Mrs. Lucinda Loar, Leavenworth, collection of 15 varieties of Apples, 1st premium.	10 00
Mrs. Lucinda Loar, Leavenworth, collection Plums, 2d premium.	1 00
Mrs. Lucinda Loar, Leavenworth, collection of 3 varieties of Pears, 2d premium.	3 00
Mrs. Lucinda Loar, Leavenworth, Fall and Winter Apples, 2d premium.	3 00
S. Gibson, Lawrence, collection of peaches, 1st pr.	5 00
S. Gibson, Lawrence, variety of Peaches, 1st premium.	6 00
S. Gibson, Lawrence, Single Peach, 1st pr. Kansas Farmer.	3 00
B. P. Walling, Lawrence, 3 varieties English Grapes, 1st premium.	\$3 00
Martin Adams, Lawrence, 10 varieties Apples, special premium.	5 00
O. Ayer, Lawrence, 6 seedling Peaches, 1st premium.	3 00
O. Ayer, Lawrence, Late Grapes, 3 varieties, premium.	3 00
C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin City, 15 varieties Apples, pr.	8 00
C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin City, Fall and Winter Apples, premium.	3 00
C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin City, Fall Apples, 2d pr.	3 00
C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin City, Winter Apples, 1st pr.	10 00
W. E. Barnes, Lawrence, Evergreen Trees, 1st pr.	8 00
W. E. Barnes, Lawrence, 15 varieties Apples, pr.	3 00
W. E. Barnes, Lawrence, Fall and Winter Apples, pr.	3 00
D. Kinnear, Leavenworth, collection Apples, 15 varieties, 2d premium.	8 00
D. Kinnear, Leavenworth, collection Fall and Winter Apples, 1st premium.	6 00
D. Kinnear, Leavenworth, collection Pears, 2d pr.	3 00
D. Kinnear, Leavenworth, Peaches, 2d premium.	3 00
D. Kinnear, Leavenworth, Pears, 5 varieties, 2d pr.	1 00
D. Kinnear, Leavenworth, Single Pear, 1st premium.	3 00
D. Kinnear, Leavenworth, 1 peck Winter Apples, 2d pr.	3 00
D. Kinnear, Leavenworth, 1 peck Fall Apples, 1st pr.	3 00
D. Kinnear, Leavenworth, collection Plums, premium.	1 00
Alfred Grey, Wyandotte, collection Pears, 1st pr.	5 00
Alfred Grey, Wyandotte, collection of Pears, 5 varieties, 1st premium.	10 00
Alfred Grey, Wyandotte, 1 dozen Winter Pears, 1st pr.	3 00
G. Ball, Atchison, collection Apples, premium.	3 00
S. Holliday, Lane, collection Fall and Winter Apples, premium.	3 00
J. A. Wakefield, Kanwaka, 10 varieties Fall and Winter Apples, 1st premium.	10 00
J. Labarriere, Baldwin City, Early Grapes, 1st pr.	8 00
C. B. Lines, Wabunsee, collection Siberian Crab Apples, 1st premium.	2 00
Wm. Mitchell, Wabunsee, Single Pear.	2 00
Joshua Smith, Wabunsee, collection Pears, 6 varieties, 1st premium.	5 00
Joshua Smith, Wabunsee, Apples, 9 varieties, pr.	3 00
G. W. E. Griffith, Lawrence, 12 Fall Pears, premium.	2 00
C. B. Lines, Wabunsee, 12 Old Nixon Freestone Peaches, premium.	3 00

**Lot 42—Canned and Preserved Fruits.**

John Ross, Lawrence, Kansas, 1 can Gooseberries, 1st premium.	\$3 00
S. A. Riggs, Lawrence, Crab Apple Jelly, 1st pr.	2 00
S. A. Riggs, Lawrence, Grape Jelly, 1st premium.	2 00
S. A. Riggs, Lawrence, Siberian Crabs in sugar, 1st pr.	2 00
S. A. Riggs, Lawrence, Pears in sugar, 1st premium.	2 00
S. A. Riggs, Lawrence, Fresh Pears in Glass, 1st pr.	3 00
S. A. Riggs, Lawrence, Peaches in Sugar, 1st pr.	2 00
S. A. Riggs, Lawrence, Fresh Plums in glass, 2d premium.	2 00
(Kansas Farmer)	
Mrs. Wm. A. Simpson, Lawrence, Fresh Cherries in Glass, 1st premium.	2 00
Mrs. Wm. A. Simpson, Lawrence, Crab Apple Jelly, 1st premium.	2 00
Mrs. Wm. A. Simpson, Lawrence, Preserved Strawberries, 1st premium.	2 00
Mrs. P. R. Brooks, Lawrence, Fresh Pears, 1st premium.	2 00
Mrs. P. R. Brooks, Lawrence, Preserved Peaches, 2d premium.	Kansas Farmer
Mrs. P. R. Brooks, Lawrence, Fresh Peaches, canned 1889, 1st premium.	\$3 00
Mrs. P. R. Brooks, Lawrence, Preserved Cherries, 1st premium.	2 00
Mrs. P. R. Brooks, Lawrence, Fresh Cherries, 1st premium.	Kansas Farmer
Mrs. P. R. Brooks, Lawrence, Fresh Raspberries, 1st pr.	3 00
Mrs. P. R. Brooks, Lawrence, Apple Butter, 1st pr.	2 00
M. E. Faucett, Vineland, Plum Jelly, 1st premium.	2 00
E. A. Coleman, Kanwaka, Siberian Crab Preserved, 2d premium.	Kansas Farmer
E. A. Coleman, do Strawberries Preserved, 2d premium.	Kansas Farmer
E. A. Coleman, do Cherries Preserved, 2d premium.	Kansas Farmer
E. A. Coleman, do Fresh Plums, 1st premium.	3 00
E. A. Coleman, do Cherries, 1st premium.	3 00
E. A. Coleman, do Fresh Strawberries in Glass, 1st premium.	3 00
Mrs. Bob Wilson, Lawrence, Fresh Gooseberries in Glass, 2d premium.	Kansas Farmer
Mrs. Bob Wilson, do Fresh Blackberries in Glass, 1st premium.	Kansas Farmer
Mrs. Albert Grey, Wyandotte, Current Jelly, 1st pr.	2 00
Mrs. Albert Grey, Wyandotte, Fresh Currants in Cans, 1st premium.	3 00
Mrs. E. A. Coleman, Lawrence, display of Fresh and Canned Fruits, 1st premium.	3 00

**Lot 43—Flowers and Plants.**

Sam'l K. Huson, Lawrence, Ornamental Plant, 1st pr.	3 00
Mrs. A. Rottman, do Green House Plant, 1st pr.	3 00
Mrs. A. Whitcomb, do Phloxes in Bloom, 1st pr.	2 00
Mrs. A. Whitcomb, do Potatoes in Bloom, 1st pr.	2 00
Mrs. L. Bullene, do 12 Dissimilar blooms 1st pr.	3 00
Mrs. A. Rottman, do Asters in Bloom, 1st pr.	2 00

**Lot 44—Floral Designs and Bouquets.**

Mrs. A. Rottman, Lawrence, Floral Wreath, 1st pr.	\$5 00
Mrs. A. Rottman, do Cut Flowers, 2d pr. K. Farmer.	3 00
Mrs. A. Rottman, do Flat Bouquet, 1st premium.	3 00
Mrs. A. Rottman, do Winter Flowers and Mosses, 2d premium.	Kansas Farmer
A. Whitcomb, do Floral Wreath, 2d pr. K. Farmer.	5 00
A. Whitcomb, do best and greatest variety of Flowers, 1st premium.	5 00
A. Whitcomb, Lawrence, Vase Cut Flowers, 1st pr.	2 00
A. Whitcomb, do Round Bouquet, 1st premium.	2 00
A. Whitcomb, do Single Bouquet, 1st premium.	2 00
Mrs. W. A. Simpson, Lawrence, Dried Grasses and Flowers, 1st premium.	3 00
E. Sells, Lawrence, Single Bouquet, 1st premium.	3 00
Mrs. Mary Sparr, Lawrence, Seed Work, 1st premium.	K. F.
Mary Dismore, do Bouquet, 2d pr. Kansas Farmer.	2 00
James Kane, do Dahlia Design, 1st premium.	2 00
James Kane, do Round Bouquet, 2d pr. K. Farmer.	3 00
Mrs. M. A. Da Lee, do Winter Flowers, 1st pr.	3 00
Clara M. Higgins, do Agricultural Wreath 1st pr.	3 00
James Kane, do Cut Flowers, 1st premium,	2 00

**CLASS I.—FINE ARTS.****Lot 45—Musical Instruments.**

J. H. Foster, Lawrence, Kansas, Grand Square Piano, 1st premium.	Certificate
J. H. Foster, Lawrence, Kansas, Organ, Burdett's Celeste, 1st premium.	Certificate
Lawrence Cornet Band, special premium.	\$100 00

**CLASS L.—NATURAL HISTORY.****Lot 50—Botany, Geology and Zoology.**

Miss Frankie Brown, Lawrence, collection of Birds, 2d premium.	\$10 00
Geo. A. Crawford, Fort Scott, Kansas, collection of minerals, 1st premium.	10 00
Miss G. E. Cameron, Lawrence, collection of Birds, 1st premium.	20 00

**CLASS K.—TEXTILE FABRICS.****Lot 47—Mill Fabrics—Kansas Manufacture.**

Eldridge & Jenkins, Lawrence, Kansas, display of Millinery, 1st premium.	\$5 00
Blood & Smith, Lawrence, Kan. 24 yds Grey cloth, Diploma.	
Blood & Smith, Lawrence, Kansas, 17½ yards Ladies Brown Cloth, recommended.	Diploma
Blood & Smith, Lawrence, Kansas, 24 yards steel mixed Jeans.	Diploma
McCurdy Bros., Lawrence, Kansas, display of Boots and shoes, 1st premium.	\$5 00
J. P. Goodale, Lawrence, Kansas, 10 yards, all wool Flannel, recommended.	
Blood & Smith, Lawrence, Kansas, Flannel, 1st premium.	Diploma
Blood & Smith, Lawrence, Kansas, Blankets, 1st premium.	Diploma
Blood & Smith, Lawrence, Kansas, 24 yards of Linsey, 1st premium.	Diploma

**Lot 48—Household Fabrics—Kansas Manufacture.**

M. E. B. Wisner, Manhattan, Kansas, Rag Carpet, 1st premium.	Kansas Farmer and \$5 00
Mrs. A. B. Wade, Lawrence, Kansas, display of yarns, 2d premium.	3 00
Miss G. E. Cameron, Lawrence, Kansas, Rag Carpet, 2d premium.	3 00
Miss G. E. Cameron, Lawrence, Kansas, Buck Gloves, 1st premium, not on the list.	
Mrs. Shane, Lawrence, 83 yds old, Gardener, display of men's socks, 1st premium.	5 00
Mrs. Shane, Lawrence, display ladies stockings, 1st pr.	5 00
Mrs. Shane, Lawrence, pair of mittens, 2d premium.	1 00
Mrs. Shane, Lawrence, pair of mitts, premium.	3 00
Mrs. Shane, Lawrence, braided rug, not on the list.	
Miss Cameron, Lawrence, Kansas, coverlet, 1st pr.	5 00

**Lot 49—Needle, Shell and Wax Work.**

Miss Frankie Brown, Lawrence, bead work, 2d premium.	Kansas Farmer.
Miss Frankie Brown, Lawrence, Lace Work, 1st pr.	5 00
Miss E. A. Peabody, Lawrence, Domestic Coverlet, 3d premium.	Kansas Farmer
Miss E. A. Peabody, Lawrence, Lace Work, 2d pr.	3 00
Miss E. A. Peabody, Lawrence, Transferred Embroidery, 1st premium.	2 00
Mrs. J. H. Boring, Lawrence, Plain Sewing, 2d pr.	3 00
Miss Mary A. Mugler, Lawrence, Hair Work, 2d premium.	Kansas Farmer
Miss Kate A. Mugler, Lawrence, Alum Basket, recommended.	
Miss Mollie Mitchell, Lawrence, Patch Work Quilt by a child under 12 years of age, 2d premium.	3 00
Mrs. P. R. Brooks, Lawrence, Hem Stitching, 2d premium.	Kansas Farmer
Mrs. Rankal, Kansas City, Mo., Feather Work, 1st pr.	2 00
Mrs. Rosa Speer, Lawrence, Lamp Mat, recommended.	
Miss M. E. Clark, Leavenworth, Silk Embroid'ry, 1st pr.	5 00
Miss M. E. Clark, Leavenworth, Child's suit of Braid-work, recommended.	
Miss M. E. Clark, Leavenworth, Beadwork, 1st pr.	3 00
Miss M. E. Clark, Leavenworth, Silk Embroidered Skirt, 2d premium.	3 00
Miss M. E. Clark, Lawrence, Embroidered Child's Dress, 3d premium.	Kansas Farmer
Miss M. E. Clark, Leavenworth, Infant's Tuck Dress, recommended.	
Miss M. E. Clark, Leavenworth, Ladies' Chemise, recommended.	
Miss Julia Sampson, Lawrence, Lamp Mat, recom'd.	
Emma E. Weaver, Eudora, Work in Wax, 2d premium.	Kansas Farmer
Mrs. A. B. Wade, Lawrence, Plain Sewing by child under 12 years, 1st premium.	5 00
Mrs. A. B. Wade, Lawrence, Patch Quilt by same, 1st premium.	5 00
Mrs. A. B. Wade, Lawrence, Domestic Coverlet, 1st pr.	5 00
Mrs. S. T. Zimmerman, Lawrence, Suit of under clothes, recommended.	
Mary Johnson, Clinton, Patch quilt, 3d pr. Kansas Farmer.	
Miss Sallie N. Osborn, Ft. Scott, Fancy Patch Work, recommended.	
Mrs. Adam Rottman, Lawrence, Worsted Embroidery, 1st premium.	5 00
Mrs. H. H. Whitney, Lawrence, Work in India Ink, recommended.	
Miss G. E. Cameron, Lawrence, Mosaic Work, 1st pr.	2 00
Mrs. A. Rottman, Lawrence, Crochet or Fancy Knitting, 3d premium.	Kansas Farmer
Mrs. Ella May, Lawrence, Patchwork Quilt, 2d pr.	3 00
Mrs. F. W. Lewis, Lawrence, Silk Quilt 3d pr. Kansas Farmer.	
Mrs. F. W. Lewis, Lawrence, Fancy Toilet Set, recommended.	
Mrs. F. W. Lewis, Lawrence, Silk Crib Quilt, 1st pr.	5 00
Mrs. F. W. Lewis, Lawrence, Worsted Tidy, recom'd.	
James Leishman, Lawrence, Silk Quilt, 2d premium.	3 00
James Leishman, Lawrence, Worsted Embroidery, 3d premium.	Kansas Farmer
W. Howell, Lawrence, Crochet or Fancy Knitting, 2d premium.	3 00
Mrs. Julia D. Cruise, Wyandotte, Leather Work, 1st premium.	2 00
Miss Kate Darlington, Lawrence, Braid Work, recom'd.	
Miss Kate Darlington, Lawrence, Floss Embroidery, 2d premium.	Kansas Farmer
Mrs. M. A. Da Lee, Lawrence, Cone Work, 1st pr.	3 00
Mrs. M. A. Da Lee, Lawrence, Crochet or Fancy Knitting, 1st premium.	5 00
Miss Eliza Hines, Lawrence, Embroidered Slippers, 1st premium.	2 00
Miss Eliza Hines, Lawrence, Needle Work Embroidery, 1st premium.	5 00
Charles Corbuser, Leavenworth, Hair Work, recom'd.	
Mrs. M. Y. Lum, Lawrence, Work in Wax, 1st pr.	2 00
Miss Fannie C. Lum, Lawrence, Work in Hair, 1st pr.	2 00
Mrs. Jennie Ray, Fort Scott, Patchwork Quilt, 1st pr.	5 00
Miss G. E. Cameron, Lawrence, Plain Knitting, 2d premium.	Kansas Farmer
Mary Cutler, Lawrence, Wool Embroidery, 2d pr.	3 00
Miss Tillie Swift, Paola, Plain Sewing, 3d pr. Kansas Farmer.	
Miss Tillie Swift, Paola, Floss Embroidery, 2d pr.	3 00
Mrs. O. B. Learned, Lawrence, Shell Work Basket, 1st premium.	2 00



Mrs. J. C. Horton, Lawrence, Hemstitching, 1st pr.	5 00
Mrs. F. W. Lewis, Lawrence, Hemstitching, 2d pr.	3 00
J. B. Miller, Tecumseh, Plain Knitting by child under 12 years, 3d premium.	2 00
Miss Tuttle, Gardner, Plain Sewing by child under 12 years, 2d premium.	2 00
Miss Tuttle, Gardner, Patchwork Quilt by girl under 9 years, 3d premium.	5 00
Mrs. A. Rottman, Lawrence, Plain Sewing by hand, 1st premium.	5 00
Mrs. A. Rottman, Lawrence, Silk Embroidery, prem.	5 00

## CLASS M.—PLOWING.

## Lot 51—Plowing Match.

Martin Adams, Lawrence, 1st premium.	\$15 00
Gilbert L. Adams, Lawrence, (boy under 18 years old), 1st premium.	15 00
John T. A. Grant, Lawrence, (boy under 18 years old), 2d premium.	10 00
David Baden, Lawrence, 3d premium.	5 00
Dr. McWilliams, Lawrence, 2d premium.	10 00
Charles Hamilton, Lawrence, (boy under 18 years old), 3d premium.	5 00

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the reports of the Class Superintendents.

H. J. STRICKLER, Sec'y K. S. A. S.

Topeka, Kansas, Sept. 11, 1869.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## FARM NOTES—NO. VIII.

“BY CARLOS.”

The next six weeks is the time to make pork. In cold weather, too much of the corn goes for fuel, instead of being converted into fat. With boiled pumpkins and potatoes, and some green corn, we can easily “lay on” two or three pounds of fat per day now; whereas, in cold weather, if we average one pound, we do well. Hogs are frequently brought to a stand-still while fattening, for want of salt. Ashes and stone coal, with an occasional dash of lime, are great appetizers, and it is well to let the fattening hogs have free access to them.

As I was “shocking” some of my Hungarian grass, the other day, I was reminded of the great prejudice against it by many in the Eastern States. There may be some who have come to Kansas, bringing that prejudice with them (obtained without actual experience), and of them let me ask, to make inquiry of those who raise it regularly as a crop, and I believe their prejudice will be removed.

As a food for cattle it has, in my opinion, no equal save millet. With sheep I have no experience in feeding it, but, doubtless, it is equally valuable. To horses I would not recommend giving it, though many use it without discrimination; but owing to the extreme liability of the horse to founder, I do not think it can be safely used. For cattle, I consider it equal to twice its weight of prairie hay, once and a half of timothy, and about the same of wheat straw. My grass will yield fully three tons to the acre. Two crops can be grown the same season, if the weather is favorable. It needs considerable moisture when first sown, and requires forty-five to fifty days to mature for feed; if seed is wanted, ten or twelve days longer.

Now is the time to select seed corn. Go through the field, and tie a bit of red flannel to those large, promising ears growing from the stalks that promise to perfect two or more ears. Mark enough, so that you can have some room for another “pick” when you come to gather. I would make it a point to select from these, those having the smallest cob, as well as those that perfect the grain to the very end. When your final choice is made, braid twelve or fifteen ears together, and hang in a dry place, free from rats.

Profitable farming consists in having good seed, good soil, and good culture. With these, we need not fret about the weather.

I dug my Early Rose potatoes, and got two hundred and thirty-two pounds from one pound of seed. They were plowed twice, and hoed each time; and, by the way, I sold them for seven dollars and fifty cents per bushel. My Californias are doing tolerably well. I dug and marketed a few bushels, and taking this to base an estimate upon, they will yield about two hundred bushels per acre. They are not quite done growing.

I don't remember seeing a better prospect for corn, than at this writing. I can pick a dozen crops (and they are not small ones), that will average sixty bushels per acre. [Tell our Eastern papers, Mr. ANTHONY, that we don't mean bushels of ears.]

I don't think that our locality has done as well as some others in oats and wheat. The former will average about thirty, the latter not over twenty bushels per acre. The grasshoppers trimmed the grain from my oats—enough to seed the ground twice.

I was making a relative estimate of the net profit of wheat, potatoes, corn and oats; and the profit stands in the order I have mentioned—wheat the largest, oats the smallest. This is made upon present prices, and supposing that you market it as grain. If you market it as beef or pork, it may change the order. I would give the figures, but I thought the weather too warm to make it pleasant reading.

How long can our farmers stand the present taxes?—I mean municipal, county and State; but principally county taxes. There must be a “screw loose,” when taxes run up to three, four and five per cent. I know of more than one farmer who is giving up the idea of farming under present rates of taxation. The problem stands thus: How long can any of us stand it? It is a matter outside of and beyond mere partizan politics. It is charged that farmers are “constitutional grumblers.” In matters of money, they may grumble some; but none can appreciate, better than they, its true value. They understand, to a fraction, how money is made; they know that every dollar represents hours, and sometimes days' labor; they know that every dollar costs just so much sweat, muscle and brain power; they know that it costs restless days and sleepless nights; they know that it costs exposure to the Summer's heat and the Winter's cold; they know that with them, frost will bite it, the sun will scorch it, the rain will drown it, the insects will eat it, the blight will strike it, and finally, after running this gauntlet, the greedy man of taxation stands ready to receive it. If the farmer's dollar lives, it owes its life to the “Providence of God.” I would not argue that the farmer suffers alone. The merchant and the mechanic bear a share; but their “dollar” is not exposed to the same vicissitudes that the farmer's is. Our only hope is to appeal to the “powers that be,” to give us relief.

It is well now for the farmer to be casting around in his mind's eye, to see what improvements are necessary for the comfort of his family or his stock, and the convenience of attending to their wants and necessities. “A merciful man is merciful to his beast,” is a true as well as trite adage. See to it, then, that sufficient shelter is provided; that the grain-bins are secure from the inclemencies of the weather; and an eye to the rats will save some. See that the potatoes, turnips, cabbage, &c., are conveniently stored; that the wood is sheltered from sleet and snow; and, my word for it, you will spend the winter more comfortably and profitably—the latter especially so, if you will, in addition to the foregoing, subscribe for three or four good Agricultural journals. But we need a variety of literature to every member of a family.

## THAT MISSOURI AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

BY PROF. B. F. MUDGE.

EDITOR FARMER: We were as much surprised as yourself, to learn from that official source, that in Kansas, and other States west of the longitude of Missouri, “the streams become so brackish and salt that stock of all kinds refuse to drink at them, and perish for want of water.” I have lived in this State ten years, have been employed as State Geologist, and have visited all the settled and most of the unsettled portions of it, and never before heard a “report” much less knew the fact, that a single head of stock in Kansas had perished for want of water. I have traveled in the extreme western portions of our State (which has the least rain and fewest streams), where I have seen thirty thousand to forty thousand wild buffalo in sight at one time. Could these animals, so much like our ox, have lived and grown fat, had our streams been so salt? Among all the strange stories of the hunters, around

the camp-fire, we never heard of a buffalo that had died for want of water!

We are the more surprised at the statement of the Editor of this Report, L. D. MORSE, as he has ample means, if he reads, to have become informed on the subject. Had he doubted the fairness of the statements of citizens of Kansas, in relation to our climate and streams, he could have found the facts correctly stated by many writers not citizens of our State. One of his own citizens, the State Geologist of Missouri, Prof. G. C. SWALLOW, was also employed as Geologist of Kansas; and his printed Report was widely circulated. As a Missourian, he certainly had no interest in suppressing any fact against our rain and streams.

Prof. SWALLOW, on page 68 of his Report, says: “Kansas is well supplied with streams of living water.” \* \* \* “Almost every farm has a good supply of never-failing springs.” \* \* \* “But few countries are better supplied with running streams and perennial springs; and few have such easy methods of obtaining artificial supplies of pure water.”

On page 188 of the same Report, he would have found that the United States records, kept at Fort Scott, Kansas, for ten years, show the same average fall of rain as at St. Louis; and the records kept at Fort Leavenworth during thirty years, show as much rain there as the average rain of Michigan and the western part of New York. These facts concerning the rain-fall we had previously presented to the readers of THE FARMER, in its earlier numbers, from the official records kept by officers of the United States Army.

Dr. MORSE evidently believes in the “Great American Desert,” put down in the old Geographies. Can't some publisher send him a late edition?

State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Sept., 1869.

## VALLEY OF THE SOLOMON—IMMIGRATION, &amp;c.

BY F. M. R.

EDITOR FARMER: As you invite correspondence to your esteemed paper, I will send you occasional information from this part of the frontier.

Your correspondent has seen a majority of the States of our Union, as well as part of Great Britain, Germany and Holland; but never a tract of land that would excel the Solomon Valley in beauty and fertility, for farming and stock-raising.

From Solomon City, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, to Brown's Creek, seventy miles up the river and its tributaries, all claims were taken two years ago; but Indian troubles last year caused many settlers to abandon their claims, most of which, however, have been re-occupied by new-comers this last Spring, although fears were then entertained that the Indians would again prove troublesome. Nevertheless, people coming here were so much charmed with the country, that they determined to risk it at all hazards.

In May last, the Indians made the anticipated raid on the upper settlement, for a short time putting a check to farming. All single men instantly enlisted in the militia, to protect their homes; and in consequence of their absence during seed-time, there will not be so great a yield of crops. Still, all the wheat was harvested, and will yield at least thirty bushels per acre. Corn looks finely. Potatoes are in abundance.

If the Government will only keep the Indians away for the future, the Solomon Valley will prove to be the Eden of Kansas.

Fisher Creek, Solomon Valley, Kan., Sept., 1869.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE writes: “I would say to all young ladies who are called to any particular vocation, qualify yourselves for it as a man does for his work. Don't think you can undertake it otherwise. And if you are called to a man's work, do not exact a woman's privileges—the privileges of inaccuracy and weakness.”

He who cannot abide the storm without flinching, lies down by the wayside to be overlooked and forgotten.



## A KANSAS HOME.

BY "CONLIFF."

It is not a matter of note in the East to find homes surrounded with everything charming, which art or nature can afford; but such homes are infrequent enough in a State but twelve years old. Yet, with the hot June sun flooding Kansas, we sat this season on the summit of a hill, with fresh, cool woods about us, and strong under-currents sweeping up from the rich bottoms, perhaps a trifle miasmatic, but yet so soft and tropical that it was a delight to inhale them. No glimpse did we get of the turbid Missouri, though it rushed by within two miles; no glance had we of spire or town, though the faint sounds of distant bells came now and then to the ear. An unfrequented road winds for a mile through the most charming vista of oaks and elms, creeping down little wild declivities, and up smooth ascents, to this sequestered and beautiful home. Only two miles from a little town, yet as silent and alone as if far away from civilization.

Here, on this hill-farm of twelve acres, came ten years ago our two friends and their two little boys, with sparing stock of health or wealth. Now, upon the highest point rises a pleasant cottage, with its hospitable door shadowed by clematis. You reach this door through a charming lane; a gate swings open; you pass in from the primitive forest, up a gentle southern slope, and are greeted by a bed of the choicest tulips, in endless variety. On the other hand, you pass a row of baby butternut and chestnut trees, neither of which is indigenous. Then, a row of beautiful roses—George the Fourth, in its royal crimson; the fragrant hundred-leaved, and the old cabbage, of early memory; and last, you catch the perfume of the sweetbrier, and find yourself at the door of the seven-room cottage, and a beaming welcome ready for you. There are no six high-back, intolerable upholsterer's chairs, but seats and lounges, for hourly use and comfort; many of them covered with pretty chintz, to match the curtains. On a shelf, at hand, you see a superb English edition of Macready's Memorial Shakespeare, and around it cases of books. There are fine oil paintings, some choice engravings, and a few handsome ornaments, interspersed with, one might say, perpetual bouquets. The table supplied always from the garden, is loaded with strawberries, and fragrant with roses; and furnished with fine early Goodrich potatoes—this year on the 5th day of June.

But, pleasant as it is within, we are attracted to the garden, which is the gem of the spot, and is the idea and work of the wife and her two boys, now almost grown to manhood. And here we may say that, from our observation, there is no better means of æsthetic culture and refinement for boys or girls, than a flower garden. Being June, it was carnival time for the roses. Walking from the front door down the southern avenue, you find it gorgeous and fragrant with the Giant of Battles and Gen. Jacqueminot; then the air is rosy with the pink of Mme. Laffay, Prince Albert, the Crested and Pink Moss; anon, it is pale with the bank of Mme. Plautiers, and the White Provence.

If you count, as you circle in and out the winding ways of the garden, you will find more than forty varieties of roses, sixteen of peonies, four of the fleur de lis, six kinds of clematis, three of deutzias, and other flowering shrubs innumerable, odoriferous and non-odoriferous; syringas, smoke trees of various hues, spireas of all colors, catalpas, with their white flowers, yucca, with its wax-like blossoms; then, in crowds, follow blue and white delphiniums, scarlet geraniums, verbenas, fuschias, pansies, passion vine, sweet-scented and gorgeous lilies, tigridias, narcissus, hyacinths and heliotropes.

You may stop in wonder beside flaming oriental African poppies, or stoop to double fragrant violets. At the foot of a huge tree, which a brilliant trumpet-creeper climbs, you are delighted with the familiar face of the hepatica, transplanted from its Eastern haunts. Against the southern picket fence,

which is hedged by roses and sweetbriers, rises a row of double English hollyhocks, of all shades, from pure white to ruby red. Among other pretty clumps, you see a blood-root from the woods, and springing from its midst a bunch of wood fern.

Then, you find here and there foreign evergreens—the European silver fir, the Norway spruce, the Scotch pine, and the arbor vitæ.

At the rear of the house is the orchard and kitchen garden, where the father, though a professional man and in practice, has found time to put out and cultivate two hundred and fifty apple trees, three hundred and eighty peach, twenty-four pear, twelve plum, and six quince trees, and two acres of grapes of twenty varieties. All have been in bearing four or five years. Rows of currant and gooseberry bushes are loaded with fruit, and all varieties of summer vegetables are flourishing.

All this has been obtained without wealth, and with the help of only one hired man, who has, of course, paid his own wages from the surplus fruits. The family have never desired to keep a nursery or sale garden; yet the demand for their choice roots and bouquets has always been enough to aid materially in furnishing "pin money," schooling for the boys, and to add new treasures yearly to the garden. There are always upon their table the choicest fruits; and their friends find no more exquisite entertainment in this new country, than the flower-garden, with its old-time blossoms and its choice exotics; many of the latter being imported, through the kindness of an eminent florist and friend.

The garden has been solely under the charge of the wife, who, neglecting no motherly or household care, has found time to cultivate the æsthetic taste of her boys, as well as that of the whole community, while rendering a beautiful exponent of her own rare taste and fine nature.

How often would such an effort afford an outlet to the weariness of unrequited affections, the vague longings and the gnawing discontent, which dwarf and cloud the lives of numberless women!

## BEECHER VS. THE WILSON STRAWBERRY.

BY D. B. HADLEY.

EDITOR FARMER: In your August number you publish a letter on the strawberry question, signed HENRY WARD BEECHER. Had it been from a man of less influence, it would do less harm. As it is, it needs refutation; for many people will do without strawberries to eat, for years to come, by being misled by that letter. "Let facts be submitted to an enlightened world." In Ohio, I was successful with Hovey's Seedling. In 1858, I received a box of fruit trees from Ohio, including five kinds of strawberries; for I was not sure this climate and soil would be adapted to Hovey's Seedling. Therefore, I added Burr's New Pine, Chilian, Boston Pine, and Longworth's Prolific. I nursed them as well as I could; but all of them died out, one after another, until only Longworth's Prolific was left. This kind I petted in my garden until the Summer of 1862—four years after I planted it here—and then I only had enough for a plate each for four of us, on two different days. At this time I heard of Wilson's Albany, by a nurseryman at Kansas City; but I did not act upon his advice until the Spring of 1864, because I did not know the *hardy* and *prolific* quality of it, although he showed me some splendid specimens. In 1864 I set a bed twenty by twenty-four feet; and being gone from home, many died. They were reset in the Spring of 1865, and well cultivated throughout the year, and runners cut. In strawberry time in 1866, from that bed my family took two bushels of splendid strawberries—having pecks on my tea-table, where before I was starved down to pints.

A large number in this place received the *Tribune* strawberries; but not one is to be found, except five and a few runners in my garden, *very tenderly cared for by my wife*. I abandoned them last Fall, having failed to get any fruit from them in four Summers.

Wilson's sour! Put sugar on 'em. I raised them by the bushel this year; and a small-fruit grower here destroyed all other kinds.

Wyandotte County, Kansas, September, 1869.

## THE PITMAN TO HIS WIFE.

BY DORA GREENWELL.

Sit ye down on the settle here by me,  
I've got something to say to ye, wife:  
I want to be a new sort of man,  
And to lead a new sort of life;  
There's but little pleasure and little gain  
In spending the days I spend,  
Just to work like a horse all the days of my life,  
And to die like a dog at the end.

For, where's the profit and where's the good,  
If one once begins to think,  
In making away with what little sense  
One had at the first, through drink?  
Or in spending one's time, and one's money, too,  
With a lot of chaps that would go  
To see one hanged, and like it as well  
As any other show?

And as to the pleasure that some folks find  
In cards, or in pitch and toss,  
It's little they've ever brought to me,  
But only a vast of loss;  
We'd be sure to light on some great dispute,  
And then, to set all right,  
The shortest way was to argue it out  
In a regular stand-up fight.

I've got a will, dear wife, I say,  
I've got a will to be  
A kinder father to my poor bairns,  
And a better man to thee;  
And to leave off drinking, and swearing, and all,  
No matter what folks may say,  
For I see what's the end of such things as these,  
And I know this is not the way.

You'll wonder to hear me talk like this,  
As I've never talked before;  
But I've got a word in my heart, that has made  
It glad, yet has made it sore.  
I've got a word, like a fire, in my heart  
That will not let me be:  
"Jesus, the Son of God, who loved  
And who gave Himself for me."

I've got a word like a sword in my heart,  
That has pierced it through and through;  
When a message comes to a man from Heaven  
He need n't ask if it's true;  
There's none on earth could frame such a tale,  
For, strange as the tale may be,  
Jesus, my Saviour, that Thou shouldst die  
For love of a man like me!

Why, only think, now! If it had been  
Peter, or blessed Paul,  
Or John, who used to lean on his breast,  
One could n't have wondered at all;  
If He'd loved and He'd died for men like these,  
Who loved Him so well,—but, you see,  
It was me that Jesus loved, wife!  
He gave Himself for me!

It was for me that Jesus died!  
For me, and a world of men  
Just as sinful, and just as slow  
To give back His love again;  
He did n't wait till I came to Him,  
But He loved me at my worst;  
He need n't ever have died for me  
If I could have loved Him first.

And couldst Thou love such a man as me,  
My Saviour! Then I'll take  
More heed to this wandering soul of mine,  
If it's only for Thy sake;  
For, it was n't that I might spend my days  
Just in work, and in drink, and in strife,  
That Jesus, the Son of God, has given  
His love, and has given His life.

It was n't that I might spend my life  
Just as my life's been spent,  
That He's brought me so near His mighty Cross,  
And has told me what He meant;  
He does n't need me to die for Him,  
He only asks me to live;  
There's nothing of mine that He wants but my heart,  
And it's all that I've got to give.

I've got a Friend, dear wife, I say—  
I've got a heavenly Friend,  
That will show me where I go astray,  
And will help me how to mend;  
That'll make me kinder to my poor bairns,  
That'll make me better to thee,—  
Jesus, the Son of God, who loved  
And who gave Himself for me.



## WHEAT IN THE "GREAT AMERICAN DESERT."

BY A. W. CALLEN.

EDITOR FARMER: In accordance with my promise made to you to state the yield per acre of wheat raised on my town patch, I send you the following:

I, A. C. PIERCE, County Surveyor of Davis county, Kansas, hereby certify that the ground on which A. W. CALLEN grew wheat this season, adjoining this city on the north, did not exceed twenty-three acres.

A. C. PIERCE.

August 10, 1869.

I, W. S. WALTER, an old Ohio farmer, hereby certify that I measured the wheat for A. W. CALLEN, raised on the above named ground, as it came from the machine, and that there were one thousand and eighty-three (1,083) bushels, heaping machine measure. The wheat is first quality Fall wheat, clean and heavy.

W. S. WALTER.

August 10th, 1869.

The foregoing are copies of certificates, the originals being here in the Junction Union office. The wheat was sown between the 1st and 10th of September, 1868, and not pastured down. The ground was plowed deep, and the grain harrowed in; two and a half bushels of seed was sown to the acre. At least five bushels of wheat per acre was lost in harvesting.

After the wheat was taken off, on the 1st of July, I had the ground immediately plowed, and sown with Hungarian grass, which is now ready to cut, and will yield three tons per acre of as fine hay as ever grew.

Junction City, Davis Co., Kan., Sept. 10, 1869.

## THE RESULTS OF LIQUOR PROHIBITION.

[From the Northwestern Farmer.]

The thriving young community of Vineland, in West Jersey, was founded on two fundamental principles: 1. That no land should be sold except in small tracts to actual settlers, under stipulations which oblige the purchasers at once to enter upon its improvement. 2. That there shall be no grog-shop, lager-beer saloon, or other place licensed or permitted to sell alcoholic liquors, unless the people, at a regular election, shall otherwise decree (as they never do nor will). The settlement is now some seven years old, and has about twelve thousand inhabitants—all of them, except some half-dozen families, immigrants in moderate circumstances, including widows with young children, and the usual proportion of disabled or infirm persons. Aside from the founder, Mr. C. K. LANDIS, we believe no one of them could be considered rich, and not twenty would be termed "fore-handed" in New England. Most of them live by tilling the soil, which is a part of the well known "Jersey Barrens," formerly devoted to the production of charcoal, and covered, from time immemorial, with a thin growth mainly of stunted pitch pines and scrub oaks. Naturally, many were utterly without experience in agriculture, and not well adapted to the new career upon which they entered late in life. Surely, if there should be pauperism anywhere, we might reasonably expect it to be developed among the pioneers of Vineland, many of whom brought no more means than sufficed to pay for their land, and had to clear, build, fertilize, and plant, from the proceeds of their daily labor. Yet, the Overseer of the Poor, Mr. T. T. CURTIS, reports as follows:

"Though we have a population of ten thousand people, for the period of six months no settler or citizen of Vineland has required relief at my hands, as Overseer of the Poor. Within seventy days there has been only one case among what we call the floating population, at an expense of \$4.

"During the entire year there has been only one indictment, and that a trifling case of assault and battery among our colored population.

"So few are the fires in Vineland, that we have no need of a Fire Department. There has been only one house burned down in a year, and two slight fires, which were soon put out.

"We practically have no debt, and our taxes are only one per cent. on the valuation.

"The police expenses of Vineland amount to seventy-five dollars per year—the sum paid to me; and our poor expenses are a mere trifle.

"I ascribe this remarkable state of things, so nearly approaching the golden age, to the industry of our people and the absence of King Alcohol.

"Let me give you, in contrast to this, the state of things in the town from which I came, in New England. The population of the town was 9,000—a little less than that of Vineland. It maintained forty liquor shops. These kept busy a police judge, city marshal, assistant marshal, four night watchmen, and six policemen. Fires were almost continually. That small place maintained a paid fire department of four companies, of forty men each, at an expense of three thousand dollars per annum. I belonged to that fire department six years, and the fires averaged about one every two weeks—mostly incendiary. The support of the poor cost \$2,500 per annum; while the debt of the township was about \$120,000. The condition of things in that New England town is as favorable in that country as that of many other places where liquor is sold."

We challenge those journals which uphold Liquor Licenses and the Liquor Traffic, to set these facts before their readers, and argue them down, if they can.

## POULTRY BREEDING.

[From the New England Homestead.]

Breeding to a special end has accomplished for poultry nearly as much as it has for neat cattle. The chief marks of excellence in chickens are three—to be a good layer at all seasons; to yield a tender and well-flavored flesh; and to fatten rapidly. There is no breed that excels all others in each of these points. Such a combination of merits is not to be expected. In choosing among the various breeds of fowls, one can get at least two good qualities combined.

In the White Leghorn he will find a regular and constant egg-producer, and flesh quite good; but a bad mother. They will not sit.

In the Dorking he will get a fine, delicate flesh, a full development of breast, hardihood and self-help, and the ability to pick up a living where any hen can live; but they are not great layers, especially in cold weather.

In Chinese fowls, especially the Brahmas, light and dark, he finds a big-boned chicken, a rapid grower, a large and indifferent feeder, that bears confinement well, and gives more weight of poultry meat to the consumer than any other.

In the French breeds, La Fleche and Houdan, we have fowls that lay well at all times of the year, and whose flesh is excellent; but they are not inclined to sit, and make poor mothers.

We recommend to all who keep poultry, to improve the common barnyard chicken, by the introduction of cocks of some of the improved varieties.

If one wishes to breed mainly for poultry, we recommend a Dorking cock as a consort to Brahma hens. If in eggs there is more profit, let him get a Houdan or a Leghorn cock. The Black Spanish is a good layer, but not so remarkable in that respect as the Leghorn, and its flesh is usually hard and dry. If he respects flavor and appearance of flesh, and fullness of the breast, the Dorking blood should predominate. If he raises poultry for market, and wishes to sell the greatest number of pounds, and especially if he wishes to convert his eggs into spring chickens in the shortest time, the Brahma fowl will be found most profitable.

**SINGULAR INCIDENT.**—An industrious German of Milwaukee had, by dint of hard labor and economy, saved five hundred dollars. For safe keeping, he put it in an old stocking, and stowed it away behind a rafter in his house. Some days after, the poor man was in despair when he discovered that the mice had made a nest of it. He gathered the fragments, which made a peck measure heaped full of scraps of paper, stocking, wood, nut-shells, &c. A friend advised him to send the whole mass to the Treasury Department at Washington, and a letter stating that only so much had been saved out of the five hundred dollars. Two girls were at work seventeen days, assorting, picking and pasting, and finally succeeded in getting two hundred and fifty dollars so that it could be recognized.

## THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

**HOW TO USE CHLORIDE OF LIME TO DESTROY VERMIN.**—A correspondent of the London *Builder* writes: Some years ago I read in a French scientific periodical that chloride of lime would rid a house of all these nuisances. I treasured up the information until opportunity offered for testing its value, and this occurred some four years since. I took an old country house, infested with rats, mice and flies; I stuffed every rat and mouse hole with the chloride; I threw it on the quarry floors of the dairy and cellars. I kept saucers of it under the chests of drawers, or some other convenient piece of furniture, in every nursery, dressing and bed room. An ornamental glass vase held a quantity at the foot of each staircase. Stables, cow sheds, pig sties, all had their dose, and the result was glorious.

I thoroughly routed my enemies; and if the rats, more impudent than all the rest, did make renewed attacks upon the dairy, in about twelve months, when, probably from repeated cleansing and flushing, all traces of the chloride had vanished, a handful of fresh again routed them, and left me master of my own premises.

Last year was a great one for wasps; they would not face the chloride, though in the dining room, in which we had none (as its smell, to me most refreshing and wholesome, is not approved by all persons), we had a perpetual warfare. And all this comfort for eight pence! Only let housewives beware that they place not the chloride in their china pantries, or in close proximity to bright steel wares; for, the result will be that their gilded china will be reduced to plain, and their bright steel fenders to rusty iron, in less than no time.

**RECIPE FOR A GARDEN FERTILIZER.**—The following, a simple but good compound, has been used with the best results, bringing into requisition material that in many instances would otherwise be wasted (chip dirt and refuse salt), no insignificant element in the formation of vegetable matter. To twelve bushels of ashes, add one bushel of refuse salt, one bushel plaster, twelve bushels hen manure, and thirty bushels chip dirt (muck). Heap your hen manure in a pile, and dampen it with brine until from your refuse salt it heats. Then mix in the other ingredients. The fermentation pulverizes the masses, and kills the grubs so apt to be found in chip dirt, relieving it of a "doubtful expediency." This compound is valuable as poudrette. [Correspondent Country Gentleman.]

**MUSK-MELONS.**—When the fruit becomes the size of a fist, place under each one a piece of shingle. This keeps the melon from contact with the ground, and will prevent the ground from extracting the flavor from any portion of it, as is generally the case with the watermelons and canteloupes we buy in the market, as we all know. For private, domestic use, the little trouble which this protection gives is repaid a hundredfold, in the excellent flavor of the fruit, and we think causes them to ripen earlier. [Germantown Telegraph.]

**POTATOES** should always be kept in the dark. Rural housekeepers do not need to be told this; but many others, who live in towns and cities, should know that potatoes exposed to the light, for one day only, have their flavor injured, and the longer exposed the worse they are. Never use a greenish potato. [American Agriculturist.]

**CURE FOR COUGH.**—A strong decoction of the leaves of the pine, sweetened with loaf sugar. Take a wine-glass warm on going to bed, and half-an-hour before eating, three times a day. The above is sold as cough sirup, and is making wonderful cures.

**ECONOMICAL CAKE.**—One large cup white sugar, butter size of a butternut, one cup of water, four cups flour, one teaspoonful soda, two of cream tartar, and one of vanilla; you will have a light and handsome loaf of cake, without eggs or milk.

**WATERY POTATOES.**—Put into the pot a piece of lime the size of a hen's egg. When the water is poured off, the potatoes will be found perfectly dry and mealy.



# The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

## IS IT SATISFACTORY?

In our last issue we had occasion to review, in candor and fairness, the Agricultural Report of Missouri for 1868. If what we said was characterized by severity, it was only in answer to an imperative demand of duty. We could not utter a word to the discredit of Missouri, for we have always looked upon it as more capable of being an empire within and of itself, than any State in the Union, although inferior to Kansas as an Agricultural State. More than once, as our readers will remember, we have defended Missouri against the libels of an itinerant slanderer, sent out by the *Western Rural*, to prove every place but Michigan and Illinois unfit for human habitation. The style of that correspondent, by the way, was so near that of this writer for the Missouri Board of Agriculture, as to warrant a suspicion that it is the same man in the service of a new master.

Not only was our mind predetermined in favor of Missouri, but in the same condition towards the Board of Agriculture. We had met one of its members, and formed a high opinion of him and of the purposes of the Board. With this introduction, we give to the reader the response to our strictures, as written by the Secretary of the Board, and published as editorial matter in the *St. Louis Journal of Agriculture*. Read it over carefully, and then let us consider its character and value:

"*Is It Honest?*"—A CASE OF JEALOUSY AND SUSPICION. In the August number of THE KANSAS FARMER, under the heading, "*Is It Honest?*" the editor complains of an act of gross injustice on the part of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture towards the State of Kansas, and considers it his duty to protest against it.

The whole subject of complaint is found in an article in the Missouri Report for 1868, entitled, "Resources and Interests of the West, from Mexico to British America," by "America." Our cotemporary thinks "the Board had an undoubted right to make the best possible showing of its own State, but it had no right to do this at the expense of other States, as is clearly attempted in the following paragraph, under the head of 'Kansas,' on page 89:

"Of all the prairie States, we regard this (Kansas) as the most beautiful in point of landscape. Its soil is very rich and fertile, if it rains sufficiently to mature crops; but it is in the line of the dry mountain winds of the South and West, and must necessarily be subject to severe drouths. This remark will apply to all of those new Western States."

We cannot see the clear attempt to make capital at the expense of other States in the above. Certainly we should never have had such a thought, but for the sharpened vision of our cotemporary. The paragraph speaks very highly of Kansas, but says, truly, Kansas is subject to drouth. It is nowhere intimated that Missouri is not subject to drouth. Is not Missouri in the same "line of dry mountain winds," though a little farther removed? Is not Missouri one of "those new Western States?" It was simply unfortunate for the composite of the jealous spirit of our neighbor, that the author of that paper did not say, in so many words, that Missouri is also subject to drouth.

Bro. ANTHONY next asks: "How came Kansas to be lumped into this Report of Missouri, and for what purpose?"

We answer, that the purpose was to give the public, both at home and abroad, an interesting and, as we believed, fair article, as far as it went, in regard to the resources and interests of the West, including, of course, Missouri and Kansas. We had never supposed, as Bro. A. seems to think should be the case, that we must keep within the limits of the State in making up an Annual Report. To find lengthy and interesting reports of observations made in Europe, in the various State Reports of this country, is certainly quite common.

The author of the article in question, who assumed the nom de guerre of "America," is an old man, a public lecturer, who has traveled extensively, and evidently wrote in that article what he thought he knew from actual observation. He is not, nor never was, that we are aware of, a citizen of Missouri. We fully believe that he does not own one dime's worth of property in this State. His money interests are elsewhere. Yet he has a very favorable opinion of this State, for he says, on page 90 of the Report: "Missouri, of all the Western States, now offers to the emigrant (in our opinion) the greatest inducements for settlement. Her climate is mild, the soil exceedingly fertile, and produces well—a greater variety of crops than any State in the Union."

We admit that this is rather strong language for the susceptible stomach of our enthusiastic Kansas brother. Our modesty might have prevented us from saying so much, though we believe it to be true; but we think we ought to be pardoned for giving it to the public, when it comes as a voluntary offering of an outsider, who judges from personal observation. We half suspect that it was this laudation of Missouri that so excited the patriotism of our cotemporary, as to lead him to distort two paragraphs of "America's" article into gross injustice to Kansas. One of these obnoxious paragraphs we have already given, the other is found in that part of the article which is devoted to Texas, and is as follows:

"The lower counties of Texas, or south of the Nueces river, are nearly valueless for any purpose, for various reasons. The entire country west of a parallel of longitude 98° embracing Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, is subject to long-continued and excessive drouths. The careful observer will have noticed that Kansas, Nebraska, and those new States still west of them, are also liable to the same difficulty. During these drouths the grass not only suffers, but all the lakes, lagoons and streams, become so brackish or salt that stock of all kinds refuse to drink at them, and perish for want of water. With here and there an exception, the entire stock

of the country near the Rio Grande river have to be watered at wells."

The italics of one whole sentence in the above are by THE KANSAS FARMER. It may be unfortunate that that sentence occurs in the connection that it does; or if it had been enclosed in a parenthesis, we think it would have conveyed the meaning of the author, and perhaps saved our cotemporary from applying what follows it to Kansas, because the author says, just preceding the paragraph quoted, that he is treating of Texas; and in the last sentence of the quotation he plainly applies the brackish water, or difficulty of obtaining good water for stock, to "the country near the Rio Grande river;" and he follows with about a page and a half, all about particular localities in the Texas region, without one word of reference to Kansas, except in the one instance given, where he says it is also liable to drouths. Strictly, we think there is nothing to warrant the construction of our cotemporary—that is, making what follows the italicized portion apply to Kansas. We, at least, had never thought of doing so.

As to the strictures upon the Missouri Board of Agriculture, we wish to say that the Board should not be held responsible for what appears in the Report under the general heading of "Report of the Corresponding Secretary." No Board of Agriculture can be expected, as a body, to inspect the whole of the manuscript of a volume of 500 or 600 pages. The work must be entrusted mainly to a Secretary, in whom they can put confidence. We wish to take that responsibility entirely upon our own shoulders. We have not the pleasure of knowing personally the writer who signed himself "America," but we think we know him to be a gentleman of honor and integrity, who neither intended nor has done injustice to Kansas. We think Bro. ANTHONY will see, on a careful review of the matter, that he has drawn unwarrantable conclusions. It cannot be denied that Kansas is subject to drouths. We have never denied that Missouri was also liable to drouths; on the contrary, every Missouri Agricultural Report gives evidence of the fact—it is freely admitted—though we think it will not be denied that this State, at large, is less liable to severe drouths than Kansas.

We have always rejoiced in the prosperity of Kansas, and ever felt like cheerfully adding such prosperity. We cannot see how Kansas can possibly flourish at the expense of Missouri. On the contrary, we think that the prosperity of Kansas will contribute to the prosperity of Missouri.

We hope that the editor of THE KANSAS FARMER will give his readers the benefit of our response to his charges, be able to see the error and injustice of his conclusions, and, of course, take it all back.

We have given above the full text of the defense put in by the Missouri Board of Agriculture, to our strictures upon its late Report. We have done this because the truth has nothing to fear from light, and not because it was due to the Board, whose Secretary published it in his own paper, without allowing his readers to see our article to which it was a reply.

We need not add a word to this subject, but leave the question, "*Is It Honest?*" to be answered now, as we did at the conclusion of our own article under that head. That the defense is as weak as the offense was wicked, will be the verdict of the reader. No man will relieve the Board, or its Secretary, from the responsibility of this libel upon Kansas and other States, upon the frivolous grounds set up, viz: That the Board is not responsible, because the Secretary prepared the work for the press; and the Secretary is not responsible, because the article in question was not written by himself, but came from the pen of a man supposed to be intelligent and honest. This won't do, Bro. MORSE. You cannot slip out of so small a place as this, nor can you make any man or woman, with sense enough to come in out of the rain, believe the language written to convey any other meaning than the very one put upon it by us. That omitted "*parenthesis!*" Oh! oh!! "Bro." MORSE, are you not ashamed of such nonsense?

If the purpose of introducing that article was not just what appears upon its face, as claimed by us, then we can imagine but one other possible reason for its being put in; and if Secretary MORSE had set up that in justification, there would have been more sense in his effort. We refer to its originality and great learning. It remained for this wise man to discover "*parallels of latitude*," and that the prickly pear was not a cactus plant!

Prof. MUDGE, it seems, has read the paragraph we quoted from the Report, without putting in that "*parenthesis*," and makes a response in another place, to which we respectfully invite the attention of the reader, and the consideration of "Bro." MORSE.

We have only to say, in conclusion, that we are not "jealous of Missouri," but deeply commiserate so worthy a State upon the misfortune of so unworthy a representative as it finds in the Report of its Board of Agriculture. We take nothing back that we first wrote, but record with pleasure the fact that the Board has a new Secretary, who, we trust, will keep out of "the line of the dry mountain winds," confine himself to the "*parallel of longitude*" embracing his own State, and not forget that "*parenthesis!*"

## NORTHERN KANSAS.

Atchison is a sprightly, energetic city, its business interests sustained by and fed from a surrounding country rich in agricultural resources. Streets, stores, shops—everything wears the impress of thrift and solvency among business men. Nowhere out of Leavenworth have we seen better stocks of goods; and in one particular we must admit an advantage over the metropolis—there were less clerks engaged at the doors and on the sidewalks, and more of them busy behind the counters, than on Delaware street. In short, the retail trade of Atchison is better, because less overdone, than in many places in our State, our own city included.

A goodly number of business buildings are in process of erection; yet not enough to indicate excess of confidence or excitement among property-holders or capitalists. As a site for a great city, Nature has been a little too lavish with the ground whereon Atchison is being built. It is a city of two, three, several dozen hills, of greater or lesser rank, and many of them very much in the way of everything except the romance of hill and dale; which is very unromantic, indeed, when one has to be dug down to fill the other, in order to get streets and accessible sites for buildings. In this respect, it is a little as Kansas City is a great deal.

Private residences are neat, cozy, homelike, and a goodly number of them very tasteful and elegant. Churches are not up to the high standard of Kansas towns. Bro. FISHER ought to have a better church building for the Methodists, at least.

The Catholic church is an extensive building, of no mean architectural merit. It cannot be less than a \$100,000 structure, when completed.

But of buildings, public and private, the crowning glory of Atchison is her Public School House. In this, the wise liberality of Kansas has been more than sustained. The building occupies an elevated site, overlooking the city and river. It is of brick, three full stories above a high, airy basement. The exact dimensions we have not at command, but can say safely that it surpasses anything of the kind in the State, except one in Leavenworth. We predict that the \$35,000 put into that public school building by the citizens of Atchison, will prove the best investment ever made by them; and the men who were bold enough to undertake and persistent enough to perfect the enterprise, will be recognized as public benefactors.

One of the chief points of interest is the Land Office of the Central Branch Pacific Railroad. Under the management of W. F. DOWNS, Esq., Land Commissioner for the Company, an immense amount of land has been subjected to the most careful scrutiny, by honest, competent and disinterested men, and a separate valuation per acre put, not only upon each quarter section, but upon every forty-acre fraction of each quarter. In this manner, the true relative value of the land, by quarter, section and township, has been arrived at, and justice and equality established among purchasers, while the interests and credit of the Company were being sustained.

Nearly a quarter of a million dollars worth of these lands have been sold by Commissioner DOWNS, in a brief space of time, and nearly all to actual settlers. In this last particular, the State is under obligations to Mr. DOWNS. He has made every effort to keep the lands out of speculative hands, always giving precedence to purchasers for residence and improvement, on the most liberal credit, over speculators offering cash. This course evinces an interest in the welfare of the State, and a far-seeing business sagacity, on the part of the Commissioner.

Few can comprehend, without an examination of details, the executive ability and broad-based, well-balanced judgment and skill, required to organize and carry out an enterprise of such magnitude as the classification, appraisement, advertising, sale, and transfer by contract and deed, of a million acres of land. It is no small compliment to Mr. DOWNS, that he has been asked for a complete copy of his forms and records, and that they have been adopted



by all the other Land Commissioners entrusted with like duties in the State.

The cities of Atchison and Leavenworth will be united by rail, and in daily communication thereby, before this reaches the reader. The putting in of this link of twenty miles will unite the Pacific Railway of Missouri and the Union Pacific, Central Branch, running one hundred miles west of Atchison, to Waterville, in Washington county. We cannot regard the result of this change as anything but detrimental to the jobbing interests of Atchison. It will open an easy and cheap access to the larger stocks of Leavenworth and St. Louis, that merchants in Northern Kansas will not be slow to avail themselves of. Yet, as sensible men do not put their faith in railroad-center and jobbing-trade vagaries, half so much as in the solid prosperity that comes to cities from the development of agriculture and kindred productive interests, there will be no disappointment deserving sympathy, if Atchison does not become the Metropolis of the Missouri Valley, as promised by the bond-begging, rail-riding philanthropists (?), who fatten at the expense of fools. She will be a healthy, thriving town, growing with the growth and strengthening with the strength of the country back of her, which is capable of a giant's power, when each quarter section is manipulated by the hands of a skillful husbandman.

Leaving Atchison by the Central Branch Railway, the country is broken for some five or six miles. Pardee, twelve miles out, is the first station. Three miles further is Monrovia; three more to Effingham, soon after leaving which you strike the Kickapoo Reserve Lands, now owned by the Company, and being sold by Land Commissioner Downs. At Mascoutah, seven miles west of Effingham and twenty-five from Atchison, is the farm and home of Senator POMEROY. Of the improvements and culture of the sixteen hundred acre farm of our Senator, and upon lands in that immediate vicinity, we shall give full details at another time. We can only say now, that the sun does not shine upon a more beautiful country, or a more productive soil.

Passing Whiting and Netawaka, two thriving little stations, we reached Wetmore, forty-two miles from Atchison, for dinner; and a good dinner we got, too. It lacked nothing of the very best dining station fares, except in cost. To the apparent astonishment of every one who got up satisfied and full from the table, it cost but fifty cents to pass the landlord at the door. Good enough, cheap enough, said we; and so said every one.

Fourteen miles brought us to Corning, and six more to Centralia. This last town deserves more than a passing mention. There was that solid business air about it, which told unmistakably of a well-to-do agricultural population around it. One look at the place, the country and the people who gathered upon the platform on arrival of the train, cleared up the mystery, how our friend STICKEL was enabled to send such a round list of subscribers to THE FARMER, at the commencement of each year.

From Centralia, sixteen miles to Frankfort, four to Barrett's, three to Elizabeth, and six more brings us to Irving, an important station, at the confluence of the Vermillion and Blue rivers. This town, though nearly a mile from the depot, gave conclusive evidence of growth and prosperity. It is one of the most important trading points in Northern Kansas. For twenty miles away, in different directions, Irving was named as the business center for the country. Even down the Blue Valley, it is a sharp contestant of Manhattan for half the distance.

Nine miles ride from Irving brings us to the "end of the track"—Waterville—one hundred miles from Atchison.

Waterville is a new town, brought into being by the terminus of the road and the wants of a rapidly increasing population in the country about it. It has three hotels, fully a dozen business houses, exclusive of mechanic shops and saloons. The morale of the place is in striking contrast with that of like towns situated on the Kansas Pacific road. In no place can be found better order, more quiet and

safety for residents and visitors, than in Waterville. We could learn of but two places where intoxicating liquors were sold by the drink, and not a hotel in the place has a bar or any of the appliances for dealing out blue ruin or tobacco. In two nights spent there, we neither saw nor heard of a drunken man, or any indication that such a disgrace disturbs the quiet or dishonors the good name of Waterville.

We have been thus minute in names and distances upon this route, because we believe it passes through and opens up one of the finest portions of Kansas. All along the line are opportunities for the purchase of lands, unsurpassed for richness and cheapness by any in this or any other State. The Kickapoo Reserve, and other lands of the Central Branch Pacific Railway Company, offer to the immigrant rare opportunities for profitable investment and delightful homes. Not only railroad but school lands, and those held by speculators, are in market, at a mere song, compared with their certain value a few years hence.

Again: The completion of the connecting-link in the line from Waterville to St. Louis, just perfected by the construction of the road from Leavenworth to Atchison, brings this portion of the State into greater prominence than ever before. It is accessible to all who are land and home-hunting. This connection substantially adds one hundred and twenty miles to the Missouri Pacific Railroad, than which none is more energetically or liberally managed. It cannot be long before the whole route will be worked as a unit, and passengers carried over the whole four hundred and thirty-one miles without change of cars. More than this, we shall see the road extended from Waterville, and a connection made with the Union Pacific, now running from Omaha to San Francisco, at an early day. This is a result predetermined by a great commercial necessity.

If there was no other demand for this extension but that of a local nature, it would be accomplished. The line runs through a country, both in Kansas and Nebraska, of unparalleled richness; one that St. Louis will not allow to pass from her control, in view of its immense prospective trade. But there is another, and of itself sufficient, reason for the extension of this road to Fort Kearney, or some more feasible point of connection with the Pacific road. It will place St. Louis one hundred and twenty-five miles nearer San Francisco than Chicago, by the very route chosen by Chicago, and the shortest it can ever have, to command the trade of the Pacific coast.

In view of all these facts and circumstances, no safer prediction can be made than that this line of road, now continuous from St. Louis, Missouri, to Waterville, Kansas, will be rapidly extended to a connection with the Pacific road, whether the present Company owning the hundred miles of road from Atchison west secure the subsidy contemplated in its original charter or not.

For some unaccountable reason, that portion of Kansas north of the Kaw has suffered from isolation. The whole tendency of railroad connections and lines of travel has been to shove people past the Northern and into the Central and Southern portions of the State.

From Leavenworth, and from all points on the Kansas river, stage and railroad lines have shot out in a southerly direction. No less than four railroads are now being built from the Kansas river south, within a distance of one hundred and thirty miles from the Missouri river; one from Kansas City to Fort Scott, and from Lawrence to the south line of the State, one from Topeka to Emporia, and thence to Santa Fe, and one from Junction City down the Neosho Valley. Two of these roads were started from the Kansas river, in an arbitrary defiance of the initial points contemplated in their charters. The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston road was commenced more than thirty miles south of, and is being built from its natural place of beginning, as rapidly as possible.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road was commenced at Topeka, and seems determined to reach

Mexico long before it does the place first named in its title.

The names of both these roads are misnomers, and should be changed, or the original design carried out, by building them from the points first named in their titles.

But "every dog has his day," and we predict that hitherto neglected Northern Kansas will soon realize the truth of the adage. Railroad enterprises will soon begin to go North, as they now do South, from the Kansas Valley. Sooner than we dare face ridicule by naming, there will be a railroad up the Republican from Junction City; one up the Blue, from Manhattan; one from Topeka, to Atchison; and one from Lawrence, to Atchison. Both these latter roads, we more than suspect, will go via Leavenworth.

For the benefit of our Eastern readers we propose to record, in this connection, our impressions, and the facts gathered from this our first trip west from the Missouri, through Atchison, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall and Washington counties; thence south through Riley county, to its southern boundary. What we are writing is not intended to detract from the merits of any other portion of the State, but simply to do justice to a section not before visited, and about which, from reasons before named, much less is known than there ought to be by persons visiting the West in search of homes.

In soil, nothing in the State surpasses the counties we have named. The uplands are deep and rich in all of them. Along the streams are broad valleys, well drained and liberally timbered. Lime rock abounds, much as in other parts of the State. Blue limestone predominates until you reach the Blue river, where magnesia limestone, deposited in a similar manner to that at Junction City, is found in great abundance, and of fine quality for building purposes. The finest sample of this stone, both in texture and color, that we have seen, was taken out at Marysville, in Marshall county.

Nothing more impressed us than the relative merits of high prairie and bottom lands, as compared with other localities. This is particularly marked in Marshall and Washington counties. In the latter we traveled by private conveyance, and tested the soil by the use of the spade. The uplands are more uniformly arable, have a deeper and more constant soil than we have seen anywhere else in Kansas. That treacherous quality of soil that allows it to run off with every little water current, is happily absent to a great extent. Very little of the rapid, deep washing of soil, so objectionable to men used to the firm earth of the East, was noticeable. Even in abrupt places, where water has its greatest power of disintegration, there were none of those deep gullies, running back into the level ground, that we so often see elsewhere.

The bottoms are handsome, and desirable to work, having an admixture of sand, which in some instances predominates; but we do not believe them capable of producing a greater growth of vegetation than uplands, under any circumstances, and not half so enduring under continuous cropping.

We cut prairie grass, "blue joint," from the highest land found in Washington county, that stood seven feet high, and as thick as a mat. We now have a sample of this grass in the office. It is no more than a fair sample of what we saw upon thousands of acres. We traveled for miles through this grass, where mules and wagon were lost in it to the sight of any one a hundred yards away.

In short, we were captivated by Washington county, and if a sporting man, would go the bottom dollar on its beating any county in the State in producing grain and vegetables, conditions of cultivation being equal.

The price of lands in this vicinity ranges from three to twelve dollars per acre for improved, in second hands. School lands, every sixteenth and thirty-sixth section, are for sale at three dollars per acre; a fact that reflects severely upon the sagacity of men having this important public interest in charge. An individual who should put the same lands upon the market, if his own, at a uniform price of three dollars, would be sent to a lunatic



asylum. The Agricultural College lands have been selling rapidly at from four to five dollars, but are now withdrawn from the market. Just what the range of prices may be for Railroad lands, we cannot say. There is considerable good land yet open to homestead and pre-emption; but those who expect Uncle Sam to give them a farm in this vicinity will have to speak quick, or be disappointed.

O. B. GUNN, Esq., Superintendent of the Pacific Railroad, Central Branch, is living upon a homestead claim, upon a beautiful eminence just south of the depot at Waterville. It is a delightful place, and shows the ability of its owner to run a farm, as well as a railroad.

JOHN S. PIERCE, one of the oldest and best of railroad conductors, lives upon a homestead farm about one mile from the depot. The ticket agent and engineers, at this end of the route, have shown the same good sense, and are acquiring titles to as fine farms as the sun shines upon, at no other cost than living upon them for five years. In fact, "Homestead" is the motto with mechanics, merchants, and everybody in this vicinity. And right here is the secret of the few and poorly sustained dram-shops of Waterville. The hours of leisure and recreation, as well as the money, usually spent in such places, now go to cultivate, improve and beautify the "homestead." Ownership of the soil has a direct tendency to hold men to honesty and virtue; but there seems to be a charm in a homestead given to the occupant by a beneficent government. "I live upon a homestead," is said with an air of nobility. One man pointed out his homestead with a glow of pride, giving all its boundaries, but never informing us that he owned, by purchase, a mile square of land adjoining it; a fact conveyed to us by a neighbor.

Some idea of the progress of settlement in this county may be formed from figures given us by Mr. GEO. W. SHRINER, the Clerk of the county. In January, 1867, there was but \$130,000 of taxable property in the counties of Washington and Republic, and but 11,000 acres of land subject to tax. Now, Washington county alone has \$400,000 of taxable property, and 90,000 acres of taxable land; and it must be borne in mind here that most of this increase has accrued the past year, and that the area of taxable land does not show the increase of settlement, inasmuch as the large amount of Agricultural College lands sold do not become taxable until fully paid for and conveyed by deed.

#### BEECHER AS AN AGRICULTURIST.

In the August FARMER appeared a letter from HENRY WARD BEECHER to the New York Ledger, wherein he indulges in that reckless, rollicking freedom in the use of language, so characteristic of his efforts at literary extravagance. It was "A Cry of Distress," a "Blowing up of Wilson's Seedling" Strawberry.

He admits that Horticultural Clubs, Pomological Councils, Farmers' Clubs, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. FULLER, and every one who should know its qualities, recommend "the Wilson for upland, Wilson for lowland, Wilson for the garden, Wilson for field culture, Wilson everywhere." Yet, he calls "upon Mr. BERGH, and all who belong to the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals, to unite with me and all rational beings, in the suppression of Wilson's Albany Seedling Strawberry!"

We gave place to it as a curiosity, to break the monotony of continuous matter-of-fact pages, and furnish food for amusement and a hearty laugh. The idea that, as an opinion upon the merits of the strawberry in question, it would have a particle of weight, never entered our mind. BEECHER, in the pulpit, commands general respect; but on the farm, his labors and opinions are a burlesque upon sound practice and good sense. They bear about the same relation to the profession of Agriculture, that the hobby-horse and play-house of lisping childhood do to the realities of mature life.

It will be seen by a letter elsewhere, from Judge HADLEY, of Wyandotte, that he fears the ecclesiastical

weight of Mr. BEECHER may crush out the Wilson berry, and mislead people into planting worthless varieties. The letter is timely, and its writer entitled to thanks, for the facts in his own experience, and the caution it contains.



**Correction.**—We have to thank a reader for calling our attention to an important error in an article upon "Tree Seeds," that appeared on page 135 of the August FARMER. The writer evidently intended to say of the treatment of chestnuts, acorns, &c., "Mix them with sand or mold, put them in boxes, and bury them in a dry place, where they will not freeze," &c. In stead of this, the type proposed to "put them in bottles, and hang them in a dry place."

In this connection, we would urge upon correspondents more care in writing. Communications are often received from parties who evidently understand the subject written upon, but whose writing is so careless and disjointed that only the most laborious effort in determining words, from the general sense of the article and their connection, will enable us to recover the meaning of the writer from its lost condition in a wilderness of *scrub*. We do not mean by this that none but masters of the Spencerean system should write for THE FARMER; but we do mean that all should give a small share of attention to the *mechanism*, as well as the meaning, of words.

**Welcome.**—HARVEY RIGGS, who has heretofore talked to our readers from Trafalgar, Indiana, writes under date of August 14th: "Please change the address of my FARMER from Trafalgar, Ind., to New Lancaster, Miami county, Kansas, my future HOME." Mr. RIGGS will find a hearty welcome, we know, and a measure of success, we believe, that will fully justify the important step he has taken, in making Kansas the home of himself and his family.

**"Not Dead or Sleeping."**—For years, Prof. S. T. KELSEY and a few others have made occasional, but often terrific, assaults upon the herd laws and statute provisions regarding fences, in this State; but they have wasted their ammunition upon an imaginary enemy. The rumbling artillery, rattling musketry, and shining steel, of the valiant anti-fence battalion have, until lately, awakened no response, except an occasional shot from a frightened vidette.

This is all changed now. The fence men have taken the offensive, and have been pouring hot shot into the hitherto unbroken anti-fence ranks. In our last issue Mr. RIGGS calls for Mr. KELSEY, the Captain-General of the enemy, in a manner to justify belief that he was already slain. The following note from Mr. KELSEY is significant, and speaks for itself:

OTTAWA, KANSAS, September, 1869.  
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: Will you allow me to say to Mr. HARVEY RIGGS, and all others interested, that I am not dead or sleeping, but very busy just now. Soon as I get a little time, I will write an article for THE FARMER, giving my reasons for denouncing this fence law in such emphatic terms.  
Yours, truly,  
S. T. KELSEY.

In the language of the old chimney-smoked almanac, we say to the fence men, "Look out for stormy weather about these days."

**A Lucky "Rat."**—During our editorial connection with the daily press of this city, many were the annoyances growing out of conflict of a authority between employers and printers. "Strikes" were always in prospect, and sometimes an unpleasant reality. Our only interest in the matter was to avert the disaster of suspended publication.

Printers who dare own themselves, under such circumstances, and stand by an employer believed to be in the right, as against a "Union order" known to be wrong, are stigmatized as "Rats," and hunted by the *elect*, with the determination of a Scotch terrier after his style of rats.

In those trying times, one of the faithful, who could neither be bullied nor coaxed from his sense of right and justice, was E. N. EMMONS, a young man of unassuming manners, but fixed principles and unswerving integrity. It need not be told that young EMMONS found unpleasant companionship where Union printers predominated, and soon left the city; returning only once since, and then to aid the *Bulletin* Company in its final and successful struggle with the Union.

In a late trip through Washington county, our attention was invited to a more than usually attractive homestead claim, near Waterville. Inquiry as to ownership revealed the fact that young EMMONS was the fortunate possessor. If his relations to his fellow-craftsmen drove him out of the printing-office on to this beautiful, productive spot of earth, he was truly a lucky "Rat," and will always have reason to honor the title.

**"A Kansas Home."**—"CONLIFF," in this number of THE FARMER, describes a Kansas home, but fails to tell us where the fairy little Eden lies, or who dwells within its vine-shaded, flower-perfumed borders. The location and ownership being withheld by the writer, we are, in common with the left to wonder and guess where and who. That reader, new home is situated a few miles from Wyandotte, and is presided over by "HARRIET," who has written so many charming things for THE FARMER. At any rate, we shall risk the cost of a visit at the earliest possible time, to test the correctness of our guess, and will report.

**Shawnee County Agricultural Society.**—This Society holds its Fourth Annual Fair at Topeka on the 23d, 24th and 25th of this month. A pamphlet Premium List is before us, wherein this Society offers nearly or quite \$1,200 cash premiums. The officers evidently have faith in themselves, and confidence in the good people of Shawnee county, to make up such a List. It has been our experience that Agricultural Fairs will be a success, just in proportion to the liberality shown in preparations for them; and we believe President ALKIRE and associates will find it so in Shawnee county this year.

**Sylvester Bowers**, in ordering THE FARMER to Lincolnville, Marion county, Kansas, says of the crops and prospects of that portion of the State:

We have the best crops in this section that we have had for several years. Wheat yields from twenty-five to forty bushels to the acre. Corn is so tall, that you can reach to cut but very few of the ears; 80 bushels per acre will not be an over-estimate. Potatoes, and other crops, are correspondingly good.

Quite a good prospect for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad running through this county. This part of the State is well supplied with streams of pure running water, with belts of timber from forty rods to one mile in width on each side, along their courses. Stone is convenient to every quarter section. No county in the State offers better inducements to homestead hunters.

**A Model Establishment.**—During the State Fair week we visited the vineyard and nursery of BOB WILSON, a mile and a half west of Lawrence, where we found one of the most beautiful spots and best arranged establishments it has been our good fortune to witness. The vineyard, which is yet in its infancy, embraces thirteen and a half acres planted in grapevines, mostly of the wine-producing varieties, such as Ives' Seedling, Concord, Norton's Virginia, and Isabella; and the enterprising proprietor calculates to make four thousand gallons of a superior quality of wine this season. Of table grapes, he has the Crevelling, Adirondack, Christine, nine varieties of Rodgers' Hybrid, Allen's White Hybrid, and several others. No appearance of rot or mildew has been visible in any of the grapes during the season; the vines are all strong and vigorous, and loaded with rich, luscious-looking fruit.

In addition to the vineyard, Mr. WILSON has several green-houses, where he propagates vines, roses, and all the rare and beautiful flowers, known to such institutions. He has two hundred and sixty-four varieties of roses, ninety of which are now in bloom, and other flowers in proportion. In fact, a residence in such a place comes as near our idea of an earthly paradise as we can well imagine.



"The Little Corporal" is the prince of juvenile monthlies. The young folks are always delighted with every number, and impatient for the next. No family should deny themselves this luxury. Address "Little Corporal," Chicago, enclosing one dollar.



**DROWSY PREACHERS—SNORING HEARERS.**

A very profane wag has paraphrased Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," so as to level its force against certain matters wherein congregations would be more wide-awake, were their preachers less prosy and soporific:

**SLEEPING IN CHURCH.**

O'er their devoted heads,  
While the law thundered,  
Snugly and heedlessly  
Snored the six hundred.  
Great was the preacher's theme;  
Screwed on was all the steam;  
Neither with shout nor scream  
Could he disturb the dream  
Of the six hundred.

Terrors to right of them,  
Terrors to left of them,  
Terrors in front of them—  
Hell itself plundered  
Of its most awful things,  
Weak-minded preacher flings  
At the dumb-founder'd  
Boldly he spoke, and well;  
But, all on deaf ears fell;  
Vain was his loudest yell  
Volleyed and thundered;  
For, caring (the truth to tell),  
Neither for heaven nor hell,  
Snored the six hundred.

Still, with redoubled zeal,  
Still he spoke onward.  
And, in a wild appeal,  
Striking with hand and heel—  
Making the pulpit reel,  
Shaken and sundered—  
Called them the Church's foes,  
Threatened with endless woes—  
Faintly the answer rose  
(Proofs of their sweet repose)  
From the united nose  
Of the six hundred.

**L' ENVOY.**

Sermons of near an hour,  
Too much for human power;  
Prayers, too, made to match,  
(Extemporaneous batch,  
Wofully blundered);  
With a service of music  
Fit to turn every pew sick—  
Should it be wondered?  
Churches that will not move  
Out of the ancient groove  
Through which they floundered,  
If they will lag behind,  
Still must expect to find  
Hearers of such a kind  
As the six hundred.

**Pretty Plants for the Kitchen.**

Take a common tumbler, or fruit can; fill it nearly full of soft water. Then tie a bit of coarse lace or cheese sacking over it, and press down into the water, covered over with a layer of peas. In a few days the peas will sprout, the little thread-like roots going down through the lace into the water, and the vines can be trained up to twine; or, what is prettier, a frame may be made for the purpose. The jar or tumbler should be set in a window, where the sun shines. It requires no care, and you will have a delicate pretty vine to rest your weary eyes upon.

You can make another pretty thing, with as little trouble. Take a saucer, and fill it with fresh, green moss. Place in the center a pine cone, having first wet it thoroughly. Then sprinkle it over evenly with grass-seed. The moisture will partially close the cone, and in a day or two the tiny grass spires will appear in all the interstices, and in a week you will have a perfect cone of beautiful verdure. It only wants a plentiful supply of water to be "a thing of beauty" all summer.

**POTATO-BUGS** are giving much trouble to farmers in Wisconsin. One sufferer writes that it was "a mighty small piece of business" in Noah to preserve a pair of these insects in the ark. He states that an experiment was made to utilize them in the coloring and flavoring of wine, but that they proved inferior to bed-bugs for that purpose.

WRITE your name in kindness, love and mercy, on the hearts of those you come in contact with, and you will never be forgotten.

**"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."**

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

**OLD** maids disprove the proverb—"Man proposes." **RINGLEADER**—The parson at the marriage service. **SLEIGHT-OF-HAND**—Declining a marriage offer. **A SOCIAL GLASS** to which ladies are addicted—The mirror.

**THE BORED** of education—Schoolboys on a summer afternoon.

**CAN** a new watch with a second-hand be called a second-hand watch?

**STOCKINGS** are now darned by machinery; and they are darned nice.

**MANY** who think themselves the pillars of the church, are only its sleepers.

**NO WONDER** the squirrel is accused of chattering: he certainly is a great tail-bearer.

**"WOOD** is the thing, after all," as the man with an oak leg said when a mad dog bit it.

**"HERE'S** to internal improvements," as Dobbs said when he swallowed a dose of salts.

**BABIES** are the coupons attached to the bonds of matrimony. The interest is due at random.

**WHY** is a dog biting his own tail like a good economist? Because he makes both ends meet.

**NEWLY** married folks are happy; young lovers are sappy, and this weather makes one feel gappy.

**A LADY** of fashion positively refuses to eat corn-starch, lest it should impart stiffness to her manners.

**A LAZY** fellow, lying down on the grass, said, "O, how I do wish that this was called work, and well paid for!"

**WHY** was Pharaoh's daughter like a broker? Because she realized a little prophet from the rushes on the banks.

**WHAT** is the difference between a watchmaker and a jailor? The one sells watches, and the other watches cells.

**A MASSACHUSETTS** farmer claims to have a kind of potato "just fifteen minutes earlier" than the "Early Rose."

**WHEN** Jonah's fellow-passengers pitched him overboard, they evidently regarded him as neither prophet nor loss.

**IT** is suggested that only Chinese laborers should be employed during the hot weather, for the reason that they are Coolies.

**IF** you and your sweetheart vote upon the marriage question, you for it, and she against it, don't flatter yourself as to its being a tie.

**WHEN** Horace Greeley was asked about his late narrow escape at Long Branch, he curtly replied: "Ask the horse; I didn't run away."

**A BACHELOR**, commenting upon the large amount annually saved by Queen Victoria from her salary, remarked, "There is a widow worth going for."

**UNDER** the head of "Broken English," a Paris paper places such Londoners as get smashed up by railway collisions, or who financially come to grief.

**"NOTHING** can be well done that is done in a hurry," oracularly declared a certain pompous politician. "How about catching fleas?" asked a wag at his elbow.

**AN** ill-natured old bachelor says the reason why women do not cut themselves in two by tight lacing is, because they lace around the heart, and that is so hard nothing will affect it.

**TWO** Englishmen traveled three days together in a stage-coach, without exchanging a word. On the fourth day, one of them ventured the remark that it was a fine morning. "And who said it is n't?" was the reply.

**A GENTLEMAN**, giving a lecture to some boys, was explaining how no one could live without air. He then said: "You have all heard of a man drowning; how does that happen?" The ready answer was: "Because he can't swim."

**ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL** announces her strong aversion to "sentient but irrational natures, constituted according to sentient or qualitative principles co-ordinated with mathematical ones, all alike incomprehensible to the irrational natures themselves." We don't blame her.

**Morse's Indian Root Pills.**—We have lately been shown the formula from which these Pills are prepared; and from this, and our experience in the use of them, can honestly pronounce them a good, safe, and reliable medicine. Being entirely free from all poisonous ingredients, they can be safely used while performing the active duties of life. We advise all to use them; and by a fair trial you can at once see the benefit derived from them. Use Morse's Indian Root Pills in all cases of biliousness, headache, female irregularities, liver complaint, &c. Sold by all dealers.

**In Numbers there is Safety.**—It was upon this principle that the formula of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills was prepared. It was not the result of one man's knowledge. Dr. Judson, intending to spend a fortune in advertising his Pills, consulted the most intelligent and learned physicians of the age, and the result was the production of a simple but efficacious medicine, Hudson's Mountain Herb Pills. These Pills cure biliousness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, female irregularities, &c. They have now been used many years by the public, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to their virtues. As a family medicine they are unrivaled. Give the Mountain Herb Pills a trial. Sold by all dealers.

**JOSH BILLINGS** says: "The fear of God is the philosophy of religion; the love of God is the charity of religion. Better leave your child virtuous than money; but this is a secret known only to a few. I honestly believe it is better to know nothing than to know what a'n't so. If you analyze what most men call pleasure, you will find it composed of one part humbug and two parts pain. When you haven't got nothing to do, do it at once; that is the way to learn to be bizzzy. The art of becoming of importance in the eyes of others, is not to over-rate yourself, but to cause them to do it."

**Diseased Horses and Cattle**

Require restoration of insensible perspiration. Sloan's Condition Powder is a certain Blood Purifier. It never fails to loosen the skin, cleanse the water, create an appetite, and is a positive cure for coughs, colds, stiff complaint, founder, distemper, carries off bots and worms, and may be given at any time and under all circumstances, with perfect safety. One package of the Powders and a bottle of the Ointment will perfectly cure a recent founder in six or eight days, without leaving the least effect in the feet. In horse distemper, they will allay the fever and promote a healthy termination of the disease. One Powder and part of a bottle of Ointment will, in all cases, cure the horn distemper in a cow.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

**Pretty Women.**—A comparatively few monopolize the Beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be so, but it is; and will be while men are foolish, and single out pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, which gives the Bloom of Youth and a refined, sparkling Beauty to the Complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.

No Lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic Complexion, who will invest 75 cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful.

LYON'S KATHIRON is the best Hair Dressing.

**STRAY MARE.**

**STRAYED FROM THE UNDERSIGNED, LAST MAY,** one small brown Mare, 14 hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white, one small white spot on left heel front foot, branded "N. J." on left shoulder, rather dim, six years old. Twenty Dollars is offered to any person who will give information leading to her recovery. Address  
sep-2m NATH'L JOHNSON, Chetopa, Kansas.

**STRAY LIST.**

**BY AN ACT** of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, Section 11, 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.**

**Allen County.**—W. F. Waggoner, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by James Ard, Ellmore tp, one light bay Mare 5 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks, black mane and tail, legs dark up to knee, paces. Appraised \$70.

**Anderson County.**—J. H. Williams, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by Fountain Delozier, Jackson tp, on 29th day May, 1869, one horse Pony, bay, with few white hairs in forehead, saddle marked, curly tail, short mane, fetlocks trimmed. Appraised \$70. Also, on 29th day June, 1869, one light bay MARE, feet white, some white in forehead, branded on the right shoulder and right hip, seven years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$60.

**HORSE**—Taken up by J. F. Rickets, Jackson tp, on 29th day June, 1869, one brown Horse, little white in forehead, 14½ hands high, 4 years old, saddle marks. Appraised \$60. Also, on 21st day of June, 1869, a black horse PONY, 7 years old, fourteen hands high, white on right hind foot. Appraised \$55.

**STRAY**—Taken up by Ransom Mundell, Walker tp, on 4th day August, 1869, a light bay —, black mane and tail, star in forehead, white nose, white underlip, white hind feet, shod all round, branded on the left shoulder, unintelligible, 15½ hands high, 9 years old. Appraised \$70.

**PONY**—By Ira E. Huloman, Washington tp, on the 17th day May, 1869, one sorrel mare Pony, bald face, blind in left eye, both hind feet white above the hock joint, branded on left shoulder with brand resembling a Mexican brand, 13 hands high, 15 years old. Appraised \$10.

**PONY**—Taken up by Wm. Rynus, Walker tp, on 19th day of June, 1869, a dark brown mare Pony, black legs, blaze face, left hip down. Appraised \$30.

**Atchison County.**—C. W. Rust, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. N. Landon, Grasshopper tp, July 22d, 1869, one bay Mare, four years old, thirteen hands high, black mane and tail, near hind foot white. Appraised \$35.



**PONY**—Taken up by Morgan Lynch, Lancaster tp, July 28th, 1869, one dark horse Pony, 3 years old, branded N Z on left shoulder and right jaw, white spot in forehead, collar marks, twelve hands high. Appraised \$40.

**COW**—Taken up by J. W. Elliott, Center tp, August 7, 1869, one red and white Cow, medium size, ten years old, white on back, face and belly, hole in left horn. Appraised \$27.

**PONY**—Taken up by A. A. Howell, Lancaster tp, July 5th, 1869, one sorrel horse Pony, pacer, 7 years old, 13 hands high, bald face, right hind foot white, saddle marks, scar on nose, heavy mane and tail. Appraised \$30.

#### Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by G. F. Schmitt, Rt. Scott tp, one sorrel Mare, left eye a little sore, 8 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$60.

#### Chase County—A. S. Howard, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by S. A. Breese, Diamond Creek tp, August 3, 1869, one dun horse Pony, black legs, gray mane and tail, star in forehead, 13 hands high, 4 years old. Appraised \$30.

#### Coffey County—S. C. Jenkins, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by W. S. Rhoads, California tp, April 28, 1869, one cream-colored horse Pony, 8 years old, 12 hands high, white face, left fore and right hind feet white, saddle marks, branded X on both thighs and right shoulder. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay mare, PONY, 13 hands high, 5 years old, white spot in forehead, saddle marks, bunch on left side. Appraised \$30.

**STALLION**—Taken up by U. M. Davidson, Neosho tp, May 1st, 1869, one bay Stallion, 3 years old, 14 hands high, ringbone on left hind foot, white on hind feet. Appraised \$35. Also, one black Mare and sucking Colt (also black), three years old, small size. Appraised \$40. Also, one black Mare, with sorrel roan sucking Colt—the Mare small, 3 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$40.

**PONY**—Taken up by James H. Lee, Ottumwa tp, June 14, 1869, one bright bay horse Pony, 12 hands high, 8 years old, branded P on left thigh, both hind feet white, black spot on outside of left foot. Appraised \$18.

**HORSE**—Taken up by W. F. McAllister, Burlington tp, May 22, 1869, one dark chestnut sorrel Horse, branded B on left shoulder, 14½ hands high, 7 years old. Appraised \$40.

**MARE**—Taken up by William Rich, Neosho tp, July 29th, 1869, one bay Mare, 4 years old, star in forehead, black mane and tail, legs black up to knees, a few white hairs in mane, no brands or marks, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

#### Crawford County—J. T. Bridgens, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by Dr. Harris, Sherman tp, February 1, 1869, one mouse-colored Mare, 8 years old, very small feet, unbroken to saddle or harness. Appraised \$50.

#### Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by Harrison Reed, Greenwood tp, June 10, 1869, one strawberry roan Mare, 7 years old, sixteen hands high, small rope around neck, no marks. Appraised \$60. Also, one spotted gelding HORSE, 4 years old, 15 hands high, light mane and tail. Appraised \$70.

#### Jackson County—E. D. Rose, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by H. McBride, Franklin tp, one roan mare Pony, star in the forehead, both hind feet white, 14 hands high, 8 years old. Appraised \$37.50.

**STALLION**—Taken up by Thomas Schantz, Jefferson tp, one brown Stallion, 8 years old, 14 hands high, a few white hairs in forehead, white spot on the right hind foot. Appraised \$75.

**HORSES**—Taken up by Jesse Dwyer, of Douglas tp, one dark bay Horse, star in forehead, left hind foot white, 3 years old. Appraised \$100. Also, one dark bay mare PONY, star in forehead, four years old. Appraised \$100. Also, one bright bay MARE supposed to be 4 years old. Appraised at \$100. Also, one bright small horse COLT, one year old, Appraised at \$45. Also, one dark horse COLT, one year old, Appraised at \$45. Also, one brown MULE, three years old, Appraised \$100.

**MULE**—Taken up by W. F. Davis, of Douglas tp, one brown horse Mule, 4 years old, 13 hands high, harness marks. Appraised at \$70. Also, one mare MULE, three years old, 12½ hands high, harness marks. Appraised at \$70.

**STALLION**—Taken up by J. M. Lamb, of Jefferson tp, one iron gray Stallion, 2 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised at \$35.

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

**MULE**—Taken up by James Brown, Reno tp, June 26th, 1869, one dark brown mare, star in forehead, right hind foot white, branded letter P on right hip, 7 years old. Appraised \$40.

**MARE**—Taken up by Jacob Morgan and posted before R. R. Rees, J. P. Leavenworth tp, July 20th, 1869, dark brown Mare, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, blind in one eye. Appraised \$55.

#### Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by H. Van Orman, July 4, 1869, one red roan Mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, small star in forehead. Appraised \$50.

**HORSE**—Taken up by W. B. Clark, Blue Mound tp, July 5th, 1869, one gray Horse, dark mane and tail, 10 years old, 14 hands high, nearly blind in right eye. Appraised \$55.

**MARE**—Taken up by Frederick Dedo, Potosi tp, July 5th, 1869, one black Mare, 15 hands high, small white spot in forehead, 7 years old, branded D F on left shoulder. Appraised \$75.

**MARE**—Taken up by S. A. McClure, Lincoln tp, July 21, 1869, one dark bay Mare, nine years old, some white hairs in forehead, small white spot on nose, right hind foot white, underbit in each ear, scar on outside of right hind foot, branded S F on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

**HORSES AND MARE**—Taken up by Robert Wald, Lincoln tp, July 28, 1869, one bay Horse, 6 years old, white star in forehead, saddle marked. Appraised \$22. Also, one dark bay Horse, six years old, star in forehead, strip on nose, Spanish brand on each shoulder. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel Mare, 3 or 4 years old, left fore foot white, figure 2 on right hip. Appraised \$50.

#### Miami County—Daniel Childs, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by A. Craig, Sugar Creek tp, July 9, 1869, one black mare Pony, 4 years old, white spot in forehead, and same on left shoulder, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

**STEER**—Taken up by John Oldinger, Paola tp, August 6, 1869, one black and white Texas Steer, 10 or 12 years old, crop and underbit in right ear. Appraised \$30.

**MULE**—Taken up by H. Martin, Osawatimie tp, July 29th, 1869, one black mare Mule, three years old, fifteen hands one inch high. Appraised \$100.

**PONY**—Taken up by S. C. Wollard, Stanton tp, August 1, 1869, one brown horse Pony, 12 years old, white in forehead, white feet, shod forward, saddle marks, lame in right fore foot. Appraised \$35.

#### Neosho County—J. L. Denison, Clerk.

**COW**—Taken up by A. W. Lyman, Walnut Grove tp, one Cow, 3 years old, white, with roan sides, red ears, red on right fore leg, small horns, underbit in left ear, had a young calf. Appraised at \$25.

**PONY**—Taken up by John C. Cunningham, Walnut Grove tp, July 12, 1869, one brown horse Pony, 5 years old, 13½ hands high, had a small bell on, small white spot on left side. Appraised \$40.

**PONY**—Taken up by Thomas Dutton Mission tp, July 1st, 1869, one roan mare Pony, blind feet white, 14 hands high, 5 years old. Appraised \$40.

**OX**—Taken up by J. M. Piel, Walnut Grove tp, August 1st, 1869, one ox, 9 years old, dark brown, under half crop off both ears. Appraised \$30. Also, one work OX, 9 years old, brown, tips horns sawed off, blind in right eye, crop off both ears, underbit in right, slit in left, white belly and tail, large scar on side, had on a small bell. Appraised \$30.

#### Osage County—M. M. Murdock, Clerk.

**MULES**—Taken up by Francis Eaton, Ridgway tp, July 25, '69, two Mules—one a brown horse, branded on right rump with a mule-shoe, fourteen hands high, five years old, with mealy nose. Appraised \$75. The other a dark dark brown mare Mule, branded on right rump with a mule-shoe, mealy nose, 13½ hands high, 5 years old. Appraised \$75.

#### Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.

**COLT**—Taken up by Solomon Whitney, Manhattan tp, July 18, 1869, one bay stud Colt, star in forehead, branded X, 14½ hands high, 2 years old last Spring. Appraised \$70.

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

**PONY**—Taken up by Edwin Stock, Auburn tp, July 30, 1869, one light bay horse Mule, 8 years old, 12 hands high, branded H on right shoulder. Appraised \$50.

#### Wyandotte County—J. J. Keplinger, Clerk.

**MULE**—Taken up by John Moore, Wyandotte tp, July 10, 1869, one light bay horse Mule, 8 years old, 12 hands high, branded H on shoulder. Appraised \$65.

**HORSE**—Taken up by W. J. Reams, Quindaro tp, July 25, 1869, one bay Horse, star in forehead, one hind foot white, branded H on shoulder and J C on hip, ten years old, sixteen hands high. Appraised \$65.

### STRAYS FOR AUGUST.

#### Atchison County—Charles W. Rust, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by James L. Miller, Kaploma tp, June 29th, 1869, one sorrel mare Pony, three years old, fourteen hands high, small star in forehead, left hind foot white, collar marks on each shoulder. Appraised \$60.

**PONY**—Taken up by Moses H. Lamberton, Center tp, July 3, 1869, one bright bay mare Pony, four years old, twelve hands high, black legs, main and tail, a few white hairs in forehead, mane roached, tail light. Appraised \$40.

#### Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by George Hinton, Marion tp, July 29, '69, one claybank Mare, light mane and tail, white spot on face, five years old, fifteen hands high, branded S J on the fore shoulder. Appraised \$75.

#### Chase County—A. S. Howard, Clerk.

**MULE**—Taken up by Robert Crissup, Cottonwood tp, June 2, 1869, a bay mare Mule, ten years old, fourteen hands high, branded N on left side of neck, and U B on left thigh, scar on right thigh, small nick out of left ear, two left shoes on, leather halter. Appraised \$100.

**PONIES**—Taken up by William Barnes, Cottonwood tp, May 20, 1869, one black gelding Pony, ten years old, shod all around, branded U S on left shoulder, scar on right thigh, white spot on neck, 18½ hands high. Appraised \$50. Also, one sorrel gelding PONY, 4 years old, blaze face, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$50.

**STEERS**—Taken up by J. S. Shipman, Diamond Creek tp, one dun brindle broad-horned Southern Steer, nine years old, underbit off of right ear, upper-bit off of left, branded H, white belly. Also, one black Southern STEER, 8 years old, both ears cut off. Appraised \$50. Also, one gray roan MARE, fifteen hands high, three years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$65.

#### Cherokee County—William Little, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by Nancy Ann Meadows, Spring Valley tp, June 10, 1869, one claybank Mare, 7 years old, white face, white feet, white stripes on side of jaw, had a bell on. Appraised \$50.

#### Clay County—W. H. Fletcher, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by A. R. Hand, Clay Center tp, June 15, '69, one sorrel Mare, star in forehead, snip on nose, two years old last spring. Appraised \$60.

**PONY**—Taken up by George Buzby, Clay Center tp, June 7th, 1869, one bright bay mare Pony, small white spot on back, saddle marks, four white feet, white spot in face, two white spots on belly. Appraised \$45.

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

**HORSE**—Taken up by Joseph Kent, Wayne tp, July 17th, 1869, one bay Horse, black mane and tail, blaze face, tail shaved, had an old bell on hung with a U. S. belt, four years old, fourteen hands high. Appraised \$35.

**MARE**—Taken up by John D. Higher, Washington tp, one dark bay Mare, ten years old, fifteen hands high. Appraised \$55.

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

**PONY**—Taken up by Precilla Howard, Ohio tp, June 10, 1869, one sorrel gelding Pony, 5 or 6 years old, small star in forehead, 13½ hands high, branded G on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by Samuel H. Gannon, Ohio tp, June 5, '69, one dark brown Mare, ten years old, thirteen hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$57.50.

#### Greenwood County—J. L. Benson, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by Solomon Phenix, Madison tp, a dun horse Pony, four white feet, shod before, fourteen hands high, bump on right hind foot, eight years old. Appraised \$30.

**PONY**—Taken up by A. J. R. Williams, Eureka tp, June 23, '69, one roan mare Pony, hind legs white up to hock joints, thirteen hands high. Appraised \$35.

#### Jefferson County—M. N. Allen, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by W. H. Coppinger, July 12, 1869, one chestnut sorrel Mare, three years old, fourteen hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$55.

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

**HORSE**—Taken up by C. T. Roach, Kickapoo tp, one sorrel Horse, star in forehead, small white spot on end of nose, scar on left thigh, a little white on each hind foot, 15 hands high, 4 years old. Appraised \$120.

#### Lyon County—J. L. Williams, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by Anthony McKee, Emendaro tp, June 17, 1869, one chestnut sorrel mare Pony, ten years old, white spot in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle and harness marks, branded J M on left shoulder, S J M and S J on right hip. Appraised \$40.

#### Marion County—R. C. Coble, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by —, Doyle tp, May 23, 1869, one dark bay Mare, star in forehead, black legs, branded M on right shoulder, four years old. Appraised \$50.

#### Miami County—D. Childs, Clerk.

**OX**—Taken up by N. B. Deford, Middle Creek tp, June 8, 1869, one bald face brindle OX, branded J D on left hip. Also, a light brindle OX, and one red and white, large jaw, mark on right horn. Appraised \$50 each.

**MARE**—Taken up by A. Mayfield, Sugar Creek tp, June 6th, 1869, one bay Mare, fifteen hands high, eighteen years old, white spot in forehead, branded R on left shoulder, blind in right eye. Appraised \$25.

**MULE**—Taken up by Oliver Duncan, Osawatimie tp, in June last, one bay mare Mule, three years old, fourteen hands high, dark stripes along the back and across the withers, collar marks, and a mark on left shoulder resembling letter J, shod forward. Appraised \$75.

**MARE**—Taken up by David Peyton, Wea tp, July 6, 1869, one dark bay Mare, fifteen hands high, eight years old, star in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$100.

**STEER**—Taken up by G. W. House, Stanton tp, June 30, 1869, one yellow and white Texas Steer, nine years old, branded D on left shoulder, split and underbit in right ear, two splits in left ear, yoke marks on neck. Appraised \$45.

**HORSE**—Taken up by L. W. Hodgkins, Marysville tp, July 1st, 1869, a dark bay Horse, eleven or twelve years old, fifteen hands high, branded I F on left shoulder, left eye blind. Appraised \$25.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Charles Chadwick, Osage tp, June 14th, 1869, one sorrel Horse, fifteen hands high, eleven years old, scar on left shoulder and eye, hind feet white, collar marks on left shoulder. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay MARE, twelve years old, 14½ hands high, scar on left hip. Appraised \$45. Also, one yearling bay mare COLT, hind feet white, some white hairs above hoof of left fore foot. Appraised \$15.

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

**PONY**—Taken up by J. W. Sanson, Camille tp, June 1st, 1869, one bay mare Pony, 14½ hands high, 3 years old, branded C on right shoulder, left hind foot white on inside. Appraised \$35.

**MARE**—Taken up by H. E. Ware, Big Creek tp, May 5, 1869, one sorrel Mare, six years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$75.

**MARE**—Taken up by J. H. Norris, Erie tp, June 8, 1869, one chestnut sorrel Mare, nine years old, fourteen hands high, left fore and hind feet white, some white in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$50.

**HORSE**—Taken up by J. H. Bryant, Erie tp, June 8, 1869, one black Horse, fifteen hands high, seven years old. Appraised \$50.

**HORSE**—Taken up by A. Broadbent, Erie tp, June 8, 1869, one brown Horse, both hind feet white, 14½ hands high, 9 years old, saddle marks. Appraised \$50.

**MARE**—Taken up by W. H. Overacker, Erie tp, May 28, 1869, one dark brown Mare, blaze face, left hind foot white, a small white spot on left side, 8 years old, Spanish brand on left side. Appraised \$40.

**PONY**—Taken up by J. H. Wehlerley, Chetopa tp, June 26, 1869, one roan mare Pony, six years old, thirteen hands high, branded S on left hip and shoulder. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by Jacob Davis, Chetopa tp, Sept. 17, 1868, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$25. Also, one brown or dark bay HORSE, 8 years old, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$50. Also, a chestnut sorrel MARE, small white spot on left side of neck, star in forehead, 7 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$75.

**MULES**—Taken up by E. D. Coleman, Chetopa tp, June 9, 1869, two Mules—one a dark dun horse Mule, black mane and tail, and black stripe down back. Appraised \$15. Also, one mare MULE, bay color, black mane and tail, branded A2 on right hip. Appraised \$15.

#### Osage County—M. M. Murdock, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by Sarah E. Shepard, Ridgway tp, June 5, '69, one roan mare Pony, three years old, small scar on breast, had a lariat on. Appraised \$30.

#### Saltine County—D. Beebe, Clerk.

**MULES**—Taken up by E. Hohneck, Elm Creek tp, June 6, 1869, two Mules—one a dark brown horse Mule, 7 years old, branded W S on left shoulder, and C on left side of neck, 14 hands high. Also, one dark brown Mule, five years old, fourteen hands high. Appraised \$100 each.

#### Shawnee County—J. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by Arthur Sage, Dover tp, June 29, 1869, one sorrel horse Pony, three feet white, bald face, white lips, thirteen hands high, five or six years old. Appraised \$45. Also, a mare Pony, bright sorrel, all the legs white, blaze face, a few white hairs behind left shoulder, saddle marks on back, three years old. Appraised \$20.

#### Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by F. E. Griswold, Belmont tp, July 17, 1869, one iron gray horse Pony, two years old, thirteen hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$35.

**PONY**—Taken up by S. L. Frankenburg, Neosho Falls tp, July 1, 1869, one mare Pony, strawberry roan, dark mane, tail and feet, seven years old. Appraised \$25.

**PONY**—Taken up by Omer Whitney, Liberty tp, July 23, 1869, one sorrel roan mare Pony, blaze face, 12½ hands high, 5 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

### STRAYS FOR JULY.

#### Atchison County—C. W. Rust, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by T. N. Johnson, Walnut tp, April 30, 1869, one bay Mare, 11 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, harness marks, bell on, shod all round. Appraised \$60. Also, one iron gray mare PONY, 4 years old, 15 hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$25. Also, one black Mare, 2 years old, 13 hands high, a few white hairs on forehead. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by W. L. Hays, Walnut tp, May 31, 1869, one black Mare, 11 years old, snip in face, both hind feet little white, 14½ hands high, has had fistula. Appraised \$35.

**MARE**—Taken up by John Aldridge, Walnut tp, June 2d, 1869, one bay Mare, 4 years old, small white strip down forehead, right hind foot white to pastern, roached mane, small knot over each nostril, 12 hands high. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by R. B. Cleveland, Grasshopper tp, May 23, 1869, one sorrel Mare, 14 hands high, 9 years old, saddle and harness marks, small star in forehead, shoe on right fore foot. Appraised \$40.

#### Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by W. L. Hunt, Fort Scott tp, one sorrel Mare, two white marks back of withers, left fore shoulder sore, star in forehead, small bell on, 16 hands high, 12 years old. Appraised \$65.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Henry D. Martin, Osage tp, June 9, 1869, one dark brown Horse, saddle marks, scar on right hip, low in the withers. Appraised \$40.

**PONY**—Taken up by H. Dunaway, Marmaton tp, one claybank mare Pony, 7 years old, 14 hands high, branded with figure "6" on left shoulder, both hind feet white, blaze face, sweency in left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Thomas Caldwell, Drywood tp, one bright bay Horse, white strip in forehead, shod all round, fifteen hands high, ten or eleven years old. Appraised \$55. Also, one dark bay HORSE, small star in forehead, branded "81" on left shoulder, fifteen hands high, thirteen years old. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by D. Hartman, Marmaton tp, one bay mare, fourteen hands high, six years old, black mane and tail, medium build, few white hairs in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

**PONY**—Taken up by Samuel Barr, Marmaton tp, one strawberry roan horse Pony, four years old, fifteen hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$45. Also, a sorrel roan mare PONY, seven years old, 15½ hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$45. Also, a one year old mare COLT with the above.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Elias Marshall, Marmaton tp, one iron gray Horse, black legs, both hind feet white, a scar on left hock, blind in left eye, snip on nose, fifteen hands high, eight years old, harness marks. Appraised \$60.

**MARE**—Taken up by Harvey Griffith, Marion tp, one bright bay Mare, four years old, sixteen hands high, two hind feet white half-way to gambrel joint, black mane and tail. Appraised \$75.

#### Cherokee County—William Little, Clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by George McCollins, Sheridan tp, one bay pony Mare, 15 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, branded "A" on right shoulder.

**MULE**—Taken up by —, one dark bay or brown horse Mule, 12½ hands high, 7 years old, harness marks on shoulders. Appraised \$65.

**PONY**—Taken up by Simeon Rice, Pleasant View tp, one bay horse Pony, blaze face, four feet white, branded H on left shoulder, shod all round, 14½ hands high, 6 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one yellow bay MARE, three white feet, a star in forehead, brand on both shoulders, supposed about fifteen years old, shod all round. Appraised \$15.

**MARE**—Taken up by A. A. Andrews, Pleasant View tp, one gray Mare, heavy with foal, ten years old, branded on both shoulders and right hip, fifteen hands high. Appraised \$45. Also, one brown mare PONY, twelve years old, thirteen hands high, branded W D on right hip, small star in forehead, roached mane. Appraised \$10. Also, one yearling bay FILLY, white star in forehead. Appraised \$10.

**HORSE**—Taken up by D. S. Doty, Pleasant View tp, one bay Horse, 15½ hands high, white hairs on right hind foot and on each shoulder, six years old. Appraised \$50.

**PONY**—Taken up by James Carpenter, Spring Valley tp, one bay horse Pony, hind feet and right fore foot white, small star in forehead, branded B on left shoulder, sore back, twelve years old. Appraised \$18.

**MARE**—Taken up by Benjamin



**Cloud County—Charles Davis, Clerk.**

**STALLION**—Taken up by W. M. Wilcox, Shirley tp, May 12th, 1899, one bright bay Stallion, 9 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, scar on left nostril, collar and saddle marks, short tail, four white feet. Appraised \$40.

**Crawford County—J. T. Bridgens, Clerk.**

**MULE**—Taken up by P. F. Holden, Baker tp, May 17, 1899, one dark iron gray horse Mule, four years old, mane and tail roached, harness marks. Appraised \$50. Also, one dark iron gray mare Mule, thirteen hands high, four years old, mane and tail roached, harness marks. Appraised \$50.

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

**PONY**—Taken up by William Ledbetter, Iowa, tp, June 12, '99, one bay mare Pony (with a mare Colt), twelve years old, blind in one eye, both hind feet white, thirteen hands high slight harness marks. Appraised \$30. Also, one light roan horse PONY, white in forehead, white legs, between nine and twelve years saddle and harness marks fourteen hands high. Appraised \$35.

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

**MARE**—Taken up by John Hendrix, Ohio tp, May 6, 1899, one sorrel Mare, 15½ hands high, 12 years old. Appraised \$60. Also, one bay MARE, 15 hands high, 5 years old, small star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by W. H. Hornbeck, Harrison tp, May 14th, 1899, one light gray Mare, 15 hands high, 15 to 20 years old. Appraised \$30.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Eli Perkins, Harrison tp, May 27th, 1899, one sorrel Horse, silver mane and tail, white stripe in face, three white feet, scar in right hip, branded below left hip with letters "J. J." 14 hands high, 7 years old. Appraised \$40.

**MARE**—Taken up by V. Wernheimer, May 14, 1899, one chestnut sorrel Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$100.

**MARE**—Taken up by John Leonard, Franklin tp, May 9, 1899, one black Mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, branded on left shoulder with Diamond, and letter "H" on side. Appraised \$75.

**HORSE**—Taken up by J. M. Marshall, Greenwood tp, May 25, 1899, one roan Horse, 15 hands high, 6 years old, branded "N. P." on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

**Jefferson County—W. N. Allen, Clerk.**

**PONY**—Taken up by Wesley Clark, Jefferson tp, one roan horse Pony, eight years old, fourteen hands high, Mexican brand on right hip, some scars in face. Appraised \$30.

**HORSE**—Taken up by W. H. Coppinger, one bay Horse, five years old, fifteen hands high, small white spot on left hind foot, shod all round. Appraised \$125.

**Johnson County—F. E. Henderson, Clerk.**

**MARE**—Taken up by M. O'Flaherty, Shawnee tp, one dark brown Mare, 7 years old, 18 hands high, branded "Y" on right shoulder and hip, had a rope around her neck. Appraised \$35.

**PONY**—Taken up by Henry Mize, Monticello tp, April 29, 1899, one roan mare Pony, 12 years old, 14½ hands high, branded "A" on left hip. Appraised \$35.

**MARE**—Taken up by Benjamin Franklin, Oxford tp, April 24, 1899, one iron gray Mare, branded with a heart on left shoulder, 14½ hands high, 8 years old. Appraised \$75.

**MULE**—Taken up by Geo. W. Wallace, Olathe tp, April 27, '99, one dark bay Mare Mule, 14½ hands high, 5 years old, mane and tail roached, collar marks. Appraised \$35.

**PONY**—Taken up by E. W. Jackson, Aubrey tp, April 24, 1899, one light bay horse Pony, black mane and tail, both ears split, branded "B" on left shoulder and hip, 8 years old. Appraised \$25.

**PONY**—Taken up by C. Slater, Monticello tp, May 17, 1899, one dun mare Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, defect in left eye, some white in forehead. Appraised \$15.

**PONY**—Taken up by H. B. Tower, Shawnee tp, May 15, 1899, one gray mare Pony, 10 years old, no marks. Appraised \$30.

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

**HORSE**—Taken up by Mathias Snook, Reno tp, May 17th, 1899, one bay Horse, ten years old, about twelve hands high, three feet white, saddle marks, branded letter "D" on right shoulder.

**PONY**—Taken up by Thomas Brannum, Reno tp, June 14, 1899, one black horse Pony, half face, three white feet, saddle marks, glass eyes, branded "A. B. Houts" on left fore foot, eight years old, thirteen hands high. Appraised \$35.

**STALLION**—Taken up by George Snook, Reno tp, June 8, 1899, one dark bay Stallion, small star in forehead, fifteen hands high, three year old. Appraised \$75.

**HORSE**—Taken up by J. L. Ayres, Tonganoxie tp, a bay Horse, thirteen hands high, small star in forehead, slit in both ears, saddle marks, eight years old. Appraised \$20.

**MULE**—Taken up by John Vogle, Leavenworth tp, June 24th, 1899, one brown horse mule, nine or ten years old, branded "U. S." on left shoulder, and "X. S." on right, with marks on right shoulder. Appraised \$75.

**MARE**—Taken up by James Ready, Easton tp, June 9, 1899, one sorrel mare, three years old, 14½ hands high, a scar on each hind pastern joint, slight harness marks, had a bell on when taken up. Appraised \$75.

**PONY**—Taken up by L. A. Ramsey, Delaware tp, June 22, 1899, one black mare Pony, ten years old, thirteen hands high, Mexican brand on left flank, branded "x. m." on right hip. Appraised \$30.

**Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.**

**MARE**—Taken up by O. Hendrix, Centerville tp, June 10, 1899, one bay Mare, five years old, fifteen hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by Eli Babb, Potosi tp, May 22d, 1899, one light gray Mare, known as a flea-bitten gray, eight years old, full mane and tail, fourteen hands high. Appraised \$35.

**MARE**—Taken up by John Clary, Potosi tp, June 12, 1899, one iron gray Mare, light mane and tail, six years old, blaze face, hind feet white. Appraised \$60.

**PONY**—Taken up by H. T. Blain, June 9, 1899, one bay horse Pony, twelve years old, 13½ hands high, blaze face, saddle marks left foot and right hind foot white, brand on each shoulder and hip, and figure "9" on left hind leg. Appraised \$25.

**Lyon County—J. L. Williams, Clerk.**

**STEER**—Taken up by Lafayette James, Americus tp, May 10, 1899, one red and white spotted Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$12.

**MARE**—Taken up by M. Maloney, Center tp, May 22, 1899, one clay-bank Mare, 8 years old, white mane and tail, star in forehead, 14½ hands high, had on lariat 75 feet long with iron pin. Appraised \$75.

**STALLION**—Taken up by Uriah Ticer, Jackson tp, one red roan Stallion, 5 years old, white strip in face, white legs, white spot on right stifle and belly, white spot on under jaw, 14 hands high, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$35.

**MARE**—Taken up by R. B. Fuqua, Jackson tp, May 21st, 1899, one sorrel Mare, 7 or 8 years old, 15 hands high, feet all white, blaze in face, white under the jaw, white strip under belly, small saddle marks. Appraised \$65.

**PONY**—Taken up by Joseph Aylesworth, Waterloo tp, May 31, 1899, one black stud Pony, 2 years old, 13½ hands high, a little white in forehead and right hind foot. Appraised \$30.

**Marion County—R. C. Coble, Clerk.**

**HORSE**—Taken up by A. W. Grigby, Center tp, May 19, 1899, one gray or white Gelding, hoof of left fore foot and fronts of hoofs of hind feet white, heavy built, 9 or 10 years old. Appraised \$60.

**Miami County—D. Childs, Clerk.**

**MARE**—Taken up by John Sites, Miami tp, May 15, 1899, one bay Mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high, white spot on forehead, back and belly, shod all round. Appraised \$75.

**STALLION**—Taken up by A. B. Swartzell, Paola tp, May 24th, 1899, one sorrel Stallion, 13½ hands high, 8 years old. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by Michael Fenton, Sugar Creek tp, June 5, 1899, one white Mare, 10 or 12 years old, blind in right eye. Appraised \$40.

**PONY**—Taken up by J. S. Cannon, Osage tp, May 4th, 1899, one chestnut sorrel mare Pony, 12½ hands high, 10 years old, white spot in forehead, right hind foot white, branded on left shoulder and left hip, brand unintelligible. Appraised \$25.

**HORSE**—Taken up by John Nicholson, Stanton tp, June 6, '99, one sorrel Horse, sixteen hands high, four years old, blaze face, left hind foot white, branded "C" on left shoulder, had halter on. Appraised \$100.

**HORSE**—Taken up by T. N. Newton, Marysville tp, June 5, '99, one bay Horse, eight years old, fourteen hands high, white strip in face, branded "E" on left shoulder. Appraised \$35.

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

**COLT**—Taken up by Adam Savardfeger, Granada tp, May 22d, 1899, one bay stud Colt, right hind foot white, small star in forehead, 2 years old. Appraised \$70.

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

**COW**—Taken up by Wesley Hobson, Mission tp, April 24, 1899, one brindle Cow, 4 years old, white on flank, branded "B" on right hip, crop and underbit in both ears. Appraised \$30.

**PONY**—Taken up by W. S. Short, Big Creek tp, one dark bay mare Pony, left hind foot white, branded "C" on left shoulder, 3 or 6 years old, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$30.

**HORSE**—Taken up by A. B. Noyes, Neosho tp, April 21, 1899, one white horse, 15 hands high, 14 years old. Appraised \$25.

**MULE**—Taken up by R. Lake, Erie tp, May 18, 1899, one brown horse Mule, 5 years old, letter "S" branded on right shoulder. Appraised \$30.

**HORSE**—Taken up by E. Wetzel, Mission tp, May 5, 1899, one sorrel Horse, 14½ hands high, three feet white, star in forehead, shod all round, 6 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one iron gray Horse, 14½ hands high, had on three shoes, 6 years old. Appraised \$30.

**STEER**—Taken up by Samuel Alexander, Mission tp, one red Texas Steer, 5 years old, branded "11" on right hip and shoulder, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$27.

**HORSE**—Taken up by R. P. Little, Centerville tp, April 29, 1899, one small bay Horse, 14½ hands high, small bunch of white hairs on top of neck. Appraised \$40.

**PONY**—Taken up by Daniel Cratzenburg, Chetopa tp, May 13, 1899, one horse Pony, light gray, 13 hands high, 8 years old, lame in right hind leg. Appraised \$17.50.

**MARE**—Taken up by James Ponker, Walnut Grove tp, one bright bay Mare, 4 years old, hind feet and legs white, right fore foot white, small white stripe on forehead, had a brass bell. Appraised \$30.

**Osage County—M. M. Murdock, Clerk.**

**HORSE**—Taken up by Jerome E. Beck, Superior tp, June 4th, 1899, one dark bay Gelding, white star in forehead, seven years old, fifteen hands high, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$30.

**Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.**

**HORSE**—Taken up by Richard Duval, Manhattan tp, May 14th, 1899, one flea-bitten gray Horse, 14½ hands high, no marks or brands, eleven years old. Appraised \$40. Also, a bay MARE, left hind foot white, no brands or marks, 5 or 6 years old, with sucking colt. Appraised \$75.

**PONY**—Taken up by Jonathan Glover, Ogden tp, May 29, 1899, one light bay horse Pony, 8 years old, branded "M" on left shoulder and hip, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

**PONY**—Taken up by James Graham, Manhattan tp, June 5th, 1899, one chestnut sorrel mare Pony, no marks or brands, eleven hands high, five years old. Appraised \$25.

**PONY**—Taken up by E. R. McCurdy, Manhattan tp, June 5th, 1899, one sorrel mare Pony, white stripe in forehead, branded, eleven hands high, two years old. Appraised \$15.

**PONY**—Taken up by Geo. W. Coe, Manhattan tp, June 5, 1899, one dark colored stud Pony, left fore foot white, branded "T" on left shoulder and hip, thirteen hands high, 2 years old. Appraised \$40.

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

**PONY**—Taken up by Wesley Thomas, Auburn tp, May 15, 1899, one sorrel stallion Pony, star in forehead, 5 years old. Appraised \$30.

**PONY**—Taken up by N. N. Kinney, Auburn tp, June 1, 1899, one dark iron gray stallion Pony, 12 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, badly saddle-marked, mule-shoe brand on right shoulder. Appraised \$30.

**PONY**—Taken up by L. J. Atwood, Auburn tp, June 7th, 1899, one bay mare Pony, 12 hands high, 4 years old, white stripe in forehead and on nose, right fore foot partly white, an indistinct brand on left shoulder, saddle or harness marks on back. Appraised \$30.

**PONY**—Taken up by Joseph Lawton, Soldier tp, May 23, 1899, one bay mare Pony, 14 hands high, saddle marks, white on both hind feet, branded "S. W." on left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

**Wilson County—Joseph Robbins, Clerk.**

**MULE**—Taken up by William Mayo, Clifton tp, May 1, 1899, one brown horse Mule, 14 hands high, 4 years old, harness marks, had a piece of leather strapped on his neck. Appraised \$125.

**MARE**—Taken up by William Rice, Clifton tp, May 10, 1899, one blue roan Mare, 10 years old, 15½ hands high, marked on neck by injuries, branded "J" on left side neck, and "B" on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

**Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.**

**HORSE**—Taken up by B. H. Bowman, Neosho Falls tp, one dark bay Horse, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, branded "H" on left shoulder. Appraised \$75.

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Oayka, Miss., Nov. 23, 1899.

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FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST, MOST PROLIFIC, BEST Watered, best Timbered

**LAND IN NORTHERN KANSAS.**

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Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

Is now offering for settlement the Lands of the celebrated Kickapoo Reservation,

Embracing 152,417 Acres!

These Lands are situated in the counties of Atchison, Brown and Jackson, on the line of the Railroad, but twenty miles from the City of Atchison and the Missouri River. By treaty stipulation with the U. S. Government,

They are not Taxable for Six Years.

They will be sold at from

\$2.50 TO \$15.00 PER ACRE,

And 10 years credit will be given, if desired.

**FARMS!**

Unequaled in fertility of soil and beauty of scenery.

**FARMS!**

In a young, prosperous and rapidly growing State.

**FARMS!**

Located near a navigable river, and on the line of a railroad.

**FARMS!**

With a good market at the farmer's door, and within twenty miles of one of the largest rivers on the continent.

**FARMS!**

Which will, in a few years, be worth five times the price paid for them, and are in every way desirable as a home, are thus

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LARGEST NURSERY EVER PLANTED IN KANSAS. One mile south of Lawrence. Fifty Bushels Seed sown. 5,000,000 Plants for sale. Special inducements to dealers. Farmers, form Clubs, and get your Plants at wholesale prices. Address [sep-1m] R. C. TASKER, Lawrence, Kan.

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IT IS PREPARED FROM SARSAPARILLA, STILLINGIA, Yellow Dock, Blood and Snake Roots, and Calisaya, Prickly Ash and Wahoo Bark, and is the best Tonic, Stomachic and Blood Purifier extant. The ingredients of which it is composed are well known, and ought to be a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Read the following testimonials, selected from among many others which we have, commending it:

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

Going West:		LEAVENWORTH AND TOPEKA	
LEAVE—	MAIL.	MIXED.	ACCOMMODATION.
Wyandotte.....	7:30, A. M.	8:40, P. M.	
Kansas City.....	8:30, "	7:15, "	
State Line.....	9:00, "	7:45, "	
Leavenworth.....	8:40, "		5:20, P. M.
Lawrence.....	11:10, "	11:25, P. M.	8:10, "
Topeka.....	12:40, P. M.	2:15, A. M.	10:50, "
Wamego.....	2:35, "	6:55, "	
Manhattan.....	3:15, "	7:25, "	
Junction City.....	4:20, "	10:15, "	
Salina.....	6:55, "	2:30, P. M.	
Fort Harker.....	8:30, "	5:30, "	
Ellsworth.....	9:00, "	6:00, "	
Hays City.....	2:00, A. M.		
ARRIVE AT—			
Sheridan.....	10:00, A. M.		
Going East:			
LEAVE—			
Sheridan.....	3:30, P. M.		
Hays City.....	10:55, "		
Ellsworth.....	12:30, A. M.	3:45, A. M.	
Fort Harker.....	8:43, "	4:10, "	
Salina.....	5:50, "	7:45, "	
Junction City.....	8:30, "	10:15, P. M.	
Manhattan.....	9:15, "	8:15, "	
Wamego.....	10:04, "	4:35, "	
Topeka.....	11:55, "	5:00, "	8:40, A. M.
Lawrence.....	1:40, P. M.	10:45, "	
ARRIVE AT—			
Leavenworth.....	3:45, P. M.		10:55, A. M.
State Line.....	3:45, "	2:45, A. M.	
Kansas City.....	4:10, "		
Wyandotte.....	4:45, "	3:15, "	

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

Mail Train leaves daily, but on Sunday will run only between Lawrence, State Line, Kansas City and Wyandotte. Connecting at Lawrence with the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, for Baldwin City, Prairie City and Ottawa, and stages for Fort Scott and all points in Northern and Southern Kansas.

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

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

At State Line with trains of the Missouri Pacific Road, and at Kansas City with the Hannibal & St. Jo. Railroad for St. Louis and points South and East. 2,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale, situated along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, at from one to five dollars per acre. For particulars address J. P. Devoreux, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas.

A. ANDERSON, General Superintendent.  
R. B. GEMMELL, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

## MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, FOR ST. LOUIS AND THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Two Trains Each Way Daily. Making the following Connections:

At Kansas City—With Kansas Pacific Railway (main line) for Lawrence, Topeka, &c.; with Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, for Fort Scott, Fort Gibson, Galveston, &c.; with Pacific Railroad of Missouri, for Sedalia, Jefferson City, St. Louis, and the East and South; with the North Missouri Railroad, for St. Louis and all Eastern and Southern points.

At Leavenworth—With the Kansas Pacific Railway, for Lawrence, Topeka, Fort Riley, Denver, &c.

At Atchison—With trains of Central Branch Union Pacific Railway, for Seneca, Centralia, Irying, Waterville, &c.

At Saint Joseph—With express trains of Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, for Quincy and the East; and with trains of St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, for Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake and California.

At Savannah—With Missouri & Iowa Stage Line, for Maryville, Clarinda, and all points in Northwestern Missouri and Southern Iowa.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner Shawnee and Main streets, Leavenworth, Kansas.

TIME TABLE.  
Going South—Express leaves East Leavenworth at 10:35, A. M., and 2:57, P. M.  
Going North—Express leaves East Leavenworth at 7:55, A. M., and 4:00, P. M.  
J. F. BARNARD, General Supt.

## Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 6.

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

Going South.		Going North.	
LEAVE.	ARRIVE.	STATIONS.	LEAVE. ARRIVE.
2:15 P. M.		Lawrence,	
3:04 "		Vinland,	6:30 "
3:30 "		Baldwin City,	6:05 "
3:36 "		Prairie City,	5:52 "
3:50 "		Norwood,	5:30 "
	4:30	Ottawa,	5:00 "

JOHN B. VLEIT, Superintendent.

## 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. J. HAYTON, Troy, Doniphan County, Kansas. mh 1y



