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First. The Liver and Lungs must be got into a good, healthy condition; for, when the Lungs are wasting, the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the liver and stomach are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food; consequently, the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off, without nourishing the system.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The SEAWEED TONIC is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle. Then, by partaking freely of the PULMONIC SYRUP, the food is turned into good blood, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up. This is the only way to cure Consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well. It is very important for them, to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong; and yet, because they are in the house they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit, to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman; while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my Preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday, from 9, A. M., to 3, P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be \$5.

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THE KANSAS FARMER



DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRE-SIDE

[ENTERED, ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN OCTOBER, 1872, BY GEO. T. ANTHONY, AT THE OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, AT WASHINGTON.]

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LEAVENWORTH, OCTOBER 1, 1872.

[\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

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

Published Semi-Monthly, at 317 Delaware Street.

FAIRS.

The following Fairs will be held at the times and places below named:

Wyandotte County, Kansas, Oct. 1st to 4th, at Wyandotte.
St. Louis, Mo., Exposition, October 3d to 8th, at St. Louis.
Washington County Fair, Oct. 9th and 10th, at Washington.
Woodson County Fair, Oct. 2d, 3d and 4th, at Kalida, Kan.
Greenwood County Fair, October 3d and 3d, at Eureka.
Labette County Fair, October 3d, at Labette City.
Neosho County Fair, October 3d to 5th, at Osage Mission.
Allen County Fair, October 3d, 4th, and 5th, at Iola, Kansas.

AN APPLE FOR A NAME.

Mr. W. A. COWAN, of the firm of COWAN & ELIOTT, Grasshopper Falls, sends us an apple for a name. We are not personally acquainted with it; but after examining all the authorities on the subject, conclude that it is the Ohio Pippin. Synonyms, Ernst's Apple, Buchanan, Shannon, &c.

It is fully described by WARDER, who speaks of it as very valuable. The following is his description:

Tree healthy, vigorous, large, spreading; shoots stout, dark; leaves large; fruit large (often very large), oblate, somewhat conic, irregular; surface smooth, greenish yellow, sometimes blushed faintly near the base; dots gray. Basin wide, deep, folded. Eye large, or very large, open. Segments short. Cavity wide, wavy or regular, brown. Stem short, stout. Core medium to large, regular, closed, meeting the eye; seeds numerous, medium plump, sometimes imperfect. Flesh yellowish, breaking, tender, juicy. Flavor acid to sub-acid. Quality good. Season, December and January.

FRUIT EXHIBITION.

The Holt County (Mo.) Agricultural Society took the premium of \$100, offered by the St. Jo. Horticultural Society for the largest and best collection of fruit. They exhibited two hundred and fifty varieties of apples, sixty of pears, twenty of peaches, six of grapes, four of plums, four of crab apples, and one each of quinces and cherries. The same Society took the \$5 premium for the largest apple, the specimen being an Alexander, weighing thirty four ounces, and measuring 16½ inches in circumference.

BERKSHIRES.

We notice that Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS, son of our friend Dr. CHAS. REYNOLDS, of Fort Riley, carried off the first premium on three of the most important entries, at the Blue and Kansas Valley Fair, at Manhattan, viz: For best sow under ten months; best three pigs under six months; and the pork-packer's special premium.

These awards speak volumes for the excellence of his stock.

1873.

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Farmers and their Families

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SHOW THIS TO YOUR NEIGHBORS!

Two children, aged six and eight years, of a Mr. SPELL, living near Manhattan, were left at home by their parents recently, who upon returning, found both children shut in a large trunk, and both dead. It is supposed they got in the trunk for sport, and the lid became fastened upon them.

LAYING DOWN HEDGE FENCE.

PARALLEL, RILEY COUNTY, Sept. 10, 1872.

EDITOR FARMER: As THE FARMER is quite a medium through which to obtain information upon things pertaining to farming, I wish to make an inquiry about hedge fence. I enclosed last Spring a field containing forty-five acres with plants, setting them about ten inches apart. They will average three feet high now. I thought before Winter set in to lay them down lengthwise of the row, and plow them under, say three furrows on each side, as a protection against rabbits and stock. In the Spring I thought to rake off some of the dirt, and let them grow thus; but as I have never seen any served that way, and would not knowingly do anything to injure the plants, I would like the advice of THE FARMER in the matter. I would say here that one of my neighbors put out a hedge one year ago, and last Winter the rabbits ate it to the ground, and ruined his fence.

Any information upon this subject will be gratefully received.

Yours, respectfully, A. BARKER.

ANSWER.—We do not esteem the plan a good one, as there is too much labor in it, if, indeed, there be no other objection. It would be cheaper to hire half-a-dozen boys, armed with shot-guns, and as many hound dogs to herd the rabbits away from the fence.

If the fence is three feet high, stock will not damage it seriously, if at all.

Rabbits are very easily trapped, in the ordinary box trap, which anybody can make out of a candle box; or they may be poisoned with arsenic. If they are very plenty, we would use both plans.

To lay the fence down, as you speak of, would impair its growth next year, and make it more tender—more likely to winterkill hereafter.

PLASTER MILLS.

Gypsum is being inquired for more and more each year, which, we take it, is a sign that our farmers begin to appreciate its probable advantages.

In order to bring it into general use, we must be able to get it at a reasonable price; and to bring plaster from Nova Scotia, or elsewhere, to Kansas, is worse than carrying coals to Newcastle or oysters to Baltimore.

We have immense beds of gypsum in this State, that for quality is not excelled in the world; and if we had mills for grinding it, there would be created at once a demand that would consume thousands of barrels annually.

If our farmers use it now they must pay not only two or three commissions, but must pay for its transportation hundreds of miles.

Of its value there can be no question, as there is scarcely a crop that is not benefited by its application; but as with other artificial manures, there is a limit to the price that farmers can afford to pay. As plaster of paris there could be large quantities of gypsum sold, as it is largely used in all towns and cities for decorating walls and ceilings.

The mills cannot be very expensive, certainly; and looking from the matter from our stand-point, we cannot see how a person could fail to make money by the business.

The Kansas Farmer

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ARTHUR BRYANT, SEN.

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BROWN COUNTY FAIR.

The Brown County Agricultural Society held their Ninth Annual Exhibition at Hiawatha, September 26th, 27th and 28th. The constitution provides for the election of officers on the first day of the Fair, and the election, on Thursday, resulted as follows: Capt. J. SCHILLING, President; J. W. OBERHOLTZER, Secretary; W. B. BARNETT, Treasurer; SAMUEL SPEER, Marshal; B. F. MCCOY, J. WALTERS, and D. K. BABBITT, Executive Committee.

As will be seen above, this is one of the oldest (if not, indeed, the oldest) Societies in the State. It is conceded by all who are acquainted, that Brown has fewer waste acres, less land that cannot be profitably tilled, than any county in the State. As might be expected from such a county, the farmers generally are in good circumstances, the improvements on many of the farms being equal to any of the older States; yet, with all these advantages, natural and acquired, the Brown County Fair this year came near being a failure; and the blame for this attaches, for the most part at least, to the farmers themselves.

We heard many reasons advanced, while attending the Exhibition, to account for the meager display of orchard, farm and garden products; among which were, that the Fair was used simply as a cloak to cover the horse-racing. Another said, the reason was that the officers had not, at some previous time, paid the premiums awarded.

Both of these reasons may have had something to do with the slim display; but if they had, the farmers are to blame for it. The constitution of the Society provides for the annual election of officers, and also, that any person may become a member of the Society by paying a nominal sum. If the farmers—those who should be exhibitors—are not satisfied with the present officers, they should become members of the Society, and by their votes fill those places, with men who will not sacrifice every other interest upon the altar of the fast horse, and who will see that the premiums are paid.

If we were permitted an opinion in this case, we should say that the real cause of the want of success is due to the fact, that there are too many men in Brown county (and the same will apply to some other counties that we know of) who want to fill the offices of the Society themselves; who are of the opinion that they are constitutionally fitted for the office of President or Secretary, and because they are not chosen, they are disposed to throw cold water upon the enterprise.

As long as the great mass of the farmers will permit themselves to be dissuaded from becoming exhibitors by any of this class, just so long will their Fairs drag out a miserable existence.

From the limited acquaintance we have with Capt. SCHILLING, we believe him to be admirably fitted for the position of President. He may not have thrown as much enthusiasm into the Fair for the six weeks or two months prior to the Exhibi-

tion as he ought; but it should not be expected of one man to do all the talking and advertising, and to awaken all the local pride, that are necessary to make a County Fair a perfect success. Everybody, whether farmer or not, should, for weeks before the Fair, be talking about it, and urge everybody to become an exhibitor.

The whole county should be aroused, and measures taken to see that every neighborhood in the county is represented at the exhibitors' tables. It should be somebody's business to see that all the fine stock is out; and then every man and woman, able to leave home, should have enough county pride to spend at least one day at the Fair; and we would advise visitors that they can see the articles exhibited any other day, just as well as the day that the races are to come off.

As the fruit was the most prominent feature of the Brown County Fair, we will speak of that first.

JOHN WALTERS was the largest exhibitor. His orchard consists of 400 apple trees, the oldest being about ten years old. He exhibited thirty-five varieties of apples, and two varieties of pears. His apples were all large; but a peck of Jonathans exhibited beat anything we ever saw. A seedling apple, which he called the Walter apple, grown by him, was superior in flavor to anything we ever tasted in the shape of an apple; the flavor being between the apple and pear. He proposes to graft it.

E. A. SPOONER was the next largest exhibitor, he having twenty-eight varieties, and some of them were mammoth in size. One variety measured fifteen inches in circumference.

The other exhibitors were: E. SNYDER, of Highland, J. MAGLOT, B. F. PARTCH, J. & D. MEISSENHEIMER, and Capt. SCHILLING, of Hiawatha, who all exhibited apples; Mr. GORDON, of Doniphan county, exhibited thirteen varieties of grapes; viz: Israella, Union Village, Isabella, Concord, Catawba, Norton's Virginia, Delaware, Diana, Ives, Iona, Clinton, Rebecca, and Creveling.

Without an exception, the fruit was all good.

G. W. BUBACH, ASHLEY CHASE, and CLAGGETT & MUNGER, exhibited apple trees from two to four years old; and the stock, especially that of the two first named, was extra.

Mr. E. SNYDER, of Highland, made an exhibition of house plants and cut flowers, that attracted much attention.

There were a few cans of preserved fruit displayed, and a single sample of butter. Aside from this, and two or three specimens of embroidery, a case of millinery goods, there was nothing about the exhibition that denoted the presence of ladies.

Miss C. M. HERBERT exhibited four specimens of oil paintings.

The shelves devoted to grains and vegetables were nearly as barren. Two samples of wheat, two squashes two-and-a-half feet long, a couple of large pumpkins, two or three samples of Irish potatoes, two of sweet potatoes, and one of corn, comprised it all.

H. C. WAY had the Monitor cooking-stove on exhibition; and some party, whose name we did not learn, exhibited a couple of wagons.

Hon. J. F. BABBITT exhibited six head of Berkshire hogs; and Mr. WHITE, of Illinois, ten head. Other parties showed three or four head of Poland-Chinas.

One bull, two cows and a calf, comprised the whole of the cattle ring.

There were a few horses shown, but nothing of extraordinary merit.

This comprised the Fair. The attendance was not large, but perhaps enough to pay the expenses, which were not large.

We hope, by the time another year rolls around, that the people of this county will all be united in the determination to make a Fair equal to their ability. United effort upon the part of the citizens will make here one of the best Fairs in the State.

We cannot close this article without speaking a word in commendation of the enterprise of Mr. A. J. SELLIG, who ran a free hack to and from the Fair Grounds, each day of the Fair, for the accommodation of visitors. Such liberality we never saw equaled, and his kindness will be remembered by many who availed themselves of his offer.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIR.

The above-named Fair opened on Wednesday, September 11th, and had it not been for the rain, would have been in full blast by noon of the same day; but owing to the storm, the showing of stock and awarding of premiums were postponed until Thursday, at 2, P. M. Yet, we were surprised to find the number of entries that had been made on the first day, in spite of the rain and wind—the exhibitors being mostly from a distance, at that. This shows a commendable interest taken by the people of Franklin county; but the interest is not as deep as it should be, nor the attendance as large on this second day of the Fair as it ought to have been on the Grounds, had each individual farmer deemed it to be essential to the best interests of the county to be on hand himself, with his family, and some farm product to add to the collection at large.

The first thing in order on opening, Thursday afternoon, was the ring for Shorthorns three years old and over. The first premium was taken by J. E. BAER's bull—there being no competition. Next came the ring for two-year-olds and under three—the first premium going to W. DUNCAN's bull, and the second to J. PICKERELL's bull, both of them fine animals, and hard to decide which was best. In order next came the ring for cows, both premiums being awarded to J. PICKERELL. After these came the best yoke of work oxen. There being only one entry, by Mr. RICHARDSON, his oxen took the blue ribbon. The above constituted all the entries of cattle.

Immediately following came horses for all purposes. The first ring being for four years old and over, J. STORR's stallion took the first, and J. M. MANNON's the second premium. Next came the ring of two-year-olds under three, in which J. BUTTELL's fine black half Morgan took the first premium, and W. DUNCAN's the second. In the ring for one-year-olds under two, D. STORR's had the only entry, and showed a good yearling. The colt ring had only two entries; J. H. FORD taking the first and W. MCCALL the second premium. This ended the awarding of premiums for the day.

On opening, the next day, the first ring shown was that of mares for all work. In the ring for four-year-olds and over, J. W. LEE took the first, and J. BUTTELL the second premium. In the ring of three-year-olds under four, there were no entries, and the judges passed immediately to the ring for two-year-olds under three, in which W. W. NELSON received the first, and J. BUTTELL the second premiums. In the ring for one-year-olds under two, H. M. ROBB was awarded the first, and J. E. BAER the second premium. In the ring for sucking colts, G. W. SEEVIS carried off the first premium, and W. HACKETT the second.

Thus ended the first half of Friday; and we regretted that other engagements obliged us to leave the Fair, with its gentlemanly officers and directors, and worry down a dinner in less than ten minutes, lest we should be left by the cars. Knowing that we could not stay and see the Fair to the close, we took a stroll around the Grounds early in the morning, to see the fine stock, floral hall, and the fruit and vegetable hall. Among the stock were stallions owned by H. GRAY, A. BOSWELL, M. INMAN, and R. S. THOMAS. These gentlemen had entered their respective horses to compete in the ring for draft horses over four years old. In the ring for roadsters, four years old and over, G. W. LEWIS had entered his stallion; and we understood that other entries had been made in this ring, but the horses were not on the ground. In the ring for three-year-

olds under four, J. BERRIDGE's dappled bay was the only horse entered. In the ring for two-year-olds under three, we could find no entries.

In the ring for draft mares we noticed some very fine stock. The ring for mares four years old and over had four entries—two by J. BERRIDGE, and two by J. DENNOCK. There was but one entry in the ring for three-year-olds under four, by A. O. DAVIS; his three-year-old was a very large, well formed animal. In the ring for two-year-olds under three, H. ROGERS, A. BOSWELL, and W. HACKETT, had entered their mares, each confident that his was the premium animal.

We were unable to get the names of parties who had colts entered in the different rings; and there may have been other horses entered for rings we have mentioned that escaped our notice.

We next directed our steps to Floral Hall, where we found the display limited. There were a few quilts, blankets, home-made carpets, tidies, and ladies' crochet collars. We also noticed several bouquets of natural and artificial flowers. There was a good display of chromos, steel engravings, and crayon and pencil drawings. There was a cross on exhibition, made of paper, which, for ingenuity of construction was a marvel. We were unable to learn the maker's name.

From Floral Hall we passed to the fruit and vegetable hall. Here we found a very good display of almost all kinds of fruits and vegetables. Among the contributors of apples, we noticed thirty-four varieties Mr. McGUIRE, eight by Mr. FOSTER, two by H. SHIVELY, sixteen by W. INMAN, twenty-one C. P. SHERMAN, and twenty-four by C. C. CUTLER. Of peaches, S. H. CRAMER furnished twenty-one varieties, C. P. SHERMAN thirteen varieties, all seedlings of very large size, as also were the six varieties furnished by J. GREENLEY. W. McCALL exhibited six varieties, Mr. BASS seven, and E. D. SMITH one variety of pears. C. P. SHERMAN had three varieties, and C. C. CUTLER eleven varieties of grapes. C. P. SHERMAN had four, S. H. CRAMER fourteen, ED. SMITH one, and J. W. STEARNS five, varieties of canned fruits and jellies. C. C. CRAMER had nine varieties of grape syrup, and four varieties of jellies. There was one can in this collection that specially attracted our attention. It was a can of green rhubarb. Mr. CRAMER's mode of canning is, to cut the rhubarb in lengths so as to fit the inside of the can; then put the rhubarb into the cans, and pour cold water in to fill them full; then seal as you do other canned fruits. In the Spring your rhubarb will come out fresh as when sealed up in the Fall. This method is not an experiment with Mr. CRAMER, as he has been canning rhubarb in this way for several years. We recommend our readers, who are fond of rhubarb, to try it.

Mr. C. P. SHERMAN had an excellent article of currant wine. Mrs. H. KELSEY exhibited one loaf of wheat bread, one loaf of corn bread, and a quantity of butter; Mrs. GEORGE ELDER a loaf of cake; a lady whose name we did not learn also furnished a loaf of cake, and Mrs. GREENLEY and Mrs. SERVICE each a plate of butter.

Of vegetables there was a fair display, but nothing to what it should have been in this, the year of monster vegetables. We noticed a lot of large onions, beets, tomatoes, and some very large corn, white, yellow and mixed; and that gourd—why, a whole family could drink cider from it, and hardly drain it to the bottom. It was a monster; JONAH's gourd was nothing to it.

Before leaving, we ascertained that the judges had awarded the first premium on apples to M. McGUIRE, and the second to W. INMAN. C. P. SHERMAN took the first premium, and J. GREENLEY the second premium on peaches. On the remainder of the fruit there had been no awards made up to the time we left.

Franklin is one of the newest counties in the State; and taking this and the very disagreeable weather into consideration, the Fair can be but an

honor to the State; and well can the officers and directors take pride in the success of the Association.

WILL IT PAY?

It is in vain that we tell our readers that such a course of farming or of stock-raising will pay, unless we can bring a practical demonstration to bear upon their minds. We have heretofore said that ten cows would make any man a little fortune in ten years, if rightly managed; but until now we have had no practical demonstration of it. Fortunately, we now have indubitable evidence that such is the case.

While attending the Fair in Seneca recently, we stopped at the hotel owned by Mr. J. E. SMITH, an old resident of Kansas, and known to very many of our readers outside of Nemaha county. In conversation with him, we learned that he was largely engaged in the cattle business, and drew from him the following facts:

Mr. SMITH commenced in 1859 with ten cows, and up to the present time has kept an exact account of all his sales. In exactly ten years—up to 1869—he had sold from those ten cows *five thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars' worth* of stock, not counting the large amount of butter and milk consumed in his hotel; and had left *one hundred and fifty head of cattle*, which, at a low estimate would be worth *three thousand dollars*.

There is, probably, not a farmer in the State but what could do better than Mr. SMITH has done, from the fact that he has been able to give very little personal supervision to his stock, and has had no special conveniences for keeping them.

A singular part of this cattle speculation is, that within the past two years Mr. SMITH has let out to some of the "stockless" farmers in his section, three lots of ten head each, and one lot of five, all cows and heifers, upon the following peculiar conditions: The lessee is to keep them five years, take good care of them, and at the end of that time return to Mr. SMITH the stock loaned and one-half of the increase; and he thinks that in five years' time he will be able to stock the State of Kansas with cattle, and we don't know but that he is correct. It is almost fearful to contemplate the number of cattle that will come to his share from this speculation, with ordinary success; and yet, it is one of great advantage to the poor farmer, who has not the stock to consume his grain and grass.

This will make a good calculation for some of our young readers, supposing one-half the calves to be heifers. How many cattle will Mr. SMITH get back in five years, from the thirty-five head of cows loaned out?

COCKLE BURR.

An old correspondent at Fredonia, Kansas, says that the only sure way of getting rid of the cockle burr is, "as soon as they show their heads through the earth, take a two-horse plow and turn them under about six inches, continuing this through the year, and from year to year, and in the course of a century we will have them subdued, if everybody follows this plan."

WHAT A BOY CAN DO.

During the session of an impromptu Farmers' Club, held Thursday evening of the Nemaha County Fair, a gentleman related the following circumstance as within his knowledge, and we recommend other boys to go and do likewise:

In 1868 a boy had, in one way and another, accumulated the sum of sixteen dollars. With his father's consent, he invested this in two yearling steers. These were kept until 1870, then fattened and sold (as three-year-olds) for \$100. This was re-invested in steers, fattened, and sold in 1871, the father deducting the price of the corn fed, leaving the boy \$195; which sum was again invested by the boy, and in the early part of the present Summer he sold his little herd of well-fatted steers, receiv-

ing the nice sum of \$900! The father took the boy's labor the past two years in pay for the grain his cattle had consumed.

The boy has not yet attained his majority, and by his father's good sense, has not only nearly a thousand dollars in money, but has acquired a fund of information, in regard to feeding stock, that few boys of his age possess.

AN IMPROMPTU FARMERS' CLUB.

The officers of the Nemaha County Agricultural Society arranged to hold a Farmers' Club on the evening of the second day of the Fair. We were present upon that occasion, and we never enjoyed a gathering of farmers more than we did this one.

The meeting was held in the new court house, Mr. N. COLEMAN being called to the Chair. Ex-Treasurer of State GEO. GRAHAM opened the meeting with some general remarks upon the subject, "How to make farming pay." The Assistant Editor of THE FARMER followed, on the same subject, giving a few reasons why farming is not now remunerative. Messrs. COLLINS, BUSHNELL, SLOSSON, MURPHY, and others, followed, each giving additional reasons for so many failures, and offering opinions upon the most profitable system of Agriculture.

Quite a difference of opinion was expressed as to the profits of feeding Texas cattle, as compared with natives. Some cogent arguments were advanced to prove that, as a rule, they are unprofitable stock; others maintaining that they had made more money off of "long horns" than from natives.

We commend this idea of holding a Farmers' Club during the progress of the Fair, to officers of Agricultural Societies generally. We hope to see it generally adopted.

BUFFALO TRAMPS.

JAMES W. GRAVES, Monrovia, Kansas, asks us to explain "the cause of the hard-pan spots or buffalo tramps that are found over the prairie."

These "spots" are of two kinds; one has been a genuine buffalo tramp; perhaps the other has not. The first is caused by an excess of nitrate of potash (saltpeter) or some of the salts of soda in the soil, and has been used, no doubt, as a "dry lick" by animals for years. But a superabundance of these salts in these soils would have a tendency to cause it to run together—to solidify.

The other kind of bare spots, and which are the true "hard-pan," is composed of a small, feruginous gravel, that probably forms a black oxide (a plant poison) by atmospheric action. This does not of itself explain why when your plow strikes one of these spots, instead of going into it, it generally throws you over it. It must be remembered, however, that the roots of grass and other plants have much to do in keeping the soil from compacting and running together, and the fact that no plant life grows upon these spots with the nature of the gravelly soil itself, and we think we have a satisfactory explanation of the hard pan spots.

The color of the latter spots is generally black or dark brown, and of the former—the saltpeter spots—it is usually blue or yellowish-white.

PECULIAR IDEAS.

It is to be supposed that when a man is convinced that a certain policy, incorporated into his legitimate business, will make him more money than any other, will relieve him from all financial embarrassments, and enable him to lay by something for a rainy day; we say that when a man believes this, it is to be presumed that he will adopt that policy. Logic would say so; and yet we have irrefragable proof that such is not the case—it is no such thing. Logic is wrong—in short, it lies.

We have a case in point: Two farmers live side by side. Their farms join. One has one hundred and sixty, the other two hundred acres. The former has his farm in a good state of cultivation,

has built a fine large barn, and a good house; has his farm well fenced and well stocked; himself and family are always well dressed, and as intelligent as any in the country.

The other has a better farm naturally (he claims), more of it, says that he raises better crops than his neighbor, is equally as economical (a great deal more so), is as intelligent, makes as good sales, and yet has been gradually getting deeper and deeper in debt for the last four or five years, until now he owes nearly two thousand dollars, wants to sell out, and in a recent conversation said, that "There was no money to be made at farming!" But, says we, how's that? "Your neighbor BROWN is not only making money, but he is saving it. There's that new barn cost a thousand dollars any way, and the new house he is fitting up this year, besides considerable money loaned out. If there is no money in farming, how comes it that BROWN is doing so well? He has no other sources of money making?"

"O! Makes his money off his cows."

"Well, why don't you keep cows, too? If BROWN can lay up eight hundred or a thousand dollars a year by keeping twelve cows (the exact number), why can't you?"

"Well, the fact is, there is lots of work about keeping cows. It will kill any woman to milk a dozen cows, and take care of the milk."

"But," says we, "the woman has no business to be milking a dozen or any other number of cows."

"Well, a man can't run a farm and attend to the milking and everything."

"Granted," we said; "but you said that BROWN makes more money from his dozen cows than from all the rest of his farm operations. There is no reason why you could not make as much as he. If so, you could afford to hire a hand the year through to do your plowing, and you could attend to the milking."

"I would n't keep a dozen cows on my farm if you would give me the best farm in the county."

Hence, we say logic, ordinarily so correct, is in this case at fault. Here is a farmer who refuses to follow a part of his legitimate calling, that he admits there is more money in than in any other branch, and yet who will not follow it, even if you give him "the best farm in the county." However strange this may seem, we suspect that this man is not alone in his views.

ABOUT BUTTER.

Many people throughout the country, who have three or four, or more, cows to milk, cause themselves considerable extra trouble, without any corresponding benefit, by the practice of saving "strippings," as it is called. We know that many good women, who have the care of milk and make butter, think that they get considerable more butter by churning the "strippings," but we also know that it is a mistake. It is cream alone that makes butter, and the less of anything but cream that you can have in the churn, the better will be the butter, for the reason that if strippings are churned with the cream, the caseine of the milk will become mixed more or less with the butter, giving to it a cheesy flavor, and, especially in Winter, causing white specks all through the butter.

The only excuse there can be for churning the strippings is, when butter is made from but one cow, and that one a small milker. In such a case, cream will often spoil in Summer time before a churning can be obtained, unless some milk be added, to make volume—enough for the churn dasher to act upon.

But even with one cow, if she be worth keeping at all, a person ought to get cream enough to churn twice each week; and with anything of a cellar or a milk-house, cream will not spoil in that time.

Where several cows are kept, considerable care should be exercised in skimming the milk, to get as much cream as possible, but also as little milk with it, for the reasons given above.

Another fact that is not appreciated, and by many not believed, is, that more cream will be obtained in warm weather, if the cream is kept in deep vessels—say, eighteen inches to two feet deep and not more than six or eight inches in diameter. The reason is, that the sooner the milk is deprived of the animal heat the more cream will be had; and milk will cool quicker in a vessel of this shape than in the ordinary milk crocks used in the West.

We have the statements of several butter-makers in the Eastern States, who get from seventy-five cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per pound for all their butter, and who, therefore, cannot afford to lose any cream; that they get perceptibly more butter when the can is used than when milk is kept in the shallow pans or crocks of ordinary shape.

If butter-making is made profitable, it must be of good quality, and large quantity for the number of cows milked.

We do not believe it possible for any one to learn how to make good butter, by reading essays, or papers upon the subject. It takes practice, and lots of it; but a person must also have tact to know, when they hear a new idea upon the subject advanced, whether it can be incorporated into their practice, with benefit or not. Too many women (and men too, for that matter) are unwilling to adopt ideas advanced by any one else. They prefer to adhere to such things as their own experience only seems to have taught them; and the fact is that very many have not read their own experience aright; have been making butter, or performing other duties, in the worst possible way.

These hints are not given for that class; they will learn nothing by them. But those enterprising women who believe in good butter, may get an idea therefrom.

European Correspondence.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The Army Horses—Imported Stallions—Education of Farmers' Daughters—Farm Buildings—Poultry—Scarcity of Farm Labor—Foot and Mouth Disease in Cattle—The Phylloxera again—Smut and Rust in Wheat, &c., &c., &c.

PARIS, FRANCE, Sept. 12th, 1872.

It is estimated that France requires 4,000 stallions to produce the necessary number of horses required by the army and the country, and that she must herself breed, since the markets of Germany and Hungary are next to closed to her. The matured opinion seems to be that it is best to import stallions of pure blood, to generate a good half-blood breed, diffusing this latter over the country. There is an old feeling still in favor of the State studs.

Efforts are being made to establish a college for the education of farmers' daughters in farming matters. This is a very important matter socially for France, where woman exercises more influence than in any other country, and where farmers' daughters exhibit growing aspirations for a town life, and to marry notaries, doctors, lawyers and merchants, rather than honorable agriculturists; even in lower ranks, the country wench has an ambition to own a petty grocery or wine shop in a city.

Many French farm buildings are anything but models of comfort and neatness, and wanting in that attractiveness to make it a home; when such propriety exists, DE GASPARIN assures us, Frenchmen are content. There are farms not eighty miles from Paris, where the poultry yard alone pays the rent, and others similarly circumstanced, that contribute nothing, and the difference is owing to the education of the mistress. It must be said, also, that parents themselves have much to answer for in inculcating "great expectations" in their daughters outside a farming life.

In some parts of France labor has been so

scarce that petitions have been addressed to the government to allow the soldiers to hire out to bind and stack the corn, and a good deal of the after culture of root crops has had to be dispensed with, so that fields are literally choked with weeds. Where the military were employed in hoeing, they did not take kindly to this work, for it is very trying, and the laborer must bend himself in two very close to the soil, keep his feet wide asunder, drawing the loosened earth toward his legs, turning it over at the same time. This manner of tillage is very effective for the soil, but most fatiguing for the laborer; hence, why so many of this class are bent and round shouldered—deformed even.

The foot and mouth disease rather extensively exists, but creates no uneasiness, as it is not fatal. The first thing French farmers do, is to isolate the animal affected; then open the vesicles on the gums and tongue with a scissors or your nails, doing the same in case of the feet, and washing the parts four times a day by means of a cloth tied round a stick, with a mixture of two quarts of a strong decoction of flax seed, one pound of honey, and three and one-half ounces of burnt alum.

For mange and scab, carbolic acid has been found to be something like a perfect cure in the Zoological Gardens of this city. Two drops of this acid poured upon the white of an egg beaten up with a tablespoonful of water, and a teaspoonful forced down the bird's throat, is reported to arrest the typhus fever, that rages in so many poultry yards.

The phylloxera continues to be a painful anxiety for vine proprietors; the cure has become more embarrassing since LICHTENSTEIN, the eminent entomologist, reveals the fact that the female insect flying about, and always depositing her three eggs. Another species of vine bug has appeared—the althea (*Altica cleracea*—M. MILUE). EDWARDS states the insects should be gathered in their perfect state, and so destroyed; to tar the vines has been found efficacious. Copperas in the proportion of 10 to 20 pounds to 20 gallons of water, has been found successful in destroying the parasitical dodder; half a quarter of an ounce of this salt dissolved in a quart of water, and applied to pear and apple trees, will produce excellent results; a stronger dose will destroy.

The smut and rust which attack the wheat this season, is the result of negligence to impregnate the seed with a solution of 10 ounces of verdigris, in three quarts of water, for every three bushels of seed.

It has been remarked that the colza plant is degenerating; the cause is attributed to the cultivation of the crop on any and every kind of soil, and inattention to selecting robust plants for seed-bearing and new varieties.

A solution of vinegar is becoming a general hygienic agent for refreshing horses during warm weather, the mouth and face being sponged with the mixture.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NORTHWESTERN KANSAS.—No. II.

BY PROF. B. F. MUDGE.

Passing to the north, or main branch, of the Solomon, at Smith county, we met the other portion of our party, who had taken the direct route from Manhattan. We now numbered eleven—Prof. G. C. MERRILL, of Washburne College; P. H. FELKER, of the Michigan Agricultural College; R. WARDER, of the Indiana Geological Survey; seven students of our Agricultural College, and myself. We were prepared with all the "outfit" necessary for camping, and were independent of circumstances. For game, and a possible encounter with Indians, we were well provided with arms. To those who wish to see the newer portions of the State, this is the true way to travel, and obtain a correct knowledge of the country.

The Solomon Valley, in this county, is fully equal to the portion nearer the mouth. Some of the "creeks," as they are called, are timbered thirty miles from the river, with oak, black walnut, ash and elm. Cottonwood is found chiefly on the river banks.

The passing from river bottom to high prairie is frequently so gradual, that no loss of tillage land is incurred. The prairie is moderately rolling, with a good rich soil. Wells are sunk with little trouble, and the water is good—usually excellent. And in passing, let me add, that in all our excursion of five weeks on the upper waters of the Solomon and Prairie Dog, we did not find a single alkali spring or well. These high prairie claims are in reality the best, as they are less broken, and consequently with less waste land. The soil is equally good, though not so deep. Those who aim for timber, frequently sacrifice from one eighth to one-fourth of the farm on winding streams, giving an irregular shape to the fields. We do not hesitate to say that in twenty years the best and most desirable farms will be found on the high prairie, where every foot of a quarter-section can be plowed. Small timber lots can usually be bought of those who settle on the streams. Some of the settlers see the value of this high land, and much of it in Smith, Jewell and the adjoining counties, are already occupied as homesteads.

Passing westerly into Phillips county, we found few settlers, though others are rapidly pushing out. The settlements have extended over fifty miles in less than a year. This county is more broken than Smith, but in other respects resembles the latter. Deer Creek is timbered for thirty miles, and it has tributaries. The peculiar earnestness to establish towns for the advancing population, was exemplified here. Logan consisted of two log cabins in progress of erection, but the "store" was opened in the shade of a tree, where the necessities of life were to be had at a small advance on Leavenworth prices. This county is so recently settled, that not much land is under cultivation. The sod corn looks well—better than the average usually seen in the State.

The limestone described in our first article under lies the eastern portion of the county; and above it is a softer variety, intermingled with soft, buff-colored chalk shales. These limes and shales contain the elements which form a rich soil. This deposit contains many marine fossils, in a good state of preservation. At one locality, in a few hours we obtained specimens of twelve different vertebrates, fish and saurian, four being of the shark family. The teeth are in excellent preservation, the enamel being as if just from the living animal. This geological deposit is over two hundred feet in thickness, and extends from the Nebraska line, in Smith and Jewell counties, to the Colorado line, south of Wallace county. It is the rich geological field, mentioned by scientific men visiting our State, celebrated of late years as yielding such rare forms as the pterodactyl. We found two specimens, which we referred to the latter order.

Crossing from the Solomon over to Prairie Dog Creek, found the divide at this place quite broken. For ten miles the land did not look inviting, though well covered with buffalo grass, and all the small creeks supplied with scattered timber. The Prairie Dog flows northwesterly, into Nebraska, discharging its waters into the Republican. The Kansas portion is settled for twenty miles, and we passed up thirty miles farther. On the south bank the bluff is somewhat abrupt, but to the north the prairie slopes very gradually, as far as the eye can reach. The valley proper is narrow, and the timber very poor. The soil, for the most part, is good, though sand is in places too abundant. We found Prairie Dog Creek overflowing its banks, being ten feet deep. This was from recent, repeated rains. We have been informed by hunters, who have frequented this part of the State in years past, that they have never found it dry.

We were now in Norton county. We had passed over and above the limestone, and found the country covered, or rather underlaid, by a soft sandstone, sometimes over two hundred and fifty feet in thickness. It is crumbling, though sometimes sufficiently firm to be fit for building purposes. It contains some lime, and the soil from it has other elements of fertility. This sand-belt we traversed for fifty or sixty miles in a westerly direction, and find that it extends northeasterly into Nebraska, and southwesterly into Colorado. It is barren of organic remains; and though we traversed it for eight days, we found but two small undetermined fossils—one kind about as big as hackberry seeds, which it much resembled.

Manhattan, Kansas, September 10, 1872.

WHAT I FOUND AT THE FAIR.

BY JAMES WILSON.

EDITOR FARMER: I have just returned from visiting the Leavenworth County Fair, and I am very glad that I went; for, in addition to the pleasure I enjoyed in walking around and examining the products of our young and thrifty State, I came home the happy possessor of an unexpected prize. It was not for any real or imaginary excellence in agricultural attainments, for that is not my forte. I had no fat steers to compete with ENRHARDY'S four colossal Kansas babies, no bovine beauties from Durham, nor lowing kine from Ayrshire's "bonnie woods and braes." I had not entered into competition with any of the Horticultural doctors, learned in peaches, grapes and apples, nor offered to *pear off* with any of the Fair exhibitors in the Pomological Department. None of my boys were among the manly little fellows that dashed around the ring with all the ease and gracefulness of young Comanches, nor did I own a single article in all the varied attractions of the Floral Hall, and yet—I came home the happy possessor of an unexpected prize; and this is how I got it.

I was crossing one of the bridges that span the little stream that winds through the Fair Ground, when my eye—ever on the alert for a botanical specimen—was attracted by a patch of beautiful green ferns (the *Oncoclea sensibilis*) stretching along the moist margin of the little streamlet. I went down and spent a few minutes among them, gathering some of the delicate spreading fronds, and examining the curious arrangement of the revolute spike or raceme, that contains the seed vessels: all at once I spied a frond nestling among the bright green foliage, that seemed entirely different from the others, and was delighted to find that it was a variety of the *Sensitive Fern* that I had never been able to discover before, the *onoclea sensibilis*, variety *obtusilobata*, not remarkably elegant, but a very rare variety of a species which, in its usual form, is quite generally distributed over the United States and Canada. In this variety, the fruitful fronds are pinnatifid, and instead of having the pinnules rolled up into little hard berry-like involucres, forming a spike two or three inches long; its pinnules are only slightly contracted, obtuse, and somewhat coriaceous, with one or two sori on each, the barren fronds are precisely the same as in the normal state. I found only two plants of the variety, and have transferred them to my open-air fernery.

Thus, Mr. Editor, I secured the prize that made me so happy, and this is what I found at the Leavenworth Fair.

Leavenworth City, Kansas, September 14, 1872.

WHAT DID IT?

BY S. B. LITTLE.

EDITOR FARMER: Did you or any body else know that the leaves of sorghum would kill cows? Last Saturday evening one of my neighbors went to his cane patch and stripped off a quantity of leaves, of which he gave a small bundle to each of his two cows, which seemed pleased with the

treat and began to eat it greedily. In about an hour after, we discovered one of the cows dying and the other very sick, and she also died in about two hours after he first noticed her sick. So both cows were dead within three hours after they had received the cane leaves. One of them ate of the leaves last year without injury. The one that died first, bloated greatly just before she died, the other did not bloat much. We gave the last one about one-half a pint of soda, but no apparent effect was produced. Post mortem examination showed the inner lining of the stomach to be rotten, and underlaid or mixed with a quantity of blood. Now, did the sorghum poison, or produce merely colic; and what would be a remedy?

Winfield, Cowley County, Kansas.

OLD WHEAT—THE QUESTION SETTLED.

BY R. CAMPFIELD.

EDITOR FARMER: In your last issue you make a request for information regarding the germination of old wheat.

On the 8th day of August, 1872, I sowed five acres of ground with wheat, Red Mediterranean variety, two years old. On the 12th it was up, and large enough to trace the drill rows across the field. Since sowing the above as a test, we have sown twenty five acres, all of which is doing finely. Some persons advance a theory that old wheat will not stool; but I am also prepared to deny the statements of such persons, as we have some now growing that is stooling out finely.

Centralia, Kansas, September 14th, 1872.

FOREST TREE CULTURE.

BY J. D. F.

EDITOR FARMER: I take your valuable paper, and in looking over its pages I see a number of articles from different counties, but none from old Coffey; so I thought I would write a few lines for the benefit of your numerous readers.

I see an article from Park City on forest trees. I broke up high rolling prairie last Spring, and planted some seeds and cuttings of forest trees, such as lombardy poplar, box elder, gray ash, honey locust, black walnut and red bud, which are all making splendid growth, especially my poplar, which measure six feet five inches in height, and one inch in diameter. I also planted two bushels of peach seeds, which are doing finely. They grew so large that most of them are too large for budding; some are six feet high.

I am trying to start in the nursery business on new broke prairie. Everything is doing well. I gather my seed in the Fall, and plant in the Spring.

Avon, Coffey County, Kansas.

FROM ILLINOIS.

BY ISAAC COLBURN.

EDITOR FARMER: We are having very dry weather at present, and rather warm for the time of year. The grain is all threshed, and yielding more than was expected—wheat from fifteen to thirty-five bushels per acre, and selling at \$1.30 to \$1.50 per bushel. Oats are making from forty to eighty bushels per acre, and selling at 15 to 20 cents per bushel. Corn very heavy, and selling at 20 to 22½ cents per bushel. Farmers are paying 15 cents per shock (fourteen hills square) for cutting. Hay crop good, and selling at \$8 per ton. Potatoes, extra, and selling at 25 to 40 cents per bushel in town. Sweet potatoes are good, and selling at from \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel.

Hogs are plenty at 4 cents per pound, and cattle same, at 1½ cents per pound, on foot. Farm hands get about twenty dollars per month, and board, hereabouts. Wheat sowing is brisk about this time in this section. Flour, at the mill, is selling at \$4.50 per 100 pounds, corn meal \$1, shorts \$1.50, shipstuffs \$1, and bran 72 cents per cwt. Lumber is from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per 100 feet.

Loami, Illinois, September 21st, 1872.

The Kansas Farmer

KANSAS FARMER PREMIUMS.

Of THE KANSAS FARMER Premiums, offered through the Board of Agriculture at the State Fair, three only were awarded—no entries being made of Cereals, Grasses and House Plants.

Three contestants entered for the Forty-Dollar Fruit Prize. One was ruled out by the committee, leaving it between Mrs. J. W. LOAR, of Leavenworth county, and C. H. LOVEJOY, of Douglas county. The awarding committee was one of the best—Prof. KELSEY, Dr. HOWLEY and ED. RUSSELL. They did not jump at conclusions, but passed upon each variety of fruit, giving it a merit mark, ten being the standard of perfection.

By this close test the display of Mrs. LOAR won by a single mark. The committee, in their report, say they found several specimens in each collection inaccurately named. Mr. LOVEJOY's pears were greatly superior, but the apples of Mrs. LOAR were so decidedly the best as to determine it in her favor. In so close a contest, it was no dishonor to be beaten.

For the Forty Dollar Premium on Butter, there was a lively contest, the award being made to Mrs. E. M. MITCHELL, of Douglas county. The butter was made from the milk of five Jersey cows, and, we can testify, was of a very superior quality. In nothing else is Kansas so much wanting as in good butter-makers. The great majority of the butter brought to market is mere grease, and much of it an inferior quality at that.

It is pleasant to read the report of this committee, Rev. L. STERNBERG, of Fort Harker, and Maj. J. K. HUDSON and Mrs. HADLEY, of Wyandotte county. They found many specimens of choice butter on exhibition—a thing that could not have happened in Kansas a few years ago. If the offering of this premium has served to stir up an ambition to improve the standard of Kansas butter, it has amply repaid the offering.

The Prize on Cut Flowers—a Complete Set of Dickens's Works—was carried off by Mrs. FAGLEY, of Manhattan. Very little competition, and a meager display of flowers and ornamental plants, characterized the exhibitions. In addition to the prize, Mrs. FAGLEY will accept our thanks for her contribution.

THE STATE FAIR.

The great Agricultural event of all the year, in every well regulated State, our State Fair, has come and gone. The conflict of contestants is over. Some have gone home with blue ribbons, and more with blue faces. The successful are full of joy, and the disappointed full of determination to win next time. Fresh seeds of enterprise and emulation have been planted, to yield a more bountiful harvest of competition another year. It remains with us to rejoice with the victors, condole with the vanquished, and record facts for the benefit of all.

To say that our Fair was a complete success, would be more enthusiastic than truthful. It was not up to the standard of Kansas enterprise in exhibition, nor equal to Kansas enthusiasm in attendance. This was a natural result of so many local Fairs, which cooled the ardor and consumed the means that would otherwise have doubled the attendance at this one. Again: Our good friends at Topeka did not feel the interest of one year ago, when a State Fair was so big a thing to them. We have never realized so little local interest in a State Fair. This is particularly true of the ladies. The display in the Fine arts and Floral departments could be excelled by contributions from any city in the State one-half the size of Topeka.

If we ever ventured to scold the ladies, this would be the occasion. But our heart is softened by the recollection that more than one of them expressed regret at the little interest manifested,

and promised better work in the future. It is all nonsense to attempt a Fair without woman's help. There are a thousand things to be done, requiring a refinement of taste and delicacy of touch, in planning and execution, that the business-blurred brain and farm stiffened fingers of men cannot do. One sprightly woman of taste and energy would be worth more, as superintendent of the Fine Arts department of a State Fair, than a brigade of Governors, even when no Presidential or Senatorial election is in the immediate future. We do not mean by this that our Governor is not the equal of any man, nor that he was less efficient from political relations; but we do say that the idea of putting a Governor in such a position is as novel as unfitting, and more preposterous than either.

As we have intimated, the display of house plants, cut flowers, and rare works from the hand of artist and maiden, was beggarly indeed. Our friend HUDSON, who superintended the Floral department, did the best a man could do, under the circumstances; and for want of blooming plants, fragrant flowers and evergreens, wherewith to fill up, surround and adorn the rough interior of the hall, betook himself to patriotic exhibitions of the red, white and blue, in all manner of curves and festoons, from beam, brace and boarding. No better effect could have been produced with the material; and Maj. HUDSON proved himself as much at home in adorning floral halls as in breeding fancy hogs.

But the marvel of in-door exhibition was the Fruit. The State Board had offered a premium of \$100 "for the greatest and best display of fruit by any State, county, township, society, or individual." The State Horticultural Society of Missouri, lured on by the easy victories of individual exhibitors over our unsuspecting fruit-growers last year, made a liberal appropriation and extensive preparations to repeat on a large scale this year. The best men of the State, with the choicest of its orchard and vineyard products, were early on the ground. Not less than a thousand plates of fruit were spread by Missouri men, and more by Kansas, in the contest for this single premium. Before Monday night it was seen that, at least in elaborateness and taste of arrangement, Missouri would take the palm, unless sharp and effective work were done. The Kansas Horticultural Society took off its coat, and worked with a will all Monday night and Tuesday far into the small hours of the coming day. Wednesday afternoon saw the arrangements complete; and never before in the West, if in the world, did the Goddess POMONA have such a feast spread out before her royal eyes.

We have attended many of the great Horticultural exhibitions of the East, including that of the National Pomological Society, and have seen more plates of fruit spread than in this instance; but, taking quality of fruit and gorgeous arrangement into account, no such imposing display ever before greeted our eyes. It seemed a grievous fact, that not more than ten thousand pair of eyes could be permitted to look upon a picture not likely to be seen again in a life-time; surely not, unless the ears of two such fruit States as Missouri and Kansas can again be rubbed together, until a conflict for supremacy is inaugurated.

The Horticultural Societies of the two States are entitled to more credit than can be expressed in words, for this rare and beautiful display. They deserve well of the States so ably represented by them in this effort.

As in every contest where Kansas fruit comes in competition with that of other States, it was master of the situation. Its superiority, in perfection of form, freedom from disease and insect injuries, great size and unexceptional flavor, are so marked as to force recognition from those least disposed to grant it.

Our Missouri friends had invested so much pride in the contest, that it was but natural for them to seek, by all reasonable efforts, to protect them-

selves from an unqualified defeat. But tactics will not win without muskets and ammunition, and they had to yield to the unanimous decision of a committee giving to the Kansas Horticultural Society, and to Kansas Fruit, the coveted prize. It has been said that this decision met a protest from the Missouri Society. This is not true, so far as we know; and as a member of the committee, we discussed the matter with more than one of them after the award was made.

They desired the decision to be based upon the arrangement of the display, and not upon the fruit itself. They knew our fruit was the best, but felt sure they had shown superior taste in displaying theirs. The committee decided that it was the merit of the fruit alone that was in contest; and this being determined as the basis of the decision, the verdict would not have been changed had the committee consisted of any three gentlemen that could be found in the State of Missouri.

Mr. J. LEE KNIGHT secured some very excellent photographic views of these fruit displays, which we hope to have engraved, for the benefit of those who did not see them.

In farm and dairy products the show was passably good, but not what it should have been. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, with commendable enterprise and liberality, erected a large building and filled it with specimens of grain, vegetables, minerals and animals, representing the line of their road. No better evidence of mineral wealth and productiveness of soil in the far southwest section of the State could be devised. We shall not be content until the Valley of the Arkansas and its tributaries have been visited.

The Industrial Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, Mr. ELLIOTT, came up again this year, with evidences of his success in grain and tree culture away out upon the Plains. No man in the State is doing a better work for it than is Mr. ELLIOTT. His enthusiasm and persistence in this peculiarly trying enterprise, are beyond all ordinary measure. If sustained by the Company, as he doubtless will be, we shall in a few years know the true worth of that broad expanse known as the Great American Desert. We venture the prediction now that Mr. ELLIOTT, in ten years, will demonstrate it a better Agricultural country than New England.

The interest taken by our railroad companies in these exhibitions, is very creditable. It speaks of their business intelligence, as well as of their liberality. Their earnings come from the people, and just in proportion to the development and prosperity of the producing interests of the State, will these railroads make dividends from sale of land and earnings.

The display of cattle and swine was very creditable. When compared with exhibitions of five or six years ago, the progress is so marked as to excite surprise. In breeding of swine, we believe no progress elsewhere can compare with ours. Indeed, we have little to add save increase of numbers, and that we are rapidly reaching by daily importations and home breeding.

In farm machinery there was a fine display, but too much of it manufactured beyond the bounds of the State. We must manufacture more at home. In no other way can reciprocal relations be established between producer and consumer, that will protect the farmer from an utter prostration in prices and ruin of his business. Better pay more at first, in order to encourage and sustain home manufactures.

The members of the State Board were vigilant and active in efforts to make the Exhibition a success, and a pleasure to all in attendance. We heard little complaint from any quarter—no more than must arise where so much is to be done in so little time, and where conflict of pride and interest is so sharp.

We shall not attempt to mention special cases of merit at this time, as it is our intention to publish

an official list of the awards in our next issue, if a copy is provided for our use, as requested of Secretary GRAY.

LYON COUNTY FAIR.

The First Exhibition, under the auspices of the present Society, came off last week, and was a success. An editorial report will appear in our next issue.

THE NEMAH COUNTY FAIR.

The Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Nemaha County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was held at Seneca, September 18th, 19th and 20th. The officers of the Society are: W. B. SLOSSON, President; N. COLEMAN, Vice-President; WILLIAM HISTED, Secretary; H. H. LANHAM, Treasurer; D. R. MAGILL, General Superintendent. The Board of Directors consists of one member from each township in the county, as follows: T. B. COLLINS, Rock Creek; JOHN SLY, Nemaha; J. M. CLARKE, Clear Creek; S. LAPPIN, Richmond; J. BUSHNELL, Caploma; W. W. LETSON, Granada; J. W. DENNIS, Valley; A. W. SLATER, Home; R. BLOSS, Richmond.

The weather, during the three days of the Fair, was all that could be wished—neither too hot nor too cold—the sky delightfully clear; and we are glad to be able to record the fact, that the people of Nemaha and adjoining counties appreciated this fact, and turned out in full force, both as exhibitors and as spectators; and, with the exception of the Leavenworth Fair, was the largest and best County Fair we have attended this season.

Floral Hall was filled to repletion with splendid fruits, rare flowers and exotics—the beautiful handiwork of ladies (or the handiwork of beautiful ladies, we forget which it is), painting, sculpture, silverware, &c.; while upon the side belonging to mechanic arts and farm products, the display was fair. What grains and vegetables were exhibited were of the very best, and comprised several samples of corn—among others an excellent specimen of the Sanford corn, exhibited by N. F. BENSON. Two varieties of potatoes were exhibited—one as Early Rose, the other as Early Goodrich—neither of which was true to name, but both were superior potatoes. We were unable to name them ourselves, nor did we find any one who could. We suspect that both are seedlings of Mr. BREMER's, but which ones we could not determine.

In this hall were displayed quite a number of specimens of mechanical skill, comprising some excellent plain harness, saddles, &c., exhibited by Mr. W. BENNETT; and a full line of tin and copper ware, manufactured in the town of Seneca, by Mr. JOHN FULLER, of the firm of ROOTS & FULLER. A copper wash-basin, made from the bottom of an old wash-boiler, and a tobacco box, hammered from a solid piece of brass, and the lid fitted on with what is called a "herring-bone" joint, attracted marked attention. Seneca is fortunate in having so skillful a workman as Mr. FULLER.

The show of fruit was one of the most marked features of the Fair. There were some ten or a dozen exhibitors; and taking it all through, the specimens were as fine as any we ever saw in the State.

Mr. E. SNYDER, of the Highland Nurseries, exhibited eighty varieties of apples, embracing all of the most approved varieties; eight varieties of grapes, consisting of Rogers 15, Concord, Delaware, Eumelan, Catawba, Isabella and Goethe; two varieties of pears, the Bartlett and a seedling that, for size, beauty and flavor, stands unexcelled, and a specimen of seedling plum, that is chiefly remarkable in having, up to this time, been exempt from the attacks of the curculio.

Uncle JOHN ROOTS exhibited thirty-one varieties of apples, that ought, by all means, to have been at the State Fair. They were all of enormous size, for the variety; and after carefully examining the entire collection, amounting to several bushels, we

failed to find a single faulty or diseased specimen. Mr. ROOTS' orchard consists of seven hundred and fifty trees, the oldest of them eleven years old. He also exhibited Catawba grapes, the bunches large and well filled, and the berries finely colored. He informed us that his vines had retained their foliage this year as well as any other varieties.

SAMUEL MAGILL brought in ten varieties of apples, splendid specimens, too late to exhibit them. They were donated to Mr. WILKINSON, of the *Courier*.

A gentleman whose name has escaped us, exhibited a peck of Jonathans that, for size and beauty of coloring, we never saw surpassed.

JOHN SLY had on exhibition a peck of peaches, that drew admiring crowds, from their size.

There were several other exhibitors of peaches, and other fruits, whose names we did not learn.

The competition in fruit was confined to that grown in the county; and hence, Mr. SNYDER and one or two others were excluded.

Mr. ROOTS took the premium on the peck of best Winter apples; ditto of Fall apples; also, for the best collection of apples, and for the peck of best grapes. Mr. SLY took the premium on peaches.

The Centralia cheese factory, owned by McKANON & HASTINGS, had a large cheese, of their own manufacture, on exhibition. To our mind, it was equal to any of the New York factory. They are milking only forty-five cows now, but propose to increase their herd.

Mr. J. P. HAYS, living near Seneca, had on exhibition some excellent cheese, weighing about thirty-five or forty pounds each.

J. H. WILLIAMS exhibited an elegant collection of school furniture, maps, globes, &c., that would discount many large cities.

The ladies were not behind any of the other counties in either amount or quality of the canned fruits, jellies, preserves, &c.; nor in the line of needlework, fancy articles and bed quilts. The show in all of these was excellent.

The show of evergreen and nursery stock generally was not large, but it was excellent in the quality of the stock. In this, as in fruit, competition was limited to the county, so that Mr. SNYDER's show of evergreens and greenhouse plants, consisting of ten varieties of coleus, eight of geraniums, ivies, fuchsias, monthly roses, mosses, wax plants and cut flowers, and his splendidly grown three-year old apple trees, could not compete.

MAGERS & GATWOOD exhibited some very fine one and two-year-old trees, and took the premium.

Messrs. STEWART & HUMPHREYS, of Macon, Mo., showed some fine three-year-old apple trees.

Leaving this building, the next thing that attracted our attention was the excellent display of agricultural implements, chiefly made by Mr. N. COLEMAN, living east of Seneca. Mr. C. is a farmer and stock-raiser, but also turns an honest penny, and at the same time benefits his neighbors, by keeping for sale windmills, corn planters, reapers and mowers, stalk cutters, corn plows, &c., selling them to the farmers at list prices; and if desired, takes his pay in corn and other farm products. The windmill that he is selling is designed expressly for pumping water, and its capacity is three hundred head of cattle. It costs, delivered at the railroad at Seneca, \$35.

The exhibition of stock was, considering everything, good. There were a few thoroughbred cattle, quite a number of good grades, a good show of horses, and a creditable display of hogs.

W. H. FITZWATER took the first premium on two-year-old Durham bull, and second premium on bull calf. S. B. MURPHY got first premium on bull calf. N. COLEMAN took the first premium on one-year-olds.

Mr. SHIELDS, of Marshall county, got the first premium on aged cows; and JAMES O'LAUGHLIN, of Cincinnati, Nebraska, the second on aged bulls. BRADY & COLLINS, of Seneca, took the second premium on aged cows.

The other awards in this ring we did not get. W. H. FITZWATER took the first premium on the best mule team, and the second on best single mule.

N. F. BENSON carried off the blue ribbon in the ring of horses of all work, with his splendid Morgan stallion; and JOHN McBRATNEY took the second premium.

In hogs, W. S. WHITE, of Illinois, exhibited two pens of Improved Berkshires, that were excellent. He took the first premium on best sow, and second on best boar, and second on best lot of ten hogs.

SEELY & SCRAFFORD, of Seneca, exhibited several pens of excellent Poland-Chinas, their aged boar weighing 706 pounds. They carried off the first premium on best boar, and the first on best lot of ten; also, second on best sow.

There were several hogs exhibited as Poland China that showed marks of the Berkshire blood, and some exhibited as Berkshire that were of this cross.

A very pleasant feature of the Fair, was the lady equestrianism. There were five entries, to-wit: Miss V. BRUNAUGH, Miss VAN TUYL, Miss MINNIE BRUNER, and Miss S. and Miss E. STAUFFER. Miss BRUNER took the first, and Miss VAN TUYL the second premium. The riding was all good.

The Seneca Band took the premium of \$75, offered by the Society for the best band, and is really one of the best in the State.

There were at this Fair a number of tests of speed, but it was so conducted as to offend none; and we saw nothing objectionable in the whole conduct of the Fair. Financially it must have been a success, judging from the large crowds in attendance each day.

We met on the Grounds Mr. L. HENSAL, special correspondent of the *Atchison Champion*, the *St. Jo. Gazette*, and the *Kansas City Times*; and found him a genial companion and clever gentleman, and being one of the old residents of Seneca, was of considerable service to us in obtaining information and forming acquaintances. He has our thanks. We are also indebted to the Secretary, Mr. HISTED, and to the President, Mr. SLOSSON, for favors. We hope to be able to return them.

KANSAS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

No class of studies taught in our schools and colleges can be made so practically available to the person engaged in Agricultural pursuits, as can the natural sciences. Botany, entomology, geology, ornithology, ichthyology, and kindred sciences, are all fascinating studies; and to a greater or lesser extent every thinking, observing man—and especially the farmer—feels the necessity of a knowledge of them.

Step by step these studies are being incorporated in the curriculum of our common schools; and we expect, ere many years, to see them completely taught in all the common schools of the land.

We have a Society organized in this State, under the name of "The Kansas Academy of Science," that holds each year a session of three or four days, where papers are read by scientists pertaining to each of the natural sciences, and where everybody is invited to attend. The meeting this year is to be held at Manhattan, beginning Tuesday evening, October 8th; and arrangements have been made to furnish entertainment to all who choose to attend, free of cost.

It is needless for us to say that the session will be a feast to all who attend, and that it will serve to awaken a love for these studies, which is a step toward their adoption in our public schools.

ONE HUNDRED BOYS.

A good deal has been written in THE FARMER, editorially and otherwise, in relation to our Agricultural College.

The management of the College have very promptly responded to the evident and expressed wish of many of our most intelligent farmers, and have adopted a curriculum, or course of study, that if rigidly adhered to, will lay the foundation of a first class agricultural education.

Thus far, well and good. But it is not enough to have an elaborate course of study. Something else is required to make our College a success. That something is boys. Boys who are going to be farmers; boys to study the agriculture, the horticulture, stock breeding, farm economy, architecture, mechanics, and veterinary science, that comprise the present course of study.

The College has had heretofore a very good attendance of students, but for the most part they have been from the immediate neighborhood of Manhattan; nineteen-twentieths of whom have not entered the College with the intention of obtaining an agricultural education, and a very large majority of whom, at the time of their matriculation, instead of being in college, should have been in the district school.

We do not blame the people of Manhattan for using such an excellent opportunity for giving their children a first-class literary education. It was not only their privilege, but their duty to do so. But this is an Agricultural school. It is a State school, and should be patronized by the farmers of the State generally, by sending their sons, those who propose to follow rural pursuits—to the College. Farmers are doing an irreparable injury to their boys by failing to do so. Are there not in the whole State of Kansas—a State already noted for its intelligence and enterprise—one hundred boys, eighteen or twenty years of age, who have a fair knowledge of grammar and geography, who are through the arithmetic, and who propose to follow the farm for a livelihood, that will attend the Agricultural College this year, and take a thorough agricultural course of study? This is really the surest as well as the shortest course to the establishment of a farmers' college.

The great special advantage of our Agricultural College is, that it is entirely free; and more, the opportunity is afforded every student of paying his board by labor upon the farm, in the shops, the orchard, or the nursery.

The price charged for board is, we believe, three dollars and a half a week, and the price paid for labor twelve and a half cents per hour, so that the student would have to labor less than thirty hours in each week to pay his board bill, thus relieving his parents from all but a trifling outlay, which amounts, including traveling expenses to and from the College, in average cases, to not more than fifty or sixty dollars during the whole collegiate year.

Surely, when the opportunity is thus offered for obtaining a scientific and practical agricultural education at so small an expense, no well-to-do farmer, who is out of debt, can afford to let his sons grow up without it.

The knowledge to be gained at this institution, is not, we are sure, appreciated by the mass of our farmers. As we have said, the regime is but barely inaugurated, but the opportunity is now afforded for the complete study of agricultural chemistry, botany and geology. A large nursery is owned by the College, and the student taught everything pertaining to the business. There are some forty acres of land devoted to the growing of forest trees, and here the student has the opportunity of seeing every tree growing that will grow in this climate, and he thus learns what he may and what he may not plant. Every kind of fruit is grown upon the farm, its habits and its peculiarities observed, and the boy here learns what to plant and how to plant it, when he comes to make an orchard or fruit garden for himself. He is not left to the mercy of any one for his information.

Upon the farm, all the different crops are grown, experiments are made, and daily observations taken under the direction of a competent instructor.

At an early day it is designed to commence the breeding of all the different breeds of farm stock, and to make experiments in feeding, under such

conditions as will prove the truth or falsity of any theory in relation thereto.

During the year lectures will be delivered upon entomology, and the study regularly followed up in the class room, thus making the student acquainted with his insect friends and foes. Veterinary science is a regular branch of study, and this alone may be the means of saving the future farmer thousands of dollars, in the intelligent treatment of his stock when attacked by disease.

But we have said enough to show the intelligent farmer what opportunities he is neglecting for his sons if he fails to send them to this institution, and as the College year is just beginning, we trust the hundred boys may be forthcoming.

CLOVER AS A FERTILIZER.

A correspondent asks us to explain how it is "that a crop of clover for instance, growing on a given soil, can add anything to that soil, by being plowed under," and goes on to reason that as a crop feeds itself by its roots, it must necessarily draw from the ground all the elements that compose it.

If our correspondent's premises were correct, it would be of no advantage to turn green crops under, but, fortunately for the farmers of this country, his premises are not correct. We have endeavored to explain this matter so fully—to make it so plain, that none could fail to understand, but as our correspondent has but recently subscribed for THE FARMER, we will go over the ground as briefly as possible again.

There is a class of plants that draw their nitrogenous elements from the earth, and in part from the air, and there are other plants that draw their nitrogen wholly, or nearly so, from the air. As examples of this latter class, we cite clover, lucerne, peas, beans, sugar cane, &c., and of the former class, we mention rye, barley, beets, and wheat. Rye and barley get eighty per cent. of their nitrogen from the air; beets, seventy per cent., wheat, fifty per cent., while clover gets the whole of its nitrogen from the air.

There are four elements that are absolutely essential to the perfect growth of plant life, to wit: nitrogen, phosphorus, lime, and potash, and it is also essential that these elements, or the mineral part of them, should be in certain combinations, in order that the plant may assimilate them. If any one of these elements be lacking, the plant will not grow perfectly.

The practical mind will want to know how these facts can be proven—how do you know that clover, for instance, draws its nitrogen from the air and not from the ground, and that the others you have named, get in part from each?

We answer that it has been established beyond contradiction by careful experiments, as follows: A portion of earth was placed in a crucible, and kept at a sufficient heat to destroy, or rather to drive out all nitrogenous matters from it. Phosphorus, lime, and potash, were then added, and the earth watered by distilled water (which contains no nitrogen), and clover was sown in it. The plants were then placed in the open air, grew finely, and when the growth was perfected, the plant was analyzed and found to contain a large proportion of nitrogen. This establishes the fact.

The other crops have been tested in the same way, growing them under the same circumstances, with all of the elements, with a part of them, and with them in different combinations and proportions, until all the facts in relation to them have been fully established; and with the light chemistry gives us, we can take a soil that is entirely barren, and by adding the four elements above mentioned, bring it at once to the highest state of fertility.

Nitrogen is the most important element of plant life. It is this that gives to grains and vegetables their muscle-making properties, and this element is more rapidly exhausted than the others; hence, the chief concern in looking

after manures is, to see that it contains a large per cent. of nitrogen first, and second, to secure it to the soil by such mediums as take it from the air, rather than from the soil.

This clover does, and also other plants, in the proportion we have stated. But clover does still more. Its roots run deep and bring to the surface from the subsoil, lime and potash, and places it where the wheat plant or other small grains whose fibrous roots are near the surface, can use it.

In another article in this issue, we have recommended the rye crop as a fertilizer. As we have said above, it draws eighty per cent. of its nitrogen from the air, and as it is of great value for Winter pasture, it may at times be preferable to use it instead of clover for fertilizing purposes, although the latter contains far more nitrogen than the former.

We trust that our correspondent and thousands of others of our Kansas farmers, will adopt the system of fertilizing their farms with growing crops. As we have attempted to show, it can be done with little or no loss of time or crops, and we are satisfied that it will add thousands of dollars to their material wealth.

MAKING VS. SAVING.

It is not what we make that enriches us, but what we save. Nor is it what we read that adds to our wisdom, but what our minds retain, and our own genius enables us to make practical use of, just as it is not what we eat that makes us fat, but what our digestive organs assimilate. These truisms should teach us to study our calling better, whatever it may be, and if we find that our permanent material property is not increasing in proportion to our daily wages, we must ascertain the cause.

We have known many farmers who raised annually large crops of all kinds of farm produce, and yet, who, at the end of the year, when the debts were all squared up, the merchant and the doctor paid, and a suit of clothes bought for the family, had little else to show for the year's work, and they were continually complaining of the unprofitableness of farming. The fact was, however, that they wasted annually what would have amounted to a good income to deposit in the bank, or to invest in additional stock or improved farm implements, had it been saved. They forgot the twenty dollars damage occasioned by the cattle breaking into the cornfield, through their neglect in repairing the fence at the proper time. They forgot that ten bushels of wheat were entirely spoiled, by being garnered in the field covered simply with straw, instead of having a good stout granary to store it in. They forgot the oats and barley destroyed by rats and mice. They forgot that their cows were giving but half the amount of milk they would, had they had good Winter quarters; that their calves were stunted, and that one whole litter of pigs were lost from the same cause.

We could go on and name twenty other sources of loss that they forgot, when they were deploring their unprofitable labor. The frozen potatoes and fruit, the tools destroyed by being exposed to the weather, and the many others that will readily occur to the mind of the thrifty farmer. These, when they are all footed up, had they been saved, would have left them four or five hundred dollars as a nest egg in bank.

Let each one who reads this article, ask himself honestly, if it means him. If it does, act upon the hints here given, to prevent a repetition of them this year.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TROY.

DEAR FARMER: Having a few hours to spare on our way to the Seneca Agricultural Exhibition, we improved them by calling at Troy, the county seat of Doniphan county.

Troy is 35 miles north of Leavenworth, and is one of the most prosperous towns that we have found. It is delightfully located, contains a population of 1,500 inhabitants, has two lines of railroads—the Atchison & Nebraska, and the St. Jo & Denver, and is doing a thriving business in all the different lines of trade. The firm of CYRUS LELAND, Jr., dry goods and groceries, probably leads any house in Northeastern Kansas in extent of sales—report says, handle more farm produce than any other house in this section. M. R. FISH & Co., dry goods and clothing exclusively, keep a large stock and do a heavy business. WM. M. SHEPHERD, and RUSSELL and WADE, furnish the drugs to this section, and keep as nice, well regulated stocks as can be found in any town in the country. WILSON & MOREHEAD, and LYSAGHT & BARRETT keep large and well assorted stocks of dry goods and groceries, and both are reported as doing a heavy business.

TRACY & PARKER own one of the largest mills in the State, and afford the farmers an excellent home market for all the wheat they can raise. In addition to the houses we have noticed, Troy has some six or seven dry goods stores, two large hardware stores, several grocery stores, and a full line of shops, doctors, lawyers, &c. But the strongest element of success and prosperity we saw about Troy is the newspapers published there: The *Kansas Chief* and the *Troy Republican*; and it is no injustice to others to say that without a doubt, they are the best papers published in the State. The *Chief* has long been considered a Kansas institution, and probably enjoys the largest circulation of any weekly in any single town in the State. The *Republican* is of later birth than the *Chief*, but it has made its mark for editorial ability, and the corporateness of its local news columns. The county generally is doing pretty well in the way of advertising and subscription to both papers.

The Doniphan County Fair was held in this town on September 3d, 4th and 5th, and although liberal premiums were offered and the weather favorable, we are informed by citizens here that it was not a success, so far as the articles exhibited were concerned; the display of field and orchard products, agricultural implements and stock generally being slim. We regret this, from the fact that Doniphan county is able this year especially, to make as fine an exhibition as any county in the State, and we had hoped that the farmers and stock raisers of the county would have taken enough interest to bring out the products of the soil, the dairy, the breeding pens and the stock yards, in the greatest profusion. But each year only proves the more, that in this matter of agricultural exhibitions, the great mass of the people must be educated to it, and we respectfully suggest to the managers of this and other Societies, that a large circulation of THE KANSAS FARMER among the farmers of this and other counties, will contribute largely to the success of future Fairs. Speaking of THE FARMER, reminds us that we met several of its old friends at this point, and they give us encouraging words as to its future circulation in this county. The postmaster at Troy has very kindly consented to act as its agent here, and promises us a good large club.

Mr. E. SNYDER, the great nurseryman, lives at Highland, in this county, and is supplying not only Doniphan, but all the counties in Northern and Northwestern Kansas, with as fine specimens of fruit trees as can be found in the world. He keeps one of the largest stocks in the State.

We cannot close this letter without a word of commendation for the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, recently completed to Lincoln, Nebraska. We have never passed over any new road, East or West, that was so smooth and made as good time as this. The officers are gentlemen of the first water, and everything in connection with the road so far as we could see, showing efficient

management. This road will be of great benefit to Atchison and Leavenworth, as well as to the country through which it passes. C.

SENECA.

An enthusiastic grape culturist, when asked which variety of grapes he thought the best, replied, "The last one I ate." So we, if asked which part of Kansas was the best, would feel like answering, The part last seen. We don't know that Nemaha county is the best part of Kansas, but if a man had a farm in Nemaha county, Kansas, he need go to no other county or State to find a better one. But we only intended in this letter to speak of Seneca, the county seat of Nemaha county. It is a town of 1,500 or 2,000 inhabitants, situated upon a nearly level prairie just sufficiently inclined for good drainage; the buildings very substantial, the court house, with the exception of the one at Topeka, being the finest in the State, and we do not know but it excels that one even. It cost \$30,000. They have a fine two story school building, and one or two other buildings that add to the beauty of the town. The streets have been well managed, so that even in very wet weather they will be in fair condition. The street crossings are all of stone laid in the best manner, and would be a credit to very many large cities. We were so favorably impressed with them that we cannot omit a slight description. They are four feet in width, the center about four inches higher than the edges; the outsides and the center are stones six inches thick, set on edge, and sunk ten inches in the ground. Between these are broad stones, laid flatwise, each stone about fifteen inches wide. The center tier of stones acts as a keystone. Some of these crossings have been laid for a year or more, and subjected to heavy teaming; and although we examined them carefully, we failed to see the slightest wear upon them.

The people of this town and county are among the cleverest it has been our fortune to meet, and we were particularly impressed with the number of faces we met that denoted more than an average intelligence.

The town is not overcrowded with business houses, as are many Western towns. DICKINSON & COWDRY, VORHEES & RUSSELL, L. COHEN, and MURPHY & WELLS, do the principal business in dry goods and groceries. Drs. MCKAY & BUTT keep as fine a little drug store as one would wish to see, and Dr. MCKAY is the very popular and efficient postmaster. J. H. PECKHAM, and another firm whose name has escaped us, furnish the hardware. MCCOWAN BROS. deal in grain and provisions. In addition to the above there are a number of smaller houses in the different lines of trade.

The town supports two good hotels—good so far as the tables and beds are concerned, but entirely too small to accommodate the traveling custom. For its size, there is not a better hotel in the country than the Smith House, kept by that old Kansan and popular landlord, J. E. SMITH.

The St. Jo. & Denver Railroad passes through the town, and the people are not without hope of another line, running, probably, from southeast to northwest.

Seneca is not behind its sister towns in the way of newspapers. W. E. WILKINSON presides over the destinies of the *Courier*; and when we saw his beautiful power-press, we were not so much surprised at the beautiful appearance of his paper. We saw the weekly edition worked off, and can bear testimony that the people of this county appreciate a good newspaper.

W. D. WOOD has but recently taken hold of the *Press*, and being young, active and intelligent, he will, we doubt not, make it a success; at any rate, he has our best wishes.

We have seen no town in Northern Kansas that seemed to promise more for a good, solid, healthy growth, than does Seneca. It is centrally located in the county, is surrounded on all sides with a

magnificent country, has a present energetic population, good water, a fair amount of timber, and stone within easy reach, and the taxes are low.

There is too much unoccupied land in the county, owned mostly by Eastern speculators; but many of these have local agents here, from whom the land can be obtained on reasonable terms.

So far as we could learn, neither the town nor county has made any special endeavors, by advertising or otherwise, to draw immigrants to their boundaries, in which neglect we think they are committing a serious mistake; but it is one that can yet be rectified. C.

General News.

OSAGE MISSION is to have a \$15,000 school house.

MARION Center is building a stone school-house, to cost \$10,000.

WICHITA shipped 14,000 head of cattle in the month of August.

THE King Wrought Iron Bridge Works are to be removed from Iola to Topeka.

GEO. McDONALD, the eminent novelist, is the reputed father of eleven children.

THE Junction City *Union* gets up the best column of "Hash" of any paper in the West.

OVER eighty thousand Germans have landed at American ports since the 1st of January last.

AT a frontier shooting match, held recently at Fort Dodge, only five persons were wounded.

THE second trial of Laura D. Fair, the California murderess, is now progressing in San Francisco.

ANDY WILSON took the sweepstakes premium at the State Fair, for the best herd of Shorthorn cattle.

THE Emporia *News* says that a farmer in Woodson county has recently bought a flock of twelve hundred sheep.

THE recent county-seat contest in Republic county resulted in favor of Bunker Hill, by a majority of twenty seven.

THE tracklayers on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad have reached a point thirty-six miles west of Dodge City.

THE Geneva Conference, recently closed, awarded \$15,500,000 damages to the United States, in the Alabama cases.

THE Parsons *Sun* says that A. A. Stewart, of Montgomery county, lost fifty hogs, from heat, while driving them recently.

It is reported that the sheriff of Howard county has absconded, taking with him three thousand dollars of the people's money.

THE levy for county taxes in Leavenworth county for the year 1872, is twenty-two mills—a reduction of about nine mills since last year.

THE Fort Scott Postoffice collected on money orders, during the past twelve months, \$40,500, and paid out in the same time \$42,000.

THE Commonwealth says the millers of Topeka are shipping wheat from Denver, manufacturing it into flour, and re-shipping it to Denver.

THE Junction City *Union* says that nearly all the corn in that part of the State is now out of danger from the frost. This is true of most of the State.

KANSAS furnishes a student of medicine to the Ann Arbor (Michigan) College, in the person of Miss P. D. BULLOCK, a graduate of our State University.

MR. J. D. WILSON, of this city, has matured seven good-sized figs, upon a young tree in his pos-

session. It has been in the open air since early Spring.

THE Emporia News, in a dissertation on the carelessness of farmers, says, in a late issue, "There's a plow out in the snow!" It must have readers in Alaska.

THE Neodesha Citizen very sensibly urges upon the farmers of Wilson county to use the drill for putting in the Fall wheat, instead of sowing it broadcast.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many grasshopper reports this season, they do not seem to have done any damage to the growing crops, so far as we can learn from our exchanges.

THE Kansas Educational Journal will hereafter be published in Leavenworth. It is to be hoped that it will be able to get a better job of press-work than it has lately exhibited.

In the Medlicott case, about which so much has been said in the papers, the prosecuting attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* when the case was recently called in the Garnett District Court.

THE first house was built in Cawker City, Kansas, in February, 1871. Now there are seventy-one buildings in the town, and every quarter-section of land in the neighborhood has a house on it.

A MIAMI county farmer has set sixty acres in apple trees this season. Will some of our young readers tell us how many trees it would take to do this, supposing them to be twenty-five feet apart each way?

THE Cawker City Sentinel says corn is selling in that town at thirty-five cents; oats same price. This is nearly two hundred and fifty miles west of the Missouri river, and most of the settlers are cultivating their first crop.

J. A. ROTHENBERGER, of Leavenworth, exhibited at the State Fair a flour barrel, beer cask, meat barrel, wine cask and lard "stand," that the Commonwealth says cannot be excelled in any State. He took the blue ribbon.

THE census reports of 1870 show that during the last decade the wool crop of the United States has increased 40,000,000 pounds. Wheat has trebled in the number of bushels, and oats has doubled. Barley has increased six fold.

THE Buffalo (Wilson county) Agricultural Society held a Fair and picnic at the school-house, in or near the village. One of the editors of the Neodesha Citizen was present, and speaks of it as a pleasurable and enjoyable occasion.

SINCE the settlement of the State, Kansas has not enjoyed so many "shakes" from ague, as the present season. This is due, no doubt, to the immense fall of rain. Ague seems to be prevalent throughout the Western States.

It is reported that a man named Higgins, of Lawrence, knocked out both eyes of a balky horse, pulled its tongue out, and killed the horse—for which he was fined twenty dollars. It should have been twenty years in the penitentiary.

THE Cincinnati Lancet, a medical journal of high repute, says that a Mrs. TIMOTHY BRADLEY, of Trumbull county, Ohio, gave birth on August 21st, to eight children—three boys and five girls, all living and apparently healthy. The mother was one of triplets, her father and mother were each of twin birth, and her grandmother the mother of five pairs of twins.

OUR CORNER

To Energetic Men and Women.—Experience has proved that the most successful way to increase the circulation of any paper is, by means of active, energetic agents. Publishers ought not, and we certainly do not, expect these to work without pay.

We expect THE KANSAS FARMER to have, when the present campaign closes, 20,000 subscribers, in the State; and to do this, we will want several agents in different parts of the State, who can devote some time entirely to the work of canvassing for subscribers. Among the best agents we have ever employed, several of them have been ladies, and there are very many reasons why they make the most successful ones. We want to engage the services of some ten or twelve active, energetic persons, male and female, who can engage in this work at once; and we shall be glad to have competent persons correspond with us. We have two or three who are already traveling from town to town, taking advertisements and subscriptions, and they are doing well. Those in search of employment will do well to write to us. THE FARMER recommends itself. Old agents say it is the easiest paper to canvass for they have ever tried. Try it.

Composition Stone.—Some time ago we wrote a little article for these columns, speaking of a patent composition stone being manufactured in one of the Eastern States. Quite recently one of the members of a firm known as the St. Louis Composition Granite Works, called upon us, and showed us specimens of stone being manufactured in St. Louis, that is being largely used for floors, mantels, counters, tables, &c., and in a few instances for buildings.

It is claimed that this stone is as durable as the natural article, is much more handsome, and considerably cheaper than when it has to be dressed by hand. If these facts prove to be true (and they seem to be), the proprietors will do well to advertise their business in THE FARMER.

"Hoosier Girl."—Elsewhere will be found a communication from the above correspondent, that we commend to all women who, from any cause, are thrown upon their own resources for a support. While we do not care to see women engaged in plowing, and the other more laborious work of the farm, we would like to see hundreds of them engaged in rearing fancy poultry, in horticulture, the apary, and many other branches, that will yield them a sure and profitable support, will give bloom to their cheeks, health to their bodies, and vigor to their minds.

The particular case that our correspondent refers to we do not remember to have seen; but there are many women in this country now making a profitable living from the farm.

Advertisements.—In this issue of THE FARMER will be found several columns of new advertisements, which we commend to the attention of our readers. No surer sign of a journal's prosperity can be found, than to see its advertising columns filled to overflowing with advertisements of legitimate business. Such is the condition of THE FARMER at the present time, and the many letters we receive from our advertisers prove that it is a profitable investment to them, as we trust it is interesting and valuable to our readers.

Northwestern Kansas.—Owing to the reports of the Fairs that we were compelled to publish in our last issue, we were obliged to omit Prof. MURDER's second article on the above subject. It will be found elsewhere in this issue, and will be read by thousands of our Eastern readers especially, who are looking to a homestead in Kansas as their future home.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Western Life Boat.—This is the hopeful name of a new literary venture, hailing from Des Moines, Iowa. The first number of this magazine of "Biography, History and Geography," contains 112 pages, and embraces more senseless twaddle and worthless wear of type, than we have ever met in this form. There are no less than fifty-five biographical sketches of governors, legislators, mayors and merchants, of Iowa and Nebraska. They are all in the fulsome style of paid business or political puff, and lead the reader to more than suspect that the life-blood of the enterprise flows from the pockets of the men noticed.

We can see how such a work, limited to the record of personal history connected with important public events, might claim recognition and public support; but this does not even pretend to such dignity or legitimate purpose. AARON BROWN, Register of the Land Office, is "six feet in height, and weighs 185 pounds." JOHN Y. STONE, State Senator, is "a chronic talker; he has written himself down a bore;" "a singular compound of affectation, pretended modesty, and pettish invective." EDWIN L. EATON is a photographer in Nebraska; was in the army, "taking pictures;" has "quick perceptive faculties and large ideality"—length and weight unfortunately omitted. JOSEPH SAUNDERS is a merchant, "measures 6.1½ inches, and weighs 186 pounds"—whether this measure indicates length or breadth, we are left in painful doubt.

We should not devote so much space to this humbug, were it not announced that each Western State is to be written up in like manner. We do hope no Kansas man will permit himself to be abused or bled by one of these cheap pen pictures.

The End of the World; by EDWARD EGGLESTON. Published by O. JUND & Co., New York: Price, \$1.50. Perhaps no book in the English language has been so favorably received by the American public as Mr. EGGLESTON's "Hoosier Schoolmaster." Certainly, no book in the lan-

guage has depicted Western rural life with so much faithfulness as this one.

The "End of the World" is also a plot of real life in the West forty years ago; and, while entirely different from his former work, is yet true in its delineations of character, interesting in its plot, and humorous in its descriptions. No careful observer of country life in what was the West twenty, thirty, or forty years ago, will fail to recognize the counterparts of all the leading characters in this book.

We can mail it from this office, on receipt of price.

Catalogues Received.—

Bryant's Nurseries—Retail Price List; A. BRYANT, Proprietor, Princeton, Illinois.

Illustrated Catalogue of Hardy Bulbs. Beautiful. JAMES VICK, Rochester, New York.

Macedon Nurseries—Wholesale Price List. J. B. JONES, Proprietor, Macedon, New York.

Descriptive Catalogue of Trees, Plants, &c. H. A. COOK, Blue Mound Nurseries, Mound City, Kansas.

Our Correspondents.

J. Thayer, Cherokee Co., Kansas, writes: "Crops are good. Corn is very heavy, but as we have the herd law in force in this county, it will be of little use to us, as it is only worth ten cents a bushel, and there are neither hogs or cattle to consume it. Three years ago we had three times the number of cattle we have to-day. Please answer this conundrum: With corn at ten cents per bushel, no hogs or cattle, or bonds forty cents on the dollar, how long will it take us farmers to make our fortunes? The people of this county did not want the herd law, but our three commissioners said we must have it."

We shall leave our correspondent's question open for wiser heads to answer. We see no remedy except to make the herd law a part of your platform in electing your next commissioners. By the way, the legality of the present law has not been tested, and there are grave doubts as to its constitutionality. Were we interested and opposed to the law, we should try it.

H. J. Deye, Belle Plaine, Sumner County, Kansas, says: "I have about 400,000 fine hedge plants that I raised this year. They were raised on sod, subsoiled. The plants average four feet high. Will you be kind enough to inform me whether they should be taken up this Fall, or not until next Spring?"

It will expedite your Spring work if the plants are taken up this Fall and "heeled in." If it was our case, we should cut the plants back to eight or ten inches before taking up, but this should not be done until the plants have done growing.

The easiest way to dispose of the plants is, after they are taken up, take a two-horse plow and turn a deep wide furrow, lay your plants down, leaving the top an inch or so above ground, and then turn a furrow against them. This will make a space for another row of plants, and so on until all are put away. As soon as extreme cold weather sets in, spread a coating of corn stalks over the bed.

"Talking and Knitting."

RECIPES.

TO REMOVE MILDEW.—Just now, when the weather is so warm that damp clothes can scarcely be left over-night without mildewing, our lady readers may be glad to know that there is a way by which this nuisance can be removed.

Put into a gallon of rain water five or six table-spoonsfull of chloride of lime. Wet the parts which are mildewed, and rub some of the chloride on the spots. Put to soak in the solution. Let the garment remain about an hour; then rinse thoroughly, and wash as usual. If one soaking is not sufficient, repeat until all stains are removed. Be careful neither to have the solution too strong, nor to leave the garment in it too long, as the lime will destroy the goods.

Speaking of mildew stains reminds me of the fact, that I learned the other day of a way in which

those most invincible of all stains—ink stains—can be removed. I had completely deluged a new white apron in copying ink, which I find harder to remove than ordinary fluid.

The time-honored remedy of soaking in milk was resorted to, but to no purpose. I was bewailing the fact to a friend that all my work on that apron had been thrown away, when she said, "Try lemon juice and salt, and expose to the sun."

I did so, and lo! all stains disappeared, and I am again revelling in the luxury of a doubly ruffled white apron.

HATTIE'S MUFFINS.—My friend HATTIE makes the nicest muffins of any I have ever eaten, and this is the way of making them: To one pint of buttermilk, take two eggs, a couple of spoonfuls of shortening, a teaspoonful of soda, and one of salt, half a teacupful of flour, and enough graham flour to make of the consistency of griddle-cakes. Bake in muffin rings or "gem" pans in a quick oven.

They are a luscious and quickly prepared breakfast dish.

ANNIE'S CAKE.—One and one-half cups of sugar, two eggs, half a cup of butter, half a cup of milk, two teacupfuls of flour, two spoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor to taste.

QUICK JELLY CAKE.—Break into a teacup two eggs; beat thoroughly, and fill the cup with sweet cream. Add this to one cupful of sugar, one cupful of flour (before it is sifted), a little salt, and one teaspoonful of baking powder, and a little nutmeg. Bake quickly in a large dripping-pan. When done, cut in two or four pieces, and spread jelly or custard between.

Either of these recipes you will find to be quick, simple and excellent.

Our Boys and Girls.

WOMAN'S WORK—A BRAVE LETTER.

BY "HOOSIER GIRL."

EDITOR FARMER: A remark in your number of September 1st, has set me to thinking. It was, "Why is not Horticulture, in all its branches, well adapted to woman, as a life occupation?"

For several years I have been impressed with a similar idea. Why is not nearly all out-door work adapted to woman? And why is it that women thrown on their own resources, generally do clerking, school-teaching, sewing, house-work, when none of them are particularly promotive of good health. Indeed, I know of none worse than sewing; it is so inactive, so tedious. Clerking is one continued exertion; housekeeping contains a world of cares and vexations; school-teaching is some better. To be sure it is a great mental exertion, but then it is not continuous. Most teachers have some time after school hours, and on Saturday. Did any one ever hear of a person who gained in strength at any of these occupations? I never did. Mr. FARMER, my impression is that, heretofore, women have been kept from out-door occupations by a senseless custom, a false pride that it is not their sphere, and I have known women who *ached* for work in the fresh air, who dared not go for fear of ridicule. I have no sympathy with the women who don a pair of old kids and a becoming garden hat, and go and spend an hour or two with a tiny hoe or rake, chopping off delicate little weeds about a quarter of an inch thick, and then believe themselves on the high road to health, and consequently happiness.

Why, walking is better than that! I do believe walking to be a good exercise. But I suppose you think this has little to do with woman's work. To return: A woman I used to know (who had tried it) told me that plowing was not as hard work as washing and ironing, and that she would rather do farm work than anything else. I do not think women are so much inferior to men in physical strength as many suppose. Let women throw off

their corsets and wear comfortably fitting clothes, take more of such exercise as men do, and I think you would find them a different set of beings. I have heard of and known several women who made farming a success. Mr. FARMER, can you tell me anything about a Mrs. FARNHAM, who turned her attention to agriculture, in Santa Cruz, California? I have heard of her, and want more information how she succeeded.

I have given you some short and hurried thoughts. They only express a faint conception of what I see for woman's future. I think I see the first beams of a bright and useful day for women; of a time when they shall be more than mere ornaments, and doing a good part in the world.

Lawrence, Kansas, September 20, 1872.



Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

BY A PROFESSIONAL VETERINARIAN.

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

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

Running Sore.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a pony that had the distemper last Fall, and there is still a running sore under her jaw. My opinion is that the disease has settled on his gland. He works well, and is in good spirits, but is never in good condition.

Won't you please give your opinion, and prescribe? Respectfully, yours, JOHN JONES.

ANSWER.—Bathe the sore with carbolic acid, one ounce to the pint of water. See to it that you get it to all parts of the sore. Apply it once a day, for a few days. Give him internally, in cut feed, one-half ounce of sulphite of soda once a day for a week.

Distemper.

EDITOR FARMER: I traded for a horse last March. He was in fine plight when I got him. During the month of April he began to cough a dry cough. Thought that might have occurred from eating moldy hay; but in a short time I discovered that he had a difficulty in swallowing, and gulped his water in drinking. For about a week the whole trouble appeared to be in the swallow. No lumps under his jaws at all. There appeared a thickness right in the neck, joining the jaws. I rubbed the neck and jaws with lard and turpentine, which appeared to ease him. Also, he kept running all the time from the nose. He is better, but has some trouble in the throat, like a broken-winded horse. When he goes to play, you will hear him roar or rattle.

All the rest of my horses got the same sickness; but it passed off lightly from all except one four-year-old, which at present is pretty bad. He is swelled in all of his legs, and cannot be induced to eat. He chews his food and drops it out again. That is as near as I can describe the sickness. All have the dry cough.

Thankful for past favors, I wait in patience for your answer. Be so kind as to prescribe a remedy. It may be of use to some others. I should like to have this hoarseness removed from his throat.

Yours, truly, JAMES RAY.

ANSWER.—The disease was strangles (distemper). It frequently leaves young horses (especially if badly treated) with a cough. Great care should be taken in the first stages of the disease, that the animal be not exposed to storms, as it will almost

always prove fatal, or leave them with a bad cough, if they take cold.

TREATMENT.—My treatment for it is to smoke them well with a lump of gum guaiacum as large as a walnut, placed on a shovel of coals and held under their nostrils so that they may inhale the smoke. I do this two or three times in as many days.

For the soreness in the throat, I bathe twice a day with the following liniment: Oil of spike, two ounces; oil of origanum, two ounces; oil of sassafras, two ounces; alcohol, two ounces; sweet oil, two ounces; spirits ammonia, two ounces; coal oil, two ounces.

OLD AGE.

(The following lines originally appeared more than fifty years ago, in a paper published by the boys of Eton College, England. Doubtless, they have been read by many; but they may be perused with pleasure again and again. They breathe the very soul of truth, tenderness and melody.)

I often think each tottering form
That limps along in life's decline,
Once more a heart as young as warm,
As full of idle thoughts as mine!
And each has had its dream of joy,
His own unequalled, pure romance;
Commencing when the blushing boy
First thrills at lovely woman's glance.

And each could tell his tale of youth;
Would think its scenes of love evince
More passions, more unearthly truth,
Than any tale before or since.
Yes! they could tell of tender lays,
At midnight penned in classic shades;
Of days more bright than modern days,
And maids more fair than modern maids.

Of whispers in a willing ear,
Of kisses on a blushing cheek;
Each kiss, each whisper, far too dear,
Our modern lips to give or speak.
Of passions too untimely crossed;
Or passions elighted or betrayed;
Of kindred spirits early lost,
And buds that blossom but to fade.

Of beaming eyes and tresses gay,
Elastic form and snowy brow,
And forms that have all passed away,
And left them what we see them now!
And is it thus? Is human love
So very light and frail a thing?
And must youth's brightest visions move
Forever on Time's restless wing?

Must all the eyes that still are bright,
And all the lips that talk of bliss,
And all the forms so fair to sight,
Hereafter only come to this?
Then, what are earth's best visions worth,
If we at length must lose them thus?
If all we value most on earth,
Ere long must fade away from us?

A GREAT SALE OF SHORT-HORNS!

60 Head—17 Bulls, and 43 Cows and Heifers.

MAKING ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS OF Short-horn Cattle ever offered in this country, the entire lot being young, and every one of sufficient age for a breeder. Comprising 30 head from our own herd, most of them the get of Gen. Grant (4835); 10 head carefully selected from the herd of Wm. Warfield, of Lexington, Ky., the get of Muscaton (7057). The balance are mostly by such well known and highly prized bulls as the 5th Duke of Geneva (733), Climax (5453), 14th Duke of Thorndale (8031), Prince Geneva (10668), and all of undoubted pedigrees, from such well known herds as Geo. M. Bedford, Ben. F. Bedford, John A. Gano, Barbee, Clay, and others, of Bourbon county, Ky. This entire lot will be sold at Auction at our place, near Tallula, Ill., on the Jacksonville Div. of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, on the

23d DAY OF OCTOBER, 1872.

Trains arriving both from the North, via Bloomington, and from the South, via Jacksonville, the night before and the morning of the Sale, will be met, and all parties provided with lodging, and conveyed to and from the Sale. Those wishing can easily make connections with trains for Mr. Pickersell's Sale the day after. We will also sell some Horse and Mule Stock, and some Berkshire Swine.

Catalogues will be ready by the 1st of October, and furnished on application. Terms of Sale—Five months' time, or a liberal discount for cash.

Oct 31

J. H. SPEARS & SONS, Tallula, Ill.

ARABIAN IDEAS OF THE HORSE.

Observe your horse when he is drinking at a brook; if in bringing down his head he remains square, without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities and all parts of his body are built symmetrically. As you would shun the plague, so shun a horse with sunken breast and straight shoulders. But one whose croupe is as long as his back and his loins together, take him

with closed eyes, for he will prove a blessing. Four things must a horse have: broad front chest, loins and limbs; four things long: neck, breast, forearm and croupe; four things short: pasterns, back, ears, and tail.

If you would know at a glance the value of a horse, measure him from the last joint of his tail to the middle of the withers, and from the middle of the withers to the upper lip on a line between the ears. If the measures are equal, the horse is good, but of ordinary speed. If the hind measure be longer, the horse is of little worth; but if the foreparts be longer, rest assured that the horse has distinguished qualities, and the greater the difference the greater will be his value.—*Exchange.*

PROFITABLENESS OF THE CHEESE FACTORY.

[From the American Farmer.]

The prosperity of the Agricultural districts, wherever this business has been introduced, is universally known and acknowledged. One of the many evidences of its profitableness to the patrons, or stockholders, will be found in the following statement from Mr. W. L. COONLEY, of the Spring Brooks, Oakland county, Michigan, Cheese Factory, giving the operations of that factory during the year 1871:

Number of pounds of milk received.....	1,142,548
Number of pounds of cheese made.....	115,069
Total receipts from sale of cheese.....	\$14,338.11
Expense of manufacturing.....	\$2,248.80
Expense of marketing.....	196.44
Expense of superintending.....	233.25
Expense current.....	59.86
Interest on Factory.....	315.00
Total expenses.....	\$3,053.35
Net profit.....	\$11,284.76

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

POLITENESS in business is what stratagem is in war. It gives power to weakness; it supplies great deficiencies. It is invincible either in attack or defense.

A YOUNG man went into a florist's store the other day, to buy a rosebud for his affianced. Seventy-five cents was the price asked. "Will it keep?" inquired the young man. "Oh, yes, a long while." "Then you may keep it." Exit young man.

"MAMMA," said five-year old Nellie, "they sung 'I want to be an Angel' in Sunday-school to-day, and I sang with them." "Why, Nellie, exclaimed mamma, 'could you keep time with the rest?'" "Oh, yes, I kept ahead of them most all the way."

A GOOD story is told of a St. Louis nobby dry goods clerk, who attended a dance in the rural district a few evenings since. He wore a Chevoit shirt, and put on a great many airs. He was somewhat taken down, however, when he overheard one country lass say to another, "That St. Louis chap sings on a heap of style for a feller that wears a bed-tick shirt."

THE story is told of Ben. Butler's earlier days, that a Yankee obtained his legal opinion how to recover the value of a ham that a neighbor's dog came along and ate. He was advised to prosecute and recover for damages. "But the dog was yours," said the sharp Yankee. Butler opened his eyes a little, asked him what the ham was worth, was told five dollars, paid the money, and then demanded a ten dollar fee of the astonished native for legal advice.

A FEW days since, one of our popular attorneys called upon another member of the profession, and asked his opinion upon a certain point of law. The lawyer to whom the question was addressed, drew himself up and said, "I generally get paid for telling what I know." The questioner drew a half dollar "fractional" from his pocket, handed it to the other, and coolly remarked, "Tell me all you know and give me the change." There is coldness between the parties now.

ONLY YOUR PA AND I.—In a certain town there had been a very exciting election for the office of sheriff. The successful candidate, of course was very much elated, and at night was for a long time talking it over with his wife, as they sat around the fire before retiring. Meanwhile the youngsters in the trundlebed were "all ears," at length one tow-head popped up under the inspiration:

"Ma, are we all sheriffs, or only you and pa?"
"Lay down, you little fool," snapped the mother, "only your pa and I."

AN Indianapolis man writes to his favorite paper: "Please say to the party that attempted to burgle No. 368 North Mississippi street, between the hours of 2 and 3 this morning, that if his present infirmity does not interfere with his doing so, to make one more trial at his earliest convenience, and bring his winding sheet and coffin plate with him. I have his burial certificate ready, and signed by Smith & Wesson in six volumes."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Simplicity, Beauty, Durability, Cheapness, and effectiveness, we sincerely commend that Queen of Dairy Implements, the Blanchard Churn.

All the First-Class Agricultural Journals in the country give the Blanchard Churn as one of their premiums for a certain number of subscribers. This is a pretty good endorsement of the Churn, as they are in a position to know which is the best.

THE STRAY LIST.

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

STRAYS FOR OCTOBER 1.

Bourbon County—J. M. Brown, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. H. Washburn, Osage tp, Sept 13th, 1872, one bay horse Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, left eye blind, branded AB on left shoulder and C on left hip, white stripe in face, saddle marks. Appraised \$15.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by S. F. Hyde, Little Walnut tp, Aug 20, 1872, one bay Mare, 8 years old, branded W on left shoulder and C on left hip, 2 notches in left ear. Appraised \$25. Also, one black Mare, 8 years old, hind feet white, branded with triangle on the right shoulder and hip, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$25. Also, one horse Colt, 2 years old, hind feet white, branded with a triangle on right hip. Appraised \$25.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. L. Harvey, Lowell tp, Aug 19, 1872, one gray Horse, 14 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks, has fistula. Appraised \$50. Also, one bay Mare, 10 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, lame in left hind leg. Appraised \$30.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.
OX—Taken up by J. N. Morrow, Walnut tp, Aug 6th, 1872, one red and white Ox, branded 2 on right hip, crop and underbit in right ear, underbit in left. Appraised \$25.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by L. J. Miller, Clear Creek tp, one roan horse Pony, 2 years old, 12 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$15.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by G. H. Johnson, Quenemo tp, Aug 15, 1872, one bay Mare, 12 years old, white spot in forehead, hind feet white, white spot on left shoulder, saddle marks, blind in right eye. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Colt, 1 year old, a white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Osborne County—C. W. Crampton, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Otis Holden, Penn tp, one white Cow, 10 years old, red spotted neck, dim brand on left shoulder, branded 1 on left hip, crop and slit in each ear. Appraised \$25.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by T. R. Hair, Madison tp, Sept 18, 1872, one chestnut sorrel horse Pony, 8 years old, 12½ hands high, hind feet white. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J. N. C. Pierce, South Milford tp, Sept 10, 1872, one light bay Mare, 4 years old, black mane and tail, hind feet white, a few white hairs in forehead, a black spot on right hind foot. Appraised \$150.

STRAYS FOR SEPTEMBER 15.

Bourbon County—J. M. Brown, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by M. Bowers, Timberhill tp, one bay Mare, 5 years old, hind feet white, some white on nose. Appraised \$75.

MULE—Taken up by J. T. Murphy, Banner tp, one dark brown mare Mule, 3 years old, 4 feet and 1 inch high. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Davis, Franklin tp, one dark bay Mare, 7 or 8 years old, 15 hands high, scar on left shoulder, with one bay horse sucking Colt. Appraised \$60. Also, one sorrel Mare, 10 years old, 14½ hands high, white in face, scar over left eye. Appraised \$30.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by John Stewardson, Chapman tp, July 27th, 1872, one sorrel mare Colt, 1 year old, white face, both hind legs white. Appraised \$12.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by E. E. Wilson, Franklin tp, July 20, 1872, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 12 years old, 14 hands high, a white stripe in face, branded O on right shoulder, saddle marks, blind in right eye. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by D. T. Smith, Ottawa tp, July 1, 1872, one light bay Horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Jewell County—W. M. Allen, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by W. B. Williams, Big Timber tp, July 1, '72, one bay Horse, 9 or 10 years old, 13 hands high, hind feet white.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W. B. Richey, Shawnee tp, June 6th, 1872, one sorrel Mare, 9 or 10 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet and left fore foot white, star in forehead, white on nose, small spots on left side of neck. Appraised \$40.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by W. B. Richey, Valley Brook tp, July 12, 1872, one large bay gelding Horse, 9 or 10 years old, 16½ hands high, thick pastern joint on left hind leg, white spot on hoof of same foot, collar marks. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay Mare, 9 or 10 years old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, sweeney in left shoulder, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by J. Leutenhiser, Agency tp, one sorrel Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, scar on left side of neck. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by Jonas Lawson, Lyndon tp, July 6, 1872, one bay Horse, 16 years old, 16 hands high, dark mane and tail,

stove in shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$25. Also, one sorrel Mare, 7 years old, 14½ hands high, left feet white, a wen or wart on right hind leg. Appraised \$75.

Ottawa County—J. F. M. Sexton, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Wm Doty, Sheridan tp, July 19th, 1872, one one yellow and white spotted Texan Cow, 7 years old, branded NO on right hip, O behind left shoulder. Appraised \$15.

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Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old.

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FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE!

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New York, February 7th, 1870.
T. M. AVERY, Esq., Pres't National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.:
DEAR SIR: Having for three months tested, in various ways, the "time-keeping" qualities of one of your Elgin Watches, I most cheerfully award it the praise that is its due. For one month the Watch was carried by one of our Locomotive Engineers, and since then by different persons, so that its full value as a time-keeper could be known under different modes of treatment. I will simply say that it has given perfect satisfaction; and in my opinion is as near perfection as I believe it possible a Watch can be made.
Respectfully, yours,
L. H. RUCKER, General Sup't.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
Chicago, February 17th, 1870.
T. M. AVERY, Esq., Pres't National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.:
DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to state that the two or three Elgin Watches I have at different times purchased for presentation, have given entire satisfaction, and are highly valued as elegant and correct time-keepers.
A very large number of your Watches are being carried by the Messengers in the employ of this Company, and are giving entire satisfaction,—their time-keeping qualities being implicitly relied upon.
CHARLES FARGO, Sup't.

OFFICE GEN'L SUP'T C. & N.-W. RAILWAY,
Chicago, February 16th, 1870.
T. M. AVERY, Esq., Pres't National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.:
DEAR SIR: I have pleasure in expressing my opinion of the Elgin Watches—the more so, since I do not think that there is a better Watch made. A large number of them are in use by our conductors and engineers, and other employees, and I have heard no dissenting opinion upon their merits. They run with a smoothness and uniformity fully equal to any other Watch that I know of, and justify all your claims of excellence in manufacture and fitting of parts.
Yours, truly,
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, January 25th, 1870.
D. W. WHITTLE, Esq., General Agent National Watch Co.:
DEAR SIR: I have carried one of the Elgin Watches for some time, and am much pleased with it. It has kept excellent time under all circumstances, and I consider it perfectly reliable.
Yours, respectfully,
J. C. McMULLEN, General Sup't.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R.,
Chicago, January 27th, 1870.
T. M. AVERY, Esq., Pres't National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.:
DEAR SIR: I have carried the Elgin Watch long enough to be able to pronounce it a first-rate time-keeper. I am making a very careful test of its performance, and will soon give you the results. I think it will show that the West can produce Watches equal to the manufacture of any part of the world.
Yours, truly,
E. B. PHILLIPS, Pres't L. S. & S. M. R. R. Co.

OFFICE GEN'L SUP'T UNION PACIFIC R. R.,
Omaha, Neb., December 16th, 1869.
HON. T. M. AVERY, Pres't National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill.:
DEAR SIR: During the months that I have carried one of your B. W. Raymond Watches, it has not failed to keep the time with so much accuracy as to leave nothing to desire in this regard.
For accuracy of time-keeping, beauty of movement and finish, your Watches challenge my admiration and arouse my pride as an American; and I am confident that, in all respects, they will compete successfully in the markets of the world with similar manufactures of older nations. They need only to be known to be appreciated.
Yours, most respectfully,
C. G. HAMMOND, General Superintendent.

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E. A. FORD, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Louis. je15-tdec15*

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