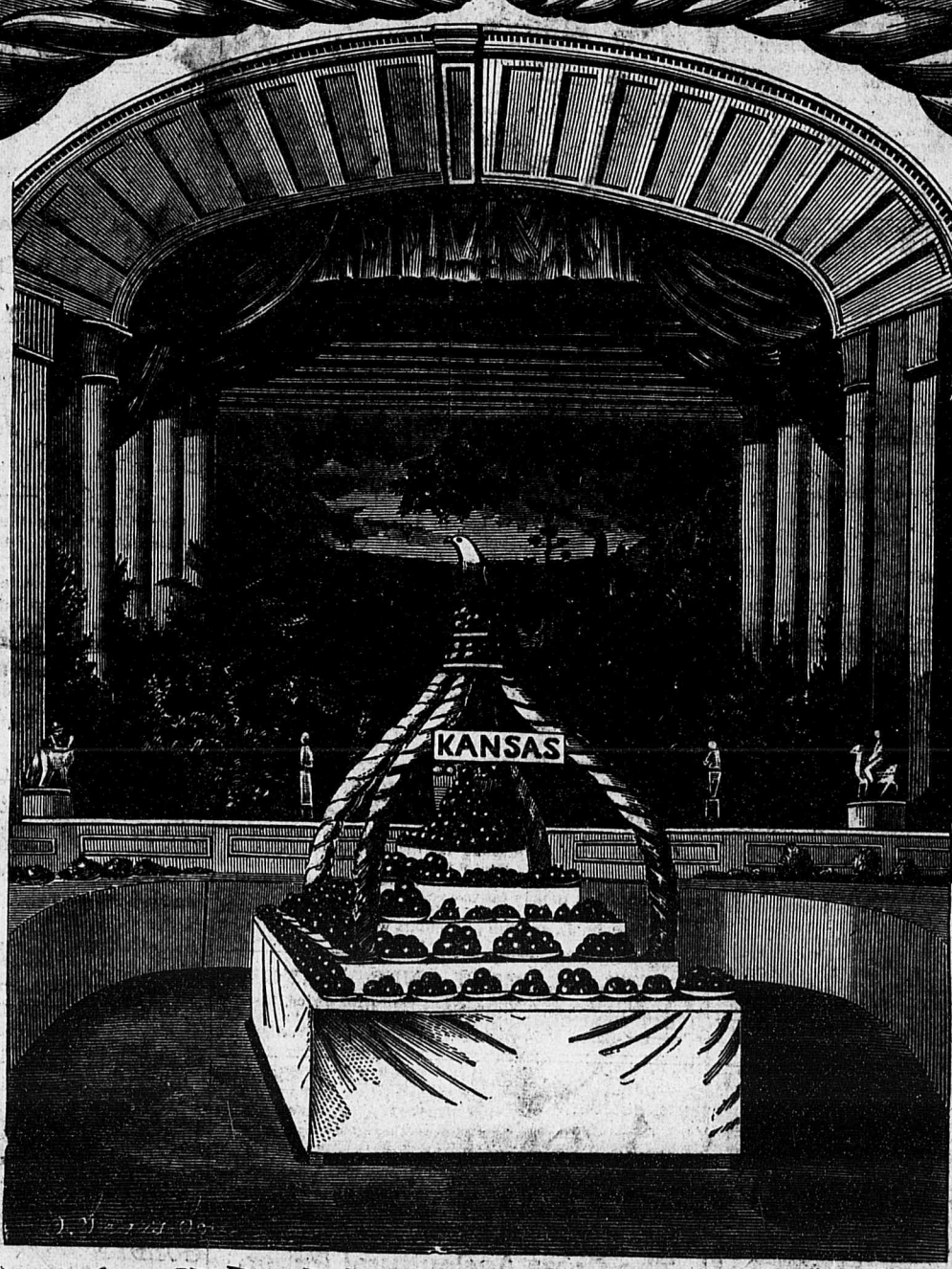


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KANSAS FARMER



E. SEARS, N.Y.

"KANSAS PACIFIC,"

A Complete and Perfect Stove, for Wood or Coal, Six Sizes.



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SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF OUR WORKS, IN 1863, WE HAVE STEADILY ENLARGED OUR FACILITIES, and are now turning out upwards of Fifty Stoves per day, all of which are made of the best material, and Guaranteed not to Crack from Fire. The plate we are now making is equal to any made in the United States. The "KANSAS PACIFIC" is a Stove of our own design, the lines and every portion being constructed with special reference to burning soft Western coal. It is a Large and Handsome Stove, Burns Wood and Coal equally well, and combines all the modern improvements which secure economy and convenience. Thousands of them are in use, all giving the most perfect satisfaction. We also manufacture a large variety of Cooking and Heating Stoves, for wood or coal; among which is the "WESTWARD," for wood, of which we have sold over Fifteen Thousand in the State of Kansas alone. Our Stoves are for sale by dealers generally in the West. je-3m

WILSON'S ALBANY STRAWBERRY PLANTS!

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BLACKBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES.

Address C. H. CUSHING,
aug-m P. O. Box 88, Leavenworth Kansas.

Evergreen & European Larch Seedlings.

12 MILLION EUROPEAN LARCH SEEDLINGS;
3,000,000 Evergreen Seedlings;
3,000,000 Small Transplanted Evergreens;
200,000 Transplanted Larches;
200,000 Seedling and Transplanted Mountain Ash.

The above are all grown from seeds on our own grounds, and are better and cheaper than imported stock.
aug- ROBT. DOUGLAS & SONS, Waukegan, Ill.

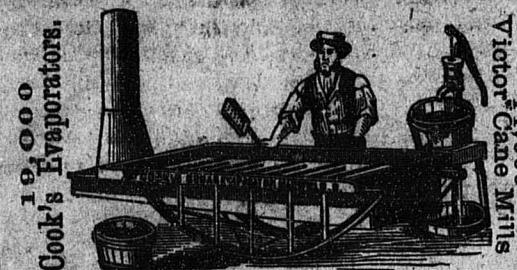
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20th YEAR! 800 AGRES! 13 GREEN-HOUSES!
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aug-3m F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

STOLEN!

ON THE NIGHT OF MONDAY, JULY 17, 1871, FROM my premises, on McDowell's Creek, one brown MARE MULE, 15 hands high, branded NN on right shoulder, XS on neck, Z low on left hip, and US on left shoulder. I will give a Reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for her recovery, or information that will lead to her apprehension.
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THE OLD AND ONLY ReliableCaneMachinery



All in Use, All WARRANTED, and NONE RETURNED.

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COOK'S EVAPORATORS

AT 65 STATE FAIRS.

TO THE VICTOR CANE MILL (since 1863)

AT 45 STATE FAIRS.

TO BOTH, AT THE LOUISIANA & GEORGIA STATE Fairs two years, for working Southern Cane. All rivals fall to equal these Machines on trial.

Planters cannot afford to risk crops of Cane on Mills that Break or Choke, or Evaporators that do second class work, and only half enough at that.

While scores of new-fangled inventions have come up, had their day, and subsided, the "Cook" goes right along, constantly increasing in reputation."—*Prairie Farmer*.

The *Sage Hand-Book*, containing description, sent free. 17-St Address ELYMYER, NORTON & CO., Cincinnati.

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FALL, 1871.

WE OFFER STANDARD PEARS, ALL VARIETIES cultivated throughout the United States.

We offer DWARF PEARS, in quantity, at lower rates than they have been sold in Kansas.

We offer PLUMS and CHERRIES, all leading varieties, at bottom prices.

We offer ORNAMENTALS, an extensive stock of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., in quantity, to Western Dealers. Our stock is unsurpassed for the Orchard, Garden or Lawn.

Orders from Kansas and the Far West both Wholesale and Retail, promptly attended to, and correspondence desired.

Trains, Plants and Vines, under 4 lbs., sent by mail, when desired, postage paid.

Send for our Three Catalogues—144 pages.

GRAVES, SELOVER, WILLARD & CO.,
17-3m Geneva, New York.

EMPLOYMENT.

I WANT 1000 AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR THE "COMPLETE HERBALIST." I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities, that no man need make less than \$300 per month and all expenses—no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. A premium of a new dress given to lady canvassers.

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aug-2m

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ERS, GUN MATERIAL. Write for Price List, to GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Army Guns, Revolvers, &c. bought or traded for. *Ag'ts Wanted.* a-6

PURE BRED POULTRY. SEND STAMP FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.
aug-1m A. H. HOWARD, Omro, Wis.

SEND TWO DOLLARS

TO J. WOODROFFE, 76 CENTRAL AVENUE, CINCINNATI, and get a copy of *Randall's Practical Shepherd*. 1

INDEPENDENT FARMER!

The Great Agricultural Paper.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED WITH SPLENDID superb engravings, and filled with reliable, interesting instruction: giving a clear view of successful Farming, of Agriculture, Horticulture, Home Literature, and all the general news and topics of what is going on around the world. It will be one of the handsomest and best papers ever published in this country. Edited by first-class men and farmers of experience and good sound sense.

Subscription Price only One Dollar a Year. No CLUB RATES. Every Farmer wants it! Your Wife wants it, and your Children want it! Send \$1.00 at once, and receive *The Farmer* for one full year. Address

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Pure Chester White and Berkshire PIGS.

BRED AND FOR SALE BY D. L. HOADLEY, LAWRENCE, Kansas. Send for Price List. jan-17

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Most Successful, Popular and Perfect

COOKING MACHINES

Of the Period are our WELL KNOWN



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Epicure Broilers.

Both are of the Simplest Construction, and so Easily Managed that we Guarantee them to give

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As no Article in the Household has a greater influence in promoting the Health, Comfort and Happiness of the Family Circle than the Cook Stove, it is Economy as well as Policy to get the Very Best; and in Buying the CHARTER OAK, you can rely upon getting the most Successful, Popular and Perfect Cooking Stove ever made.

In using an Epicure Broiler, you are always sure of having

Juicy, Tender and Delicious Beefsteaks! CHICKENS, HAM, CHOPS, &c.

SOLD BY THE

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,

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By all Live Stove Dealers in Kansas. my-6m

SAMUEL SOYSTER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SADDLES, HARNESS,

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&c., &c.,

No. 107 Delaware Street,

Sign of the

GOLDEN SADDLE

Between Fourth and Fifth Streets,

Je-6m Leavenworth, Kansas.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION

NAPOLEON II.

THIS HORSE WAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE LAST July by M. J. Parrott. He is six years old, weighs seventeen hundred pounds, stands seventeen hands high, a rich dappled gray, and works well however rigged.

THE STOCK

Is noted for sound constitution, great strength, docility of disposition, and for capacity to last long at hard work. For farm and draft purposes, it is without a rival.

TERMS:

From the 1st of April to the 1st of July, the services of this Horse will be offered (limited) at the Farm of M. J. Parrott (occupied by John Cadogan), two and one-half miles west of the city, at Twenty Dollars the Season, to be paid at the time of service. [ap-] JOHN CADOGAN.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM, THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

[ENTERED, ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN AUGUST, 1871, BY GEO. T. ANTHONY, AT THE OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, AT WASHINGTON.]

VOL. VIII.—NO. 8.]

LEAVENWORTH, AUGUST 15, 1871.

[\$1.00 A YEAR.]

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

Published Monthly, 75 Delaware Street, Leavenworth.

OUR COUNTRY AND ITS DEBT.

If debt is a blessing to man or nation, it is only in the sense that chastisement and adversity are such. It may be necessary in the way of schooling, but if so, a painful necessity. In a country like ours, where National and State debt had been almost unknown, and direct taxation a calamity too awful for consideration as even a possibility of the future, the enormous debt of the late war was accepted as a curse, to be handed down from generation to generation, as a burden and a dishonor.

Few men at home, and none abroad, were bold enough to anticipate any reduction of the debt for at least a century. Indeed, many of us thought the interest more than could be met, and feared an increase of the principal. It is safe to say that a review of the immediate past will now assure the most doubting of our ability to retire the entire debt, under a constantly reducing system of taxation, before the close of the present century. Even now, within the short space of thirty-two months, internal taxation has been substantially lifted from the whole round of industrial interests and life necessities; yet, with this steady reduction of taxation, the resources of the country have been such as to reduce the debt nearly two hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

We believe the official statements of this steady and determined liquidation will be a study of deep interest, and a source of profound satisfaction to our readers, as in fact to all thinking men. Believing this, we submit the following official table, from the Secretary of the Treasury, bringing the account down to the first day of this month:

	Debt of the U. S. Issued by Treasury.	Decrease of Debt during preceding Month.	Total Decrease from March 1, '69 to date.	Monthly Interest Charge.	Decrease in Monthly Interest Charge.	Decrease in Annual Interest Charge.
1869.						
Mar. 1.	2,525,468,990 01			\$10,532,462 50		
Apr. 1.	2,525,196,461 74	\$ 266,798 27		10,526,238 00	\$ 6,224 50	\$ 74,694 00
May 1.	2,518,797,391 09	6,399,070 65	6,665,868 92	10,522,836 75	3,398 25	115,521 00
June 1.	2,505,412,613 12	13,384,777 97	20,050,646 89	10,507,090 25	25,772 50	304,467 00
July 1.	2,489,002,480 55	16,410,132 54	36,460,779 43	10,476,840 25	30,250 00	362,957 00
Aug. 1.	2,481,556,736 23	7,455,744 32	43,916,523 75	10,383,568 75	93,271 50	1,126,725 00
Sept. 1.	2,475,983,501 50	5,573,234 73	49,500,758 48	10,339,518 25	54,050 50	1,280,775 00
Oct. 1.	2,468,495,073 11	7,488,428 39	56,989,187 80	10,282,933 75	56,584 50	1,437,315 00
Nov. 1.	2,461,181,189 36	7,313,883 75	64,303,071 55	10,194,908 75	87,925 00	1,625,240 00
Dec. 1.	2,453,569,735 28	7,611,444 08	71,914,515 63	10,130,625 75	64,283 00	1,822,041 00
1870.						
Jan. 1.	2,448,746,953 31	4,812,762 32	76,727,278 95	10,061,506 21	69,119 54	1,991,160 00
Feb. 1.	2,444,816,268 92	3,929,685 39	80,656,964 34	10,022,495 00	39,011 21	2,030,171 00
Mar. 1.	2,438,526,477 17	6,290,786 75	86,947,751 09	10,007,812 75	14,682 25	2,044,853 00
Apr. 1.	2,432,562,127 74	5,964,348 43	92,912,132 52	9,982,350 00	25,462 75	2,069,315 00
May 1.	2,420,864,334 35	11,697,788 39	104,609,920 91	9,956,759 50	25,590 50	2,094,805 00
June 1.	2,406,562,371 78	14,301,962 57	118,911,883 48	9,926,762 75	29,996 75	2,224,297 00
July 1.	2,396,338,999 74	20,223,382 04	139,135,265 52	9,896,812 75	30,000 00	2,354,297 00
Aug. 1.	2,389,324,478 00	17,014,518 74	156,149,784 26	9,854,638 00	42,174 75	2,496,471 00
Sept. 1.	2,385,921,150 41	13,403,327 59	169,553,111 85	9,814,690 00	40,000 00	2,636,471 00
Oct. 1.	2,385,913,522 23	7,007,628 18	176,560,740 03	9,768,940 00	45,750 00	2,782,221 00
Nov. 1.	2,384,754,355 55	1,159,168 68	177,719,908 71	9,718,453 25	49,486 75	2,931,707 00
Dec. 1.	2,384,308,494 65	4,455,860 90	182,175,769 61	9,686,164 42	32,288 83	3,063,995 00
1871.						
Jan. 1.	2,382,967,793 75	2,340,700 90	184,516,470 51	9,644,043 63	42,120 79	3,206,115 00
Feb. 1.	2,382,026,807 00	9,540,986 75	194,057,457 26	9,610,386 13	33,657 50	3,339,772 00
Mar. 1.	2,380,708,846 92	12,317,960 08	206,375,417 34	9,571,007 41	39,378 72	3,479,150 00
Apr. 1.	2,378,697,598 87	11,011,250 05	217,386,667 39	9,527,212 66	43,794 75	3,623,445 00
May 1.	2,376,678,545 14	11,018,053 73	228,404,721 12	9,480,929 17	46,283 49	3,772,728 00
June 1.	2,374,184,184 81	24,494,560 33	252,899,281 45	9,436,363 33	44,565 84	3,926,293 00
July 1.	2,372,030,884 90	20,153,300 91	273,052,582 36	9,393,110 87	43,252 46	4,084,545 00
Aug. 1.	2,369,828,857 98	22,201,726 92	295,254,309 28	9,350,345 50	42,765 37	4,246,810 00

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the Books and Treasurer's Returns in the Department at the close of business, July 31st, 1871.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

RAILROADS AND COUNTY BONDS.

Kansas must have railroads. This is a point of general agreement, where all intelligent men are in perfect harmony. The unparalleled development of Kansas during the past five years, is due to the rapid construction of these iron channels of trade and travel. Without them, Kansas to-day would be substantially where she was in 1865, as to population and resources. There could have occurred no substantial gain, save upon the line of the Missouri river. As we have often said, and still believe, it was the genius of statesmanship that conceived the idea of using a portion of the public domain for this purpose. It is equally true, that it was the genius of demagogery, working in Congress and out with the restless force of an evil spirit, that checked the construction of roads by such aid, before the complete system required for the opening and settlement of the Great West was completed.

But demagogues, as well as other dogs, must have their day; and for the time being common sense must yield to clamor, and logic yield to lying. In the mean time, the question is a living, present one: How shall we secure the construction of needed railroads, without waiting the revolution in sentiment, slowly but surely coming, which will make it possible to use a portion of a valueless country to make the remainder a great deal more valuable than the whole could possibly become without such use?

Just at this time, local aid is being sought and given for this purpose, in reckless disregard of every business principle. We have the railroad fever terribly, and, like the sick son of the "green Isle," propose to be "cured at once, if it kills us." That we have not been crippled by an over-issue of this class of liens upon our property, is due more to the conservatism of capital than of the people. Until quite lately there have been grave doubts of the validity, and consequent value, of these bonds; and being under a cloud, they have not been sought

with avidity nor voted with criminal recklessness, since those doubts were raised.

Our Supreme Court has dispelled the cloud, by its late decision confirming the validity of their issue, and now there is hardly a county or town in the State not in fevered excitement over some railroad scheme or schemes, involving the issue of bonds in their aid. Hardly a State paper comes to us without its freight of election proclamations and railroad editorials, wherein the former are shown by the latter to be the last, the forlorn hope of the dear people.

The times are so full of peril in this matter of bond-voting,

that to withhold a word of caution would in us be a crime against those in whose interest and by whose support we write. We are in favor of the construction of railroads, and hope to see them multiplied until every county seat in the State can be reached by rail and steam. We are in favor of liberal contributions to these enterprises by county and township bonds. We say, aid in bonds, because we have not the money to give and have no hope of its accumulation without the aid of these very roads.

But we are unalterably opposed to the issue of one dollar in bonds to any railroad enterprise, that does not give the most unmistakable promise of an adequate return. We are opposed to voting bonds that do not secure the immediate commencement and early completion of the road to which they are voted. We are opposed to the voting of bonds to any middle men, mere franchise brokers, who never did nor never can build a yard of railroad; men who organize companies and "work up franchises" to sell, and who seldom fail to make a double transaction of it, by selling the people at the same time they do the franchise of the company.

Not a proposition should be submitted by county commissioners, nor an affirmative vote given by a citizen, if submitted, to any enterprise not able to show, in a clear business manner, their intention and ability, of themselves or by completed arrangement with capital, to commence and complete the work promptly.

Not a dollar should be voted when it is not clear to every man of sound judgment, that the taxable value of the railroad property itself, and of enhanced values immediately incident to its construction, will, at the ordinary rate of taxation where the bonds are issued, provide for the interest and a sinking fund to redeem the principal when due.

If these rules could obtain there would be less bonds voted, and more railroads built by their issue. Bonds would not be voted in advance of necessity, nor in excess of need. To attain so desirable an end, it only requires that the men who have taxes to pay shall give to this subject the same thought and care that they do to private affairs of the same magnitude.

BUCK CREEK FARMERS CLUB.

We are glad to know that there is one Farmers' Club in the State which has pluck enough to carry their meetings right on through the heated term. There may be others besides the Buck Creek Club that have done this, but we have not received reports from them, or noticed their meetings reported in any of the county papers.

The above Club seems to be composed of farmers of rather more than ordinary energy, and we are glad to know that their meetings are all so well attended, and that they thoroughly discuss matters of so much practical importance. We should be glad to publish short, spicy reports of their meetings, such as JOHN COTTON can furnish, if he will.

The Kansas Farmer

A FARM SUPERINTENDENT.

The Board of Directors of our State Agricultural College will soon be compelled to choose a Manager for the College Farm. They have recently bought some additional land, and the requirements of the College demand that it be immediately brought into cultivation.

J. S. HOUGHAM, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, has, up to this time, had charge of the Farm; and for the means furnished him to operate with, none could have done more than he has. But from this time forward, the Board has decided that his services will all be required *inside* the College; and for this reason they are compelled to seek some one competent to take charge of the Farm.

We believe the Board of Directors and the Faculty to be fully alive to the burden which the requirements of the College and the demands of public opinion have placed upon them. They could easier find ten men suitable for *President* of the institution, than one suitable for Farm Superintendent; for upon the latter will depend, very much, the success of the College, as an *Agricultural* College; and none recognize this fact better than the Directors.

But what will the demands of public opinion (which must to some extent be answered), and the proper development of Agricultural science, require of a Farm Superintendent?

Something more, certainly, than is required to raise an average crop of wheat, corn and oats; or to properly fatten a bullock for the shambles. To our mind he should be, above all things else, a man of good common sense, a man of considerable perception, one who is well acquainted with Agricultural literature, past and present, and who has the faculty, while having an opinion of his own, to put a proper value upon the opinions of others. He should be well acquainted with what is being done throughout the world to develop Agricultural science, and so far as he may, endeavor to assist the development of the truth or falsity of any theory advanced. He should be acquainted with the different varieties of stock, and understand thoroughly the true principles of breeding. He should be able and willing to give the result of all trials, experiments, and farm operations, through the Agricultural Press of the State; that farmers, for whose benefit the Farm is conducted, might have the benefit of the same. He should be acquainted with all practical details of farm labor. He *must* be honest, energetic and vigilant.

These are *some* of the requirements of a Farm Superintendent; and unless the most of these, with some others equally important, can be found united in one man, the office will prove abortive to a greater or less degree.

From this it will appear how much difficulty there will be in securing the right man. But the place must be filled, and that speedily, if the College is to reap any signal benefit from next year's operations. There are fences to be built, sheds and pens to be constructed; wheat, rye and barley should be sown; perhaps some Fall and Winter fallows are needed; possibly some underdraining is to be done, and many other things, which would occur to the practical farmer if he was on the ground.

We have said nothing upon the question of salary; and yet, it is one of importance. The State, in producing a man for this position, should and *will* demand talent that, in law, medicine, or any other professional or literary calling, could command five or six thousand dollars per annum; and yet, there are those who would begrudge the *half* of either of these sums to the man who *fills* the office of Farm Superintendent. We trust no such short-sighted economy will prevail in this case, as we earnestly desire to see talent brought to this position that will not only be a credit to the College, but an honor to the whole State.

IS IT SO?

One of our correspondents this month makes two statements which we believe to be wholly incorrect; and we desire the opinion of others upon the subject.

First. He says that hay cut from bottom lands is superior to prairie hay; and, 2d. That when we have to grow tame grasses for stock in Kansas, stock-raising will cease to be profitable.

By the last statement, we presume our friend means that tame grasses are not a success in this State; and although he has lived in Kansas some longer than we have, yet we are equally as positive that tame grasses *will* succeed here as well as in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania or New York, and some of them much better.

We are not surprised that timothy has failed, from the treatment we have known it to receive. Go into the grass districts of the States we have named, and you will find many farmers who never get a good stand of timothy; but it is from no fault of soil or climate. We can show as fine meadows of timothy grass in Kansas as can be found in the world; and so of clover, blue grass, &c.

We admit that all of our farmers have not learned all there is to know of the cultivation of the tame grasses in Kansas; but that is no fault of soil or climate, and will be corrected with time.

Now, as to his first proposition. Is that correct?

It is probably true that hay cut from bottom land often keeps the bowels loose; but this is not due to the grass, but to the *weeds* that are cut and put up with the hay. We deny that clear prairie hay causes constipation, if properly cut and cured, as the writer claims, other than what follows the feeding of any dry food.

We shall be pleased to publish short statements from any of our farmers, upon either of these subjects, as they are matters of some importance; and if our correspondent is correct, the sooner we know it the better.

EASY LESSONS IN AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

NUMBER VI.

We had designed to furnish in this article some facts and figures, as to the actual cost of tile-draining in Kansas; but the gentleman from whom we expected to procure them has been unable, from want of time, to furnish them. We hope to have them for our next number; and we think they will demonstrate that it *will* pay to tile-drain our farms here in Kansas.

The only doubts we have entertained heretofore upon this point, have been the cost of transporting the tiles, and the price of labor; but we believe these objections have been surmounted in the experiment spoken of. We shall, therefore, leave this subject for the present, and speak of some other matters.

Mr. CUSHING, in a recent article to THE FARMER, says: "I have seen those who maintained that live plants (weeds) acted as mulch, shaded the ground, and kept it moist. Probably this species of fossils is not yet extinct, but I trust that *Kansas strata* lie above such deposits."

There is food for much reflection in these few words, especially for those who have not thought upon the subject; but right here is found one of the strongest arguments for *clean cultivation* that can be presented, as we shall proceed to show.

An eminent chemist and philosopher found by careful experiment that a sunflower, with thirty nine square feet of foliage surface, exhaled *three* pounds of water in twenty-four hours; and a cabbage, whose surface of leaves equaled nineteen square feet, gave off nearly as much.

Another writer says that a square foot of pasture grass gave off *five and a half* pounds of water in the same length of time. These statements are found in JOHNSON'S "How Crops Feed."

It is, no doubt, known to all that all kinds of vegetation exhale, or throw off, through the leaves, more or less water; but the *amounts*, as shown

above, will surprise many. And yet, we know that the figures approximate the truth. But this is not all. In hot, dry weather, at a time when our corn and wheat fields are needing every drop of moisture that the soil contains, these enemies of the corn and wheat plants, the weeds, are "pumping out the water," as Mr. CUSHING aptly expresses it. As well might they go down into the farmer's strong box and abstract the greenbacks, as to thus siphon the moisture from his corn field.

The astonishing part of the transaction is, however, that many farmers will sit idly by and see these robbers despoil their crops, drink up the little moisture the season affords, and then complain of the soil and climate.

Every farmer may prove the pumping capacity of the weed crop for himself, if he will just step out to his corn field and examine the ground under the dense clump of rosin weeds which will, most likely, be found along the fence-row. Under these, the ground will be found dry and hard. Take a portion of this soil, and compare it with the soil of any spot free from plant growth near at hand, and you will need no further evidence of the hurtfulness of the weed crop.

But not only does it injure the growing crops in this way, but they also abstract largely from the soil the manurial elements, which should go to feed the corn, wheat, oats, &c., and return us no equivalent therefor.

In the weed crop we have another of the reasons why farmers do not get rich faster, and for the reasons above stated. We doubt if we shall ever get rid of this enemy and public robber.

Our rich and wide-spreading prairies afford (so enthusiastic lovers of nature say) rich and rare beauties in the greatest profusion, in the shape of flowers; but those of us who have cultivated Kansas soil know that these same beautiful flowers are nothing but noxious weeds when they get in our wheat and corn fields, and many a back-ache do they occasion, to say nothing of the dollars and cents they have stolen and will steal.

It is probable that, when these broad expanses of wild grass are brought under the plow, and a better and more thorough tilth is practiced, the loss will be far less from these freebooters than it now is; as we know that the seeds of noxious plants are swept by the winds from the prairie meadows to the cultivated fields, and add yearly innumerable weeds, to be in turn exterminated.

The cost to the United States from the weed crop is enormous, to which the loss by insects and vermin, by storm and fire, and by all other causes combined, are, by comparison, but trifling; and it behooves us, as a nation of intelligent people, to devise ways and means by which we can most effectually cripple this common enemy. Destroy him we cannot hope to do; but united, persistent action would certainly tell in the grand total.

The *very early* cutting of prairie hay, before the weed seeds ripen, would be a great help. Many weeds are to be destroyed by a Summer fallow. The rotation of crops is destructive to the weeds; and all these, together with good husbandry generally, should be practiced to further an end so desirable.

THE CONDUCT OF THE FAIR.

It may not be esteemed out of place, at this time, to offer a few suggestions as to the general conduct of County Fairs; and, first, we desire to say a word as to the matter of premiums.

No premium ought ever to be given to an animal or object, at any Fair. Premiums should only be awarded to the genius that builds or contrives an object, or develops desirable qualities in an animal. In other words, the premiums should be awarded to the man, and not to the article exhibited.

Take, for example, a Shorthorn bull. Farmer A goes to England, and purchases a thoroughbred Durham, the very best of his class. Mr. A brings him to Kansas a month or two before our Fair. He

travels with him over the State, attends all the Fairs, and takes all the first premiums. In what way has the stock interests of the State been benefited, other than by the mere presence of the animal?

But if Farmer A can go to England and purchase a cow that, when coupled with the aforesaid bull, will produce superior calves, then Farmer A is entitled to a premium for the judgment displayed in selecting his breeding animals.

So with the farmer growing a crop of grain. An accidental crop of grain is not deserving, and ought not to have a premium; but if a farmer, by superior skill or culture, has added one iota to the general yield of his wheat or corn field, then he is deserving a premium.

In the matter of awarding premiums, again, a premium should not be awarded for the production of an article, unless there is some peculiar merit in it. That is, a good sample of wheat, that averaged but fifteen bushels per acre, ought not to receive a premium, as there is nothing about it that shows superior culture.

For a few years past, speech-making has rather been decried at our county Fairs; and while we believe that no speaking is better than a political harangue upon such an occasion, we yet believe that one or two good Agricultural speeches, from men who know what they are talking about, are an advantage to a Fair, and add very much to the interest of the same.

Anything that will interest or amuse, if unaccompanied by deleterious influences, we regard as of advantage to a Fair.

COLD FRAMES.

As the season approaches when cold frames will be brought into requisition, or rather, when preparations must be made for their use, we propose to say a few words in relation to their use.

Most farmers do not appreciate as they ought these very necessary adjuncts to successful gardening. Farmers are often surprised when they visit city markets, to see vegetables, such as lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, &c., a month or six weeks in advance of the regular season; but we doubt if they ever stop to consider how these results are obtained; and yet, it is a matter not difficult for every farmer to attain, and requiring no great outlay of money. Plants intended for the early market must be sown the previous Fall; and during the month of September is probably the best time to do it.

The cold frames are boxes similar to hotbeds, placed upon the south side of a building or fence, the boxes sloping slightly to the south or southeast. The ground must be rich and mellow, and the seed sown to allow plenty of room for each plant.

The size of the boxes must be in proportion to the wants of the family, or the market to be supplied. A frame four feet wide by eight feet long, will raise plants enough for any ordinary family, of very early vegetables. A frame of this size will hold a thousand or twelve hundred plants.

The frame is made by placing sideboards, well staked upon the four sides of the bed, and the ground well spaded or forked over. A little manure is no disadvantage. The seed is sown in September, and liquid manure applied if the ground is dry, to assist the germination of the seed.

As cold weather approaches, frames must be prepared of the same width as the bed, well glazed with glass, the top of the frames being so arranged that the water will run off readily, and placed over the bed. The plants will be a pretty good size by the first of December; and the only precautions to be taken during Winter are, that during protracted warm weather in Winter, the plants must be covered, so that they will not freeze and thaw. Freezing will not injure them to any extent.

In early Spring, the plants must be taken up and set in the open ground, from which time they are to receive the usual treatment. During warm days in the latter part of Winter the frames need to be

raised slightly to admit air, but always closed at night.

In these cold frames lie all the secrets of early vegetables, and there is no good reason why the farmers of Washington and Butler counties should not have lettuce in April and cabbage in June, as well as the people of the large cities.

SHALL WE GROW HEMP?

We have the promise of an article upon this subject, at no distant day, from a gentleman who has been acquainted with its culture all his life; but in the mean time, we wish to open the subject.

In the neighboring State of Missouri, and especially along what are called the river counties, hemp-growing has been one of the most important industries, until within a few years past, and it is still quite extensively cultivated in certain sections.

The greatest objection we have heard urged by the old hemp-raisers is, that since the downfall of slavery labor is too uncertain; as it is a crop that must have the labor just at the right time (and a good deal of it), or it will not prove a success.

But it has this important advantage over most other crops, that there is very little *summer* labor required—the most important part of the work coming during the Winter season, a time of comparative idleness upon most farms.

As to the profits and mode of cultivation, handling, breaking, and marketing, we shall leave that to the gentleman above referred to, to enlighten us.

Under the old system of breaking by hand-power, we know that it was very slow and laborious work; but in this, as in almost everything else, the Yankee inventive genius that is in us has been at work, and breakers have been invented, to run by horse-power or steam, that very much lightens the work.

A gentleman of this county has invented a breaker which, though rather cumbersome, will still answer an excellent purpose; and he claims that it is quite speedy.

One favorable feature of hemp culture, which we have always heard urged in its favor, is, that it does not exhaust the soil; many hemp-raisers, indeed, claiming that land will constantly improve under its culture.

This is probably true, as there is year by year deposited a heavy coat of leaves; and as the stalk takes little or none of the nitrogenous elements (except the crop raised for seed) from the soil, we can readily perceive that this would be the case.

We are of those who believe that the surest road to prosperity, for the farmer, is through a diversified husbandry; and for this reason we are in favor of adding the hemp crop to our agriculture in Kansas, believing full well that it is one of the most profitable crops the farmer can raise.

Doniphan county already has quite a number of hemp-growers. Cannot we hear from some of them as to the profits of the crop?

The counties of Anderson, Atchison, Douglas and Wyandotte, also raised some crops of this article; and we believe reports of the same through THE FARMER would stimulate others to its culture. If so, let us have them, by all means.

MUTTON SHEEP.

We have often wondered why it was that farmers did not raise more sheep for mutton than they do. During the Summer season a piece of nice fat mutton, well roasted, is certainly preferable to a continual diet of pork, and the mutton is one of the most healthful of tame meats.

The objection that some urge to mutton, that it retains the sheep odor, is partly due to imagination and partly to want of care in dressing. But even those families that do like this meat, rarely raise sheep to supply the family market.

On the prairie farms we are aware that some sheep are lost, by the ravages of dogs and wolves; but a little care would make this loss very slight.

There are so many reasons why every farmer should keep a small flock of sheep, that we almost

doubt the financial ability of one who does not keep them. One prominent reason we have enumerated above. Another reason, well expressed by the *Vermont Farmer*, which we give in full in another place, is that their Winter food is made up principally of what would otherwise be wasted; or rather, the wastage of most farms would Winter a good-sized flock of sheep.

Still another reason for keeping them is, that a flock of twenty sheep will clothe an ordinary farmer's family; and again, if the wool is sold from a flock of fifty head of Cotswolds, Leicesters or Southdowns, it will bring in, at present prices, from \$125 to \$150—an item worth looking after.

It is with sheep as with cattle and hogs, or any stock, in fact: it pays best to keep only the best stock. We are strongly prepossessed in favor of the long-wooled or middle-wooled sheep.

An average flock of either of the breeds we have named above, will dress one hundred pounds or over; while the Merino, or our common lamb stock, will not net over sixty or sixty-five pounds. The fleece from either of the long-wooled breeds named will bring more money, one year with another, than the Merino, taking the flock around; and for mutton the long-wools have a decided preference, aside from the matter of weight.

Our plan would be to buy a small flock of good common ewes, and then purchase a long-wool ram and perhaps one or two ewes, and grade up the flock; increasing it to suit the wishes of the farmer, or to suit the capacity of the farm.

TO ALL INTERESTED.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS IMMIGRATION SOCIETY,
LEAVENWORTH, JULY 15, 1871.

By Act of the last session of the Kansas State Legislature, an appropriation of \$3,500 was made, for the purpose of exhibiting the Agricultural products of Kansas at the prominent Fairs to be held in the Eastern States for the year 1871. The Kansas Immigration Society was charged with the important duty of this contemplated representation of the State by its products.

It has been decided that the greatest good can be achieved by selecting but few points, and making at each of such places the most complete and effective exhibition possible. It is believed that one great success, like our first exposition at Philadelphia, is worth more than any number of moderate victories.

In order to make the effort State in character, and equal in its benefits, it is important that the greatest breadth of the State be represented by each variety exhibited. To do this, each specimen will bear a plain label, showing the county and (if possible) the township where grown, with the name of the producer. This plan will do justice to all localities and individuals who aid in the effort.

It is quite impossible to make this effort a complete success, without the active co-operation of some person or persons in each county. To this end, I appeal to all who are willing to make a little personal sacrifice for a great public good. The Society cannot send its agents over the State to collect samples, even if it knew where and to whom to apply. It must rely upon local pride and interest to see that samples are collected and forwarded.

I desire to open a correspondence, at once, with individuals throughout the State, who are willing to aid this enterprise, and see their respective localities properly represented. In order to complete all arrangements in time, there should be no delay. Specimens of grasses, and some of the cereals, should be secured at once. A circular will be sent to those who respond to this call, with full particulars of the mode of collecting, putting up, and shipping specimens for exhibition.

Words cannot magnify the importance of this undertaking, nor will they impress the necessity of prompt local action in the matter more than the mere announcement.

A. B. HAVENS, Secy.
Leavenworth, Kansas.

FAIRS.

The following is a list of Fairs to be held in this State this season. Many of the county organizations have not at this writing affixed their dates. We shall publish them at the earliest opportunity:

State Fair, Topeka, September 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th & 15th.
Northern Dist. Fair, Atchison, October 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.
Blue and Kansas Valley Fair, Manhattan, September 26th, 27th and 28th.

Miami County Fair, Paola, Sept. 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.
Saline County Fair, Salina, September 6th, 7th and 8th.
Kansas and Missouri Fair, Fort Scott, September 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th.

Wilson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Fredonia, October 5th and 6th.
Coffee County Agricultural and Historical Society, Burlington, —

Salem Township Fair, Jedd, Allen County, —
Douglas County Fair, Lawrence, Sept. 7th, 8th and 9th.

Oswego County Fair, Burlingame, September 22d and 23d.
Labette County Fair, Oswego, October 11th, 12th and 13th.

SALINE COUNTY FAIR.

We have received the Premium List of the above Fair, to be held at Salina, September 6th, 7th and 8th. Saline county embraces as fine a body of land as the sun shines upon, and it is peopled with a live, energetic class of citizens, who never go backward. We were present at the Society's Fair last Fall, and although the weather was very unfavorable, yet in many respects it was one of the best Fairs in the State.

This year, with the promise of such abundant harvests of grain, vegetables and fruits, and a set of live men for directors and officers, we are very much mistaken if Saline county don't make a mark both long and broad, as one of the "banner" counties of the State.

The Premium List is extensive and liberal, open to the world, and will be furnished on application to JACOB DE WITT, Secretary.

THE STATE FAIR.

S. T. KELSEY, the active and efficient Superintendent of the Horticultural Department of the State Fair, has issued a circular letter to the fruit-growers of the State, asking them to come to the State Fair and bring with them the products of the vine and tree, as well as flowers, that the approaching Fair may excel any previous efforts in this Department.

It is the bounden duty of every citizen to contribute whatsoever they may to the success of all such undertakings; and we trust that none will fail to do their whole duty in this matter.

THE DOUGLAS COUNTY FAIR.

Our friends in Douglas county have, after a good deal of procrastination, got their arrangements about completed for the Fair to be held September 7th, 8th and 9th.

From the well known character of the citizens of Douglas county for enterprise and liberality, we have every reason to believe that the coming Fair will be one of the best county exhibitions held in the State. They have the people, the stock and the crops, to accomplish this, and without doubt will succeed. We hope every farmer will lend a hand.

ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

Through the politeness of G. O. KALB, Secretary of the above, we have received the Premium List of the Eleventh Annual Fair, to be held at St. Louis October 2d to 8th, inclusive.

It is a very large and complete List, the premiums to be awarded amounting to *forty thousand dollars*. An unusual number of special premiums are awarded—among others, \$500 per packers' prize, for "best boar and sow, with five pigs less than six months old."

So far as we have noticed, the rules are fair and equitable.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Tennessee State Agricultural Society have issued circulars, in which they invite an assemblage of delegates from all the State, County and Town-

ship Societies, on the basis of one delegate to every fifty members, to meet in Nashville, Tennessee, on the 3d day of October, 1871, for the purpose of forming a National Agricultural Association.

Such an organization could be made of vast utility; but we are not prepared, as yet, to express an opinion as to its feasibility.

W. H. JACKSON, of Nashville, is Chairman of the Committee having the matter in charge.

THE STATE FAIR.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, August 7, 1871.

EDITOR FARMER: Arrangements have been made with the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society of California for an exchange of Fruits, to be placed on exhibition at our respective State Fairs. There will be ten varieties of apples, pears and grapes—not less than three specimens of each variety.

Telegraph office, passenger freight depot, will be at the Fair Grounds. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. will run special trains every half hour from the Kansas Pacific depot, on the north side of the Kansas river, and freight will be transferred from the Kansas Pacific Railway to the Fair Grounds, without change of cars.

The Fair Grounds swarm with workmen, who are finishing the very ample buildings that are for the accommodation of the State Fair. The track is being put in admirable condition.

Those having Premium Lists are requested to bring them with them to the Fair for reference, as the ten thousand printed by the Society will be exhausted.

The prospect is encouraging.

ALFRED GRAY, Secretary.

THE CLOUGH HUMBUNG.

We publish a letter, in another place, from our esteemed correspondent Mr. CAMERON, of Lawrence, under the above title.

None who read his articles will fail to accord him the merit of earnestness and sincerity in all that he writes. We think, however, that in the above article he fails to make out a case of humbug.

We know nothing of the defecating process of Mr. CLOUGH; but we should hesitate to denounce any process, offered by so respectable a gentleman as Mr. C., upon one trial, and that one, for aught we know, conducted by a man who had had no former experience with the process, and which we are led to infer from Mr. CAMERON's article is somewhat complicated.

We see no ground for calling the process a humbug, from the fact that the Clough Refining Company wrote Mr. CAMERON that the powder used would be of no avail, unless used in accordance with the process as laid down by the Company.

As to the real merit of this process of defecation, we know nothing, as we said before, and do not wish to be understood to advocate it as valuable; but we only wish to see fair play, and to afford the Clough Refining Company, or any one else, the opportunity of demonstrating their system of management. This course will surely harm none.

THE BAND QUESTION.

The Topeka *Commonwealth* seems opposed to the idea of throwing open the State Fair Grounds to all the Bands of the State. We cannot imagine what objection it can have to such a course. Fifteen or twenty brass bands on the Fair Grounds would be no small attraction to a large portion of our music-loving citizens; and we think the Society would do well to offer premiums for the best bands, taking practice and all into consideration. By all means, let us have the bands.

FINE STOCK.

Gen. N. M. CURTIS, of this State (locality not known), recently bought from M. H. COCHRANE, of Compton, Canada, the celebrated Shorthorn bull *Mars*.

BURTIS, SMITH & BURTIS, of Waterville, Kansas, bought of THOMAS SMITH, of Illinois, the bull *Creston Duke 7769*, Lowders cow 28th, and a bull calf of the above cow. These are noted animals; and Marshall and the adjoining counties are fortunate in securing them.

SAVE THE STRAW.

We have frequently urged upon our readers the necessity of properly stacking or ricking the straw. It is by the careful husbanding of such resources as this that some farmers become wealthy, and the neglect of them keeps others poor.

There is scarcely a farm in the State that does not waste annually enough straw to winter twenty calves; and yet, it is not uncommon to see calves come through the Winter on those same farms in a half-starved condition.

Straw chopped and mixed with meal or bran, and wet or steamed, is relished by horses as well as cattle, and makes a wholesome and nutritious food.

SEEDS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

The *Prairie Farmer*, in a recent number, gives its opinion with some asperity, upon the practice of the Agricultural Department in sending out old and well known varieties of farm and garden seeds, and follows it with a report of certain vegetables which the aforesaid editor has had under cultivation this season.

We doubt the propriety of issuing well known varieties of seeds, to accommodate certain Congressmen; but we believe it well enough to have certain seeds grown abroad from time to time, being of the opinion that it may add to their vigor and hardiness.

We, following the example of the *Prairie Farmer*, make herewith a partial report of seeds grown by us, some obtained from Washington and some from other sources:

Of lettuce we sowed the Early Curled Silasia, Tennis Ball, Large White Summer Cabbage, and a brown cabbage lettuce, name forgotten. The first and last of these are very valuable, and succeeded well with us. Tennis Ball and Summer Cabbage did not do well. Think the seeds were all true to name.

Of peas we planted Prince Albert, Tom Thumb, Dwarf Waterloo Marrow, Landreth's Early and McLean's Little Gem. The first of these is worthless. The Waterloo Marrow is a good pea, but a very shy bearer. Tom Thumb very good. Landreth's Early bears well and early, but can hardly get but one picking from the vines. The Little Gem, the most valuable, not quite as early as the last named.

Carrots—Orange Belgian, and Long Surrey. So far as we can judge at this writing, both excellent and valuable for stock feeding, as they have made a vigorous growth, many of them a foot in length (July 23d).

Parsnips—White Sugar and Student. The latter seems best. Seed germinated well, and made an excellent growth.

Beets—Dwarf Pine Apple and Bassano. Both excellent varieties, with preference given the first named.

Beans—Fulmer's Forcing, Feges, Round Pod Valentine and Horticultural. Fulmer's Forcing is a good bean, but shy bearer. Feges and Valentine the very best, and good bearers. Horticultural not done well, but will give them another trial.

Five or six varieties of cabbage to report on, later in the season.

HEDGE FENCES.

In another place we publish a letter from a gentleman in Lyon county, upon this subject, and to which we invite particular attention, as views are therein expressed radically different from the common system of culture. We do not endorse the views of the writer altogether; and yet, he gives his reasons for every separate step of hedge cultivation, except the distance apart which the plants are

The practice of others may corroborate his views; and if so, we shall be glad to publish the results of such practice.

Hedging is one of the most important questions we have to consider, as farmers of Kansas; and it is important that we learn all that is to be learned in relation to the subject. We can best do this by a free interchange of ideas.

The only caution we have to give in the case is, that all writers upon the subject will please to recollect that "one swallow does not make a Spring," nor does one fair hedge fence prove that the system by which it was cultivated is the only correct system of cultivation.

Let us have all the light we possibly can upon the subject; and, no doubt, ideas will be advanced by our practical hedge-growers that will be of benefit to all.

THE WHITE CLOUD CHIEF.

There is, perhaps, no man in the State better or more favorably known than SOL. MILLER; and no paper in the State more thoroughly appreciated than the White Cloud Chief. It is the oldest paper in the State, having reached the very mature age of fifteen years; and through sunshine and storm it has never failed to tell its readers just what its editor thought upon every subject, both State and National; and during all that time we have never heard of a charge of bribery or corruption being laid at its door.

But the old and well remembered features of the Chief have passed away, and in their place come those that entitle it to be named the "Kansas Beauty." Its broad columns, clear type and excellent paper, form a combination that has called forth more encomiums than have fallen to the lot of any other paper in the State. It is fortunate that Bro. MILLER has passed the age of giddiness, else he would be proud and puffed up. We have had grave doubts as to what paper would be the "Leading Paper;" but those doubts are very near dispelled.

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

War Department Signal Service, U. S. A. Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

DATE.	TEMPERATURE.			Miles.	Inches.
	Lowest.	Highest.	Mean.		
July 1	71	87	79.50	4.79	1.12
2	65	75	70.75	5.62	
3	68	76	71.50	4.58	
4	65	82	74.50	2.71	
5	70	85	78.75	9.16	
6	70	85	75.75	1.88	1.85
7	72	92	82	9.16	
8	79	92	84.25	3.75	
9	81	84	86	4.16	
10	70	79	74	3.56	0.43
11	73	87	78.50	1.88	
12	75	89	81.50	4.38	
13	75	93	86.50	6.56	0.61
14	72	89	81.50	1.58	
15	76	98	86.75	4.50	
16	77	95	85.75	4.25	
17	78	90	82.50	5.83	
18	72	84	78.50	6.25	0.32
19	64	77	69.50	6.25	
20	64	80	69.25	3.25	0.06
21	66	81	72	2.92	
22	63	79	70	2.29	
23	66	82	73.75	4.58	0.04
24	66	74	69	5.42	
25	65	74	70.25	3.04	
26	67	86	78	4.08	0.04
27	71	85	78	2.92	0.01
28	75	89	82.75	2.71	
29	76	85	80.25	3.54	0.40
30	77	82	78.50	2.50	0.33
31	76	87	81	5.62	
Mean temperature for the month, deg.				77.70	
Total velocity of wind, miles				3,256	
Total rain fall, inches				5.20	
Number of clear days				6	
Number of one-fourth cloudy days				5	
Number of one-half cloudy days				9	
Number of three-fourths cloudy days				6	
Number of days entirely cloudy				5	

GEO. H. ROEHMER, Observer.

KEEPING EARLY ROSE.

In answer to a correspondent, we would say that Maj. J. K. HUDSON, of Wyandotte, tells us to let the Early Rose potato remain in the ground until September; dig, dry, and store in a cool, dry cellar, where the temperature can be kept a little above

freezing, turning once or twice toward Spring; or, bury them in the usual manner, in trenches six feet wide, tapering to a sharp ridge, with sufficient ventilation, made by setting up wisps of twisted straw, to be removed on all warm days. Cover lightly at first, adding to it as the season grows colder.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT TIME SHALL THE COWS COME IN?

BY W. A. ELA.

EDITOR FARMER: I delayed noticing the construction you put upon my article in the April number, hoping that some person of experience would take up the subject and give us light; and as friend McCUNE has, in the June number, given us some of his mode of treatment, I will say something more upon the subject.

I have not one of those old-fashioned barns that he speaks of; but my pens for the in-coming cows 12 x 12 feet, enclosed on three sides, and the east side has two boards a foot wide, covered with old hay and plenty of dry straw for bedding. I had four calves in December, twelve in January, and nine in February. Have not had one freeze; and although these calves did not get two quarts of milk each per day, I now feel proud of them. They have shed their old coats, and look like a herd of young cattle. I have now thirty-five. My younger ones do not look so well; but have been offered twelve dollars per head for the lot within the past week. My motto is fully expressed by you in the last issue of THE FARMER: Don't accept any fancy prices for them. All but seven are now in pasture, with no other care than salt and water.

I will not say that I have taken no hides, for I lost three of my early calves by feeding, before I learned how. And here I will say that I had one come that coldest night—I think the 22d of December, 17 degrees below zero. My man went out to take care of his team about daylight, and came back and told me there was a calf needed caring for; and, sure enough, the calf looked like a young iceberg, but a half hour's rubbing with dry straw set him running, and his hide is still his own.

Let us look at our friend's profits, which he gives at \$8.50. He should have charged against that—

Interest on \$50, at 10 per cent.	\$ 5 00
Taxes and insurance	3 50
Total	\$ 8 50

And his estimate on the cow, the same in Fall as when fresh in Spring, should have been cost of cow minus cost of wintering

Total	\$14 50
Deduct his profit	8 50
Leaving him out of pocket	\$ 6 00

If he sells his calf in the Fall; and if he should sell his cow in the Fall, he would find that she would lose \$15 in seven months; and in a family with but one cow, the children would cry for milk.

My system would work equally well with the stock-raiser as in the family, for at the 1st of May you have a hearty, well calf to turn out with the cow, and when Winter comes you have a yearling worth much more than a Spring calf.

In answering friend McCUNE, you will see why I deduct \$15 from cost of cow, which you speak of in your answer to me; and to continue in your remarks, you say that my estimate of seventy-five cents for corn meal is too high. But you must recollect that my estimate was made for Emporia, and that much of our butter and corn are brought from Leavenworth. The cheapest corn during the past Winter, by the car load, has been fifty-five cents per bushel; and by the time it is ground and delivered, it will not fall much short of seventy-five cents per bushel, for twenty bushels.

You say that cows will not average over half a pound of butter per day. My estimate was upon a good cow worth fifty dollars, and not a fancy cow. On an average, and with the herd I estimated and with my hovels for my cows, I will make a pound of butter per day for five months in Winter.

I do not mean to be understood that cows will

make no butter in Summer; but my estimate was for milk sold to cheese factories, which would be more profitable than butter-making in Summer. And here I will say that I made a mistake in the value of a Summer calf. If the milk was all sold, there would be none left to bring the calf up to be worth \$10; and to sell it at a week old, it would bring about \$3. I keep a dairy myself, and frequently have occasion to measure the milk of a cow; and I know that my cows that will give me ten quarts per day for five months in Winter, on my feed, will not average seven quarts per day in Summer without extra feed.

My communication is already quite too long; but as haying is just at hand, I will say a few words upon your answer to T. H. SCHUYLER, in the April number. You say: "Timothy has in a few instances been sown for meadow, and in no other place have you seen such vigorous growth." I have seen the same; but where I have seen one growth of that kind, I have seen ten that were not worth cutting, and when we are under the necessity of cultivating grasses for meadow, we may say good-bye to stock-raising, as much of the profits of stock-raising are derived from being able to cut the Winter feed without cultivation; and if a farmer has a good piece of bottom land, he will find it for his profit to fence it and keep it for meadow; for if cattle are allowed to range upon it, they will eat out the grass and leave the weeds; but if protected, the grass will continue equally good for years, and, indeed, I can see no difference in grass thus protected during the sixteen years I have lived in the Neosho Valley.

There is one other point in that answer which is worth investigating; and that is that high prairie hay is better than bottom.

From my past experience, I would not stack high prairie hay if it was cut for nothing, if I could get bottom grass for cutting. The experiment would be most easily tried with a horse, but it will prove the same with cattle. A horse fed on high prairie hay will become covey, and require physic, whereas, one may be fed on bottom hay throughout the year without physic. But there is a difference in the soil on high and low prairie, which may produce that effect upon stock.

There is as much difference in the grass on high and low prairie, as there is in timothy and Hungarian; and that in the soil which should produce a different kind of grass might make the difference in its value as food for stock.

Will our Agricultural Chemist enlighten us?

Emporia, Kansas, August, 1871.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

BY T. R. COMSTOCK.

EDITOR FARMER: Not knowing whether you were a fish or not, I thought I would drop you a "line" with a hook on it baited with "greenbait," and see how you would bite at some news from this county. I see letters published in your paper from almost every county in the State, and they all claim to have the original site of the "Garden of Eden;" but I guess the writers have never visited Jewell county.

This county is situated on the north line of the State, between ranges six and ten inclusive, west of the sixth meridian, and is the best watered and timbered of any portion of Kansas I have visited. The Republican runs across the northeast corner of the county, along which there is considerable timber; and the White Rock creek runs through the country, from west to east, meandering through township 2, which, with its numerous tributaries, is well timbered—the best I have seen in Kansas—consisting principally of burr oak, black walnut, white and red elm, box elder, ash, hackberry, ash-willow and cottonwood.

Along these streams, on either side, is a wide bottom from one to five miles wide; and if it is not the "Garden of Eden," it is rich enough to make one.

The southeastern portion of the county is watered by Buffalo creek, which, with its three main branches, is tolerably well timbered. Between the west and middle branches, on section 30, township 4 south, range 7 west, is located the present county seat, Jewell City. This is a lively town, containing one hotel, two stores (and another large one in process of erection), a blacksmith shop, and a law and real estate office. There is now a scheme on foot to re-locate the county seat in the geographical center of the county, on the divide between the head of Buffalo creek and White Rock, on a high but very beautiful prairie.

Limestone waters the southwestern portion of the county, which is also well timbered. So, you see, there is plenty of timber in the county to supply it with firewood and building material for a long time to come. The county is well supplied with the best of rock for building purposes; it is of the magnesian limestone quality, similar to the rock found near Junction City.

On the Limestone, coal has been found, but there has not been enough discovered yet to warrant the outlay of much capital to work the mines. On White Rock I have found coal in two places. One vein is about three inches thick, imbedded between layers of slate-stone, and of the Cannel variety. The blacksmith at Jewell City, an old gentleman, pronounces it the best he has used this side of the Mississippi river.

This county is settling up very fast. One year ago, the 1st of January, there were but six settlers in the county; now there are over one thousand. In January, 1871, there was not an organized school district in the county; now there are nine, and two more under way. The smallest district has thirteen scholars, and the largest thirty-one. There is felt a strong desire throughout the county to excel in educational matters.

There is formed at Jewell City a literary society, which meets on the first Saturday of each month. The meetings are well attended from all parts of the county. The society publishes a paper, called the *Jewell County Budget*. It is full of spice, fun and literature.

I have spun this out somewhat like an old woman's street yarn; but still I hope, if you publish it, it may be the means of bringing somebody to this promised land. More anon.

White Mound, Jewell Co., Kan., August, 1871.

THE CLOUGH REFINING HUMBUG.

BY NOAH CAMERON.

EDITOR FARMER: We see, that in the last number of THE FARMER Mr. CLOUGH has got a column advertisement of his wonderful process of defecation of sorghum.

We have been in the sorghum business several years. Our testimony is, that it is hard work, and small pay. Sorghum is a sure crop—the surest of anything we know of in Kansas, except weeds; and it is about "which and 'tother" with them. But after you get your molasses made, what is it good for? During the war we had to use it, as there was no other alternative; but now, people will not touch it. They will buy the poorest New Orleans dirt, called molasses, in preference. But when we heard of this refining process of CLOUGH's, we thought there was hope yet for sorghum; so we wrote to the gentleman for a package of his defecating powder, stating that we wished to try it, and if it proved what he recommended, we would want a right. (It is patented—every humbug is.) We were informed that we would certainly fail on an experiment; that we must first get the tanks, the swing-pipes, the patent, &c., all of which cost about one hundred dollars—and you must buy them of Mr. CLOUGH—and then you would succeed. Yes, you would succeed in being swindled.

We were so well satisfied that it was a humbug, from his reply to our letter, that we troubled ourself no more about it. But we soon had a report from a man who had gone in for the good thing

(we forget his name—he lived in the southern part of Douglas county). Well, he made something—CLOUGH might call it refined syrup, but the neighbors round where he lived thought it was either tar or refined mud. But if any of the readers of THE FARMER want a fifty dollar patent, Mr. CLOUGH will be happy to supply them.

We are not in the sorghum business now. We never could make it pay raising anything that would not sell.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas, August, 1871.

HEDGE-GROWING—NEW IDEAS.

BY J. M. MILLER.

EDITOR FARMER: Your correspondent from Cloud county desires to hear from some successful hedge-grower in Kansas. I have been at it twelve years, on my farm only, and am willing to be judged by my works.

As to the cultivation of plants I will not speak now, as I am convinced, by a trial both of planting the seed and raising my own plants, and buying the plants from those who make raising them a business, that the latter is a better way for any man fencing in his farm.

The process of setting the plants and tending the hedge is very simple, and success certain. Different persons have various ways of putting in the plants, and various times of doing it. Any time after the frost goes out of the ground till the 1st of July, will do; but April and May is the best time. I think it best that the buds be started, so that you may know positively that the plant is alive; and it is well to heel them in till they do start. If the sprouts have reached a length of one or two inches they will grow, but not so well.

I have practiced different ways of setting the plants in the hedge-row. If you are a very nice man, and want your hedge very straight, and to look very nice when young, get a long line (a piece of fence wire will do), tie a stake to each end, and stretch it along your hedge-row, having first staked it off from end to end. Now put in your plants; put them well down; don't leave any yellow in sight. I take it for granted that your row is plowed deep and well harrowed. Put in with a spade, one foot apart.

If you are not so nice, after deeply plowing your row and pulverizing it well, open a deep, straight furrow, and lay your plants in it in an inclined position, and turn the dirt on them with a plow; then go along and right them a little. They will not look so well at first, but you will see no difference in a few years.

Now, keep the weeds out of the row with hoe and plow, and don't cut the plants back at all for five years; and let them grow ten years without cutting back, if you have enough other work to employ your time. I would not let division-fences grow without pruning more than five years, as they would appropriate too much land. I side-prune them even earlier than this. I am aware that this is contrary to the "books," and therefore I will give my reasons:

1st. You get a fence that will turn stock two years earlier than when you prune according to the orthodox teaching.

2d. You get a much stronger, thicker hedge.

3d. You can take the brush you cut from your hedge at the ages I mention, and tie them to old, rickety wood fences, and make them perfectly secure against all stock, or tie them to very cheap and inferior posts, to enclose new fields and protect young hedges.

4th. A great deal of labor is saved, by dispensing with two or three annual trimmings, for from five to ten years.

My method with a division-fence is as follows: At about five or six years old—having side-trimmed it for two years where the branches reach out too far—take a light ax, and cut it down two feet above the ground, and remove the brush. Cut off all side branches to within six inches of the main stem.

Any gaps that may have been occasioned by the failure of plants, can now be filled up by hacking the bushes next to them, and laying them down; and before the Summer is ended you would not notice them.

This work may be done any time when convenient, but Spring is the best time for the hedge.

The treatment of boundary fences is the same, only they may not be cut so low, as stock might get over them at first.

Now prune them back rigidly, three or four times during the Spring and Summer; and at the end of the growing season you will have a fence thick enough, and high enough, and stout enough, for any purpose. The weeds should be kept from along the sides, so as to give the sprouts that start from the stump at the root a chance to grow and thicken up; especially if it is desirable to make a fence that will turn hogs and rabbits.

Now, measures should be taken to dwarf the hedge. This may be done by running a sharp colter as close by the side of it as possible, as deep as four horses can draw it. This will prevent the roots from drawing the moisture from the growing crops in its vicinity.

It is now very desirable to get a blue-grass sod about the roots of the hedge. This, together with the cutting of the roots that reach out in the cultivated soil, will save much labor in pruning.

Emporia, Lyon Co., Kansas, August, 1871.

A GOOD LETTER.

BY G. W. RUGER.

EDITOR FARMER: A word from this direction may not be without value. I write here for the first time for your excellent paper. I joined the Blue Club last year and am not sorry. I have a farm here, though new—a homestead two years old. I believe in deep plowing, but on experimenting I arrived at several conclusions. Our prairie is like a wild animal—it must be tamed with easy treatment at first.

DEEP BREAKING.

Deep breaking is not good, as it takes longer for the sod to rot. Subsoil breaking is worse yet. But three inches breaking is just enough to give the sun and weather a good chance to mold the ground. Some think that subsoil breaking will produce more sod corn, but this is a mistake. It is the wet season that does it, and not the deep breaking.

TIME FOR BREAKING.

I have broken on different occasions—that is, early and late; and I can tell the readers of THE FARMER that breaking before the grass is started is bad economy, as it must mostly be broken again the following year; that breaking after June is equally bad, as it takes two years for it to rot; and that, when broken after or before the proper time, it will not yield so much of a crop as if broken at the right time. The last of May and June is my time for breaking, after this.

STORM.

On the 17th of this month (July), after night, at 11 o'clock, we had a devastating storm to visit us. It came from the northwest, carrying with it a fearful sight. Houses, trees, fences, were capsized, and many other things were hurt.

CHINCH BUG.

This creature has arrived on the banks of our noble country here, at last. It was long striving to come West, but did not succeed until last year, when a few were seen in our valleys. This year it has taken nearly all of our bread grain, rye excepted, and some corn. Many of our farmers think of sowing little or no wheat this and next year. I, for one, think it will pay better to sow something that may get ahead of them at present.

I wish to close with a few questions, if they are not too much of a pest to patience. Can we know, through THE FARMER, what Mr. RILEY, of Missouri, expended when he purchased the eggs of silkworms? and from whom could such be got, and where? Would it do to let them have the liberty

of our hedge fences, or would the temperature of Winter destroy the eggs?

Now, this is enterprise, and is worth knowing, as we conclude from your last issue.

Blue River Prairie, Kansas, August, 1871.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

BY R. A. HANDELT.

EDITOR FARMER: Would it not be a good plan for the officers of the State Agricultural Society to reconsider the regulation in regard to farmers or gardeners who might wish to exhibit their products, by compelling them to hire a surveyor to measure the piece or parcel of land on which such crops as are exhibited were grown.

Now, in my opinion, this is all wrong, and will do great injustice to the poor farmers. The result will be to give the premiums to parties who are able to hire such surveys made, and leave the poorer farmers to stay at home; when, perhaps, they have raised better crops than those on exhibition. And if allowed to exhibit on his own oath or affirmation, it would give us better fairs and better crops; and a person's oath ought to be sufficient. For, surely, if a man will swear to a lie for a premium, he certainly is entitled to the blue ribbon, and ten dollars to boot.

I refer to the regulations laid down in Class H, Lot 37, Premium List.

Now, if I should have the very best of crops, I certainly should not take them to our State Fair; from the simple fact that, in order to enter or compete for a premium, I must secure the services of a surveyor, at an expense of from three to five dollars, and then go before an officer and make two oaths, at an expense of one dollar more, and then take my chances of securing a premium of ten dollars and a blue ribbon.

Topeka, Kansas, August, 1871.

A VARIETY LETTER.

BY HENRY G. SMITH.

EDITOR FARMER: Times are dull in Southern Kansas, money is scarce, and hence, improvements are not going on so rapidly as they were in Spring; yet crops are looking well all over the country, so corn looks well generally, rains have been frequent and some of them heavy on the Arkansas, and altogether the country is prosperous and the people well pleased.

Immigrants are still coming in and settling West, just as though they thought the country was good away out forty or fifty miles west of the Arkansas river. May they meet with success. Our people are a fast people. They only need some notorious bull-dog to wag his tail and bark toward the West, if money is in it, and they are off like a pot-leg; and they never stop until they "make a spoon or spoil a horn." One now and then makes a good spoon, while many spoil a fortune and sink beneath a withered reputation. So much of this, however, need not be. The Editor will tell you so. Farmers who emigrate West should keep cool, "make haste slowly," face the red man and the hardships of frontier life with great force and trust in God, and success will surely crown their efforts.

Crops all along up the Whitewater Valley, in Butler county, look well—corn, wheat, oats, cabbage and potatoes.

The climate here seems slightly warmer than in Northern Kansas; but yet, it is *Kansas*. A cool, nice breeze makes the heat tolerable, and no night is so sultry that a person cannot soon feel like drawing a quilt for a cover, no matter how the blood may have been heated during the day. But, then, O mercy! the animals they call mosquitoes! Who can give us a receipt that will quell their song and fasten the lower ends of their nimble beaks until we can repose in peace after the labors of the day? He or she who will—my word for it—shall have a present of a kitten, or a dog, or some other thing less valuable.

Now to the boys and girls.

A FIERCE COMBAT ON THE PRAIRIE.

One morning, not long after sunrise, I was attacked by several regiments of flying ants. With all the guns, pistols, swords and bowie-knives I could command, I resisted. They rolled in on to me, and soused their beaks (a better term, if any) into my old wool coat. Well, they may not have bitten through it, but I felt a terrible biting on the shoulders. I slung my old coat, getting too warm; and then they waded into me. I fought them an hour, and slew them by the thousand. The dead, dying and wounded lay all around, and that might have been some consolation, but thousands remained plugging it to me on every side. In thinking what to do, I thought of digging a hole in the ground and burying myself; but I thought I would not do that, for the sake of my friends, and then—didn't know but it might hurt worse than the ants. The heat of the sun soon after conquered them—I did not, but was awful glad to get off alive.

Boys, I will tell you another story, one day in the future.

Well, girls, you like to gather wild fruit—at least, your mothers did; and all women like to gather wild fruit better than men do. Now, if you had only been on the Shokosha river when we were, your hearts would have leaped for joy, to see whole beautiful sand-bars covered with shining plums, thick as hops—bushels and bushels, and still more bushels, for every one, growing on clear sand. These are called sand plums, and are an excellent plum.

Shoofley Creek, Sumner Co., Kan., August, 1871.

LETTER FROM McPHERSON COUNTY.

BY F. W. OHLINGER.

EDITOR FARMER: Perhaps a communication from McPherson county would prove of some interest to the readers of THE FARMER. The writer not having had much experience in writing for publication, is somewhat doubtful of his communication being worthy of your columns, though hoping it may, as it would be very encouraging. Reading THE FARMER has given me a very good opinion of Kansas. I therefore resolved on visiting the State, and in going out I met a colony from Ashtabula, Ohio, en route for McPherson county, in charge of Dr. E. L. KING. I accompanied them, and am well pleased with the result.

The colony had previously selected a location on Running Turkey Creek, near the geographical center of the county, where it located a town site of one section, and named the town King City, in honor of the President. The site is a very desirable one, very high rolling prairie, rich soil, and plenty of good water. Timber is somewhat scarce, though fifteen miles in a southwestern direction can be seen the Sand Hills, where there is an abundance of timber.

About six weeks ago I returned from there; and I have since been informed that a boarding-house and a store are being erected in the town, which shows progress. It is expected that King City will become the county seat of McPherson county, as it is more convenient for all the people than any other town that is or can be located, being only three-fourths of a mile south of the center.

There has been a company organized for the purpose of making brick. If it proves a success, it will facilitate building very much. At present, sod houses are the most fashionable.

In September next I shall emigrate to my home in McPherson county. I will, therefore, defer writing more at present. Will write occasionally, if acceptable, and will try to circulate THE FARMER as much as possible among my neighbors, after becoming a resident of Kansas. I am one of those who did not get out of our "troubles" safe and sound, having lost a limb. Am more a theoretical farmer than a practical one.

THE KANSAS FARMER and *Rural New Yorker* come regularly, monthly and weekly.
Hartford City, West Va., July, 1871.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

BY G. A. W.

EDITOR FARMER: Perhaps a few lines from Butler county would not be overlooked, among your many contributions. Butler county cannot be praised too highly. I believe it to be one of the best counties in the Southwest part of the State. The soil is rich, and produces corn, oats, wheat and potatoes. Good water can be had for digging, the average depth of wells being from twenty to thirty feet. The climate is healthy.

This county is settling up very rapidly. Those desiring to locate here will have to hurry up. Homestead land is scarce, but there is beautiful railroad land to be had. The Atchison & Santa Fe Road is almost completed to Newton, which is to be the terminus for awhile. Newton is a lively little town in Sedgewick county. There are a number of business houses. Messrs. LUHN & MARKWORT, from Leavenworth, are doing an extensive grocery business. This is, indeed, a beautiful country, and we would invite those who are looking for homes to come and see it before settling elsewhere.

Plum Grove, Butler Co., Kan., August, 1871.

THOROUGHbred HORSES.

BY JOSEPH WOODROFFE.

EDITOR FARMER: Pure blood, wisely bred, makes the best horse for all purposes; and this remark applies with equal force to every kind of stock. In offering a premium of one hundred dollars for the best thoroughbred stallion exhibited at your next State Fair, your State Board did well; provided they made it a condition that the award should not be paid until the horse had been kept one season or one year in the State; and further, that the judges are those who know what a thoroughbred horse is, and do not award a premium to one that is not so. With these things regarded, a premium of twice the amount would have been a good investment; and would be if such an offer was made by every Agricultural Board of every county in the State.

Cincinnati, July 30th, 1871.

EXPERIMENT WITH WHEAT.

BY J. C. METZGER.

EDITOR FARMER: I thought I would drop you a few lines on wheat. Two years ago this Fall I sent East for two bushels of new varieties of wheat, viz: Quaker and Treadwell. I sowed on the 28th September, and last harvest I cut fourteen bushels of each. Last Fall I sowed twenty acres with the twenty-eight bushels, on the 15th and 16th of September, and I finished the field with May wheat. It yielded 16½ bushels to the acre, the Quaker 25 bushels, and the Treadwell 27½ bushels to the acre. It is a nice white wheat, berry full and plump.

I think if farmers would procure different varieties of wheat, there would not be so much failure in the crop. I intend to sell my crop for seed, and see if we cannot do better in wheat raising.

APPRECIATED.

BY A "GREENHORN."

EDITOR FARMER: I was very much surprised to see, by your last paper, that there *could be any one* who would find fault, because they were reminded by you that certain work ought to be done during the coming month. It seems to me it should be counted a favor, rather than an insult.

How would it do for you to follow the example of the *American Agriculturist*, and give one or more columns each month to "Hints About Work." It would certainly be a great help to new-comers in the State. I expect to be there in a few weeks, and early in the Spring expect to have a large number of families from this State with me; and unless you can consent to give us these "Hints," I am afraid, if you should visit us during the coming year, your first exclamation would be, "Greenhorns!"
Valatie, N. Y., August, 1871.

The Kansas Farmer

N. Y. AGRICULTURAL EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

Notice was made in the July FARMER of an anticipated visit by this important representation of the Eastern Press. It is now our pleasing duty to give some details of a visit that must prove of great value to our State, in putting its merits before the country on disinterested and high authority. We speak thus confidently of the result, because we know that nowhere between the Atlantic coast and the Rocky Mountains will be found a country holding out such golden promise to the landless and industrious, as Kansas; because we know these men can understand and comprehend the whole truth, and will fearlessly give it utterance.

It is to be regretted that but a single point in Kansas was chosen for delay and close observation; yet, a ride across the State, in any direction, can do no less than prove the facts established by close observation in Leavenworth, as equally applicable to all portions of cultivated Kansas. Regretting that only one stop was made, we at the same time rejoice that ours was the favored spot, and that the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Leavenworth county undertook to do the honors of the occasion. Not being a member of that Association, it is proper for us to thank its officers and directors, on our own behalf and in the name of the State, for the enterprise and liberality which dictated and carried out in such good taste, the entertainment given the guests of the State.

In our correspondence with Mr. LYMAN, of the New York *Tribune*, and Mr. WILLIAMS, of the New York *Horticulturist* and *Independent*, these gentlemen gave clearly defined outlines of their purposes and wishes in their proposed visit. They desired to meet representative men, and see representative portions of the State, in order to learn the most in the least time, of the State, its people and its products. Fortunately, the Society to which this correspondence was referred proved equally practical, as the form and character of the entertainment given clearly shows.

It was determined to give a plain farmers' supper to our editorial visitors, at which should be present representative producers of the State and products of farm, orchard and vineyard. To this end the supper-room, at Planters' Hotel, was fitted and adorned in a manner at once appropriate and beautiful. The tables were adorned with artistic pyramids of fruits, vegetables and flowers. The savory onion, succulent peach, golden apple, green cucumber, the plebeian Irish and aristocratic sweet potato, were united in support of clustering grape and fragrant flower, that intertwined and crowned them.

At the head of the room were two floral stands, neatly ornamented with cut flowers and filled with flowering and foliage plants, from the greenhouses of Messrs. HAWTHORN and PUTNAM. Between these, and against the wall, was a monster bouquet of native and tame grasses, reaching nearly to the ceiling, and producing a fine effect. The spaces between windows were filled with corn taken from the field in hills as it grew, and with grains and vegetables in various attractive forms of arrangement; and the entire room was surrounded with a belt of fruits and vegetables, upon a shelf against the wall, a little higher than the tables. Even the massive gas fixtures were converted into pendent clusters of orchard, garden and greenhouse products.

The novelty of this arrangement of a banquet-hall did not detract from its merit. It gave our visitors an opportunity to see the variety and quality of Kansas products. In short, it was an Agricultural and Horticultural Exposition, as well as a social reception, blending the pleasing and the practical in a happy manner.

By an unfortunate detention of the excursion party, it did not arrive until midnight of the even-

ing fixed for the reception. It was impossible to delay, without destroying the effect and rendering the whole affair tame. It was, therefore, decided to await their arrival for supper—this being considered the least of two evils. The night was pleasant; and a few minutes past midnight the train arrived, with the following named guests:

HENRY T. WILLIAMS, Agricultural Editor N. Y. Independent and Proprietor N. Y. Horticulturist.
THOMAS MERRILL, Agricultural Editor Philadelphia Press and Editor Gardeners' Monthly.
R. P. ELTON, Editor New England Farmer.
Rev. WILLIAM CLIFT ("Tim Bunker"), American Agriculturist, New York.
GEORGE NOYES, Massachusetts Ploughman, Boston.
H. L. BRADY, Eastern Correspondent Prairie Farmer.
J. R. BODEN and C. R. BODEN, Representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. S. O. JOHNSON ("Daisy Eyebright"), Country Gentleman, Albany, New York.
J. B. LYMAN and wife, Agricultural Editor N. Y. Tribune.
F. D. CURTIS and wife, Agricultural Editor N. Y. Republican.
JOHN F. KIRBY and wife, Agricultural Editor N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
G. W. BROWN, Agricultural Editor Norwich (Ct.) Advertiser.
JOSIAH HOOPER, Agricultural Editor Delaware Tribune, Wilmington, Del.
W. M. CANBY, Agricultural Editor Germantown (Penn.) Telegraph.
W. E. MARVIN, Agricultural Editor Commercial, Buffalo, New York.
R. D. WELLS, Agricultural Editor Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.
G. L. BOWEN, National Live Stock Journal, Chicago, Ill.
S. R. WELLS and wife, Editor Phenological Journal.
D. L. HALL, Western Rural, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. JOHN A. WARDEN and wife, Cincinnati.
ROBERT DOUGLAS, Waukegan, Illinois.
R. S. ELLIOTT, Industrial Agent Kansas Pacific Railway.
E. S. BOWEN, General Supt. Kansas Pacific Railway.
J. T. TRACY, Attorney Kansas Pacific Railway.
E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, Pacific Railroad of Missouri.
Col. and Brevet Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES, Commandant of Fort Leavenworth.

Gov. JAMES M. HARVEY, D. P. LOWE, M. C., and daughter, J. T. GOODNOW, Land Commissioner of M. K. & T. Railroad Company, WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS, Salina, X. K. STOUT, Troy, E. SNYDER, Highland, JASON YURANN, Blue Rapids, SAM'L HIPPLE, Monrovia, D. B. HADLEY and wife, Wyandotte, J. K. HUDSON, Wyandotte, J. W. SPONABLE, Gardner, J. LABARRIERE, Baldwin City, and many other State guests, were in waiting.

At one o'clock in the morning the company, consisting of guests and citizens, numbering a hundred and fifty, were seated at the table, in a cheerful performance of one of life's most agreeable duties—feasting upon the bounties of our most bountiful mother, Nature.

Supper over, GEO. T. ANTHONY, in calling the company to order, said: No feature of American character was more prominent than the practical. Whatever is said or done has its business side—its ultimate purpose of accomplishment. This was as true of the rich as the poor, the learned as the unlearned. He did not look upon this as wrong. In this very characteristic was to be found the sheet-anchor of our nation's hope. He referred to the present excursion as a striking illustration of this Americanism. These distinguished guests, weary of the cares and toils of the editorial treadmill, desired rest and recreation. How and where do they seek it? Not in the restless throng of watering place society, where glittering gold and precious pearls are the standard of worth in their possessor; nor in idleness upon the seashore, watching the listless, lazy waves, that never cease their senseless beat upon the shore. They start out across this great continent of ours, plucking the bright flowers and sweet fruits of pleasure with one hand, while they gather the golden sheaves of knowledge with the other. From such a trip they would return strong in rest, and rich in a new storehouse of professional observation.

This visit was preceded by letters, expressing an earnest desire to meet representative men from representative portions of the State. To meet this desire, we had carried the suggestion still farther, by bringing together representative products, as well as men; believing that in this way the most correct and authentic idea of the country could be conveyed to our visitors. It had been arranged, he said, to introduce various topics of public interest, and call upon Kansans best versed in such subjects, giving to each speaker five minutes; after which our visitors would be requested to ask questions, or

make such remarks as they chose. Owing to the unseemly hour of the night, the programme could not be carried out in full, but the time at command would be used to the best advantage. He then called upon Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT to welcome our guests, on behalf of the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association and of the State.

Mr. PARROTT, in his welcome, said: Ladies and Gentlemen composing this Excursion Party: On behalf of the Agricultural Association, and I may venture to say also, of the people, I extend to you the hospitalities of this occasion, and a warm welcome. We have reason to congratulate ourselves in getting possession of you at last, and for the very particular compliment you pay us, in selecting our city as the only point in the State where you could accept the hospitality of the people, and pay more than a passing glance at the methods and products of our gardens and farms. We have brought here, and arrayed in various forms, some samples of fruits, and flowers, and grasses, and grains, and vegetables. These are not stimulated, nor the result of special culture, but average specimens of an average season, such as you will see hereabouts, and all through the Kansas Valley, the axis of our population. Though the youngest of the States, and with comparatively a small portion of her area under cultivation, Kansas has won a proud pre-eminence for the productions of her soil, and especially for the quality of her fruits. All the productions of the temperate belt flourish in uncommon vigor in this soil and climate. We can vie with the granaries and orchards of the world. The farmers and fruit-growers who are here personally to welcome you to-night, are certainly workers; but they are also readers and thinkers. Hence, your names, through the various literary enterprises with which you are connected, are not unfamiliar to them. They owe you a debt of gratitude, cheerfully acknowledged, for your contributions to this special branch of knowledge. Your efforts to popularize the cultivation of the soil, to find out new and better methods of culture, to multiply and improve varieties, to furnish us plans for beautifying our homes, and many new and valuable truths belonging to this subject, are appreciated very highly by our intelligent farmers. We are also indebted to you for the fact that the literature of Agriculture displays at once the marks of cultivated and conscientious minds. It is a light in our homes, and a moral power in the land.

Ladies and gentlemen, once more I bid you welcome. God speed you, and may health and pleasure betide you in your further journey. "And so say we all."

HENRY T. WILLIAMS, Editor of the *Agriculturist* and general manager of the excursion, made a brief but pointed and forcible speech, in response. He said their pathway West had been literally strewn with flowers, as well as abounding in instruction. If his surroundings were specimens of our products and hospitality, he could truly say that Kansas was first in Agricultural products and first in generosity.

Enjoying a trip of real pleasure, their cup of knowledge was being filled to overflowing. He was pleased to assure us that the information they were gathering would be profitably distributed; that his party represented an aggregate circulation of over a million papers of a single issue. It was his purpose to make but an informal reply to the address of welcome. He concluded by calling upon Rev. WILLIAM CLIFT ("Tim Bunker"), of the *American Agriculturist*.

Mr. CLIFT is a man of ripe age, dignified and imposing appearance, just the last one from which to anticipate food for mirth. But, to the surprise and delight of all, he made one of those brilliant, sparkling efforts, so rare and refreshing on an after dinner occasion. It was so inimitable and original, that we cannot do it justice in this necessarily brief report. He said that, being the youngest member of the party, he supposed was the reason of his appointment to the light work of responding. His

party was a party of workers. They believed in work. They came not as the representatives of the wealth, the fashion or the politics of the East, but of labor. He was a little jealous of New York, as this had been called the New York Editorial Excursion. It is quite a village, but not the whole country. He gave a humorous description of each member of the party, commencing with tall Bro. LYMAN, who grinds out the fodder of the Farmers' Club, and grinds it very fine, too, and feeds it out to the people from a very low manger. Prof. WELLS, of the *Phreological Journal*, was good at bumps, and better at bumpers. It is safe to shake hands with him, but don't let him get his hand on your head. His telling hits at the party were received with shouts of laughter.

He said they were a little lost in their geography. They heard there was a place out West called the Garden of the Gods, and set out to find it. When they reached Ohio, and saw her fertile valleys and vine-clad hills, they thought surely here it is. But Indiana left Ohio in the shade. Then came Illinois, with her magnificent prairies and boundless corn-fields, and Indiana was nowhere. Missouri astonished us by her mineral resources; but now, when we come to behold the products of your fields, your gardens and your orchards, we exclaim, Certainly this must be the spot, and we had better stop right here. One of his sons was already here, and the other was coming, to make this a home. All of them had friends here; so that they had more than a mere editorial interest in the future of our glorious State.

KANSAS AS A TERRITORY.

Col. PHILLIPS being called out, made an apology. A bronchial affection made him too hoarse to speak. Mr. READE, of the *Prairie Farmer*, said that ten years ago he stood upon the green at Lexington. To-night he seemed to be standing in another Lexington. That was the birth-place of Independence, this of Liberty.

KANSAS AS A STATE.

Gov. HARVEY, being a farmer, said he did not know but he might be called on to tell "what he knew about farming." He would have to let the State speak for itself. Its past history is well known. To-night, he asked them to consider the history we are now making. These walls and tables tell part of the story. Our fields and orchards will furnish the remaining chapters.

Prof. WELLS said he had prepared a nice little speech for the occasion, but considering the earliness of the hour, he would file it away for another time. The rest of the party came to observe our horses, cattle and pigs. His errand was to observe the people. Kansas is one of the foremost States, by reason of its superior stock of men. There were two brothers who both coveted this territory. They came here for the struggle. The East and North sent their best blood to work it out. The South did the same; and each sought to establish its own system of labor. The North triumphed; and now that the sword is sheathed, and old wounds are healed, both remain to shake hands, and unite in building up a noble State.

TREE CULTURE.

R. S. ELLIOTT was called for; but being absent, THOMAS MEEHAN, of the *Gardeners' Monthly*, said they had been taught that trees would not grow here, and they wished to know why. It looks here to-night as though there might be some mistake about it. We shall see. This has been called a land flowing with milk and honey. Certainly, the milk of human kindness has been poured out freely, and the honey of courtesy has been spread with an unsparing hand.

OUR FRUITS.

Dr. HOWSLEY responded. The exhibition at Philadelphia showed what we could do. But it has been said that that was accidental. You have before you to-night specimens of fruit, thus early in the season, that for size and beauty we can place against the world.

Dr. STAYMAN said the fruits could speak for themselves. He had nothing to add.

Mr. HOOPER, of Pennsylvania, said we of the East had been under the impression that you would have to come to us to learn how to grow fruit. But we have been sadly humiliated. A little table at Philadelphia, surmounted by an eagle bearing in his beak the simple word "KANSAS," had swept away the Gold Medal in 1869. In 1876, the Centennial of our Independence, we hope to meet you again at the same place.

Dr. WARDER had also been under the impression that light came from the East. He had tried to tell the Kansas people something, but hesitated about doing so now. Once, after spending half-an-hour in explaining to a Kansas audience a method of planting an orchard, which he supposed would be somewhat novel, he was met by the statement, "Just the way we do it!" [Great laughter.]

BAUSSERMAN—Light does come from the East, and we are glad to acknowledge and welcome it always.

OUR GRAINS AND GRASSES.

J. W. SPONABLE said he was not much on speeches, but he has grown some grain and grass. Sow clover on prairie sod, and it will drive out the wild grasses. It will also drive out timothy. Timothy does well; also red-top. Blue grass is as much at home as prairie grass; also white clover. Red clover was fully matured the last of May. Had already taken off two crops, and would get a third crop of a ton and a half to the acre. Wheat will give an average yield of about eighteen bushels; oats, forty to sixty; rye, about twenty-five; corn, forty bushels, but it is just as easy to raise sixty; vegetables in abundance every year, and grapes as easily and cheaply grown as potatoes.

Mr. WILLIAMS inquired if the grass ever failed, and how much was fed in the winter.

J. T. McWHIRT—Grass never fails, except when we fail to cut sufficient. As to feeding, he himself had several hundred head of cattle one year that never had a bite, and they were good beef, too.

J. B. LYMAN, Agricultural Editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*—We wished to see your State, and study its capacity for production; but, by bringing together in this room these products, you have to a great extent relieved us of this labor. We, as well as you, looking backward to the East, may well wonder that anybody will remain in those iron-bound hills, with these soils of deep and lasting fertility before them. The *Tribune* has always advised this westward movement; and every one of our party will return impressed with the soundness of this advice. The Valley of the Mississippi is, undoubtedly, designed to be the granary of the world. At present, you are the food-makers of the continent; and it devolves upon you to hand down this rich heritage of productive soil to your children unimpaired. The only farmers of this country who keep up their land, are the Quakers and Germans of Pennsylvania. You, in this deep, black land, have a basis of Agriculture the finest in the world. Do not indulge in wasteful tillage.

OUR CATTLE.

F. D. CURTIS, Vice-President of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, and Agricultural Editor of the N. Y. *Republican*, said he had been alluded to as "a Shorthorn man," but he had never owned a Shorthorn in his life. Coming from a dairy district, his attention had been given to Ayrshires. But, nevertheless, he would like to talk to them about Shorthorns. He believed they were just what we wanted. These rich prairies required a breed which was the product of two hundred years of improvement, not the half-wild Texas cattle, which sold in the market for twenty-five per cent. less than Illinois cattle. You want a breed to lay on flesh, not horns and bone; and that breed is the Shorthorn. It is computed that a farm a year goes across the Atlantic, in the form of grain; he feared we were sending a farm a year to New York. Inaugurate a system of concentrated production, and of replenishing the

cell, and you will stand among the proudest of the best.

J. R. DODGE, of the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, said the prairies of Kansas were a wonder to Eastern farmers. How ridiculous the statements of the old geographers! We could not believe the figures of your reports, and have been obliged to tone them down; and yet they would head the list. We shall do so no more.

RAILROADS.

EDMUND S. BOWEN, General Superintendent of Kansas Pacific Railway, said it would give him great pleasure to speak upon so important a subject—a subject second to none, touching the progress of the country, and especially the West. But, the lateness of the hour commanded silence.

GEO. S. BOWEN, of Chicago, said he was not a railroad man, but felt a deep interest in their progress. He spoke of the narrow-gauge road, projected from Leavenworth westward. He hoped, and confidently believed, he should at no distant day ride on a narrow-gauge railroad from Chicago to Denver, without change of cars.

SOUTHERN KANSAS.

Hon. D. P. LOWE, M. C., would recall the fact to our Eastern friends, that this State is of but ten years' growth. What was this young empire fifteen years ago? Why was it that the drouth of 1860 was made so prominent, and gave us such a bad name? Just then, all eyes were turned to this State, and the occurrence of a drouth, with no store of grain on hand, gave to the State an unjust character. We now feel no apprehension of drouths. We shall be glad, gentlemen, to welcome you, not only as guests but as citizens.

Maj.-Gen. NELSON A. MILES was called upon, and responded by saying that, in these piping times of peace the army was in the back-ground. He was not surprised at being the last called for. But all would remember when it was otherwise; but he hoped and trusted that the arts of peace would prevail, and bless our future.

A few years ago, Fort Leavenworth was a frontier post, and it was considered a martyrdom to send an officer here. Now, we consider ourselves in the center of civilization, and a most desirable position. He cordially invited the party to the Fort, and assured them of a hearty welcome.

At a quarter past four o'clock the party broke up, with the best of feeling, and in forgetfulness that even then the new day was dawning.

The day was allowed the company for rest, until four o'clock, P. M., when they were taken in carriages and driven to the Fort, where Gen. MILES gave them a pleasant welcome, including parade of troops and music by the Post band. The circuit of the city was made on Pilot Knob, and the farms and vineyards of Hon. MARCUS J. PARROTT and others visited.

The following morning, at nine o'clock, the Excursion left for Denver, via the Kansas Pacific Railway, accompanied by Gov. HARVEY and others of our State, and followed by the best wishes of all our citizens who had the pleasure of meeting or knowing them.

THE SPRAGUE MOWER.

Having heard this machine spoken of so highly, we took a trip to the Government Farm to see it in operation. It is one of the lightest machines we ever saw, and yet it seems to be perfect in all its parts. It cuts a clean, smooth swath, turns easily, and is certainly many pounds lighter in draft than any other machine—not excepting the Buckeye.

One important advantage is in the perfect protection of all the machinery, so that neither dirt nor grass seed can get to the cogs of the pinions, bevel wheels or journals. Mr. BYRD, Superintendent of the Government Farm, is well pleased with the operation of the Sprague, and says "it will almost run itself."

It will certainly commend itself to any farmer.

THE STATE FAIR.

Work on the State Fair Grounds is going forward satisfactorily, the main building being about completed, the track thoroughly underdrained, and everything that the management can do is being done, to make the State Fair this season a grand success.

It remains for our farmers and stock-raisers to say whether they will do their part toward accomplishing this end. We *ought* to have ten times the amount of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, on exhibition, that ever has been on exhibition heretofore.

We hope to see every herd of Devon cattle in the State represented at this Fair. A dozen or more of our prominent breeders were not present at the Fair last year, and we trust that no trivial circumstance will keep them away this year. We want to see every Jersey bull, cow and calf on the Fair Grounds this Fall. We hope to see Senator POMEROY's beautiful Holsteins there. We want to see Mr. STEVENSON, of Newbury, there, with his excellent Southdowns; and Dr. BOOKING, of Alma, with his large collection of pigeons and poultry. In a word, we want to see our State fairly represented at the forthcoming Fair.

We respectfully call the attention of the managers to a suggestion from a correspondent, found in another place, and also to a more thorough and critical examination of farming implements, especially plows, than was had last year. Every variety of plows placed upon exhibition should be tested by an awarding committee of practical farmers; and we would suggest the appointment of a special committee for this purpose.

Let teams be furnished and grounds be appropriated for a practical test, by all means.

NEIGHBORS.

Our friends in the Eastern States may be better farmers than we; may be more economical and thriving, and go-ahead, and all that; but we of the West can excel them in what the Hoosiers call "neighboring."

For free, open-hearted, generous hospitality, commend us to the Western farmer. With them, as a class, the motto is: "Nothing too good for a neighbor."

Their surroundings have, no doubt, contributed very much to create this hospitable feeling. In what was the West from twenty-five to fifty years ago, the farms had to be "chopped out" of dense forests. Clearings were to be made, log heaps rolled and burned, the land grubbed, and heavy teams were required to break the land.

Settlers at that early day were, as a class, poor men; and in order to open ever so small clearings, were compelled to "double teams." We have seen men come ten miles to help a "neighbor" roll his logs, and prepare it for the plow. Sometimes it required two or three days to finish a job; but they never thought of deserting a neighbor.

Our prairie farms, thank goodness, make no such heavy drafts upon neighboring; but such demands as are made, are promptly met by the most of our farmers. And we rejoice to see such a state of neighborly feeling existing. Many of our farmers are poor men, comparatively. That is, they have not enough surplus capital to buy all the best and latest improved machinery to operate their farms with. In some instances they lack even the ordinary supply of forks, hoes, shovels, spades, picks, hatchets, axes, &c.; and without the neighborly feeling that exists, many a poor farmer would work to a disadvantage.

Some man of wealth may say, that kind of neighboring don't pay. We think it does; and we have never found the farmer so wealthy, but what he was at times compelled to ask favors of his less fortunate neighbor. To be sure, a tool is occasionally injured—sometimes lost; but the reign of good-fellowship is rarely broken on this account, and the damage, if not paid in dollars and cents at

the time, is most certain to return in the course of time.

The Western farmer's wife is not one whit behind her good man, in neighborly accommodation. If her sister sends for a pan of flour, a spoonful of soda, a little butter, salt or coffee, she is sure to get it, though she winks herself. Men folks cannot stop the plow to go to the store, three or four miles away; and she knows how inconvenient it is to do without these little household necessities.

We hope to see this reign of good feeling continue. It speaks well for both head and heart, and is Christianizing in its influence.

INTEREST.

Within the past two months we have been asked by several farmers "where they could borrow a little money," varying from one to three, four and five hundred dollars; some to buy a mowing machine, some for one purpose, and some for another.

In every instance, when we asked them what rate of interest they expected to pay, with one exception they have answered that "the interest was of no consequence, if they could only get the money;" and this exception was a young farmer, who wanted two hundred dollars to pay small debts with.

In this matter of interest, we have one of the causes of farmers remaining poor. They seem to forget that

"Many a little makes a mickle;"

And that interest *drains*, in night as well as day, in rain as well as sun.

One of the friends alluded to above wanted one hundred and seventy-five dollars to buy a mowing machine. He expected to cut hay to pay for it. We sent him to a man who advertised "money to loan," who proposed to let him have that amount for less than three months, for the modest consideration of fourteen dollars, being at the rate of over thirty-eight per cent. per annum.

We persuaded him from accepting a loan upon such terms; but he insisted that "fourteen dollars was not much money." True, it is not much money; but it is ten dollars more than any prudent business man will pay for that amount of money, for that length of time.

The Shylocks of our day are shrewd, sharp men. They don't loan money at any given rate of interest; they only charge so much for so much, for so long a time—supposing that farmers are not posted in calculating interest.

We often are so situated that we suppose we cannot get along without a certain amount of money, within a given time; but is there a man of any experience who has not found that, in some way or another, he *did* get along without it, and suffered no great inconvenience either?

A golden rule for all farmers is, to contract no debts, trusting to a bountiful harvest, or any other source that is not *absolutely* certain, to repay them.

If we buy upon credit, there are few of us but what buy things that we do not really need. We claim the man who buys his goods upon credit is doing himself and his family injustice, if he buys a single dollar's worth of property, other than the necessities of life.

If we use judgment in this respect, the matter of interest will have no terrors for us, whether the rate is ten or forty per cent.

THE WOOL MARKET.

After years of waiting, the anticipation of remunerative prices for wool seems likely to be realized.

From causes that are not entirely clear, there seems to be quite a scarcity of certain grades of wool, especially light wools (those that will not shrink much).

The *Economist*, of New York, says: "The fact of the matter is, wools of all grades are scarce, both domestic and foreign, and higher prices must be paid for all seeking a market, if our mills are to be kept in motion. The market is gathering strength

all the time, whether dealers observe it or not."

The *Prairie Farmer*, commenting on the above, says: "We believe this states the situation correctly. Woollen goods are advancing, both in this country and abroad, and there is a positive scarcity of the raw material for manufacture, the world over. Nearly all the clip of this country has been bought up, chiefly by the mills, so that the actual scarcity is now demonstrated beyond a doubt. We, therefore, regard a steady advance in the price of what still remains in dealers' and growers' hands, as inevitable, but are not prepared to say where the advance is likely to stop. From offers and actual cash sales in this market, we quote:

Tub extra, choice.....	65@68c
Tub common.....	55@58c
Washed fleece, fine, good condition.....	55@57c
" dingy.....	50@53c
" heavy.....	43@46c

DAIRY FARMING.

This subject has recently been treated from a stand-point entirely different from anything we have before noticed, by a gentleman from Ohio; and while the points he makes against dairy farming are novel, there may be, and no doubt is, very much of truth in them—in that locality.

He states that, in one township in Ohio, there are three large butter and cheese factories, and that the land in that township has been pretty much all absorbed by a few individuals, and that *schools and churches are dying out for want of a support*; that the Sabbath is constantly desecrated, and the few inhabitants are lapsing into barbarism.

This is truly a lamentable picture, and we can but believe that it is somewhat overdrawn.

It is true, however, that in a land of large farms, or land monopolies, there are rarely good schools; and the landless citizens of those sections are an unfortunate class, indeed. If cheese factories tend to monopolize land, to the detriment of the less wealthy citizens, we had better, as a nation, stop eating cheese; as any system of agriculture or manufacturing that tends to make rich men richer, and poor men poorer, is *fatal to our republican institutions*.

But we do not believe that dairy farming necessarily produces these deplorable results; on the contrary, we believe that system of farming carries its own antidote to any such deplorable results as the writer above quoted has mentioned.

Neither butter nor cheese is bread and meat to any considerable portion of the inhabitable globe; and while, with the present supply of cheese, the prices may be very satisfactory to the dairymen, with the rapid increase of cheese factories and no proportionate increase in the demand, prices must descend to a point that will bring it on a par, or even below, the profits of a mixed husbandry.

For some years to come, with prudent management, dairy farming in Kansas must yield excellent profits, from the fact that rich, succulent pasture will be abundant and cheap, and good hay to be had for the cutting, over a large part of the State; but the young men and women of to-day will see Kansas with a population as dense as that of Ohio, and when that day comes, we doubt if dairy farming will be *courted* by capital seeking investment.

OUR RIGHTS.

There are many people that one meets in this world, who have very exaggerated ideas of what they are pleased to call their *Rights*. Our form of government, having Liberty for its cornerstone, is calculated to lead men astray in this respect.

We do not care, however, to analyze the question of individual rights, but rather to question the policy of asserting our supposed rights, as quickly and offensively as many do.

One-half of the quarrels and difficulties that one meets with in this life, are due to a hasty maintaining of our rights; and more than one life has been sacrificed over petty invasions of our rights.

In 1863 we were an eye-witness to the killing of a brave and noble man, a husband and a father, by

fellows soldier, whose sole offense was that he had invaded his murderer's "rights" by loaning to another a frying-pan belonging to the former.

Two neighbors were made life-long enemies, because one requested the other to "put up" some stock, while the other was making repairs in his fence, and was dogmatically answered that his stock had a right to "run on the range," and he was not going to put them up for anybody.

Another bitter feud was established between two friends, because one, exercising the right the law gave him, impounded a neighbor's hog.

It is needless to multiply examples. Every neighborhood affords them in numbers; and if they teach anything, it is that it is better to ignore "our rights," to a certain extent, than by insisting upon having them rigidly observed, foment neighborhood and personal difficulties.

One never loses, either in his own estimation or in the opinion of others, by making a personal sacrifice; and if by chance you stumble upon one who does not appreciate a thing of this kind, you have the proud satisfaction of knowing that you are more of a gentleman than he.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

In a circular letter received from the Rev. R. D. PARKER, Secretary of the above institution, we find the following interesting facts:

The Regents were in session June 21, 22 and 23, and again July 6, 7 and 8, and they meet again August 2.

The Board have added \$25,000 to the \$12,000 in bonds voted by Manhattan, and have purchased one hundred and sixty acres of rich creek bottom upon the Wildcat, and one hundred and fifty-five acres of second bottom and hill, adjoining Manhattan town site. This purchase is all under fence, and mostly under cultivation; and the site nearest the city is one of the finest for a great institution that can be found in the Kansas Valley.

The interests of this School of the People will not suffer for lack of attention on the part of its guardians. E. B. PURCELL, Esq., the College Treasurer, has given a bond in the sum of \$120,000; and among the signers are Senator CALDWELL and L. T. SMITH, of Leavenworth.

Miss LIZZIE J. WILLIAMS, of Vassar College (class of 1869), and recently of Maplewood Seminary, Leavenworth, has been added to the department of instruction, as tutor and teacher of drawing. President RAYMOND, of Poughkeepsie, and Miss Prof. MITCHELL, the astronomer, commend her highly.

CHARLES V. RILEY, the lecturer on entomology, is now in Europe, but will return in time to meet his engagement. Prof. MUDEN, under a protectorate from Gen. POPE, is geologizing on the Plains for the College cabinet. Dr. WARREN, of Cincinnati, the great pomologist, is expected to begin his lectures in November.

ADAMS' EARLY CORN.

We obtained some of this corn, and planted it this Spring, for roasting-ears. It was a variety entirely new to us, and we had some doubts as to its value; but a single trial, together with the opinions of others, has convinced us that it is one of the very best early varieties. We planted it in the last days of April, in a rich, warm soil. It came up quickly, and grew rapidly; and on the 11th of July we gathered a mess of roasting-ears, large and well-filled.

The ears will average from eight to nine inches in length, with a broad and tolerably deep grain. It is not quite so sweet as the wrinkled sweet corn, but sufficiently so to suit most people. We think it will prove especially valuable to the farmer, as a food in late Summer and early Fall, to start the pigs to growing; and we advise our readers to procure a supply of seed for another year. It can, no doubt, be obtained from any seedsman.

TEXAS CATTLE FEVER.

We have received a letter from a gentleman at Osage Mission, asking how he ought to proceed to obtain the bounties that have been offered by various States and Societies, for a specific for this terrible scourge.

We do not know of what his treatment consists, nor to what extent it has been tried; but if he or any one else has found a treatment that will cure the Spanish Fever, they will have little difficulty in obtaining the rewards offered, beyond the trouble of proving that the treatment is a cure. Mere assertions will not substantiate this. The treatment will have to be applied to many cases, and under different circumstances; and then, if this gentleman's treatment will cure from ninety-five to ninety-eight per cent., it can be called a specific, and all premiums will be freely paid.

The best plan to bring any treatment before the country, would probably be to correspond with the Agricultural Department, at Washington, giving the method of treatment, and asking for the appointment of a committee to test it.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

We take pleasure in presenting the following circular to the readers of THE FARMER, believing that all such contributions add materially to our immigration. Every locality along the line of the road should see that they are represented in this and other similar collections; as we have no doubt Col. KEIM will so arrange the collection as to give to each locality the proper credit for their donation.

The Kansas Pacific deserve the thanks of the State for their efforts to induce immigration; and none have done more than the present General Ticket Agent:

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, July 1, 1871.

In order to show the general public, as well as intending emigrants, the vast resources of the country tributary to our line of Road, I propose to establish, in connection with my Department, a Cabinet to display the Agricultural and Mineral products of Kansas and Colorado. I would, therefore, respectfully solicit the co-operation of all who are interested in the development of the resources of Kansas and Colorado; and to more successfully carry out these views, contributions of the various products of the country, such as samples of Grains, Vegetables, Fruits, &c., and specimens of the various Ores, Coal, Minerals, Fossils, &c., will be thankfully received and placed on exhibition.

Parties desiring to contribute any of the above articles, will please place them in the hands of any Agent of this Company, and they will be promptly forwarded to this Office.

BEVERLY R. KEIM, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

NATIONAL SWINE EXPOSITION.

The First National Swine Exposition will be held at Dexter Park, Chicago, Illinois, September 19th, 20th and 21st.

It will probably be the largest exhibition of hogs ever held in the world, and from this fact deserves to be brought before the public prominently.

Hog raising has almost become a mania among a large class of farmers, and fabulous sums, comparatively, are paid for breeding animals. The Premium List offered at the forthcoming exhibition is liberal, and will certainly attract all of the best stock, not only of the United States but also of the Canadas.

We append a few of the premiums offered, as a sample. Persons desiring the Premium List in full, or other information, in relation to the exhibition, should address CHARLES SNOAD, Secretary, Joliet, Illinois:

A PARTIAL LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Class A—Berkshire.

Best Boar, two years old and over.....	\$40 00
Second best.....	20 00
Best Boar, one year old and under two.....	40 00
Second best.....	20 00
Best Boar, six months old and under one year.....	40 00
Second best.....	20 00
Best Boar, under six months old.....	40 00
Second best.....	20 00
Sows the same as Boars.....	40 00
Best Sow, with litter of pigs—not less than five, under six months old.....	\$100 00
Second best.....	50 00
Best Boar, of any age.....	100 00
Best Sow, of any age.....	100 00

Class B—Poland-China or Maple. Same Premiums as Class A.

Best display of Hogs of any one breed, not less than ten or over twenty.....	\$1,000 00
Second best.....	500 00
Third best.....	250 00
Best ten Pigs of any one breed, not less than six or over twelve months old.....	200 00
Best Boar and three Sows, of any age or breed.....	200 00
Second best.....	100 00
Best five fatted Hogs.....	100 00
Best five fatted Pigs, not less than six or over twelve months old.....	100 00
Best five fatted Pigs, under six months old.....	50 00

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Our neighbors of the Lawrence Journal, in speaking of the above cattle, says: "Through parties there (in Boston) Gen. DEITZLER, of this city, has made arrangements for the importation, direct from Holland, of a bull and two cows of this justly celebrated breed. They will be the first of the kind ever introduced into Kansas."

In the last statement the Journal is in error. More than a year and a half ago Senator POMEROY brought a bull and a cow of this excellent breed to his farm, near Muscotah; and at this writing he has four head.

The bull is a magnificent looking animal, and took the first prize at the Paris Exposition (in 1869, we believe). This fact, however, does not detract from Gen. DEITZLER's enterprise; and we hope to see very many of these excellent cattle brought into the State, as they are undoubtedly one of the best breeds for the farm that can be introduced.

CLASSIFICATION OF WHEAT.

The following are the grades established by the Inspection Committee of St. Louis. It is of general interest to farmers:

SPRING WHEAT.

- No. 1—To be bright, sound and well cleaned Spring wheat.
- No. 2—To be bright, sound Spring wheat, reasonably cleaned.
- No. 3—To include all varieties of dry and sound Club or Spring wheat not equal to No. 2.

Rejected—All damp, tough, musty, very smutty, trashy, dirty, damaged or thin wheat, falling below No. 3.

MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.

- No. 1—To be sound and well cleaned.
- No. 2—To be sound and reasonably cleaned.

WINTER WHEAT.

- No. 1 White—To be bright, sound, dry, plump, and well cleaned pure white Winter wheat.
- No. 2 White—To be sound, dry, well cleaned, pure white Winter wheat.
- No. 3 White—To be sound, dry white Winter wheat, reasonably cleaned.
- No. 1 Red—To be bright, sound, plump, dry and well cleaned red, or red and white mixed, Winter wheat.
- No. 2 Red—To be sound, well cleaned, dry red, or red and white mixed, Winter wheat, free from rye.
- No. 3 Red—To include all sound, dry, reasonably cleaned red, or red and white mixed, Winter wheat below No. 1 red.
- No. 4 Red—To include dry red, white or mixed thin or bleached Winter white, free from must.

Rejected—All damp, tough, musty, very smutty, trashy, dirty, damaged or thin wheat, falling below No. 4.

BREAKING FOR WHEAT.

EDITOR FARMER: Please give me your opinion on sowing Fall wheat. Should the ground be plowed or not—I mean, on breaking or new ground? Some here say, Plow the ground, and plow deep. Others say, Do not plow it; just harrow it in. Others say, drill. Some say, sow early; others, late. Crops in this part of Kansas are good, except Spring wheat; the chinch-bug has destroyed that. I like THE KANSAS FARMER.

ANSWER.—If the ground has been broken this year, we should simply harrow the wheat in, as the sod is not well rotted as yet. If the ground was broken last Summer, we would prefer plowing before sowing. Harrow well both before and after sowing, and roll with heavy roller.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

EDITOR FARMER: I have been taking your valuable paper for three years, and like it very much; and would like to ask why the many Strays in — county are not published in your paper. Is it your fault? or is our County Clerk filling his pocket with misapplied moneys? — has been Clerk eighteen months, and has not published a Stray, that I have been able to find, in your paper. Very respectfully, * * * * *

ANSWER.—We have had other communications, similar to the above. We withhold the names in this case, for obvious reasons. Our correspondent is in error as to the publication of Strays from that county: a few were published in December, October and August of last year. None this year. We publish all the Strays sent to us. Citizens interested should see that their Strays are properly published. —EDITOR FARMER.

Condensed Correspondence

J. S. WILLIAMS, Labette City, Kansas, writes: "I am reminded by the absence of my tried and true friend, THE KANSAS FARMER, that the time for which I had paid has expired, and herewith send one dollar for another year. Crops all look well. Wheat and oats are stacked, and mostly threshed. Corn looks splendid—the best it ever has at this season. Potatoes are turning out well, and early ones brought a good price. We have been plagued some by chinch bugs, potato bugs, and a long gray bug which has killed most of the pumpkin vines. Buckwheat is being sown; also turnips."

State News Items.

GARNETT is to have a college.

EMPORIA has organized a Board of Trade.

MOUND CITY, Linn county, has five churches, and a sixth one to be built.

WE notice a crop of rye reported in the Seneca Courier, which averaged forty bushels per acre.

MARYSVILLE is erecting machinery for the purpose of sawing its magnesian limestone.

THE stock yards at Salina are being enlarged. The cattle trade at that point promises well this season.

ONE firm at Lawrence handled this season 22,000 quarts of strawberries, at an average price of sixteen cents.

CENTRALIA, Kansas, is said to have three cheese factories, with considerable quantities of excellent cheese on hand.

FARMERS about Altona, Wilson county, planted large numbers of soft maples this Spring, which are doing well.

THE people throughout the State are making an organized effort to aid the Eldorado sufferers from the late tornado.

THRESHING has pretty generally commenced all over the State. We hear of some extraordinary yields of wheat.

ELK FALLS, Montgomery county, is to have a \$3,500 school-house. Pretty good for a town hardly one year old.

DOUGLAS COUNTY is making strong efforts to get up a Fair this Fall. They have an Agricultural Society organized.

WILCOX & ADAMS, of Topeka, sold recently to three Eastern gentlemen 18,000 acres of land in Pottawatomie county.

MR. A. G. DA LEE, of Lawrence, is reported to have sold, from one-half acre of raspberries, berries to the amount of \$510.

THE Emporia News thinks the prospects are good for a paper mill at that town. The Town Council are moving in the matter.

IT is reported that the Texas fever has broken out in the dairy of our friends D. COON & BRO., of Wea township, Miami county.

RUMOR says that the Railroad Company is about to commence suit to recover the land which constitutes the town site of New Chicago.

A BOY of this city, aged sixteen, named MAX SCHMELZER, plunged into the Missouri river and, unaided, rescued a man from drowning.

THE Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co. are already receiving cotton from Texas for transportation. Twenty-seven thousand pounds were received a few days ago.

KANSAS shipped 570,000 bushels of wheat to the East last year. It is estimated that the shipments this year will exceed these figures by over two hundred thousand bushels.

TOPEKA is to have a new bank, to be called the Capitol Bank of Topeka; capital, \$200,000. J. D. KNOX, President; N. C. McFARLAND, Vice-President; A. STUTSON, Cashier.

A SALE of 350,000 pounds of pork was made to the Government recently, by the packing-houses at State Line, a short distance below Wyandotte. Have not ascertained the price.

A GENTLEMAN named GARWOOD, of Burlington, Kansas, has received \$182, cash, as the price of two clips from a flock of sheep numbering one hundred and thirty-five. He has besides seventy-three lambs.

THE Central Branch Railroad is being supplied with grain warehouses all along the line, for the accommodation of the farmers. Major DOWNS has

always proved the friend of the farmers, in the management of that road.

RATTLESNAKE BITES are much more frequent this year than common. It is hardly probable that anybody would run his hand into a snake's mouth for the sake of getting the much-used specific; but how else will we account for it?

THE people of Wolf River township, Doniphan county, raised last year 4,140 acres of wheat, which yielded 74,757 bushels; 8,958 acres of corn, which yielded 258,020 bushels; 1,809 acres barley, 86,844 bushels; 1,665 acres oats, 53,973 bushels; 148 acres potatoes, 15,526 bushels.

THAT LINE FENCE.

Old farmer Smith came home in a miff
From his field, the other day;
While his sweet little wife, the pride of his life,
At her wheel was spinning away.

And ever, anon, a gay little song
With the buzz of the wheel kept time,
And the wrathful brow is clearing now,
Under the cheerful rhyme.

"Come, come, little Turk! put away your work,
And listen to what I say:
What can I do but a quarrel brew
With the man across the way?"

"I have built my fence, but he won't commence
To lay a single rail;
His cattle get in, and the feed gets thin:
I am tempted to make a sale!"

"Why, John, dear John, how you do go on!
I'm afraid it will be as you say."
"No, no, little wife, I have found that strife
In a lawyer's hands don't pay."

"He is picking a flaw, to drive me to law;
I have heard that he said he would;
And you know, long ago, law wronged me so,
I vowed that I never should."

"So, what can I do, that I will not rue,
To the man across the way?"
"If that's what you want, I can help you haunt
That man with a specter gray!"

"Thirty dollars will do to carry you through,
And then you'll have gained a neighbor;
It would cost you more to peep in at the door
Of a court, and much more labor."

"Just use your good sense—let a build him a fence,
And shame such thoughts out of the fellow."
They built up his part, and sent to his heart
Love's dart, where the good mellow.

That very same night, by the candle-light,
They opened, with interest, a letter:
Not a word was there, but three greenbacks fair
Said the man was growing better.



GRAPE ROT.

Throughout the greater portion of the State, and especially along the Missouri and Kansas Valley, we hear reports of the grape crop rotting to a very considerable extent. In some few instances it promises to destroy one-half or two-thirds of the entire crop.

We are inclined to think that the cause of this is the excessive moisture of the season.

We doubt the propriety of planting vineyards upon any but well drained subsoils. Surface draining is no doubt advantageous, to a certain extent; but the root of the grapevine needs the action of the air, to make available whatever potash and silicic acid the soil affords. The same is true of every other fruit crop.

It will be seen by Mr. CUSHING's letter, in another place, that the rot has destroyed his crop of Hale's Early, and we have the same complaint from other sources.

We think this is due to the same cause, and we firmly believe tile-draining to be a sovereign remedy.

MO. VALLEY GRAPE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held at St. Joseph, Mo., September 5th, 6th and 7th, in connection with the Fair of the St. Joseph Horticultural Society, which will be held at the same time and place.

All grape-growers are earnestly invited to be present and participate in the exercises of the Society, and to bring samples of fruit and wine, which will be reported on by the proper committees.

Specimens may be sent after September 3d, addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

It is designed to make this a permanent organization, and to do this will require the earnest co-operation of all interested.

Let us have a full attendance. The usual railroad arrangements will be made, and the courtesies of the citizens extended to all persons visiting the meetings.

HALE'S EARLY PEACH.

BY C. H. CUSHING.

Shall we be obliged to discard this splendid market variety, as Eastern growers have already done? Can no remedy be found for the fatal rot? I have not been able to secure a single perfectly sound, ripe specimen from my trees this year, although they grew to great size, and colored beautifully; but just as my mouth began to water for the luscious sweetness, as early as July 5th, the fatal plague-spot appeared, and every peach was ruined. I knew it was a failure East, but had hoped that in our dry (?) Kansas air it would succeed. And, perhaps, if that drought that has been so anxiously looked for since 1860, ever comes, we may ripen a crop. But with the copious rains that every year saturate our soil, I fear the case is hopeless.

I hope those who have planted it here will give us their experience, and perhaps some facts may appear that will point to a remedy.

At present, it must be sold while yet hard; and although its magnificent size and color will sell it, the dealer or consumer will certainly suffer. Dr. HULL attributes this rapid decay to the bite of the curculio; but this is evidently a mistake, for decay commences as often in the basket as on the tree.

It is the earliest, hardest, and one of the handsomest peaches we have, and is certainly worthy a strong effort to save. Let us have the facts and experience.

A NAME WANTED.

EDITOR FARMER: Will you please to give to me the name of the enclosed apples. The tree on which they grew is thirteen years old; with a smooth bark; upright, spreading growth, and bears annually good crops; comes into bearing very young. You will greatly oblige a subscriber.

T. J. BULL.

Atchison, Kansas, July 1st, 1871.

We submitted the specimens sent, to S. T. KELSEY, of Pomona, as competent authority; and the following is his answer, which came too late for insertion last month:

POMONA, KANSAS, July 12th, 1871.

DEAR SIR: The apples came to hand last evening, so badly decayed that it is difficult to recognize them. Judging from what is left of them, I think they are the "Red Stripe," known in some localities as "Rockhill's Summer Queen," or "Early Red Margaret." Said to be a very valuable and profitable apple in Indiana, where it is considerably grown, and is recommended for general cultivation in that State.

Mr. ROCKHILL, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, grows it, and could tell certainly whether I am correct, if he could get some sound specimens. Truly, S. T. KELSEY.

OUR CORNER

Chicago Scraper and Ditcher.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the above firm, to be found on the last page of the Cover. We have not seen the implement in operation, but we have the testimony of quite a large number of gentlemen before us, who speak in the highest terms of it. It is worthy a trial.

Crawford's Early.—Col. HOUSTON, U. S. Marshal, favored this office with some of the above variety of peaches, of his own raising, which will compare favorably with the

best. They measured nine and three-quarters inches in circumference, and weighed seven and one-half ounces each. The coloring was very beautiful.

Red Astrachan.—We omitted to notice, last month, the reception by us of a bunch of Red Astrachan apples, eight in number, growing on a twig less than a foot in length. The apples were large and finely formed. The donor, Mr. Biscoon, of this city, who, by the way, is one of our best nurserymen, has our thanks.

Large Peaches.—Mr. RUBLE, of this county, brought into our office some of the largest peaches we have seen this season. The largest one was nearly three and one-quarter inches in diameter. He sold the crop of five or six trees at three dollars per bushel.

We Bite.—We bite at the bait thrown out by friend Comstock, of Jewell county. Mrs. Comstock will please accept our thanks for the Recipes she sends. Why cannot others of our lady readers furnish us with original Cooking and Baking Recipes?

Cooper's Early White.—We were shown by Mr. C. Moser, of Pleasant Ridge, a small limb taken from a tree of the above variety, having on it fourteen large, beautiful apples. The limb was but a little over one foot in length, and about one-half inch in diameter.

Prof. Geo. W. Hoss.—This gentleman, for several years past Professor of English Literature and Theory and Practice of Teaching in the Indiana State University, has been chosen Principal of the State Normal School, at Emporia. We have known Prof. Hoss by reputation for years, and know him to be one of the best educators in the country.

Who Wants a Baby?—The Protestant Orphan Asylum, at Leavenworth, has under its charge at the present time six boys—two eleven years old, one seven, and the remaining three under two years old. They are all quite promising children, and it is desirable to procure good homes for them throughout the State. Any communications addressed to B. L. BALDWIN, President, or Protestant Orphan Asylum, Leavenworth, will receive prompt attention.

Pomona Nursery.—We have received a circular from our friend S. T. KELLEY, of Pomona, Kansas, in which is offered a large stock of fruit trees and vines, at greatly reduced prices. Mr. KELLEY is without a peer in the fruit line in the State; and parties wishing fruit trees would do well to open correspondence with him.

Washington Plum.—Mr. JOHN BURR brought into our office some specimens of this choice plum over two inches in diameter, and perfect in every respect. Also, some extra specimens of the Early York peach. He will please accept our thanks for the same.

Historical Society.—The Kansas State Historical Society holds its annual meeting in Leavenworth the first week in September. It will, no doubt, be largely attended, and matters of great interest discussed. Let all interested turn out.

Condition Powder.—The season is approaching when farmers and others will find it beneficial to keep some reliable Condition Powders on hand. Those manufactured by YATES, of Lawrence, have the reputation of being the best.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The Parsons Sun. REYNOLDS & PERRY, Parsons, Kansas. Several numbers of this new and beautiful paper have reached us, and we must say it entirely fills our anticipations. A marked and, to our mind, a commendable feature is the two or three columns of Agricultural matter they give each week. Other papers would do well to follow their example.

Literary Companion.—If people must have papers of a purely literary type, they should by all means procure those as unobjectionable as the *Literary Companion*, published at Augusta, Maine. It is large, well printed, and cheap. Send for specimen copies.

For Everybody.—This beautiful publication is on our table, and fully supports all we have previously said in its favor. The engravings are not excelled by any paper in the country, and we know of none more acceptable to the family circle.

American Newspaper Reporter.—No exchange that we receive is more thoroughly appreciated or gladly perused than the above. It is elegant and newsworthy, from first to last. Geo. P. ROWELL & Co. are a success.

Scribner for August is received and, as usual, well filled with interesting and instructive miscellany. It should be in the hands of every family.

Our Boys and Girls.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Since we opened a Department for the little folk, we have received many letters, showing that they appreciate it; and we hope to receive many more

from our boys and girls. We shall be glad to publish, each month, as many letters as our space will allow; and we only ask of the little ones to make their letters short and to the point. We don't care what subject you write about—whether it is your chickens, your garden, your studies, or your pets; but whatever it is, tell us much as you can in a few words.

We had to reject a first-rate article from our "Hoosier Boy," because it was too long—six pages, closely written. The same correspondent has sent us some verses of his own, which show a good deal of ingenuity in their construction; and also prove that he is an ardent admirer of our beautiful State. We append three or four verses, as a sample of what a boy in his "teens" can do:

KANSAS.

Of all the States, Kansas is the best;
She is the Queen State of the West.
In soil or climate she'll compare
With any State, so ever fair.

In Kansas' fair and healthy clime
Grow choice fruits of every kind;
The farmer, by a little toil,
May grow large crops from her rich soil.

The poor man, in the far-off East,
Hears of Kansas, and cannot rest,
Till he, with all his earthly store,
Goes West to work, and wants no more.

For if he'll only labor hard
She will return a rich reward
Of fruits and grains, that's not surpassed
By any State, so ever blessed.

Cannot some of our Kansas boys or girls do as well as this? Try it.



Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

BY A PROFESSIONAL VETERINARIAN.

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

Anasarca.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a horse affected as follows: Last Winter I discovered that his right hind leg was inclined to swell, especially when he would stand for some time in the stable; and it continued to grow worse, and became knotty or lumpy, and when the lumps were rubbed by the curry-comb they would bleed. The leg became quite swollen, and the lumps extended from his fetlock to his groin. He eats quite heartily, and does not go lame. Can you tell me what ails him, and give a remedy?

J. M. MILLER.

ANSWER.—Anasarca is the name of your horse's disease. In the treatment of it, give him plenty of blood-making food, and the following medicine three times a day, mixed in his food: Powdered sulphate of iron, one drachm; powdered gentian root, two drachms; Spanish fly, two grains. Mix. Be sure and not bleed or blister in this disease.

What is the Matter?

EDITOR FARMER: I see by reading your columns that questions are asked and answered in regard to the diseases of cattle and horses. There has been a disease among the calves in this neighborhood. They live only about thirty-six hours after they take it. It seems to commence in one leg or shoulder. They do not seem to want to move about much. By opening, I find that the liver is two or three times as large as it should be, and the heart full of clotted blood, and the lungs seem to be affected. The disease seems motly in the left side, and looks as though it was bruised between the skin and flesh, and the head swelled about two-thirds of the way

round. None but fat calves take it. Please name the disease and the remedy. A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—Your questions are hard ones, and Veterinaries are as yet unable to name, much less to cure, this disease in calves. The description you give of your post mortem examination is the same that I have found in my examinations. I think that in every case I have found the heart, liver, lungs and spleen congested; and the gall bladder is swollen to several times its natural size. You did not give the condition of the food in the stomach: doubtless it was hard and dry.

The only treatment that has been at all successful with me is in giving large doses of opium salts, dissolved in great quantities of molasses water. If no relief follows in twenty-four hours, repeat the dose.

Household Recipes.

To Cook Buffalo Steak.

EDITOR FARMER: As some of your readers may live where they are enjoying the luxury of buffalo steak, I will give you my plan for cooking it. It is not like our common beef, and wants to be cooked quite differently. It is more watery, and needs something to dry it. First: Cut it across the grain; then, instead of pounding it with a rolling-pin or potato-smasher, have a heavy, sharp butcher's knife, and hack it fine on both sides; then roll it in flour, and fry done and brown in butter or lard. This will make it equal to any porter-house steak.

Steamed Biscuit.

Make your biscuit as if you were going to bake them either with salt or hop yeast; but hop yeast is best. As soon as made out, put them in a steamer and place them on a kettle with some cold water in it, and they will rise enough as the water warms. Steam them about thirty-five minutes. If not done they will be sticky; if steamed too much they will fall. Eat while warm. MRS. JANE E. COMSTOCK.

All kinds of Poultry and Meat can be cooked quicker by adding to the water in which they are boiled a little vinegar or a piece of lemon. By the use of an acid there will be a considerable saving of fuel, as well as shortening of time. Its action is beneficial on old, tough meats, rendering them quite tender and easy to be digested. Tainted meats and fowls will lose their bad taste and odor if cooked in this way, and if not used too freely, no taste of it will be acquired.

Lemon Pie, No. 1.—Take one lemon and grate the peel; take off and throw away the white rind. Pick out the seeds, and cut up the lemon in small pieces. One cup of sugar, one of cold water, to which add four Boston crackers rolled thin. Use two crusts.

Lemon Pie, No. 2.—Take two lemons, two eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of water, and one large tablespoonful of flour. After grating the peel, take off and throw away the white rind, and cut the lemon into small pieces, after picking out the seeds. After the under crust is laid in, sugar it well. Bake with two crusts.

Corn Starch Cake.—The whites of six eggs, one cup of white sugar, half a cup of butter, half a cup of sweet milk, one cup of corn starch, not quite two cups of flour, one small teaspoon of soda, two of cream tartar, lemon extract.

Washington Pudding.—One cup of butter, one and one-half cups of sugar, two eggs, two and one-half cups of flour, one cup of milk, one spoonful cream tartar, one-half spoonful soda, nutmeg and fruit to your liking.

Black Cake.—One pound of butter, one pound of flour, one pound of sugar, four pounds of currants, four pounds of raisins, one pound of citron, a pound of figs, eight eggs, one cup of molasses, one wine-glass of wine, one wine-glass of brandy, three nutmegs, one tablespoonful of cloves, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, and two of mace.

Berry Pudding.—Take one pint of molasses, three quarts of berries, three spoonfulls of cream tartar, one and one-half of soda, salt. Stir into the molasses a small handful of flour, add the cream tartar, then the soda; while foaming, add the berries, and flour enough to make it as thick as you can stir with a spoon. Boil three hours.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

THE poor man's story—The garret.

THE gardener's motto—Lettuce plant.

THE mitten that never fits—The one obtained from your lady-love.

WHY do hens always lay eggs in the day-time? Because at night they are roosters.

WHY don't farmers like a bad Summer? Because it goes against the grain, of course.

"WHAT are you doing?" said a father to his son, who was tinkering with an old watch. "Improving my time," was the reply.

"Sir, you have broken your promise," said one gentleman to another. "Oh, never mind; I can make another one just as good."

"WHY should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" asked a teacher. "Because he never told a lie," shouted a little boy.

SAID a member of a church to another, "I can give five dollars to this object, and not feel it." "Then, give more, and feel it," said his companion.

A TOUGH old widower, in response to a neighbor who addressed words of comfort to him, replied: "Wal, yes, I'll miss her; she was a very expensive woman."

AN Irish schoolmaster recently informed his pupils that the feminine gender should be applied to all ships and vessels afloat, except mail steamers and men of war.

A CLIENT remarked to his lawyer, "You are writing my bill on very rough paper, sir." "Never mind," was the reply, "it has to be filed before it comes into court."

"ARE the jury agreed?" asked a judge of a court attache, whom he met on the stairs with a bucket in his hand. "Yes," replied Patrick, "they have agreed to send out for half a gallon."

SOMEBODY advertises for agents to sell a work entitled "Hymeneal Instructor." The best hymeneal instructor we know of is a young widow. What she don't know there's no use in learning.

A LADY wishes some one would invent a "legometer," to attach to men's pedals, so that wives may determine the distance traveled by their husbands, when they want to "just step down to the postoffice" of an evening.

A FASHIONABLE but ignorant lady wanted a costly camel's-hair shawl, but her husband bought her a cheap imitation article. On examining it, she found the name of the manufacturer on the corner, and wanted to know what that was. "That," said the husband, "oh! that's the name of the camel of whose hair the shawl was made."

A YOUTH of six Summers was taken to task by his aunt for some supposed offense, which he persistently denied. "Now, Johnny," said she, "I know you are not telling the truth; I can see it in your eye." Pulling down the lower lid of the organ which had well nigh betrayed his veracity, he exultingly replied: "You can't tell anything about it, aunt; that eye always was a little streaked."

COURTING.—Here is a specimen of the good old-fashioned mode of courting, as it was done in Connecticut. Deacon Marvin, a large land-owner and most exemplary man, accomplished his in this business-like way: Having one day mounted his horse, with a sheepskin for a saddle, he rode in-front of the house where Betty Lee lived, and, without dismounting, requested Betty to come to him. He then told her that the Lord had sent him to marry her. Betty replied: "The Lord's will be done."

MISS SUSAN NIPPER, who lives in a small tenement, a lone woman, was quite "frustrated" the other morning by an early call from a bachelor neighbor. "What do you come here after?" said Miss Nipper. "I came to borrow a few matches," he meekly replied. "Matches! That's a likely story. Why don't you make a match? I know what you come for," cried the exasperated old virgin, as she backed the old bachelor into a corner. "You come here for to hug and kiss me almost to death! But you sha'n't, without you're the strongest—and the Lord knows you are!"

A PROMINENT dry goods merchant in Kansas City worked half an hour on the following proposition, and failed to give the answer: "If fourteen men build a stone wall in nine days, how long will it take five men to build a like wall in six days?"

This is the Season of the Year when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea nor griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them.

THE power of railway corporations was "touched off" with a good joke. It was no joke when a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, about a year ago, remembering that Thomas Scott was the President of the Pennsylvania Central, rose in his seat and said: "Mr. Speaker, if Thomas Scott has no further business for this Legislature, I move we adjourn."

If you would have New Life, new blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the blood and beautify the complexion, by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly pharmaceutical, and are not equaled by any English or French preparation.

RATHER TART.—A clergyman once preached a very long sermon from the text: "Thou art weighed in the balance, and found wanting." After the congregation had listened about an hour, some began to grow weary, and went out; others soon followed, greatly to the annoyance of the minister. Whereupon he stopped in his sermon, and said: "That is right, gentlemen; as fast as as you are weighed, pass out." No one else passed.

All Powders and outward applications close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly: Use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautify the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs.

DOUBLE PAY TO AGENTS!

A SPLENDID BUSINESS. Address
au-11 FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE Co., Madison, Wis.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases arising from a torpid state of the Liver and Stomach. The success of my medicine in curing Pulmonary Consumption is too well established to admit of skepticism. I do not wish to be understood to say that when lungs are destroyed, any medicine can create new ones; but I do say that when a patient has a violent cough, night sweats, creeping chills, is emaciated, confined to bed, a cure may be effected. I will venture to say that two-thirds of the cases of Consumption are caused by liver complaint and dyspepsia. The mucus membrane of the bronchial tubes sympathize with the liver and stomach, and frequently light colds hasten into Consumption.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most powerful purifiers of the blood known. It collects and ripens all the morbid matter in the lungs, and expels it by expectoration, or by the formation of gatherings, which break into the bronchia, and are spit up in large quantities, the lungs being thereby restored to health.

In order to do this, the stomach must be prepared, so that digestion will go on. The Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels of all mucus slime and vitiated matter, that clog up the system and prevent digestion. The Seaweed Tonic mixes with the food, and strengthens it so that it does not sour, and it goes through the process of chyliification, and is made into good blood. When the stomach has got into this condition, the Pulmonic Syrup soon ripens the matter in the lungs, and a cure is effected.

Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physician thought I could not live a week. Then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain and night sweats, all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained strength, and have grown in flesh ever since. I was weighed shortly after my recovery (then looking like a mere skeleton), and weighed only ninety-seven pounds; now my weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
No. 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle, or \$7.50 per half-dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

A KANSAS REMEDY!

For 12 years before the Public

WOODWARD'S AGUE CURE!

THIS REMEDY IS WITHOUT A RIVAL IN THE SAFE and Speedy Cure of the Ague, or Chills and Fever, so prevalent in this State during Autumn months.

It is warranted to contain no mercury, arsenic, or any of those injurious substances so often employed in the manufacture of malarial antidotes.

It is highly recommended by thousands who have used it.

A Cure Guaranteed, when properly used.

Give it a trial! Sold everywhere.

B. W. WOODWARD & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Lawrence, Kan.

ly-3m

STRAY LIST.

STRAYS FOR AUGUST.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. M. Davis, Franklin tp, one white milch Cow, 9 years old, crop off left ear, swallow-fork in right, left horn off, blue spots on body, neck and head, had a large bell on. Appraised \$30.

Butler County—A. W. Stearns, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Chris Hegwine, Sycamore Springs, June 19, 1871, one dark bay mare Colt, 13 hands high, a white spot on forehead, hind feet white, little white spots on nose and lips. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by J. Berry, Walnut tp, one sorrel Horse, 15 years old, 18 hands high, star on forehead, and stripe on nose. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. L. Chase, Augusta tp, June 13th, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 10 years old, 14 hands high, white stripe in face, left hind foot white, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$40. Also, one light bay Colt, 18 months old, with black points. Appraised \$40.

Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by David Martin, Spring Valley tp, June 19, 1871, one brown Horse, 7 years old, white spot in face, scar on left hip, harness marks. Appraised \$75. Also, one dun Mare, 10 years old, white on face, lump on left side of jaw, left hind foot white. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay Mare, a star in forehead, had poll evil. Appraised \$30.

Cloud County—E. Fox, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Isadore Lacleff, Elk tp, one white Steer, 2 years old.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Cale Brooks, Baker tp, May 29, 1871, one light gray Mare, 8 years old, blind in right eye, all feet turn in. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay stud Colt, one year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

FILLY—Taken up by J. H. Miller, Walnut tp, June 7, 1871, one roan Filly, 2 years old. Appraised \$35.

MULE—Taken up by R. Robinson, Crawford tp, one dark bay Mule, 2 years old, 18 hands high, unbroken. Appraised \$25.

Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo Day, Iowa tp, one bay Horse, 7 or 8 years old, 16 hands high, star in forehead, collar marks, black mane and tail. Appraised \$112.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo Moore, Iowa tp, one bright bay Horse, 8 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$50.

Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Samuel Edgerton, Belleville tp, June 25, 1871, one light brown mare Mule, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, mane roached, tail shaved, branded LC and DC on left shoulder, and 8 on right shoulder.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. J. Emerson, Waterloo tp, one dark brown horse Pony, 8 years old, lame in right fore leg, branded spur on left hip and circle on left shoulder, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$36.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. D. Newton, Marysville tp, June 4, '71, one bay Horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, star in forehead, saddle and harness marks, branded 8 on right shoulder, hind feet white, points of shoulders sunk in, black mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by S. P. Boon, Paola tp, July 7th, 1871, one dark bay Horse, 4 years, 15½ hands high, white spot in forehead, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$75.

Osage County—Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Ralston, Agency tp, June, 1871, one bay Horse, 10 years old, 16 hands high, white ring round left fore foot, heavy set, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$65.

MARE—Taken up by A. T. Oxley, Quenemo tp, June, 1871, one bay Mare, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, star in forehead, lame in left fore leg, shod all round, black mane and tail, lump on leg between pastern joint and knee. Appraised \$75.

MARE—Taken up by L. White, Lyndon tp, June 17th, 1871, one bright bay Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks, nearly blind. Appraised \$50.

COLT—Taken up by J. H. Crumb, Superior tp, July, 1871, one brown stallion Colt, 8 years old, small size, a few white hairs in forehead, light behind. Appraised \$30.

Ottawa County—A. C. Stull, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by W. T. Clayton, Ottawa tp, June 22d, 1871, one dun Mule, 12 years old, 18 hands high, black stripe on back and shoulders, branded CS on left shoulders, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$45.

Wabaunsee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. S. Montgomery, Wilmington tp, May 1, 1871, one sorrel mare Pony, star in forehead, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$40.

Wilson County—J. L. Russell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R. J. Stewart, Neodesha tp, one gray Mare, 7 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$50. Also, one claybank Mare, 7 years old, 14½ hands high, a ringbone on left hind foot. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by W. F. Scott, Verdigris tp, one claybank mare Pony, 4 years old, 12 or 13 hands high, dark mane and tail, black stripe on back, dark legs, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by E. Birra, Clifton tp, one sorrel Mare, six years old, 14½ hands high, some white on point of left hip, saddle and harness marks, tip of right ear gone. Appraised \$70.

COW—Taken up by Geo Knebes, Clifton tp, one white Cow, 8 years old medium size, well broken, giving milk, points of ears red. Appraised \$45.

OXEN—Taken up by W H Morgan, Verdigris tp, one work Ox, 9 years old, black speckled sides and neck, white head, neck and belly, black legs and feet, blemish on left eye, large horns, had a large bell on, branded CS on left hip. Appraised \$40. Also, one work Ox, 9 years old, black sides and head, white back and belly, black legs and feet, left hip broken down, branded E on left hip, had large bell on. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by W McWilliams, Neodesha tp, one dark chestnut sorrel Mare, 9 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot white, shod all round, pacer. Also, one bay sucking Colt, three white feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by Martha Longnecker, Cedar tp, June 17, 1871, one sorrel Horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, white stripe in face, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by Martha Shelton, Center tp, June 17th, 1871, one red and white spotted Cow, 3 years old, crop off left ear, upper slope off right. Appraised \$30.

STRAYS FOR JULY.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Wolf, Osage tp, one bay Mare, 8 or 9 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$60. Also, one sorrel Horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$70.

MULE—Taken up by R W Wells, Marion tp, one sorrel mare Mule, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, harness marks, flesh wound on ankle of left fore foot. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by Jos Clesna, Marmon tp, one sorrel Mare, 9 years old, 14½ hands high, sorrel mane and tail, white hairs in forehead, white feet, scar on left hip. Appraised \$55.

BULL—Taken up by R P Willett, Franklin tp, one spotted Bull, good size, 7 years old. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Ira Benham, Freedom tp, one sorrel horse Pony, 10 years old, 11 hands high, left hind foot white, branded P on left shoulder, and OF on right flank, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

Butler County—A. W. Stearns, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by — West, Union tp, June 6th, 1871, one light sorrel Mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, left eye out, star in forehead. Appraised \$45.

CHEROKEE COUNTY—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by S P Egleston, Neosho tp, June 14th, 1871, one light red sorrel gelding, 14½ hands high, blaze face, hind feet white, scar on rump. Appraised \$80.

Clay County—J. W. Kennedy, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A B Yeager, Republican tp, May 15, 1871, one black mare Pony, 9 years, 15 hands high, white face, 3 white feet, saddle marks, Spanish brand on left hip. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Albert Avery, Republican tp, May 20, 71, one chestnut sorrel Pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, 2 white feet, star in face, collar marks. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$40.

STALLION—Taken up by H Avery, Republican tp, May 29, 71, one dark bay Stallion, 2 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by S N Ackley, Republican tp, May 1, 1871, one dark brown Mare, 2 years old, past, 15½ hands high. Appraised \$60.

Cowley County—A. N. Jackson, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E P Hubbard, June 3, 1871, one bay roan Pony, 8 years old, branded O on right shoulder. Appraised \$40.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W T Jett, Osage tp, May 1, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 12 years old, 15½ hands high, white face and hind feet, white spot on right side, collar and saddle marks. No appraisal.

PONY—Taken up by J Jenkins, Lincoln tp, one bright bay mare Pony, 9 years old, 14 hands high, branded K on left hip, star in forehead. Appraised \$80. Also, a dark bay horse Pony, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, branded K on left hip, some white inside left ear. Appraised \$40.

COLT—Taken up by David Olds, Washington tp, one bay horse Colt, 8 years old, some white on rump, branded JT on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

Dickinson County—E. S. Wiley, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E W Parker, Lamb tp, May 31, 1871, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 15 hands high, white stripe in forehead, Spanish brand on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$60. Also, one sorrel Horse, 8 or 9 years old, 15½ hands high, stripe in forehead, 1 fore foot and 1 hind foot white. Appraised \$77.35.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Kohler, Nov 29th, 1870, one black horse Pony, 4 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$12.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C J Gamble, Hayes tp, March 8, 1871, one black horse Pony, 3 years old, 13½ hands high, blaze face, left hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by R W Ellis, Ohio tp, May 25, 1871, one bay horse Pony, 5 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, and swerly in left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Geo Douglas, Greenwood tp, May 25, 70, black Mare, 5 years old, 12½ hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, swerly in both shoulders. Appraised \$10. Also, one gray Mare, 5 years old, 12 hands high, white stripe in forehead, swerly in right shoulder. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by E Roberts, Ohio tp, June 15th, 1871, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, a little white on right hind foot. Appraised \$20.

Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by D J Moore, Sedan tp, May 29th, 1871, one dark bay stallion Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, white stripe in face, feet white, left eye glass, saddle marks, pacer. Appraised \$45.

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J T Shepherd, Oskaloosa tp, one dark bay Mare, 10 years old, 15½ hands high, black mane and tail, had just lost a colt, blind in right eye. Appraised \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by W J Klingensmith, Oskaloosa tp, one bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay Horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high, sores from use of collar. Appraised \$35.

Jewell County—J. A. Scarbrough, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm Panton, White Rock tp, June 1, 1871, one Cow, 10 years old, medium size, speckled on neck and sides, back and hips white. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by H Lapere, Big Timbers tp, May 13, 1871, one dark iron-gray Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, a splint on right fore leg. Appraised \$65. Also, one light bay Mare, 9 years old, 3 feet white, blaze in face, branded SHL and WJ. Appraised \$40. Also, one black Stallion, 3 years old, 14 hands high, star in face. Appraised \$60. Also, one gray mare Colt, 1 year old, goes lame, caused by one cracked hoof. Appraised \$15.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G W King, Oxford tp, April 29, 1871, one bay Mare, 10 years old, 4½ feet high, branded K on left shoulder, shod all round. Appraised \$45.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo Nunink, Shawnee tp, May 25, 1871, one light bay Horse, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, white hairs all over. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Noah Spears, Aubrey tp, May 18th, 1871, one bay Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, white on right hind foot, saddle marks. Appraised \$40. Also, one brown Horse, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, hind feet white. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by J A McFadden, Monticello tp, May 29, 1871, one dark bay Gelding, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, heavy built, collar marks, white on hind feet. Appraised \$75.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jacob Rodenhans, Leavenworth city,

May 31, 1871, one dark bay Horse, 5 years old, white on inside of left fore foot. Appraised \$65.

MULE—Taken up by Saml Hanly, Alexandria tp, June 3, 1871, one dark bay mare Mule, 6 or 7 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$65.

HORSE—Taken up by W J Rockwood, Sherman tp, May 30, 71, one light bay Horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$45.

PONY—Taken up by A Kissinger, Stranger tp, June 14th, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 14 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by W T Edgar, Fairmount tp, June 12, 1871, one sorrel yellow Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, branded EH on left shoulder, 3 white feet, black mane and tail. Appraised \$75. Also, one sorrel Horse, 14 years old, 15 hands high, branded US and IC, star in forehead, white spot on nose, saddle and collar marks, left fore foot white. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by John Kissinger, Reno tp, May 25th, 1871, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, yellow spot over left eye. Appraised \$37.50.

HORSE—Taken up by Orson Lewis, Reno tp, June 2, 1871, one sorrel Horse, 12 years old, 15 hands high, white face, branded IC on left hip and US on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by J H McHolland, June 24, 1871, one black Cow, 9 years old, white face, line back, short stag horns, swallow fork in each ear. Appraised \$20.

Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jos Rowell, Stanton tp, May 6, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, scar on right side of neck, right eyelid drops over the eye. Appraised \$60.

PONY—Taken up by S L Rider, Centerville tp, May 2, 1871, one bright sorrel mare Pony, 10 years old, 13½ hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle and harness marks, left hip knocked down, branded AA on right shoulder and right hip. Appraised \$30. Also, one light chestnut mare Pony, 5 years old, 12 hands 1 inch high, snip on nose, blemish in left eye, hind feet white, white spot on right shoulder, dark main and tail. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by S Watkins, Valley tp, May 29th, 1871, one bay horse Pony, 5 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Frazer, Valley tp, June 5th, 1871, one bay horse Pony, 6 years old, 13½ hands high, a star in forehead, roan hairs on rump. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by M Paddock, Blue Mound tp, May 31, 1871, one dark brown Mare, 4 or 5 years old, star in forehead, a white strip in left nostril, saddle marks. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by W E Campbell, Stanton tp, June 3, 1871, one black Mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, hind feet white, fore feet partly white. Also, one dark bay Colt, 2 months old. Appraised \$100.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G G Goodsell, Agnes City tp, May, 1871, one brown horse Pony, 10 years old, 12 hands high, branded S on left hip and straight mark on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Isaac Marks, Elmendorf tp, May 31, 1871, one dun horse Pony, 4 years old, light face, branded Q on left shoulder, harness marks. Appraised \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by Robt Mahon, Americus tp, May 18, 1871, one bay Filly, 4 years old, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white, branded FG on left shoulder. Appraised \$65.

STALLION—Taken up by John Wayman, Waterloo tp, May 15, 1871, one sorrel Stallion, 2 years old, 13½ hands high, strip in face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$37.50.

PONY—Taken up by Robt Best, Waterloo tp, May 8, 1871, one dun horse Pony, 9 years old, 13½ hands high, black mane, tail and legs, black stripe on back, saddle and harness marks, branded D on right hip and shoulder. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by G W Burns, Waterloo tp, June 1st, 1871, one dark bay Horse, 9 years old, 14½ hands high, heavy set, tall and mane black, white spot on forehead, roan streak on right side of nose, lame in right fore foot. Appraised \$30.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Murphy, Center tp, May 16th, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 4 years old, 3 white feet, white on nose, right hip knocked down. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by John Starkweather, Center tp, May 15th, 1871, one American bay Mare, 6 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one American Horse, right hind foot white, a star in forehead. Appraised \$65.

MARE—Taken up by R F McAllister, Clear Creek tp, June 24, 1871, one bright sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, blaze in face, inverted heart branded on right shoulder. Appraised \$5.

MARE—Taken up by — Center tp, June 24th, 1871, one dark sorrel Mare, 3 years old. Appraised \$60. Also, one dark sorrel Horse, 3 years old, blaze face, 3 white feet. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Horse, 3 years old, white feet. Appraised \$40. Also, one dun Mare, 4 years old, eye out. Appraised \$45. Also, one iron-gray Stallion, 2 years old, 3 white feet. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay Mare, 4 years old, star in forehead, four white feet. Appraised \$75.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Saml Heninger, Middle Creek tp, May 13, 1871, one bay Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, white on tip of nose, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$30.

MULE—Taken up by W J Jones, Middle Creek tp, June 3, 1871, one black Mule, 5 years old, 12 hands high, harness marks, left hip knocked down, branded JE on right shoulder. Appraised \$50. Also, one yellow Mule, 5 years old, 12½ hands high, harness marks, dark streak across shoulder. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Henry Vanfleet, Paola tp, May 5th, 1871, one dark bay mare Pony, 7 years old, small size, black mane and tail. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J H Grove, Marysville tp, April 29, 1871, one bay Mare, 15 years old, 15 hands high, branded EWV on both shoulders. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Thos Walls, Osawatimie tp, May 8, 1871, one dark bay Mare, 8 years old, white hairs in forehead, sore on inside of ankle of left fore foot. Appraised \$35. Also, one sorrel roan Horse, 3 years old, light spots on body, white in face, light mane and tail. Appraised \$30.35. Also, one bay Stallion, 2 years old, some white in forehead and on nose. Appraised \$30.

Montgomery County—S. M. Beardsley, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John M Gregory, Liberty tp, one brown gelding Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, bald face, white hind feet, collar marks. Appraised \$45.

PONY—Taken up by H D Nichols, Sycamore tp, one light bay Pony, 7 years old, 18 hands high, bald face, white spots on side, neck and under jaw, right hind foot and left fore foot white, branded HC on right shoulder and hip. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by W L Hummer, Liberty tp, one sorrel gelding Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, branded AB on left shoulder, hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by F Booth, Independence tp, May 27, 1871, one bay roan Mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, knot on right side of head. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by S M Lowe, Independence tp, May 27, 1871, one sorrel horse Pony, 6 years old, left hind hoof white, white in face, saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by A Hall, Coney tp, one dark brown Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$75.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Steer, Agency tp, in May, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 10 years old, 15 hands high, right fore foot white, a little lame in right hind foot. Appraised \$15. Also, a bay Mare, 7 or 8 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, blaze in face, lame in right stifle, saddle marks. Appraised \$45. Also, one bay mare Colt, 1 year old, black mane and tail. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel mare Colt, 1 year old, blaze face, lame in left hind leg. Appraised \$15.

Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Lemuel Tull, Jackson tp, May 5, 1871, one light bay Mare, 6 years old, 14 hands high, left fore foot white, a small white spot on left hind foot, white spot on forehead and nose, scar on left ear, shod on 8 feet. Appraised \$30. Also, one dark bay Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, shod all round. Appraised \$30.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by T J Stansbury, Monmouth tp, May 29, 71, one sorrel mare Pony, 10 years old, 15 hands high, shoes on three feet, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$35.

Washington County—G. W. Shriner, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Bonh, Washington tp, May 24, 1871, one brown Mare, 9 years old. Appraised \$35. Also, one sorrel Mare, 4 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Horse, 3 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one black Colt, one year old. Appraised \$30. Also, one iron-gray Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$30.

Woodson County—W. W. Sath, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H H Goodwin, Belmont tp, one bay horse Pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, shod all round, white strip in face. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Ang Cloud, Neosho Falls tp, one sorrel Horse, 12 years old, 16 hands high, one fore foot white, blaze face. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by F Hall, Toronto tp, one dark bay Horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, right hind foot white, white spot on left hind foot. Appraised \$30.

Wyandotte County—P. J. Kelly, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J T Moore, Wyandotte tp, one sorrel Horse, 18 hands high. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Flowers, one gray Pony, 7 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$15.

STRAYS FOR JUNE.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Foster, Osage tp, one Mare, 7 years old, 16½ hands high, hind feet white, star in forehead, has had a sorrel horse colt since taken up. Appraised \$100.

MARE—Taken up by Geo J Emrick, Drywood tp, one black Mare, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, white hairs on neck and flank, scar on inside of left hind leg, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

Cowley County—T. B. Ross, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W S Tillson, Dutch Creek tp, April 17, 71, one Mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, hind feet white, blaze face, snip nose, weak eyes, saddle marks, branded U on left shoulder. Appraised \$75.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jas Harrington, Osage tp, April 22, 1871, one bay Horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, a star in forehead, strip on nose, shod on fore feet. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by James Harrington, Osage tp, one bay Horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, strip on the nose, fere feet shod. Appraised \$30.

Ellsworth County—S. Buckminster, Clerk.

OXEN—Taken up by Thos Richardson, Mulberry Creek tp, April 17, 1871, one white Ox, 6 or 7 years old. Appraised \$75. Also, one white and red spotted Ox. Appraised \$75.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Puderbaugh, Ohio tp, March 21, 71, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, 3 white feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Daniel Ramsey, Janesville tp, May 6, 71, one brown mare Pony, 12 years old, 13 hands high, star in face, saddle marks, shod before, white hairs on nose. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by M E Stratton, Janesville tp, April 21st, 1871, one dark bay Horse, 4 years old, 16 hands high, right hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Wash Bailey, Eureka tp, one small brown mare Pony, Mexican brand on left shoulder and hip, and JA on right shoulder, star in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle marks. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by S Hoffman, Janesville tp, April 12, 1871, one sorrel Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, glass eyes, nose and face and under jaw white, right hind and fore foot white, spots on belly, shod all round. Appraised \$20.

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Charles Lee, Oskaloosa tp, one white Heifer, 2 years old, red ears. Appraised \$10.

CALF—Taken up by T G Gihson, Jefferson tp, one red and white spotted steer Calf, crop and underbit in left ear. Appraised \$10.

PONY—Taken up by J W Byram, Jarcosle tp, one small black stallion Pony, 3 years old, 12 hands high, star in forehead.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John Harrison, Aubrey tp, May 2d, 1871, one dark brown mare Mule, 3 years old, 14 hands high, roached mane, white nose. Appraised \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by Thos Weston, Shawnee tp, May 18, 1871, one dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 16½ hands high, white hairs on right hind and fore feet. Appraised \$100.

MARE—Taken up by M O'Flarety, Shawnee tp, March 25, 1871, one brown Mare, 18 years old, 15½ hands high, hind feet white, collar marks. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Thos Donelson, Shawnee tp, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, blind in right eye, star in forehead, left hind foot white, shod before. Appraised \$75. Also, one strawberry roan horse Pony, 6 years old, 13½ hands high, blaze face, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by T H Cregar, Reno tp, May 4, 1871, one dark bay horse, 12 years old, 13½ hands high, black mane and tail, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm George, Alexandria tp, May 11, 71, one rpan sorrel Horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high, left fore and hind feet white, collar marks. Appraised \$70.

COLT—Taken up by E Lewis, Stranger tp, May 19th, 1871, one light brown stallion Colt, 2 years old, small size. Appraised \$30.

Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Alex Thompson, Potosi tp, May 9th, 1871, one dark bay mare Pony, 7 years old, 14 hands high, white strip in face, left hind foot white, branded IS on fore feet, some collar marks. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by G D Caldwell, Sheridan tp, April 14, 1871, one bay Mare, 16 years old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, hind feet and right fore foot white, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

McPherson County—J. R. Fisher, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by L N Holmberg, Smoky Hill tp, March 31, 1871, one sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, right hind leg white, strip in face. Appraised \$25. Also, one sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old, white strip in face, right hind leg white. Appraised \$30. Also, one black mare Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by D Stephens, Sharpe's Creek tp, March 25, 1871, one red and white Steer, 8 years old, branded MO and J or I. Appraised \$20.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thos Tucker, Marysville tp, Aug 29, 70, one sorrel Horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$60. Also, one roan Horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high. Appraised \$60. Also, one roan Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$60.

COLT—Taken up by J G Davis, Osage tp, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J A Chambers, Paola tp, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 10 hands high, hind feet and left fore foot white, snip on nose, star in forehead. Appraised \$18.

Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by N Timmons, Granada tp, May 6, 1871, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, star in forehead, white spot on withers, a few white hairs on the right shoulder. Appraised \$45.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J T Olson, Arvonia tp, April 1, 1871, one black Mare, 10 years old, 14 hands high, white hairs in forehead, white spot on upper lip. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Beel, Agency tp, one light sorrel horse Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, white strip in forehead, left fore and hind feet white, saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by John Peterson, Valley Brook tp, May 17, 1871, one brown stallion Pony, 3 years old, 12 hands high, white feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one light bay Stallion, 3 years old, 15 hands high, white strip in forehead. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by C F Curry, Agency tp, one chestnut sorrel gelding Pony, 7 years old, star in forehead, strip on nose, dim saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

Republic County—Philo P. Way, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A Erickson, New Scandinavia tp, July 18, 1870, one red Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised \$25.

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J E Woodward, Smoky Hill tp, April 29, 1871, one brown Mare, 2 years old, one hind foot white. Appraised \$75. Also, one bay Mare, 2 years old, one hind foot white. Appraised \$75. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, black feet. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by T H Patch, Ohio tp, April 8th, 1871, one sorrel Mare, star in forehead. Appraised \$50.

STALLION—Taken up by Tim Bacon, Ohio tp, April 25th, 1871, one black Stallion, 3 white feet, spavin on left hind leg. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J T Clark, Ohio tp, April 8th, 1871, one light bay Mare, black mane and tail. Appraised \$65.

COW—Taken up by D L Birkley, one dark red Cow, 7 years old, small size, white on head and belly, right ear cropped, right horn drooped. Also, one red and white bull calf.

PONY—Taken up by John Rindall, Solomon tp, April 29, 1871, one dark bay mare Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

Sedgewick County—Fred. Schattner, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J M Allison, Wichita tp, May 9th, 1871, one bright bay Horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, branded HH on right shoulder, spot in forehead, white on right foot, saddle marks. Also, one bright bay Horse, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, scar on left shoulder, blaze face. Appraised \$230.



BEST MACHINE EVER OFFER-
ed for Paring, Coring, Quartering or Slicing apples. Does the entire work expeditiously, promptly and well—separating core and parings from the fruit at once. Will prepare more fruit for drying, pies, or family use, than six of the ordinary parers. For farmers it is indispensable. Fruit can be taken care of in season, instead of allowing it to rot in the orchard. Three times the price of Parer can be saved on every crop. A barrel of apples can be got ready for pies in one hour, saving in labor alone in a single year, many times the price of the Parer. Territory for sale. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

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FRUITS OF ALL KINDS, CORN, BEANS, PIE PLANT, and Pumpkin, dried on these Dryers, retain all of their original flavor and 25 per cent. more of original weight than by any other process.

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These Dryers are a wonder for simplicity and cheapness, and must speedily supersede all canning processes.

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HOURS IN ADVANCE of Morning
Trains by any other Line out of Leavenworth, to CHICAGO,
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IN ADVANCE of Evening Trains by any
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EXPRESS, leaves St. Joseph 11:25, P. M.
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RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

P. B. GROAT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
GEO. H. NETTLETON, Gen'l Superintendent.

TIME TABLE

OF THE KANS. PACIFIC RAILWAY,

FROM LEAVENWORTH TO ATCHISON.

GOING NORTH.			
LEAVE—	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	
Leavenworth.....	12:25, P. M.	7:52, A. M.	
Fort Leavenworth.....	12:40, "	8:01, "	
Kickapoo.....	12:55, "	8:15, "	
Port William.....	1:10, "	8:30, "	
Sumner.....	1:25, "	8:45, "	
Atchison.....	1:40, "	8:55, "	

GOING SOUTH.			
LEAVE—	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	
Atchison.....	2:50, A. M.	1:35, P. M.	
Sumner.....	3:00, "	1:45, "	
Port William.....	3:10, "	1:55, "	
Kickapoo.....	3:25, "	2:10, "	
Fort Leavenworth.....	3:35, "	2:20, "	
ARRIVE AT—			
Leavenworth.....	4:02, "	2:41, "	

THE GREAT Wabash Route!

Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway.

THE GREAT THROUGH LINE FROM THE
MISSISSIPPI TO THE ATLANTIC!

Without Change of Cars!
With the choice of THREE Routes, via

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Three Through Express Trains leave St. Louis, Quincy, or
Hannibal, daily, on arrival of trains from the West, for

Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincin-
nati, Louisville, Ft. Wayne, Pitts-
burgh, Harrisburgh, Cleveland,
Toledo, Detroit, Buffalo, Niagara
Falls,

New York, Boston,
Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wash-
ington, and all Points East.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains, and
Pullman's and Wagner's famous Cars Through to
New York without Change.

Tickets may be obtained at all the principal Ticket
Offices in the West.

W. L. MALCOLM, General Pass. Ag't, Toledo.
J. B. LAZARUS, Western Pass. Ag't, Kan. City.
G. H. BURROWS, General Superintendent.

OPEN TO THAYER, KANSAS.

LEAVENW'TH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON
RAILROAD LINE.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 5TH, 1871, TRAINS WILL
run from Lawrence and Kansas City, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.			
LEAVE—	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'M.	NIGHT EX.
Lawrence.....	11:30 A. M.	8:00 P. M.	
Sibley.....	11:48 "	8:25 "	
Vinland.....	11:58 "	8:38 "	
Baldwin.....	12:13 P. M.	8:58 "	
Prairie City.....	12:17 "	9:05 "	
Norwood.....	12:30 "	9:23 "	
Kansas City.....	10:00 A. M.	5:00 "	11:10 P. M.
Olathe.....	11:05 "	6:45 "	12:35 A. M.
Arrive at Ottawa.....	12:55 P. M.	9:25 "	2:25 "
Ottawa.....	1:15 "		2:45 "
Princeton.....	1:49 "		3:20 "
Richmond.....	2:02 "		3:35 "
Garnett.....	2:35 "		4:20 "
Welda.....	3:08 "		4:50 "
Divide.....	3:41 "		5:40 "
Carlyle.....	4:05 "		6:00 "
Iola.....	4:28 "		6:30 "
Humboldt.....	4:55 "		7:00 "
Thayer.....	5:30 P. M.		
ARRIVE AT			
Thayer.....	6:20 "		7:50 "

GOING NORTH.			
LEAVE—	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'M.	NIGHT EX.
Thayer.....	8:00 A. M.		9:00 P. M.
Thoga.....	8:50 "		10:25 "
Humboldt.....	9:25 "		10:55 "
Iola.....	9:55 "		11:15 "
Carlyle.....	10:14 "		11:35 "
Divide.....	10:36 "		11:55 A. M.
Welda.....	11:08 "		12:35 "
Garnett.....	11:40 "		1:10 "
Richmond.....	12:13 P. M.		1:35 "
Princeton.....	12:38 "		1:55 "
Ottawa.....	1:30 "	8:10 A. M.	2:35 "
Olathe.....	3:17 "	11:05 "	4:45 "
Arrive at Kansas City.....	4:10 "	12:40 P. M.	6:10 "
Ottawa.....	1:00 "	8:00 A. M.	
Norwood.....	1:20 "	8:25 "	
Prairie City.....	1:33 "	8:45 "	
Baldwin.....	1:38 "	8:50 "	
Vinland.....	1:58 "	9:10 "	
Sibley.....	2:03 "	9:25 "	
ARRIVE AT			
Lawrence.....	2:20 "	9:50 "	

ALL TRAINS CARRY PASSENGERS.
Night Express, North, will run Daily, Saturdays excepted.
All other Trains will run Daily, Sundays excepted.

Connections:
At Kansas City with connecting roads for points East and
North.

At Lawrence with Kansas Pacific Trains East and West.
At Ottawa with Stages for Quenemo, Lyndon, Osage City,
Paola, Burlington, and adjacent points.

At Garnett with Stages for Leroy.
At Iola with Stages for Neosho Falls and Burlington.

At Humboldt with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad,
for Neosho Falls, Leroy, Burlington and Emporia, and with
Stages for Fort Scott, Eureka, Eldorado, Wichita, Augusta,
Douglas, Winfield and Arkansas City.

At Topeka with Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, for
Parsons, Oswego and Cheyenne.

At Thayer with Stages for Neosho, Independence, Park-
er, Fredonia and other points in Southern and Southwestern
Kansas, and the Indian Territory.

This is the best and most direct route to the celebrated
Neosho Valley and the Osage Reservation.
Freight taken from any point in the East to the end of the
track, without break of bulk. Through contracts made for
either freight or passenger.

For full information, relating to either freight or passenger
business, apply to
CHAS. B. PECK, G. F. & T. A., Lawrence.

\$1000 REWARD

WILL BE PAID TO ANY ONE WHO WILL FIND A single grain of *Black Antimony*, or any other poisonous mineral, in

Yates' Improved Condition Powder,

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND POULTRY. This is the *Only Condition Powder* made which does not contain black antimony.

Yates' Improved Vegetable Liver Pills,

Are better adapted to the Western climate than any other. They are the best Preventive of Ague.

McKenna's Empire Baking Powder,

Is a superior article for making Bread, Cakes, Pastry, &c.

All the above articles are manufactured only by
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**NATIONAL
SWINE EXPOSITION!**

TO BE HELD AT

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UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

**THE ILLINOIS
Swine-Breeders' Association.**

Competition Open to all the World.

120 Class Premiums, from \$15.00 to \$100.00 Each.

ALSO,

12 Grand Sweepstakes Prizes, Ranging from \$100 to \$1,000.

Send for Premium Lists, with Rules and Regulations.

**CHARLES SNOAD, Sec'y,
Joliet, Illinois.**

aug-8m

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PRICE \$12 ON CARS AT FACTORY,

\$10 at Wholesale—Five or More.

The price will be \$15 after this year, with a liberal discount at wholesale. Manufactured only by this Company, at Maywood, Illinois. They will not be manufactured by other parties in future.

Commissioners of Highways, signing themselves as such, can order these Scrapers on trial. Other parties ordering them must send cash or good references. In using the Scraper for long hauls, let out the chain.

Every Scraper and Ditcher sold will have the following WARRANTY fastened to it, and this Company holds itself responsible under this

WARRANTY:

"These Scrapers and Ditchers are sold with the absolute warranty that, if not satisfactory on trial, they can be shipped, in good order, to the Factory of the Company, at Maywood, Illinois, and the money originally paid will be refunded."

Send for Circulars and Testimonials. Address all communications to

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aug-12m

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



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[From Dispensary of the United States.]

DIOSMA CRENATA—BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint. MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES—Buchu Leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the age of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life, after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-Wetting in children.

In affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled or delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudences in life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA!

The Great Blood Purifier and Beautifier of the Complexion.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetters, Humors of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

Being prepared expressly for the above Complaints, its Blood-Purifying properties are greater than any other Preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the Complexion a clear and healthy color, and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of pains and swellings of the bones, ulcerations of the throat and legs, blotches, pimples on the face, erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and beautifying the complexion.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS.

The most reliable PURGATIVE and CATHARTIC known, superseding Salts, Magnesia, &c., in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, &c. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant and safe in operation. The CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS are purely vegetable, being composed of Catawba Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb.

Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons, vended in wooden boxes, most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs.

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