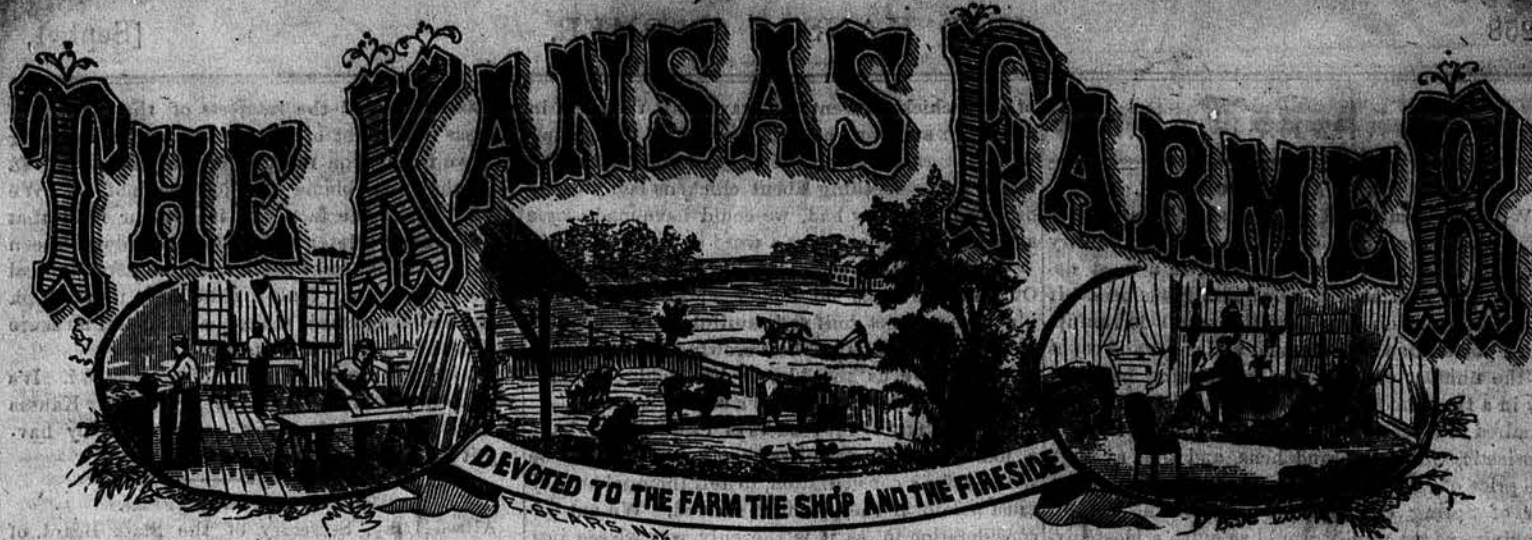


THE KANSAS FARMER



DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

VOL. X.—NO. 17.] LEAVENWORTH, SEPTEMBER 1, 1873. [\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Kansas Farmer

M. B. GRANT,
J. C. KETCHESON, { PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
DR. A. G. CHASE, EDITOR.

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LIST OF FAIRS FOR 1873.

Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Leavenworth, commences October 6th.
Kansas City (Mo.) Industrial Exposition, commences September 15th.
Lyon County Agricultural Association, Emporia, commences September 16th.
Northern Kansas District Fair, Atchison, commences September 8th.
Mitchell County Fair, Beloit, commences October 16th.
Anderson County Fair, Garnett, commences October 1st.
Coffey County Fair, Burlington, commences October 1st.
Riley County Fair, Manhattan, commences September 30th.
Kansas State Fair, Topeka, commences September 23d.
Greenwood County Fair, Eureka, commences October 1st.
Butler County Fair, Douglas, commences September 10th.
Wilson County Fair, Fredonia, commences October 1st.
Allen County Fair, Iola, commences October 8th.
Jefferson County Fair, Oakaloosa, commences October 7th.
Johnson County Fair, Olathe, commences September 30th.
Miami County Fair, Paola, commences October 1st.
Cowley County Fair, Winfield, commences September 16th.
Doniphan County Fair, Troy, commences September 23d.
Brown County Fair, Hiawatha, commences September 25th.
Labette County Fair, Oswego, commences October 9th.
Montgomery County Fair, Independence, commences October 1st.
Pottawatomie County Fair, Louisville, commences September 17th.
Riley County Fair, Manhattan, commences September 30th.
Washington County Fair, Washington, commences September 16th.
Woodson County Fair, Neosho Falls, commences October 1st.
Marshall County Fair, Marysville, commences September 23d.

TIME CHANGED.

For good and sufficient reasons the managers of the Leavenworth Exposition have changed the time of holding the same. The Fair will now open October 6th, and close on the 11th. The Premium List is now out and is being rapidly circulated. The premiums are the most liberal that have ever been offered in the State. Premium Lists may be had by addressing C. H. Chapin, Leavenworth.

DAVIS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We find the following items in the Junction City Tribune. They are the report of special committees appointed to examine the crops:

A. C. Pierce, Chairman of Committee on Farm Products, reported as follows: Wheat, oats, and rye all harvested in good order and a full crop. Hungarian and millet, extra good. Prairie hay, not so good as last year. Corn and potatoes cut short by the dry weather, and will be more than three-fourths of a crop.

Dr. Reynolds, Chairman of a Committee on Horticulture, reported that after diligent inquiry, and as far as possible, personal observation, the Committee find that blackberries in this county are less than one-fourth of an average crop, and that they lack in plumpness and flavor. The severity of the Winter not only destroyed the bearing wood, but seemed to injure that part which it did not kill. Apples are less than one-fourth of a crop, and seemed to have been killed by the late April frosts. Peaches, in most localities, are a total failure; but, strange as it may appear, a few trees in almost every orchard, and usually those most exposed to the north, have from one-fourth to one-eighth of a crop. Grapes, especially the Concord, are more than an average crop.

FRUIT ITEMS.

We get the following items from Purdy's Fruit Recorder, Palmyra, N. Y.:

We are in the midst of our raspberry gathering. The crop is the best we have had for years. The first to come into ripening are Davison's Thornless and the Minnesota. Next, Golden Thornless, American Blackcaps, Mammoth Cluster, Red Queen, and the black and red varieties. No blackberry crop this year; some Crystal Whites. The wild blackberries were killed to the ground, as well as the cultivated ones. We have it very reasonable here this Summer. No peaches, some apples. Some orchards won't have any apples; I will have about as many as last year. Plenty of small fruit. There will be a good many pears—more are dwarf pears than standards. The peach trees on river bottoms were killed to the ground, and the hills here with me, none killed but the points of the limbs. Part of the last year's growth was all that was hurt. I have a few Italian Dwarf peach trees that have peaches on. T. C. NEFF.
Duncan's Falls, Ohio.

Fruits of all kinds suffered badly from the severity of the past Winter in this locality. I had a fine lot of pears, plums and cherries just coming into bearing; their dead and lifeless branches are all that remains as my reward for the care and culture given them. Fifty Early Richmonds are fine and vigorous. I think it will be a waste of time and money to try any other cherries in Iowa. Mammoth Cluster, Doolittle, Blackcaps and Purple Cane raspberries do well with me. The latter are bending under the weight of their rich and luscious fruit. They are in their prime at this date (July 10). Perhaps I am trespassing upon your time and patience in noting my experience in fruit culture.

Mechanicsville, Cedar County, Iowa.

W. C.

COMPLIMENTARY.

We desire to acknowledge receipt of complimentary tickets from the Northern Kansas District Fair, at Atchison; from the Kansas Agricultural & Mechanical Association, of Leavenworth; from the State Fair at Topeka, and from the Kansas City Exposition; also Premium Lists from the same.

THE CORN CROP.

From the best information we can get the corn crop of 1873 will be less than half that of 1872. In some portions of the West the crop promises fairly, but in many other portions it will be very short. One man who has 160 acres planted informs us that his crop will not average fifteen bushels per acre, when last year he raised over seventy-five

bushels. We doubt very much if the average yield of the State will reach thirty-five bushels per acre. We would advise those who have old corn to hold to it. We shall not be surprised to see corn seventy-five cents per bushel before another crop is raised.

DEVONS OR SHORTHORNS.

Our correspondent, "Co-Ro-Lo," asks our opinion as to which is the better cross for his friend to make. He expresses the matter so fully in his communication elsewhere, that it is not necessary for us to do more than to simply say that if it was our case, we should certainly introduce a strain of Shorthorn blood now, in preference to continuing the Devons. While this may detract somewhat from the *quality* of the beef, it will most assuredly add to the *quantity*, which, we take it, is what the feeder is wanting.

COWLEY COUNTY FAIR.

We are informed by the Secretary, John B. Fairbank, that the Third Annual Fair of the Cowley County Agricultural Society will be held at Winfield, September 16th, 17th and 18th.

The preceding Fairs of the Society have been excellent, and as that portion of the State has perhaps the best crops this season that have ever been raised there (or anywhere else), we shall expect to see a rousing big Fair this Fall. We hope to be able to attend.

PLOWING FOR WHEAT.

Already has the ploughshare commenced turning over the earth for another wheat crop, and we deem the moment opportune to speak a word in favor of early sowing. The most of the failures that we have had in Kansas with the wheat crop has been due to late or careless seeding. The wheat crop under any and all circumstances should be in the ground before the 10th of September. Later than this there is great danger of its freezing out. To be sure it occasionally happens that a crop sowed late does well, but these cases are so rare that they only prove the truth of the rule. Put in your wheat early. Put it in well, and there is little danger but what you will raise a good crop.

THE CROPS.

We need accurate reports as to the growing crops as well as of those that have just been harvested. We need this information for the benefit of our readers at large. Will not our friends everywhere send us estimates upon the corn and potato crops, the acreage and the average and comparative statements, with last year's crops. Also, the average of the wheat and oat crop; also, reports upon the fruit. It is information of this class that gives practical value to an Agricultural paper, and each reader owes it to his brother farmers to impart such information as he can. We should be glad too to have the market price of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, &c.

The Kansas Farmer

SOMETHING ABOUT POULTRY.

We have been asked by several friends to give some Poultry articles, once in a while. Poultry keeping, considered in the abstract, is a most delightful, as well as a money-making business. It is perfectly astonishing how the profits do run up, when you sit down with pencil and paper and count up the number of eggs one enterprising hen will lay in a twelvemonth; and then multiply that by a hundred or a thousand hens, or, if you are very enthusiastic, three thousand hens, and then average the price of eggs per dozen, and the price and number of Spring chickens, and deduct the cost of keeping—as we said, it would astonish almost anybody to see the figures pile up mountain high, as the result of one year's work, with a lot of thorough-going, enterprising hens.

Well, we had the "hen fever", bad, one time, and right in mid-winter, too. We spent a month, solidly, and did nothing but figure, neglected our business, grew nervous, excitable, and had not Spring opened early, we should have come to an untimely end, through our impatience. As we said, we did nothing but add, subtract, multiply and divide for weeks; and twist and turn the figures as we would, throw off half for accidents, and double the cost for keeping, still the fact would glare us in the face, that we could make ever so many hundred dollars. We concluded to strike out boldly; no little business for us, when it came to chickens. Our better half advised us mildly, to commence on a small scale; but we completely silenced her when we opened our trunk full of papers, and showed her calculation after calculation, to prove positively that there could be no such thing as a failure in keeping poultry.

The Spring was favorable to our anxious feelings, and by the 1st of February, we had commenced our hen-house. We had bought all the poultry books we could hear of, and then sent to Europe for some. We studied all the plans for "poultry palaces," and finally discarded all of them, and got up one of our own. It was not designed to be elaborate in workmanship, but it should be big—nothing but a big house would do for us: 60x24x14 feet were the dimensions; and then we bought our lumber, and set our carpenters at work. The building went on lively, for our impatience allowed the workmen no rest. In due time the building was so far completed, that we thought we could commence stocking our yard; and away we sent the wagons to buy us some hens. We soon got in some hundreds of them—before we were ready, in fact, and the biddies went right to work, just as though they knew there was a scarcity in the egg market. Oh, it was fun to see the eggs scattered around that poultry-yard! We felt our fondest hopes were about to be realized. Already we could see ourselves rolling along in our magnificent equipage, and hear people remark: "That's the man who had brains enough to make money out of poultry!"

The Spring advanced, and no rude incident occurred to mar the loveliness of our dreams. At last, however, we heard the hens commence clucking, and straightway we commenced using extra precautions in the handling of the eggs. Our books told us to pick the round eggs for pullets and the long ones for the other kind; and such an assorting as those eggs got! It took work, though; for the hens seemed to take an insane desire to see which could beat in bringing out a clutch of chickens, and to the best of our recollection, we think there was just ten minutes between the first two hundred hens. We had a lively time then, in making coops, but it was no use trying to keep up with those hens. They wasn't going to be cooped. We were in high spirits, notwithstanding; and had it not been for a rain that dampened our ardor, no doubt we should have been happy still.

But that rain did the work. Twenty-two hundred

of those chickens went the way of all the earth in one night and day; and the verdict of the coroner was—*Drowned!* Now, why in the world didn't the books say something about chickens being easily drowned? If they had, we could have made some arrangements; but never a word said they about it.

Well, the rest is soon told. We were disgusted. Our favorite hens no longer pleased us. Their plumage was not half so beautiful as before. The roosters angered us by their crowing, and the sight of eggs gave us the blues. We sold out. Our poultry-house is now used as a barn.

P. S.—If any of the readers of THE FARMER have a hankering after poultry-keeping, we would be willing, for a consideration, to tell them what they must not do, if they want to succeed. We put the consideration in, as it is the only way we see, just now, to recover our losses; and it ought, by right, to come out of the poultry business.

POMONA NURSERIES.

Some weeks ago we received notice from Mr. S. T. KELSEY that he had sold Pomona Nurseries; but his letter was mislaid, and at this late day we render tardy justice. Mr. KELSEY writes:

"I have sold Pomona Nurseries to E. R. STONE, proprietor of the Kaw Valley Nursery, and I wish to say to your readers that he is a practical nurseryman, and I believe him to be thoroughly reliable and in every way worthy of confidence and patronage."

We can add to this that we have known Mr. STONE for two or three years, and we know him to be a conscientious, reliable man, and no nurseryman in the State can show better stock than Mr. STONE has exhibited.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

It is a sad commentary upon our intelligence, when we see the large number of the youth of our land, both male and female, who are physically deformed. We do not mean the lame, the halt and the blind, but we mean those who lack muscular development.

The effeminacy of so many of our clerks, school teachers and men of sedentary pursuits, would be disgusting, were it not so melancholy.

When the world needs men so much; men who are not only physically but mentally strong, it is to be regretted that parents pay no more attention than they do, to the physical development of their children. We sometimes see a large mental development in a very weak physical frame; but it is rare indeed, to see such a development make its mark in the world.

What we especially need, is to see that our children take such exercise as will give them strong bodies. Work, hard physical work, such as plowing, sowing, reaping and mowing, while it brings certain sets of muscles into operation, and keeps the digestive apparatus sufficiently stimulated, is not all the exercise that the boy needs. He needs to hunt and fish; he needs the trapeze and the dumb bells; he needs the horseback exercise; he needs something that will bring every muscle into play; but this exercise, whether it is for utility or for fun, must stop short of fatigue. Parents, study your children. Leave them as an inheritance, perfect health. It is worth more than gold.

HEFTY.

THE KANSAS FARMER of recent date has a long article in regard to what it calls a steal in the Kansas Agricultural Reports; but it doesn't contain even a modest paragraph in regard to the estray notice steal, from which THE FARMER derives its support.—*Topeka Commonwealth.*

If our neighbors of the *Commonwealth* think the Stray Law, as it stands upon the statute books, is a steal for THE KANSAS FARMER, go to work and have it repealed. We did not make the law, and while we think the law of immense benefit to the farmers of the State, if it is robbing the taxpayers, repeal it. Our space is worth what we ask for it. But the *Commonwealth* mistakes its "timber" if it expects to spike our guns in any such style. We

propose to guard the interests of the farmers of Kansas to the best of our ability, and if in doing this we tread upon the toes of the *Commonwealth* folks they must blame the facts and not us. We did not make the facts. It is not our fault that the late State printer said that he had done fifteen hundred dollars more work than he actually had done. It is not our fault that he made up the book in such a disreputable style, charging full measure for all those blanks and spaces.

Go for that Stray Law, Mr. *Commonwealth*. It's your best "holt." Make the farmers of Kansas believe if you can that they are swindled by having it published in THE KANSAS FARMER.

AGRICULTURAL PRINTING.

Alfred Gray, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, in answer to an inquiry from the Secretary of a Farmers' Club, publishes a column letter in the *Topeka Commonwealth*, relative to the bill for agricultural printing, first brought to the notice of the public by the *Chief*. In this letter Mr. Gray answers nothing. He does not dispute the figures we gave, he admits that a mass of Reports for years back (which he should have said are regular trash) are being printed at the public expense; and attempts to show why other printing is done in the same way—and his apology for all this is, that the law provides for it, and it is not the fault of the Agricultural Board. Mr. Gray virtually admits everything we said. The very point we endeavored to make was, that the law allowed it, with the further point, however, that officers of the Agricultural Board, by a system of persistent bumming and lobbying, procured the passage of the laws under which the public funds are being squandered by the thousands.—*Troy Chief.*

SALT ON TREES.

Dr. KEDZIE, of the Michigan Agricultural College, gives the following account of the injurious action of salt on trees: "On the College grounds there formerly grew a fine, vigorous specimen of the common sassafras, apparently in perfect health. A quantity of strong brine was inadvertently thrown beneath this tree, forming a stagnant pool in its immediate vicinity. In a very short time the tree began to show signs of decreasing vitality. The salt was absorbed unchanged in such immense quantities that, entering the circulation, it effloresced upon the surface of the leaves as a white crystalline deposit, and the tree soon after died."—*Ex.*

Dr. KEDZIE has recently been elected to the Chair of Agricultural Chemistry in our Agricultural College, and we learn has accepted.

THE KANSAS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

The sixth annual session of the above will commence in Lawrence, Monday evening, September 8th. Scientific papers will be read by several prominent gentlemen, and a good time generally is expected. Everybody is invited.

THE STRAY LAW.

We find the following very concise summary of the estray law of Kansas in the *Emporia News*, and present it to our readers, as it answers many questions we are constantly receiving:

As there are many of your readers who have no means of knowing the law in regard to strays, with your permission I will give a concise statement of it.

No person is allowed to take up any unbroken animal between the first day of April and the first day of November, unless the same shall be found in his lawful enclosure; that is, on one's premises enclosed with a lawful fence.

There is, however, an exception to this rule; and that is, when an animal liable to be taken up comes upon the premises of another, and he fails to keep it up for more than ten days after being notified of the fact, then any other citizen of the county may take it up, the same as if it had been taken up on his own premises.

A bull over a year old, or a boar three months old, if found running at large, may at any season of the year be taken up as an estray. Also a stag, if found running at large between the first day of May and the first day of August.

No person, unless he be a citizen and household-er, is authorized to take up a stray, and then he must enter into bonds before a Justice of the Peace, with sufficient surety, for the use of the owner. But this bond need not be entered into until the animal has been posted. This is the construction given to the statute by our Supreme Court,

Immediately after the stray has been taken up, the same should be advertised by posting up three written or printed notices in as many public places in the township in which the animal is taken up, giving a complete description of it, and stating the day and township in which it was taken up.

At the expiration of ten days after the advertising, if the stray has not been claimed and proved, the taker-up must go before some Justice of the Peace of the county (not necessarily in the township in which the stray was taken up), and file his affidavit, giving the facts of the taking up, execute his bond and have the stray appraised by two or three householders. The Justice then delivers a certified copy of his record to the taker up, who within fifteen days must deliver it to the county clerk for record.

Any person who has taken up a stray may use it with care and moderation.

The owner of such stray may at any time within twelve months from its taking up prove by evidence before some Justice of the Peace, that the stray is his. The taker-up, however, must have notice of the time and place of such trial. At the time of trial, if the parties cannot agree as to the amount of costs and expenses incurred in taking up and keeping the stray, such Justice must determine it. At the expiration of a year, if the stray has not been proved up by the owner, the title to it rests in the taker-up, but he must pay into the county treasury one-half of its appraised value, after deducting the costs of taking up and posting.

C. B. BACHELDER.

THE LYON COUNTY FARMERS' CONVENTION.

The First Annual Meeting of the Lyon County Farmers' Convention, met in the city of Emporia, August 19th, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business. The election of officers resulted as follows: M. J. Firey, President; J. L. Williams and W. G. Ross, Vice Presidents; S. M. Wheeler, Rec. Secretary; J. B. Morgan, Cor. Secretary; Joseph Ernst, Treasurer.

President Firey then delivered his Annual Address, and we hope to be able to present a portion of it to our readers in our next issue.

The Convention resolved to appoint a central committee, and to nominate a full county ticket.

Various committees were appointed to look after the tax-payers' interests, in the management of county affairs. Thus far the farmers of Lyon county in all their conventions and public meetings have been temperate, wise and discreet, and we feel assured that if the ticket which they will put forward is elected, the interests of the county will not suffer.

The Convention adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is to the best interests of the farmers to sustain a good home agricultural paper; and

WHEREAS, In our opinion, THE KANSAS FARMER is such a paper: Therefore

Resolved, That we cordially endorse and recommend it to the farmers of the county, and desire to see it in every farmer's family.

Resolved, That the Investigating Committee extend their examination to the amount of salary received by all our county officers, and report to this Association.

Resolved, That we should hold all our officers who receive free passes from railroads as bribe-takers.

IS THAT SO?

Maj. Adams, editor of the Atchison Globe, says that the Commissioner (?) (does he mean the Secretary of the Interior?) has ruled that the late act of Congress does not admit of the planting of tree seeds to fulfill the meaning of the law; that nothing but planting one-tenth of the land in trees will enable a party to enter land under that law.

If this is true, if the Secretary has so ruled, we would recommend that he take a few lessons in common sense, or else that he vacate that office. Many of our best timber trees will not bear transplanting. The oak, the hickory and the walnut should always be raised from the seed where they are to stand. Does the Secretary wish to confine us to half a dozen varieties of trees? Does he expect to dictate what kind of timber we shall raise? From this ruling (as the Globe gives it) it

would certainly seem so. We move that that decision be rescinded.

THE CORN CROP.

The increase of the corn crop of Kansas, as given by the Bureau of Agriculture for the month of July, is 15 per cent. over last year. Illinois falls behind 12 per cent. We presume two months more will make a still greater difference.—*Burlington Patriot*.

The above only proves what we have so often claimed, that the statistics of the Agricultural Bureau were very incomplete. No man of any observation who has traveled over Kansas this year and last, but that knows that our corn crop this year will fall below that of last year, at least twenty-five per cent. It is a positive injury to the farmers to have such reports put afloat, because all such statements have some effect upon the market, and of course to the detriment of our farmers.

THAT CALF.

BY PHOEBE CARY.

An old farmer, one morn, hurried out to his barn,
Where the cattle were standing, and said,
While they trembled with fright—"Now, which of you
last night,
Shut the barn door, while I was in bed?"
Each one of them all shook his head.

Now, the little Spot, she was down in the lot,
And the way the rest did was a shame;
For not one, night before, saw her close up the door,
But they said that she did all the same,
For they always made her bear the blame.

Said the horse, Dapple-gray, "I was not up this way
Last night, as I now recollect;
And the bull, passing by, tossed his horns very high,
And said: "Where's the one to object,
If I say, 'tis that calf, I suspect?"

"It is too wicked now" said the old brindle cow,
"To accuse honest folks of such tricks;"
Said the cock in the tree, "I am sure 'twas't me;"
All the sheep just said "bah" there were six,
And they thought, now that calf's in a fix.

"Of course we all knew 'twas the wrong thing to do,"
Cried the chickens; "Of course," mewed the cat;
"I suppose," said the mule, "some folks think me a fool,
But I'm not quite so simple as that;
Well, that calf never knows what she's at!"

Just then the poor calf, who was always the laugh
And the jest of the yard, came in sight;
"Did you shut my barn door?" said the farmer once more,
And she answered, "I did, sir, last night;
For I thought that to close it was right."

Now, each beast shook his head, "She'll catch it," they
said,
"Serve her right for her meddlesome way."

Cried the farmer, "Come here little bossy, my dear,
You have done what I cannot repay,
And your fortune is made from this day.

"Very strangely, last night, I forgot the door quite,
And if you had not closed it so neat,
All the colts had slipped in, and gone straight to the bin,
And got what they ought not to eat—
They'd have foundered themselves upon wheat."

Then each beast of them all began loudly to bawl,
The mule tried to smile, the cock crew;
"Little Spotty, my dear, you're the favorite here,"
They all cried, "We're so glad it was you."
But that calf only answered them "Boo!"

NUBBINS.

CRAWFORD county has 355 mules, 3,340 horses, 10,346 cattle, 9,529 hogs, 1,080 sheep and 8,198 people. A good showing.

ONE thousand head of sheep passed through town last Saturday, bound for Medicine Lodge, Barbour county. Another thousand also passed through for Ellsworth. A great many sheep are being brought into this State.—*Junction City Tribune*.

THE survey of fifty thousand acres of Pawnee Reserve has been completed, and as soon as the returns of the survey can be audited, and the land appraised by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, the land will be put upon the market for sale. The average price cannot be less than \$2.50 per acre, and it will be sold in tracts not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres to a single purchaser.

THE exportation of Arab horses from the provinces of Bagdad and Syria has been prohibited for the next seven years, with a view of preserving the breed, which has been seriously diminished in those parts of the empire.

HORTICULTURE is one of the fine arts. There is poetry in the garden. Our young ladies will find that an hour's work every morning among flowers or vegetables will not only prove one of the best cosmetics, but that the tone of mind will be improved by contact with the useful and beautiful.

H. N. STEELE, in the early days of Cariboo one of the most fortunate miners, speculated and lost all his money, has alighted on his feet and is again rich. He saved from the wreck of his fortune fifty acres of land in Tacoma, Washington Territory. These acres were scarcely worth paying taxes upon until a few days ago Tacoma was made the Northern Pacific Railroad terminus, since which Steele has been offered \$50,000 cash for his property.

MUCH attention is now being paid in Germany to the cultivation of fishes in ponds and ditches, and it has been found, contrary to the generally received opinion in reference to such localities, that they are more favorable for the purpose than other large bodies of water, apparently fresh and pure in their character. This is doubtless owing to the great abundance of animal life, as well as to the more decided concentration of vegetable substances, in the form of living plants of different kinds, including the algae. This produces the constant evolution of oxygen needed for the respiration of the fish, and allows a larger mass of life to be crowded together in a given space. The reproduction of the species is also unusually rapid, and the young grow very quickly.

THE Iowa Press says: "Some time last Fall Mrs. Robert McConnell, a soldier's widow, went to Clay county, Kansas, and took a homestead under the Soldiers' Act. Five or six weeks since Mrs. David Kilgore, Mrs. Robert White and Mrs. James Shields, all soldiers' widows, went to said county, and with Mrs. McConnell mounted an ox cart drawn by Texas cattle, drove to the Land Office and entered claims. They have brought lumber with them with which to build cabins, and they propose to live the time required to perfect the title to their claims. Under the amended act female homesteaders can deduct from the five years required to secure a homestead whatever time their husbands served in the army. This provision will shorten their term of exile from civilization. The act of the resolute women appears the more heroic in this, that none of them have children of any age to be helpful to them.

THERE is now, it is said, in one of the principal hotels at the Branch, a lady so careful of her complexion, which is said to be remarkable in many respects, that she never leaves her room during the day, and has all her meals brought to her. She remains in a darkened room all day long, gloomy and desolate, fearing that the sun shining through may freckle her fair face or turn it to a healthy brown. What pleasure has she, pray, at the Branch? Every night she comes out radiantly beautiful, the gas light giving a soft glow to her fair cheek and a sparkle to her eye. She has spent time at the toilet, you may be sure, and she moves grandly about among the crowds in the corridors, in the parlors for half an hour, then what? She goes to her room and stays there another twenty-four hours.—*Long Branch Letter*.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF ATCHISON.

We publish the following summary of the agricultural products of Atchison county, which we find in the *Champion* of late date:

	Shannon	Waint	Mt. Pleasant	Center	Kapona	Grasshopper	Lancaster
Wheat—							
Winter.....	958	819	896	1,339	1,134	1,320	1,445
Spring.....		42	107	123	148	274	445
Total.....		861	1,003	1,462	1,282	1,594	1,890
Rye.....	9	7	8	126	100	208	24
Corn.....	5,698	3,494	4,428	6,673	3,916	4,498	5,923
Barley.....	170	27	83	119	119	454	298
Oats.....	1,474	754	1,417	1,408	1,001	1,480	1,374
Buckwheat....	30		2	21	54	8	85
Potatoes—							
Irish.....	204	118	139	181	64	79	126
Sweet.....		1	1	2	1	1	2
Sorghum.....		3	2	23	2	5	2
Castor Beans..				3			
Cotton.....				30			
Flax.....		6	87	225	570	793	613
Hemp.....		96	27			13	50
Tobacco.....				3			
Timothy.....		125	123	226	139	63	269
Clover.....		78	55	106	41	46	217
Millet.....		49	62	84	106	14	488
Hungarian....		93	70	18	14		30
Prarie.....		208	2,889	3,332	1,873	3,101	3,101
Blue Grass....			544	41		117	15

These figures show that 8,411 acres were sown in Winter wheat for the present year, and 1,139 in Spring wheat. Of rye, 504 acres were sown; corn, 35,624; barley, 1,151; oats, 9,402; buckwheat, 150;

Irish potatoes, 861; sweet potatoes, 5; sorghum, 88; castor beans, 8½; cotton, 30; flax, 1,579; hemp; 186; tobacco, 8; timothy in meadow, 878; clover, 461; millet, 744; hungarian, 161; prairie in meadow, 7,919; blue grass, 617; timothy in pasture, 53; clover, do., 82; prairie enclosed in pasture, 5,545.

[Written for the Kansas Farmer.]

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

BY A. G. C.

A Young Widow.

For obvious reasons we cannot locate the following sketch too closely, nor can we give all the names. Should this chance to meet the eye of any soldier who then belonged to the third brigade, 1st division of the 14th army corps, he will readily recognize all the characters; and we only write it, at this late day, to illustrate one phase of (very) human nature.

Fanny J— was a young widow of twenty-six, and sole proprietor of a fine estate of six hundred acres of as good land as Tennessee can boast. Up to the time of the Emancipation Proclamation, she held as chattels some thirty negroes, male and female. This was shortly after the Proclamation was issued, and the colored population were already advised of it.

Mr. B., Mrs. Fanny's brother, owned a similar estate by the side of hers, and was similarly situated. Both of these were inside our lines—at least, our lines enclosed all the houses on both plantations. In one instance, the picket line ran between the house occupied by several negroes and the largest barn on the estate; so that a permit was required for the negroes to pass between the house and farm, to attend to the stock.

This much by way of explanation. Mrs. Fanny, as we shall call her, was not only young and well "fixed," but she was, in addition, one of the most marvelously beautiful women that we ever saw, so far as the charms of person go. We cannot say as much for the charms of mind; for she was an outrageous coquette and a vixenish little rebel. There was neither reason nor sense in her hatred of the old flag; but she persisted in it to the very last.

This, however, did not prevent the officers of our brigade—at least, those who could lay any claim to good looks—from falling desperately in love with her; and she did not wait to put off the old love before taking on the new, but would be, to all appearances, in love with half-a-dozen Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants at the same time. Rank seemed to make but little difference with her. We have seen her leave a General, to accept the company of a young Lieutenant.

The commander of our brigade had his headquarters at the large house on her place, and this was the occasion of considerable scandal before she left, but we were never satisfied of its truth.

Gen. Stedman was in command of our division for a time after we located there, and the old General was one of those men who attach a divinity to all women, while a pretty woman was little short of an angel with him. He was an old-style courtly gentleman, and it was not singular that Mrs. Fanny should receive nought from him but smiles and favors.

She went to him one evening to get a permit for her negroes to pass between the house and barn, of which I have spoken, and took with her an old and trusted servant who was in charge of that part of the plantation. The man got the pass, and the next morning woke me (I was in command of the picket post) at break of day, and presented the pass obtained the evening before. Our orders were very strict with regard to allowing persons to pass outside the picket lines, and we always tried to obey them to the very letter. I took the pass, and read as follows:

"You will permit the negroes belonging to Mrs. B— (giving the name of Mrs. Fanny's brother) to pass between the house and the barn, to attend to stock, until further orders."

This was signed by Gen. Stedman, in his own handwriting. I asked the man who he belonged to, and he answered, "Mrs. J." I told him this was a pass for the people belonging to Mrs. B.

"Well, massa Captain, I specs I knows how dat come. You see, our Missus Fanny am a powerful purty woman, an' she was a talkin' an' laffin' wid de ole General while he was a ritin' dis yere paper, an' I specs he didn't know what he was sayin'."

I told the old darkey that that was probably the solution, but that I could not permit him to go outside until it was corrected; and taking the pass, I wrote:

"GEN. STEDMAN: The person presenting this says he belongs to Mrs. J—, and not to Mrs. B—."

In the course of an hour it came back to me, endorsed:

"All right, Captain. It was my mistake. STEDMAN."

Shortly after this, Gen. Stedman was relieved by Gen. Schofield, one of the best and most efficient officers of any under which we served. As soon as he got fairly settled in command of the division, he commenced to shake things up around him pretty lively.

Up to this time the citizens within our lines had not been required to take the oath of allegiance; but now Gen. Schofield issued an order to that effect, and if they refused, were to be removed south of the lines within ten days.

Mrs. Fanny offered to wager, in a quiet way, that she would not take the oath, nor would she go south; but Mrs. Fanny had a surprise in store.

Her brother, Mr. B., came up to headquarters, and took the oath; and Mrs. Fanny berated him soundly, for "turning Yankee," as she expressed it.

Within a day or two she was notified that the order would be strictly enforced; and then Mrs. Fanny began to pout and cry, but still adhered to her determination not to take the oath. She finally visited headquarters in person, dressed in the most bewitching style, and asked to be excused from the action of the order; but Gen. Schofield, while treating her gently and politely, firmly told Mrs. Fanny that there could be no exception made. Mrs. Fanny begged. The General stood firm.

"My property will all be destroyed, if I am sent south."

"Then, take the oath, stay at home, and your property will be protected."

"But I am a rebel," said Mrs. Fanny.

"That's your fault, Madam, not mine," said the General.

Mrs. Fanny left headquarters cherishing, we fear, hard feelings toward Gen. Schofield; but she had found out that there were some things that even a pretty woman could not do.

At the expiration of the ten days Mr. B., her brother, applied for permission to accompany her to the nearest rebel lines, some twenty miles distant; but Gen. Schofield refused, stating that Mr. B. had had opportunities for gathering important information, and he could not permit him to go beyond our vidette lines, which were then some ten or twelve miles from camp.

The next morning a large family carriage was loaded up with trunks, and Mr. B. and Mrs. Fanny, accompanied by one or two servants, started south. The pass that they had was carefully worded; but when they got to the vidette line, Mr. B. made the guards think that he was to be permitted to pass, also, in order to bring the carriage back; and actually did go on with Mrs. Fanny, not only to the rebel lines but to the rebel headquarters, and came back the next day.

Gen. Schofield soon learned the facts, and put Mr. B. under arrest for violation of orders; and he was confined for some months in the penitentiary at Nashville.

This may seem a harsh and summary proceeding; but Mr. B. by his action imperiled the whole of that part of our army, and he had taken no pains to conceal the fact that his whole sympathies were with the rebellion.

We never saw Mrs. Fanny again; but we learned that after our army advanced, she returned to her old home.

THE APIARY.

NOAH CAMERON, Editor.

KANSAS STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held this year at Topeka, at the time of the meeting of the State Fair.

It is proposed to hold a session each evening of the 23d, 24th and 25th of September. The place of meeting will probably be in the court-house; this, however, will be announced in the Topeka daily papers at the time. It is hoped all bee-keepers that can make it convenient, will attend, especially all those that attend the Fair; and others can avail themselves of the reduction in railroad fare at this time to attend this meeting.

Distinguished apiarians from abroad have been invited, and some have promised to be with us at this meeting and deliver addresses. Mr. JAMES D. MEADOR, of Missouri, Mrs. E. S. TUPPER and Mr. E. GALLUP of Iowa, will probably be with us at this meeting. We think that the women bee-keepers of Kansas would not miss seeing and hearing Mrs. TUPPER for a good deal, and we also hope that all those that can, will bring honey, hives, bees, queens, or anything in the bee line to exhibit at the Fair. As the State Board has given us a class to ourselves, we should see that it is creditably filled; and we think no one need be afraid of injustice being done in the awards this year, as we have a practical apiarian as Superintendent of the class. Dr. M. A. O'NEIL, we believe, will give entire satisfaction.

The trouble with our Superintendent last year was, that politics claimed his entire attention. Mr. MURRIAM of Topeka, has promised to see that there is a suitable place fixed up for the exhibition of honey, &c. Dr. DALLES, the President, will deliver an address, and the Secretary is expected to read an essay at one of the sessions of the Society. So turn out, one and all, and you may see or hear something that will pay you for your trouble.

APIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

At this time the hives should be all examined, to see if they have queens. If there are any hives queenless, they should be supplied with a comb from another hive that has eggs in, so they can raise a queen. If you have stocks that are weak, build them up by exchanging empty combs from the weak stock, with comb of cupped brood from a strong stock. It is best not to go into winter with weak or queenless stocks. Either unite them or break them up entirely, and save the comb and honey for use next Spring; some seasons bees continue to gather honey all this month. The bee-keeper should see that his bees have abundant room for storing honey, or the profits may be lost.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

While visiting the nursery and fruit farm of E. J. HOLMAN, a few days since, we came upon a colony of black beetles, that were making sad havoc with a row of sugar beets, and a closer examination discovered a few large ash gray beetles, both varieties of which were entirely new to us. With the aid of Mr. HOLMAN we succeeded in capturing specimens of both varieties, and sent them to our Entomological Editor, asking their names. He answers as follows. We may add that these beetles were just about the liveliest bugs we ever undertook to capture. Mr. POPINEAU says:

•The large gray beetle, of the two species you

found destroying the leaves of the beets, is the Ash Gray Blister Beetle (*Lytta cinerea*—FAB.) which also attacks potato vines, sometimes doing considerable damage. The small black one is the Black Blister Beetle (*Lytta atrata*—FAB.) which is sometimes found on potato vines, but its appearance is made too late in the season—1st of August—to be of much importance as a "potato bug." Both species drop when alarmed, but quickly take to their legs or wings, and if not taken immediately, escape. They could probably be easily disposed of by knocking them into a vessel containing hot water.

THE HARVESTS.

BY ALICE CARY.

I set my plow in the good old earth,
And I turned the furrows over,
And at length I got my money's worth
In the great red globes of clover;
For suns befriended and rains descended,
And I got, thrice told, my labor's worth
In the globes of bright, red clover.

I learned to whet and swing the scythe,
As the fields grew ripe for mowing,
And I heard the while, all gay and blithe,
The winds of the harvest blowing
Their tunes so blithe to the time of the scythe,
As if in the haying they hid for the playing,
The pipes we mowed in the mowing,

And when the large suns slanted down
Across my close-shorn meadows,
And I saw my children, tanned so brown,
Come chasing with their shadows—
There at the even, like sheaves for heaven,
With love for girde and love for crown,
I bore them home from the meadow.

And when with the sunshine bright on their
heads,
And their hearts as light as a feather,
We tucked them up in their trundle beds,
I and their mother together,
While the moon in her splendor, looked down so
tender,
We thanked the love of the Father above
Who gave us two harvests together.

"Knitting and Talking."

EDITED BY ANN APPLESEED.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

"Here are cool mosses deep,
And through the moss the ivies creep;
And in the stream the long-leaved flowers weep,
And from the craggy ledge the poppy hangs in sleep."

Sitting in the cool recesses of these mountains, we have no faith to believe any story about 95° in Kansas, or if we believe it, verily it must be with some such equanimity as Lazarus looked down upon Dives.

Every morning here the wraith of creek and river lies in phantom stream above each, a long low, lifting, changing fog. Above it in dark lines rise first the tall trees, and higher up the grand, solemn mountains. Who can look upon a mountain without a feeling of serene awe? Hans Christian Andersen said he was born with northern snows in his bones, and tropic suns could never melt it out; so we, who were born with mountain air in our blood, can never lose it on ever so broad a prairie.

With our feet among the ferns and mosses, and the air laden with mixed perfumes of briars, birch buckwheat in bloom, new mown hay and alsace clover for the bees, we quite reconciled ourselves to the lady who traveled once with us and used pachouli and camphor, and we begin to think we are fond of mixed odors! Far in the distance rises the turreted front of that beautiful building, the Inebriate Asylum. As the setting sun gilds the western windows, as if in nightly benediction, we can but wish some glory shall yet appear to those who sit there in the valley and shadow of death. Those hundred handsome men, many of them of finest physique, most elegant manners and best culture, voluntarily exiling themselves from fair homes and high ambitions, and confessing by

the act that they have not respected themselves, fortified their own youth and health, or mastered their passions. Humiliating as this confession may be, there is somewhat of heroic nobility in the man who can make it.

We are told the Austrian theory of saturating all food with liquor is not in use here; that, in fact, few persons can survive that treatment. From converse with intelligent patients we are not led to believe that the institution accomplishes the results it has been hoped it would. These gentlemen testify that the special treatment is to regain a normal appetite for food, and by quiet and regular habits and much sleep give the enfeebled forces a chance to rally. Some of these, not disinterested witnesses, aver that for twenty dollars per week (the price here) they would receive as much benefit in other places, if they had no spending money. The patients amuse themselves with fine literary and theatrical entertainments, and do good work in wood carving or any handicraft they choose.

The Valley Home, for the orphan children of several counties, is on a fine eminence, and commands a landscape of surpassing loveliness. The building is a beautiful one, but having been built for a private residence is wholly unfitted for its present use, having no suitable ventilation and no proper schoolroom. The property cost nearly twenty thousand dollars, but at present there is no sitting room for the children save the basement rooms, and no play room at all; and with a steam apparatus for heating we were told it had been out of repair for six months, and that the drinking water was hauled in barrels some distance, the cistern being occasionally filled at an expense of fifty dollars by the fire engine. We should not remark so critically upon this institution if we had not gone there hoping that in this older East we could gather suggestions for a new orphan's home in the West. But the seventy houseless little ones seemed happy, and as we talked with them they said they had plenty to eat and a good time playing in the fields. There are beautiful clover meadows with groups of trees around the building; but as we left the grounds gazing upon that water barrel, that familiar line came to our mind with more force than ever:

"Westward the star of empire takes its way."
Binghamton, N. Y.

FLYING CLOUDS.

COW YARDS AND WOOD PILES.

DEAR HENRY: Not many miles from the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, there is a fine prairie farm stretching widely around the house. There are good barns and convenient outhouses, a thrifty orchard growing, and a neat and comfortable house. When I saw it last there were morning glories at the windows, and white curtains floated out beneath, and yet, shame to relate, the cow yard and wood pile dispute the path to the very door. Every night a herd of eighteen cows is driven up before that door, milked there, and then lie down to ruminate all night. How often, while traveling this season, have I seen that rural disgrace repeated. A barn just across the road from the house, entirely shutting out every glimpse of hill or field, a wagon house and corn crib so near the house that the yard is forever full of wagons and farm tools, and littered with corn cobs, and the door step always tenanted by chickens, ducks or geese. I have this very season visited at a pretty farm house where, if I stepped to the front door there lay the cow yard; to the bedroom window, it looked squarely into the open door of a large wagon house; to the pantry window, and in floated the air of the near hen roost; to the back door, and there I was met by a waft from the pig pen, not thirty feet away!

I retreated to the rear of the house; not a door opened from it, and but two windows, but close up to the very sills of the house crept a great meadow of red clover bending itself in long waves and perfuming the whole air as the Summer air swept over it, and beyond it swept the lovely Susquehan-

na circled with a line of purple and carmine hills that were a constant joy to behold.

Being a woman, I confess to my inability to pursue the chain of reasoning which leads any man to plan a home in this way; and yet, as the girls say, "I am just dying" to know why they do it. Can you tell me? If so, please write me through THE FARMER.

I once asked a plain old farmer, who sat whiffing his pipe on the door stone in close proximity to the milk stool, "Why did you have the cow yard in front of the house?" Removing his pipe and blowing off the ashes he smiled and said, "Don't know, unless it's 'cause the smell o' cows is healthy!" "Why did you build your barn just in front of the house?" "Oh, I likes to sit as I smoke nights and look over there and see the work of my hands, the hay all in, and the grain, and the horses eatin' so contented like." That is the nearest an answer I have ever had, and following that out I fell to wondering why the farmer's wife shouldn't range her soap barrel and her pots of boiled dinner, her heaps of patched and darned garments in a line in the front room to meditate upon, and then I laughed at the idea, for you know a woman naturally works to put unsightly objects in the background. So you will see, Henry, I have not yet found out why men put cow yards and wood piles at their front doors. As you are a young farmer and about to build, I hope I need only add, "a word to the wise is sufficient," and remain, yours, for a handsome DOOR YARD.

TABLE TALK.

You take pride in your clean dishes and well cooked food, in your white linen and bright tea pot. Do you take equal care to cool off your hot face, to smooth your hair or tidy your collar before you sit down? Dickens said at the head of every American table he always saw a broiled woman, and he was about right. A moment's delay to cool off and grow calm after the hot battle with potatoes boiled dry, biscuits burning and steak spluttering, is but your due. Take it and the reward will be apparent, and then don't bring disagreeable things to the table in your conversation any more than you would in your dishes.

If you must scold John or reprove Emma, wait until the meal is over. It spoils digestion to get in a passion while eating, and a rude word will often ruin the best appetite. Cultivate a habit of pleasant talk around your table as carefully as you prepare palatable food for it.

Sitting here among pines and hemlocks, and with the breath of the cool mountains, at high noon I can but think with a sigh of a majority of our Kansas women, who are cooking their thousands of dinners with their cook stoves red hot, a hot wind blowing and thermometers at 95°. Thousands of their kitchens are on the north side, and many low roofed and not ventilated. I can but be grateful that being just Ann Appleseed, it has been our good fortune to drift for this season to a cooler clime, and being here we hope for them faith and patience, and finally the reward of well-doing.

We have met Mrs. Shoddy, and she don't wash her own clothes any longer or her neighbors', and she has a country seat, and her husband is in Congress, and she tells us when he goes to Washington he is to bring her one of those Indian Bureaus there is so much talk about, and when there he will send her a message every day by the Magnetic Paragraph. She also says her friend is sick with the indifferent fever, and she believes is taking Cherry Pictorial for it. Their grounds, she says, are full of skrubbery, and all they now need is an aqueduct to convey water into their system!

HOME HINTS.

PORCUPINE PUDDING.—Make a sponge cake, and when baked take almonds blanched (by pouring water over them), and stick the top of the

cake full. Half an hour before serving pour over the cake a boiled custard flavored to taste.

STEAMED BREAD PUDDING.—Take a portion of raised bread dough and knead in raisins. When raised again very light, put it to steam for two hours. Serve with a boiled sauce.

PEACH PUDDING.—Fill a baking dish with pared peaches, having lined the sides with biscuit pastry. Sprinkle in one tea cup of sugar, a small piece of butter, and fill with cream or milk. Cover with a crust and bake half an hour.

PICKLED BLACKBERRIES.—Seven lbs. of fruit, three lbs. of sugar, one pint of vinegar. Simmer together for two hours. It will keep the year round. Above receipt can be used for pickling any fruit, peaches, apples, pears, &c.

SPONGE CAKE.—One cup of flour, one of pulverized sugar, one-half spoonful of soda, one of cream tartar. Mix the ingredients well, and then add three whole eggs and stir rapidly for five minutes. Bake in a moderately quick oven.

One coffee cup of flour is one-half pound. One coffee cup of butter is three-fourths of a pound. One coffee cup of sugar is seven-twelfths of a pound.

ALUM is an addition to all ginger cake. A piece as large as a bean to an ordinary cake.

COCOANUT OR CUSTARD CAKE.—One-half cup of butter, one and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of corn starch, one-half cup of sweet milk, one and one-half cups of flour, whites of six eggs, one-half teaspoonful of soda and one of cream tartar or yeast powder. Cream the butter and sugar well; add corn starch, milk, flour and the eggs last. Bake in layers. Put icing made very stiff with grated cocoanut between the layers and ice the top.

Cream custard, lemon custard or chocolate custard may be used instead of cocoanut, if preferred.

TOMATO CATSUP.—One gallon of skinned tomatoes, four tablespoonsful of salt, four of black pepper, one-half teaspoonful of allspice, one of red pepper, three of mustard, three large onions cut fine. Simmer all together with a pint of sharp vinegar, for three or four hours; then strain through a wire sieve, and bottle close. We prefer to add when cool, two tablespoonsful of juice of garlic and one of sugar.

BEEF CROQUETTES.—Chop cold beef fine, melt a piece of butter in a stew-pan, add three onions chopped and fried, brown a spoonful of flour, a little of the gravy, pepper, salt, nutmeg and chopped parsley. When this is done, add the beef to stew till dry. Then form into balls, dip them in the white of egg, and shake a little flour over them; then drop them into lard, not very hot (or the balls will break), and fry them. Serve on dressed parsley, if you choose.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RASPBERRIES.

BY C. H. CUSHING.

EDITOR FARMER: Your correspondent from Dover toes the mark with the right sort of information. That is what we all need—experience. Give us a bundle of such from every quarter of the State, stir them up well, boil them down, and we shall certainly extract some valuable conclusions that will be good for our children to take, if not for ourselves.

Allow me to add a little of my own experience by way of comment. I fear W. C. has been troubled in the same way planters are here; and is growing a bogus Philadelphia. I do not consider it entirely hardy, but even the last terrible Winter failed to kill down all mine. My observation is that the Summer has more to do with destroying the canes than the Winter. The foliage will not exclude our burning suns, if fully exposed to them.

A little shade helps them wonderfully. The hot sun seems to dry the leaves and close the pores; the lungs being diseased, tubercular consumption follows, and the Winter uses up what little strength is left. My plants under the shade of trees (north side) were nearly uninjured. I also noticed the same fact on the grounds of a neighbor, who has them growing in an orchard. On the north side of the row they were quite sound, while those on the south side, or where a tree was missing, and the sun could strike them fairly, suffered severely.

But I started out to say that I thought his plants were not true to name. He says they sucker badly. Now, this is a crime of which this root is never guilty. Nurserymen find it difficult to raise plants enough for sale. Wherever I have seen the true sort growing there has not been the slightest difficulty in keeping it in rows. Scarcely ever do more canes grow than are needed for fruiting. Frequent plowing will, of course, cause more suckering, but I am sure no one who has grown the Allen or the Francônia, or any other of the red varieties, will complain of the genuine Philadelphia. W. C.'s experience confirms my opinion that the Davison Thornless is worthless. Wherever I have known it it has proved tender.

As regards pruning the Blackcaps, I think it is sufficient to pinch once at $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet, and then let them go afterwards. This causes the cane to send out side shoots and grow sufficiently stocky to stand erect without support. The laterals may be pinched again, but I doubt if it is any advantage. By allowing them to grow at will I think the whole plant is strengthened, more roots are formed and it is in a better condition to bear a good load of fine fruit. Of course these side branches must be shortened to a foot or so in the Fall. Thus treated, on soil well enriched, the Blackcaps will prove entirely satisfactory.

FERNS AND FERN-HUNTING.—No. VII.

BY JAMES WILSON.

EDITOR FARMER: The other solitary specimen that I secured last Summer, was found growing on one of those nice little pieces of private property that belong to our benevolent kinsman, the ever-amiable "Uncle Samuel." On the southern bank of Corral Creek, as it winds its way through the Government Reserve there are a few acres of heavy timber, with a thickly interwoven undergrowth of hazel bushes, briars, &c., that had been recommended to me as a place, rich in phaenogamous plants, and likely to contain some cryptograms that might interest me. I accordingly went one afternoon and spent a few hours very pleasantly among my old friends, the *filices*, finding a few varieties in great abundance, but nothing that I had not already found elsewhere. About sunset I was preparing to go home, and had commenced to work my way through the tangled thickets that surrounded me, stopping now and again to collect specimens of *Botrychium virginicum* for my herbarium, moist hazel thicket being usually the best places to find well developed plants of this beautiful moonwort. I was placing an unusually large specimen in my fern-press, when a new form of leaf caught my attention, a pretty little plant that was evidently a moonwort, but differing considerably from anything I had ever seen; on examination I found it to be the

BOTRYCHUM LUNARIOIDES.

And as in the case of the "Lady Fern," the only specimen in that part of the woods, for, although I continued to search until the shadows of the tall trees had melted away, and the dim twilight—stealing in through the leaf openings—had thickened around me, I was unable to find another; and yet I have no doubt, there are others to be found there, and in similar places around Fort Leavenworth. Since then, I have found stations of it growing plentifully, with its varieties, near

Hackensack, New Jersey, and in a narrow strip of moist wood, between Poughkeepsie and Vassar College, on the right hand side going out.

The *Botrychium lunarioides* has a triangular outline, the barren fronds growing from three to five inches, ternately divided, each division being bipinnatifid, with oblique, lanceolate lobes of a somewhat leathery texture (sub coriaceous); the fertile frond, from eight to ten inches high, has a fleshy stalk, and is surmounted by a compound panicle of seed-vessels about one-third of the length of the frond.

This fern and its varieties are not common, and even when met with, may readily be overlooked by any one whose eye is not thoroughly conversant with the different forms of cryptogamic foliage.

Speaking of Fort Leavenworth, reminds me that the last fern on our list, and, by the bye, a very pretty one, the

WOODSIA OBTUSA.

May be found in great quantities on the bluff that slopes down from the Fort to the river. The first time I ever saw it growing in its native habitat, was on the face of an abrupt limestone rock that overhangs Corral Creek, as it falls into the Missouri just below the point where the Narrow Gauge railroad turns off towards the West; it is still to be found there, but more abundantly on the bank immediately above the Station.

A few weeks ago I accompanied my friend, Professor WHERBELL, the indefatigable botanist of Leavenworth county, on one of his rambles from Kickapoo, along the face of the bluffs, quite down to Fort Leavenworth. In addition to many interesting specimens of phaenogamous plants we found the following *filices*: *Botrychium virginicum*, *Onoclea sensibilis*, *Cystopteris fragilis*, *Adiantum pedatum*, *Pellaea atropurpurea*, *Antigramma rhizophylla* and *Woodsia obtusa*. The three latter spread all over the numerous fragments of limestone rock that are strewn for miles along the undulating terraces, slopes and ravines of the river bank; frequently the *Cystopteris fragilis* and *Woodsia obtusa* were to be seen growing side by side, presenting an excellent opportunity of studying the difference between these two ferns which, although belonging to quite different genera, seem at first sight to be almost alike. All of the specimens I have mentioned above (seven in number), may be found within half a mile of Fort Leavenworth station, on the way to Kickapoo.

The *Woodsia obtusa* belongs to a small, but quite interesting family of ferns, named in honor of Joseph Wood, a celebrated British botanist, who died in 1864. It is an erect, caespitose fern, growing in tufts of from twelve to eighteen fronds, retaining during the Summer some of the withered fronds of last season, and frequently giving out new fronds until late in Autumn; fronds sub-bipinnate and oblong-lanceolate in outline, ten to fifteen inches high; stipes one third of the whole length; stipes and rachis glandularly hairy, with scattering shreds of torn scales; pinnae opposite, lower ones far apart becoming closer, and finally crowded towards the apex; lower pinnae oblong, and pinnately parted, the upper pinnatifid incisions decreasing in depth as they reach the obtuse apex; lobes obtuse and dentately pinnatifid; the round sori are found in rows of from four to eight near the mid-rib of the lobes, there being one under each sinus of the ultimate division; membrane of the indusium at first complete, at length laciniated or torn into irregular strips; ripening in June and July; habitat, crevices of crumbling rocks, shady cliffs and rocky banks from Eastern States to the Rocky Mountains.

BARBOUR COUNTY.

BY J. W. JOHNSON.

EDITOR FARMER: Possibly it may interest some of your many readers to read a few lines from Barbour county. Doubtless many in Eastern Kansas have heard of this new county, and would read with interest any reliable report; such we will try to give.

Barbour is in the southern tier of counties, and is one hundred miles south of Wichita. It is known as the Osage Trust Lands, and is open for pre-emption. The first settlement of account was made at Medicine Lodge, in the northeastern part of the county, on Medicine River. This was in November, 1872. It now has a population of 500. Medicine Lodge is the county seat, and has a population of fifty persons, most of whom are from some other part of Kansas. The timber on the Medicine is the main feature of the country, it being the only timbered region between the Arkansas and South Fork, a distance of 200 miles. The Medicine River flows diagonally from north-west to southeast, and near the center of the county. The vicinity of this stream is probably the only part worthy of settlement.

The surface of the country is smooth and level in most places, but near the streams is rough and broken by deep gulches. The soil is very sandy, and covered mostly with buffalo grass, but in some places the blue stem is setting, and in all probability will in a few years cover the whole surface. Men who pretend to know say that buffalo grass is peculiar to buffalo ranges, and as soon as the herds are driven off the blue stem will take the country. If this be true, the appearance of the Medicine Valley will be much changed in a few years. Though, as above stated, the soil is sandy, it will undoubtedly produce wheat, and possibly, when well cultivated, corn may be successful, there is but little corn or grain of any kind growing as yet. We saw one small patch of sod corn. It looked puny, but its owner excused its delicacy on the ground that it was planted late, and the season very unfavorable. We saw some melon, cucumber and other vines, which seemed to be doing well. Whether the soil in Barbour county will produce well is a question that can be settled only by actual test, as it is peculiar to the Medicine only. The valley of the Medicine River is one to one and one-half miles in width, and contains many good stock farms. Most of the best timbered claims are taken, but can be bought very cheap.

The timber of the Medicine is a great relief to the traveler who has plowed through sand hills for days without seeing even a "switch," and under such circumstances we are very apt to over-estimate and pronounce Barbour a timbered country; but when you compare the timber to that of Eastern Kansas it is simply nothing. In the first place it is mostly of the most useless kind; cottonwood, elm, hackberry and juniper, and this, owing to fire, drouth, &c., is of the low, knotty, scrubby kind, and apparently unfit for anything but firewood. The only building timber is cedar, of which there is a considerable quantity in the eastern part of the county.

The settlements are principally on the Medicine River. There is but little improvement as yet, and but few farms and few comfortable houses. Most of the settlers are single men who have followed the frontier all their lives, either because they loved the society of owls and rattlesnakes, or because they hated locks and keys. This, however, is excepted in the case of many of the citizens of Medicine Lodge and vicinity, and also of Mr. J. C. Kirkpatrick, and many other intelligent and clever gentlemen, whom we believe are sincere in the faith that Barbour county will some day be a success. When Barbour county is proven worthy, may it be settled by worthy, enterprising men.

P. S. I forgot to mention that the Medicine River is perfectly dry, and you can cross at any point dry shod. There is no water in the country except in springs and gulches.

Barbour County, Kansas, July 30, 1873.

MR. J. C. BAIRD EXPLAINS.

BY J. C. BAIRD.

EDITOR FARMER: In THE FARMER of August 1st I notice an article from G. C. Speece, stating

that my remarks before the State Horticultural Society, in regard to growing sweet cherries, he regards as "a great mistake, and calculated to do much damage to Kansas fruit-growers." I will just say, for the benefit of my friend, that I have been trying faithfully, for the last twelve years, to grow sweet cherries here, but without success; and I do consider it a waste of time and money to attempt to grow the soft-wooded, rapid-growing, tender and half-tender varieties of the cherry on our rich Western soils. I do not doubt but that many varieties of the Heart and Bigarreau, as well as the more hardy sorts, succeed in the East, as well as in some of the Middle States; but I have known hundreds of trees of the sweet varieties, planted with in the last twelve years, in this and the adjoining counties, on many different soils and locations, but I have never known a quart of sweet cherries gathered from a tree, and nine-tenths of the trees died when from five to eight years old, from the effects of their late, sappy growth in Autumn, and the sudden and severe changes in Winter.

Last Winter killed four varieties of the most hardy sorts here, five to seven years old; while two or three other sorts are so badly injured that they cannot recover.

The stock they are grafted on seems to make no difference, as the tops and bodies die first. If orchardists wait to procure hardy trees from "sprouts and seeds" of the sweet cherries, the next generation may eat sweet cherries in the West; but I doubt it.

I find only three or four varieties of the Dukes and Morellos worthy of cultivation; and even they do much better worked on the Mahaleb, which has a tendency to dwarf them.

I hope friend Speece may succeed with his fine sweet varieties; and if so, I should like very much to see them when ripe.

Wm. W. C. "Among the Raspberries." My reason for not pruning Black Caps after June 1st, is, that when pruned later, they seldom make a perfect, hardy growth of young canes, that will stand the Winter without injury. I pinch the first young growth when plants are about a foot high, but do not Summer prune thereafter.

P. S.—In answer to Mr. Cameron: I think Alsike very good for bees (and it will make some hay), in the absence of the common white clover; but when the white clover gets fairly "set" (and it is spreading very fast), farewell Alsike.

Easton, Leavenworth County, Kansas.

WHAT SHALL WE CROSS WITH TEXAS COWS?

BY CO-BO-LO.

EDITOR FARMER: This question has been a very common one for several years past, and it has received several answers. Your correspondent has believed, with yourself, that while it was well to make a trial with the various favorite breeds, the chances were strongly in favor of succeeding best with the Devons.

The reason for this belief, with myself, was the fact that they have several characteristics in common, such as a lively eye, elastic step, &c.; and, as far as we know, both breeds have been kept free from the admixture of foreign blood for numerous generations. To bring together two breeds, each of pure blood and strongly marked characteristics, it seemed to me most likely to produce the best results.

Capt. Robert Henderson, of Davis county, has a vigorous bull, from three-fourths to seven-eighths Devon. He is not quite pure in the marks, nor altogether so in shape; but has the gait and general characteristics of his race, and is now running with Texas cows for the fourth season.

His calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, number nearly two hundred, and are the most uniform get of any bull I have ever known. His two-year-olds and yearlings are considerable above the average of our best domestic cattle of the same age; and

this year's calves bid fair to be equally vigorous and thrifty.

Now, if any of your readers have done better by crossing the despised "long horns" with any other breed, let us hear from them. Capt. H. is perfectly satisfied with his success so far, but is now in doubt as to whether he had better continue building up the Devon blood in his herd, or cross his grades with the "Shorthorn." As he cares more for the avoidupois than for the solid texture of the beef, and as American buyers "run so universally to the Shorthorn," I could not advise him to stick to the Devon, save to a limited degree. What say you?

Fort Riley, Davis County, Kansas.

APPRECIATED.

BY J. E. F.

EDITOR FARMER: An indisposition has confined me to the house for the past ten days, and I have improved it by looking over my file of THE FARMER for the year. To-day I have just finished the number for August 15th, and I feel that I must write you to express how much I like it. I take two other Agricultural papers (a monthly and a weekly), also a county paper, but I could spare them all better than THE FARMER. My wife glances through all of them, but yours is the only one that she reads through, and my boy, sixteen years old, says "There's no paper half so good as THE FARMER." So you see, Mr. Editor, it is appreciated. It is quoted as authority in our neighborhood, on all matters of farming, and if money gets more plenty I can send you a club of thirty-five or forty this Fall. Two of my neighbors borrow it regularly, but as they take good care of it I don't object, though I think every farmer should take it for himself.

Crops in the northwest part of our county are hardly an average, taking them all through, but we anticipate better prices than we have had, so that we will probably make more money than last year.

Please have your Veterinary Editor to answer the enclosed questions.

Burlingame, Kansas, August 19th, 1873.

[NOTE.—We think, Mr. F., that your wife and son show commendable good taste in their selection of reading matter, but we would suggest that your neighbors ought to subscribe.—ED. FARMER.]

NOTES FROM REPUBLIC COUNTY.

BY A. C. L.

EDITOR FARMER: Being a reader of your paper and seeing items from other counties, I hope a word from Republic county will not come amiss. I do not see why it is that our farmers have never given an item for THE FARMER. All are pleased with the paper and should help to support it, but they are with editors as some are with preachers; they are with editors as some are with preachers; editors must make the paper, and ministers the religion. We have been settled here three years, and was the first on this prairie. When I came there was not a house or a wagon track that could be seen. Within three months the prairie was pretty well dotted with houses, and now it looks like an old settled place. Farms with a hundred acres under cultivation and still improving; orchards being put out by almost every farmer. We have a nursery near, kept by Boyes & Powell, which makes it convenient for getting trees. Farmers are alive to work; harvest over and stacking nearly completed. Crops splendid. Never was there better prospects for corn than we have here this year.

Bellefonte, Republic County, Kansas.

A FARMER'S OPINION.

BY A FARMER.

EDITOR FARMER: The people hereabouts are now well pleased to read THE FARMER. We mean business, &c.; reduced expenditure in every practical manner, and thereby greatly reduce taxation. *Soc et tu em*, and we will stand by you.

Springdale, Kansas, August 18, 1873.

The Kansas Farmer

OUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Many thoughtful farmers throughout the State are now asking the question, "how shall our organizations be managed to benefit farmers the most?" It is not strange that the organization of so large a body as the farmers of this country should be slow; it is not strange that it should be attended with some mistakes, but, in our judgment, it has not effected as much as it should, and we think this is due entirely to the fact that we have too many irons in the fire. We have divided our forces too much; have attacked too many points at the same time.

We reason thus: The two chief burdens that now rest upon the farmer are oppressive taxes and extortionate rates of transportation for his produce. To our mind, these are the only two points we need concern ourselves about at this time. With these loads lifted off, farming will be able to take its position beside other occupations and professions that are not burdened with any special loads.

So far as taxation is concerned, this perhaps affects every citizen with the farmer, but no distinctive occupation, save farming, is numerically strong enough to inaugurate a movement that can affect it. How is this to be done? How are taxes to be reduced and railroad monopolies controlled?

We know of but one way. The only strength that the farmer has lies in his vote. It is votes, and votes alone that can accomplish what we are seeking. Resolutions are powerless. Conventions and meetings are of no account unless we vote as we talk.

It is claimed by some that farmers can do more to operate through and by the old political parties than to inaugurate a new party movement. We cannot agree to this. We fail to see the necessity of any political party at this time. There are no questions of political significance now before the country that need divide public opinion. There are no measures of state policy that separate us. The only end that parties now subservient is to boost men into office, and as Conventions are manipulated the honest masses have little to say as to who shall be their candidates, and as a consequence men are not selected for their honesty or capacity, but rather to further the private interests of rings, cliques and individuals. The talk about the balance of power is all bosh, so long as we let our party prejudices control our votes, as it has in the past and will in the future.

We have said that the question of taxation affects other classes as well as farmers. The population of our cities and towns is just as anxious to be relieved of the heavy taxes as we, and a large proportion of them are ready to co-operate with us by their votes, provided that we show them that the movement is not designed to benefit ourselves at the expense of other classes, professions or individuals. We must show that our motives are pure and our intentions honest. We do not want, nor can we afford to raise any class distinctions. It will not do to say that farmers are the only honest men to be found, and consequently we will vote for none but farmers. Some of the Clubs have done this by resolution, but it will redound to our hurt. All that we ought to do is to see that none but honest and competent men are put into office, regardless of whether they live in town or country.

The need of the hour then is for the farmers of each county in the State to meet in county convention and put in nomination a full county ticket of capable, trustworthy men. A ticket that will commend itself to every good citizen. If convenient, we would take the candidates from both political parties, and rest assured, that ticket will be elected.

We would recommend that each county organization also appoint a committee whose especial duty it shall be to make monthly or quarterly examinations of all county records. These exami-

nations will do more to make officers faithful than any means we know of.

So far as the members of the Legislature are concerned, we would elect no man unless he was fully competent for the position. It won't do to depend upon mediocre men. We want too, men of nerve, men who are not afraid to say no. The election of a United States Senator is of course an important matter, but we are now directly interested in bringing to light the frauds and swindles that go to swell our State taxes, and also in taking some steps towards a control of the railroad monopolies by the State, if it can be done; if not, then by the National Congress. These measures will require strong, competent men. Putty heads and dough faces often do us more harm than dishonest men. Then let us move in this matter at once. Let us go at it as earnest, honest men. Let us realize the fact that Heaven helps them who help themselves. Let us not be beguiled by shrewd politicians. It is not necessary to ask what this movement may do or become in the future. We have only to deal with the living present; and as a friend recently said, "It's no use poulticing when we know that the knife must be used."

A RUN IN THE COUNTRY.

After weeks of confinement in our office, writing editorials, answering correspondents, reading newspapers and the hundred and one kindred duties of "running a paper," it is a treat to get behind a pair of fast traveling horses and in an easy-going carriage, and take a run in the country.

At the invitation of Mr. P. G. LOWE we took a ride to his farm under the above circumstances. Mr. LOWE is one of our most enterprising citizens, but the cares of a city business life have not dulled his enthusiasm for agricultural pursuits. He has a farm of something over two hundred acres, about one hundred and fifty of which are seeded to tame grasses. About twenty acres is clear timothy, some thirty or forty acres to clover alone, and the rest a mixture of timothy, clover, blue grass, orchard grass and red top. The dry weather of the past few weeks has been pretty hard upon these grasses, but they have made a vigorous growth, and are now furnishing abundant feed for something over one hundred head of cattle, besides horses and hogs. A considerable portion of these grasses have been sown three or four years, and fully proves the adaptability of our soil and climate for perfecting their growth. Mr. LOWE is fully of the opinion that no man can afford to farm in Kansas (or elsewhere) without having a considerable portion of his land in tame grasses; in which opinion we fully concur.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Elsewhere we re-publish an article from the *Lawrence Tribune*, written, we presume, by I. S. Kallach. We reproduce it for the purpose of endorsing it in so far as it relates to Dr. Joseph Denison, late President of the above named institution. We know something of the work he has there done. We know the personal sacrifices he has made. We know the difficulties he has labored under, and we do not think he has received all the credit he is entitled to.

As to Mr. Anderson, the new President, we gave our opinion in our last issue. We think the *Tribune* goes farther than the facts warrant. We think he has some qualities that eminently fit him for the position, and the fact that he has not all of those qualities is to be regretted, but we doubt if Mr. Kallach, or any other citizen of the State, could name a man that *did* possess all of the prerequisites for an Agricultural College President.

Mr. Anderson is not a practical agriculturist, but as President he is not called upon to teach practical agriculture. That duty can be safely entrusted to Maj. Miller, whose duty it is to teach it, and who understands the subject. Neither will the President be called upon to teach horticulture, nor veterinary science, nor agricultural chemistry, nor botany, nor entomology. Neither will he be at the head of the Mechanical Department.

ny, nor entomology. Neither will he be at the head of the Mechanical Department.

We might say that to be a good editor a man must be a practical printer; yet Mr. Kallach disproves this proposition in his own person.

The element, that we think we see in Mr. Anderson to fit him for the position to which he has been elected are, practical common sense, energy, broad perceptions, good address, and the faculty of adapting himself to circumstances. Added to this, he has a good education and an unblemished reputation. With these qualities as a basis, if John A. Anderson does not give satisfaction to the friends of industrial education we shall be somewhat disappointed; but in saying this we wish to be distinctly understood that we propose to require of him a fulfillment of the law as we understand it. If he fails to give us an Industrial College, THE KANSAS FARMER will be among the first to ask him to resign.

LYON COUNTY RESOLUTIONS.

In connection with our report of the Lyon County Farmers' Convention will be found some resolutions very complimentary to THE FARMER. We desire to return our sincere thanks to the Convention, and through it to the farmers of the county, for the kind expressions that they have seen proper to give us. We trust we shall be able to make the paper still more worthy of them. We prize these expressions the more from the fact that our circulation in this county is very large, and hence the Convention may be fairly supposed to know what they were talking about, and also from the fact that a more intelligent body of farmers is not to be found than are enclosed within the boundary lines of Lyon county, Kansas.

THE FARMERS' COUNTY CONVENTION.

The farmers of Leavenworth county met in delegate Convention in this city on Saturday, August 23d. Twenty-three organizations were represented, and the delegation was wholly creditable to our farmers. It will be seen that they have resolved to hold a nominating Convention on the 13th of October, at High Prairie Schoolhouse, and that the Labor Unions of this city are to have a representation in that Convention. Unless we are very much mistaken, that will be a grand gala day for the farmers. It has already been suggested to make it the occasion for a real old-fashioned barbecue. The following are the most important resolutions adopted, and fully express the sentiment of the meeting:

Resolved, That we, as taxpayers of Leavenworth county, deem it expedient to lay aside party politics, and place in nomination candidates for the various county officers to be voted on at the ensuing election, whose names and characters are a sufficient guaranty that the duties of the offices will be faithfully performed.

Resolved, That while we, as farmers of said county, have certain aims and ends to accomplish as farmers, that we fully recognize an equal and joint right of each and every citizen to a representation in a nominating convention for county officers.

Resolved, That while conceding this right, past experience has taught us, that for our own safety, as citizens seeking the best good of our whole people, that professional politicians and other disreputable characters should be excluded therefrom.

Resolved, That we respectfully invite the Labor Unions of each ward of Leavenworth City to meet in mass convention and elect delegates from all the wards in said city, the entire representation to be allowed in said convention, to take part with us in selecting candidates that will be acceptable to our whole people.

Resolved, That each bona fide farmers' organization in said county is requested to send delegates to said nominating convention, amounting to two-thirds of the entire representation allowed in said convention.

Resolved, That no proxies will be received in said convention.

Resolved, That said convention shall meet at High Prairie Schoolhouse, Monday, October 13th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Resolved, That each member of this convention pledges himself to aid to the full extent of his ability this movement.

Resolved, That we request all citizens who desire to see the affairs of our county honestly administered, and an immediate reduction of taxation follow, to give to the movement their cordial support.

Resolved, That we suggest to the various representative districts in the county, that they make nominations to the Legislature this year irrespective of party politics, and that they exercise a wise discretion in selecting capable and honest men to represent the interests of the people.

Resolved, That while we recognize the right of every man to hold an office, we deny the claim of any man to an office as his individual right, holding to the principle that office is a gift of the people, and that honesty and capacity alone should govern in the election of men to carry out their wishes.

STATISTICS.

BY NOAH CAMERON.

EDITOR FARMER: We can say Amen, both loud and long, to the repeal of the law enacted last Winter, in relation to the collection of statistics, and we will give our reasons: First, it is an expense without an adequate return; in fact, it is doubted by many whether there are any beneficial results at all, further than a mere matter of curiosity. Now, let us see, the statistics that were taken last Spring, for the year 1872, when will they be published? In 1874, may be; and may be even then, after our crops are planted, so we will have them to guide us in planting our crops for 1875. Now, we certainly must confess that our comprehension is too limited to discover any material good in such statistics.

Secondly, the statistics are not accurate; they are but the merest guess-work, as but few farmers keep account of what they raise, and incorrect statistics are always calculated to do more harm than good.

Thirdly, the publishing of them at all, if accurate, would destroy their value in a great measure, at least, to the producer; for instance: Our wheat crop is now harvested; it is generally supposed that we have had a good wheat crop, but it is now published to the world the exact amount, and it appears that there is not enough for more than nine months of home consumption, and it will appear the same in States close around us; so the consumers would see the state of the case, and use more corn and other things and less wheat, and producers would find that they would not get the price they expected. We hold that the statistics of every thing that is raised for consumption should be known only to the producer, for the best results. And the farmers have an organization now, through which they can get just such information whenever they want it, and they will probably keep that information to themselves.

We must confess that we feel like uttering some adjectives in the imperative mood, when we read such laws as Chapter 187 of the year 1873. To characterize it as damnable, is but a mild expression.

We would like to ask what producer can be benefited by statistics in any State, who is compelled to force his product on the market as soon as it is prepared. And that appears to be the case with most farmers; only those that are able to hold can be materially benefited. Therefore, any law that does not equally benefit all, is "class legislation," which is one of the crying evils of our times; and then, who gets these reports, after the State has gone to the expense of \$75,000 or \$100,000 in collecting and publishing? Not one man in twenty will ever see a copy, and that is "favoritism," another evil that needs correction.

This law, with others, is simply infamous. We will here give part of some of the sections:

"The State Board shall collect, arrange and publish, from time to time, in such manner as said Board may deem to be for the best interests of the State, such statistical and other information as those seeking homes in the West may require; and they shall deliver a synopsis of it to such emigrant aid societies, railroad companies, real estate agencies, and others interested, as may apply for the same."

You will see from this, that it is an extraordinary provision for those "seeking homes in the West." Say, for instance, a man in Massachusetts writes to the Secretary of the State Board, and asks the following questions: "How many newspapers are published in Kansas?" "What is the circulation of each, and which is the best paper?" "What is the bonded indebtedness of each county, and what the per cent. of taxes in each?" "Are politicians as corrupt in Kansas as reported?" The Secretary immediately collects and publishes this information in pamphlet form, at an expense to the State of say, \$5,000, and sends a large package of them to each railroad company, emigrant aid society and real estate agency, and keep a lot for those that apply for the same.

Now, this is what this law allows, and it allows the State Board of Agriculture to take the people's money and pay extraordinary prices for printing, without let or hindrance. For proof, read section four:

"All printing and binding for the State Board of Agriculture, and all packages, tables and cases necessary to exhibit and preserve the agricultural samples and geological collections of which is provided for by this act, shall be furnished by the Secretary of State."

You see, Mr. Editor, that it does not need any appropriation to pay the expense of publishing statistics. This law actually steals the money in disguise. For instance, the Premium List of this year, was printed under this law, at an expense of \$2,500, when most any printer in the State would jump at the job for \$1,000 or \$1,500. This and kindred other laws may benefit the State, but we have never been able to see it in the light of some. We are too selfish to want to mortgage our property to its full value, to build up the State; but to this measure of such doubtful utility, even for any conceivable purpose, we most decidedly object.

STATISTICS.

BY J. W. SPONABLE.

EDITOR FARMER: I wish to call your attention to an error on page 247: "I do not believe it necessary that the statistics for 1873 shall cost \$50,000, but suppose they do, remember this is *more* to us." The word *more* should be *new*; as it now stands, it has no meaning. Please correct it. It may be that I am riding a hobby, but hobbies have been ridden before. Franklin, Stevens, Newton, Morse, Home, McCormick, they kept riding their hobbies, until their hobbies were made to benefit the human family. But I am satisfied that farmers, mechanics and merchants do not use statistics as freely as they ought.

We cannot take up any kind of publication lately, especially newspapers, that does not contain one or more columns devoted to "Farmers, and Farmers' Interests." They will tell the farmers to raise better crops, plow deeper, feed more hogs or feed less hogs, feed more cattle or feed less cattle; or they may tell you that some man threshed forty five bushels of wheat per acre; but they do not tell why forty-five bushels per acre was produced; nor do they tell you why the man on the adjoining farm only threshed ten to fifteen bushels, from equally good land. Did any of these journals tell us how many bushels of corn it took to fatten the hogs in any given township in the United States?

I do claim that we ought to know how many hogs have been fattened each year in the United States—from and including the year 1850 to the present time. Please tell me why it is not as necessary to know this, as it is to know how many bushels of corn has been converted into whisky, during the time mentioned. We do know the bushels of corn made into whisky, and the cost of producing the whisky; but we have no way of knowing what our pork cost per 100 pounds.

I have heard men say it was not necessary—each man could experiment for himself. Well, suppose he does experiment, and then says nothing about it, will the world be wiser? Not at all. His experiment does not prove anything, except the mere fact that it cost this one individual a given amount of feed to make a given number of pounds of pork. What we want to know is, what it costs to make the pork of our county, our State and each State and the United States.

We do not want this report to be made up from one or two experiments, or by a few individuals. We want each farmer in the United States to state (on the 1st of March each year, or any other given time that may be thought best to commence the year), the number of hogs on hand and sold, and their weight; and the cost and quantity of feed they have consumed; all of which can be very closely estimated. Many persons can tell the pounds of feed as well as the pounds of pork produced. I only take one product for example; I

admit that the report of the first year will not amount to much, current or not current; but ten annual reports would be very valuable, when collected. These reports should show how many hogs on hand each year, the number of hogs we consume at home, the number of hogs we export, and the pounds.

Our manufacturers of salt know a year ahead, how many barrels of salt will be wanted, and they only make what is wanted; if they do make more than is wanted, they do not put it on the market, but hold it and deal it out as needed at prices that pay them well for producing.

Nail manufacturers do the same; boots and shoes the same. I could go on and make a list of manufactures and trades that keep posted, and grow rich from their knowledge of the wants of the market.

Do we find the market over stocked with the best plows? Not at all; at least not long at any one time.

I take the ground that if farmers were as well posted as other branches of industry are, they would be more independent than they are now—in fact, would always get pay for their labor, and good interest on their capital. We find that the most skillful workmen are the best paid; the most skillful tradesmen are surest to succeed.

Since my last, I have been getting posted as to the cost of the Assessors' Report for our county, other than the assessment for the purposes of taxation. My basis is the cost this year and last; and I find that if the tax to pay for the report was to be levied on the corn crop of 1872, it would be less than one-twentieth part of a cent on each bushel of corn grown in this county. I hardly think this can be called costly knowledge.

Now, Mr. Editor, there is no end of good advice given to farmers. Suppose we stop the advice machine a little while, and give ourselves a little more information on our own affairs, and the affairs of the world, and compare them with the facts of our every-day life—give us facts and information. Useful knowledge is what all our speakers say we need; but they give us *advice*, and leave out the useful knowledge. And worse—whenever we have provided a way to get that useful knowledge, we are told we cannot afford it; it is too expensive. Some kinds of knowledge may be too costly "free gratis," but I take the position, that a man needs to know all about his own business, no matter what it costs. I would like to quote from Major Hudson's address at Erie, Kansas, July 19, 1873; but no doubt all our farmers have read it. I will make one quotation: "To meet such progress, there is a broader culture and a more thorough education demanded. We may listen to blatant place hunters telling us we are sovereigns, but never so long as the earth turns round will numerical strength take the place of brains." I further take the position that well posted, successful farmers have a wider range of information, more sound, practical ideas, than any other people in the world, but they are powerless to act for want of co-operation, cohesion and organization. The organization we are getting about as fast as it can be made.

But is the organization for information? From what I hear of the doings and sayings of some of the organizations, there is a doubt. Mr. S. F. K., Prime, Secretary of the Patrons of Husbandry, in Livingston county, Illinois, writes to the *Prairie Farmer*:

"We were led to believe that the State Granges would from time to time suggest plans for mutual improvement, and forward to us statistics concerning our agricultural welfare. * * * But we only hear from them when our dues fall due."

Mr. Prime asks all Granges in his county to forward to him full statistical reports relating to farming and crops, and he will collect them for his county and send each Grange a copy. This is good if it is well done, but I do not believe it the best or most proper plan, and think the statistics should be free, as they are in Iowa. Their statistics were complete in July, and for the use of every man, woman and child. This information should be a Free School, where all can learn.

GRAPES.

Mr. G. W. MOORE brought to our office from the vineyard of Mr. R. J. MONTIER, a branch of a grape vine having several bunches of nearly ripe grapes, and also some other bunches just setting. The variety was Ives' Seedling.

ANDY WILSON'S SALE.

Everybody who has ever attended the Fairs in Kansas has seen both Andy Wilson and his excellent herd of Shorthorn cattle. He has been one of our largest and most successful breeders of this stock for years, and we desire to commend him for the good work he has done to the State in bringing into it some of the best animals to be found in the country.

Following the custom of Eastern breeders, Andy held his first public sale on Wednesday, August 20th, at which there was sold 26 cows and heifers that brought in the aggregate of \$8,360, or an average of \$360 each; 15 bulls, that brought \$3,140, an average of a little over \$208. He also sold 14 hogs that brought \$254. "Minister," a bull that he paid (we believe) \$2,300 a few years ago, was sold for \$95. He has been kept so long as a "show" animal that he was comparatively worthless for breeding purposes.

The Agricultural College bought three cows and one bull. They paid \$900, \$1,050 and \$450 respectively for the cows, and \$400 for the bull. Mr. Wilson, after the sale, offered them a check for fifteen hundred dollars for the cow they bought at \$900, but they refused to sell her back to him. This proves that the sale was fairly and honestly conducted.

We need more Shorthorn breeders in Kansas who can put capital in it and who understand the business as well as Andy Wilson, and who will advertise their stock where farmers will see it.

NOTES OF TRAVEL OVER THE A. T. & S. F. R. R.

The following is one of the best written and most correct descriptions of the great Arkansas Valley we remember to have seen:

From Burlingame to Emporia, twenty-two miles, the country is generally the same as described upon starting out. Emporia is a beautiful little city of about three thousand inhabitants, situated at the junction of the Cottonwood and Neosho rivers. The State Normal School is located here, and the junction with a branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, running southeastward. The Cottonwood Valley, an especial feature because one of the richest and most beautiful in the world, is traversed southwestwardly by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe line from Emporia. It is a stream with numerous confluent, all of them fringed with extensive "bottom" lands, generally heavily timbered. The beautiful "high prairie" lies between. So far as its present development goes, this is the richest agricultural region of Kansas. It is extensively settled, growing rapidly in wealth, and charming to look upon.

Twenty miles up the Valley, though it seems downward, is Cottonwood Falls. The town is a mile away from the station, and one of its striking features in the distance is a beautiful new courthouse of the finest modern style, the material for which was quarried at its base. It is of a light, almost white color, a quality of limestone of which there are inexhaustible quantities in this region.

Cottonwood Falls is further worthy of remembrance as standing upon the western verge of what may be termed the old Kansas. That which has produced so many and profound impressions in the reading world; which has suffered so many vicissitudes, and prospered amazingly withal; the Kansas of Mr. Greeley and A. D. Richardson and history ends—here. The task which is still before us is to describe the new Kansas, until lately left out of man's calculations as being a wilderness. It has been opened by this railroad; it is absolutely new; and yet it is worthy of extended notice as being likely to distance all the rest in growth.

You pass Newton, celebrated in its brief day as a "hard" border town. It is 54 miles west from Cottonwood Falls, and 184 from Atchison on the Missouri; and here begins the Arkansas Valley. You can see the tall cottonwoods which mark the stream, on the horizon. The reader must remember that we have not yet quite reached the great river of the plains, born in the western mountains and flowing southeastward to the Mississippi. This

is the Little Arkansas, nicknamed here the "little river," which forms a confluence with the "big river" at Wichita, 28 miles southwest of the spot to which, a moment since, we directed the reader's attention.

Here, it will be noticed, the valley begins to widen into immense scope, like an Illinois prairie. It is dark, rich and somewhat sandy, though not so much so as to be perceptible to the casual observer. Leaving Wichita, a town of 2,500 people, and now the terminus of the overland Texas cattle trade, 28 miles to the south, on a branch of the main river, we pass almost directly westward, across the valley of the Little Arkansas. After passing the stream we cross a stretch of country which lies between the two rivers north of their junction. It is mainly level, and begins to have some characteristics very different from anything yet seen. In short, it is the beginning of the great western plains, useless two years ago, now discovered to be rich, and in demand. It is the eastern verge of what, for these twenty-five years have been known as "the plains"—very much in the world now, as this railroad closes up the immense gap and brings the western mountains in view.

Passing over the space between the Little and Great Arkansas, in an hour or more you reach Hutchinson, where the railroad strikes the great valley, situated at the southeastern beginning of the much-talked-of "great bend" of the Arkansas. This is the Arkansas and "plains," without any doubt. Yet here is a town two years old, containing about 800 inhabitants, peaceable, thrifty, and in the midst of a country marvelous in its growth, and already famous for beauty and richness. Here, as some slight evidence of enterprise, the Arkansas is spanned by a bridge 1,600 feet long. But the prominent features are a schoolhouse and county buildings. Leaving Hutchinson you successively arrive at the villages of Peace, Great Bend, Larned, Dodge City and lastly at Sargent. There are other beginnings interspersed between, and these all lie on the northern bank of the Arkansas. Finally, the railway is turned slightly southward to the new town of Grenada, on the south side of the Arkansas, and this Grenada is the shipping and receiving point of all the immense trade which goes and comes by way of the thickly clustered settlements of the Rio Grande Valley, in New Mexico.

COST OF A CORN CROP IN NEBRASKA.

[By C. T. G., in the Prairie Farmer.]

I do not think that any one will take exceptions to my calculations. Of course, I do not presume to say that these calculations will apply to all localities. Some places it may cost more to till the land, and yet not produce so large a yield. I average our good land at \$20 per acre, with necessary improvements (five miles from market.) I estimate the average crop of corn at fifty bushels per acre, which I am satisfied is below the average in a common season. Seventy-five to eighty bushels is no rarity. I might cut down on these figures considerably. For instance, we seldom need to hoe or replant in a good season. We can quite handily plow three acres per day:

Forty acres of land, at \$20 per acre.....	\$800 00
Interest on \$800, at 10 per cent.....	80 00
Wagon, half-price.....	50 00
Harness, half-price.....	17 50
Stubble Plow, half-price.....	10 00
Harrow, half-price.....	5 00
Hand Planter, half-price.....	5 00
Cultivator, half-price.....	35 00
Interest and depreciation on the above 10 per cent.....	24 00
Plowing 16 days, at \$2.50 per day.....	40 00
Harrowing 2½ days, at \$2.50 per day.....	6 25
Marking both ways, three days.....	7 50
Planting and Seed.....	9 25
Hoeing and Replanting.....	10 00
Cultivating, four times.....	50 00
Husking 2,000 bushels, two men and one team, \$3 per day, 25 days.....	75 00
Hauling to market, 5 miles, \$2.40 per day, 28 days.....	336 00
Cost of 2,000 bushels of corn.....	872 50

Or 18½ cents per bushel.

START THE HOGS.

If you have not already, it is time you commenced feeding the hogs with a view to fattening them. We lose money each year by waiting too long before we commence feeding. We can make more money by feeding four months than endeavoring to make them double their weight in two months.

With good thrifty animals that now weigh 150 or 175 pounds we ought to be able to put into market hogs that will gross 400 or 450 by the middle of December. But to do this we must commence now; and not only so, but we must give them a varied diet. Sweet corn, just as it goes out of

the roasting ear, is one of the best things to commence feeding with.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY PRINTING.

In the face of all that has been said we still assert, on creditable information, that the printing done on the account of the State of Kansas for the State Board of Agriculture during the current year will reach about \$35,000; of which \$24,000 has already been paid, the balance to go towards making up the large deficiency which the next Legislature will be called upon to provide for. This deficiency will be made up of about \$9,000 required in excess of the appropriations made last Winter, to settle the accounts of the old State printer, whose term expired on the 1st of July last, and all of the work which is being and will be done by the new State printer between the 1st of July and the date of the next appropriation bill.

If there are any parties who would be better satisfied with an official statement of the printing done and contemplated for the State Board of Agriculture, we will endeavor to procure such a statement and publish it. The largest item of printing still to be done for that Department is the book of statistics, now being compiled from the census reports made up by the township assessors. —Topeka Record.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

[From the Lawrence Tribune.]

The papers generally are noticing the compulsory resignation of Dr. Denison, of the State Agricultural College, and the election to the place of Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Junction City. And, as usual in such cases, they obey the injunction to speak no ill of the dead, while vigorously following the Kansas custom of slobbering the coming man all over. Our view of the situation is a little different from many of our cotemporaries. We have always regarded Dr. Denison as a most excellent man for the position he has so long filled. We have done our full share in criticizing the College curriculum, but we have never believed for an instant, and now less than ever, that Dr. Denison was responsible particularly in the matter. We have had many and full conversations with him upon the subject, and we have always found him fully in accord with the most advanced views of agricultural education. But he has had difficulties to contend with that some of the enthusiastic young men whom Gov. Osborne has placed in command seem to have little perception of. And, in addition to this, he has had what his successors will have, the chronic difficulties which inhere in every Agricultural College, and which have been satisfactorily settled in few, if any, of the States.

Dr. Denison was a man of admitted culture and ability as a Methodist preacher in Boston before he came to Kansas. He came at an early day, and went to work upon his farm, a point which we italicise because we consider it the very best kind of a school to prepare a man for the presidency of an Agricultural institution. Since that time he has been one of the most earnest, patient and successful workers in Kansas. He is a gentleman in the best sense of the word, of modest demeanor, intelligent speech and agreeable manners. Properly surrounded and supported we would select him as one of the very best kind of men to take the head of an institution for the practical training of youth. And when, in addition to this, we remember his long experience and intimate acquaintance with the institution in its formative existence and struggles, we cannot but express our regret that it has seemed necessary to compel him to withdraw from it.

As to his successor we know but little, and nothing to his discredit, as a man and minister. But we have searched in vain through the complimentary brief biographies traveling the rounds of our cotemporaries for the evidence of any special qualification for the post to which he has been called.

We are told that he "stands high as an educator," though where he ever "stood" in this capacity is not stated, that he is "one of the most fearless fighters against wrong and humbug," that he is a "broad gauge" man, and much more of the same sort. All of which is good. We are told that he was a good soldier; that he gives good satisfaction as a Presbyterian preacher in Junction City, and that the readers of George Martin's *Union* have been much pleased with his editorials. And all this is good. Still, we repeat that we fail to see in all this any special sign of qualification for the Presidency of the State Agricultural College. He may make the best man in the world for the place; we sincerely hope he will; but for one we do not propose to see a good and tried gentleman displaced to make room for a good and untried one without making a note upon it which will be useful for future reference.

HEMP.

We stated in a recent issue of our paper that the prospect of the growing crop of this staple was very unpromising, and that the aggregate yield of this year would not much exceed one-third of the crop of each of the past two years, and also that we had information that \$4.50 per cwt. had been offered for last year's crop. We were called on by one of our hemp-dressers to know upon what authority we made such a statement. We gave him the information, when he informed us that the highest price paid in this market was \$4.00; now we receive the information that \$5.00 has been offered here, and that the prospect is fair for a better price. From all that we can gather, we are satisfied that we have rather over than under estimated the growing crop.—*Farmers' Home Journal*.

SUMAC: HOW IT IS CURED.

H. A. V., of Waco, Texas, says: There is a great quantity of sumac on the prairies here, and quantities might easily be gathered. 1. Will it pay to gather it? 2. Where is the best market for us? 3. What is the time to gather it? 4. How should it be prepared for market, and what price should it bring?

Several answers were elicited to inquiries about sumac, from Southern readers, last year, and we condense from them, says the *Country Gentleman*, what comes the nearest to answering the questions of H. A. V., trusting that further information may be elicited from correspondents who happen to be familiar with the product referred to. More attention has been given to sumac in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., than in any other part of the country. A meeting was held at that place in September, 1872, of ten or a dozen firms engaged at various points in grinding sumac, for consultation as to the interests of the business. It is stated that the price paid at the mills for dried sumac is 1 cent to 2 cents a pound, and that after grinding it is sold in New York at about 4 cents a pound by the ton. These facts lead us to infer that H. A. V.'s question may be answered in the affirmative. As to the second question, we know of no market likely to be available short of St. Louis or New York. With reference to the other inquiries, we quote the following letter from a western correspondent, says the *Country Gentleman*:

Red sumac is the sumac of our commerce. White is worthless. Here in Southwest Missouri the shrub grows without cultivation on all our prairies and glades. If it is to be cultivated, the better way, it seems, would be to get the ground in a good fix, and plant in rows about three feet apart each way; cultivate the first year, and sow the land in blue grass, as it is of slow growth, and the turf will help the ground to hold moisture, and as the sumac roots run near the surface, they will be nourished till the branches have afforded the necessary shelter. The leaves are gathered here from the middle of July until the last of August, before they turn red, as after this they are not marketable. Dry or cure in the shade. Kiln drying has been

practiced by some, but cannot say as to the success, though it seems that this process would be practically useful. After curing, the leaflets are generally stripped from the stem, and packed in bags or bales for market, though much was marketed the past season from some of our neighboring counties, stem and all. The price is from 75c. to \$1 per 100 lbs. stripped. The seeds are not gathered with the leaves.

CLOVER.

[From Waring's Handy-Book of Husbandry.]

After Indian corn, there is no forage crop to compare with red clover, and if we take into account its effect on the land, it should be placed at the very head of the list, for, while Indian corn requires very rich land and ample manuring, clover is the most fertilizing crop that is grown, and may justly be called the poor man's manure.

We constantly meet in agricultural writings the statement that clover benefits the land because it derives most of its constituents from the atmosphere. This is an absurd reason, because every plant that is grown has precisely the same peculiarity, and there is, practically, no difference among all our crops as to the proportions in which they take their constituents from the soil and from the atmosphere. The whole reason for the fertilizing effect of clover has never been satisfactorily set forth, and science seems to be thus far at fault in its investigation on the subject. Some things, however, are definitely known which help to account for the manuring value of this crop.

Clover is a very strongly top-rooted plant, striking its roots deep into the earth and finding nutriment where the more delicate roots of cereal plants would be unable to go. The proportion which the roots bear to the top is very large, and on the removal of the crop these are left to decompose and add their elements to the soil. Not only does the soil in this way receive a large amount of fertilizing matter taken from the atmosphere or developed in the subsoil, but the very mechanical structure of the roots causes a fertile channel to be left reaching into the lower soil, and easily traversed by the roots of succeeding plants, while the carbonaceous matter that remains after decomposition of the clover roots increases the porosity of the soil and adds very much to its ability to retain moisture.

Land that have been exhausted by long-continued cropping, without manure, if they can be made to produce even a small crop of clover, may be by its persistent growth, rapidly and cheaply restored to the highest fertility. Not only will the growth of clover restore the carbonaceous matter that repeated cultivation has burned out of the ground, but its vigorous and deeply penetrating roots extract valuable constituents from the sub-soil, and these, disseminated through the entire root, remain, on its death and decay, easily available for the use of succeeding crops.

TOBACCO.—Virginia is second only to Kentucky in the amount of tobacco grown. Although the growth of tobacco since the war, in consequence of the difficulty to secure satisfactory labor, has been greatly diminished, yet, with the experience of the past year it is becoming more manifest that it is by far the most profitable crop that can engage the attention of those who look to the cultivation of the earth as the source of their revenue. The number of manufactories is rapidly increasing. In Richmond the present number, all kinds included, will not fall short of one hundred; while the entire number with which the State is credited is one hundred and thirty-one, employing 7,534 hands, at a cost of \$1,181,418.

The best tobacco is raised in the valley of the Connecticut river, and the quantity produced there increases yearly. It is a very exhaustive crop to the soil, and necessitates the use of immense amounts of manure, which is carried 200 or 300 miles by rail from the cities to the tobacco fields.—*Exchange*.

OUR CORNER

Hershfield & Mitchell.—Among the many enterprising business houses in this city, none are more worthy of notice than the above firm. From a small business scarcely aggregating a thousand dollars a year, they have grown in a few years to be one of the largest jewelry manufacturing establishments in the West, and their goods are sold throughout the entire country. They have some twenty workmen constantly employed, using all the finer machinery known to the trade.

Willing to let their work stand upon its merits, they manufactured a large combination necklace and chain of pure gold, studded with pearls, and sent it to the World's Fair, now in session at Vienna, and they have since made a duplicate, which is now on exhibition in their show window, and attracts the attention of hundreds every day. It is a perfect marvel of beauty and workmanship.

Their stock of diamonds and other gems at this time is very large, and it is a pleasure to feast the eyes upon these beauties, even though one's purse does not permit a purchase. They have a splendid stock of all the cheaper and fashionable kinds of jewelry, and their salesroom will well repay a visit at any time. Their wholesale trade with Colorado and New Mexico is increasing each year, and it is a satisfaction to us as a Kansas man to know that our city is able to supply this trade.

As business men they have the confidence of the entire community.

Agricultural College Discussion.—For nearly four years past the columns of *The Farmer* have been held open for, and discussion upon Agricultural Colleges invited. It is perhaps not too much to say that this paper has done more to call public attention to these institutions and to spur up the managers and directors than any other paper in the country. We have all the time felt that the future success of Agriculture in this country depended in a great measure upon raising up these Colleges, so that the sons of those who were not farmers as well as of those who were, could be taught the science and practice of farming.

Quite recently we have published some articles from the pens of JOHN DAVIS, of Junction City, and Dr. STRANDBERG, of Fort Harker. These discussions have helped to establish public opinion more firmly that these Colleges must be industrial institutions, and almost the entire press of the State has adopted and expressed this idea.

We have recently had a re-organization of the Regents and Faculty, and we have earnest pledges that the Kansas Agricultural College is to become in fact what its name indicates. We wish to add our mite to help those who have the management of it to carry out the expressed will of the people, and to this end we deem it best to let the discussion drop for the present.

Mr. DAVIS has sent us an article upon the subject which we decline to publish for this reason. It is, however, due to Mr. DAVIS to say that the article alluded to is in no wise captious or fault-finding, but simply gives his honest, earnest views upon the subject.

If the College fails to fulfill its destiny after giving the new management a fair trial, we shall hope to see this matter again brought to the surface.

A Dead Beat.—In January, 1872, one WM. KENNEDY, of Dixon, Illinois, who was then and perhaps still is publishing the *Rock River Farmer*, wrote us, stating that if we would publish it without cost that he would furnish us, free of expense, an electrotype cut of Whitney's Siberian Crab. We wrote him to send it. He did so, and with it came an advertisement of the crab, which he ordered us to insert four times and send the bill to him. Presuming that we could trust one of our editorial brethren to that amount, we relaxed our established custom of cash in advance, and inserted the advertisement four times, it coming to \$19.30.

We have sent bills repeatedly to this man KENNEDY, but as he pays no attention to them we are forced to the conclusion that he is a "dead beat," a "played-out" individual, and we indite these few lines in memoriam, that others may not strand on the same rock. Good bye, old fellow. Invest that \$19.30 in some useful and paying business, and when it makes you a fortune and you have time to repent, found an orphan asylum with it. Good bye.

Country Children.—If you have not done so before, turn back to our issue of August 15th, and read that beautiful poem on page 244, entitled "Country Children." It is, in our judgment, every way worthy of an ALICE CAREY. So true to nature in its description, so beautiful in conception and so harmonious in rhyme, it is worthy a place among the poems of the Masters.

Its author is not unknown as a writer, but she (no one but a woman or a mother could write it) has been chiefly known as a writer of prose, and was at one time on the staff of the *N. Y. Tribune*. *THE FARMER* has been frequently enriched by her pen.

Entomological Department.—It is with pleasure we announce that we have engaged the services of Mr. E. A. FOREMAN, of Topeka, to conduct our Entomological Department. Mr. FOREMAN is one of the most studious, diligent and accomplished young men in the State, and for several years past has made this study a specialty, and we

have little doubt that the day is not far distant when he can take a place by the side of a RILEY, a FERRIS or a HARRIS.

For the present Mr. PORENOS only agrees to answer through THE FARMER such questions as may be asked, and for convenience all questions and specimens should be sent to him at Topeka.

The Sweepstakes.—In our "special notice column" will be found a testimonial from KIMON & Co., proprietors of the Mansion House, in this city, in regard to the *Sweepstakes Washing Machine*. We can fully endorse all that they there say. We have had one of these machines in our family, and we can truthfully say that it is the only Washer that we ever examined that was based upon correct principles. It does the whole work, and does it well. It should be in the house of every tired, worn-out farmer's wife in the land. It will be on exhibition at the Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph and Kansas City Fairs. Be sure to see it.

An Address.—We have received a copy of an address delivered by Maj. J. K. HUDSON before a Farmers' Convention, at Erie, Neosho county, July 19th, 1878.

We have given the paper a careful perusal, and it is just such an earnest, thoughtful speech as we should expect from the Major. It is entitled "Our Troubles and our Remedies," and goes into a careful review of the situation, and sums up the remedies in just such a shape as we have many times presented to our readers, viz: That farmers' strength lies in farmers' votes.

Hon. F. G. Adams.—By a late issue of the *Atchison Globe* we notice that Major Adams, of Waterville, has been called to the editorial chair. Mr. ADAMS is one of our oldest citizens, and a man who has had considerable experience in the newspaper business. A sound thinker and a ready writer, he will not fail to take a place at the head of the profession in Kansas.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Scribner's for September has a fair proportion of light and summery, and solid and substantial fare. Bret Harte's new story, "An Episode of Fiddletown," is continued, with his usual strength; there is a story about "Baum the Cornet-player," an illustrated "Cruise among the Azores," a profusely pictured and very suggestive article on the New York "Central Park," a delightful illustrated paper on "The Birds of the Poets," by John Burroughs; a curious "Study" of Japanese Fans, by Noah Brooks; Whitelaw Reid's Commencement Address on "The Scholar in Politics," the second of Blauvelt's important papers on "Modern Skepticism," a reply to the recent article on "The Liberty of Protestantism," a portrait and biography of Edward Eggleston, author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," and the usual quantity of poetry.

Dr. Holland, the editor, gives us another installment of "Arthur Bonnicastle," and the following "Topics of the Time": The Outlook, the New York Board of Education, Ownership in Women, and the Liberty of Protestantism. The Old Cabinet Talks about the People who get under other People's Umbrellas, etc. "Home and Society," "Culture and Progress," "Nature and Science," and Richings are as usual diversified and interesting.

Scribner's Monthly has increased ten thousand in circulation during the past year.

The first number of Scribner's Child's Magazine, of which the name has not been announced, will appear in the Fall.

Fifth Annual Report on the Noxious, Beneficial and other Insects of the State of Missouri, by CHAS. V. RILEY, State Entomologist.

We received a copy of the above nearly two months ago, by favor of Mr. RILEY, but the day it was received it was borrowed by a friend, and we have only received it now.

Mr. RILEY is too well known in Kansas for us to speak of him as an entomologist. When we say that he is accepted as authority in his specialty all over the civilized world wherever the science is studied, we simply repeat what everybody knows. In the volume before us we find the evidences of the same diligent research, the same careful experiment, and the thorough knowledge of the matter treated, that have marked all the preceding volumes. The report occupies 150 pages, and to the student in this science it forms an invaluable text book upon those orders treated of. Prof. RILEY has been so clever to Kansas, aiding our State by lectures, letters and published articles, to understand something of the insects native and peculiar to this section, that we have almost come to think that we have with our sister State a joint ownership in him, and we trust the time will soon come when we can have in fact a part of his time devoted to working up the entomology of Kansas. It would be a paying investment for our farmers if we could engage him.

Third Annual Report of the Superintendent of Insurance.—By the favor of Hon. Ed. Russell, Superintendent of Insurance, we are in receipt of his Third Annual Report. It is a work of but eighty-eight pages, but Mr. Russell has shown his appreciation of financial matters in the State, by "boiling down" into smallest compass what he has to say. This, we take it, is much better than to transfer from the pockets of our tax-payers four or five thousand dollars, to those of the State Printer.

The report contains some excellent suggestions as to amendments and changes in the existing law.

The Atchison Champion.—One of the oldest and best papers in the State. Its Weekly is of mammoth proportions, and the ability of Col. John A. Martin, its editor, is universally conceded.

The *Champion* has recently added one of the New York Safety Company's steam engines, and have enlarged and refitted its offices, job and news rooms. It now occupies two stories of a building 22½x20 feet. May its prosperity increase.

The Junction City Tribune; FERRY & ALVORD, Publishers & Proprietors. A new weekly candidate for favors in Davis county, that looks well and is well edited. Mr. H. N. FERRY has charge of the mechanical department, and the editorial work is done by Mr. ALVORD. If there is room for two papers in Davis county the *Tribune* will make its mark. We wish it success.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

ONE profession, says *Punch*, is safe from the invasion of woman. She may enter the army, but it is impossible that she can man the navy.

THEY have, as yet, had no cholera in St. Louis, but a large number of people, old and young, have died from cholera infantum!—*Sucker State*.

Now put your bait on the treacherous hook, and cast it in the shady brook; for when the sunfish sees it squirm, he'll surely go for that angle worm.

THE latest instance afforded by a fond mother of her son's cleverness, is said son's correcting her for saying he was all over dirt. He said the dirt was all over him.

THE editor of the *Kankakee Gazette* thinks that fishing, as a general rule, don't pay. "We stood it all day in the river last week," he says, "but caught nothing—until we got home."

AN exchange speaks of "rare Ben. Butler." Very rare indeed. The country will never have Butler with the plaudit—"Well done, good and faithful servant."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

SCIENTISTS are claiming that, instead of being cold, the moon is in reality red hot; so much so that no living thing known to our world could live there. This spoils the "green cheese" theory.

AFTER Mr. Casey had finished reading the "Declaration," on the Fourth, a man rose and moved that the speech be published, as it was one of the best speeches he had ever "hearn" in his life.—*Mound City Journal*.

BOSTON ladies put on clean stockings when they have their photographs taken. A philosopher is trying to study out the reason. But the most interesting part of the inquiry is, how did the reporter learn the fact?

A good looking telegraph operator in Columbus, Ohio, waited about an hour the other afternoon, to witness a plunge by the sea lion. His lionship, finally jumped, and a suit of linen duck went to the washerwoman's that afternoon.

A SENTIMENTAL editor says: "It is comforting to know that one eye watches fondly for our coming, and looks brighter when we come." A contemporary is grieved to learn that "his brother of the quill has a wife with only one eye."

SEVERAL passengers on the Lower Mississippi were attracted by the alligators basking in the sunshine. "Are they amphibious, Captain?" asked a looker-on. "Amphibious, h—!" answered the enthusiastic officer, "they'll eat a hog a minute."

THE patent churn is the latest item creator yet produced in the boundless West. A little girl at Clinton, Wis., was caught in the gearing of one of these implements recently, and ere she could be rescued looked as if she had been spanked with a curry-comb.

TWO men, disputing about the pronunciation of the word "either"—one saying it was *ee*-ther, the other *i*-ther—agreed to refer the matter to the first person they met, who happened to be an Irishman, who confounded them both by declaring "it's nayther, for it's ayther."

THERE was once an old woman, who, in answer to a visiting almoner's inquiries as to how she did, said: "Oh, sir, the Lord is very good to me; I've lost my husband and my eldest son, and my youngest daughter, and I'm half blind, and I can't sleep or move around for the rheumatics; but I've got two teeth in my head, and praise and bless His holy name, they're opposite each other!" It has

been said that this old woman was thankful for small mercies.

STILL ALIVE.—Dr. L., of St. Louis, Missouri, who is something of a wag, called on a colored minister and propounded a few puzzling questions: "Why is it," said he, "that you are not able to do the miracles that the apostles did? They were protected against all poisons and every kind of peril. How is it that you are not protected in the same way?"

The colored brother responded promptly. "Don't know about dat, Doctor. I 'spect I is. I have taken a mighty sight of strong medicine from you doctors, and I is alive yit!"

THE HENPECKED MAN is most generally married; but there are instances on record of single men being harrassed by the pullets.

You can alwus tell one uv these kind uv men, especially if thay ar in the kumpany uv thair wives. Thay appear az resigned tew thair fate as a hen turkey in a wet day.

There ain't nothing that will talke the starch out uv a man like being pecked by a woman. It's wuss than a seven months spell uv the fever and agy.

The wives uv henpecked husbands most alwus outliv thair victims, and I hev known them to get married again, and git hold uv a man that time (thank the Lord) who understands all the henpecker dodges. One uv these kind uv husbands is an honor to sex.

The henpecked man, when he gets out amongst men, put on an air uv bravery and defiance, and wunce in a while will get a little drunk, and then go home with a firm resolve that he will be captain uv his household; but the old woman soon takes the glory out uv him, and handles him just as she would a half-grown chicken that had fallen into a swill-barrel, and that had tew be jerked out awful quick.—*Josh Billings*.

MARKET REPORTS.

CORRECTED TO AUGUST 25TH, 1878.

APPLES—In full supply, 60c@\$.1.00.
APPLES, DRIED—8½c@10c per pound.
BRAN—Per sack, 75c. BUTTER—Per pound, 20c@25c.
BACON—Per pound, 9c@10c.
BEANS, DRIED—Per bushel, \$1.00@1.35.
CHEESE, FACTORY—Per pound, 12½c@14c. Country made, 11c@13c.

CASTOR BEANS—Per bushel, \$3.00 for prime.

CORN—In demand at 40c@45c.

Eggs—Per dozen, wholesale, 8c ½ dozen.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese per pound, 60c@75c.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs, \$3.75, \$4.50.

HIDES—Dry flint, 20c@21½c.

HAY—Prairie per ton, \$4.00@6.00.

POTATOES—Early Rose, 50c@60c.

CLOVER—Per bushel, \$6.50; Timothy, \$3.50; Kentucky Blue Grass, \$1.75@3.00; Orchard Grass, \$3.00; Red Top, \$2.00; Millet, 75c; Hungarian, 75c; Oseage Orange Seed, \$3.50; Rye, 75c; Barley, Spring, 80c; Barley, Fall, \$1.00; Flax Seed, prime, \$1.25 per bushel.

CATTLE—Since our last report business in cattle has eased up, and we have to report a dull market, with a decline of ¼ to ½c. per pound, on all grades below strictly choice.

HOGS—The hog market seems to be somewhat in sympathy with the beef market, and is quoted dull with prices slightly lower than at our last report. We quote 250 pound hogs at \$4.50.

SHEEP—We quote at \$2.75@3 per 100 pounds.

GRAIN—The grain market is rather unsettled. No. 2 wheat is quoted in St. Louis at \$1.44@1.45. No. 3 is quoted at \$1.27@1.33.

CORN—Is lower in St. Louis than in this city. It is quoted there on the track for No. 2 mixed at 37c@37½c, and in elevator at 39½c.

WOOL—The Providence *Journal* reports as follows: The wool market has been fairly active during the week, manufacturers buying more freely. With an improving demand prices remain very firm at our quotations, especially for fleeces. The sales of wool in this market were quite large for the week, and in the Boston market were unusually large. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia wools:

Double extra and above..... 52@55c.
Extra 49@52c.
No. 1 47@50c.
Tub 45@55c.

Fleeces from other sections, 30c@50c ½ lb less, according to their quality and condition.

PULLED WOOLS.
Super..... 32@35c.
Extra..... 30@32c.
No. 1 28@30c.

CALIFORNIA WOOLS.
Fine Spring..... 25@28c.
Medium do..... 24@26c.
Burly..... 22@25c.

The sales of all kinds of wool in this market during the past week have amounted to 83,000 pounds.

Kansas Educational Journal.

THE ONLY

SEMI-MONTHLY SCHOOL PERIODICAL

IN AMERICA.

It is Solid, Sound, Wide-Awake, Thorough-going.

It advocates **BETTER SCHOOLS** by means of **BETTER TEACHERS.**

It is Read with Pleasure and Profit alike by Teacher and Parent.

It Discusses all Questions which have to do with
the **EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.**

It says to one and all,

"Whatever is desired in the Nation must be planted in the Schools."

It has been changed from a Monthly to a Semi-Monthly because it is believed that the educational interests of our State demand a medium of more frequent communication than a Monthly affords.

With this change of frequency of issue there will be no advance in the subscription price; but, instead, each person sending his name

Before October 1st, 1873,

Accompanied by One Dollar and a Half for the JOURNAL, and Six Cents for postage, will receive either of the following Premiums which he may select:

Three Quires of the Southworth Co.'s 5lb. Linen Note Paper, (worth in the retail stores 90 cents,) and

Two Packages (50) Fine Envelopes, (worth in the retail stores 30 cents.)

Or, One Gross Fine Steel Pens, (worth at retail \$1.00.)

Or, A Copy of a New Map of Kansas, (worth in the retail stores 50 cents,) and
One Hundred (Four Packages) Fine Envelopes, (worth in the retail stores 60 cents.)

THREE PREMIUMS are thus offered:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| No. 1—Envelopes and Paper,..... | worth \$1.20 |
| No. 2—One Gross Pens,..... | worth \$1.00 |
| No. 3—Map and Envelopes,..... | worth \$1.10 |

These articles have been chosen because they are deemed *useful* to every one, and because their usual market price is generally known. A Three Dollar and a Half Chromo with each subscription might have been advertised, (and its cost would have been only about 25 cents,) but it was preferred to place on the list articles of permanent value to every teacher and parent.

It is hoped that this action will meet that kind of approval by the friends of the JOURNAL, and of our Public Schools, which manifests itself in *action*—not merely in words—and that every *present reader* of the JOURNAL will become an Agent to secure at least *one more subscriber*.

JOHN A. BANFIELD,
Publisher.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, August 1, 1873.

AFFECTION OF MONKEYS FOR THEIR DEAD.

From James Forbes' *Oriental Memoirs* the following interesting account is extracted: One of a shooting party, under a banian tree, killed a female monkey and carried it to his tent, which was soon surrounded by forty or fifty of the tribe, who made a great noise, and seemed disposed to attack their aggressor. They retreated when he presented his fowling-piece, the dreadful effect of which they had witnessed, and appeared perfectly to understand. The head of the troop, however, stood his ground, chattering furiously; the sportsman, who perhaps felt some little degree of compunction for having killed one of the family, did not like to fire at the creature, and nothing short of firing would drive him off. At length he came to the door of the tent, and finding threats of no avail, began a lamentable moaning, and by the most expressive gesture, seemed to beg for the dead body. It was given to him; he took it sorrowfully in his arms, and bore it away to his expecting companions. They who were witnesses to this extraordinary scene resolved never again to fire at one of the monkey race.—"Nature and Science," Scribner's for September.

SOME one tells a story of a steamboat passenger, watching the revolving light of a light house on the coast, and exclaiming, "Gosh! the wind blows that light out as fast as the man can strike it!"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

From Rev. J. Wesley Johnson, Pastor Sixth Street M. E. Church, St. Louis, Missouri:

The **ESTER COTTAGE ORGAN** I purchased of you some months since gives entire satisfaction. The fine effects produced by the *Vox Humana* and *Vox Jubilante* Stops are beyond description in rich variety of tone. I am constrained to pronounce, after thoroughly testing the many instruments of the day before purchasing, that the **ESTER ORGAN** is a perfect success; and for mechanical and musical reasons, a standard instrument for church or parlor use. Combining within the same space greater volume, greater variety, a perfectly sweet and musical tone, a fine, prompt and durable action, great strength and lasting qualities from their mode of construction, and less liability to get out of order than any other style or kind of instrument of the class.

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

A Grand Victory over every Competitor in the World.

The following Cable Dispatch from Vienna will convey the glad intelligence to the world that the "World Renowned Wilson Sewing machine" has not only taken all the highest awards at Fairs and Expositions in the United States, but that it has overwhelmingly defeated every Sewing Machine manufactured in the World, and carried off the First Grand Prize at the Vienna Exposition:

VIENNA, Austria, Aug. 15, 1873.

To W. G. WILSON, President Wilson Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio:

"The Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine was awarded the Grand Prize at the Vienna Exposition for being the *best Sewing Machine*."

RATNOR.

10-17-1t

Hawkins' Sweepstakes Washing Machine, patented June 17th, 1873.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Aug. 18, 1873.

This is to certify that the Sweepstakes Washer has been used in our wash-house every day for one week, washing all kinds of goods, and we find it to be a perfect machine; that is, it washes all kinds of goods, cotton, linen or woolen, also wristbands and streaks in any part of the garment, doing the work as good as can be done by hand, and much quicker and easier, and not wearing the goods as much as is done by hand, or any other machine we ever saw; we therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public as a labor-saving institution.

KIRCH & BRAND, Proprietors Mansion House.

State and county rights for sale. Address **HAWKINS, REED & WATSON**, Chillicothe, Mo., Sweepstakes Washing Machine Co.

10-17-St

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

10-5-1t

Emigration Turning.—Cheap Farms in Southwest Missouri.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of Land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from \$8 to \$12 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches, and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. TUCK, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-17

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature, at its last Session, for the ratification or rejection of the electors of the State, at the next General Election.

[Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 17, providing for an Amendment to the Constitution.]

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring therein:

SECTION 1. That article 2, section two, of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, be amended so as to read as follows: The number of Representatives and Senators shall be regulated by law, but shall never exceed one hundred and twenty-five Representatives and forty Senators. From and after the adoption of the amendment, the House of Representatives shall admit one member from each county in which at least two hundred and fifty legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election; and each organized county in which less than two hundred legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election, shall be attached to and constitute a part of the representative district of the county lying next adjacent to it on the east.

Sec. 2. This amendment shall be submitted to the electors of this State, for adoption or rejection, at the next general election.

Sec. 3. The ballots used at said election shall be written or printed as follows: "For amendment to section two, article two, of the Constitution;" or, "Against amendment to section two, article two, of the Constitution."

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Kansas Weekly Commonwealth*.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above Joint Resolution originated in the House of Representatives February 5, 1873, and passed that body February 26, 1873, two-thirds of all the members elect voting therefor.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ALEX. R. BANKS,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above Joint Resolution passed the Senate March 6, 1873, two-thirds of all the members elect voting therefor.

E. S. STOVER,
President of the Senate.

GEO. C. CROWTHER,
Secretary of the Senate.

Approved March 6, 1873: THOMAS A. OSBORN,
Governor.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled Joint Resolution now on file in my office, and that the same was published in the *Kansas Weekly Commonwealth* April 10, 1873.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name [SEAL.] and affixed the great Seal of State. Done at Topeka this 31st day of July, A. D. 1873.

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

10-16-74

IMPURITIES of the BLOOD
are removed by the healthy action of the Kidneys and Liver, they are nature's own blood purifiers, and prevent diseases by removing their causes. **HAMILTON'S BUCHU and DANDELION** secures the healthy action of these organs, and is a great health preserver. **W. C. HAMILTON & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.**
dec-17-82

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 SEPTEMBER 1.

Bourton County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by David Huff, one brown mare Colt, 1 year old, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$25. Also, one brown horse Colt, 1 year old, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by B. A. Hammers, Drywood tp, one bay Mare, 3 years old, hind feet white. Appraised \$25. Also, one sorrel filly, 2 years old, hind feet white, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by David Graham, Clay Center tp, July 21, 1873, one dark brown Mare, 11 years old, 15 hands high, white stripe in face, branded H on left shoulder. Appraised \$50.

Coffey County—A. Crocker, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. E. Recke, Pottawatomie tp, one bright bay stallion Pony, 2 years old, 13 hands high, a white stripe in face, left hind foot white, a little white on each flank, two white spots on inside of thighs. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by S. E. Henley, Liberty tp, one bay Horse, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, hind feet white, a star in forehead, a snip on nose. Appraised \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. C. Pankey, Ottumwa tp, one bright bay Horse, 7 years old, 14 hands high, feet all white, blaze face, a snip on nose, glass eyes, gray hairs at root of tail, collar marks. Appraised \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by D. K. Minor, Rock Creek tp, one brown Gelding, 10 years old, 15 hands high, blind in right eye, has poll evil, branded 8 on right thigh. Appraised \$17.

PONY—Taken up by L. Foster, Pottawatomie tp, a bay horse Pony, 7 years old, 14 hands high, 3 white feet, some white on the other foot, black mane and tail, some white on forehead and in each eye. Appraised \$30.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

BARROW—Taken up by P. M. Smith, Washington tp, June 8, 73, one black Barrow, a swallowfork in left ear and an underbit in right ear. Also, one white harrow, and two white sows and two pigs, not marked. Appraised \$14.

HORSE—Taken up by M. H. Baker, Baker tp, July 29, 1873, one bay Horse, 12 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks, scar on left hip, hind feet and one fore foot white, curb on left hind leg. Appraised \$40. Also, one brown Horse, 16 years old, 16 hands high, collar marks, one hind foot white, star in face, cock jointed. Appraised \$40.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Rousey, Franklin tp, July 1st, 1873, one flea-bitten black Horse, 10 or 12 years old, 15 hands high, saddle marks, branded 8 on left shoulder, shod all round. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by W. H. Brown, Greenwood tp, July 12, 73, one chestnut sorrel mare Pony, 8 years old, white stripe in face, branded on hip and shoulder, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by S. K. Wickard, Hays tp, July 12, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, small scar under throat, collar marks. Appraised \$55.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbitt, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Petty, Scott tp, one sorrel Horse, 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, white strip on nose hind feet white, gray spot on left flank. Appraised \$36.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Day, Liberty tp, July 28th, 1873, one gray Mare, 18 years old, 14 hands high, blind in right eye, some harness marks, branded DM on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Jas. Campbell, Stanton tp, May 12, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 4 years old, white strip in forehead, left hind foot white, collar marks. Appraised \$37-50.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. C. Cabbage, Waterloo tp, April 2, 73, one bay stallion Pony, 3 years old, 13 hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B. Moore, Wea tp, June 27, 1873, one dark brown Mare, 13 years old, 13 hands high, diamond brand on the right shoulder, saddle marks, has had fistula, a star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by F. Shinkle, Osage tp, July 31st, 1873, one light bay Mare, 10 or 12 years old, white face hind legs white, left fore foot white, lame in right fore foot, branded R on right hip. Appraised \$15.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helplingaine, Clerk.

OX—Taken up by Alfred Stevens, Carney tp, July 28, 1873, one dark red work Ox, 8 years old, smooth crop off right ear, swallowfork in left ear, 2 white spots on brisket, white streak on the belly, white spot on each hind leg, and one on the rump. Appraised \$18.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemester, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by H. H. Vorse, Elm Creek tp, June 23, 1873, one brown horse Mule, 6 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$65.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. Jones, Agency tp, June 12th, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 16 hands high, blaze in face, a running sore on one pastern joint. Appraised \$60.

Osborne County—C. N. Crampton, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Thos. Rockford, Penn tp, Aug 6th, 1873, one brown filly, 2 years old, and one sorrel horse Colt, 1 year old, white speck in face, and a little white on left hind leg. Appraised \$60.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Chas. M. Brown, Manhattan tp, one roan mare Pony, 3 years old, 13 hands high, four white feet, white on nose. Appraised \$15.

Sedgwick County—Fred. Schattner, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by —, Waco tp, July 3, 1873, one brown or black Mare, 12 years old, 15½ hands high, four white feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$50.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by F. M. Russell, Dover tp, June 30, 1873, one sorrel stud Pony, 3 years old, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by S. Nichols, Silver Lake tp, June 16, 1873, one sorrel Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$70.

Washington County—G. W. Shriner, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M. Breton, Mill Creek tp, July 23d, 1873, one bay Mare, 12 years old, 13 hands high, branded on left shoulder, sore back. Appraised \$30.

STRAYS FOR AUGUST 15.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by C. P. Keith, Osage tp, one yearling sorrel mare Mule, good size. Appraised \$18.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by T. G. Pitchford, Ozark tp, one bay mare Pony, 12½ hands high, white hairs on flank and at root of tail, small star in forehead, right hind foot white, branded Q on right hip and right shoulder. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by B. F. Saintabin, Reeder tp, a sorrel horse Pony, 15 years old, saddle marks, hind feet white, bald face, red spot in center of forehead, branded H on left fore shoulder. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by H. C. Masgrave, Rich tp, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 13 hands high, a small white spot on each hind foot. Appraised \$30.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. N. Box, Neosho tp, one small dark red Cow, 4 years old. Appraised \$24.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. W. Brazell, Pleasant Grove tp, April 23, 1873, one dark gray mare Pony, 6 years old, harness and saddle marks, a lump on left fore knee, head halter on. Appraised \$30. Also, one dark bay mare Pony, 12 years old, roan hairs at root of tail. Appraised \$20.

STALLION—Taken up by Ole Ellison, Salem tp, June 12, 1873, one roan Stallion, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by D. S. Jones, Eureka tp, June 24, 1873, one light bay Pony, 9 years old, 14½ hands high, collar and saddle

marks, blaze face, left hind foot and right fore foot white, left eye watch or glass. Appraised \$30.

STALLION—Taken up by Thos. Alexander, Eureka tp, June 24, 1873, one bright bay Stallion, 2 years old, half-pony, medium size, white on right hind foot, star in forehead, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$50.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Danl. Dean, Walton tp, one light red and white Texas Cow, medium size, 12 years old, marked on both ears, branded A on left hip. Appraised \$18.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. C. Ong, Fremont tp, July 25, 1873, one sorrel mare Pony, 4 years old, right hind foot and right fore foot white half up to knees, and both the other feet white a little above hoof, white spot on belly, under hip white, collar marks, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. F. Cabbage, Waterloo tp, July 10, 1873, one light iron-gray Mare, 6 or 7 years old, 14½ hands high, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$75.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by L. P. Alsbaugh, Clear Creek tp, one white and black spotted Texas Cow, end of right ear cut off. Appraised \$7. Also, one light red Cow, crop out of right ear, slit in left, old brand on left hip, star brand on left side. Appraised \$6.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

CALF—Taken up by Patk. Funk, Richmond tp, March 15, 1873, one pale red heifer Calf, white on belly, and white head. Appraised \$10-50.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. M. Mitchell, Centerville tp, July 25, 1873, one red Cow, 9 years old, white on belly, hind legs and tail, star in forehead, slit in brisket, left ear cropped, branded with letter M. Appraised \$16.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Thos. Bereet, Lyndon tp, July 7th, 1873, one bright bay Mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high, small white spot in forehead, a little white spot on right hind foot. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Lyman Griggs, Arvonia tp, July 11, 1873, one black Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, both hind feet white, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$—.

PONY—Taken up by C. H. Buck, Olivet tp, June 25th, 1873, one black mare Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, saddle and harness marks, branded CF on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.

B. S. RICHARDS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS,

COLLARS, WHIPS, &c., &c., &c.

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