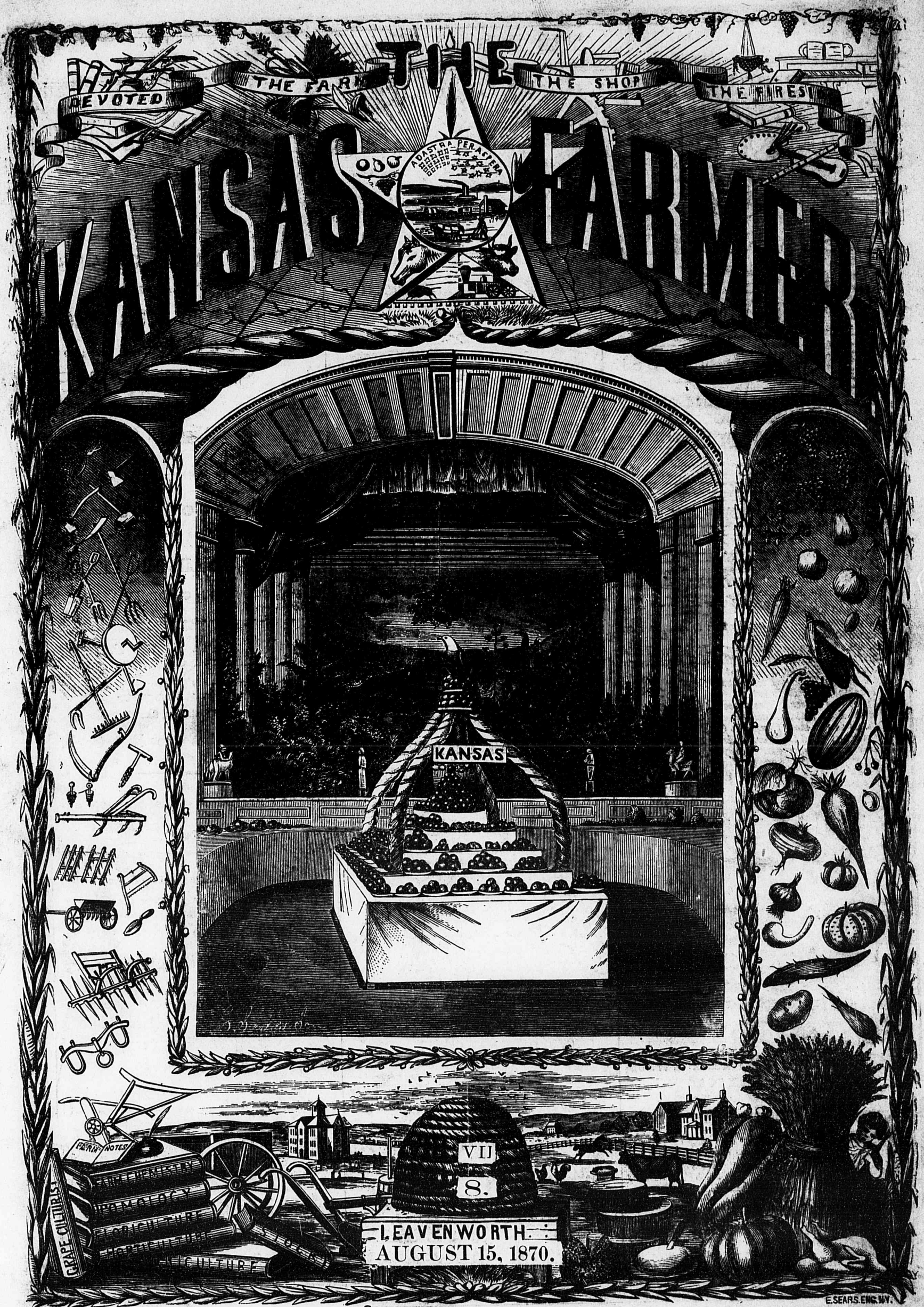

DEVOTED
THE FARM
THE SHOP
THE FIRESIDE
KANSAS FARMER
AD ASTRA PER ASPERA
KANSAS
FARM NOTES
CHEMISTRY
ENTOMOLOGY
FLORICULTURE
HORTICULTURE
AGRICULTURE
GRAPE CULTURE
VII
8.
LEAVENWORTH.
AUGUST 15, 1870.
E. SEARS. ENG. NY.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

A. SUMNER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINES.

500,000 NOW IN USE.

EVERY FAMILY

SHOULD HAVE

A SEWING MACHINE.

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

The qualities which recommend this Machine are:

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

It is deservedly the

Most Popular Machine

FOR

FAMILY USE.

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

SEWING MACHINE SUPPLIES:

JOHN CLARK, JR., & CO.'S

BEST SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON,

ON BLACK SPOOLS.

ALSO,

A. SUMNER'S

Sewing Machine Silk Twist,

SPOOL LINEN,

Imported by Ourselves.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES,

Oil, Soap, &c., &c., &c.

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

OFFICE AND SALES ROOMS:

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

AND

94 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kansas.

MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS

FOR

Churches, Lodges,

AND FOR

THE HOME CIRCLE.

We desire to call the attention of the Musical Public to

THE AMERICAN ORGAN.

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

CAN NOT GET OUT OF TUNE!

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

Make your

HOME ATTRACTIVE,

By procuring a first-class

Organ or Piano.

A. SUMNER'S

PIANO FORTES,

MANUFACTURED

EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE.

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

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

Before purchasing, the Musical Public owe it to themselves to examine our Instruments.

OFFICE AND SALES ROOMS:

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

AND

94 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kansas.

AS A

PROTECTION TO THE PUBLIC,

AND A

GUARANTEE

That all Articles furnished by us

ARE FIRST CLASS,

ALL BILLS OF SALE ARE DATED

FROM THE SAINT LOUIS OFFICE,

And the name

A. SUMNER

Is used

As a Trade Mark on all Goods Sold.

CATALOGUES,

With full descriptions of all the styles of

Machines, Organs and Pianos,

SENT, POST-PAID, ON APPLICATION.

Agents Wanted in all the Principal Cities and Counties.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

Is called to the fact, that

We Sell None but the Best Goods.

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

As our Success has been Made

BY GIVING SATISFACTION

TO

Every Purchaser,

Those who patronize us may be assured that we will

Take Good Care of every Instrument

AND MACHINE

Sold by us. We offer our Goods at

PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL,

AND ON BETTER TERMS THAN

Any other Reliable House.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

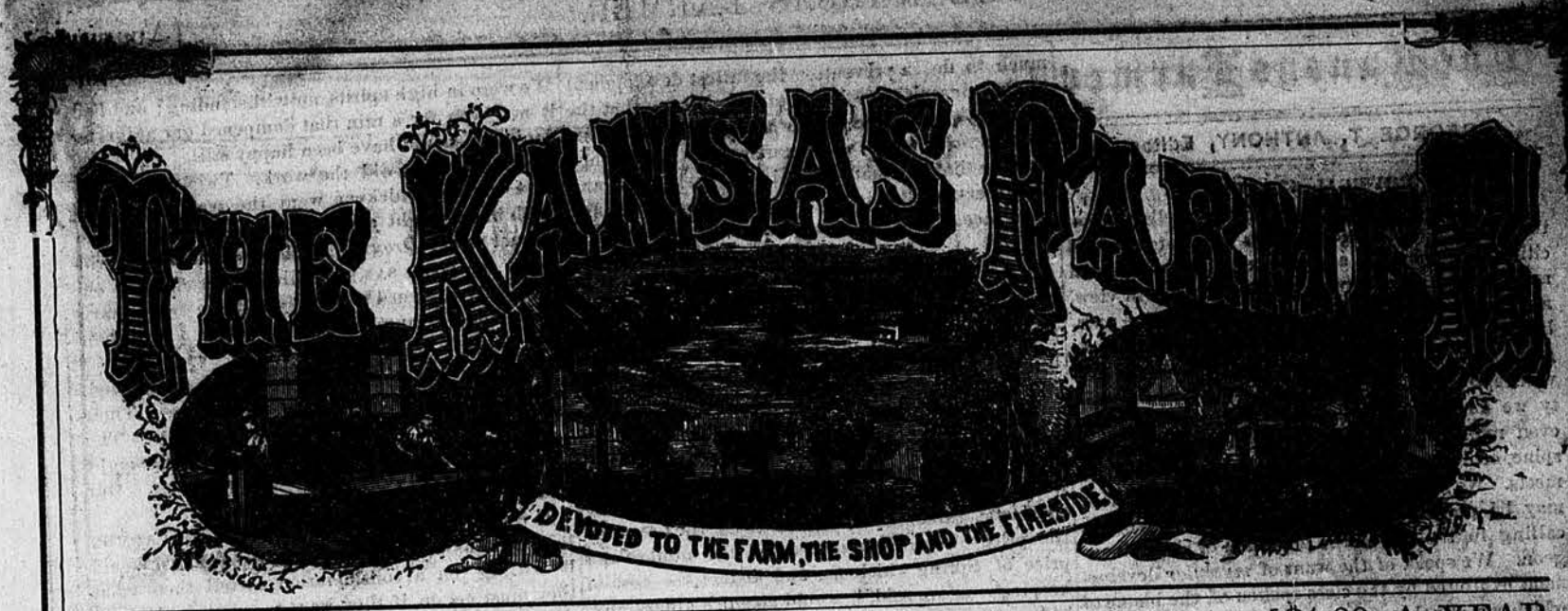
OFFICE AND SALES ROOMS:

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

AND

94 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kansas.

aug-5m



VOL. VII.—NO. 8.] LEAVENWORTH, AUGUST 15, 1870. [$1.00 A YEAR.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

Published Monthly, 75 Delaware Street, Leavenworth.

ONWARD.

Very few, comparatively, of the present readers of THE FARMER have had the pleasure of reading any of the first copies of the same that were issued; yet, those who have had that pleasure will bear us witness that the improvement has been so great, that they would not be recognized as the same publication, save in the name. We take some credit to ourselves, of course, for this great change; and yet, it is due to the farmers of the West to say that, to the very liberal support they have given us must the praise be ascribed. But we do not propose to stop where we are, and we are satisfied that the farmers of these broad prairies are not willing we should stop here. From month to month, new improvements will be added, to make THE FARMER of more practical benefit to its readers; and ere long we hope to make great and radical changes, which will work great good to our readers, whether it benefits us or not. One of the improvements we are now making, is the opening of a Veterinary Department in THE FARMER, to be under the editorial management of Mr. B. S. CHASE, of Indiana; a gentleman of education, who has devoted years to the study of diseases of stock, and whose judgment in those matters will not be questioned by those who are acquainted with him. This must, necessarily, be of great benefit to our readers, as thousands of dollars worth of stock are annually lost for want of reliable advice upon the subject. Mr. C. will undertake to answer any questions asked through THE FARMER, pertaining to this matter.

In writing upon this subject, address all letters to THE KANSAS FARMER, giving as full and explicit a description of symptoms as possible, with all the history of the case; and in the following number the answers will be given. We hope the farmers will avail themselves of the opportunity.

TAKE CARE OF THE TOOLS.

This hot weather is especially hard on all kinds of tools exposed to the sun. In nothing can economy be better displayed, than in painting the wood work of all farm tools, at least once a year. It costs but a trifle, and it is one of those trifles which no *good* farmer ought to neglect. The plows, harrows, corn-planters, cultivators, wagons, shovel and hoe handles, should all receive a share. A cheap paint may be made, by using boiled linseed oil, adding a little turpentine, and enough venetian red to bring it to the desired color. This paint will cost forty-five cents a quart, and one quart will paint all the tools ordinarily kept on the farm, except the wagons. As fast as you are done with the tools for the season, paint them and lay them away where they will keep dry.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

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

Hiawatha, Brown county, Sept. 8th, 9th and 10th.

Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Leavenworth, Sept. 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th.

Troy, Doniphan county, Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.

——, Labette county, September 16th and 17th.

State Fair, Fort Scott, Kansas, September 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

North Missouri Fair, Hannibal, Mo., September 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

Holton, Jackson county, Sept. 15th, 16th and 17th.

Oskaloosa, Jefferson county, Oct. 5th, 6th and 7th.

Garnett, Anderson county, Oct. 5th, 6th and 7th.

District Fair, Atchison, October 5th, 6th and 7th.

Kansas Valley Fair, Manhattan, Oct. 5th and 6th.

Alma, Wabaunsee county, October 13th and 14th.

JACKSON COUNTY FAIR.

We have received the premium list of the above fair which is to take place Sept. 15th, 16th and 17th. We wish it could be arranged that our fairs would not conflict in point of time. It will be observed in the list published elsewhere that the Leavenworth, Troy, Labette County and Holton fairs all meet together. We had intended doing a good part by all the fairs this fall, but this running together disconcerts us, as we can't be in more than *two* places at the same time, "no how." But there is another and more potent reason why they should not interfere. There will be many exhibitors who desire to visit all of the fairs with their stock and farm implements, and we fear that the present arrangement will result in a partial failure to some of them at least. In October we have the Oskaloosa, the Garnett, Atchinson District Fair and the Kansas Vailey fairs, all running together.

There is plenty of time yet to make any changes necessary, and our list will enable the directors, should they desire to do so, to make the necessary changes. We ask the serious attention of managers to this subject, and we will do all in our power to give publicity to the matter. At Holton we shall expect a number one fair, and from our knowledge of the county and the people, we know we shall not be disappointed. Their premium list embraces a wide range of objects, and they have shown excellent taste in getting it up, *especially* in offering THE KANSAS FARMER as one of the premiums. We wish the managers all sorts of good luck, and thank them for the compliment.

JEFFERSON COUNTY FAIR.

The above Fair is to be held at Oskaloosa, October 5th, 6th and 7th. We had wondered why it was that Jefferson county, acknowledged by all to be one of the very best bodies of land to be found on the American continent, and settled by as thrifty and enterprising a set of men as the world can show, should neglect so important an institution as a County Fair. We are glad to know that such is not to be the case. Farmers of Jefferson county, permit us to say that, whatever difficulties may exist in regard to railroad bonds or politics, or in fact anything else, have *no* differences in regard to this matter of a County Fair. Health and weather permitting, we shall be with you, and hope that Jefferson county will do justice to herself.

THE "ON" YEAR.

We often hear politicians talking about the "off" and "on" year in politics. This, we take it, is the "on" year for farmers, if present indications amount to anything. In another place we have given our ideas upon the wheat market, and now comes the trade circular of Kercheval & Son, pork packers of St. Louis, and the figures they give indicate that we may look for good prices this fall in the hog market. They give the figures to show that there is not only *less* meat in the great markets of New York, Liverpool, Chicago, Milwaukee, Louisville and Cincinnati, but that there is an absolute deficiency to meet the wants of the trade. In St. Louis, which is only a fair sample of the others, we find the following figures given:

At St. Louis the stocks, as reported on the 1st inst., by our packers and dealers, and which we happen to know was made with fairness, including the product of some 5,000 summer-cured hogs, consisted of 16,650 barrels of pork; 11,621,450 pounds D. S. meats and bacon; 91,670 tcs. hams; 6,978 tcs. and 1,400 kegs of lard, whilst on the 10th of July, 1869, 40 days later, it was composed of 12,730 barrels of pork, 8,575,000 pounds sides, 2,731,009 pounds shoulders, 55,000 pcs. hams, 5,750 tierces, and 6,090 kegs lard; and on the 31st of July, 1868, two months later, it was accredited as being 11,372,586 pounds of meats. In no case can the stocks of to-day be regarded as equal to either last year or the preceding. In 1868 old meats were run down low in stock before the commencement of the new season. Last year they were completely exhausted in September, and notwithstanding relief to the extent of over 21,000 summer hogs, there was an interregnum of several weeks between the seasons, when it was difficult to procure supplies of any kind, even of meats three to ten days in salt.

As we said, this seems to be the lucky year for the farmers, and none will rejoice at it more than we. The farmer, with all his toil and sweat, his little cares and anxieties, his losses and reverses, from wind and weather, from insects great and small, needs something to cheer his pathway. We know of nothing more potent than good crops and big prices. It may not be out of place here to suggest that with your prosperity and successes it is well to remember that your good wife has contributed in no small measure to your success, and it is no more than right that she should enjoy a share of the profit. There may be some kitchen convenience that is lacking, or perhaps a sewing machine. Whatever it is, don't begrudge the money that makes her monotonous life more bearable.

THOSE GRAPES.

On the premises of our friend, Mr. MOSSER, of Pleasant Ridge, we saw two Concord grapevines, three years old from the nursery, that had fully one-half bushel of grapes, just ripening; and one Isabella, two years from the nursery, with nearly a peck of fruit hanging in huge clusters. It was nice to look at, but death to the vines.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

What a sad commentary upon the intelligence of the parents of the youth of our larger towns and cities, is the physical appearance of our young men and women. We have no particular place in view, nor any particular individual in mind. The numbers of those who are physically deformed are so great, that you have no trouble in finding one that will represent a whole class. By physical deformity we do not mean the monstrosities; we do not even refer to the many stoop-shouldered, crooked spine, or deformed extremities, which one so often meets. No; the deformity we speak of is one that may be prevented or cured, and that, too, without calling in the aid of the physician or skillful surgeon. We speak of the want of *muscular* development exhibited by the class spoken of, the blame of which we attach to the parents. The error is one that is not confined to the parties themselves, but must extend to generations yet unborn. This blame may be attributed to that weakly sentimentality exhibited by so many, to have their children appear genteel and refined, which to their perverted minds seems to be the opposite of health and strength. They consider the least form of manual labor to be degrading. The carrying of a slight package from the store to their home, is almost a crime. The children are soon taught this; and as a result, we have a lot of poor, puny nobodies growing up around us, who will soon be called upon to fill a place in this busy, bustling world, with sufficient brain capacity, perhaps, but whose miserable bodies will torture them into early graves. To think that these unfortunates are to become fathers and mothers, is distressing to right-minded persons. It is almost hopeless to expect a reform; yet, there may be some who have not given a moment's thought If such there be, let us ask their careful consideration of the subject, and beg of them to undertake the physical culture of their children; to so train and mold their muscular system as shall fit and prepare them for any and all of the duties of life. No matter how much you may be worth, no matter how much you may be able to leave to your children, teach them first that labor is not degrading; keep them out of clerkships, if possible, or at least see to it that they have sufficient of that exercise which will bring every muscle of the body into action, that it may develop to its utmost extent. This applies with no less truth to girls, than to boys. Those who are now the girls, must soon become the mothers of the country; and if they are to give birth to a nation of stout, robust people, the development of their physical being must begin now. That the muscular system *can* be developed, there is no doubt. The puniest infant may be made as stout and robust as we would have it, if there be no organic disease, by an observance of hygienic laws, and sufficient muscular exercise. Don't be afraid of injuring the child. Put it at light work early. If you have no occupation to give it, have a load of brick hauled, and make the child move them back and forth across the lot; or better still, teach them to construct a house out of them. *Never allow a servant to wait on a child*, save in illness. Teach them self-reliance. To those older ones, who need this physical development, we would point them to Dr. WINSHIP, who, from a consumptive, weighing but ninety-seven pounds, and with scarce strength sufficient to lift a ten pound weight, brought himself up to one hundred and forty-five pounds, with the ability to lift fourteen hundred pounds. This was not accomplished at once, but by slow and steady training, his muscles were developed and hardened, and his health returned. This any man may do. The blacksmith's arm shows what may be done by continued exercise. Among women dress may, and no doubt does, have much to do in preventing the fullest development of the muscular system; but let us hope that the mothers of the land, while asking for the rights they do *not* possess, will exercise the rights they *already* have—that of training their sons and daughters, so that in the immediate future we may see a race of healthy, robust men and women.

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 number and price 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 four weeks; and twist and turn the figures as we would, throw off half for accidents, and double the cost of the 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 that our fondest hopes were about to be realized. Already we could see ourselves rolling along in our magnificent equipage, and hear the 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 about 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 rights, to come out of the poultry business.

STOCK MARKETS.

There are many European customs that we would do well to adopt; and none of them would be of more importance to all classes than good stock markets. At stated times, the horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, &c., which the farmer desires to sell, are brought to a given place. These sales are usually advertised; and a person wishing to buy any thing in the stock line, naturally betakes himself to that place, rather than to go hunting over the country. By this plan, the buyer and seller are brought together in the easiest and most expeditious manner. The practical workings of such a custom with us, right here in Leavenworth, as well as in every other populous county, would undoubtedly be for good to all classes. A stock company of farmers might be organized, to construct the necessary shelters, pens, &c. (and the outlay would not necessarily be great), and make, say four grand sales per year, to-wit: February 1st, April 1st, September 1st, and November 1st, or as near those dates as practicable. The fees charged should be as slight as possible, in order to make the custom general—for every sale of a horse, say one dollar; of a cow, fifty cents; sheep and hogs, five or ten cents. When no sale is made, no fee should be charged, or at least a very light one. Hay and grain should be furnished on the ground, at reasonable prices, and a plentiful supply of stock water provided. The price of each animal should be attached, together with the owner's name. Good scales should be within the sale lots, that a complete sale of all animals to be weighed might be effected upon the ground. A record should also be kept, recording each sale, with the names of the parties, and when admissible, the price paid. A sample room, also, where the farmer might exhibit samples of any farm crop he might have to sell, would be beneficial. At the close of the sales, whether one, two or or three days, a general auction might be opened for the sale of such stock, left over, as it might be desirable to the owner to sell in that way; or, an hour each day might be devoted to auction sales.

Some such general plan as this, we think, would be beneficial to all parties. We hope to see the hint acted upon.

COOLING MILK.

During the intensely hot weather which we experienced during July and a part of this month, persons who were not prepared to cool their milk quickly, have suffered a good deal of loss. There are families that have no cellar or spring-house (and there are hundreds such) who can hardly make butter enough from three or four cows, even, to supply their own families. Milk, if it is suddenly cooled from its natural blood-heat at the time it leaves the cow, to about sixty-two or sixty-three degrees, will keep sweet, even in the hottest weather,

from sixteen to twenty hours. This gives the cream a chance to rise before the milk turns. The point we wish to get at is, that every farmer ought to have some kind of an apparatus, by which the milk can be cooled quickly. Even a cellar does not accomplish the whole object. There is a patent cooler somewhere, which is very simple, and yet accomplishes the whole object. It consists, simply, of a coil of tin-lined lead pipe, set in a wash-tub, the upper end soldered to a ten-quart tin pail. The lower end of the coil terminates in a spigot. The tub is filled with water from the well, the warm milk poured into the pail, and by the time the milk issues from the spigot, it is of the same temperature as the water. This arrangement is equally serviceable in Winter, to bring the cream to the proper temperature before churning, as the heat can be more thoroughly equalized than by any other plan. Farmers, haven't you got inventive genius enough to get up something to answer the same purpose?

FALL WHEAT.

Before another number of THE FARMER can reach its readers, the time for sowing Fall wheat will have come and gone. The records of the past crop have demonstrated two facts, to our entire satisfaction: First, that it is necessary to get the wheat in early; and, second, that it pays to use the drill. In our article in the May number of THE FARMER, we expressed these views, and also gave our ideas in general upon the wheat crop; and we would ask the reader to turn back and give that article another reading. The wheat crop is one of our most important staples, and it is one that we of Kansas may well boast, from the fact that no other State can equal our general average. We desire to see Kansas maintain her proud superiority in this respect. To do it, we must use every element that seems to advance the crop. Of these, the two we have mentioned seem to be the most important. There is another important adjunct to our complete success—that of having the ground finely pulverized. Deep breaking, thorough pulverization, drilling, and early seeding, may be said to insure a good wheat crop. All the wheat to be sown should be in the ground by the 5th of September; certainly not later than the 10th. Select good seed. If mixed with rye or oats, float it, and skim off all the surface. If it is smutty, use a solution of blue stone (*sulp. cupri*); this will destroy the smut spores. Procure a good drill, and put on one and a half bushels to the acre. We believe in the practice of ridging the ground by back-furrowing, as less likely to injure the wheat. It drains the surface, carrying off all superfluous water. Of the different varieties we have nothing to say. Our advice to each one would be, to visit all of your neighbors, and ascertain which of them raised the best crop. Find out from them their mode and manner of culture, and then select your seed from that crop which made the best average yield, other things being equal. Farmers, you have no time to lose; start the plow; harrow as you go; allow no stock to pasture on the young wheat; and we believe you will be satisfied by the time another harvest rolls around.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD BUSINESS MAN?

In our article last month upon "*What Constitutes a Good Housekeeper?*" we based it upon temperament. It would seem to be nothing more than fair to apply the same test to business men. There are a few men who are pre-eminently business men. They combine all of the characteristics necessary. There are others, who keep up an appearance of business, but they never make a mark. There are others still who make a miserable failure. That temperament exercises considerable influence upon the business habits of men, we have no doubt; more, in fact, than most men are willing to acknowledge; and to our mind, the failures can be accounted for on no other hypothesis. Your purely nervous man, if he is in a store, is apt to keep his clerks constantly employed. Every article in the store must be overhauled at least twice a week. No dust is ever allowed to accumulate upon the goods. His demands are promptly met, and his debtor equally promptly reminded that his account is due. The sanguine man is always a safe accountant, but rarely a good salesman. He is apt to contradict his customer upon the minor points of the trade, and the customer leaves the store feeling that *he has not made anything in the trade.*

Your lymphatic man rarely succeeds in building up a large business; but it don't bother him much. If he makes enough to keep soul and body together, he is content. He is going to make no great exertions to draw trade. If it comes without great inducements on his part, well and good. His customers feel perfectly at home while in his store, and take liberties that would not be allowed elsewhere. Your bilious man rarely succeeds in business; his want of courtesy and his bluntness or abruptness, tend to drive customers from him. He has few, if any, of those qualities that attract, except unflinching honesty. Your bilious man is almost always an honest man. It is his only redeeming quality; but it is one that is not sufficiently appreciated to insure a large trade. He must depend solely upon a class of persons who have but little sensitiveness for his customers.

As with housekeepers, so with merchants. For the very best results, there must be a blending together of two or more of these temperaments. The energy and neatness of the nervous man, the positive opinions of the sanguine man, the free and easy disposition of the lymphatic temperament, enough of the surliness, or rather plainness, of the bilious man, are required to make up the character of the eminently successful business man. That the effect of temperament *may* be counteracted by education we do not deny; but that it *is* often done, we doubt. This same theory may be applied to every other occupation in life; but there are few, if any, other occupations where the opportunity presents for nature to *crop out*, as it does in merchandizing. The merchant meets all conditions and classes of society over his counter, and he not only sees the defects in the character of his customers, but is apt to display his own. None but a consummate actor can meet people in every-day life, and conceal his peculiar characteristics.

OUR HAY CROP.

Next to corn, we have no crop that ranks with our hay crop, and indeed it may be doubted that the corn crop even takes precedence. Be that as it may, the importance of the hay crop is generally recognized; but sufficient care is not ordinarily exercised in getting it housed or stacked. Unless hay is put up right, there is little, if any, nutritive properties about it. Properly handled, it is very nutritious, and has some fat-producing properties. We frequently hear the remark made by farmers, that their calves or their colts have not wintered well on hay; and yet, they have had free access to the stacks. The fault is with the hay, and not with the animals. A few hints, derived from good authority, may be of service:

1st. The grass must be cut early. This may differ with the seasons, but it should be cut when the seed is in the dough. All of our prairie grass does not seed, but there can always be found varieties that do; and these can be taken for test cases. There is, however, a peculiar sticky, plastic taste about the grass, when chewed, that offers a good guide for the time of cutting. This condition of the grass lasts but a few days; and hence the necessity of using all of your force to get your grass harvested quickly.

2d. Grass ought not to be cut while the dew is on it, as the evaporation of the dew takes with it a portion of the nitrogenous elements.

3d. Hay ought never to be allowed to lie in a hot sun more than five or six hours, and should be turned once, at least, in that time.

4th. The hay should be put up in large stacks; for the reason that the proportion of weather-beaten and spoiled hay will be less than in small stacks.

All hay should be slightly salted when put up; not that it makes it keep better, but because it gives a relish to it, which the horses and cattle will appreciate. Our farmers miss it more in putting up hay, than in any other branch of their farming. They, for the most part, make it subservient to every other interest, and only commence haying at the last moment, and when there is nothing else to do. If we would but pay proper attention to this interest, we would find that our stock would winter on much less grain.

PROFIT IN STOCK FEEDING.

There is a general impression at the East that fattening cattle and hogs at the West is very profitable business. An Ohio feeder states, as the result of experiment, that beef at 6¾c. and pork at 9c. per pound, live weight, gave him 55½c. per bushel for corn. An Illinois farmer says that, in his section, they cannot afford to feed corn after the price has reached fifty cents. A farmer in Central Illinois, who is a prudent, careful and economical man, shows by his books that he does not get fair pay for his labor when he sells good cattle at 8c. per pound, live weight.—*N. E. Farmer.*

There is evidently something wrong in the above statement. In fattening a large lot of hogs—say from one to five hundred head—it requires eight hundred and forty pounds of shelled corn to put on one hundred and fifty pounds of pork. This gives the feeder, at nine cents per pound, gross weight, *ninety* cents per bushel. In small lots—ten to forty head—the feeder can do much better. Our corn in Kansas costs us, on an average, among the reasonably good farmers, a trifle less than thirty-five cents per bushel. That our readers may judge of the correctness of this statement, we give our estimate: We take twenty-five acres as the basis—about what one man will tend. Rent of ground, at four dollars per acre, one hundred dollars; seed, twelve dollars; labor, one hundred and five dollars; team, seventy-five dollars: Total, two hundred and ninety-five dollars. We estimate that it requires seventy-nine days' labor to plant, cultivate and gather twenty-five acres. This estimate we know to be fair; but we also know that there are scores of farmers who do better than this. The average yield we place at forty bushels (not ears) per acre. In feeding cattle, it is difficult to estimate what the exact profit is, from the fact that hogs and cattle are fed together, and rarely with sufficient care to determine the proportion of grain each one gets; but at the prices above stated, we know that our farmers realize from eighty-five cents to one dollar per bushel for every bushel of corn fed to either hogs or cattle. What say you, farmers?

"PRIDE GOETH BEFORE A FALL."

There is a degree of pride that is commendable. Every person ought to have pride enough to keep themselves neat and clean. They ought to have enough to pay their debts; enough to cause them to desire the respect of all good men; enough to raise their children to become good and useful members of society; enough to treat those around them with due respect and kindness. Pride sufficient to do all this, is right and proper; but that pride that causes one to consider himself as a superior being; that causes him to slight honest acquaintances, because of inferiority of dress; that causes people to "put on style," or to deform the body in pandering to fashion; that causes an aged man, *a President of a University*, to continually dye his hair; that causes the youth to slight or neglect the parents, from any cause whatsoever;—a pride that will do this, or any part of it, is deserving the strongest censure. And yet, all this, and much more equally blamable, is being done every day. To what causes may this be ascribed? Can it be that, as a nation, we are growing intellectually weaker; or, is our educational system at fault?

But, let the causes be what they may, it is an evil that is growing; and from the example constantly before the young men and women around us, we see no probability of its being lessened. We consider it the duty of all good men and women, however, to frown upon the evil wherever it may exist, and to endeavor to train up the children to distinguish between true pride and false.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

Since our last issue, the grain markets of the world have shaped themselves a little more definitely; but there is still uncertainty enough to make us chary of expressing a positive opinion. From all we can gather from home and foreign reports, England will have about half a crop of wheat; while France and the German States will not have more than a fourth of a crop, if that. These three powers are the principal competitors that America has in the wheat markets of the world. The crop of the United States will hardly average half a crop, but the quality is far above an average. We have compiled from various sources, the crop prospects elsewhere, which will be found in another place. All of this would seem to indicate good prices, and when we add to this the present foreign war, and the prospects of its being a long and bloody war, and one which seems destined to drag into its vortex the whole European continent, and we think we are safe in saying that prices for grain are bound to be still higher, notwithstanding some of our papers seem anxious for the farmer to sell *now*, saying that prices *may* come down. We admit that they may come down, but the editorials that we refer to, smack strongly of the *wheat-ring*, and our advice to the farmers is to hold on to their wheat awhile longer, for we believe now that you will get a dollar and a half by November 1st, perhaps more. The only thing that will prevent this is by the farmers selling enough to enable the Bears in the wheat market to control it. Hold back the wheat and it gives the Bulls the advantage, and up go prices. We don't wish to contribute a mite even, to the speculating spirit of the day, but we *do* wish to do what we can to contribute to the prosperity of the farmers, well knowing that this is the gateway to the prosperity of all other classes.

PERCHERON HORSES.

The Hon. M. J. PARROTT, of this city, has recently imported a pair of Percheron horses, direct from France. They are dark iron-gray, full sixteen hands high, and *weigh sixteen hundred pounds each*—a remarkable weight. We have not had the pleasure, as yet, of seeing the horses; but those who have, speak of them as perfect beauties. Mr. PARROTT deserves the thanks of the whole State, for this importation; for, sooner or later, the influence for good will be felt from one end of the State to the other. They arrived in fine condition, apparently none the worse for their four thousand miles voyage.

CARE OF HEDGES.

We have said heretofore that the hedge was the cheapest and best fence, probably, that the Kansas farmer could have; but there is one thing connected with the hedge fence, which may yet cause us much trouble. We speak of the great liability to harbor weeds. The prudent farmer will do well to pay some attention to this, and keep his hedge-rows clear of all pestilent weeds. It is not only liable to become a great annoyance to contiguous crops, but it mars the beauty of a farm, and speaks illy for the thrift of the proprietor. Cut them down. August is the month to wage the war. Bleed them—bleed them—without stint.

WHAT GRASS FOR MEADOW AND PASTURE?

A correspondent in the *American Farmer* asks the editor what grass to sow, when both meadow and pasture are wanted; and, strange enough to us, the editor recommends orchard grass (*dactylus glomerata*) to meet both wants. We say, it seems strange to us; yet, owing to peculiarities of soil, it may be the very best advice Bro. WORTHINGTON was able to give. Had we been asked the question, from a correspondent living in any of the Central or Western States, we should unhesitatingly have said, equal parts of timothy and clover. As we said, we know little of the soil of Maryland, and do not feel competent to speak for that section.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE.

It is with a feeling of real pleasure that we sit down to examine our correspondence. Where so many communications are received, it is often very difficult to make selections; and if some are overlooked for the time, don't take it as personal affront, please. We have many tastes to cater to, and it is our desire that every person who picks up THE FARMER, whether man, woman or child, shall find *something* in it that suits their peculiar taste. But with all that, we want plenty of letters—letters from everybody and everywhere; letters pertaining to every animal and farm crop; letters from the wives and mothers; letters from boys and girls—upon any and every subject. Remember that one department of THE FARMER is devoted to "The Fireside," that inner temple, the *sanctum sanctorum* of the domestic circle; and anything that can be worked into pleasant reading for that department we want, no less than that pertaining to farm matters. Friends, one and all, will you help us?

The first letter we pick up this month is from our esteemed friend E. P. DIEHL—There! we wrote the whole name, when we should have stopped with the D; but, no matter. Mr. DIEHL offers a suggestion to the Fairs, which, in our opinion, if not too late, they would do well to heed. It is to offer a premium on fruit *trees;* and he thinks that a large showing would be made by the nurserymen of the State, as well as from a distance. Mr. D. also calls our attention to an important omission in the Premium List of the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, in not stating *where* said Fair is to be held. The above Fair is to be held at Leavenworth, on the days indicated.

Our next is from D. P. EMERY, who sends in a subscription, and says the weather is very dry, but wheat and oats have done better than expected. Wheat is threshing out twenty-three bushels, and oats fifty bushels, per acre

The next one is from a friend away down in the "land of steady habits," Mr. C. B. NETTLETON, of Birmingham, Conn., who intends to become a citizen of our State; and he writes to us, what we really believe, that our County Fair made a mistake in not giving a premium for poultry. Had they done so, he says, he should have brought some fine stock to exhibit. We hope he will bring them any way. We want the best.

Here comes some that we cannot use the names. First, Miss "SUSIE" writes to tell us that she is well pleased with THE FARMER (that's a sensible girl for you); that she reads everything in it but the Stray List, and occasionally glances over that; and then wants to know what has become of our lady correspondents. (Will some of the ladies please answer her?) She gives us an excellent description of her prairie home; of her father, mother and brothers; and winds up by asking our advice about a course of home reading. We cannot answer our fair correspondent in that, unless we knew something more about her. Ordinarily, history, biography, and books of travel, will be found useful and entertaining; and of either of these classes, any number of books can be had from the book stores. Of poetry, our choice would be Longfellow, Tennyson and Hood. There are neat and cheap editions of all these; but with your other reading, Miss SUSIE, permit us to recommend some of the many excellent works on housekeeping to your careful attention. That good mother, whom you speak so highly of, may be an encyclopedia of housekeeping, herself. Study her carefully.

Our next is from H. B., of Douglas county, who begins his letter by complimenting THE FARMER, and hopes its circulation will reach ever so many hundred thousand; for all of which please accept our thanks. H. B. says crops are doing tolerably well. Corn and late potatoes need rain. Wheat and oats, he says, will thresh out over an average crop. A fair peach crop, and some apples. Stock hogs in good demand.

Our next is from Mrs. E. A. C., who endorses "ELLEN'S" proposition in the July number of THE FARMER, and thinks a great amount of good could be done by Housekeepers' Clubs. She says: "Although I have been keeping house several years, yet there are a good many things connected therewith that I am not expert in. There are others that, perhaps, I am more proficient in than my sister. Why can't we meet and teach each other?" The ball is rolling; keep talking it, ladies, and we will soon have a dozen or more Housekeepers' Clubs in Kansas.

The next is from A. G. O. E., who sends up another list of twenty subscribers from Butler county. He says crops in Butler county are very good indeed. Thinks corn will yield seventy-five bushels and wheat thirty bushels per acre. Potatoes are a sure crop. Hungarian and millet are ahead of anything he ever saw. A Mr. LITTLE, living on Big Walnut, has a field of hungarian grass that averaged *nine inches in hight at nine days from sowing*. He also says he measured a beet in the garden of Mr. A.W. STEARNS, of Towando, nineteen inches around, and eight inches in length. He says: "In my travels among the industrious and prosperous farmers, I have been asked the question, 'What is the object of an Agricultural paper?' This has been my answer: The true object of THE KANSAS FARMER, or any Agricultural journal, is to spread and disseminate information, to solicit facts pertaining to the various departments in Agricultural pursuits, to compare the various and multitudinous plans and methods adopted by farmers, &c.

"Chemistry and astronomy are sciences; and do you farmers pretend to say that there is no such a thing as an Agricultural science? I think the genial Editor of THE FARMER will agree with me, in making the assertion that Agriculture is, or should be, so treated and studied as a science, as well as that of geology. When Agriculture is studied and pursued as a science, there will be no guess work about crops, no planting at random. Our beautiful valleys will then be a perfect garden; farmers will have advanced up the hill of scientific Agricultural knowledge; then it will pay to be farmers in Kansas. This era is now at hand. Farmers, like politicians, are now being revolutionized. We welcome this transitory state. A man must know the principles of his trade, or he cannot succeed. 'Science is the child of industry, and the handmaid of farming; science is facts applied; science is knowledge.'" He winds up his very interesting letter by asking us the manner and time of sowing timothy and clover seed. The most successful plan we have ever tried, is to sow the timothy in the Fall, with a light seeding of wheat, and add the clover seed the following Spring, sowing on a snow—in your climate, perhaps in January or first of February. Sow wheat and timothy early.

Our next is from a subscriber in Georgia, who asks what portion of Kansas we deem the best for general farm purposes—a question which we can no more answer, than we could tell what part of a horse is best for draught purposes. What would suit one, might not suit another. Come and see for yourself, friend ROBERTS. You can't go amiss.

Our next letter is from our old correspondent, H. G. SMITH, who commences by taking back all the hard things he has said about the wheat and oats crop; and says that the God of the small grain gave it an awful "boost" toward the close of the season. He thinks peaches are the greatest failure in the fruit line. In speaking of the Neosho Valley, he says there is plenty of room there yet for the poor man. He gives the doctors "fits," and thinks that families do a great wrong by sending for the doctor when he is not needed. He thinks our heading of "*Condensed Correspondence*," was intended as a hint to correspondents of THE FARMER to *condense* more. [Not so, friend SMITH, but to enable us to accommodate more writers.] He thinks our advice to the farmers, to get the wheat shocked, stacked and threshed as soon as possible, is liable to be misunderstood; inasmuch as it takes from four to six weeks for the wheat to go through the "sweat." He agrees with us in our article entitled, "Deprav-

ed Appetites," and thinks the farmers act more sensibly in this matter than any other class. He favors "ELLEN'S" proposition, and calls upon the women to organize. He then touches up our article of "Theory and Practice," and thinks it true in the main; but thinks there is such a thing as speculative theory, and it is that the farmer should guard against. But he advises us to stick to the theory, and let the farmers demonstrate its truth or falsity.

The next is from JOSH JONES. JOSH is on the tramp. Hear him:

MONTEZUMA, IOWA, August 10, 1870.

EDITOR FARMER: As you do not often have communications from this State, I thought I would "scribble a few," to enlighten the readers of THE FARMER concerning the state of affars in Iowa.

The Summer has been exceedingly dry and hot. The Spring wheat crop is very good; in fact, it was never better. Corn will be quite light, yet not an entire failure. Business is somewhat dull, In the larger cities, a great many business houses are offered "for rent."

When I left Kansas, the threshing was mostly done, and we found the wheat crop very good. Here, the harvesting is barely through. The grain is nearly all in the field.

Any information concerning Kansas is eagerly sought for. I find that there will be a heavy emigration from this State to Kansas this Fall. I was a little surprised to find that the general impression is, that Indians are quite plentiful and savage in Kansas. You ought to send your FARMER into these parts, to enlighten the poor people concerning Indians, &c.

KANSAS CROPS.

The Atchison *Champion & Press* says: The wheat, as we have heard several experienced judges say, after a careful examination, will be the finest ever raised in the State. Oats, rye and barley all look fine, and stand heavy and luxuriant in the fields. Corn, too, is growing rapidly and beautifully, and gives promise of an abundant crop. We think the harvest of this year will be throughout one of more than usual abundance. The rains have been timely and sufficient, the ground is in excellent condition, and everything betokens a prosperous year for the farmers.

The Lawrence *Journal* says: What other State can boast of producing four good crops in one season? The wheat crop is good, the weather was all favorable to saving it. The same can be said of the oat crop. Then came a glorious rain, which insures a good corn and potato crop. Thus Kansas, the present season, will have four distinct successful crops—wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes. Can any one State make a better showing?

The Seneca *Press* says: The corn crop throughout this entire section looks unusually promising, and those who have examined critically in this and other parts, we learn that the prospect is good for a larger crop than for some years past.

The Wathena (Doniphan Co.) *Reporter* says: The wheat is being harvested in this section, and the yield will be good. The heads are well filled and the grains plump. There will be more bushels to the acre than last year. The rust has done no damage.

The Clyde (Cloud Co.) *Empire* says: Harvesting in this vicinity will commence next week. From the best information we can gather, some fields will yield from fifteen to twenty bushels of wheat to the acre.

The Humboldt *Union* says: The average yield of wheat is not estimated less than eighteen bushels per acre, and many pieces will go much over that.

A letter from Cottonwood Falls to the Leavenworth *Commercial* speaks thus cheerfully of the prospects in that quarter: This vicinity affords an abundance of everything in the way of the "staff of life." Wheat, which is already in the shock, is heavier and in every way better than could have been expected. Oats are good; corn was never better in this or any other country. * * * If the rains and the warm sunbeams shall continue their visits upon the fructifying earth of this State for a month longer, we shall be blessed with an unprecedented supply of all kinds of breadstuffs, as well as potatoes, beans, peas, onions, beets, cabbages—in fact everything that grows.

The Emporia *News* says: It seems to us that Kansas has been exceedingly fortunate this season in the distribution of showers, compared with other sections of the land. The weather was dry during wheat harvest, and just as we began to feel the need of a good shower, it came in abundant quantity. But don't the corn look strong? and ain't the cabbages spreading themselves most wonderfully, since the rain on Monday last? The crop of potatoes promises to be one of the largest ever raised in the State. All manner of vegetables are doing well. The tenth-year drouth has missed connection, and the whole chronological system of the croakers disarranged and "played out." Kansas is the "land of corn and wine."

The Humboldt *Union* says: The farmers throughout Allen county report the grain crop as being excellent. The average yield of wheat is not estimated less than eighteen bnshels per acre, and many pieces will go much over that.

The Leavenworth *Times* says: Wheat is all harvested, and corn never looked better. This is another glorious year for Kansas. The immigration which began so gloriously will constantly swell in volume.

The Topeka *Record* says: The rain which has fallen during the last two days came just in time to make it certain that corn will give a large yield.

The Cottonwood Falls *Index* says: The wheat is nearly all cut. The yield is large. Corn is silking and looks exceedingly well.

The Walnut Valley *Times* says: We have taken pains to make particular inquiry of our farmers in regard to the crops this year. We have inquired of persons residing at a distance and have received but one reply, viz: "Crops are good." When such men as J. D. CONNOR, who lives a mile below town, M. VAUGHT, of Chelsea, H. H. FOWLER, of Hickory Creek, S. C. FULTON, of Whitewater, and M. A. PALMER, of Little Walnut, all old and experienced farmers, tell us that crops are as good as can be, we are satisfied that it is so. CONNOR says he never saw better crops in his life; and others speak in the same positive terms.

T. G. BOSWELL brought into our office, last Monday, some Rio Grande wheat, the heads of which measure over eight inches long. The entire field is nearly all alike, and is pronounced by every one to be beautiful. When people say we can't raise anything in this country, they don't know what they are talking about. If any one in these parts has any larger wheat we hope they will bring it on, as we want to place it on exhibition.

The Burlington *Patriot* says: The oat and wheat crops were never better, and they have been harvested in splendid condition. From twenty-five to thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, and fifty to seventy-five bushels of oats are the usual yield. We have seldom seen such a rank growth of corn, and it is no uncommon thing to see numerous stalks from fifteen to eighteen feet in height, and with seasonable rains we shall have full crops this Fall. Potatoes are very forward, and we see daily as fine specimens as ever graced any market.

The Atchison *Champion & Press* says: We understand from Mr. W. H. COLLINS, that business is lively in Washington. The fall wheat—which has just been harvested—is A No. 1, and will average throughout the county about twenty bushels. The Spring wheat is short, but the crop is a good one.

The Lawrence *Tribune* says: From all around we hear favorable reports of the crops. Corn, oats, and grass are as promising as need be. The wheat already harvested is truly a heavy crop.

The Burlington *Patriot* says: Winter wheat has all been harvested, and Spring wheat is ready for the reaper. This crop bids fair to turn out well Oats are turning out finely, and corn looks better than it has for years. Corn is already in the tassel, and is reported from all quarters in a fine growing condition.

The Burlington *Patriot* says: The wheat growers of this county are generally well pleased with their wheat crops this year. The yield will be excellent, and from the great breadth which has been sown, certain prosperity awaits those who are lucky enough to have wheat to sell.

The Olathe *News Letter* says: Johnson county has the best prospect for a heavy crop of corn she ever had.

The Atchison *Champion & Press* says: A private letter received at this office from a young man on Mill Creek, fifteen miles west of Washington, states that some of their wheat will yield 40 bushels to the acre. This may be counted a *good yield* for any county.

The Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, for July, says: Kansas, formerly stigmatized as a desert, perfects an average crop of superior quality in a year of general drought. "A large yield, heavier than for years past," is reported from Doniphan; "an extra crop as to quality and quantity in Coffey." The crop in Osage is injured from the effects of severe frost in March.

BREVITIES.

THE yield of grass in this State, we think, is fully up to the average, and something more.

THE STATE at large seems to have been blessed with a plentiful supply of rain during the month of July.

MOWING MACHINES are as plenty upon the prairies now, as lobby members usually are in a Kansas convention.

THE Northern District Fair have concluded to rent ground from Dr. CHALLISS, just west of the city of Atchison, for Fair Grounds.

WILLOW TWIG APPLES are still offered for sale on our fruit stands, July 25th. If any one can produce a better keeping apple, speak out.

GRAPES are promising an excellent crop. We have heard no complaint whatever in regard to this fruit. It is almost a sure crop in Kansas.

GOOD BUTTER is unusually scarce. Is the fault with the cows, or with the butter-makers? We hope it will be remedied, let it be where it may.

THE papers of Northern Kansas speak of business being very lively, and everything flourishing. Our crop prospects will have that tendency all over the State.

THE Atchison *Champion & Press* says there are now planted, within a short distance of Atchison, two hundred acres of grapes; and suggests the organization of a Wine Company.

THE Atchison *Champion & Press* says: Farmers who have cut their Norway oats inform us that the yield is really astonishing, reaching from ninety to one hundred bushels per acre.

THE editor of the Wathena *Reporter* says the wheat crop of Doniphan, Brown and Nemaha counties will average *thirty bushels per acre*. He makes this statement from personal observation.

MR. J. W. BROADUS, of Salt Creek Valley, this county, has just threshed eight hundred and one bushels of wheat, the product of thirty-one acres—being nearly twenty-six bushels to the acre.

IT is said that the census will show a population in Washington county, Kansas, of nearly, if not quite, ten thousand. This is astonishing. Two years ago, Washington county didn't have more than five hundred people.

THE MARKET.—Never was a market better supplied with vegetables, than is the Leavenworth market now—in variety, endless; in quality, excellent. It would make a New York market gardener ashamed of his vegetables, could he but look at some of the specimens of cabbage and cauliflower in our market.

A KANSAS HOG.—The Topeka *Commonwealth* says: Mr. GEO. S. THOMPSON, living in the southwest part of this (Shawnee) county, had a hog die the other day, of the following dimensions: Weight 1,200 pounds; weight of hide, 224 pounds. The hog was bred in Kansas, was three years old, and measured twenty-four inches around the fore leg. Mr. T. had been offered five hundred dollars for his hog a few days before he died. Kansas stock is hard to beat.

BEET SUGAR.—The Beet Sugar Works, at Alvarado, Alameda county, California, are reported as progressing to completion, at an estimated cost of $75,000, and will have a capacity for crushing fifty tuns of beets per day. The capital stock of the company is $260,000. The mill is to be in running order by the time of the next beet crop. The enterprise will be conducted by men who have had much practical experience in the business in German factories, and in this country. At the commencement of operations, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men will be employed. Responsible parties offer to contract to raise any quantity of the beet for four dollars per tun. The average price paid in France, Belgium and Germany, for the five years ending with 1868, was four dollars and twenty cents per tun. The beet contains, on an average, ten per cent. of sugar, but seldom more than seven and a half per cent. is actually realized in the sugaries of France, where the method is by the direct pressing of the pulp. In Belgium and Germany, fully eight per cent. is the fair working product, so that eight pounds of merchantable sugar is the certain product of one hundred pounds of the beets grown in the soil and climate of those countries. It is stated that an analysis of California grown beets shows that they contain ten per cent. of sugar, and may, therefore, be expected to produce at least one hundred and sixty pounds of sugar to each tun of beets.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEOSHO VALLEY.

BY B. F. RUDGE.

EDITOR FARMER: Having just returned from a trip to the Neosho, perhaps the readers of THE FARMER may wish to know the resources of that Valley, from one not personally interested in its rapid settlement. Beginning at the upper portion (say at Council Grove) you find a rich soil, well watered, and with a good supply of timber—better, in fact, than the average of the State. We saw large oaks, hickory, black walnut, and other trees, almost too large to be drawn to the saw-mill. The The crops, with some exceptions in the extreme southern part of the Valley, look finely. All crops which can be raised in any part of Kansas, succeed well here. Why is not more attention paid to flax and hemp? We saw a few acres, which looked well. One farmer was cultivating flax for the seed only. This Valley was not (if we recollect rightly) represented in the Fruit exhibited last Fall at Philadelphia; yet, for horticulture it is fully equal to other parts of the State. At the garden of Dr. A. WOODWORTH, Council Grove, we saw all kinds of fruit and flowers in successful cultivation. We have seen most excellent grapes this month, in various places, but none superior to the Isabellas, Concords, and a dozen other kinds, growing on his land. Dr. W. has resided at Council Grove about fifteen years, and finds no difficulty in raising large or small fruits.

At the southern extremity of the valley, the whites have not settled long enough to have trees in bearing; but we saw an old orchard at Lowell, planted by an Osage Indian twenty years ago, which is bearing a fine crop of peaches and apples. Intermediate points showed trees in all stages of advancement, and in a thriving condition.

Neosho Valley has received a large accession of immigrants during the past year. We were surprised to learn that in the lower counties of Labette and Cherokee, nearly every quarter section of Government land was actually occupied as homesteads, so that settlers are pushing west, on the State line, as far as the Arkansas river. The towns upon the railroad line furnish a ready and a good market for all the farmer can produce. The soil in the southern portion of the valley is not so good as in the northerly part; some places in the bottoms having a hard sub-soil, and on the high prairie it is occasionally rather sandy. There is also a drawback in the lower forty miles in the character of the water, which is injured by the underlying coal. Cisterns, however, can be substituted for wells, at less cost; and filtered rain water is more healthy than that from the best springs.

Labette and Cherokee counties are underlayed by the best coal of the State—at least, it is there nearest the surface. We saw it at an opening in Cherokee, Cherokee county, where the seam is fifty inches in thickness. It is a fine article. A good practical proof of its value is the fact, that we found at the mouth of the mine a wagon loading for a blacksmith in Missouri, fifty miles distant. This same vein is worked at various places, in the open air, and is *said to be* from five to six feet in thickness. We do not, however, vouch for more than we saw. It underlies more than half of these two (and probably other) counties; but Labette and Cherokee can furnish our whole State with a superior article of coal for the next hundred years.

While the material interests of this valley are so encouraging, the mental are not deficient. We attended two Senatorial District Institutes, and found superintendents, teachers and people all active in improving the condition of the schools.

State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Aug., 1870.

APPLE TREE BORERS.

BY E. SNYDER.

EDITOR FARMER: On page 111, July number of THE FARMER, we have an article on "*Apple Tree Borers.*" For the information of the readers of THE FARMER, I hope it is not asking too much of the same source, or authority: What kind of a "fly" deposits the egg that makes the apple tree, or any other tree, borer? At what stage does the grub penetrate the wood; and when, where and how does it become a "fly?"

It is also desirable to know whether the banking up of trees a foot high, is to remain, or be removed. If it is to remain, how much higher must the bank be made the following year?—Because, the tree at the top of the mound would present the same inducements the year following, as it did at the surface the year preceding. If the mound is to be removed during the Summer, or at any time, what will be the effect upon the base of the trunks of the tree?

We are all anxious to save our orchards from destruction, whether from the ravages of insects, or other causes; and we are just as anxious when we bestow labor to accomplish an object, that the results shall be what we anticipate. We want practical knowledge, gained by experience, and aided by science. We want remedies and preventives tested, and results noted, before we make a general application of them. We want personal experience, instead of a reproduction of what others are supposed to know. We want to investigate, get at the foundation, the cause, of things. We are too apt to hurry past causes, and jump at results. We labor, toil and sweat, to replace our losses, which might have been saved by a little timely investigation and practical knowledge. The people call for knowledge; and it is hoped those who have the right kind to impart, will make an effort to do so.

Highland, Kansas, August, 1870.

FROM VERMONT TO KANSAS.

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, July 18, 1870.

MR. KANSAS FARMER: How de du? I spect you don't know me, du you? Well, I'm JONAS CRABB, Esq., at your service. You see, I'm from old Varmount, one of the all-firedest States ever you see. My, what punkins they du raise up thar! You see, I've lived on dad's old place, up there, as man, boy and baby, nigh on to thirty years; and as I'd heern tell of Kansas, says I to myself, "JONAS, you had oughter go out there, and see what kind of darned place it is." And so, you see, I packed my duds, sold a load of punkins and a few strings of dried apples, to get some pocket change, and here I am to Fort Scott.

I ain't going to tell you how them pesky railroad fellers tried to make me pay for risking my life on their darned old cars, nor how I kept fooling 'em, sometimes riding on the keow-ketcher, and sometimes swinging on behind. It's enough for you ter know that here I am, at a cost of forty-seven-and-a-half cents, and I'm looking areound neow tu git my money back.

But, say! what 'n thunder be yeou fokes goin' ter du with all the injun-corn yeou've got out here? Consarn me, ef there ain't some fields I see deown here that's got more'n twenty acres, and every inch on it planted in corn; not a punkin or a tater in the field, and some of the all-firedest stalks—as big round as a man's wrist, and more'n ten feet high! Say! what yer goin' ter du with it? Some fellows down here said yeou're goin' ter feed it tu the hogs; but I know you ain't such darned fools as tu waste corn on hogs—be yeou? Biled punkins and taters is what we use down in Varmount, and I calculate we know a thing or two 'bout fattening hogs. Why, dad's last killing averaged six hundred and forty-two pounds, and they never got anything but punkins and taters biled, and a sprinkling of injun meal, 'cept the sour milk and swill from the house; and we had 'em out onter the clover paster at that. Ef we'd kept 'em up in a pen, I 'spect they'd gone a thousand, easy enough. As it was, I calculate they done well enough; and it didn't take much to fatten them two hogs, nuther. But, talk abeout fattening hogs on corn! Sho!

Well, this Fort Scott is pretty much of a town. 'Tain't no such a place as Rutland, or Poultney, or Bennington is, deown in old Varmount; but, then, it has got lots of folks in it, and I calculate if they could count back to their grandsires, they'd find that they sprung from the neighborhood of the Green Mountings; for they've got lots of snap about them. They're pushing fellows, I tell yer. Got some purty nice houses, too; and shops, any amount of them. They've got a feller here they call Gov. CRAWFORD. I don't know whether he was ever Governor of anything or not; but he's a pesky sharp chap, I tell yer. He ain't bigger 'n a pint of biled cider. I could put him in my breeches pocket, easy (the pockets was made kinder large); but he's got business in him, as big as dad's off steer. I calculate he's worth something, too—mebbe eighteen hundred or two thousand dollars. I don't pretend to know anything sartin about it; but he's got a printing-shop, and a carding-mill, and a railroad, and a store, and a coal-mine, and some town lots; but there's one thing he hain't got, and that's a wife. There's two of us here, now, in the same fix, but the girls needn't write to any but Mr. CRAWFORD, cos I 'spect to see Kansas afore I settle down, and I can't be bothered, just yet, with any females hanging reound; but I guess Mr. CRAWFORD'S open to conviction. (Say, Mr. FARMER, if any of your girls write to him, tell 'em to say *I* recommended him: mebbe he'd be willing to pay a trifle if he should make a pretty good bargain.)

Well, there's lots of other smart men down here, and some of the all-firedest puttiest wimmen I've seen since I left Varmount; but I've detarminedly kept away from 'em. As I said afore, I ain't ready to settle deown yet. I've got six dollars and fifteen cents left, and I'm bound ter see Kansas, and I calculate to make a speck somewheres. I don't know just where I shall go from here; but when I get there I'll write and let you know. So, I subscribe myself yours, till death, JONAS CRABB, ESQ.

P. S.—Don't send a Postoffice order for this until you hear from me again. J. C., ESQ.

RAISING SEEDLING GRAPES.

[From Tilton's Journal of Horticulture.]

We need no evidence to prove that a wide-spread interest is felt in raising grape vines from seed. The number of new vines that appear every year, and the stories that come to light in the journals now and then, that So-and-so has a thousand seedlings growing on his grounds, and his neighbor ten thousand, that innumerable experiments are being made in this country to improve the quality of our out-door grapes. The brilliant success of a few cultivators, and the fascination of the pursuit, attract new experimenters annually, and I have thought that a few hints drawn from my experience in raising seedlings, during the last eight years, might save beginners from some blunders and waste of time. When I began, I was so ignorant of what was being done all around me, that I actually planted a large quantity of seeds of the wild grape, and kept the plants till they were three years old, before I destroyed them. Of course we should begin with the best and most improved kinds, and of these plant only the largest and ripest berries. Seed may be planted out doors in Spring or Fall. Select a warm, mellow, rich piece of ground, and make a seed-bed about four feet wide, and of any convenient length. Fork in a large quantity of rotten manure, unleached ashes, and bone-dust,—one or all these fertilizers, rake level, and plant grapes or seed in drills, about an inch and a quarter deep, and fourteen inches apart. In a drill four feet long, put at least fifty good grapes, or a hundred seeds; for, in my experience in raising plants, only a small per centage of seeds germinate. (I planted quantities of the seeds of Allen's Hybrid, Adirondack, and Martha, last Fall, and did not get one seedling.) Fill the drills with soil, press down firm, by laying on a board, and stepping on it from end to end, and finally drive a stake at each end of the drill. Use zinc labels, written on with a solution of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol), and, for additional safety, make a record of the number of drills, varieties planted, &c. Nothing is now to be done till the following Spring. If any weeds show themselves, they may pe cautiously hoed down till the 15th of May, with a sharp hoe, disturbing the surface of the ground as little as possible. The most of the seed that does germinate will come up between May 20 and June 15. If the weather is very dry and hot, the young plants may be watered as they show themselves; but usually this is needless. As soon as the rows are well defined, hoe the intermediate spaces clean, taking great care not to disturb the plants, which are exceedingly sensitive to violence, and which must be weeded by hand. A sharp lookout for cut-worms must now be kept. The bed must be examined every morning, and when a seedling is found cut off, search must be made, and kept up, till the worm is found. If left to his own guidance, he will destroy the whole row of plants. If I remember aright, cut worms made great havoc among Mr. E. S. ROGERS's young plants. Give the bed a light sprinkling of Peruvian guano before rains, which sprinkling should be repeated at least every ten days. The plants must be kept growing without check from the time they are visible till the middle of August. Mildew may be looked for after the 10th of July, and once a week, at least, after the first of July, and oftener, if rains are frequent, the beds should have a liberal dusting with sulphur, sprinkling it on when the leaves of the seedlings are wet with rain or dew. By the middle of August the vines should be at least eight to twelve inches high, and at that time the leading shoot must be pinched off, and also any laterals that may afterwards be thrown out. No guano need be applied after the middle of August, but the bed should be constantly hoed and kept clean.

About September 1, the base of the canes should begin to brown, showing that the wood is ripening. As soon as frost has destroyed the leaves, the tops may be cut down to one bud above the ripe wood; or, if they have been ripened very well, three or four inches of ripe wood may be left, and the rest cut off. The young vines may then be lifted from the seed-bed, half the roots trimmed off, and set out in the bed where they are to remain till they either fruit or show their incapacity to do so. The bed to which they have been transferred should be covered for the Winter with two or three inches of leaves, kept down by pine branches or boards, to be removed early in the Spring. Seedling vines should make a growth of four or five feet the second year, two-thirds of which should be cut off the second Autumn. The vines should be kept within reasonable bounds until they blossom.

I have never seen a seedling fruit earlier than the fifth year from the seed, and then only a small per centage of the whole number. As soon as a vine blossoms, the flowers should be examined, and if found staminate, the vine should be at once destroyed. No seedling should be condemned or approved until it has fruited at least three years. If it shows merit, it should be closely watched; its time of blossoming, coloring, ripening, &c., carefully noted, and the flavor of its fruit tested by comparison with well known and standard kinds.

Perhaps, on the whole, the Concord and its seedlings are the best grapes from which to raise new vines. Health, vigor and productiveness are attained in them, and high quality is to be hoped for in their descendants. Seedlings from hybrid grapes should show curious results; and I have a number from Rogers's, Arnold's and Underhill's hybrids, which I watch with much interest.

Notwithstanding all that has thus far been done in grape-growing, we are by no means satisfied. We want first, hardiness and health; second, productiveness; third, high quality; and, at the North, earliness. We have the first and second demands met by the Concord; the Iona shows an unsurpassed quality, and the Hartford is early. Who will give us a grape combining the characteristics of these three?

CROSS-BREEDING CATTLE.

[From the Live Stock Journal.]

It is astonishing how many inferior cattle continue to be raised in the country, and how little foresight and knowledge the generality of farmers possess on the subject of stock-breeding. Many are the farmers whose entire stock of young cattle would not sell when three years old for half the value of food they have consumed in that time. Of this fact many have now become sensible, and have sold off every passably good animal on their farms, even to their cows, the only part of their stock that could be made available as a basis on which to commence future operations with a view to improvement. Good cattle are now at a high price. A good cow, that has been well fed and milks fairly, will command anything in reason. So will young heifers with a cross of short-horn blood in them. But this very circumstance does not seem to convince farmers that their best policy is to hold on to the good they have got, and endeavor to make it still better by a furthur use of thorough-bred bulls. How many are there among them who, to obtain grade heifers worth from $10 to $20 more than their dams, will subscribe liberal amounts to their agricultural society towards the buying and keeping of a first-class short-horn bull, or pay an enterprising neighbor, who purchases and keeps one at great cost, the moderate sum of $5 for each cow put to that bull? For all practical purposes of the dairy or the butcher, it will be found that cross-cattle can be more profitably kept by farmers than the thoroughbreds. But it is necessary first to have cows of good form, and propensity to take on flesh kindly, which is indicated by moderate size, compactness and levelness of form, a straight broad back and thin tail, and soft skin well covered with fine hair; then we want good milking quality indicated by a broad forehead, small muzzle, bright and kindly expression, udders full and large yet not fleshy, with the milk veins well developed, and thighs somewhat wide apart; and lastly, we must have good constitutions, which also insure early maturity, indicated by broad, deep chests, and ribs well rounded behind the shoulder. In selecting a bull, it must be remembered that what is most to be aimed at in breeding upward from ordinary stock is to stamp the characteristics of the breed from which the male is selected upon his progeny, and that the further back his pedigree can be traced through animals successively bred through one strain, or by careful and reliable breeders, the greater his value, and the more likely he is to bring progeny of a higher character of excellence, even though he may be himself deficient in some points. If the bull be large of his kind, his production will be apt to be somewhat coarse, and marked with defects that usually attend great disparity between the sire and dam, and the dam will be more likely to experience trouble in parturition. As a general rule, the prejudice that exists in favor of large coarse bulls is founded on wrong impressions as to the principles of breeding, which indicate that males of moderate size, if level, solid and compact, and of good pedigree, are of a size unusual to the breed. One of the greatest, yet very common mistakes made, is the breeding from grade or starred bulls, with the idea that because the animal is of good form, and shows off at a township or county show to more advantage than his thoroughbred sire, when judged by the eye alone, he is capable of getting good stock. This is what in many cases ruins the reputation of a breed, and results in discouraging superficial minded farmers from carrying on an improvement that, if once begun, would, by the continual use of pure blood males, result in bringing up the females in a herd to the highest standard of excellence attainable, short of perfect purity of blood. A grade bull, however well he may appear to the eye, has not the characteristics of the breed from which his sire sprang sufficiently stamped in his blood to enable them to be perpetuated in his descendants, which, in nine cases out of ten, are likely not only to be greatly inferior to himself, but to throw back strongly towards the deficiencies of the aboriginal race from which his dam came. Every cross-bred male should without hesitation or failure, be castrated, and he will then prove far more valuable for the butcher than he would have done as a stock-getter. Thoroughbred males of a high quality are too valuable to be sacrificed until they are past their powers of procreation, but cross-bred males form the very best and most profitable stock available, either to make into beef at an early age, or use for working oxen, and then turn to beef when their best days are over, for if well fed, they will grow to a much greater size than either their sire or dam.

THE THREE DECISIVE KISSES.

BY MRS. E. B. BROWNING.

I've had three kisses in my life,
So sweet and sacred unto me,
That now, till death dews rest on them,
My lips shall kissless be.

One kiss was given in childhood's hour,
By one who never gave another;
In life and death I still shall feel
That last kiss of my Mother.

The second burned my lips for years,
For years my wild heart reeled in bliss
At every memory of the hour
When my lips felt young Love's first kiss.

The last kiss of the sacred three
Had all the woe which e'er could move
The heart of woman: It was pressed
Upon the dead lips of my Love.

When lips have felt the dying kiss,
And felt the kiss of burning love,
And kissed the dead—then, never more
In kissing should they think to move.

AT one of Peter Cartright's camp meetings, he was much annoyed by a noisy sister, who "took part" more frequently than acceptably. He had called on all to kneel, while some one should lead in prayer. She struck off at once, with much feeling and power. Cartright, not recognizing her voice, shouted out, "Amen!" A brother, kneeling close by, whispered, "It is Ann Jordan praying." Cartright, looking round and seeing that it was so, cried out, "*I take that* AMEN *back!*"

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

NATIONAL TAXATION.

When the war of the late Rebellion made internal taxation necessary, to meet the wants of the Government and protect the public credit, by ample provision for the payment of interest upon a rapidly accumulating national debt, it found our people wholly unprepared for such an emergency.

Never before had the National Government rested a feather's weight upon the people. They knew nothing of its demands upon them, but had been recipients of its generous favor in the division of surplus funds, and public lands for public schools and internal improvements.

No American statesman had experience in framing the extensive and complicated system of laws required for such form of taxation. No citizen had been schooled in obedience to such laws. They were as repugnant to the national feeling and understanding as anything could be, save the surrender of national honor. Hatred of the tax-gatherer was born of the Revolution, and co-existent with the Government itself. As a sentiment, it was only second to a patriotic contempt for traitors. To subjugate treason, the people were willing to submit to national taxation, but for no other purpose.

Under these circumstances, it is not strange that tax laws were at first crude and unequal, and submission to them an unacceptable necessity. The first act was a sweeping one, covering every source of income, every product of industry, every life-pursuit. Not a yard of cloth nor a form of garment but must pay its revenue tax. The butcher could not slaughter an ox, sheep or pig, without making a return thereof for taxation. The drayman on the street, even, had to turn a per centage of his hard-earned "gross receipts" into the public treasury.

As early as 1866, the burden began to be lightened upon the shoulders of industry. The meat upon the table of the poor man was released from tax, as were the shoes and clothing upon his children, except the tax upon the manufacture of material from which made. In April, 1867, still another concession was made, that substantially relieved the manufacturing interest, the reduction being, in most cases, from five per cent. on the product in excess of $1,000 a year, to *one-fifth of one per cent.* on an excess of $5,000 a year.

It would be impossible for the people to appreciate this gradual letting up of their burden, except by re-enactment and enforcement of the old law. One month of it would be sufficient to satisfy the most doubting mind, and awaken a sentiment of gratitude in the most obdurate heart, for blessings hitherto unappreciated.

But it remained for the present Congress, at its session just closed, to make a sweeping change, wiping from the statute nearly every source of taxation that touches the hand of industry, or draws upon the coffers of the prudent man. In the most complete supply of the necessaries of life, no man pays a mill to the Government as an internal tax, under the law of July 14, 1870.

That our readers may fully comprehend this change, and its effect upon the industries of our own State in particular, we have taken the trouble to compile a table from the official records, showing the sources of Internal Revenue, and the amount collected from each, in Kansas, for the year ending June 30th, 1870; also, the specific taxes abolished by the present law, and those retained. This table may also gratify the curious, as it shows the number of persons engaged in the various pursuits of life, who were liable to a special or license tax. Divide the sum collected by the amount paid by an individual, and you have the number engaged in that trade, business or profession. For instance, lawyers, doctors, apothecaries, retail dealers, butchers, and nearly all other professions, pay ten dollars; hence, there were 158 apothecaries, 202 butchers, 2,063 retail dealers, 688 lawyers, 623 physicians, &c. The figures are as follows:

Sources of Revenue, and Am't Collected from each, in the State of Kansas, for the Year ending June 30th, 1870.		*Retained.*	*Abolished.*
Distilled Spirits	$29,236 51	$29,236 51	$.....
Rectified Spirits	2,924 73	2,924 73	.....
Retail Dealers in Spirits,	27,931 85	27,931 85	.....
Wholesale " "	7,493 76	7,493 76	.....
Sales by " "	2,842 91	2,842 91	.....
Stamps for Spirits	1,529 00	1,529 00	.....
TOBACCO.			
Cigars manufactured,	13,714 00	13,714 00	.....
Cigars sold by manufacturers,	487 29	487 29	.....
Dealers in manuf'd Tobacco	10,101 98	10,101 98	.....
FERMENTED LIQUORS.			
Beer manufact'd, $1 ⅌ bbl.	20,232 15	20,232 15	.....
Brewers' special tax	1,812 50	1,812 50	.....
BANKS AND BANKERS.			
Bank deposits	8,383 20	8,383 20	.....
Bank capital	2,780 48	2,780 48	.....
Bankers' special tax	5,762 52	.....	5,762 52
GROSS RECEIPTS.			
Bridges, 2½ ⅌ cent	1,513 67	.....	1,513 67
Express Companies, 3 ⅌ cent	6 75	.....	6 75
Ferries, 2½ ⅌ cent	2,415 65	.....	2,415 65
Insurance Companies, ½ ⅌ c.	525 79	.....	525 79
Lotteries, 5 ⅌ cent	20 00	.....	20 00
Railroads, 2½ ⅌ cent	21,296 19	.....	21,296 19
Stage Coaches, 2½ ⅌ cent	2,368 78	.....	2,368 78
Theaters, Circuses, &c, 2 ⅌ ct	857 04	.....	857 04
SALES.			
Auction Sales, 1-10 of 1 ⅌ cent	312 16	.....	312 16
Cattle Brokers	200 00	.....	200 00
Commercial Brokers	48 23	.....	48 23
Dealers' Sales over $50,000	4,891 38	.....	4,891 38
Dealers' Sales over $25,000	1,852 79	.....	1,852 79
Manufact'rs' Sales over $5,000	1,716 95	.....	1,716 95
SPECIAL TAXES—LICENSES.			
Apothecaries	1,586 66	.....	1,586 66
Architects & Civil Engineers,	443 34	.....	443 34
Auctioneers	622 50	.....	622 50
Billiard Tables	2,534 20	.....	2,534 20
Bowling Alleys	198 33	.....	198 33
Cattle Brokers	1,292 56	.....	1,292 56
Commercial Brokers	261 66	.....	261 66
Land Warrant Brokers	50 00	.....	50 00
Pawn Brokers	250 00	.....	250 00
Produce Brokers	1,259 25	.....	1,259 25
Stock Brokers	462 51	.....	462 51
Builders and Contractors	959 19	.....	959 19
Butchers	2,024 09	.....	2,024 09
Butchers selling from carts	198 72	.....	198 72
Circuses	133 33	.....	133 33
Claim Agents	435 83	.....	435 83
Confectioners	109 17	.....	109 17
Conveyancers	250 83	.....	250 83
Retail Dealers	20,629 81	.....	20,629 81
Wholesale Dealers	11,147 50	.....	11,147 50
Dentists	399 59	.....	399 59
Eating Houses	1,085 03	.....	1,085 03
Exhibitions	153 32	.....	153 32
Gift Enterprises	600 00	.....	600 00
Express Carriers and Agents,	213 34	.....	213 34
Grinders of Coffee and Spices,	100 00	.....	100 00
Horse Dealers	148 34	.....	148 34
Hotels	6,561 56	.....	6,561 56
Insurance Agents	2,338 74	.....	2,338 74
Intelligence Office keepers,	20 00	.....	20 00
Jugglers	31 66	.....	31 66
Lawyers	6,884 63	.....	6,884 63
Livery Stable keepers	1,580 42	.....	1,580 42
Lottery Ticket dealers	41 69	.....	41 69
Manufacturers	6,749 69	.....	6,749 69
Miners	53 34	.....	53 34
Patent Right dealers	401 65	.....	401 65
Peddlers, w'h 3 or more horses	164 58	.....	164 58
Peddlers, with two horses	3,794 26	.....	3,794 26
Peddlers, with one horse	804 00	.....	804 00
Peddlers, on foot	824 95	.....	824 95
Peddlers of Fish	27 93	.....	27 93
Peddlers goods, original pkgs	50 00	.....	50 00
Peddlers of Distilled Spirits,	33 33	.....	33 33
Photographers	404 18	.....	404 18
Plumbers and Gas Fitters	73 32	.....	73 32
Physicians and Surgeons	6,235 53	.....	6,235 53
Real Estate Agents	1,244 18	.....	1,244 18
Stallions and Jacks	5,204 08	.....	5,204 08
Theaters, Museums and Concert Halls	404 16	.....	404 16
INCOMES.			
*Income	61,128 98	15,282 24	45,846 75
†Bank Dividends and Profits,	4,392 62	2,196 31	2,196 31
†Ins. Companies' Dividends,	271 35	135 67	135 67
†R. R. Co.'s Int. on Bonds,	1,750 00	875 00	875 00
LEGACIES AND SUCCESSION.			
Legacies	2,042 41	.....	2,042 41
Succession	2,135 14	.....	2,135 14
ARTICLES IN SCHEDULE A.			
Billiard Tables kept for use,	20 00	.....	20 00
Carriages, value $300 to $500,	756 00	.....	756 00
Carriages, value over $500,	110 00	.....	110 00
Plate of silver, kept for use,	93 00	.....	93 00
Gold Watches, not over $100 in value,	1,215 50	.....	1,215 50
Gold Watches, over $100 in value,	515 00	.....	515 00
GAS.			
Gas monthly produced, not over 200,000 feet,	61 85	61 85	.....
Gas monthly produced, not over 500,000 feet,	258 41	258 41	.....
Gas monthly prooduced, over 500,000 feet,	1,449 15	1,449 15	.....
PENALTIES.			
Penalties for neglect of payment,	1,127 22	1,127 22	.....
Penalties recovered by suits,	160 40	160 40	.....
TOTAL,	$342,217 27	$151,016 61	$191,200 66

RECAPITULATION:

Taxes imposed under the old law,	$342,217 27
Taxes imposed by Act of July 14, 1870,	151,016 61
Net saving to the State,	$191,200 66

Fifty-six per cent. at one time is a reduction pleasant to contemplate, even if that remaining rested on the industrial interests, in the form of taxes upon the necessaries of life; but it will be observed that, with the exception of gas, there is no article approximating a necessity that is left subject to tax.

The Act takes effect as follows: On Income, August 1st, 1870; on all other articles, October 1st, 1870; on Special, or License taxes, May 1st, 1871—the close of the present License year.

In addition to the above, the following change in the Stamp Act takes effect October 1, next. Stamps will not be required on promissory notes for a less sum than *one hundred dollars;* on receipts for any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt; on transfer of mortgage, where the tax has once been paid; and upon canned and preserved fish.

The retained Income tax expires by limitation December 31st, 1871, and, therefore, involves but two assessments.

This relief is good reason for profound thanks and most hearty congratulations, as well as renewed confidence in the ability of our country to return at an early day to the good old time when a United States tax-gatherer was not known in the land.

*This is an estimated reduction. The tax is reduced from 5 to 2½ per cent., and the exemption increased from $1,000 to $2,000. We think the proceeds will rather come under than exceed our estimate.

†Tax reduced from 5 per cent. to 2½ per cent.

KEEP HENS HEALTHY.

Disease is threatening the destruction of a prime necessity in every well-ordered house—fresh eggs and good fowls for the table. The "chicken cholera," in the West, has been very general, and decidedly fatal to the fowls and the ambition of those who keep them. Other diseases have grown in number and malignity, until the gauntlet of chicken life is a fearful one.

We have a few words to say to all who would enjoy the luxury or profit of successful poultry raising; and we want to say it in a manner so plain and emphatic that it cannot be misunderstood. If any one will not take heed, and follow these suggestions, his hens may die of cholera, and he buy chickens in the shell for eggs, and eat diseased fowls bought at double the cost of raising healthy ones, without any sympathy from us. Here it is:

A Hennery will not take care of itself. You must give it daily attention. Keep the roosts saturated with kerosene oil; clean the nest-boxes often, and keep whitewashed inside and out. Sprinkle a table-spoonful of sulphur in each nest when material is changed. Spread dry earth under the roosts daily, and clean out once each week during the Summer. Give a constant supply of pure water, washing the vessel daily; if rain water, boil it first. Don't buy "Poultry Drops," but make them after the following receipt:

To half a pound of sulphate of iron add one ounce of diluted sulphuric acid, and two gallons of water; then let it stand fourteen days, and give to the chickens one teaspoonfull to a pint of water two or three times a week, and to fowls every other day in the same proportion.

We have tried this enough to *know* that it works like a charm. It gives health, and consequent value and beauty to fowls. With this mixture, plenty of room, and the other attentions we have named, no poultry yard will fail to give the most complete satisfaction to the owner. Try it, and see,

FARMERS' CLUB.

We learn that the citizens of Osawkee have recently established a Farmers' Club, and got it in successful operation. This is well.

Osawkee is a town of Jefferson county, situated near the center of the county, and on the banks of the Grasshopper. They have a fine water-power, and a grist and saw mill in successful operation. There is one of the finest bodies of land surrounding this place, that we know of in the State. The Grasshopper bottoms are very wide at this point, and large bodies of bottom land are yet unsettled. Timber is abundant, and the fertility of the land beyond question. The farmers have not exhibited the same enterprise that they have higher up the creek; but it is to be hoped that the Farmers'

Club will wake them up, and cause them to appreciate more fully the natural advantages with which they are surrounded. There are a few enterprising men there, and it is to them the praise is due for starting the Club; but we trust that every farmer in that whole section will rouse up and take a part in the proceedings of the Club. One feature of the organization is, that every one present is called on to express an opinion upon every subject, and the members are not required to rise from their seats. A good idea.

LEAVENWORTH CO. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society seems to have taken that extremely new and fresh subject, the Pear Blight, under contract for discussion by the season. Perhaps it is estimated that a sufficient gale can be created in the discussion to blow the formidable foe out of our borders, and drive it to its old home beyond the Mississippi; or that the smoke of the conflict, and the sulphurous cloud that rises from the theater of war, where the clash of theories and the booming of hobbies disturb the air, will so disinfect the malarious atmosphere, that health will be restored to our apoplectic Bartletts, and our sorrowful Vicars will again wave their green arms as of yore.

But we greatly fear that these well-meant efforts will be futile. Westward is everything destined to move, in resistless march—vice on the heels of virtue, ignorance side by side with knowledge, blowers hand in hand with workers, disease hard on the track of health, and after pears—*blight*.

An essay was read by Mr. DURKEE, of Missouri, on Pear Culture—a plain, practical record of experience for ten years, with different varieties of pears; giving soil, mode of treatment, &c. Of varieties, some blighted much worse than others: Beurre d'Alengon worst, Glout Morceau badly, &c. But, after all, less seemed due to the variety than to the soil; as some varieties, like the Vicar, which are generally peculiarly subject to blight, suffered but little. But, in his experience, this much was clearly evident, that the richer the soil, the higher the culture, and the more severe the pruning, the more rapid and fatal was the disease. The trees were planted in 1859, and commenced to blight in 1863, when cultivation was discontinued. This seemed to check it, and about half the trees have been saved. Nearly all those, however, on the richest soil perished. Still, Mr. S. thinks pear culture profitable—more, however, we suspect, on account of what his remaining trees promise, than the money they have already yielded.

The discussion of the blight developed the fact that each one hugged his own theory the more closely, the more it was disputed; and every new fact that was brought in, was triumphantly used to fortify the works of each party in this triangular contest. The difficulty in all such cases is, that each mounts his favorite hobby, and sets out in search of facts to defend his position, *and sees no others*. If he stumbles over a fact that he cannot reconcile—so much the worse for the fact. Still, it is often the case that the truth is hammered out for outsiders, by each party striving so persistently to maintain its ground; while an opponent is convinced by argument, seldom or never.

Dr. STAYMAN was fully confirmed in his theory of the pluvial origin of blight, by the fact that it entirely ceased when the late dry spell commenced. Also, south of the Kaw, where there was but little rain early in the season, no blight was found. At Atchison, where the rain-fall was heavy, blight was bad. He affirmed that a case could not be found, this year or any other, where blight and dry weather came together.

On the other hand, Dr. HOWSLEY disputed the facts. At Lawrence, last year, they were deluged with rain, but blight failed to put in an appearance, although here it was bad in places. The seeds of blight were sown the previous season. No one had ever seen blight following a previous dry season. Wet weather made bad wood, and sudden and severe cold disorganized, blighted it.

But Mr. CADOGAN believed his theory of fungoid disease, which the best observers now generally adopt, would account for all the facts adduced, and also for others which it was impossible to reconcile with either of the other theories. He has this season, as well as last, many times inoculated the disease into a sound limb from a diseased one; but he had been unable to make the infection take while the weather was dry, except by keeping the limb moist artificially. This is an important fact, and shows that moist weather is essential to the spread of the disease. But neither the frozen-sap theory, nor the theory of bursting sap-vessels, can possibly account for inoculation at all.

Dr. HOWSLEY still contended that, while fungus might be present in blight, it was only as a scavenger, coming in to destroy and carry off the remains. How, he asked, could the theory of blight being a contagious disease, account for the fact that one portion of an orchard would be stricken down and another left?

Mr. CUSHING would answer the question by asking another: How can you account for an epidemic taking half a family, and leaving the rest—for the plague slaying one-tenth of a city's population, while the balance escape? One problem is as difficult as the other. As to the Doctor's idea that the fungus is only the hyena, that follows and devours the dead carcass of the tree, we know perfectly that the cholera selects its subjects largely from the fast, the unclean, and the intemperate; but do we say of these unfortunate victims, This one died of fried oysters and late suppers; that one of unwashed feet or a foul cellar; or yonder one died of too frequent cobblers? Not at all. The *immediate* cause is plain, and gets the credit of it. The predisposing causes may be various and powerful, but none of them struck the final deadly blow. So, we call the blight a destroying epidemic; while excessive cold, and heat, and rain, and manure, and cultivation, may each and all have contributed to sap the vitality of the victim, and prepare it for the stroke.

The Society decided the subject to be as dark as ever; and the Committee being given further time, the question goes over to the next meeting.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.

Arrangements have been perfected with all transportation companies west of the Mississippi river, whereby Excursion Tickets will be issued to those attending the Fair, and free transportation, with a single exception, given to animals and articles to and from the Exhibition.

That parties upon the various lines may have a full and complete understanding of these conditions, the following correspondence is published:

PACIFIC R. R. (OF MO.), GEN'L FREIGHT OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, June 21st, 1870.

B. F. AKERS, *Esq., General Superintendent Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association:*

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of this date, would say that this Road will carry passengers wishing to attend your Fair, to be held at Leavenworth on September 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, 1870, at one fare for the round trip, from Jefferson City on the east, and Atchison on the west, and all intermediate stations. Stock shipped from the same stations, for exhibition at the Fair, will be carried free. Full rates will be charged to Leavenworth, and on the certificate of the Secretary that the stock has been on exhibition, and has not changed hands, the money will be refunded and the stock billed back free. Yours, respectfully,

T. MCKISSOCK, *Gen'l Sup't.*

MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT & GULF RAILROAD,
OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT.
KANSAS CITY, MO., June 30th, 1870.

B. F. AKERS, *Esq., General Superintendent Kansas Agricultural & Mechanical Association:*

DEAR SIR: This Road will carry free, in return from your Fair, all persons bearing certificate of your Secretary that they have paid one full fare in attending same. We will also give free transportation for stock, on certificate of your Secretary that it has been exhibited at said Fair, and has not changed hands.

Please furnish me with copies of the certificate to be used.

Yours, truly,

H. J. HAYDEN, *Gen'l Freight Agent.*

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS, July 19th, 1870.

B. F. AKERS, *Esq., Superintendent Leavenworth Agricultural and Mechanical Association:*

DEAR SIR: We will carry persons attending your Fair at Leavenworth, in September next, at excursion rates, and refund freight charges upon live stock taken for exhibition, when returned to original point of shipment, upon certificate of the Secretary that the animals were on exhibition.

Yours, truly,

A. ANDERSON, *Gen'l Superintendent.*

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
ATCHISON, KANSAS, July 20th, 1870.

B. F. AKERS, *Gen'l Sup't A. and M. Ass'n Fair:*

DEAR SIR: In further answer to your request, of late date, touching the transportation of passengers and property for attendance upon and exhibition at your Fair, I remark, that articles for exhibition will be charged our regular tariff eastward over our Road, *and be returned free*, upon the certificate of the proper officer of your Fair that the same have been regularly entered for exhibition; and that I will arrange for the sale of half-fare tickets, for accommodation of parties traveling over our Road and attending the Fair.

Very respectfully,

W. F. DOWNS, *Gen'l Sup't & Land Com'r.*

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
ST. LOUIS, June 29th, 1870.

B. F. AKERS, *Esq.*—DEAR SIR: Yours of 25th June is at hand. This Company will sell tickets to persons who wish to attend your Third Annual Fair, at one fare and a quarter for the round trip, and transport articles and animals free, upon the conditions mentioned. Yours, truly,

S. H. KNIGHT, *Gen'l Sup't.*

LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON R. R.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS, July 29th, 1870.

B. F. AKERS, *Leavenworth, Kansas:*

DEAR SIR: In reference to carrying passengers and stock intended for exhibition for the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association Fair, we will carry passengers at half-fare, or excursion rates. We will also carry stock at regular rates, the charges to be refunded upon the return of the stock to the original shipper, with a certificate from the Secretary that it had been on exhibition.

Yours, respectfully,

M. R. BALDWIN, *Superintendent.*

WESTON, MISSOURI, July 19th, 1870.

B. F. AKERS, *Esq., Gen'l Sup't A. & M. Ass'n Fair:*

DEAR SIR: The Weston Ferry Company will return all passengers free, who cross to attend the Fair of the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, on certificate of Secretary that they are entitled to such return. Also, pass stock and articles for exhibition free, both ways, when satisfactory evidence is given that said stock and articles have been exhibited, and have not changed owners.

JOHN B. WELLS, *for the Company.*

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, August 1st, 1870.

B. F. AKERS, *Esq., Leavenworth, Kansas:*

SIR: The Leavenworth Ferry Company will cross all stock to the County Fair, for exhibition, free of charge; and all persons at one-half the regular fare.

Truly yours, DANIEL LEAHY.

K. C., ST. JOSEPH & COUNCIL BLUFFS R. R. CO.,
GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 15th, 1870.

B. F. AKERS, *Esq., Leavenworth:*

DEAR SIR: Your favor, requesting that we issue half-fare or round trip tickets over our line, during your Fair at Leavenworth, is received. We will, with pleasure, sell tickets from the 13th to the 16th of September for one full fare, good to return on free, when properly stamped by the Secretary of your Association. Parties can return on these tickets on September 17th, but no longer. We will, also, refund charges upon stock and articles taken to your Fair for exhibition, when returned to the station whence shipped, with the evidence of your Society that they have been on exhibition, and not changed owners.

Hope you will have a good Fair, and hosts of visitors.

Very truly, yours,

A. C. DAWES, *Gen'l Passenger Agent.*

CHICAGO & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE,
WESTON, MISSOURI, July 19th, 1870.

B. F. AKERS, *Gen'l Sup't, &c., Leavenworth:*

DEAR SIR: Your valued favor of the 2d instant was received during my absence.

I have not had time, since my return, to consult with the Superintendent (D. D. TUTHILL), but doubt not that such arrangements can be made as will be entirely satisfactory.

Truly yours, JAMES N. BURNES.

NOTE.—We are obliged to go to press before receiving a full reply; but we know that this Company will act in the true spirit of liberality.

SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

There have been sold at this point, during this season, *one hundred* threshing-machines, at an average price of nearly seven hundred dollars. No better commentary upon the grain crop of Kansas can be made, than the above fact; and this is only the sales of one town. Atchison, Topeka, Lawrence, Fort Scott, Emporia, and perhaps a dozen other places, buy their stock from first hands; and we think it would be no exageration to say that Kansas has bought, this year, five hundred threshing-machings. Add to this the machines on hand, and it makes a wonderful showing. The five hundred new machines will thresh, say, twenty thousand bushels of grain each; five hundred times this gives ten millions bushels. One-third can safely be added to this, as the work of the old machines; and add to this the large portion of the oat crop that is fed in the sheaf, and an approximate idea of the grain crop of our State can be formed. We have claimed great things heretofore for Kansas, as a grain-growing State; but have we, in the light of these facts, claimed too much?

THE Waterville *Telegraph* says: The corn crop on Riley and Salt creeks, and on the Republican river, could not be better.

DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF OATS.

The Agricultural College of Michigan has been making some experiments, the past season, with eight different varieties of oats, with the following result, showing the average yield per acre and weight per bushel:

	Bushels.	Weight.
Surprise Oats,	88½	36¼
Norway Oats,	50½	28
Excelsior Oats,	60½	35¼
Brooks Oats,	68¾	31
Somerset Oats,	94¼	31
White Schonen Oats,	62½	37½
Prince Edwards Oats,	92¼	34¾
Black Swedish Oats,	96¼	30¾

Here is something tangible—something every farmer can appreciate; the more so, perhaps, from the fact that we know, from the source it comes from, that there is no money consideration at the back of it, as well as from the fact that we can rely upon the fairness of the experiment. It demonstrates one fact clearly which our farmers would do well to remember, namely, that there *is* a difference in the seed. Of some of the above varieties we can speak from personal knowledge. In the Spring of 1869, we received from the Commissioner of Agriculture, samples of the Black Swedish, the White Schonen, and the Somerset oats. They were all fair-looking oats, but the Somerset was the most promising of any variety we had ever seen. We gave them out to different friends to grow; but unfortunately, the two first were destroyed by grasshoppers, and of the latter, fully one-half were destroyed. But the gentleman raising them succeeded in saving a little over one bushel, from two quarts of seed, as well as we recollect. The same gentleman sowed the bushel this Spring, and we have not at this writing learned the result. The grain of the Somerset oats was fully one-fourth larger than the best sample of either Surprise or Norway we have ever examined, of a rich yellow color, but rather a thick, heavy husk. The White Schonen was smaller, nearly the same color, with a thinner husk, and we thought at the time, a very promising grain. The Black Swedish was smaller still in diameter, but longer, sharp-pointed, of a brownish-black color, and thin husk. From the above table it will be seen that the latter made the best average yield, and the Somerset next. The yield per acre of all the varieties is *by weight*. The Prince Edwards and the Brooks oats we know nothing about, farther than that the first was imported by a firm of Eastern seedsmen, and the latter was propagated by Mr. A. S. Brook, of Michigan. All of the varieties were sown broadcast, except the Somerset, White Schonen and Swedish: these were drilled.

It is from careful experiments of this kind only, that we can arrive at correct conclusions in regard to any matter pertaining to farm crops; and we would respectfully ask of our Agricultural College, at Manhattan, to institute a series of similar experiments in our own State; and we know of no law upon the statute-books that would prevent them from endeavoring to propagate *new* varieties.

CAN A GOOD HEDGE BE MADE WITHOUT TRANSPLANTING?

A correspondent, living near Wakarusa, Kansas, asks the above question. In other words, Can the seed be sown where the hedge-row is to stand, with any promise of making a good fence? We reply, unhesitatingly, that it can, with as much promise of success as to grow the plants in a bed and transplanted from that into the hedge-row. We say it *can* be done, but that it *is* done often, we doubt very much. The reasons why it is not, are very plain. In the seed-bed, the plant usually receives good care. It is usually planted near the house, and the farmer sees it daily, and is as often reminded that the weeds need cutting. A half-hour, now and then, while waiting for breakfast, is put in on the seed-bed, that would not be expended on the hedge-row, if it was unhandy to the house.

Again; The hedge-row is not put in the right condition to receive the seed. These two causes—neglect to keep down weeds and proper preparation of the soil—are the principal causes of failure. The lay of the land may have a good deal to do with it, also. The Bois d'Arc requires a warm soil. If the proposed row be through a cold, wet soil, it would be but a waste of money and time to sow the seed there; and at the same time good, thrifty plants from the seed-bed might do well. We mistrust that proper care is not exercised in sprouting the seed. It ought not, in our judgment, be allowed to become dry while sowing. We have failed with onion seed from the same cause.

But if proper care be exercised in breaking and harrowing the hedge-row, and afterward going over it with the hand-rake—in other words, putting it in as good order as you would the seed-bed, and being equally careful to keep down the weeds, we see no reason why a hedge cannot be successfully raised by this plan. Upon the whole, we consider it really less work than by the more common plan. That it will make a gain in the size of the hedge, is patent.

HAPPINESS.

Happiness is but another term for love. Where there is no love, there can be no happiness. Happiness, true happiness, is rarely found in the abodes of wealth. There is nearly always some canker, that gnaws and worries, and drives away peace of mind, and consequent happiness. It is an old saying, but to our mind a false one, that when poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window. The reverse is oftener true. Your truly happy men and women are those in the humbler walks of life, who have no large interests to be jeopardized by speculation, whose ambition does not entice them into political life, and whose social relations are the relations of love. The happiest man we have met for some time, was an honest German blacksmith. We were witness to a meeting between the father and sons—two little boys of, perhaps, three and five years of age. They walked along before us, hand in hand, each carrying a little pail, their clothes neat and faces clean, looking a little bewildered, as might be expected from children of that tender age; but, evidently acting under the instructions of a loving mother, they pushed on, keeping their little faces fixed upon the shop where the father worked. As they approached the door, we could see that they were a little nervous, as their bright eyes failed, for the moment, to perceive the one sought for. But the father's eyes were sharper than those of the two boys; for, before they knew it, he had them both in his arms, dinner pails and all, and his hearty "God bless the boys!" had more of the ring of true happiness in it, than can be found in a thousand marble palaces.

His is no exceptional case. All over this land, wherever the honest sons of toil are found, there you will find true happiness. Happy in the possession of a loving companion, their lives glide smoothly along, with no clouds to mar their perfect peace; and when they are called across the river of Time, you find none so truly mourned as they.

WORK.

There are days in every man and woman's life, no matter what their vocation may be, when everything seems to drag; everything, too, seems to go wrong. They have no life or animation about them. They will commence a job of work, and get fairly started, and suddenly resign it for another. This is a characteristic of some persons throughout their whole lives; but there are few, we imagine, who have not felt this disposition at times. We suppose the feeling is akin to that of our ministers, which has caused them to dub Monday as "blue day." It is the same feeling that causes an editor to write and rub out, cut and throw into his waste basket, and finally to forsake his office, regardless of the cry of "more copy!" The same feeling causes the farmer to hang around the house for a while in the morning, and after getting his horses harnessed for the plow, to suddenly conclude to "turn out," and go to town. The same feeling comes over his good wife; but, alas for her! she has no place to go to, and must "tough it out"—"right here in this old kitchen, day in and day out; nothing but work, work, all the time! and what thanks do I get for it?" This, we know, is the soliloquy (not always mental) of many a good wife; and it is little wonder if the children have to "stand round" on those days, and the husband go to the cupboard for his supper. This peculiar feeling—call it the "blues," if you like—is not apt to last long. The next day may see the minister in his study, hard at work over his next sermon; the editor in his chair, turning off page after page of copy; the farmer in his field at sunrise, plowing and whistling as he goes; and the wife in the kitchen, turning off work at a surprising rate, singing the ballads her husband used to love, and helping the children in all their little difficulties, knitting their little hearts more closely to her own.

This feeling can be accounted for on no rational hypothesis. It o'ertakes us all; and, perhaps, the best plan is to forsake our usual avocations, and seek rest and enjoyment in other scenes.

LOOK OUT FOR WEED SEED.

At the present time, when our farmers are making strenuous exertions to improve the quality of their grains, and when, for the most part, they must rely upon dealers with whom they are totally unacquainted for their supply of seed, there is great danger of introducing, by that medium, the seeds of noxious weeds, which will prove a trouble to us hereafter. There has been great complaint, for a year or more, going up from all parts of the country, from farmers who have been sufferers from this cause. That this mixing of seed is done designedly, we can hardly believe; and yet, the extract, from a dealer in London to a well known seed firm, would indicate as much:

> I have sold this day some India rape-seed for *mixing* with turnip seed, and enclose a sample. If you will have some, at 56s. per quarter, in the docks, you can have it, if unsold, to your answer. I have some East India radish seed at 9s. per bushel. If you want some for mixing, I shall be very happy to serve you.

A person who will *mix* seeds, whether noxious or not, for *gain*, would not scruple to go further, if it was to his pecuniary interest to do so; yet, as we said before, we do not think the mixing we speak of is done intentionally; and yet, the parties selling the seed are equally to be blamed, if they do not use all and every precaution to prevent admixture. The one pest, above all others, which we have to dread is the true Canada thistle (*Carduus arvense*). Were we offered, as a gift, our choice between two pieces of land—one raw prairie, the other an improved farm, but well set with the Canada thistle, we should unhesitatingly choose the raw prairie. That is the estimate we put upon the Canada thistle: and any one who has worked in the harvest field among these thistles, will be of the same opinion. This is *the weed*, though that does not express it, which we stand a pretty good chance of getting, in our laudable desire to improve our grains. The only help that suggests itself to our mind at this time, is to require the dealer to give a written guarantee of the absence of all weed seeds in the grain he sells; and in addition to this, examine it carefully for yourself, going over it handfull by handfull. It is our only hope, to avoid a pest which, by comparison, grasshoppers, chinch bugs, fly, weevil, and what not, would be a blessing.

TRIFLES.

It is the "unconsidered trifles" that make or mar our fortunes; and in nothing is this more marked than in Agricultural pursuits. It is this that makes one man rich and another poor, and it is this that is called *luck*. Careful observation will prove this to any one. Two young men start out in life, with the same chances of success, the same opportunities, the same disadvantages. The one makes a success of life (so far as money goes) from the start; the other gropes and stumbles along, "having eyes and seeing not," and when old age overtakes him, he is saved the trouble of climbing the hill to find him, for he is still at the bottom of the hill, where forty years before had left him. The cause of the difference is, that the one observed the trifles of

this life, the other did not. The one started with the determination to make a fortune little by little; the other by some *streak of luck*—at one jump. If these two men are on the farm, the one does whatever his hand finds to do. If a rail is down, a clapboard loose, a plow-handle broke, a single-tree lost, a barn door off the hinges, a rat hole in the corn-crib, he repairs it at once. If he has grain or stock to sell, he takes the papers, he watches the markets, and sells whenever he can realize a profit. He knows exactly what every bushel of grain has cost him, and he can tell to an iota the price he must get for every hoof of stock, in order to realize a profit. He spends never a dollar for that which is of no benefit to himself or his family. He pays cash as he goes, and consequently pays no *extra* profits, and has no difficulty in long settlements. His neighbor is the reverse of all this. The rail is passed and repassed for a week, until, after long continued temptation, some unruly cattle "break through and steal." The barn-door is allowed to slam in the wind until the hinge is broken, and it takes a half-dollar to replace it. The broken window is left unrepaired, and the beating rain does five dollars damage to the carpet. And so it goes. He does nothing to-day, that can be put off till to-morrow. He spends foolishly the price of a cow every year; and, as we said, brings up at the point where he started—the foot of the hill.

This is no picture of the imagination. We see it exemplified every day of the world. Men toil, and sweat, and take no pleasure of life, because they pay no attention to the "unconsidered trifles" of this life.

THAT HOUSEKEEPERS' CLUB.

In THE FARMER for July, our fair coarespondent "ELLEN," brings up this question, and pertinently asks, Why can't the women have such a Club? We have heretofore urged upon the ladies the necessity of such organization; and we candidly believe that if they would but take hold of it, and give it a start, the Housekeepers' Club would be much more systematically managed than are the Farmers' Clubs. There are hundreds of young wives, as well as some who are *not yet* wives, who would be very thankful for some such opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of housewifely duties; and in no other way can they obtain so much information as from a Housekeepers' Club. We know of one, though she is no longer young, who at her marriage had not the most remote idea of how a loaf of bread should be made. Biscuit-making was to her a mystery, and a hundred and one other things were beyond her comprehension. She was resolved to learn, however; and she did learn, as we can testify; but it took months and years to accomplish what a Housekeepers' Club could have done in as many days. It is with house-keeping as with the trades: The work that is heavy and laborious to the unskillful, is a "trifle light as air" to the woman who is thoroughly skilled in her own occupation; so that, for the purpose of lightening the labors of our wives and sisters, if for no other reason, let us have the Housekeepers' Club.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The series of Educational meetings to be held this year at Cleveland, Ohio, from the 15th to the 19th of August, inclusive, will be opened on Monday morning by an address before the "National Normal School Teachers' Association," by President JOHN OGDEN, of Fisk University, Tennessee. During the two days' session of this body, papers will be read by J. L. PICKARD, Superintendent of the Schools, Chicago, Illinois; GEORGE B. LOOMIS, Indianapolis; and by the following Principals of Normal Schools: WM. F. PHELPS of Minnesota, RICHARD EDWARDS, L. L. D., Normal School, Illinois, A. G. BOYDEN of Massachusetts, DELIA A. LOTHROP of Cincinnati, J. W. DICKINSON of Westfield, and S. H. WHITE of Illinois.

The Cleveland Omnibus and Hack Company will pass members, who obtain the proper certificate from the Committee on Reception, from point to point in the city at 25 cents, half the usual fare. Entertainment can be had at the Kennard House for $3.00 per day; Weddle House, $2.50; American, Russell and Cleveland, each $2.00; and for ladies at private boarding-houses for from $1.00 to $1.50 per day. Committees of Reception will be at the depots on the arrival of trains, August 16th and 17th.

State exchanges please copy.

AUGUST.

If the weather should be as hot when this number reacher ous readers, as it is at the time of writing, we opine that THE FARMER for August will not be very carefully read. Feeling that this might be the case, we have endeavored to make our articles so short and concise, that the labor of reading might be as light as possible. August with the farmer is usually a busy month. The most of the grain is to be threshed in this month; a great deal of the hay will be cut and got in; the ground for Fall wheat, rye and barley is to be broken, and for the first of these, it is essentially necessary that it be done in this month. Horses are apt to fall off in flesh this month, and extra care and attention should be given them. Flies are a great source of annoyance to horses, and contribute much to waste of flesh. A couple of onions, cut up in a pail of water at night, and the water used the next morning to wash the horses, is said to be a preventive of flies annoying them. Cows are apt to shrink in their milk during this month, and extra feed is required to compensate for short pasture. Sheep generally do well during this month, and by the 10th of September we naturally expect the really good mutton in market.

If you have not done so before, commence feeding the hogs now. Give a portion of old corn, and some new corn, stalk and all. Pay some attention to their bowels; if costive, give one-fourth pound of Cape aloes to every five hogs, on alternate days, for a week. They require a plentiful supply of charcoal, when you commence feeding green corn.

Beef cattle, which you intend to sell off the grass this Fall, should have four to six quarts of meal per day, for the last month or six weeks. It will pay you two dollars a bushel for your corn. Make a test case. Weigh two steers, of equal thriftiness. To one feed the meal regularly, keeping an account of the amount fed, and let the other animal take the grass.

Stallions ought not to be neglected. We are apt to forget them after the "season" closes. They need frequent exercise, and good cleaning. The sheath is apt to become foul. Attend to it. Never let the muscles become soft for want of exercise.

OUR STATE PAPERS.

No State has more reason to be proud of her Press, than has Kansas. Eighty-odd papers, daily, weekly and monthly, is something for any State to be proud of, to say nothing of a *ten-year-old*. But not only in numbers can we extend the comparison. For editorial ability and mechanical skill, they are unexcelled; and we doubt very much if the same number of papers, outside the larger cities, can be found, that can exhibit so large a combined circulation as do the Kansas newspapers.

But we have a fault to find even with Kansas papers, and to that we call the attention of the editorial fraternity, and urge it in the name of Kansas farmers. We refer to the neglect to furnish a proportion of Agricultural reading in the weekly paper. Some make a faint attempt in this direction, which is well enough as far as it goes, but it don't go far enough. The weekly paper circulates among the farmers almost entirely; and it is but due to this class that a portion of the paper should be devoted exclusively to their interest.

It may be said, that the farmers should take an Agricultural paper for that class of reading; but it will be recollected that there are hundreds, and we regret to say, thousands, of farmers who depend solely upon their county paper for all their information. It is for this class we write. If we cannot reach them with THE KANSAS FARMER, we ask of you, gentlemen Editors, to give them some Agricultural reading through the Weekly Press.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

We pity that man who knows not woman's love. Without it, man is like a storm-tossed ship, with anchors gone. He is a ship dashing hither and thither on the billows of time, with no open port to receive him, no helmsman to guide him safe into a harbor of rest. His life is a life of chaotic misanthropy. No ties to bind him to earth, none to call him to heaven. When the Destroyer comes, he sinks into death's sleep, with no tender hand to smooth his brow, no pitying eye greets his, as he steps over the brink of that precipice. How few the joys of that man, compared with him who daily basks in the sunlight of woman's love. The storm clouds of trouble may roll across his pathway, friends may leave him, fickle fortune may desert him, but woman's love clings to him, her lips greet him, her hands caress him, and through all his trouble and affliction, she is his beacon-light, his guiding star. Man, though the stronger of the two, yet there are times when strength deserts him, and he becomes a very child. Then it is that woman's love comes to his support. She encourages, cheers and strengthens him. In sickness, she soothes and consoles. No amount of labor wearies her, in ministering to him she loves. She surrounds him with a halo of love, above and beyond which nothing short of heaven is to be desired. Happy is the man who possesses such a love, but happier still is he who deserves it.

"POOR, BUT HONEST."

In these days of speculations, of stocks and bonds, oil wells and shoddy, it seems to be a crime, in the eyes of many, to be poor. Some knave or fool has invented the phrase, "Poor but honest," it seems, as a kind of *palliation* for their offense. We always feel, somehow, as though we would like to wring the man's neck who uses the term. The inference is so manifestly untrue and unjust, so contrary to the experience and observation of all intelligent men, that we are constrained to class the inventor, and those who use the term, in one of the two orders named above.

The majority of men are poor, because they *are* honest. The honor and integrity of this Nation are in the hands of the poorer classes, the working men and women of the land. Among no other class can we find so much moral honesty, purity and integrity, as we do among those sons and daughters of toil who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; who toil day after day, that they and their families may be kept from want. No! Let us have no more of these vile insinuations against the only moral props and pillars this Nation can furnish. If we must have a distinction, let it be, by all means, *Rich*, but honest!

WEANING CALVES.

The time is at hand when the calves should be taken from the cows, and some little judgment is required to accomplish it without their losing flesh. It must be done gradually, allowing them to suck the cows less and less every day, drawing out the process of weaning over a space of ten days or two weeks. For a month or two before the calf is to be weaned, it should be allowed the run of the grass, keeping the cow confined at night; and by the time you commence weaning the calf, its stomach is prepared to take up and digest the grass. Then the care we have spoken of above puts it in a condition to grow right along. The same care should be taken in changing from grass to dry feed in the Fall. If you can get the calves over these two points without visible shrinking, you have a good prospect of having a likely yearling next Spring.

All of the above applies, with equal propriety, to colts. The colt's condition responds more quickly than the calf, and consequently requires more care to take it through the two transition states spoken of. Once stunted, they rarely recover fully.

DOUGLAS COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Douglas County Horticultural Society met at the office of JAMES CHRISTIAN on Saturday, August 6, 1870.

Present: P. P. PHILLIPS, President; A. G. DALEE, Treasurer; JAMES CHRISTIAN, Secretary; members SAVAGE, FURMAN, MANLOVE, FITCH, DEMING, CAMERON, BYRAM, LADD, WORK, GILBERT, CUTTER and KRAMER.

The minutes of last meeting were read, and, on motion, a correction was made in relation to the views of the Society on the borer, as embodied in the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Society most decidedly favor and urge upon all fruit culturists the absolute necessity of a thorough and persistent war upon the borer, in all its forms and conditions of being.

Which was unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee on orchards, through Mr. PHILLIPS, reports apples scarce. He had visited several orchards in this county, but found but one place (Mr. AYER'S) where there was a full crop. These were Rambo on an eastern slope.

He found a good many Genets in his travels. Pears, very few; peaches, very few—in general a light crop.

The committee on small fruits, through Mr SOULE, report that, owing to the drouth this Summer, the small fruits have been almost a failure in this county. Blackberries promised well until full grown, then dried up on the vines before ripening.

The committee on vineyards, through Mr. BYRAM, reported that grapes in general will not be more than half a crop. At Mr. WALLING'S vineyard, just below the city, he will not have more than one-fourth of his last year's crop.

The Dracut Ambers seem to do decidedly the best this season. There seems to be a full crop of them in some places.

Mr. SOULE stated that his Hartford Prolifics were dropping badly. The Isabellas are doing finely.

Dracut Ambers doing best of any. Ives Seedlings seem full; no rot among them. There will be a full crop of Dracuts; Concords about two-thirds of a crop; all others nearly a failure.

Mr. DEMING stated that his Hartford Prolifics had done well; Concords about two-thirds of a crop; Isabellas doing well; Clintons, when not trimmed, doing tolerable, but where close trimmed, a total failure; Dracut Amber the best grape I have.

Mr. DALEE stated that his Catawbas were full, but small; more than an average crop. Isabellas as full as can be. Concords a failure.

Mr. AYERS stated that his Dracut Ambers had a full crop; Catawbas a full crop; Delawares and Ionas a fair crop for young vines; Concords killed by the frost; will not be one-fourth of a crop.

Mr. FURMAN also spoke to the same effect.

Mr. CHRISTIAN had but a few vines of the Hartford Prolific, but from the appearance of the vines, loaded with fruit, he thought that it did not belie its name. He had no fault to find with it. He saw no vines as heavily loaded s his. His Dracut Ambers were more than a full crop—almost a double crop. His Concords were all heavily loaded. His Clintons were doing well. He had one vine of the Creveling that bore a heavy crop and ripened the first of all; but they dropped badly; not, however, like brother SOULE'S Hartfords, on the ground, but into his children's hands aud mouths.

The committee on entomology, through Mr. MANLOVE, reported as follows:

The tent caterpillar has now deposited its eggs on the small twigs through the orchard. As these are placed in bands about the twigs, forming an apparent enlargement, a careful eye will detect most of them while passing around the trees during the remainder of the season. They should be removed and carefully destroyed, thus taking time by the forelock, and preventing their ravages next year.

Attend promptly to the fallen apples, as I notice the larva of the codling moth is quite numerous in the fruit. Destroy leaf-rollers and other injurious insects wherever found. Destroy borers as recommended. They should be taken out this fall, while small, and avoid the serious work they would make before Spring.

Mr. J. W. BYRAM then read the completion of his essay. At the conclusion of the essay, on motion of JOS. SAVAGE, the thanks of this Society were tendered to Mr. BYRAM for his trouble in writing up the capacities and adaptability of this State for fruit growing. Carried unanimously.

MR. BYRAM then laid on the table for examination a wild grape, enlarged by cultivation, which was truly a sight. Some of the berries measured from three-fourths to one inch across—real monsters, in my eyes.

Mr. CHRISTIAN also exhibited a few varieties of grapes from Floral Retreat, and a small boquet of flowers, after which the meeting adjourned until the first Saturday in September.

Our Corner.

A New Correspondent.—It will be seen by this number that THE FARMER has obtained a new correspondent, in the person of a Mr. JONAS CRABB, from Vermont. He writes his first letter from Fort Scott; where his next will come from, as he says, we don't know. We hope our lady readers will not besiege friend CRAWFORD too strong, on Mr. CRABB'S recommendation. We think it altogether likely that Mr. CRABB will see *several* twenty-acre fields of corn in Kansas.

That Wheat.—We were shown a sample of the white chaff smooth head Mediterranean Fall wheat, grown by Mr. WINTERS, near Leavenworth. Mr. W. tells us that the above wheat was grown by the side of the May and another variety of white wheat, name unknown, and that the White Chaff stood the freezing in April without apparent injury, while the others were badly damaged. The White Chaff averaged twenty-five bushels per acre. It is not a large, but very plump grain, white and clear. The stem stands something over three and a half feet high, very bright, and the heads average two and a half to three inches in length. It is fully as early as May wheat. A sample of the grain. in the straw and threshed, can be seen at our office.

Fair Premiums.—We have refrained from speaking of this subject, from motives of delicacy, fearing that we might be misunderstood. We can now, however, speak unreservedly, from the fact that the premium lists are made up. It has always occurred to us that for all premiums of a certain value, there was nothing so appropriate, and certainly nothing that would be so appreciated, as an Agricultural journal. Unsolicited by us, Doniphan and Jackson counties have seen proper to offer THE KANSAS FARMER as premiums; and we take this occasion to say that we will make it, to the receivers, *the most valuable premium* of the Fair. This is not a boast.

To Postmasters.—We have received several complaints from subscribers, that they do not receive THE FARMER, and the same complaint comes every time, that persons *who are not sworn deputies* are permitted to assist in opening the mails; and our subscribers accuse this class of pilfering their FARMERS. Whether the charge be true or not, we can not say; but we do know that any postmaster who permits this, is *violating his oath of office*. Our Kansas postal system is bad enough, without opening any more loop-holes. Let each man contribute his mite to make it more perfect.

On Time.—We notice that Bro. STEEL, of the Independence *Pioneer*, complains of not receiving THE FARMER regularly. We have seen the same complaint from others—all, with but one exception, from Southern Kansas. We can only say, gentlemen, that the fault is not with us. We would as soon deprive a babe of its mother's milk, as withhold THE FARMER from you. If any of you are profane—which we doubt—please give the mails twenty-five cents' worth, and charge to our account.

Johnson's Patent "Sub-Soiler."—We see from the Manhattan *Standard*, that this new farm implement has had a trial, recently, at the Agricultural College Farm, in the presence of President DENISON and a large party of gentlemen equally competent to judge of such matters; and the success was such as to elicit a card of commendation. It is said the "sub-soiler" can be attached to any plow. It costs (we believe) but six dollars, and breaks up the subsoil from *five to six inches* below the furrow turned by an ordinary plow.

Keep a File of Your Papers.—Too many people seem to think that when a paper is once read, or glanced over, it has done its whole duty. Not so, friends. Five years from now, the papers you are reading to-day will be serviceable to you. To preserve THE FARMER, punch three holes through it, one inch and a half from each end and one in the middle, and tie each hole separately with a narrow ribbon. If you have a shoemaker's punch, and will get a few metal eyelets, you can make a volume that will be as serviceable as a costly binding.

About Our Advertisements.—When persons advertise in a journal, it is but natural that they should believe the investment will be a good one. They can only *know* this by correspondents stating, when writing to advertisers, that they saw the advertisements in such and such papers. We ask, then, that our friends, when writing to any of our advertisers, will say: "We saw your advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER." We will esteem it a favor, if they do so.

Ripe Peaches.—Mr. J. BURR, of this city, exhibited at our office some specimens of the Hale's Early peach, grown by him, July 15th, perfectly ripe. He is of the opinion that the Hale is the hardiest of the budded varieties. Mr. BURR is an old horticulturist, and has been the originator of several varieties of strawberries, which bear his name. The peaches spoken of above were fine specimens, large, perfect, and finely colored.

Prof. G. W. Hoss.—We had the pleasure of a call from this distinguished gentleman, who fills the Chair of English Literature in the Indiana State University, and is also State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Professor has large interests in our State, and we trust that Kansas will be so fortunate as to secure him for a citizen.

Colt Show.—We understand there is to be a Colt Show, some time in September, at Mr. J. RAPP'S mill, near Webb's Crossing of Stranger. We believe our friend Mr. JAMES SEEVER is the instigator. We are not fully advised as to the extent of the Show, but trust it will be creditable.

Back Numbers.—We can still supply back numbers of THE FARMER to January last. It is desirable to have the entire volume, as it costs but little to have them bound; and you then have a book that will last a life-time, at comparatively small cost.

A New Horticultural Journal.—Dr. HOWSLEY and J. T. LOCKWOOD are about starting a Horticultural Journal at Leavenworth. The field is ample, and the laborers few.

A Meteorological Report for the month of July, 1870, by Prof. B. F. MUDGE, of the State Agricultural College, Manhattan:

Average of the Thermometer for the month,	84.92
Maximum hight (14th and 15th, 2, P. M.),	102
Minimum hight (8th, 7, A. M.),	70
Amount of rain, inches,	2.98
Number of days on which rain fell,	5

No day entirely cloudy, and none entirely free from clouds.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Life in Utah, or the Mysteries and Crimes of Mormonism; being an expose of their secret rites and ceremonies, with a full and authentic history of Polygamy and the Mormon Sect, from its origin to the present time; by J. H. BEADLE, Editor of the Salt Lake *Reporter*: published by the Na-

tional Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo. The time in which we live will certainly be marked in the world's history as the "Book-making age." If the books of to-day were but as valuable as they are numerous, this fact would be creditable to us as a people; but, unfortunately, this is not the case. On the contrary, the really good books are almost as scarce as they were a quarter of a century ago. The above book, however, must be placed with the latter class. The subject of the book is one of great interest; it is clothed in eloquent language; it is written by one who understands the subject; and it is well bound. We have not space for extracts, but commend the book to every thinking mind, as at no distant day Mormonism is destined to enter into our national politics. The publishers desire some active agents.

Wyandotte Gazette.—It is with pleasure we notice the return of R. B. TAYLOR to the editotial charge of the Wyandotte *Gazette*. Mr. TAYLOR has few equals as an editor, and his return to the ranks will be hailed with delight by every one acquainted with him. Aside from his ability as an editor, we recognize in him a man personally honest, brave and true; and we trust his days may be long and his troubles few.

The Men who Advertise; GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York. We have received a copy of this large and elegant work, issued by the above firm. It contains, among other things, a short and concise history of some of our most eminent men, who have made their fortunes by advertising; also, a complete Newspaper Directory of the United States, and also valuable hints on advertising. Address the publishers.

The Live Stock Journal, Buffalo, N. Y., 24 pages, $1.50 per annum. We have received No. 2, Vol. I, of this journal, and are well pleased with it: indeed, that hardly expresses the idea. It is neatly printed, and in its editorial management displays good judgment. Stock journals are multiplying fast, and yet there is room. We ask the attention of stock men to the above mentioned.

$500 Prize Story.—The *Little Corporal* magazine offers this sum for a Prize Story. Those interested can send twelve cents to the publishers, SEWELL & MILLER, Chicago, Illinois, for the August number of the magazine, which gives all particulars.

The Illustrated Bee Journal for August is on our table. We take the above as authority upon all matters pertaining to the subject. No bee-keeper should be without it. Two dollars per annum. Address N. C. MITCHELL, Indianapolis, Ind.

Arthur's Monthly for August is upon our table, replete with the choicest literature of the day. The new story, "*Jaqueline*," is creating a good deal of interest. Price $2 per annum. T. S. ARTHUR & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

Children's Hour for August is received. We deem it the most delightful and instructive Child's Paper that reaches us. Edited by T. S. ARTHUR, and published by T. S. ARTHUR & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa., at $1.25 a year.

Catalogues Received—HARGUS & SOMMER, Quincy, Illinois, send their wholesale catalogue of the Star Nurseries—a full and complete price list.

RULES and Regulations of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons.

ANNUAL Catalogue of the Woman's Medical College, 128 Second Avenue, New York.

CATALOGUE of Prices, from JOHN G. KREIDER, nurseryman, Lancaster, Pa. See advertisement.

THE Humboldt *Union* says: On Thursday evening we received a call from Mr. WILLIAM COOLEY, living eight miles below town. He informed us that he was in the midst of his wheat harvest, running two reapers. This gentleman has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he "squatted" upon in November, 1868. Since that time, he has fenced and broken the entire tract, and has one hundred and ten acres in wheat, and forty-three acres in oats, which he says will yield exceedingly well this year. He has set out apple and peach orchards, which are in a fine, thrifty condition; and has plenty of strawberry and grapevines set out. All of his improvement has been made in the short space of twenty months. Mr. COOLEY's industry is well rewarded; and if there is another man in Kansas who has done as much in the same time, we would be pleased to hear of it.

Mr. A. B. MCNAB, of Prospect Hill, Washington county, known as the correspondent of several leading Kansas journals, over the *nom de plume* "KICKAPOO," visited our city recently, in connection with the *Kansas Magnet*, (late *Observer*) Washington. He informs us that two and a half miles west of Prospect Hill, on the leading road to Clyde, Cloud county, an extensive vein of coal, of superior quality, has been found on the claim of Mr. SMOUSE late of Brown county. The development of this region, and the discovery we have mentioned, must materially advance the value of land in that locality, and be a source of wealth to the Northwest, which cannot be yet approximately estimated. A mail route from Waterville to Clyde should be now in operation, and offices at Prospect Hill and Clifton would be appreciated by a large class of settlers.

TALL OATS.—The Abilene *Chronicle* says: We learn that our old friend E. BARBER, Esq., has raised this year, on his farm near Abilene, fourteen acres of oats—much of the straw averaging four feet in hight. The heads are well filled, and the yield will be at least sixty bushels to the acre. The 'Squire has, also, twenty-two acres of as fine corn as can be seen in the State; it is now tasseling, but needs rain very much. The indications are that the watery element will visit Abilene and vicinity before the close of the month. Rains have recently fallen in almost every direction around us, except to the eastward.

BIG OATS.—The *Linn County Press* says: We have two bunches of oats, one of Surprise and one of Norway, from the farm of Mr. E. L. BARTHOLOMEW, a mile and a half southeast of town, which is worth seeing in "Drouthy Kansas." The Surprise has eight stalks from a single grain, is fully four feet eight inches tall, with heads thirteen inches in length. The Norway is four feet three inches tall, has fourteen stalks from a seed, with heads sixteen inches in length. Both are well filled, although our judgment, from these specimens, would be in favor of the Norway for productiveness. Who can beat these straws? The wind blows in the sail of Kansas yet.

WHEAT.—The Atchison *Patriot* says: GEORGE W. BUTCHER, of this vicinity, informed us yester day that he has finished harvesting one hundred and twenty-five acres of wheat, and that it will yield about twenty bushels to the acre. The yield is not as much per acre as was anticipated, but the quality is first rate.

MR. YURANN, of Pottowatomie county, was in our office a few days ago. We learned that he was in the city negotiating a sale of his wool He is one of our largest sheep farmers, and thinks that sheep-raising is a success. He has given the subject long and careful study.

WHO WILL BUY?—We know our readers to be of that class who always appreciate the best of everything; hence, we call attention to the advertisement of A. SUMNER & CO., which will be found on the second page of Cover of this issue. We know them to be gentlemen of the highest principles of honor, asserting nothing in their advertisement which they are not willing to substantiate to the last degree, in all business transactions. If our lady friends desire a first-class Sewing Machine, let them purchase one of their Wheeler & Wilsons. If they would have a Piano, to harmonize most perfectly with their voice, buy one of SUMNER'S; or an Organ, whose tones would thrill the soul with grandeur, listen to SMITH'S American, which they are offering at the lowest prices. Give them your order at the earliest opportunity. ***

GRAIN MARKET.

Showing the prices July 25th and August 6th.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Grain—Wheat opened at $1 19½, and closed at $1 20½; city buyers at noon $1 21½ cash. Corn a shade lower at 83½c, advanced to 84½, and closed at 84½, August, and 83½c cash. Oats closed easier at 47½c cash, a decline of ½c during the day.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Grain—Wheat, low grades declining: other qualities steady and unchanged. Corn scarcely more than nominal, and not enough doing to establish prices. Oats steady at 47@50c for old.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Grain—firmer; wheat more active, with sales of red at $1 21@1 25 and $1 27, including choice hill; white $1 37½@1 45. Corn dull at 90@92c. Oats, sales of 1,800 rejected at 45c, No. 1 at 58c.

TOLEDO, July 25.—Grain—Wheat is 2c better; amber $1 44½; No. 2 white Wabash $1 55; No. 2 red $1 42; No. 1 red $1 43; No. 3 white Wabash $1 40; No. 3 red $1 30. Corn 1c lower; No. 1 86c, No. 2 84c. Oats 2c lower; No. 1 54c.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—Wheat is firmer and prices range from $1 35 to $1 45 from store for prime No. 1, and white at $1 15@1 30 on arrival. Corn, prime to choice grades are held at $1 10@1 25 per bushel, sacks included. Ear corn is steady at 90c on arrival, and $1 per bushel from store. Oats firm; prime lots command 50@55c on arrival, and 60@65c from store in bulk.

CHICAGO. Aug. 6.—Market moderately active; No. 1 winter wheat $1 19 to $1 36 per bush.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—Red winter $1 25 to $1 30.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Wheat dull; No. 1 fall $1 25 to $1 28.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Western red and amber wheat $1 50 $1 80; choice red Indiana $1,65; white Genesee $1 65.

NOTES OF CROPS ELSEWHERE.

Gentry County, Ohio.—Wheat short; apples are scarce; corn doing well.

Ingham County, Mich.—Crops look well, except wheat. Some potato-bugs.

Coles County, Ill.—Corn fine; wheat and oats good; meadow good; not suffered for want of rain.

Clinton County, Mo.—Corn, wheat and oats promise fair. Hogs are in good demand. Grass looking well.

Washington County, Wis.—Weather very dry up to June, which injured grass and wheat badly. Corn looks well.

Young America, Ill.—The drouth has been of unusual severity. Meadows light; no pasture; wheat and oats thin and short; rye good.

Logan County, Ill.—Drouth came to an end July 10th. Winter wheat fair crop; Spring wheat and rye light; corn very good; fruit fair crop.

Warren County, Iowa.—Weather very dry from early June to July 4th; weather very warm; crops of all kinds good; wheat thin on the ground.

Sangamon County, Ill.—Hay about half a crop; wheat better than last year; oats likewise; apple prospect fair. Nine cents offered for stock hogs.

Iowa County, Mich.—Wheat about half or two thirds of a crop. Early corn looks well. Hay only half a crop. Potatoes promise well, but plenty of bugs.

Barry County, Michigan.—The average yield of wheat will be small; quality good. Corn bids fair for a good crop. Potato-bugs doing considerable damage.

Champaign City, Ill.—Winter wheat will average eighteen or twenty bushels per acre. Corn is nearly all "laid by," and is from one to six feet high (July 11th).

Boone County, Ill.—Corn early planted looks well. Late corn is poor. Rain-fall since April 1st, only 2.33 inches—only one-seventh of what it was during same time last year.

Van Buren County, Iowa.—From one-fourth to one-half a stand of Fall wheat and rye; oats very short; hay light; corn looks well, but needs rain; potato-bugs plenty; pastures burning up.

Champaign County, Ill.—Wheat, oats, grass and vegetables have been dwarfed by dry weather. The corn crop has suffered some, but promises to be an abundant crop. Broom corn is a failure.

Jackson County, Iowa.—The crops here are not very promising, except early corn and potatoes. Wheat, oats and barley very thin on the ground. Hay crop promises badly, without rain very soon.

Worth County, Mo.—Corn looks well. Chinch bugs have again made their appearance, and done some damage to the wheat crop. The wire-worms are doing a great deal of damage to hedge plants and nurseries.

Lucas County, Iowa.—Harvest commenced July 11th. The crops of wheat and oats will be very light. Corn and root crops are in great danger of being a failure, by reason of the excessive drouth. Hay is scarcely worth cutting; pastures burnt out.

Danville, Ind.—Rain in patches, but generally the drouth is excessive. Have had but one rain since the 1st of April, and that occurred on the 8th of June. Wheat not more than half an average crop; corn uneven; potatoes short; nursery stock suffering a good deal.

Christian County, Ill.—Wheat will perhaps average ten bushels to the acre; the grain is very good. Oats and barley are good. Hogs scarce. Fruit plenty. Potatoes look well—the Early Rose ahead. Blackberries plentiful; raspberries scarce—Mammoth Cluster did well.

Montgomery County, Iowa.—Have had no rain to wet the ground for some time. Small grain promises tolerably well; corn planted on deep plowed ground, and thoroughly cultivated, looks well; that plowed by walking cultivator looks better than that tended with the shovel-plow. Osage hedges are badly injured by the dry weather.

Green County, Wis.—Crops suffering from a terrible drouth. Oats heading out six and eight inches. The early sowed wheat looks tolerable. The hot, dry weather is having a visible effect upon corn. Farmers are much in debt, and the prospect looks dull for bettering the situation this year. They are hoping for a rain to better the situation.

Greene County, Wis—Hay crop almost a failure; corn looks well; wheat and oats thin and short. Some pieces on high land will not be worth anything. The failure of pastures begins to assume a seriousness that is alarming. Some farmers contemplate moving their stock elsewhere for pasturage. We are looking long and anxiously for rain.

Jersey County, Ill.—The ground has not been thoroughly wet since it was broken in the Spring. Corn looks well, considering the drouth. Wheat is very thin on the ground, and the crop will be far below the average. Oats and hay short. Stock hogs scarce. Peaches plenty. Apples scarce. Potatoes small, and few in a hill. Potato-bugs plenty. Produce low, and taxes high.

THE APIARY.

BEES—THEIR NATURE AND HABITS.

[From the Illustrated Bee Journal.]

[Dr. A. V. Conklin sent in the following paper, which was read by the Secretary before the Michigan Bee-Keepers' Convention.—Ed. B. K. Jour.]

Mr. President: The profits of an apiary, during the year, depend very much upon the successful management of the same during the Winter and Spring. If they have come through the Winter in good condition and strong in numbers, with ordinary care they will be ready for early swarming and storing surplus when honey is to be gathered.

On the contrary, it they have come through the Winter with moldy and sour combs, and weak in numbers, it will take all the Spring to get them in condition to store enough for their Winter's supply. Thus, the good or bad management in Winter and Spring determines their success or failure for the season. To go into Winter-quarters in good condition, requires proper Fall management. Each hive should contain twenty to twenty-five pounds of honey and pollen, or bee-bread, on the 1st of November, if wintered on their Summer stands, and ten to fifteen pounds if wintered in cellars or houses; and also a medium number of bees, especially if wintered on Summer stands. As soon as cold weather commences (whether they are to pass the Winter in houses, in a temperature of thirty-six to forty degrees above zero, or on their Summer stands), all lower ventilation should be closed, and free upper ventilation given—enough to allow all the moisture to escape, and keep the combs dry, free from mold, sweet and clean. They should be examined occasionally, to see that they are keeping in that condition.

If at any time the bees are restless, with a drumming, buzzing noise, they should have more ventilation, or enough to keep them quiet, dry and clean. If thus prepared, they will require but little more attention till near Spring. I should have mentioned before this, that there should be a Winter passage through each comb, about one-third distance from the top, and not less than one inch in diameter, else the bees on the outside of the comb may not be able to reach the outside of the cluster, and will perish when extreme changes occur.

If thus prepared, there will be but few bees lost during the Winter; and by the 1st of March they will be breeding up rapidly. If wintered on Summer stands, they will pass safely, even at fifteen to twenty degrees below zero, if prepared as before mentioned, with the addition of any good absorbent above the frames, to absorb the moisture and retain the warmth. A firm straw or fine husk mat, or soft woolen rags, answer a good purpose; but it should be remembered that there should be no draught through the hive. Lower ventilation should be closed, and all ventilation given at the top of the hive.

For Spring management, as soon as the rigors of Winter are past, and warm days begin to appear, all upper ventilation should be closed, and lower ventilation given, but not too much, remembering they do not require the same ventilation now that they do in midsummer. If there should be a few days, or even a week, of freezing weather, they will not suffer for upper ventilation if there are several days of warm weather following; but if a sudden change to cold weather follows a day or two of thaw, they must be looked after, as the thawing will melt the frost which, in most hives, will run down upon the bees (in the Diamond hive it is carried around them), and on a sudden change to cold weather they are liable to be chilled. In most hives, it is better not to cut off upper ventilation till most of the freezing weather is past.

Water is essential for breeding, and the moisture of their breath answers a good purpose, when the bees cannot fly for a few days at a time, if it can be prevented from deluging the bees, as before described. As soon as the weather will permit the bees to fly, they should all be on their Summer stands. If housed, set them out; open the hives, examine each frame, clean out the hives of all dead bees and refuse; see that none are queenless, and if so, unite them with one of the weakest stands that have a fertile queen. Close all upper, and give a little lower ventilation, and place freely oat, rye or wheat flour, in shallow boxes, for the bees to carry in for pollen. They can often be attracted to it by a few drops of essence of anise or fenugreek, or a little honey dropped on the floor; and when they have once commenced to work on it, keep a supply for them whenever they can fly to get it, until natural pollen can be got, when they will leave the flour. If scarce of honey, sirup or sweetened water should be given them, either in the hive or in short, low dishes in the yard. I prefer feeding it on the top of each hive that needs it.

If successfully wintered, and sufficiently stimulated in the Spring, by feeding honey, sirup or sweetened water, and the one thing needful, *pollen*, or *flour*, we will have our hives populous with bees by the time of apple and fruit blossoms, and by the middle of May or first of June, ready to make our artificial swarms strong and full. The early swarms with us are the only profitable ones. Both old and new swarms are full of laborers, and ready for the field when the Alsike, white clover and basswood are in bloom, gathering rich stores for themselves and keepers, amply repaying the apiarist for the care bestowed.

MULTIPLYING COLONIES.

[By Aaron Benedict, in the Illustrated Bee Journal.]

My mode of multiplying colonies, is to commence early in the Spring equalizing my colonies, taking from the rich and giving to the poor; at the same time taking out all excess of empty comb, leaving only about what the bees can cover, inserting a division board, to confine the bees to the comb. By thus reducing the size of my hive with division boards to suit each cluster of bees, it gives them the advantage of all the warmth they can produce. They will breed up much faster than they would to let them have the whole range of the hive, especially the weaker ones. I give back the empty comb as they need, by moving the division board and frames a little, and place the empty frames in the center of the cluster; if I put in more than one frame at a time, I place them alternately between two full ones. As the weather moderates they will increase rapidly, and the combs should be given accordingly, until the hives are full of combs and bees. I use every exertion to get them so as early in the season as possible. Then I commence making my new colonies, by placing an empty hive near one that is to be divided; I open it and remove some of the frames; then I open the hive of bees, and commence taking out the frames, until I find the one the queen is on, and set her, and all the adhering bees, in the new hive; then I place the two empty frames, one on each side of it. Now I take two more frames from the old hive, and place one on each side of the empty frames; put in my division board, to confine the bees to the comb, and close up. I now move the combs together in the old hive, place in a division board, close up, and remove to a new stand, and let the new colony take its place. In this manner I divide all my bees, giving the old hives a fertile queen; or, if not at hand, a capped queen cell. (How to procure, see my article in last number.) Now, I commence equalizing again, by placing empty frames alternately with full ones, until my hives are full again; then, if I think it best, I double again, in the same manner. Or, if I do not think it safe to double again, and still wish to increase my bees, I will let my friend Elisha tell me how to do it; that is, ("By making up a full swarm at once with bees, brood, and honey. How? By taking a single comb from as many hives as it takes frames to fill our hive.") This is a very good way to make late swarms when there is plenty of honey and bees; but I prefer the other mode for early swarming. Either one can be carried too far, and I here feel like cautioning new beginners not to divide too much. When we read of one man commencing with two colonies, and in two years making one hundred and twenty-five good colonies of them, with the statement that what has been done can be done again, don't let us think that we can do more than half that well, until we get our hand in.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Railroad Cake.—Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one large spoonfull of butter; beat together; stir in lightly one cup of flour, a little yeast powder or soda sifted in flour; bake in a quick oven. This is said to be a fine desert with the above sauce.

Bread Omelet.—Put into a teacup of bread crumbs, a teacup of sweet cream, a spoonfull of butter, with salt and pepper to taste. When the bread has softened, and absorbed the crumbs, break in four eggs; beat them a little with the mixture, and fry like plain omelet.

Baked Eggs.—Put half an ounce of butter into a small tin pan; break four eggs into it, keeping the yolks whole; throw a little pepper, and salt, and bits of butter over the eggs; put into the oven until set, and then serve. If the oven is hot, they will cook in about six minutes.

CORN BREAD.—Take three cups corn meal, one cup wheat flour, one egg, two cups sweet milk, one cup sour cream or butter, one teaspoonfull soda.

APPLE PIQUE.—Peel and stew some apples, but do not let them break; place them in a glass dish half full of sirup, and put a piece of currant, or any other, jelly on the top of each apple.

CHOCOLATE CREAM CUSTARD.—Scrape a quarter of a pound of the best chocolate, pour on it a teacupfull of boiling water, and let it stand by the fire until all dissolved. Beat eight eggs light, omitting the whites of two; stir them by degrees into a quart of rich milk, alternately with the chocolate, and three tablespoonfuls of white sugar; put the mixture into cups, and bake ten minutes.

BUTTERMILK PUDDING.—Two eggs, two cups of sugar, half a cup of butter, one teaspoonful of soda sifted in two cups of flour, three cups buttermilk; stir the flour in lightly. Grease your tin, and bake for about an hour. It can be turned out.

Sauce for the above Pudding.—One cup of butter, half a cup of sugar, yolk of one egg; beat together; stir in a half cup of boiling water; let it come to a boil, and when ready for use, flavor to taste.

TOMATO CATSUP.—The following recipe is highly commended: Tomatoes, one half-bushel; salt, six ounces; ground allspice, six drachms; ground yellow mustard, one ounce 5½ drachms; ground black pepper, three ounces; ground cloves, six drachms; ground mace, three drachms; ground Cayenne pepper, two drachms; vinegar, one gallon.

Cut the tomatoes to pieces, boil and stew in their own liquor until quite soft. Take from the fire, strain, and rub through a middling-fine hair sieve, so as to get the seeds and shells separated. Boil the pulp and juice to consistency of apple butter (very thick), stirring all the time; when thick enough, add the spices, stirred up with the vinegar, boil up twice, remove from the fire, let cool, and bottle.

AN ECONOMICAL DISH.—Steam or boil some mealy potatoes; mash them with some butter or cream; season them, and place a layer at the bottom of a pie dish; upon this put a layer of finely chopped cold meat or fish of any kind, well seasoned; then add another layer of potatoes, and continue alternating these with those until the dish is filled. Smooth down the top, strew bread crumbs upon it, and bake until well browned. A small quantity of meat serves, in this manner, to make a nice, presentable little dish.

THE LAND BREEZE.

Mr. BEECHER to the old folks of his congregation: "When, after the weary voyage that I first made across the ocean, sick, lonesome, I arose one morning and went upon deck, holding on, crawling, thinking I was but a worm, I smelt in the air some strange smell, and said to the captain, 'What is the odor?' 'It is the land breeze from off Ireland,' he replied. I smelt the turf, I smelt the grass, I smelt the leaves, and all my sickness departed from me; my eyes grew bright, my nausea was gone. The thought of the nearness of land came to me, and cured me better than medicine could cure me. And when, afar off, I saw the dim line of land, joy came and gave me health, and from that moment I had neither sickness nor trouble; I was coming near to the land.

"O! is there not for you, old man, and for you, wearied mother, a land breeze blowing off from Heaven, wafting to you some of its odors, some of its sweetness? Behold the garden of the Lord; it is not far away, I know from the air. Behold the joy of home. Do I not hear the children shout? O! how full of music, when our journey is almost done, and we stand upon the bound and precinct of that blessed land! Hold to your faith. Give not away to discouragement. Believe more firmly. Take hold by prayer and by faith. In a few hours, visions of God, and of all the realities of the eternal world, shall be yours, and you shall be saved with an everlasting salvation."

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

MAN is a mister, but woman is a mystery.

IMPRUDENT.—Promising your doctor a legacy.

THE artist who "took a lady," returned her the same day.

A FRIEND AT A PINCH.—One who shares his snuff-box with you.

A HINDOO proverb says: "Strike not, even with a flower, a wife, though she has a thousand faults."

A BACHELOR, according to the latest definition, is a man who has lost the opportunity of making a woman miserable.

IF we did but know how little some enjoy the great things they possess, there would not be so much envy in the world.

"I AM going to the postoffice, Bob. Shall I inquire for you?" "Well, yes—if you want to; but I don't think you'll find me there."

IT is not necessary that a postman should possess a good voice; but it is a most essential thing that he should have a good delivery.

B. YOUNG, of Salt Lake, is ill of a fever. We thought the last eleven wives would fetch him. A man can't stand everything, if he has been vaccinated.

DIOGENES being asked: "The biting of which beast is most dangerous?" answered, "If you mean wild beasts, 'tis the slanderer; if tame ones, the flatterer's."

MAMMA—"And now, Pussy, you have chatted enough. Shut your eyes, hold your tongue, and go to sleep." PUSSY—"How can I *do three things at once*, Mamma?"

A PARIS theater is going to open a side door, and advertise that beautiful women will be admitted there by paying two dollars extra. The other door won't get a sight at a woman!

"BUB," is your sister at home?" "Yes, but she won't see you to-night." "Why?" "Because, she said she was going to have one more mess of onions, if she never got another beau."

A YOUTH, at his grandmother's funeral, rebuked a tender-hearted boy, who took the liberty to participate, with moist eyes and handkerchief, in the exercises of the occasion: "Shut up, will yer! It ain't none o' your dead grandmother!"

SAID a Baptist to a Methodist, "I don't like your church government; it isn't simple enough; there's too much machinery about it." "It is true," replied the Methodist, "we have more machinery than you; but then, you see, it doesn't take near so much water to run it."

ROBINSON met Smith, as he was going on board a steamer on the Mississippi, and asked, "Which way, Smith—up or down?" "That depends upon circumstances," replied the latter. "If I should get a berth over the boiler, I shall probably go up; if in the cabin, down."

AT a dinner party, the other night, Senator Nye put his new silk hat carelessly upon the sofa. A few minutes after the veteran philosopher Greeley sat down upon it and crushed it fearfully. "Blame it," roared Nye, "I could have told you it wouldn't fit, before you put it on."

"JOHN," said a poverty-stricken man to his son, "I've made my will to-day." "Ah!" replied John, "you were liberal to me, no doubt." "Yes, John, I came down handsome. I've willed you the whole State of Virginia—to make a living in, with the privilege of going elsewhere, if you can do better."

A BOY was relating how his father had just come in from hunting, and boasted of having killed nine hundred and ninety-nine pigeons at one shot. "Why didn't he call it a thousand?" asked a bystander. "Good heavens!" said the boy, "do you think my father would tell a lie for one pigeon?"

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Ireland, reports a visit to an Irish school, in the Clack Valley. An address was made to the children, and at its conclusion they were asked what they intended to do when they became men and women; when, with one inspiration the forty pupils responded, "We'll go to America!"

MR. A., of F., was a joker. He once represented his town in the Legislature, and on his way to the capital, stopped to dine at a hotel. On putting on his coat to start, he had much difficulty in working into it. Some one remarked that the tailor had given him a tight fit. "Oh," said he, "the tailor did well enough, but the last representative from our town *was a good deal smaller than I am!*" It appears that they had a legislative coat in F., which was worn by each representative in turn. When A. was nominated, the citizens overlooked his rotundity of person.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

(From Harper's Monthly Magazine.)

Our readers are all familiar with the existence of spots on the surface of the sun, and their variation in number and size from one time to another. The existence of these spots, and the question of their periodicity, have been investigated by astronomers for some years past, and several successive periods of appearance and disappearance have been established quite satisfactorily.

The principal of these are an eleven-year period, a fifty-six-year period, a two-hundred-and-twenty-three-day period, a twenty-seven-day period, and a five-hundred-and-eighty-four-day period. Among other causes for the occurrence of these spots, and their periodicity, that of planetary disturbance has been warmly urged, although the precise connection between the position of the planets and the solar spots is not yet established.

Prof. KIRKWOOD, an eminent American astronomer, has lately published an elaborate memoir, in which, as a summary of his investigations, he states that the fact of the connection between the changes of the solar spots and the position of certain planets is unquestionable, and that a particular region of the solar surface is more susceptible than others to planetary disturbances, these occurring, as they do, between definite parallels of latitude, the number being greater in the northern than in the southern hemisphere of the sun. He also mentions that of the cycles of variation above mentioned, that of eleven years has been traced to the influence of Mercury; and that the marked irregularity of this period, from 1822 to 1867, is equally due to the disturbing action of Venus also; and finally, that the fifty-six year cycle is determined by the joint action of Mercury and the Earth.

A FEW years since, a little fellow was taken by his father to a carpenter, to be bound apprentice to him, after the fashion of those times. In settling the business, the master, who was one of the stiff kind, observed: "Well, boy, I suppose you can eat almost anything, can't you? I always make my apprentices live on what they don't like." "I love everything but mince pie and apple pie!" was the boy's instant reply.

"JENNY," said a landlady to her help, the other morning, "Jenny, was there any fire in the kitchen last night, while you were sitting up?" "Only just a spark, ma'am," was the reply. The landlady looked suspiciously at Jenny, but the innocent girl went on scrubbing and humming "Katy Darling."

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

STRAY LIST.

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

STRAYS FOR AUGUST.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Burkhart, Marmaton tp, June 24th, 1870, one dark brown or black Mare, 9 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, small lump under left jaw. Appraised $80.

MULE—Taken up by Harrison Truitt, Marion tp, July 22, 1870, one dark brown mare Mule, 20 years old, 14 hands high, branded H on left shoulder, lump on under jaw. Appraised $75.50.

PONY—Taken up by S A Ouids, Fort Scott tp, July 21st, 1870, one gray mare Pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised $50.

MARE—Taken up by Saml McWhirt, Scott tp, July 6, 1870, one small dark bay mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, saddle and harness marks. Appraised $40.

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

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.

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

Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by A T Glenn, Baxter Springs tp, July 16, '70, one red Cow, lined back, white belly, crop off left ear, crop and slit in right ear, small horns. Appraised $30.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Ross Cooper, Franklin tp, June 9, 1870, one sorrel horse Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, white stripe in face, light mane and tail, saddle marks. Appraised $20.

PONY—Taken up by H B F Keller, Franklin tp, June 11, 1870, one dark bay stallion Pony, 3 years old, 14 hands high, a few white hairs in forehead Appraised $35.

HORSE—Taken up by W R Wolfe, Franklin tp, June 14, 1870, one light bay Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded JHB on left shoulder. Appraised $27. Also, one dark bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, branded ME on left shoulder, windgall on left hind leg. Appraised $37.

MARE—Taken up by Ross Cooper, Franklin tp, July 4th, 1870, one dark iron-gray Mare, 8 years old, 15¼ hands high, branded CRI on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised $70.

Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.

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

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

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

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

HORSE—Taken up by W A Mishie, Sarcoxie tp, June 10, 1870, one bay Horse, 10 years old, saddle and harness marks, bad bell on. Appraised $50.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by James Sells, Olathe tp, July 9th, 1870, one dark brindle Cow, 6 years old, white on forehead, neck, belly and legs, short tail, crop off left ear, and half crop off right ear. Appraised $18.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

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

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

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

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by S C James, Americus tp, one dark red Buck, one year old. Appraised $12.

BULL—Taken up by C Drake, Americus tp, one dark roan Buck, 6 or 7 years old, right horn broken off. Appraised $28.

HORSE—Taken up by P B Campbell, Americus tp, July 13, '70, one dark gray Horse, 4 years old, 16 hands high, saddle marks, has had the distemper. Appraised $100.

MARE—Taken up by A Watkins, Waterloo tp, June 27th, 1870, one black Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised $120.

PONY—Taken up by J P Johnson, Waterloo tp, June 20, 1870, one dark chestnut sorrel Pony, 7 or 8 years old, white face and feet, saddle marks. Appraised $40.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

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

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C W Godding, Stanton tp, May 17, 1870, one bay Horse, 12 years old, 16 hands high, saddle and collar marks, branded O on right shoulder, right hind foot white, pigeon-toed, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead, shod all round. Appraised $50.

MARE—Taken up by John Lash, Osage tp, one brown Mare, 13 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white, branded S on left shoulder. Appraised $—.

HORSE—Taken up by D H Reffiebower, Wea tp, June 16, 1870, one dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks, shod before. Appraised $50.

PONY—Taken up by John Riley, July 5th, 1870, one roan horse Pony, 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, white spot on nose, fore feet black, hind feet white, black mane and tail. Appraised $50.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by M V Smith, Liberty tp, one roan Pony, 7 years old, 13 hands high, blazed face, right hind foot white. Appraised $20.

MARE—Taken up by J H Childress, Verdigris tp, July 6, 1870, one claybank Mare, 5 years old, dark mane and tail, dark legs, white spot on left hind foot, shod all round. Appraised $25.

Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Henry Schwartz, Vermillion tp, July 7, 1870, one iron-gray Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, some white around eyes and lips, branded C or G on left shoulder, fresh saddle marks. Appraised $75.

Osage County—William Y. Drew, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J J Nicholay, Valley Brook tp, April 27, 1870, one dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, dark mane and tail, left hind foot white, star in forehead, shod all around. Appraised $125.

FILLY—Taken up by John McNulty, Rock Creek tp, June 24, 1870, one brown Filly, 3 years old, 15 hands high, had on one fore shoe and a halter. Appraised $30.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J W Briggs, Soldier tp, May 31, 1870, one light bay mare Pony, 8 or 9 years old, a white spot in forehead. Appraised $25. Also, one bay horse Pony, 3 years old, white on nose, saddle marks. Appraised $55.

PONY—Taken up by N N Kinney, Auburn tp, one light bay mare Pony, 10 years old, 12 hands high, white stripe in face, left hind foot and left fore foot white saddle and harness marks, rope on neck when taken up. Appraised $20.

HORSE—Taken up by Jacob Johnson, Silver Lake tp, June 13, 1870, one gray Horse, 9 years old. Appraised $50.

SOW—Taken up by John Randolph, Topeka tp, July 18, 1870, one white and black spotted Sow, 5 months old, weight 100 lbs.; also, two white sow Pigs, and one white and black spotted Pig, 3 months old. Appraised $12.

SOW—Taken up by J A White, Topeka tp, one white Sow, 1 year old, crop off right ear. Appraised $16.

SOW—Taken up by W Ross, Topeka tp, July 18, 1870, a brood Sow, 18 months old, medium size, white with dark spots on skin. Appraised $16.

STRAYS FOR JULY.

Atchison County—Charles W. Rust, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J D Cox, Mount Pleasant tp, May 10, '70, one bay Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, small white spot on left hind foot. Appraised $40.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm Martin, Walnut tp, June 7, 1870, one iron-gray Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, branded on the left shoulder, saddle marks, stripes above knees, black stripe down the back. Appraised $75.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jasper Dunken, Osage tp, May 30, 1870, one bay roan Horse, 6 years old, branded 2 on right shoulder. Appraised $20.

PONY—Taken up by M J Martin, Osage tp, June 21, 1870, one strawberry roan mare Pony, 7 years old, hind feet and right fore foot white, blaze in forehead, branded EG on both shoulders, S on left hip, slit and crop in both ears. Appraised $35.

MARE—Taken up by Geo Arney, Freedom tp, June 11th, 1870, one flea-bitten gray Mare, 7 years old, collar marks, branded on right shoulder. Appraised $40.

HORSE—Taken up by John Puckett, Marmaton tp, one bay Gelding, 5 years old, 15½ hands high, black legs, mane and tail, head halter on, shod all round. Appraised $100.

Butler County—H. D. Kellogg, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J D Black, Augusta tp, May 13, 1870, one light bay mare Mule, 6 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised $70. Also, one black horse Mule, about 4 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised $70. Also, one brown horse Mule, about 6 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised $75.

Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by David Brewer, Lyon tp, May 12, 1870, one large sorrel Mare, 12 years old, left fore foot and right hind foot white. Appraised $—.

THE THIRD ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

KANSAS

Agricultural and Mechanical ASSOCIATION

WILL BE HELD

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

AT

THEIR FAIR GROUNDS,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

$13,500 IN PREMIUMS.

COMPETITION OPEN to the WORLD.

ALL ENTRIES FREE!

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

The Free Passage of Stock and Freight

TO

THE FAIR!

AND

EXCURSION TICKETS FOR PASSENGERS.

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

Excel any Exhibition ever before held in the West!

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

For Premium Lists, and all other particulars, address the Secretary.

M. H. INSLEY, President.

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

GEO. T. ANTHONY, Sec'y,

aug-2t *LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.*

COOLEY'S

Anti-Freezing Force Pump.

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE A CHEAP, DURABLE **PUMP**, send for a Circular.

ROSE & COOLEY,

aug-3m* No. 11 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

I HAVE ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED BUSHELS OF THE Smooth **White Chaff Mediterranean Wheat**, which I offer to those who desire an extra article in this line. The above Wheat averaged nearly 26 bushels to the acre, is as early as the Early May, and stands freezing better than any wheat I have ever raised. A sample can be seen at Mr. J. P. Marshall's, or at M. S. Grant's, or at my Farm in Salt Creek Valley. Information by letter, by addressing

aug-1m JACOB WINTER, Box 1,014, Leavenworth.

JAMES HALL & CO.,

GENERAL REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

No. 9 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kansas.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

The Kansas Pacific Railroad Lands.

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

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, REVOLVERS, &c.

OF ALL KINDS, AT REDUCED PRICES, WARRANTed and sent by Express (c.o.d.), to be examined before paid for. Liberal terms to the Trade, Agents and Clubs. Write for a Catalogue. Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Army Guns, Revolvers, &c.**, bought or traded for. jy-3m

TO WOOL GROWERS.

WE WILL WANT ALL THE FINEST WOOL, OF Kansas Growth, we can get this year, and will be glad to communicate with those who have fine Sheep. Address

THE FT. SCOTT MILL & MANUFACT'G CO.,

ap tf Fort Scott, Kansas.

IMPROVED STOCK.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE SWINE, PURE BREED Poultry, &c. The best in America. Send stamp for Circular.

THOMAS B. SMITH & CO.,

feb-12m Plantsville, Conn.

VINEGAR, HOW MADE FROM CIDER, WINE, MOLASses or Sorghum, in 10 hours, without using drugs. For Circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Connecticut. nov-1y

MOUNT ST. MARY'S

FEMALE ACADEMY.

CONDUCTED BY THE

SISTERS OF CHARITY,

AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

THE RIGHT REVEREND J. B. MEIGE,

Bishop of Leavenworth, Kan.

MOUNT ST. MARY IS LOCATED SOUTH OF LEAVenworth, on a beautiful elevation, commanding a view of the City and Fort, and the meanderings of the Missouri river, north and south, as far as the eye can reach. The grounds comprise fifty-seven acres; an extensive play-ground is appropriated exclusively to the use of the Pupils. The convenience and comfort of the interior arrangement of the Building are unsurpassed; spacious and well ventilated dormitories, toilet rooms, grand study hall, numerous recitation rooms, infirmary and dispensary—in a word, no pains have been spared to render St. Mary's one of the most desirable Educational Institutions in the West.

PROSPECTUS

OF

Mount Saint Mary's Female Academy.

The Academic Year dates from the first Monday in September, and closes on the last of June.

It is divided into two Sessions of five months each. Pupils entered after the commencement of the Session, are charged only with the portion that may remain.

No reduction will be made for those who are withdrawn before the expiration of the Session, except in case of sickness.

The Course of Instruction in St. Mary's Female Academy Comprises:

Orthography,
Reading,
Plain and Ornamental Penmanship,
Arithmetic,
Grammar,
Elocution,
Ancient & Modern Geography
Geology,
Ancient and Modern History,
Natural Philosophy,
Rhetoric and Criticism,
Prose & Poetical Composition
Physiology,
Mythology,
Astronomy, with the Use of the Globes,
Moral and Intellectual Philosophy,
Chemistry, with the Use of a Chemical Apparatus,
French, German and Latin Languages,
Botany,
Algebra,
Logic,
Geometry,
Analysis,
Book keeping,
Music on the Piano-Forte, Melodeon, Harp, and Guitar,
Vocal Music,
Drawing,
Painting, Oil and Water Colors
Crayon Painting,
Plain and Ornamental Needle-work,
Tapestry,
Embroidery,
Crochet and Lace Work,
Zephyr and Wax Flowers.

TERMS:

Board, per session,	$75 00
Tuition, in the Junior Circles, per session,	12 00
Tuition, in the Senior Circles, per session,	16 00
Music on Piano, extra,	25 25
Music on Harp, extra,	30 00
Music on Guitar, extra,	15 00
Washing, &c.,	10 00
Bed and Bedding,	4 00
Needlework, in all its varieties,	5 00
For Lessons in Painting in Water Colors, Crayon Painting, Zephyr and Wax Flowers, there will be an extra charge for each, per session, of	10 00
Use of Chemical Apparatus,	2 50
Use of Library,	2 00

☞ **All Payments must be made in Advance.** ☜

The Sisters will spare no pains to render this Academy worthy of extensive patronage. The health and happiness of their Pupils will be constant objects of their solicitude; while they will endeavor daily to instill into their tender minds and hearts the principles of moral rectitude.

The discipline is mild, but firm, and the strict observance of rules is enjoined upon all.

As an incentive to close application, medals are distributed in all the classes, on the first Monday in each month.

Diplomas will be conferred upon those only who go successfully through the entire Academic Course of Studies.

To avoid interruption of classes, visits to Pupils are confined to Saturdays, and can be made only by their parents, sisters, uncles and aunts. Others will not be received, unless formally authorized by parents or guardians.

No deductions will be made for absence, unless caused by sickness. Pupils are required to bring all necessary articles for the toilet.

☞ For the maintenance of good order, it is required that all the Pupils assist, with propriety, at the public duties of religion.

All communications respecting the Academy, addressed to the *MOTHER SUPERIOR OF ST. MARY'S FEMALE ACADEMY, Leavenworth, Kansas*, will receive immediate attention. aug- m

M. S. GRANT,

(Successor to Grant & Prest.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

SEEDS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

Nos. 141 and 143, Shawnee Street,

Leavenworth, : Kansas.

TO FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, I would say that I have, and keep constantly on hand, the largest and best selected stock in the West, consisting in part as follows:

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

Brown's Illinois Corn Planters, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Buckeye Grain Drill, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Scotch Harrows, Fanning Mills, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers, Wheel Barrows, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Grind Stones, Scythes, and Snathes, Pruning Knives, Shears, Garden Drills, Reels, Cultivators, and a great variety of other Garden Implements. Grass seeds of every variety, Seed Wheat, Surprise Oats, Black Oats, Osage Orange Seed, Garden and Flower Seeds by the pound, paper or in quantities to suit purchasers. I am prepared to furnish

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS,

Very fine selected Stock, at low rates.

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

feb-tf M. S. GRANT.

JOHNSON COUNTY NURSERY.

KANSAS GROWN TREES!

FOR

KANSAS ORCHARDS!

WE OFFER TO FARMERS, FRUIT-GROWERS AND Dealers,

250,000 Two-year old Apple Trees,

Unsurpassed in quality, in any number desired. Also,

PEAR, PEACH, PLUM & CHERRY TREES,

Evergreens, Small Fruit Plants, &c.

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

H. PERLEY & CO.,

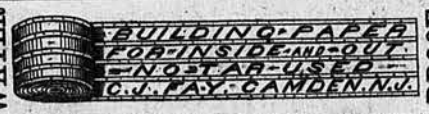
jy-3m*-o.s.c.sep.] Spring Hill, Johnson Co., Kans.

WAVELAND NURSERY,

OSAGE COUNTY, KANSAS,

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

jy- m J. G. CLARK & CO., Waveland, Shawnee Co., Ks.

WATER  PROOF

Chester White Pigs, Ayrshire Bulls, and MERINO BUCKS,

FOR SALE.—I WILL SELL AT GLEN FARM, THREE miles west of the Market House, or deliver in the city of Leavenworth, **Pure Blood Chester White Pigs**, six to eight weeks old, at $15.00 per pair—$1.00 extra for boxing to ship.

Also, two half-blood **Ayrshire Bulls**, sired by Bull Sir Walter, and bred by Walcott & Campbell, Utica, N. Y., out of imported Bull Baldy and imported Cow Tibby. These are out of Grade Durham Cows, deep milkers.

Also, a few full-blood **Merino Bucks**, cheap.

ap- m D. N. BARNES.

SEED POTATOES.

I OFFER FOR SALE A FINE STOCK OF

Genuine Harrison and Goodrich Potatoes.

Harrison, $2.00 per Bushel, $4.00 per Barrel; Goodrich, $1.25 per Bushel, $2.50 per Barrel.

Early White Sprout, $1 per Bushel; $2 per Barrel.

A discount on large quantities. JOS. HAYTON,

mch tf Troy, Doniphan County, Kansas.

W. S. VAN DOREN. [Established in 1857.] A. B. HAVENS

VAN DOREN & HAVENS,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

Real Estate and Collection AGENTS,

TAXES PAID FOR NON-RESIDENTS,

MONEY LOANED,

Abstracts of Title Furnished,

Agents for the Celebrated

DELAWARE DIMINISHED Reserve Lands,

Located in Leavenworth & Wyandotte Counties.

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

$8 TO $15 PER ACRE.

Terms of payment, one-third cash; balance in two equal payments in one and two years.

FIFTY IMPROVED FARMS.

We are Agents for Fifty Improved Farms in Leavenworth and Wyandotte counties, at prices ranging from Twenty to Fifty Dollars per Acre.

200,000 Acres Unimproved Land.

Prices from $2.50 to $8.00 per acre. We have Lands for sale in nearly every county in the State of Kansas.

MONEY LOANED.

We can at all times Loan Money, on the best of real estate security, to net the parties loaning 12 per cent., furnishing them with a full and complete abstract of title, free of charge. Best of references given, if required.

Leavenworth City Property.

We have for sale Business and Residence Property upon all the different streets in Leavenworth City.

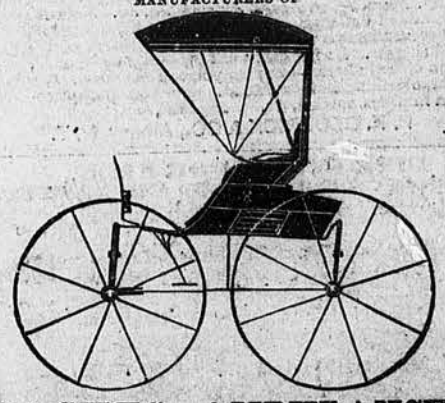
For further particulars, apply to

VAN DOREN & HAVENS,

No. 73 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kansas.

NORTH & JENNINGS,

MANUFACTURERS OF



COACHES, AMBULANCES,

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES,

Factory, 71 and 73 Shawnee Street. **Repository,** 107 and 109 Delaware Street.

LEAVENWORTH, ... KANSAS.

Carriages, Phætons, Buggies and Rockaways,

From the most celebrated Eastern Manufactories

Repairing, Painting and Trimming done to Order.

We keep constantly on hand articles of the very best material and manufacture.

my-4m* **ALL WORK WARRANTED.**

FOR CHEAP HOMES,

GOOD SOCIETY, FINE CLIMATE, & FERTILE SOIL, send for a Circular of Pomona Fruit and Farming Lands, to JOHN H. WHETSTONE, Ottawa, Kansas; or

feb-6m S. T. KELSEY, Pomona, Franklin Co., Kan.

The Kansas Pacific Railway.

OPEN TO CARSON,

487 Miles West of the Missouri River.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after April 3, 1870, Trains run as follows:

Going West:

LEAVE—	EXPRESS.	MAIL.	L. L. & T. ACCOMOD'N.
Wyandotte,		8:45, A. M.	3:00, P. M.
West Kansas City,		9:50, "	3:25, "
State Line,		9:55, "	4:00, "
Leavenworth,		9:55, "	.....
Stranger,		10:30, "	7:10, "
Lawrence,		11:45, "	8:45, "
Perryville,		12:45, P. M.	10:20, "
Topeka,		1:40, "	11:40, "
St. Mary's,		2:42, "	.....
Wamego,		3:20, "	.....
Manhattan,		4:25, "	.....
Junction City,		5:25, "	.....
Abilene,		6:35, "	.....
Solomon,		7:00, "	.....
Salina,		8:05, "	.....
Brookville,		8:45, "	.....
Fort Harker,		9:50, "	.....
Ellsworth,		10:05, "	.....
Hays City,		1:20, A. M.	.....
Sheridan,		7:00, "	.....
ARRIVE AT—			
Carson,		11:45, "	.....

Going East:

LEAVE—	EXPRESS.	MAIL.	L. L. & T. ACCOMOD'N.
Carson,		3:00, P. M.	.....
Sheridan,		7:50, "	.....
Hays City,		1:20, A. M.	.....
Ellsworth,		4:35, "	.....
Fort Harker,		4:48, "	.....
Brookville,		5:55, "	.....
Salina,		6:55, "	.....
Solomon,		7:35, "	.....
Abilene,		8:03, "	.....
Junction City,		9:12, "	.....
Manhattan,		10:15, "	.....
Wamego,		11:20, "	.....
St. Mary's,		11:58, "	.....
Topeka,		1:00, P. M.	6:45, A. M.
Perryville,		1:50, "	7:33, "
Lawrence,		2:35, "	8:08, "
Stranger,		3:45, "	8:45, "
ARRIVE AT—			
Leavenworth,		4:50, "	10:50, "
State Line,		4:50, "	10:05, "
West Kansas City,		5:00, "	10:15, "
Wyandotte,		5:25, "	10:45, "

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

Trains leave Carson daily, except Saturday.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. ANDERSON, General Superintendent.

R. B. GEMMELL, Gen'l Freight and Ticket Agent.

B. S. RICHARDS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS,

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

No. 50 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kan.

POLAND AND CHINA HOGS.

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

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

mh-1y HARVEY WALKER, Winchester, Kan.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

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

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

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

sep-tf GRIFFITH & DUNCAN, Lawrence, Kan.

SHORT HORN DURHAM BULLS.

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

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

N. L. CHAFFEE,
H. C. CHAFFEE.

Manhattan, Kansas, April 25, 1870. ap-1y

WASHINGTON ST. NURSERIES!

AUTUMN, 1870.

APPLES.

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

STANDARD PEARS.

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

DWARF PEARS.

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

ORNAMENTALS.

An extensive Stock of the finest ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c. We also have all the new and beautiful Weepers, such as the KILMARNOCK WILLOW, CUT LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH, WEEPING LARCH, &c.

LOW PRICES OFFERED!

Trees, Plants, and Vines, under FOUR POUNDS, sent by Mail, in fresh condition, Postage paid.

THREE CATALOGUES PUBLISHED ANNUALLY. We invite Correspondence, and will send Catalogues on invitation. Address

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

ATTENTION!

WOOL-GROWERS!

1,000,000 POUNDS

WOOL! WOOL!!

I take Pleasure in informing the Wool-Growers of Kansas, that I wish to Buy very Largely of the Incoming Clip of

KANSAS WOOL!

All Inquiries about Wool Promptly Answered.

Wool Sacks for Sale.

Hides and Peltries

BOUGHT FOR CASH

AT THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

W. C. LOBENSTEIN,

LEAVENWORTH, ... KANSAS.

ap tf Corner Cherokee and Third Streets.

SEED POTATOES.

GENUINE EARLY ROSE SEED POTATOES, AT FIFTY Cents a peck, $1 per bushel; Conover's Colossal Asparagus Roots, 40 cts per dozen, $2 per 100; Colfax Strawberry Plants, 40 cts per dozen by mail; Giant Asparagus Roots, 50 cts per 100, $4 per 1,000; Myatt's Linnæus Rhubarb Roots, 15 cts each, $1 per dozen, by mail.

The above will be ready for Fall delivery. Orders promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular and Price List of Small Fruit and Seed Potatoes sent free. Address

JOHN G. KREIDER,

aug-1m* P. O. Box 103, Lancaster, Pa.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.

600 Acres. 19th Year. 10 Greenhouses.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, NURSERY STOCK, Evergreens, Rootgrafts, Hedge Plants, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Lilies, fine Colored Fruit and Flower Plates. All at Wholesale and Retail. Send 10 cents for Catalogues.

aug-4m F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington, Ill.

Pure-Breed Chester White Pigs!

SHEEP, POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, &c., BRED and shipped by J. W. & M. IRWIN, Penningtonville, Chester county, Pa. Send for illustrated circular. aug-1m

---

TWO HUNDRED

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

WORKMEN

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

WRECKED

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

ON

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

THE RAILROAD

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

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

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

BARNES BROS. & CO.,

aug-4m *Young America, Warren County, Ill.*

HAY PRESS WORKS.

Established 1854.

DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES.

P. K. DEDERICK & CO.,

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

Dederick's Patent Progressive Lever Presses are baling at least two-thirds of the hay, straw, &c., baled in the country, and are familiarly known everywhere as the best Presses. 34 different sizes of Horse, Hand and Power Presses, for baling hay, straw, cotton, hemp, hops, cloth, hides, moss, husks, broom corn, &c. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, giving Sizes, Prices, and much other information useful to the farmer, planter, packer and shipper. Do not wait until Machines are wanted, then order in haste—but post yourself in season. We charge nothing for information. State your transportation facilities, market, &c. ADDRESS,

P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

FINE STOCK FOR SALE.

COTSWOLD, SOUTHDOWN, AND AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP; Chester White and McGee Hogs, from the best pens in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Bred for sale, by

I. A. COONS,

Springhill, Johnson County, Kansas.

Also, a **Thoroughbred Shorthorn Bull**, 2 years old, bred by the Shakers of Warren county, Ohio.

aug-1m* I. A. C.

SORGHUM REDEEMED!

Send immediately for new Descriptive Circulars.

jy-2m **CLOUGH REFINING CO., Cincinnati, O.**

OLATHE NURSERIES.

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

TO TREE DEALERS.

WE WANT A FEW AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF our Nursery Stock for Fall delivery. We have a large and superior stock, grown by ourselves. It will be to the interest of both dealers and planters to correspond with us.

ALLEN & KROH,

jy-2m Prop'rs Enterprise Nurseries, Kansas City, Mo.

Farms and Homes!

THE

CENTRAL BRANCH

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

Are offering for Sale and Settlement

1,280,000 ACRES

(less the occupied tracts)

OF

PRAIRIE and WOODLAND,

At prices ranging mostly from

ONE TO FIVE DOLLARS PER ACRE!

And on

Three, Four, Six, or Ten Years' Credit,

Optional with Purchasers.

Good Schools and Churches. Markets and Railroad Convenient.

KICKAPOO LANDS NOT TAXABLE.

Farms as Low as One Hundred Dollars!

FARMS!

Adapted to Agriculture.

FARMS!

Adapted to Stock-Raising.

FARMS!

Adapted to Fruit-Growing.

FARMS!

With a Good Market at the Farmer's Door.

FARMS!

Near the City of Atchison and the Missouri River.

FARMS

On the Great Central Line of the System of Railroads to the Pacific,

Are now offered for Sale and Settlement by

THE CENTRAL BRANCH

Union Pacific Railroad Co.

Upwards of Five Thousand Purchasers

TESTIFY to the unequaled advantages which this Company are offering to Immigrants and Actual Settlers.

Upon the completion of their Road to Fort Kearney, the entire Land Grant of this Company will amount to about

3,000,000 ACRES,

Which, it is expected, will be arranged for sale during the coming season. This Road penetrates the

THE GREAT HOMESTEAD AREA,

And by it

The Easiest and Cheapest Route

Is obtained to the Valleys of the

BLUE, REPUBLICAN & SOLOMON RIVERS

And their Tributaries, where more than

6,000,000 ACRES OF LAND

Are available for

HOMESTEAD & PRE-EMPTION.

Buy your Tickets for

WATERVILLE, or ATCHISON,

And send for Valuable Maps, Plats and Descriptive Circulars respecting Northern Kansas, its vast resources, &c., &c., which are furnished free, for distribution, by

W. F. DOWNS,

General Superintendent and Land Commissioner,

ap-6m ATCHISON, KANSAS.