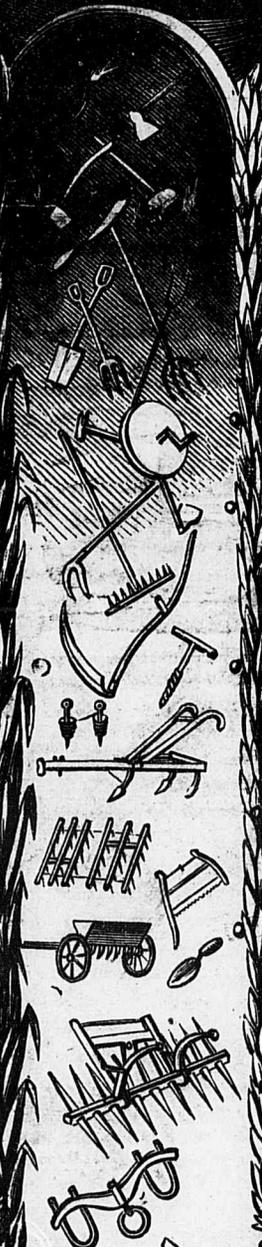
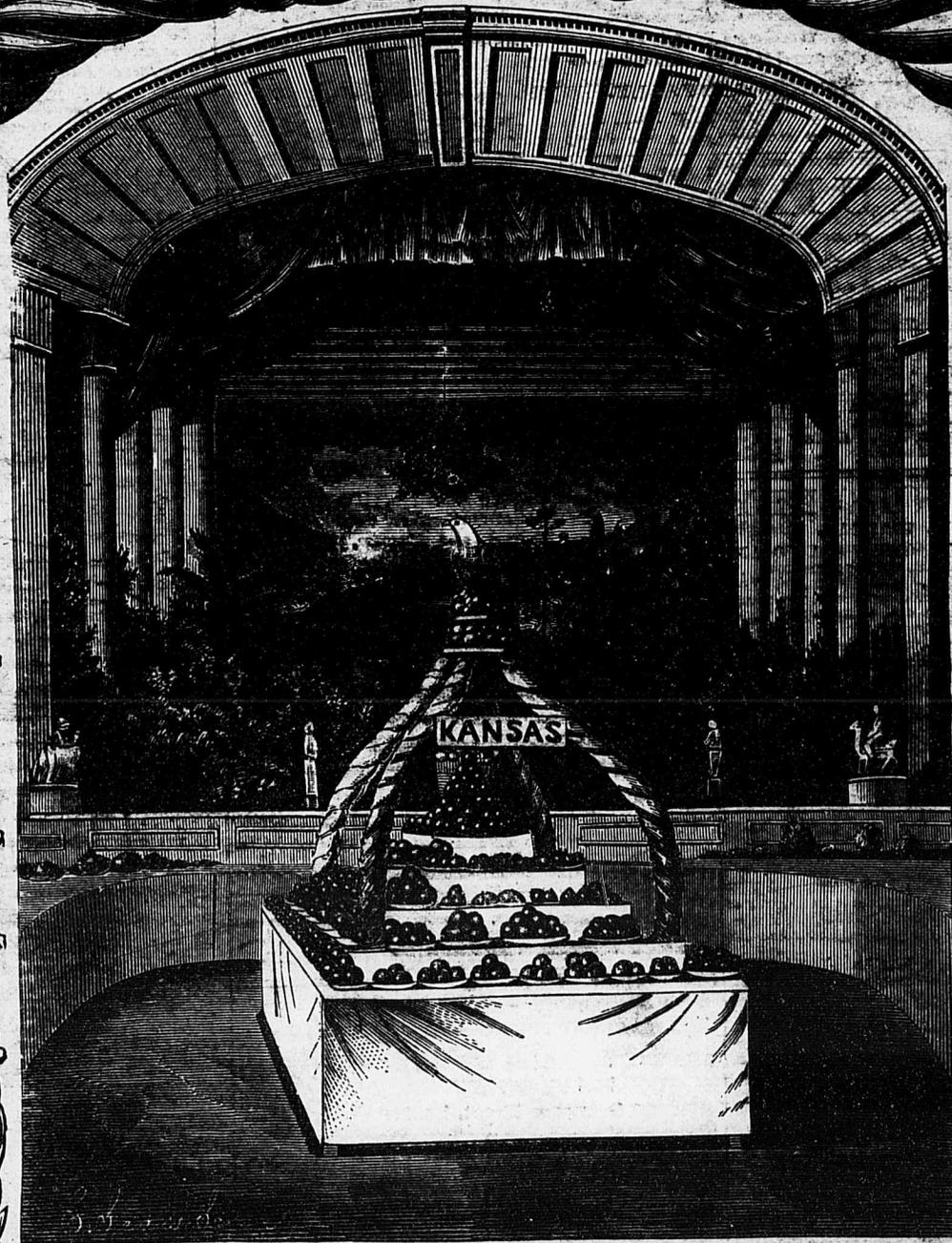


REVOTED THE FARM THE SHOP THE FRESH

KANSAS THE FARMER



E. SEARS, ENG. N.Y.

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 Ferrdgut.

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.

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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.

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RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, REVOLVERS, &c.

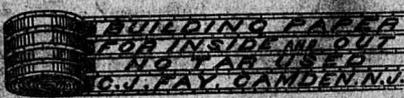
OF ALL KINDS, AT REDUCED PRICES. WARRANTED and sent by Express (C.O.D.), to be examined before paid for. Liberal terms to the Trade, Agents and Clubs. Write for a Catalogue. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Army Guns, Revolvers, &c., bought or traded for. Jy-8m

WAVELAND NURSERY,

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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 Catalogue. 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. D. N. BARNES. ap-m

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.

FRUIT TREES!

10,000 GRAPE VINES, 20,000 KITTATINNY AND Early Wison Blackberries, over 500,000 Osage Plants; Apple Trees, 2 year, 4 to 6 feet, \$16 per 100; Apple Trees, 3 year, 3 to 4 feet, \$12 per 100; Apple Trees, 1 year, 2 to 4 feet, \$10 per 100. Also, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Roses, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c. D. C. HAWTHORN, nov-tf Pilot Knob Nursery, Leavenworth, Kansas.

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-8m

M. S. GRANT,

(Successor to Grant & Priest.)

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.

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 Pons 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 HARVEY WALKER, Winchester, Kan. mh-ly

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., Fort Scott, Kansas. ap tf

IMPROVED STOCK. PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE SWINE, PURE BREED Poultry, &c. The best in America. Send stamp for Circular. THOMAS B. SMITH & CO., Plantsville, Conn. feb-12m

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-ly

FOR SALE—A WILLIAM RALF PATENT CHEESE Vat and Milk Preserver. Offered very cheap. Inquire at this office. je-m

NICHOLS SHEPARD & CO. VIBRATOR THRESHING MACHINES

AND IMPROVED

"MOUNTED" AND "DOWN" HORSE POWER.

Office and Factory, at BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS, Threshermen, Dealers, and all interested in the Raising, Threshing and Saving of Grain, is respectfully directed to these Machines.

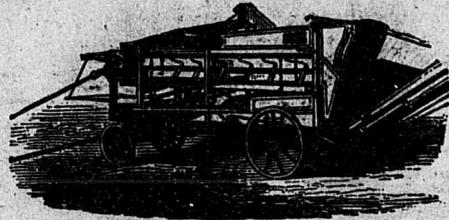
IF ONE MACHINE WILL SAVE ENOUGH more Grain over another to more than pay the threshing bill—if it will thresh as fast, or faster, and do better and cleaner work—if it will run easier, last longer, cost less for repairs, less liable to break down, more convenient and easier managed—in short,

If one kind of Machine is Better and more Profitable to you than another, you ought to know it.

Consideration is asked to some of the claims advanced in favor of the Nichols, Shepard & Co. Machines over other kinds

Advantageous Features:

WONDERFUL SIMPLICITY AND FEWNESS OF Parts, as shown by the following "facts and figures," viz: But 4 Belts, 19 Boxes, 10 Pulleys, 9 Shafts, 19 Journals, and 2 Cog Wheels. No "Endless Apron," "Beaters," or "Pickers." A comparison and examination of other Machines will show that we use, less than one-half, the machinery that others require. The consequent freedom from breakage, saving in repairs and lost time, durability, long life, ease of management, ease of draft, and adaptation to general use, is strikingly manifest.



THE MOST EFFICIENT AND PERFECT MODE of Separation ever applied to a Threshing Machine, combining ample threshing capacity with a perfect saving of the grain. No possibility of "clogging," "choking," or "winding up." Adapted to all kinds and conditions of grain. Capable of separating perfectly all that can be crowded through a cylinder, and

Saving Enough more Grain on every Job, Over the best of other kinds, to more than pay the threshing bills. Cleaning the grain so perfectly, that Millers and Grain Dealers frequently pay an extra price for it. Makes no litterings or scatterings. Saves the dirty and unprofitable "cleaning up," necessary with others. When the last bundle is fed, the work is done and the Machine ready to travel.

Threshes, Saves and Cleans Flax, Timothy, and other Seeds, in a most superior manner, and only requires a change of Sieves to change from Grain to Seeds. Many Farmers say it is more profitable to employ these Superior Machines at FULL prices, than any other Thresher for NOTHING; and they generally command an extra price per bushel.

Separators furnished for Steam Power. IMPROVED "MOUNTED" AND "DOWN" HORSE Powers supplied with these Separators, or sold separately, if desired, and "Speeded" to match other Machines. They are constructed with special reference to Durability, Ease of Draft, Strength, Convenience and Long Life.

A Broad and Unvarnished Warranty with each Machine. No Favours asked, but an Impartial Trial.



Dealers, and all others interested in the Use or Introduction of Improved Farm Machinery, are invited to send for our Illustrated Circular, mailed Free, giving full particulars and the testimony of hundreds who have used and employed these Superior Machines. Call on Dealers, who sell our Machines and Extras, or address

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan. jc-m

THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM, THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

VOL. VII.—NO. 7.]

LEAVENWORTH, JULY 15, 1870.

[\$1.00 A YEAR

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

Published Monthly, 75 Delaware Street, Leavenworth.

A TIMELY WORK.

We are indebted to the National Publishing Company, of Cincinnati, for specimen pages of a work in press, called, "The Oldest and the Newest Empire: China and the United States." It is from the pen of WILLIAM SPEER, D. D., formerly a Missionary in China, now Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education.

Just at this time, the habits, customs and character of the Chinese are subjects of deep interest to every American citizen. It is apparent that the laws of supply and demand have decreed that millions of hard-worked, half-starved Chinamen shall be brought from a country where labor is substantially without demand or recompense, to one where it is greatly needed at remunerative rates.

That many of our people will contend against this decree, there can be no doubt. That such resistance shall succeed in preventing or materially checking the inflow of Chinese immigration, however, no one can suppose who gives the subject reasonable thought.

It being settled, then, that we are to absorb millions of these Chinamen in the immediate future, it behooves us to study and understand this new element in our civil and religious institutions. The author and publishers of the work under notice are performing an opportune labor, which will be accepted with great satisfaction by the reading, thinking public.

THE WILLOW TWIG.

In nothing is the motto, "Make haste slowly," more pertinent than in the selection of varieties of fruit trees. A mistake in orchard planting can hardly be corrected in a life-time. For this reason, we have repeatedly cautioned our readers against careless selections, and urged a limit of varieties to such as have given positive evidence of merit and adaptability to soil and climate.

To aid our readers in this, we have spared no pains to eliminate from our various Horticultural Society discussions, all important facts touching varieties considered by them. To this evidence is added, from time to time, the result of observation.

We now put in a good word for the Willow Twig, as an apple worthy of a much higher estimate as a long keeper and profitable orchard apple, than it has received. As all know who have eaten it, the Willow Twig is not of a high quality, and would not be sought where the Jonathan, Swaar, Winesap, &c., could be had; yet, it is much superior to the Ben Davis, as an eating apple.

What we propose to commend them for now, is their keeping qualities. They have kept their place upon our market this year, when all others have dropped out; and on this 4th day of July, we

see them across the street upon a fruit-stand, as fresh, fair, perfect and tempting, as the apple of Eden, and eagerly sought at a price that would make the owner of a few bearing trees proud of his possession.

We have never seen the circle of the year made more complete, than by the Willow Twig apple of 1869 and the Early Harvest apple of 1870, that lie side by side on our table; the old vying successfully with the new in freshness, and far surpassing it in fragrance.

It will give us pleasure to hear from those who have had experience with this variety. If the tree is a good grower, and at home in our soil, as it proves to be in the orchard of Mr. VAN WINKLE, in this county, who raised the sample before us, we believe no long keeper we now have will compare with it as a profitable market apple.

JUNCTION CITY.

About one year ago we gave the citizens of Junction City a severe scolding, for their neglect of the beautiful country around them, that was allowed to rest under its native prairie turf, a perpetual reproach to the owners, and an impeachment of the soil itself in the estimation of visitors.

A recent visit gives us an opportunity to commend the change a year has wrought in the surroundings of the town, and the promise it gives that Junction City is soon to be as attractive in the adornment and culture of its surroundings, as in its business advantages. City residences give evidence of cultivated taste, and a faith in the climate and soil to respond to its demand for plant, shrub, vine and tree, laden with the beauty of flower and wealth of fruit. Where prairie grass held its long undisputed sway then, we now found neat walks winding among plats of lawn grass, beds of flowers, groups of promising trees, and vines clambering over trellis and lintel.

It is not our purpose to mention individuals in this connection, but one demonstration of how much can be done in a short time was so marked as to demand mention. Capt. FRED. BRUNSWICK broke ground upon a new place the past Spring; and on June 21st, when we were there, his grounds were a curiosity of floral beauty. More than a hundred varieties of flowers greeted the morning sun of that day, with the charming face of full bloom, and looked a higher compliment to Capt. BRUNSWICK than words can express.

In addition to flowering shrubs and plants, the Captain had a great variety of trees and lawn grasses well rooted, laughing defiance to drought-croakers, and disdain to all unadorned though long occupied grounds in the neighborhood, where the faithless dwell.

Long live Captain BRUNSWICK!

THE CORN CROP.

The great Western staple is making a prodigious growth, and is looking finely. We think the crop is from ten days to two weeks late, but with a reas-

onable Fall we may safely expect a large yield. Owing to the wet weather while the crop was small, some fields became very foul; in fact, clean fields were the exception. But our farmers, by putting forth extra exertions, have got the crop in fine condition, and we think will make an extra yield. We hope; however, as we have said before, that the farmer will not consider the crop "tended," and ready to "lay by," after plowing any given number of times; but if the weather should set in dry, keep the plow going until the ear begins to shoot, or the corn shades the ground so as to keep it moist. It is a bad practice to say you have done all you can, when you have plowed your corn three or four times. If it is wet, this would do; but if it is dry, it will not. The ground must be kept loose and friable, if we would accomplish the best results. But our farmers generally do a good part by the corn crop, and we feel safe in saying that, in our judgment, their labors will be well rewarded this year.

THE NEW COLLEGE YEAR.

The State Agricultural College commences its next term on Wednesday, September 8th. It has an able corps of instructors, thoroughly devoted to duty. No better facilities for a general education can be found in the West. All the studies of a thorough academic and full college course are taught in this Institution; also, Agricultural Science, Commercial Science, and Military Science and Tactics.

Tuition free, except a contingent fee of three dollars a term. Board can be obtained at the College boarding-house at \$3.75, if paid monthly in advance.

PERMANENT MEADOWS.

It would be well for the farmers in the older settled parts of the State, to consider the propriety of establishing permanent meadows. The time must soon come when our stock of wild grass will run out, and it will not do to wait until that time arrives. One of the best combinations, everything considered, is the mixture of timothy and clover—one part of the latter to two of the former. We are not certain, if a man has some means ahead, that he could make a better investment than to prepare twenty acres of tame meadow, though he has plenty of wild grass; not alone for the gain in quality, so much as for the increased quantity.

The same is true of pastures. We must make preparation to keep our stock on our own land, and that, too, at no distant day. Already do the old settlers begin to feel crowded and cramped; and it is the part of wise men to make preparation to meet these emergencies. For pasture, trust to nothing but blue-grass for cattle, and clover for hogs.

WITHIN the past eight days we have had a larger fall of rain than we remember to have seen in the same length of time. These rains insure the heaviest crop of grass, as well as corn, that we have had for years.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

**THIRD ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
Kansas Agricultural & Mechanical Association**

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

MARTIN H. INSLEY, *President*;
JOHN T. MCWHIRT, *Vice-President*;
GEORGE R. HINES, *Treasurer*;
GEORGE T. ANTHONY, *Secretary*.

DIRECTORS.

BENJ. F. AKERS, JOHN HANNON,
M. H. INSLEY, ED. RUSSELL,
C. MOORE, J. C. STONE,
JOHN T. MCWHIRT, C. HICKS.

LEVI WILSON.

BENJ. F. AKERS, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

REGULATIONS.

Every Rule laid down in this Premium List will be strictly adhered to, and no exceptions whatever made.

To save much needless discussion, all persons are herewith notified that no premiums will be given other than herein set forth; and that no officer of the Association, nor the General Superintendent, can change or waive these Rules, the premiums, or the programme.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

1. The Exhibition will be open to the public on Tuesday, the 13th day of September, and will close on Friday, the 16th of September.

2. The gates will be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M., of each day, and at that time every officer is required to be at his post.

3. The exhibitions in the ring will commence daily at 10, A. M.

4. No disorderly conduct of any kind will be permitted; a police force will be upon the Grounds, sufficient to prevent the same, and see that all the Rules are observed; and a watch will be kept at night, for the protection of all property.

5. Omnibuses will run at all hours to and from the Fair Grounds. The Leavenworth and Weston ferries will cross all exhibitors, with their stock for exhibition, free of charge.

6. Articles other than stock will be received from the 12th until the 15th of September, inclusive, and may be shipped to the care of the General Superintendent; but in no case will such articles be brought on the Grounds and placed on exhibition, except by and at the expense of the owner or his authorized agent.

7. Exhibitors of implements and machinery are desired to ship such as are intended for exhibition, so as to reach here as early as possible after the 10th of September.

8. Exhibitors will, at all times, give the necessary personal attention to whatever they may have on exhibition, and at the close of the Fair take entire charge of the same. All diligence will be used by the officers of the Society to prevent injury to animals or articles on exhibition, but they will not be responsible for any damage or loss that may occur.

9. Machines, and other articles exhibited for premium, will be subjected to thorough practical tests to determine their efficiency, economy, or other alleged merits; and in this respect it is the purpose of the Executive Committee to conduct the exhibition with exact and inflexible justice, and in such a manner that its action, in every case, will command the confidence of the public; while its premiums or commendations will be made of permanent and substantial value to those who receive its awards.

10. No animal or article on exhibition can be removed from the Grounds until the close of the Fair, without the written order of the General Superintendent.

ENTRIES.

1. Entries may be made at any time before the

10th of September, by addressing the Secretary, at Leavenworth City, Kansas. All entries will be free.

2. No entry can be made after September 13th at 6 P. M., except as noted.

3. Articles which are the product of the soil must be entered by the producer of the same.

4. Every animal must be entered for competition by the owner or his agent.

5. Exhibitors will be furnished by the Entry Clerk duplicate cards, describing each article entered for exhibition; these will be signed by the Department Superintendent on the receipt of the articles into the exhibition. One of these cards shall be conspicuously attached to the article which it describes, and the other must be retained by the exhibitor, and be presented as his order for the delivery of the article specified, at the close of the exhibition.

6. No animal or article shall be assigned a place on the Grounds until the entry shall have been made as above.

7. All articles which are the result of mechanical or artistic skill, must be entered by the artist, manufacturer, contriver or agent.

8. Such statements and copies of pedigree as are required to be examined by the awarding committee, must be presented to them at the time of examination.

9. No invention or product of convict labor will be received for exhibition or competition.

10. Articles may be entered for exhibition alone, under such regulations as justice to other exhibitors may require; and will be assigned places by the Secretary.

11. No person whatever will be allowed to see the entries made till after the awards.

EXHIBITORS.

1. No Superintendent will be allowed to exhibit in the department over which he has charge.

2. No person, except the awarding committee on duty, and officers of the Association, will be allowed inside the arena while the exhibition is going on.

3. Exhibitors in the arena must be careful to have the entry card in a conspicuous place on the animal, that the committee may be facilitated thereby in making the awards.

4. If it be ascertained that any exhibitor has made, or caused to be made, any false statement in regard to any animal or article exhibited, or if any exhibitor shall attempt to interfere with the judges in the performance of their duties, by letter or otherwise, he shall be excluded from competition. Circulars will be considered interference.

5. Exhibitors are respectfully requested to see that their grooms are neatly dressed, when they lead stock into the arena.

6. The exhibition of stock in the arena will commence at the time, and proceed in the order, specified in the programme. Animals not ready at the proper time and place will be ruled out of competition.

AWARDING COMMITTEES.

1. The hours from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M., of each day, after Tuesday, will be appropriated exclusively to the judges, during which time no exhibitor will be admitted, unless requested to be present by the judges; and in case the presence of an exhibitor is required, all exhibitors in the class in which he is a competitor shall be notified, and permitted to attend.

It is provided that judges in each class shall be wholly disinterested; that they shall be composed of men eminent for their skill in the arts, and particularly in reference to the class of articles assigned to them, and that they shall be appointed on or after the day of public opening, by the Executive Committee.

2. No animal or article deemed unworthy shall be awarded a premium.

3. The judges will only report such animals or articles as are entitled to premiums, but they may specially commend such others as may be deemed worthy of commendation. The judges will please to arrive at their decisions without consulting each

other, or expressing their opinions to each other. Their decisions will be given by ballot.

4. Should any doubt arise as to regularity of entry, or any other important matter, which the committee feel incompetent to decide, they may at once report the same to the Secretary.

5. No discretionary premiums shall be awarded; but all articles or animals not included in the regular list may be commended, and the commendation entered on the committee's books for action of the Board of Directors.

6. No exhibitor will be allowed to act as a member of an awarding committee upon any animal or article of which he is the owner, or in which he is in any way interested; and any premium so awarded shall be null and void.

7. The Superintendents of departments shall act as chairmen of all awarding committees, but will not be allowed a vote in making the award.

8. Committees are particularly requested not to give encouragement to over-fed animals in the breeding classes.

RULES APPLICABLE TO ANIMALS.

1. Where there is but one exhibitor, although he may show several animals in a sub-division of a lot, one premium only in each sub-division will be awarded; that to the highest, or otherwise, as may be adjudged; and in no case shall a premium be awarded, unless an animal be worthy.

2. Exhibitors must place the name of the particular breed to which each animal belongs in a conspicuous place on their respective stalls.

3. All animals in classes A and B must be brought into the ring for examination by the awarding committee.

4. No one animal shall be allowed to compete for more than one premium in the same lot.

5. No animal will be allowed to run at large on the Grounds.

6. A few box stalls, with locks to the doors, have been fitted up, for which a charge of \$2.50 will be made; the same will be assigned by the Secretary upon payment of the fee.

7. Until after the award has been made, marks of any kind, or other indications of ownership, will not be allowed.

THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

Will have charge of the entire Grounds and the necessary police, and will give specific instructions to Superintendents of Departments. He will direct exhibitors, on their arrival, to proper departments on the Grounds, assign proper places for encampment, and exercise a general supervision, preserving order and decorum. He will see that proper supplies of food for stock, and water for all purposes, are on the Grounds and convenient of access. All hay and grain for stock will be supplied at market rates, by a trustworthy dealer appointed by the General Superintendent. He will see that the programme is carried out to the very letter.

AUCTION.

Public sales of stock, and other articles, may be made every day, at 12, M., during the Fair, under the direction of the Executive Committee. An auctioneer will be constantly in attendance, who will charge a reasonable commission for his services. Parties wishing to sell articles will notify the Secretary the day before.

ADMISSION TO THE FAIR.

Stockholders will obtain tickets for admission to the Grounds at the Treasurer's office, near the gates.

Exhibitors will be entitled, on application to the Secretary, to a badge that will admit them at all hours to the Exposition; for which they will be charged.

For each person (whether in carriage, on horse or on foot,.....	\$2.00
Children under twelve years,.....	.50
Saddle horse or buggy, each,.....	.50
Two-horse coach or carriage,.....	1.00
Two-horse public hack, per day,.....	3.00
Four-horse hack, or omnibus, per day,.....	5.00

All tickets will be renewed each day.

PREMIUMS.

1. Orders for premiums will, in all cases when possible, be delivered by the Secretary upon the day of the award by a committee.

2. All premiums not applied for within sixty days after the Fair, will be considered as donated to the Association.

INVITED GUESTS.

The Officers of all Agricultural and Mechanical Associations, and all members of the Press throughout the Union, are invited to attend our THIRD ANNUAL FAIR.

DESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.

The President will wear a white, the Secretary a red, the Treasurer a green, and the Superintendents of Departments blue rosettes. The General Superintendent a red sash.

REFRESHMENTS.

All persons furnishing refreshments are required to lay in their supplies before 9 o'clock, A. M., of each day; and for that purpose, tickets of admission will be given for themselves and wagons. But at 9 o'clock, precisely, the Grounds will be cleared of all wagons and persons not entitled to remain.

LIST OF PREMIUMS FOR THE FAIR OF 1870.

CLASS A—CATTLE.

J. C. STONE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Table listing premiums for Class A - Cattle, including Lot 1 - Shorthorns, Lot 2 - Ayrshires and Alderneys (Jerseys), Lot 3 - Grades, Lot 4 - Oxen, Lot 5 - Herd (Thoroughbred), Lot 6 - Fat Cattle, Lot 7 - Sweepstakes, and Lot 8 - Sweepstakes.

Table listing premiums for various classes including Lot 2 - Horses for All Work, Lot 3 - Draft Horses, Lot 4 - Matched Team, Lot 5 - Roadsters, Lot 6 - Jacks and Jennets, Lot 7 - Mules, Lot 8 - Sweepstakes, and CLASS C.

Table listing premiums for various classes including Lot 3 - Crows, Lot 4 - Sweepstakes, CLASS E - FARM & GARDEN PRODUCTS, and Lot 3 - Flour and Dairy Products.

Best Cheese, factory made, Gold Medal \$25 00
 Second best, 5 00
 Best Cheese, home made, Gold Medal \$25 00
 Second best, 5 00

Lot 4.—(See Programme.)

Best 3 loaves wheat Bread, \$10 00
 Second best, 5 00
 Best 3 loaves wheat Bread, unbolted flour, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best 3 loaves rye Bread, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best 3 loaves corn Bread, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best display of Cake, 25 00
 Second best, 10 00
 Best display of Cake, home made, 10 00
 Second best, 5 00
 Best Pickled Cucumbers, 5 00
 Best Pickled Gherkins, 5 00
 Best Pickled Peaches, sour, 5 00
 Best Pickled Peaches, sweet, 5 00
 Best collection of Pickles, 10 00
 Best display of Confectionery, Silver Medal
 Second best, \$10 00
 Best 10 lbs Honey, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00

CLASS F.

O. S. HIATT, SUPERINTENDENT.

Lot 1.

Best lot of hardy Evergreen Trees, \$25 00
 Best lot of Apples, not less than 15 varieties, Gold Medal \$10 00
 Second best, 5 00
 Best lot of Apples, not less than 10 varieties, Silver Medal \$5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best lot of Winter Apples, 5 varieties, Silver Medal \$5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best lot of Fall Apples, 5 varieties, Silver Medal \$5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best lot of Winter Pears, 5 varieties, Silver Medal \$5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best lot of Fall Pears, 5 varieties, Silver Medal \$5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best lot of Peaches, 3 varieties, Silver Medal \$5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best lot of Plums, 3 varieties, Silver Medal \$5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best lot of Pears, 10 varieties or more, Gold Medal \$10 00
 Second best, 5 00
 Best single specimen Pear, 5 00
 Best 5 specimens Quince, 10 00
 Best and greatest collection of Grapes, not less than six bunches of each variety, Gold Medal \$15 00
 Second best, \$15 00
 Best Grapes, 8 or more varieties, 6 bunches each, Silver Medal \$5 00
 Second best, \$5 00
 Best bunch of Grapes, 5 00

Lot 2.—From Crop of 1870.

Best lot of Preserves, not less than 10 varieties, \$10 00
 Second best, 3 00
 Best lot of Preserves, not less than 5 varieties, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best collection of Jellies, not less than 6 varieties, 10 00
 Second best, 3 00
 Best collection of Jellies, not less than 3 varieties, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best display of Canned Peaches, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best fresh Pears, in cans or glass, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best display of Plums, in cans or glass, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best display of Quinces, in cans or glass, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best display of Cherries, in cans or glass, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best display of Currants, in cans or glass, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best display of Gooseberries, in cans or glass, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best display of Raspberries, in cans or glass, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best display of Strawberries, in cans or glass, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best display of Canned Fruit, 10 00

Lot 3.

Best collection of Begonias, \$5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best display of Heliotropes, in bloom, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best display of Pansies, in bloom, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best display of Phloxes, in bloom, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best display of Gladioli, in bloom, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best display of Petunias, in bloom, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best display of Dahlias (named), in bloom, 10 00
 Second best, 5 00
 Best Pyramidal Bouquet of Dahlias, 3 ft high and over, 10 00
 Second best, 5 00
 Best and greatest varieties of Roses (named), in pots and in bloom, 10 00
 Second best, 5 00
 Best and greatest varieties of Verbenas, in bloom, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best and greatest varieties of Asters, in bloom, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best display of Greenhouse Plants, 20 00
 Second best, 5 00
 Best and most tastefully arranged collection Bouquets, 10 00
 Second best, 5 00
 Best and most tastefully arranged collection of Vases, with cut flowers, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best and greatest variety of named Wild Flowers, 5 00
 Best collection of Dried Plants, or Herbarium, 5 00
 Second best, 2 00
 Best display of Geraniums, 10 00
 Best display of Fuchsias, 5 00

CLASS G.

THOMAS MOONLIGHT, SUPERINTENDENT.

Lot 1.

Best Grand or Semi-Grand Piano, Bronze Medal
 Best Square Piano, do do
 Best Violin, do do
 Best Melodeon, do do
 Best Dulcimer, do do
 Best Flute, do do
 Best Clarinet, do do
 Best set of Brass Instruments, do do
 Best Violoncello, do do

Lot 2.

Best specimen of Sculpture, Silver Medal
 Best collection of Statuary, \$10 00
 Best Carving in wood, Silver Medal
 Best Landscape in oil, \$ 5 00
 Best Fancy Painting in oil, 5 00
 Best Animal Painting in oil, 5 00
 Best collection of Paintings in oil, 10 00
 Best Copperplate Engraving, 5 00
 Best Wood Cut Engraving, 2 00
 Best display of Chromos, 10 00
 Best display of Photographs—merit, not quantity, Silver Medal
 Best Photograph, Silver Medal
 Best Porcelain Painting, Silver Medal
 Best Imitation of Wood and Marble, Silver Medal
 Best Architectural Drawings and Specifications, \$35 00
 Best Drawings, Plans & Specifications for Schoolhouse, 10 00
 Best Landscape, in pencil, 5 00
 Best exhibition of Typography, Silver Medal

Lot 3—Textile Fabrics.

ALL WOOL.
 Best piece Plain Cloth, not less than 10 yds. Silver Medal
 Best piece Cassimere, not less than 10 yards, do do
 Best piece Flannel, not less than 10 yards, do do
 Best pair Bed Blankets, do do

MIXED COTTON AND WOOL.

Best piece Satinet, not less than 10 yards, Silver Medal
 Best piece Jeans, not less than 10 yards, do do
 Best piece Linsey, not less than 10 yards, do do
 Best piece Flannel, not less than 10 yards, do do

FLAX.

Best piece Coarse Linen, not less than 10 yds. Silver Medal
 Best piece Fine Linen, not less than 10 yds, do do
 Best piece Table Cloth, not less than 10 yards, do do
 Best piece Toweling, not less than 10 yards, do do
 Best Dressed Flax, 10 lbs, \$ 5 00
 Best display of Linen Goods, 10 00
 Second best, 5 00
 Best Flax Sewing Thread, spun by exhibitor, 5 00

HEMP.

Best display of Cordage, Silver Medal

GOODS.

Best display of Hats, \$ 5 00
 Best display of Milliners' Work, 10 00
 Best display of Mantuamakers' Work, 10 00
 Best specimen of Boot, Silver Medal
 Best specimen of lady's Shoe, Silver Medal
 Best display of Gloves and Mittens, 5 00

HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.

Best display of Men's Socks, \$2 00
 Best display of Women's Stockings, 2 00

MIXED WOOL AND COTTON.

Best Coverlet, not before exhibited, \$5 00
 Best Carpet, 5 00

Lot 4—Needle and Fancy Work.

Best Plain Knitting, \$5 00
 Best Plain Sewing, 5 00
 Same by Child under 12 years old, 5 00
 Best Crochet Work, 5 00
 Best and most tastefully executed Patchwork Quilt, 5 00
 Best White Domestic Coverlet, 5 00
 Best Silk Quilt, not before exhibited, 10 00
 Second best, 5 00
 Best Lace Work, or Hemstitching, 5 00
 Best Transferred Embroidery, 5 00
 Best specimen Landscape Embroidery, 10 00
 Best specimen Embroidered Slippers, 5 00
 Best specimen Worsted Embroidery, 5 00
 Best specimen Floss Embroidery, 5 00
 Best specimen Work in Wax, 5 00
 Best specimen Work in Feathers, 5 00
 Best specimen Work in Hair, 10 00
 Best specimen Work in Crape, 5 00
 Best specimen of Shell Work, 5 00
 Best Leather Work, 5 00
 Best Bead Work, 5 00
 Best Silk Embroidery, 10 00

Lot 5—Natural History.

Best collection illustrating Botany of Kansas, \$20 00
 Second best, 10 00
 Best collection of Minerals, 20 00
 Second best, 10 00
 Best collection of Fossils, 20 00
 Second best, 10 00
 Best collection illustrating Entomology of Kansas, 20 00
 Second best, 10 00
 Best collection illustrating Ornithology of Kansas, 20 00
 Second best, 10 00

CLASS H—MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROF. J. S. HOUGHAM, SUPERINTENDENT.

Lot 1—Machinery and Implements.

Best portable Steam Engine, Gold Medal
 Best stationary Steam Engine, do do
 Best portable Grist Mill, Silver Medal
 Best portable Saw Mill, do do
 Best Smut Mill, do do
 Best Lathe for Wood Work, do do
 Best Lathe for Iron Work, do do
 Best Thresher and Separator, Gold Medal
 Best Horse Power, Silver Medal
 Best Reaper and Mower combined, Gold Medal
 Best Mower, Silver Medal
 Best Fanning Mill, do do
 Best Straw and Stalk Cutter, do do
 Best Corn and Cob Crusher, Bronze do
 Best Grain Cradle, do do
 Best Vegetable Cutter, do do
 Best Steamer for cooking food for stock, Silver do
 Best Sorghum Mill, do do
 Best Sorghum Evaporator, do do
 Best Horse Hay Fork, to be tested on the ground, do do
 Best Horse Hay Tedder, Bronze do
 Best Horse Hay Rake, do do
 Best two-horse Corn Planter, Silver Medal
 Best Hand Corn Planter, Bronze do
 Best one-horse Cultivator, do do
 Best two-horse Cultivator, Silver do
 Best Grain Drill, Gold do
 Best Farm Roller, Silver do
 Best Gang Plow, Silver do
 Best Sod Plow, do do
 Best two-horse Turning Plow, do do
 Best Subsoil Plow, do do
 Best Harrow or Implement for pulverizing soil, do do
 Best Corn Sheller, power, do do
 Best Corn Sheller, hand, Bronze do
 Best one-horse Plow, do do
 Best Double Shovel Plow, do do
 Best Cider Mill, do do
 Best two-horse Wagon, for farm and road use, Silver do

[RULE—All Implements and Machinery of this Class must be entered in the name of the manufacturer or agent, and premiums will be awarded only in names of manufacturers.]

To the Dealer exhibiting the best and largest variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Tools and Machinery, \$50 00
 Most numerous and valuable collection of Tools, Implements and Machinery, used by any one farmer in the cultivation of his crops in 1870, exhibited by the owner, \$25 00

Lot 2—Manufactures.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
 Best Cooking Stove, for coal, Silver Medal
 Best Parlor Stove, for coal, do do
 Best Cooking Stove, for wood, do do
 Best Parlor Stove, for wood, do do
 Best display of Stoves, \$10 00
 Best display of Hardware, 10 00
 Best and largest collection of Tinware, 10 00

FURNITURE.

Best arranged Kitchen Cupboard, Silver Medal
 Best set of Parlor Furniture, do do
 Best set of Bedroom Furniture, do do
 Best and largest collection of Cabinet Ware, \$25 00

VEHICLES.

Best Carriage, Silver Medal
 Best Top Buggy, do do
 Best Open Buggy, do do
 Best and largest collection of Carriages, Wagons and Buggies, \$25 00

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Best set of Double Harness for Carriage, Silver Medal
 Best set Single Harness for Buggy, do do
 Best set Harness for two-horse Wagon, do do
 Best and largest collection of Saddlery and Harness, exhibited by manufacturer, \$25 00

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Best gentleman's Dress Boot, for Summer, Silver Medal
 Best gentleman's Dress Boot, for Winter, do do
 Best lady's fine Gaiters, for Winter, do do
 Best lady's fine Gaiters, for Summer, do do
 Best and largest collection of Boots and Shoes, exhibited by manufacturer, \$20 00

COOPERS' WARE.

Best Flour Barrel, for all purposes, Silver Medal
 Best Beef Barrel, do do
 Best Pork Barrel, do do
 Best Churn, do do
 Best and largest collection of Coopers' Ware, exhibited by manufacturer, \$30 00

HATS AND CAPS.

Best display of Hats and Caps, Silver Medal

SEWING MACHINE.

To the Machine best adapted to the wants of the American household, Gold Medal

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

To the best Clock, exhibited by manufacturer, Gold Medal
 To the best Watch, exhibited by manufacturer, do do
 To the best collection of Jewelry, \$25 00

MARBLE.

Best Marble Mantel, Silver Medal
 Best Monument, do do
 Best collection of Work in Marble, \$35 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best dozen Brooms, exhibited by manufacturer, Silver Medal
 Best collection Soaps, exhibited by manufacturer, do do
 Best bushel Bituminous Coal, for gen'l purposes, Gold do
 Best specimen Building Brick, Silver do
 Best specimen Fire Brick, do do
 Best dozen Drain Tile, do do
 Best Photograph of Fair Grounds, taken during the Fair, the Society to retain all the Views competing, \$25 00
 To the best and most conveniently arranged Architectural Drawings and Specifications of a Farm Barn, cost of construction to be taken into consideration in awarding premium; said competing Plans to become the property of the Society, \$50 00
 To the best and most conveniently arranged Architectural Drawings and Specifications for a Farm House, the cost of construction not to exceed \$2,000; all the Plans to become the property of the Society, \$50 00

PROGRAMME IN ARENA.

Superintendent in Arena.

Exhibitions in the Arena will commence each Day at 10, A. M.

First Day—Tuesday, September 13th, 1870.

10, A. M.—Draft Horses, Lot 3, Class B.
 2, P. M.—Matched Horses, Lot 4, Class B.
 4, P. M.—SPEED—Private premium, open to all.
 For horses that never beat three minutes, best three in five—\$300 to the first, \$150 to second, and \$50 to third.
 All entries for speed must be made before 3, P. M., of the day on which the race is to take place.

Second Day—Wednesday, September 14th, 1870.

EXHIBITIONS IN ARENA.
 10, A. M.—Lot 2, Class A,—Ayrshires, &c.; Lot 3, Class A,—Grades.
 1½, P. M.—Lot 6, Class A,—Fat Cattle.
 2, P. M.—Lot 6, Class B,—Jacks and Jennets.
 3, P. M.—Lot 7, Class B—Mules.
 4, P. M.—Speed; private premium. Pacing; best three in five—to harness; \$150 to first, \$75 to second, and \$25 to third.

Third Day—Thursday, September 15th, 1870.

EXHIBITIONS IN ARENA.
 10, A. M.—Lot 2, Class B,—Horses of All Work.
 11½, A. M.—Lot 5, Class A,—Herds.
 2, P. M.—Lot 1, Class A,—Shorthorns.
 3, P. M.—Lot 5, Class B,—Roadsters.

Fourth Day—Friday, September 16th, 1870.

EXHIBITIONS IN ARENA.

- 10, A. M.—Lot 1, Class B.—Thoroughbreds.
 11, A. M.—Lot 7, Class A.—Sweepstakes.
 1, P. M.—Lot 8, Class B.—Sweepstakes.
 2, P. M.—All Premium Stock will be displayed.
 4, P. M.—Citizens' Purse—Trotting Premium,
 \$1,000. Best three in five, to harness; \$600 to
 first, \$300 to second, and \$100 to third.

ANIMALS.

Second Day—Wednesday.

- 8, A. M.—Lot 1, Class C.—Fine Wool Sheep.
 9, A. M.—Lot 2, Class C.—Long Wool Sheep.
 10, A. M.—Lot 3, Class C.—Fat Sheep.
 2, P. M.—Lot 4, Class C.—Sweepstakes; Lot 4,
 Class A.—Oxen.

Third Day—Thursday.

- 8, A. M.—Lot 1, Class D.—Hogs, Large Breeds.
 9, A. M.—Lot 2, Class D.—Hogs, Small Breeds.
 10, A. M.—Lot 3, Class D.—Hogs, Crosses.
 11, A. M.—Lot 4, Class D.—Hogs, Sweepstakes.

INANIMATE.

Second Day—Wednesday.

- 8, A. M.—Lot 1, Class E.—Farm Products.
 9, A. M.—Lot 1, Class H.—Agricultural Implements;
 Lot 2, Class E.—Vegetables; Lot 3, Class G.—
 Wool and other Goods.

Third Day—Thursday.

- 8, A. M.—Lot 4, Class E.—Bread and Cake. [NOTE
 Entries in this Lot may be made up to the close
 of the second day, and articles brought in up to
 that time.] Lot 1, Class F.—Fruits; Lot 2, Class
 G; Lot 2, Class H.
 9, A. M.—Lot 3, Class E.—Flour and Dairy; Lot 2,
 Class F.—Preserves and Canned Fruits; Lot 1,
 Class G; Lot 5, Class G.—Natural History.

Fourth Day—Friday.

- 8, A. M.—Lot 3, Class F.—Flowers, &c.; Lot 4, Class
 G.—Needle and Fancy Work.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.

Arrangements have been perfected with nearly
 all the Companies west of the Mississippi river, for
 free transportation of stock and articles, and excursion
 rates for attendants at the Fair.

Full particulars will be published in pamphlet
 edition of the Premium List, and sent free on appli-
 cation by letter to the Secretary.

TAKE CARE OF THE PIGS.

It is a too common practice to neglect the pigs,
 or, as the boys say in starting on a race, "we don't
 give them a good send-off." The many poor-look-
 ing, miserable scallawags we see among hogs (and
 cattle, too), is caused by not giving them enough to
 eat during the first two months of their life. After
 pigging, sows are apt to run down, unless they re-
 ceive extra food and attention. The consequence
 is, the pigs fail to receive enough nourishment, be-
 come stunted and mangy, and from this condition
 rarely recover. The remedy is plain. Feed the
 sows well, being careful to give plenty of slop.
 Have a small trough prepared, that the larger hogs
 cannot have access to, and three or four times a day
 feed them with milk, gradually adding cooked meal,
 with a little salt, or the meal cooked and thinned
 with a little water. Never kill a pig because the
 sow happens to have more than you think she can
 suckle, but rather make up the deficiency by extra
 feeding. Don't allow young pigs to be exposed to
 the hot sun, as by so doing you engender disease,
 and destroy the profit you are legally entitled to.
 Treat your pigs kindly, and we believe there is no
 stock will pay you a better return.

SALE OF THE OAKLAND HERD.

On the 8th of June there were sold, near Xenia,
 Ohio, a lot of Shorthorn cattle, the property of D.
 McMILLEN, Esq. It is remarkable, principally, for
 the enormous, and we might say fancy, prices paid
 for some of the cows and heifers. There were sixty-
 eight head sold at auction, at an average of
 \$835 each.

The cow Mignonette sold for \$3,800; Louan

Twenty-first brought \$3,600; Fourth Louan of Oak-
 land, \$3,650. From this the prices ranged down to
 \$275, which was paid for Fancy, a cow fourteen
 years old in November of this year.

The bulls ranged in price from \$1,300 down to
 \$250; the last price being paid for a yearling.
 Other stock, consisting of hogs and horses, were
 sold at the same time, at high prices. This stock
 was mostly sold to parties living in Illinois, Iowa
 and Wisconsin.

WINDMILLS.

This subject evidently deserves more attention
 than it has heretofore received in our State. Any
 ingenious mechanic ought to be able to construct a
 mill that will answer the purposes of the farmer.
 There are so many purposes to which a "power"
 can be adapted upon the farm, and the utility of
 the same is so generally recognized, that we shall
 not enter upon a dissertation on the subject. The
 great objection to steam power has been the original
 cost of the machinery, and, in most localities, the
 expense of fuel. These are, to a great extent, obvi-
 ated by the windmill, the motive power being as
free as air, while the original expense is trifling as
 compared with a steam-engine. Many a dollar
 might be made, that is now lost, if our farmers
 would construct small windmills upon their farms.

SPAYING HEIFERS—AGAIN.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural* objects
 seriously to our article on this subject, a month or
 two ago. We rather think said correspondent is
 an interested party; that he is, in fact, an *operator*
 in that particular branch of veterinary surgery; but
 be that as it may, he offers no good evidence against
 what we then said upon the subject, farther than
 that, as he says, farmers generally spay only those
 heifers that are the most unpromising. We deny,
in toto, the assertion that a spayed heifer will bring
 more in the market, for beef, than an unspayed animal.
 There is no good evidence in the annals of
 the operation, so far as we have been able to exam-
 ine, that the same amount of food, consumed in
 the same time, will produce more flesh in the one
 than in the other. However, the principal advocates
 of the measure have claimed that the gain was in
 the *increased and continuous flow of milk*. Would
 a sensible farmer pick out his worst heifers, if this
 was the object? Certainly not. We are forced
 back to the conclusion that the great merit of this
 operation lies in the brains of a few, who are anx-
 ious for notoriety by producing something new (new
 so far as *practice* is concerned). We opine that
 its principal support, outside of this, will be found
 among those who *wish to turn an honest penny*, by
 wheedling the farmers into paying them a few dol-
 lars to perform the operation.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE.

Our friends, from all parts of the State, are accom-
 modating us so liberally with their favors in the
 way of correspondence, that we find ourselves con-
 strained at times to condense them, much against
 our will.

We have a friendly letter from C. D. BURDICK,
 near Emporia, who commends our Leavenworth
 Horticultural Society for their war on the multitudi-
 nous synonyms of apples and other fruit. Also,
 he says that for his section the Dominic apple ought
 to have one star, and the Winesap two stars, on the
 List recommended for cultivation. He believes
 more attention should be devoted to wild fruits and
 flowers, in which opinion we heartily coincide. Mr.
 B. winds up his letter with a list of subscribers, ac-
 companied by the money, which is by no means the
 least interesting part of the letter. We hope to
 hear from him again.

Our next is from a friend in Wabunsee county,
 who does not permit us to use his name. Crops, he
 says, promise well, especially the drilled grains.
 He thinks Fall wheat will average twenty to twenty-
 five bushels to the acre. Fruit was damaged
 some, but there will still be a fair crop of most
 kinds. The immigration is very great, and that,

too, of the very best class. He thinks they will
 soon be supplied with all the railroad facilities any
 people may want. Is of opinion that Wabunsee
 is one of the most productive, as well as most
 healthful counties in the State; to which opinion
 we would not object, as we examined the county
 this Spring, personally.

Our third is from friend CAMPFIELD, of Centralia,
 Kansas. He says that never was greater change
 made in the appearance of a country, than is visible
 along the Northern Tier. Where, but a few years
 ago, the eye looked out upon a desert waste, it is
 now greeted with a densely peopled country; where
 grew nought but prairie grass a short time since,
 now blooms and blossoms with well-tilled fields,
 beautiful farm houses, growing orchards, and well
 filled barns. He condemns a herd law in strong
 terms, and cites the case of Pawnee county, Nebras-
 ka, adjoining Nemaha county, Kansas, to prove
 that a herd law is inoperative, and against the best
 interests of the poorer classes or small farmers, and
 reasons with much force. We regret that our space
 does not permit us to publish it in full.

And now comes our well known correspondent,
 HENRY G. SMITH, who pokes a little fun at us about
 the subject of sugar from beets, but finally admits
 that they are destined to become an important in-
 terest in all prairie countries. He says they are a
 never-failing crop. He compliments us upon our
 article of "Wives and Mothers," but, in the same
 connection, writes a better article on the subject
 than the original. He exhorts the farmer not to
run after trouble, but wait till it comes. He drubs
 the drouth-croakers soundly, and says to the farmer,
 "Sow thy seed in the morning, and in the evening
 withhold not thy hand." He facetiously asks if
 THE KANSAS FARMER folks trust. We do trust,
 friend SMITH; but, perhaps, not in the CENTS you
 mean. He asks the farmers to experiment more,
 and send the result of their labors to THE FARMER.
 He says he has pretty near "busted" himself, trying
 to ripen watermelons by the Fourth of July, and in
 trying to propagate the pawpaw. Calls upon the
 farmers to organize into clubs, to discuss their occu-
 pation; and finally winds up his letter with one of
 the finest eulogies on Kansas we remember to have
 read for some time.

Our next is from Mr. E. W. FLORY, writing from
 Douglas county. He says they have had fine and
 seasonable showers all along; that crops promise
 abundantly; that there will be an average crop of
 apples and peaches, and an abundance of small
 fruit, except cherries. Improvements are going on
 rapidly.

Our next is from M. R. DUTTON, Grantville, Kan-
 sas, who offers to the readers of THE FARMER a
 sure cure for the borer in the black locust tree. It
 is to bore through the sap of the tree with a small
 "bit," and insert a small quantity of mercurial
 ointment (*unguent. hydrg.*), then drive in a plug
 and break it off. Five cents worth, he says, is
 enough for twenty trees. Mr. DUTTON writes very
 positively upon the subject, and, we think, under-
 stands himself. He is now using the same treat-
 ment upon his peach trees, although, he says, the
 borers of the two trees are not the same. He says
 his peach trees are loaded with fruit. We like to
 hear from men who can speak from experience or
 observation, as does Mr. DUTTON. If this treat-
 ment should prove correct, it is a valuable piece of
 knowledge. We have always been prejudiced in
 favor of the black locust; and if anything will save
 them to us, let us know it. We thank Mr. D. for
 his compliments to THE FARMER.

Our next is from our old and esteemed correspon-
 dent, A. G. NORMAN, of Douglas county, who uses
 a pen to good advantage. He speaks of an act of
 the Legislature, of last Winter, passing a law to
 enable County Commissioners to submit to the
 people of the several counties, the question of ap-
 propriating a sum not to exceed one and one-half
 mills to the dollar, for the purchase and equipment
 of Fair Grounds. On the 14th of May, Douglas

county voted on the proposition, and it was defeated. He thinks Lawrence defeated it, in its own interest. [We have an article in type, speaking of this matter, entitled "Our Fairs," to which we call the attention of farmers.] He speaks of the carelessness of farmers, in allowing the citizens of the towns and villages to run a matter of this kind, which belongs properly to the farmer alone. He thinks the officers of Agricultural Societies should be elected at the Fall elections; and that only men and women who are engaged in Agricultural pursuits, should be eligible to hold office in these Societies. Thinks a State Convention, to meet annually, of the farmers of the State exclusively, would be an advantage, if, at these Conventions, they would discuss all matters pertaining to the farm. Thinks the State papers pay too little attention to the wants of the farmer,—in which opinion we heartily coincide. He speaks very favorably of crops of all kinds, and thinks wheat will average twenty-five bushels per acre in Grant township. He has had trouble with a piece of twelve acres, on which millet stood last year, and got ripe before it was cut. It has seeded the ground, so as to render it very troublesome to tend the corn that is on it this year. We think, friend NORMAN, that you have missed it by planting your corn so close together. Unless it is new and very strong ground, corn can hardly do well planted four feet by two. We have seen some extra crops, taken from new ground, and planted that close; but it is not a safe rule. Four by four, as our corn is ordinarily cared for, will give better results in the long run.

Our next is from an esteemed correspondent, who hides under the somewhat euphonious name of "JOSH JONES," and who says that in his county (Franklin) the drouth theory is "played out." He says there was a large breadth of Winter wheat sown, and that it has turned out well. The Spring wheat looks well; but our correspondent don't go much on it. Oats are short, but head out well. Corn rather uneven. He thinks farmers are not careful enough in selecting seed corn; in which opinion we heartily agree. He mourns over the want of stables—good stables—which, he says, are very scarce. The citizens of his township are opposed to the driving of Texas cattle through their section, and passed resolutions to that effect. Our correspondent also expresses himself as opposed to a herd law. We hope our young friend will write again, and keep us advised of the progress of the crops.

Our next is from a valued friend of THE FARMER, in Butler county. Hear him: "THE FARMER has found many friends, and I think will, in a very short time, find its way into every household. The farmers are highly elated over it, and think it is 'a thing of beauty.' They say it is the best paper for farmers—full of scientific and experimental knowledge, adapted to the soil and climate of Kansas—in short, that it is a true Kansas farmers' paper."

"Now, Mr. Editor, I have not told you scarcely any of the laudations that have been, in my hearing, lavished on THE FARMER; and should I tell you more, methinks you would throw yourself back in your easy (?) chair, and 'laugh and grow fat,' until at length, becoming a Falstaff, you give up the editorial charge of THE FARMER. No, I'll not tell you more; but here's what I will tell you, as I cannot very well get around it: Enclosed find the names of twenty new subscribers to THE KANSAS FARMER. Hoping to introduce your paper to hundreds of our pioneer settlers, I remain yours, very respectfully,
A. G. O. E."

LEAVENWORTH CO. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Leavenworth County Horticultural Society, was held at the Rooms of the Mercantile Library, on Saturday, July 2d; Vice-President WELLSHOUSE in the Chair.

The committee appointed to memorialize the Common Council and County Board, reported progress and asked further time, which was granted.

Dr. HOWSLEY, from the committee appointed to

visit orchards in this vicinity, and collect information in regard to blight, read the following

REPORT:

The committee appointed at the last meeting of this Society, for the purpose of visiting the pear orchards and gardens of the county, beg to make the following report, in part:

First, we visited the orchard of Mr. DURKEE, near Weston, Mo. His orchard contains from 600 to 1,000 bearing trees, mostly dwarfs; second, the gardens of C. B. BRACE, in Leavenworth city, D. KINNEAR, J. T. LOCKWOOD, and many other small gardens in the city, the names of whose owners we have not learned.

Outside of the city, we examined the trees of M. J. PARROTT, J. C. GIST, CRAYTON CARNEY and Dr. HOWSLEY. From these examinations we obtain the following facts:

1. Pear trees blight worse than apple trees, under the same circumstances.
2. Pear trees blight most from six to twelve years old, but will blight at any age under twenty years.
3. They blight less in soils where clay predominates—and gravel add to the non-blighting qualities of the soil.
4. They blight less in sward than in cultivated land, and the more thorough the cultivation is, the more extensive the blight.
5. That those varieties which make the greatest amount of young wood, blight the most; and those that make the least growth (provided it is healthy), suffer least.
6. The varieties found to be most affected were the Glout Morceau, Catalac, Flemish Beauty, Buffum, and Vicar of Winkfield. Those found to be least affected were the White Doyenne, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Diel, and Duchess d'Angouleme.
7. The orchards and gardens visited up to this time only amount to sixteen, while there are very many others which ought to be visited and reported upon. At some of those already visited, we found considerable blight; at others, not so much, and in two instances, none at all (in the pear trees). These observations have extended from the orchard of Mr. A. DURKEE, in Missouri, seven miles northeast of this city, to that of J. C. GIST, eight miles on the southwest. Mr. GIST has about four hundred bearing trees.
8. The two instances in which no pear blight was found, are those of J. T. LOCKWOOD and Dr. HOWSLEY. The former is on a clay and sandy sward; the other on clay, shale, loam and gravel, covered with sward. Age of trees in these last instances, fifteen years. LOCKWOOD's trees were all standards when planted; HOWSLEY's were all dwarfs, with three exceptions, but are now standards, with few exceptions. In neither of the above cases has any blight ever been seen in the pear trees.
9. Trees blight much worse in low lands, especially those that are inclined to be marshy, than those on high and dry lands; as at Maj. HUNT's and F. G. LOWE's, where the locations are very low, contrasted with that of Mr. GRANT, close by, yet at an elevation of about eighty feet above the two cases already named.

Now, sir, in conclusion, your committee respectfully ask for further time to pursue their investigations, believing that much light may be thrown upon this very important and unsettled question. Respectfully submitted,
WM. M. HOWSLEY,
J. T. LOCKWOOD.

The report was accepted, and time given for further examination. The weather during the past week has been so intolerably hot, that the committee were unable to visit as many orchards as they wished.

A motion was made to adopt the report, which called out a sharp debate on the whole subject of blight—its causes, remedies, and ultimate effects on the growing of pears.

Dr. STAYMAN could not agree with the report, as to the influence of soil on blight. The only orchards he had seen where no blight appeared, were Mr. GODDARD's and Mr. BACCHUS's; and both were on very rich, alluvial soil. On his own grounds, the trees on the highest and driest land blighted the worst. He has come to the conclusion that the cultivation of pears is an entire failure.

J. C. BAIRD said his pear trees were attacked by blight some years since. He had previously cultivated and pruned thoroughly, but had now abandoned both; and his trees recovered, and had not been affected since till this year, and but little now. His orchard is on rich prairie soil. Has no idea that pear-growing is a failure.

Dr. STAYMAN said his theory was that blight was caused by excess of rain, and showed from his records of the weather that for five years Kansas has experienced heavier rain-falls in the months of May and June, than any other State.

Dr. HOWSLEY believed that no one cause produced blight, but a combination of circumstances. Rain alone could not produce it, but many causes, in soil, cultivation, pruning, excessive cold, heat or moisture, combine to prepare the trees for decay. He was astonished that Dr. STAYMAN should abandon pear culture, for one or two years of failure.

According to his theory, that frozen sap is the cause of blight, he thought it never showed itself until the terminal bud was formed, and the sap being unable to return to the roots through the frozen and ruptured vessels, burst them, and oozed out in viscid and gummy drops, and the twig perished.

Mr. CARNEY said blight commenced on his trees before the terminal bud was formed—this year as early as the 1st of May. Before, it has not appear-

ed till the last of May. He has had blight in his orchard since 1865.

Mr. TANNER said he was entirely discouraged in pear culture. His own orchard is not blighting as badly as last year; but according to his observation pears will blight under every variety of treatment, soil and cultivation.

Mr. LOAR (who has one of the finest and most profitable orchards in the county) said he had no blight of any consequence, on either pears or apples. Has always cultivated his orchard thoroughly. The soil is a clay loam, but with rock quite near to the surface. Does not think we have the least reason to be discouraged. Agriculture and Horticulture, in all sections of the country, have been subject to the attacks of epidemic diseases and destructive insects; and many people had abandoned the cultivation of certain grains and fruits, on account of repeated failures. But the scourge passed by, and it was all right again.

Mr. CUSHING thought the key-note of the whole matter was to be found in Mr. LOAR's statement, that in his orchard the rock was near the surface. On his own ground, where the soil is poor, thin and rocky, the pear trees were perfectly healthy, while making a vigorous growth. Our poorest soils are as fine as flour, and if kept moist, afford trees too abundant a supply of nutriment. The result is, too rank growth and disease. Thorough drainage is of the first importance, and the water must be carried off quickly. A hard surface and tough sod will frequently answer; but a thin soil, over rock, will always secure dry feet and sound growth. He believes there are plenty of such locations here, and that we need not brand pear culture with failure, simply because the tree will not bear the stimulation of our rich, moist soils.

Mr. CADOGAN had seen pears blighting under all circumstances and conditions. Can account for it on no other theory than that it is caused by a fungus. Finds no difference in the different varieties. All blight alike.

On motion, the report of the committee was laid on the table till next meeting.

Mr. VAN WINKLE exhibited six varieties of apples, in excellent condition; some of them, like the Jonathan, causing much surprise. The varieties were the following: Willow Twig, McAfee's Nonsuch, Gilpin, Jonathan, Limber Twig, and Sweet Romanite.

On motion, the Society adjourned until the first Saturday in August. C. H. CUSHING, Sec'y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

BY A MEMBER OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EDITOR FARMER: I cut the following from the July number of the *Western Pomologist*, for the purpose of correcting its misstatements and inconsistencies:

The following list of Summer, Fall and Winter apples, for an orchard of one hundred trees, was adopted by the Leavenworth County (Kansas) Horticultural Society, at its January and February meetings:

SUMMER—Early Harvest, 11; Red Astrachan, 14; Summer Pearmain, 11; Benoni, 10; Sweet June, 20; Cooper's Early White, 24; Duchess of Oldenburg, 10.
FALL—Lowell, 19; Maiden Blush, 20; Bailey's Sweet, 2; Early Pennock, 12; Autumn Swaar, 26; Smokehouse, 21.
WINTER—Jonathan, 17; Ben Davis, 21; Rawles' Genet, 16; Winesap, 32; McAfee's Nonsuch, 6; Willow Twig, 7; Hartford Sweeting, 1.

It is not true, that the Leavenworth County Horticultural Society adopted this, or any other, list of apples "for an orchard of one hundred trees," as above stated. After much discussion, it was determined that no list for an orchard of any size should be recommended; for the reason, principally, that the purpose of the planter, and the market or use fruit is to be raised for, by each individual orchardist, must determine the size of the orchard, and the varieties in it.

It was decided to recommend a list of varieties for the seasons, with the proportion of each variety, using 100 as the unit. Hence, the lists show seven varieties of Summer, six of Fall, and seven of Winter apples—the whole number of each list being one hundred.

If these lists embrace a recommendation for any orchard, it is one of three hundred trees, and not of one hundred, as stated. If the latter, each number must be divided by three, which will give a novel result, that would puzzle a nurseryman to fill an order for, viz: 8% Early Harvest, 4% Summer Pearmain, 8% Benoni, two-thirds of one Bailey's Sweet, and one-third of a Hartford Sweeting.

The statement, as it is sent out in the *Pomologist*, makes the Society appear ridiculous before the public, and altogether unworthy of respect, to say nothing of confidence. For this reason I ask room for this, and beg you to inform me how Kansas is to be benefited by an Editor of the *Pomologist*, who can pass without rebuke such slanders as those of Mr. PARK, to which you called attention; and who makes such awkward (if not worse) reports as the above.

Leavenworth, Kansas, July 6, 1870.

APPLE TREE BORERS.

The Round-headed Borer—Its Habits, and How to Get Rid of It—The Flat-headed Borer most Destructive in Kansas—How its Presence may be Detected, and the way to Destroy it and its Young.

BY PROF. B. F. MUDGE.

EDITOR FARMER: In the *American Entomologist* for March, we notice an excellent article on these pests, by J. F. WIELANDY, too long for insertion in THE FARMER; and as his observations in Missouri are similar to ours in Kansas, we propose to use some of his ideas in this article.

The most common borer in the East, the round-headed (*saperda bicollata*), is not yet very common in Kansas; but the orchard should be often examined for it. It is easily prevented from entering the tree, or destroyed after entering, as it is never found in the trunk above ten inches from the ground, or three inches below the surface. Its presence is easily known, as it invariably throws out a sawdust like debris on to the ground around the tree. It can be easily cut out, or destroyed, with a flexible wire. But its presence can be prevented, by banking the trunk one foot high during May, June and July, during which months (June mostly) the mother fly deposits her eggs.

But the flat-headed borer (*chrysobothris femorata*) is the greatest enemy of the apple tree in our State. It is found under the bark, from the ground into the forks of the branches; and its presence is not easily detected, as it does not throw out its borings, but packs it under the bark behind its course. It will be found on the south and southwest side of the trunk, and can be detected by a darker hue of the bark. If the dark-colored bark is cut with a knife, it will be found to be dead, and the borer and its debris will be easily discovered. The mother fly lays her eggs from the first of June to the last of July, and during that time they can be mostly destroyed by washing the trunk and lower parts of the branches with strong soap suds or tobacco juice. The young borer, when first hatched, enters only under the thin epidermis of the bark; and his presence there is shown by a minute dew-like drop of dark fluid on the bark. It can then be easily killed by rubbing the bark, or a scratch of the finger-nail. What are not destroyed by the wash, can be thus readily exterminated.

Constant vigilance only can save our fruit trees from destruction by various insects.

State Agricultural College, Manhattan, July, 1870.

NOXIOUS VERMIN—NO. IV.

The Louse, its History, Habits and Varieties—Blue Lice on Cattle—Speculations as to their Origin.

BY W. J. M'LAUGHLIN.

EDITOR FARMER: The louse is regarded, by the common consent of civilized man, with the greatest disgust, and its presence on a person is usually an indication of gross want of cleanliness of habit; but it is said that man is subject to a peculiar disease, which favors their production. Almost all of our domestic animals are infested with one or more

varieties, from which they are not able to defend themselves.

But at present the mere mention of "louse" is tabooed and avoided by the refined, and it is banished from all good society. A knowledge of its habits, if not of its form, constitutes a blank. Not so with their ancestors, one or two hundred years back, if history and the annals of history are correct. It is a comparatively recent date in history that the louse has found itself an outcast and an alien among refined people.

Among all savage people, and among the Chinese and other semi-civilized nations, the louse still flourishes with a luxuriance of growth that never diminishes; and in fact, like the grasshopper, it is used as an article of diet among the most degraded. A friend of mine sent to me, several years ago, some specimens of the edible variety among the Indians of Montana; and I have known lice so be used as a medicine for jaundice among the ignorant, who believed the most disgusting and nauseous article to be the best medicine.

It is a singular fact, that the different varieties or species of the human race, are attended with as many varieties or species of lice. We have in the very centers of civilization the poor and degraded, who are most faithfully attended by two or three varieties; and generation succeeds generation with such rapidity, that a whole army sometimes becomes infested in a very short time.

I suppose almost every stock-raiser is more or less acquainted with the blue cow louse (*hemotopinus vituli*), which is a serious obstacle in the growing of young stock. I have lost numbers of calves by the blue lice. The smaller, yellow-banded variety are not apt to reduce an animal so rapidly; in fact, I have never known them to be of any serious consequence.

I have thought the louse was often a spontaneous production, and have not satisfied myself. Among a lot of calves I now have, all the thrifty ones have no lice, while a few poorer ones are very lousy. All fare the same, and herd together. I have known colts kept in the same stable, and fed alike: one would be very lousy, and the other entirely free from lice. When this globe arrived at a certain state, it became inhabited; and it seems by analogy that, when an animal arrives at a certain condition in health and flesh, it becomes inhabited.

The subjects of parthenogenesis and biology owe their advance, in a large degree, to the study of lice; and the question as to the cause and origin of species by secondary laws, will be answered. Dr. PACKARD says: "A thorough study of the louse, in all its varieties and species, is neither belittling, degrading, nor a waste of time." Dr. W. J. BURNETT has paid more attention to the study of these parasites than any one else in this country, and has a large collection of them now in the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History.

Natural history may be pursued with a variety of tastes, by those who devote themselves to its study. Some busy themselves in collecting birds and eggs; others, plants, mammals, minerals, reptiles, shells, fish, and insects. All these studies are necessary in building up the science of natural history, and it is well that such a diversity of tastes should exist. All subjects will then receive their due share of attention, which could not be if there were greater uniformity in tastes; and for the same reason, neither of the collectors should despise or undervalue the collection of his fellow, even if it does consist entirely of lice. The pursuit cannot be rendered useless or degrading, by being in advance of others. Dr. BURNETT is said to be a talented and worthy young naturalist, and we wish him success.

I beg of the readers of THE FARMER not to be offended with this subject, until we are convinced that lice are not produced by certain conditions of an animal. All animals are subject to parasites. Even the whale is sometimes covered with lice, and in such cases is always sickly or poor.

Centralia, Nemaha Co., Kansas, July, 1870.

WIRE FENCE.

How to Construct a Fence—Looping versus Splicing.

BY WILLIAM LEONARD.

EDITOR FARMER: I have traveled through four counties within the past three weeks, and taken especial notice of the mode of making splices in wire fence. The splice in every fence I have seen, with a single exception, has been made the same way; that is, by making a loop on one end of the wire, then thrusting the other end through, turning it back and wrapping it.

It would seem that the first wire fence made in Kansas was made on this plan, and everybody else took pattern after it.

There is another process of making a splice, far superior to the above. It is made as follows: Cross your wires six inches from either end, and then wrap the ends in opposite directions, which will make a splice after the same style that telegraph wire is spliced. By this splice you get the whole strength of the wire on an end pull, for it will break anywhere else before it will part at the splice; whereas, by the loop process, you get a side pull, and it is not able to bear half the tension that the other process will resist.

This is an item of much importance to farmers who have wire fencing, as by the process I have given they can give their wire more tension, and render it capable of resisting to a greater degree the efforts of stock to crawl through. I feel assured that those who try my plan will never again make another loop splice.

Eugene, Kansas, July, 1870.

EXPERIENCE IN HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT.

BY "ALLEN."

EDITOR FARMER: Having read the last FARMER, and finding in a letter from one of my own sex, a question in which I am very much interested, I thought, if not intruding too much upon your worthy columns, I would give my views on the subject. The question is this: Why should we not have, in our Agricultural papers, a department entirely devoted to treating, from week to week or month to month, in detail, all the topics belonging to household management, and containing the experience and suggestions of the ablest womanly intellects in the land?

Now, my idea was this: Why can't we organize a Household Department Society in each neighborhood or town in our different counties, to meet once a month, for the purpose of learning the best method of the many different housewifery duties? We could meet on or near the middle of each month, and then have time to report to our paper in time for the next month's number.

Now, there are a great many young housekeepers in our country, to whom such a Society would be a great help; and old housekeepers too, for that matter, for I believe in the old adage, "Never too old to learn;" for every housekeeper has a different way of cutting and making clothing; also, in making bread, cakes, pies, puddings, &c., and in cooking meats, vegetables, and many other things in the cooking line.

Now, would it not be pleasant, as well as useful, to have such a Society, and get the opinions of our ablest housekeepers, for the benefit of each and every one of us? Will not some one else consider this subject, and let us hear through the columns of THE FARMER their opinion upon this subject?

Salt Marsh, Republic Co., Kansas, July, 1870.

WASHINGTON'S ONLY JOKE.—During the debate, in the first American Congress, on the establishment of a standing army, a member offered a resolution providing that it should never exceed three thousand men; whereupon Gen. WASHINGTON moved, as an amendment, that no enemy should ever invade the country with a force exceeding two thousand men. The joke was a perfect success, and the laughter it excited smothered the resolution.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

In this issue of THE FARMER will be found the Premium List and Rules and Regulations of the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, for its Third Annual Fair, to be held on its Grounds in this city, September 13, 14, 15 and 16, next.

This matter is placed in our columns by direction of the Society, and paid for at advertising rates; yet no apology is due for the reading space it occupies, as nothing could more interest or better serve the Kansas reader; and the great number outside of Kansas, in every State and nearly every country, who read THE FARMER, will read it with satisfaction, not unmixed with wonder, that such an Association and such arrangements could be organized and carried out in a country so new.

There are some features in this List to which we desire to call the attention of all interested in such matters, as exhibitors or Society managers. They commend themselves to our judgment as pre-eminently just and sensible, and though not in accord with the usage of "policy," must, as we believe, command respect and secure success.

The first of these is the substitution of medals for money, in all prizes awarded for skill and excellence of production by the farmer, mechanic and artisan. This is a recognition of the fundamental principle upon which all should build such organizations. The prize should be awarded to brains, and not things; to the genius of the producer, not the thing produced. To do this, it must be of a character to honor the recipient, perpetuate his triumph, and constantly vindicate his claim to superiority, whenever and wherever seen.

A prize of this character, no matter what its form, is worthy of an exalted ambition, and will excite an emulation of the excellence which commands it, to say nothing of competition for its possession. Money can no more fill this place, than it can satisfy hunger. In one case, it must be converted into food for the mind, in the other for the body, or it is worthless as the sand of the desert, except to satisfy a morbid and depraved condition, where the man is sunk in the miser. Money is a good thing to have—at least, this the testimony of those who have tried it; but it is a poor thing to be proud of or idolize, and as an evidence of intellectual or moral superiority, would not be accepted in any court.

A medal is a perpetual certificate of merit, and as such, worth more to the possessor than a sum of money a hundred times its intrinsic value. The medals to be issued by this Society, however, will contain gold to a greater value than any money premiums ever before offered west of St. Louis, on corresponding animals and articles.

Another new feature will be noticed, in the placing of all leading branches of husbandry upon the same level. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, are equally important to the country, as neither could be spared. The farmer who chooses either branch of husbandry, does so because he estimates it the most valuable, and requires for it equal recognition; in which we believe him right.

It will be noticed that mechanics have not been neglected, but receive attention as a co-equal producing class. The whole List is, in fact, one showing careful thought, and deep interest for the rights and encouragement of all classes who contribute by skill to these exhibitions.

It will require ten thousand dollars to meet the awards under this List. Add to this the necessary expense of getting up the Fair, and it may seem a rash undertaking. But the Society, by the wise liberality of the county, rests upon a solid financial basis. It has a Fair Ground of thirty-four acres, within the corporate limits of the city, well fenced, and provided with buildings, stock pens, track, &c.,

and more than \$10,000 cash in bank, drawing a good interest.

We venture the prediction that the efforts put forth for a great Fair this Fall, will meet the hearty approval of the whole surrounding country, and bring together a fine exhibition and the largest assemblage ever seen west of St. Louis.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

It was our good fortune to be present a portion of the time occupied in examination of classes, and other exercises appropriate to the close of a college year, at this institution.

Without attempting a full report, we may say that the three days were filled with exercises deeply interesting to all who look upon education as the sheet-anchor of civil and religious liberty, as all do who allow themselves to observe, reason and determine the value of evidence.

The Faculty of the College consists of JOSEPH DENISON, D. D., President; Professors B. F. MUDGE, J. S. HOUGHAM, J. H. LEE, J. E. PLATT, Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON, and Miss M. F. HOVEY. Prof. HOUGHAM is entrusted with the important duty of developing the foremost, but hitherto neglected, object of the institution, Agricultural Education; and Gen. DAVIDSON, detailed from the Regular Army for this specific duty, is doing effective work in organizing its military department.

It is not extravagant to say that a better organized or more devoted corps of instructors cannot be found in Kansas or elsewhere, than this one. It is quietly but surely laying deep and solid foundations of wisdom and purity, for State and society. Armies may establish, but schools alone can perpetuate, free government. To the patriotism and devotion of these two classes, our country owes more than to all others combined; and yet, as a body, they are the poorest paid and least appreciated.

It is a hopeful sign of the times, that the educational interest of this country is a rapidly growing one, which commands better attention from the masses each year. We confidently hope for the time when the professional politician, misnamed statesman, shall be passed by the multitude, to give their first honors to the teacher.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. S. M. MCCABE, of Topeka, and T. DWIGHT THACHER, of Lawrence. Both these gentlemen "acted well their part," leaving with their delighted hearers many a happy thought and pungent fact, to be cherished for pleasure and profit.

The Board of Regents were in session, and had under consideration important projects in connection with the administration of the College. We are not advised of their action sufficiently to give its nature or judge its merit. The last Legislature placed at their disposal more than \$30,000, in such manner as to be made available as fast as required for the development of the Agricultural department of the College. It may be well to make haste slowly in this untried path of education; but it may as well be understood by the Regents and Faculty, that the people expect progress, and will not be content with anything less.

The intention of Congress, in the munificent endowment of this and kindred institutions, and the desire of the people, are in perfect harmony. A professional school for Agriculture, and Mechanical and Military Sciences, is demanded, and attempted to be provided for. Up to the present time, little progress has been made in the right direction, the endowment not being available, and the State failing to do its part. Both these obstacles, so far as present needs are concerned, have been removed; and in common with the whole State, we expect work, effective work.

Attendance of visitors during the whole period was very large, and gave very satisfactory proof of public interest. Recitation rooms were crowded at nearly every class examination, and the chapel was literally crowded on the occasion of literary exercises and the closing Address of Mr. THACHER.

TEXAS HERDS DRIVEN THROUGH THE LAW.

It is, perhaps, impossible to weave the meshes of the law so fine as to prevent the escape of wrongdoers; yet, it does seem strange that so large offenders can escape through such small holes as they do. It can only be accomplished through a legal ingenuity more to be dreaded than admired. A striking illustration of this is to be found in a late decision in the Texas Cattle trouble.

Our readers will remember the losses of domestic cattle, three years ago, all along the tracks of Texas herds, en route to Eastern markets. Whenever driven, or transshipped, the Spanish or Texas fever was communicated to the native stock, producing fearful ravages in many localities. In Champaign and other counties of Illinois, the ravages of this pestilence was fearful, the loss amounting to several hundred thousand dollars in the single county named above.

A suit was brought by the citizens of Champaign county against parties who had driven Texas cattle across the county, the disease following the trail of these droves. Several of the parties were united as defendants in the suit. They first plead unconstitutionality of the State law prohibiting the introduction of these cattle. The law was sustained by the Court, Judge GALLAGHER; but, on motion of defendants, a change of venue was obtained to a county remote from the suffering district.

The case again came up in Cumberland county, before Judge DEICENS. The same plea of unconstitutionality was put in, with the additional one of a misjoinder of defendants. It was set up that the cattle were not jointly owned by the defendants; that they severally owned herds that were driven the same route, but at different times, and therefore it was impossible to determine which drove scattered the disease, and, consequently, who of the owners was liable for the damages arising from the malady.

The Judge sustained the act under which the suit was brought, as did Judge GALLAGHER, but sustained the other plea, giving a verdict for the defendants, on the ground that the evidence did not trace the malady to any one lot of the cattle, or determine whether all, and if not all, what portion of the disease had been communicated to plaintiffs' cattle by each drove respectively. It was held, in this decision, that it mattered not under the evidence whether defendants were united, or separate actions were brought against them.

The case has been appealed. The final decision will be looked for with much interest. If Judge DEICENS is sustained, it puts an end to all legislative efforts for the protection of domestic stock against contagious diseases introduced by imported cattle. To completely evade and defeat all such laws, it will only be necessary for two or more drovers to combine in driving their cattle over the same road, at different times, or to unite two or more distinct ownerships in the same drove. In either case, the laws will be utterly confounded. To get evidence tracing the disease to a particular drove, or to the cattle belonging to a specific owner in a drove owned by several parties, would be simply impossible; and any one undertaking it would be laughed out of court.

We are no lawyer; and if this is law, we heartily rejoice in the admission. Such a decision seems to defy sense and ignore justice, and only serves to confirm a very general impression, that it is better to suffer wrong than brave the chances of the law in search of redress.

THE STATE FAIR.

We are in receipt of numerous letters of inquiry about the State Fair, and asking when the Premium List will appear in THE FARMER.

We understand from the Press that the Premium List is out, but we have not been honored by the Society with a copy of it. Its publication in THE FARMER is purely a matter of business, of which

the Directors of the Society are rightfully the sole judges. We presume a more efficient means of dissemination has been adopted than the usual practice. The President of the Society is himself a publisher, and will hardly fail to get the List in the hands of every one interested, and that the Board desire should see it.

It is unnecessary to say that we feel a deep interest in the success of this Fair. The outside world, and more especially the Agricultural world, naturally look to our State Fairs to demonstrate the fact, which we have so often claimed and which every intelligent citizen of Kansas believes, that we have more of the elements of Agricultural greatness, than have any of the older States. They will expect us to demonstrate this at our coming State Fair. County and District Fairs are right and proper; they should and will have a most generous and liberal support. But these do not meet the wants of the case, from the fact that visitors from other States have not the time, nor the inclination, to travel from county to county in search of that knowledge which can and ought to be obtained by visiting a State Fair. At the State Fair should be gathered the products from the most remote parts of every county; the handiwork of every craftsman should there be displayed; the mineral and manufacturing resources of the State should there be exemplified. No senseless jealousy should be allowed to operate against the complete success of this enterprise.

The interests of the farmer are identical. No matter whether he lives in Leavenworth or Labette county, in Washington or Butler, it is one and the same, and all are alike interested in the grand and complete success of our State Fair.

As to the location of the State Fair this year, we believe it gives almost universal satisfaction. Although Fort Scott is rather to one side of the State, yet it is surrounded by a section of country that will contribute as much, or more, perhaps, to the making of a Fair, than any other part of the State. The railroad connections are good, its hotel accommodations (an important matter, too) are not excelled by those of any other town in the State, if we except Leavenworth, perhaps; and besides this, Fort Scott is blessed with a set of whole-souled, enterprising, go-ahead men and women, who will not allow the Fair to be a failure.

In view of all these facts, then, we call upon the farmers of the State to consider this their fight. Make your plans so as to be able to take a part, and let us show the immense crowd of visitors from abroad, who are sure to be present, that every word which has been uttered in regard to the capabilities of Kansas, is true, and the half has not been told.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

We have examined the ground as carefully as we might, to endeavor to form a satisfactory opinion of future prices for wheat; and the only satisfactory opinion we have reached is, that it is too early in the day to arrive at a definite conclusion. There are several reasons why we cannot reach an opinion. Among these is the fact that foreign advices are, as yet, very contradictory as to the condition of their wheat crop. Next, it is too early to form a definite opinion as to the wheat crop of the United States. And, thirdly, the extent of the usual combinations of the middlemen and the wheat ring generally.

For the West, we know that we have considerably over an average crop. By the West, we mean those States west of the Mississippi river. East of that, some papers report a good crop, while others report the contrary for the same sections.

We cannot, probably, form an opinion worth anything until after the crop is threshed; but our advice to our Western farmers is, not to sell your wheat for less than a dollar a bushel. If you hold on to your crop, you are sure of that, and perhaps fifty cents above that. We have understood that one dollar and ten cents has been offered in the Leavenworth market by St. Louis buyers; and until something definite has been learned as to the gen-

eral crop, the better plan will be to hold on to your crop. We don't think that the farmer can possibly lose; and we think it very likely there is a chance to make a nice profit.

During the month ending June 15th, 1870, we understand there was over one hundred thousand bushels less wheat passed through the warehouses of Chicago, than for the same time last year. This is a slight indication that there is a scarcity somewhere. The New York market is quoted at \$1.30 to \$1.50, which we consider fair closing figures for the old crop. We shall, from month to month, endeavor to keep our readers advised upon this subject, we hope, to their advantage.

BEEF CATTLE.

The great want of the country is not for more, but for better, cattle. Year after year, our farmers and stock-growers have been forcing upon the market a class of cattle that are unworthy the name of beef cattle. No steer should ever be put upon the market, until every pound of fat has been laid on that his carcass is capable of receiving; and no attempt should be made, ordinarily, to fatten a steer until he is past four, and in most cases past five, years old. It would be better for the producer to hold his steers back until their frames come to maturity by reason of age, at which time the proportion between flesh and tare is less than at any previous time. It would also be better for the consumer, because the flesh is more firm and tender, and there is less waste.

A few hints about raising stock cattle may not be out of place. It is well for the farmer to have some settled plan, as to what his farm shall produce. If he practices a mixed husbandry, he should settle how many acres of corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, &c., he will raise; how many cows he will keep; how many hogs he will fatten; how many horses, sheep, poultry, &c., his farm will support. We say all these things should be settled, and there is more danger of under-stocking a farm than over-stocking it; but, having established the capacity of the farm, then the farmer should set to work to stock it up to its fullest capacity. Beef cattle naturally take the lead. To obtain these, of the best quality, the farmer should raise them. He should keep a thoroughbred bull, and gradually work his herd of cows up to a high standard. From the calves select such a number as bid fair to make first class cattle; castrate early—before they are a month old, and sooner, if possible. A little extra feed and corn is not thrown away upon a calf. Give calves a warm shelter, through their first Winter especially. The Spring that your calves come three years old, is the time to assort them. If there are any rough or ragged ones, the better plan is to put them in as grass cattle; they rarely bring the best results as stall-fed cattle.

What heifers you have more than enough to keep up your stock of milk cows, may be thrown in with your stock of rough steers. You have then, if your judgment is good in assorting, a lot of first-class steers, that go off the grass the Fall they are three three years old past, in fine condition—large, smooth, good-framed fellows, from which you can reasonably expect the very best results in stall-feeding. The result is, that when you come to sell those cattle in the Spring, you are sure of something over the market price—enough to pay for all of your extra trouble; and besides, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have sold a lot of first-class beef.

No small part of your success will depend upon the bull you use. He should not only be of pure blood, but he should have the shape and form that mark him pre-eminently as an animal for the shambles. The farmer who follows up some such course as this, can calculate with some certainty upon his annual income. Care must be taken in the matter of food. No prudent farmer, who follows this or some similar course, will depend wholly upon his corn crop to furnish all, or the principal part, of the food for his stock. Barley and rye, potatoes, man-

gold wurzel, turnips, carrots, hungarian grass and clover, should all be brought in as adjuvants, making the profits of feeding greater, and the failure of a corn crop a matter of less consequence.

If our farmers would become wealthy, some such plan as this must be adopted. A man rarely reaches higher than the mark; therefore, place the mark high.

PROGRESS.

It is gratifying to an intelligent mind to look about, and see the marks of progress written upon everything, almost, pertaining to the arts and sciences. Within the memory of the present generation, such vast strides have been made in locomotion as to almost annual distance. Heat and electricity have been so controlled and understood, as to become man's most obedient and useful servants. Vast improvements have been made in the arts. The life-like photograph has taken the place of Daguerre's invention; our beautiful chromos place the inaccessible works of the old masters at every man's door. All these are improvements, acknowledged and felt. But the inventions pertaining to the farm and garden have been equally great. It was but yesterday, apparently, when we saw the reapers go into the wheat field with their sickles; when we saw them upon the threshing-floor with their flails. Your child, who is not yet a voter, saw you use the cast-iron plow; saw you rake up your hay with a hand-rake; saw you drop and cover your corn by the old laborious process; saw you cultivate it with the hoe. Then, our grains and vegetables were confined to one or two of a class, our flowers were counted by tens, our fruits had not yet risen to the dignity of a separate department.

How stands it to-day? The farmer rides into his wheat field in the morning on his two hundred and fifty dollar machine, and at night his wheat is in the shock. He cuts, rakes and stacks his hay, all by machinery. A day's threshing puts more grain in his bins now, than twenty did as many years ago. Instead of the old whip-saw, the portable steam saw-mill is set down on the corner of his farm, to saw up his lumber. Fruits and flowers have multiplied *ad infinitum*. Vegetables and grains have increased in variety, till now they can scarcely be numbered. Truly, the change is great.

Can we look for as much in the next twenty years, as we have experienced in the past? We think so. The mind of man seems not to be controlled, but is constantly reaching out into space, grasping and developing new thoughts and ideas. Progress seems written upon everything that man's hand touches. What is new to-day, is old to-morrow; and thus it will go on, day after day, year after year, and generation after generation, and the coming farmer will probably vote as slow, our beautiful reapers, mowers, threshers, &c. In fruits and flowers we shall probably be behind the times. But the only thing that need concern us now is, Are we living up to our light? If so, we are doing well. We are willing the Car of Progress shall go on.

GRASSHOPPER YEAR.

Elsewhere in this paper we have published a request to the County Clerks, to forward us the statistics of their respective counties. It would be well to have them verified by affidavit. We herewith present the statistics of Atchison county for 1869, of which we shall make further use hereafter. It will be remembered by our Eastern readers, that this was grasshopper year in Kansas. When we get the returns for 1870, we will show you an average that will surprise you:

Grain	No. Acres	Bushels
Corn	20,000	600,000
Wheat	5,000	150,000
Rye	5,000	150,000
Oats	5,000	150,000
Barley	5,000	150,000
Buckwheat	5,000	150,000
Total	45,000	1,350,000

A Texas beef-condensing factory packs a whole bullock in a 12 pound can.

OUR FAIRS.

We are a firm believer in the benefits accruing to the farmer from State, District and County Fairs, when properly conducted upon right principles. Too many, perhaps, condemn the management of Fairs, without giving the matter sufficient thought. People should recollect that a Fair cannot be run without money; and also, that somebody has got to furnish that money; and that, whoever furnishes the money, it is not unreasonable if he expects to get his money back again. These are plain propositions; every man can understand them. Now, who furnishes this money? Usually, a company is organized, with a given amount of capital stock, and books are opened for parties to subscribe stock. The stock is subscribed, the money paid, and perhaps deposited in bank, that interest may accrue until it is wanted for use. These companies are usually organized by parties living in towns or villages, from the fact that the farmer is generally unwilling to take much risk, and dislikes speculations that he cannot see the end of. The result of the matter is, that parties usually get control of our Fairs who have but little real interest in Agricultural matters, further than having a good time and in getting their money back. There can be no blame attached to these parties, because there is nothing unreasonable in it. It is only human nature, and of a kind you meet with every day, and in every condition of life. These parties, we said, know little about Agriculture; but there is one branch they are usually acquainted with, and very devoted lovers of—the equine branch of Agriculture. The horse is, in their estimation, the only attraction a Fair can have. Unfortunately, there are a great many people for whom the "horse ring" has peculiar attractions. It is like Mr. BEECHER'S "Deacon," in "Norwood," who, according to his wife, would allow a trout's tail to whisk the Catechism out of his mind in no time.

Taking, then, into consideration the fact that these gentlemen love the horse, and also the fact that they know this falling to be general, as well as the fact that they want to get back the money they have invested in the Fair,—we have the whole fact explained, why the "horse ring" gets the lion's share in making up the premium list. As we said before, this is only human nature cropping out, and we have no harsh words to use against the practice. We would, however, advise the farmers of the country to try and correct this, by getting the wealthier farmers to take an interest in these organizations, to buy up the stock, that they may have a voice in the making up of the premium lists; but be very careful that you don't get men who make a specialty of any particular kind of stock, or you will find that their human nature will lead them to give that stock too much prominence, and instead of correcting the evil, you only change it for one that won't pay as well as the horse. No, friends, we are ardent admirers of the horse; and even with us, the Catechism is for the moment forgotten, when we see two or more horses, neck and neck, speeding around the ring at a 2:40 pace.

But for all that, we should remember that the interests of Agriculture are diversified; and if the people of the land really wish to encourage and expand those interests; if they believe that Agriculture is the foundation, the cornerstone, of all other pursuits, they must curb their human nature sufficiently to place all kinds of stock and farm produce upon something of an equality. We would rather give one hundred dollars as a premium for the best fifty pounds of packed butter, than to give the same premium for the horse that could trot his mile within three minutes; provided, the lady exhibiting the butter would furnish a statement, showing how it was that she made and preserved the butter. In the one case, the one hundred dollars would be spent for something that meant progress, improvement; in the other, for fun—nothing else. There is, there can be, no real advantage, unless a person desires to bet or gamble upon a horse, in

having a horse that can get over ground at racing gaits, from the fact that it is neither safe nor pleasant (to most persons) to travel on our common roads at such speed. Of course, we are discussing this question outside of that class of persons who make horse-racing a business.

And so it is with all other classes of stock and farm produce. There is nothing connected with Agriculture but what is of more benefit to mankind, than is speed in a horse. There would be about as much propriety in offering a premium for cock-fighting, as there is in the speed of the horse, so far as the actual benefits are concerned. We are pleased to see that the Fairs throughout the State have taken a rather sensible view of this matter, and in the regular premium lists, so far as we have noticed, have established something like an equality. Some of them (our Leavenworth County Fair, for example) have offered some rather fancy premiums for speed; but it will be observed that they are special premiums, and do not detract from the regular premium lists; and consequently, we have no room to find fault.

Let us hope that, henceforth, the farmers will protect their interests in this matter, as we said before, by getting control of these organizations, and conducting them upon a basis that will add to the welfare of all classes.

In this connection, we wish to say a word that will apply to all Fairs, with equal truth and propriety. There has been a disposition on the part of hotel and boarding-house keepers, upon occasions of this kind, to raise their prices to such an extent as to amount to extortion. To our personal knowledge, this has kept away many who otherwise would attend; and unless the farmers can have some assurance that this disreputable trick will not be practiced again, we fear it will operate injuriously to the Fairs throughout the State. There should be some understanding, in advance, between the managers of the Fairs and the hotel-keepers, upon this subject; that the farmers, whose pride leads them to support the Fairs, may not feel that they have been robbed.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Nothing interests us more than the privilege of talking with a plain, practical, common-sense farmer, upon the multitudinous questions pertaining to farm life. A good, sharp discussion with such a man is apt to put some new ideas into the head of even an Agricultural Editor; at least, if it does not, it is owing to the latter's dullness. We have thought that, perhaps, this class of editors do not mix enough with the farming communities; that they are not in full sympathy one with another, on those subjects which the one professes to teach, and the other to practice. We believe if every Agricultural Editor in the land could spend one half his time right among the farmers, that whatever his paper lacked in quantity would be more than made up in quality.

We had a conversation, not long since, with one of the most intelligent, practical, common-sense gentlemen we have among us, upon general farm subjects; and we left him feeling that it had been good for us to listen to him. But there was one or two points that our friend suggested, which call out this article.

From our earliest recollection, it has been the constantly expressed opinion, among most farmers, that everything found in an Agricultural paper, or book, was theory; and, consequently, while it might be very pleasant reading, it would not do for the farmer to apply it to practice. Now, this seems to us like learning a boy the arithmetic, and then not permitting him to apply it to the ordinary business of life; or like the medical student, after pursuing the theories of medical and surgical science through a three years' course of study, and then commencing the practice, resolved to forsake all his theories and depend for success upon what he learns at the bedside.

But, what is this theory spoken of, in regard to farming? It is nothing more, nothing less, than a perfected and enlightened practice. What man has done, man may do; and if one man in all these United States has demonstrated that a tile drain, in a certain kind of soil or under certain conditions, will pay, will benefit and improve land, he has demonstrated a fact. It is not a matter of doubt any longer, but a settled, practical fact. If the Editor, having opportunities not possessed by the mass of the farmers, learns that A. B. has demonstrated thus and so, and informs his readers, through his paper, of this fact, is it wise to deny it, to call it theory that won't do practice? This is an age of progress. It might do for our grandfathers to doubt the possibility of a future steam engine, but for our generation to deny it is nonsense. Man's inventive genius is rising higher and higher, and what were once considered impossibilities, are now demonstrated facts.

It is in matters of this kind that the much-talked of theory of Agricultural papers consists. Mr. A. tells the Editor that, by a certain rotation of corn, wheat and clover, he has been able to produce, on land that formerly yielded thirty-five bushels of corn per acre, from fifty to sixty now; that he has practiced this mode of culture for ten years. He gives the Editor facts and figures. The latter knows Mr. A. to be a truthful, upright, honest man, and writes an article based upon the facts Mr. A. has given him; that under such circumstances, such a mode of treatment will produce certain results. Is this theory? Is it imagination? If one man has succeeded, another can; and hence, calling it theory is rather impeaching the veracity or the judgment of Agricultural Editors, though not so intended.

As we have stated in a previous article, the farmer of to-day must be a live man; he must not set down as false, everything he cannot at the moment understand. The science of farming is not grasped in a moment, but is only obtained by reading, study, and patient observation. To this course let us commend the farmers of Kansas; believing, if followed, it will open a bright and glorious future.

HARVEST.

As we predicted, some two months ago, our wheat crop has proved to be an extraordinary one, both in quantity and quality. We took the trouble to go out and examine several fields of wheat carefully, with a view of presenting some facts in relation thereto; and the result of our observations is, that the average yield of this section will be considerably over twenty bushels to the acre, of the finest berry we ever saw. The grain, by its rapid and extraordinary growth, has burst its covering, or hull. The heads are rather shorter than common, but the extra size of the grain will more than compensate for this.

We saw some fields that were estimated by good judges at forty bushels per acre. This is a glorious result, and one of which Kansas may well be proud; but we ask the readers of THE FARMER to turn back to the June number, and re-read our article on the wheat crop, and remember what we said then: "That although we can raise forty or fifty bushels per acre now, the time will soon come when we can not, unless we mend our ways."

The wheat crop has been got into the shock in good shape, and we would advise the farmer to get it into the stack, and thresh it, as soon as possible. We cannot tell what kind of weather may be ahead of us, and we have known more than one crop badly damaged, by rains coming on while the wheat was in the shock and stack. It is not safe until it is in the bins; and not then, unless the farmer practices that economy which keeps the rats and mice away from his grain bins.

The oat crop will be very large. We do not remember ever to have seen a finer showing at this date (June 27th). The heads are well filled, the straw is large and very even, and from present ap-

pearances, we judge that the present crop will weigh out one-fourth more than it did last year.

Rye and barley both promise well.

We are glad that our crops promise so well, from more causes than one; glad, not only because it insures the prosperity and well-being of Kansas farmers, but also because it will tend to silence that "devoted band" of chronic grumblers, both in and out of the State, who have rejoiced in every defeat and mourned in every victory that Kansas has had. We are glad, because there are thousands upon thousands in the older States, who are only waiting for the present crop to develop, before they determine to change their residence; and the present grand prospects will add thousands to our citizenship, and by thus adding to our State of the bone and sinew of other States, it insures to us in the immediate future a grand and glorious destiny, by converting our broad prairies into well-tilled farms, by the erection of mills and manufactories along the water-courses in every part of our State. And this, farmers, is your work. You are doing more to build up Kansas than all other classes combined. The results of your labor are canvassed, not only in the Eastern States but throughout the Old World. It becomes us, then, to work intelligently and understandingly. Let the older States be an example to us, and let us profit by it.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD HOUSEKEEPER?

We do not propose to answer this question fully. To do so would require more time than we have at our disposal now; we only propose to talk about it a little. We have seen a few really good housekeepers, a great many fair ones, and some who were not so good. We are not sure but that *temperament* has something to do with this. Your woman of a nervous temperament is almost always a very neat housekeeper. She abhors dirt, be it in ever so small quantities. Chairs set awry, the curtains ruffled, the tablecloth a little too much to one side, a dish out of place, a speck of grease on the floor, the children in the best room, a weed growing in the yard, are all calculated to disturb the equanimity of her temper, or at least to give her the "fidgets." Your woman of sanguine temperament is predisposed the same way; but the great difference is, that *she does not see* these little disturbances so quickly as the nervous woman. The nervous woman can no more help seeing them, than she can help breathing. A speck of dirt to the nervous woman looks as big as a mountain; to the sanguine temperament it is a mole-hill. The lymphatic temperament is your slow and easy soul. She can sit down after dinner and read an hour or two; and the unwashed dishes, or the unswept floor, cause not the slightest uneasiness to her tranquil mind. A brood of chickens or a litter of pigs can safely venture into her kitchen, and receive nothing more than a—"Now, look at you!" The yard may be full of weeds, but she never sees them. The children may go unwashed for a week, without attracting her attention.

Your woman of bilious temperament is almost always a *lazy* woman; but it won't do to tell her so, if the broom-stick is convenient! She fusses and stews around, but has no knack of bringing order out of chaos, unless she can do it by scolding. In this she is an expert.

These are the four grand divisions, the four types of the human race. Fortunately for us, these grand divisions are subject to changes and combinations; and it is to this latter fact we are indebted for our really good housekeepers. Perhaps, by far the largest number of women belong to the class of nervous temperament, or what the physiologist would call the *nervo-sanguine* temperament. But, take your purely nervous temperament, and unless the husband happens to be of the same temperament, he is perpetually in hot water. That is, he is constantly reminded of the fact that his boots are dirty, that his chair wrinkles the carpet, that "there is that weed I told you to cut down," or "there's a crack under the door that I can stick a case-knife through!" He hears the children con-

stantly reminded of the fact, if they speak above a whisper. The house is deluged with water day after day, for fear a speck of dirt might have found a lodgment somewhere. This is the character of annoyances which the husband of the nervous woman meets. Her cooking is always superb and appropriate, and the meals on time to a minute. Roast beef never finds a lodgment on her supper-table, but the proprieties of the table are strictly observed. If her bump of order and neatness were not quite so large, your nervous woman would always be a good housekeeper; but the charm is broken, whenever the comfort of the family is sacrificed upon the altar of order and neatness.

The husband of the sanguine woman is not sacrificed upon the altar of neatness, but is frequently greeted with peculiar expressions, as—"I knew it!"—"I told you so!"—"You wouldn't listen to me,"—and others of the same peculiar import. Still, the sanguine woman makes the best housekeeper of either of the grand divisions. There is not enough neatness to kill a body, and nothing approaching to slovenliness. To be sure, the dinner is not always ready precisely at 12 o'clock, and you may occasionally be required to hold the baby, while she is giving the finishing touches to a meal; but when you do get it, it is gotten up in good order—that is, the cookery is clean and nice. You may see cheese on the breakfast-table, but it is only *once in a while*.

In the house of the lymphatic woman, you are made to feel at home. There are always plenty of rocking-chairs, and there is no particular place for each one. The children's playthings are always scattered about the floor of the parlor, and a bureau drawer is generally standing open. At the table, you may get roast beef for breakfast and apple dumplings for supper. If the next best virtue is not strictly observed, you can always be assured that "there's a plenty, such as it is."

The woman of the bilious temperament has not, perhaps, so many distinctive features as the others. She may be the pink of perfection, or the veriest sloven. You may find her, also, in all the intermediate grades; but wherever you do find her, you will find her a—a—a *scold!* The husband of the bilious woman, if he is not at the start, soon becomes a meek, mild nobody. She absorbs him. He breathes only at her will.

As we said before, it is to the combination of two or more of these temperaments, that we are indebted for our really good wives and housekeepers. A man needs the neatness of the nervous woman, toned down a little by the sluggishness of the lymphatic woman, with a share of the positiveness of the sanguine woman, and just enough of the bilious woman's temper to spice the others with. Mind you, we say *just enough*—not too much; and then may rest assured you have got the *very best* woman for a housekeeper, that it is possible to get.

DEPRAVED APPETITES.

We are not going to write a homily upon the temperate use of vinous, alcoholic and malt liquors, nor against any of the so-called vices of the present day, unless humbuggery can be called a vice. P. T. BARNUM, the veteran showman, has said that the American people like to be humbugged, and we rather believe he told the truth. No matter in what shape it comes, just so you get their money without rendering a fair equivalent, and you please the American people.

If some crazy fanatic starts a schism, no matter how fallacious, if he is only persistent in his or her efforts, they will not lack for followers. We might cite many notable examples of this, in every age, profession, sect, creed and doctrine. The only merit these humbugs require is, that it is something *new*. We do not propose to play the part of reformer against any of these fallacies; but there is one of them, while it has a single grain of truth lying at the bottom, yet it has been soaked and swelled and bursted, until it is difficult to find any fragments remaining. We refer to this senseless, unceasing

trade about the enormous sins we are all committing against our poor stomachs, in eating and drinking. Our grandfathers could eat a piece of pickled pork, nicely broiled, without being told, time and again, that they were eating rank poison. Our grandmothers could enjoy a cup of fragrant Boker and a bit of toast, without being reminded that they were destroying their nervous systems with the one, and eating something rotten in the other. They could take a glass of pure water from the well, without being reminded that every glass of limestone water taken deposited a calculus in some remote part of the system, which would plague and torment them in time to come.

There was none of the hideous deformity of a late supper held constantly before their eyes. Gingerbread and pumpkin pies were not tabooed in their day. They could sleep in a feather bed, without being told of the awful diseases engendered by so doing. It was not forbidden by the health officers for a man and wife to occupy the same bed; they could even, on a pinch, take the baby in between them, without incurring the penalties of the law. Currant wine was not excluded from the side board, if not too strong. They could, in fact, eat what they pleased, when they pleased, and how they pleased, without exciting a holy horror in their more abstemious neighbors.

How is it today? Go through the whole catalogue of meats and vegetables, fruit, fish and fowl, and we will produce authority from among this devoted band of self-constituted health-officers, which will prove to you that they are all poison—rank poison! Some of them bring the question up to a moral plane, and the timid may be led to believe that a wise and beneficent Creator has not placed these articles here upon earth for man's comfort and necessities, and that, in the eating and drinking thereof, man commits a sin against God's law. It is fortunate for us, but unlucky for those gone before, that we have a race of wise men and women, who can interpret Nature's laws with so much exactness that "a man, though a fool, need not err."

As we said before, there is a grain of truth in the matter of diet; there is in almost every nonsensical theory ever advanced; but to our mind (and we would not speak harshly), there is a deficiency in the neighborhood of the base of the nervous system of those persons who would spin out this theory, to make it suit all cases. Who would prescribe a given diet for all classes, ages, sexes and conditions? We cannot charge this upon any particular person or class; but every convert to the theory, if there is a theory connected with it, feels called upon to write an article, setting forth what a man may and what he may not eat. We have an idea, however, that these professors of dietary laws are, for the most part, poor, thin, angular bodies, of uncertain age, bilious temperament, and generally unpleasant people, and who have that peculiar faculty of making everybody else feel unpleasant. We wish every one of these people, for the next six months to come, would make a practice of eating three good, hearty meals every day—fried pork for breakfast, roast beef for dinner, and cold boiled ham for supper, seasoned with plenty of fruits and vegetables, and washed down with a good strong cup of tea or coffee every meal. It would do more to eradicate the disease from their systems, than all the water-cures in the land—meaning no disrespect to the latter, where positive disease exists.

We would not wish to reflect, in this article, upon the writings of any competent authority upon this subject; but we do object to the many monstrous absurdities that are constantly forced upon the general reader. One satisfaction we have, is in knowing that, like a certain noted Agricultural body, these writers do not influence many whose opinion is worth much.

WANTED—A HOME for a bright boy baby, four months old. Application may be made to Mrs. E. K. MORGAN, Secretary Home for Friendless Women, Leavenworth, Kansas.

SORGHUM REDEEMED.

It is certainly remarkable that sorghum is not more extensively cultivated. The sweets consumed in the family cost an immense sum, and are a heavy drain upon the farmer's cash reserves; while, here is a plant adapted to our climate, of easy cultivation, and capable of affording an unlimited supply of domestic sirup, to say nothing of sugar. There must be a reason for the comparative indifference with which sorghum is treated, and it is possibly found that the quality of crude sorghum is not quite good enough for the popular demand. We have progressed wonderfully in our tastes, particularly with regard to sweets. But a few years since, we considered plantation molasses and common brown sugar good enough for common use; now, we must have sugar-house sirup and refined or clarified sugar. The consumption of these better qualities of sirup and sugar has increased enormously.

The advertisement which appears in this number of THE FARMER, headed, "Sorghum Redeemed," refers to a method of refining the sirup, or of making refined sugar, from the green juice, discovered by Mr. WILLIAM CLOUGH, of Cincinnati, editor of the *Sergo Journal*. This improvement has secured the sanction of many of the best practical operators, and has been subjected to the most rigid tests. The Farmers' Club of New York sent a committee to Ohio last Fall, to illustrate the practical workings of the process, and they recommended it highly. We know nothing of the improvement personally; but if it "redeems sorghum," and enables the farmer to produce an article of sirup from it equal to that which is demanded by our more exacting tastes, it is an invaluable improvement. It is certainly safe to send for a descriptive circular, and learn in what the process consists, and how far it is an improvement upon the ordinary methods of manufacturing sirup. We believe the parties who are connected with this improvement are honorable and responsible men.

LONG-WOOLED SHEEP.

By the Gardner Grove (Iowa) *Enterprise* we learn that two gentlemen, Mr. S. P. McNEILL and S. B. KNAPP, have brought to Kansas two thousand head of fine-wooled sheep, numbering among them some of the best blooded bucks that could be obtained. By the same paper we learn that these gentlemen understand their business thoroughly, and are going to give their personal attention to the business. The intention is to divide the flock, taking a part to the neighborhood of Topeka, and a part to Manhattan. We shall watch these flocks with a good deal of interest. We believe there is money in it, and we believe these gentlemen have the pre-requisites to bring it out. We should be pleased to hear from them from time to time.



Our Corner.

To Our State Papers.—We are prepared to furnish THE FARMER to those papers who desire to club with us, at very reasonable rates. It suits the farmer, generally, to take both his county paper and an Agricultural paper; and if, by any circumstance, he is enabled to secure them cheaper by subscribing for both at once, he is more apt to subscribe than for either separately. Consequently, we propose to club with any of the county papers, at reasonable rates.

How to Send Money.—Money may be sent by Post-office order, or by registered letter, or by express. Small sums are usually safe, when sent in an ordinary letter; but the better way is to register.

Postage.—The postage on THE FARMER is twelve cents per annum, payable quarterly, in advance, to any part of the United States outside of the county in which it is published. No postage in the county.

Essex and Improved Berkshire Pigs.—We have inquiries for both varieties of these porkers, and those

having either variety to sell, can find buyers by advertising at once in THE FARMER. The pedigree must be perfect. We want no grades.

Foreign Postage on THE FARMER has been raised to seventy-two cents per annum. Persons ordering copies sent to foreign countries will please recollect this; and that the postage must, in all cases, accompany the subscription. We hope, for the benefit of our foreign-born citizens, that the rates may be lessened before long.

Georgia State Fair.—We have received the Premium List of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, for which the Secretary will please accept our best thanks. It is one of the most liberal and just premium lists we have ever examined—with the single exception of giving a larger premium on horses than on cattle. This we must always condemn.

That Spring Wheat.—Our friend DUTTON, postmaster at Glenwood, this county, sent to our office a fine sample of Spring Wheat, the longest stalk of which is over five feet high. It is well filled, and beginning to ripen. Mr. D. is one of our best farmers, and has got enough snap and go-ahead in him to make his farm pay. We wish we had more like him.

To Agents.—We want a few more live, energetic men, to act as agents for THE FARMER. We offer good inducements. We have agents who are making fair wages from our commissions, and still conduct their other business. Even in the thinly settled Western and Southern counties, clubs of twenty, thirty and forty are sent in from small post-offices, by our agents. Send for special terms.

Johnson County Nurseries.—We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. H. PERLEY, one of the proprietors of the above Nurseries, and he informs us that his stock of home-grown trees was never better. This firm is doing a large business, and is one of the most reliable establishments in this or any other State. Parties wanting anything in their line cannot do better than open a correspondence with them.

Washington Street Nurseries.—We ask the careful attention of our readers to the advertisement of GREAVES, SELOVER, WILLARD & Co., nurserymen, of Geneva, N. Y., which appears in our paper this month. This firm is composed of enterprising gentlemen, and if any of our readers desire Eastern fruit trees, they cannot do better than to patronize this firm. We believe they will do all they promise.

To Subscribers.—SEE HERE! We want a few more subscribers; and we make this proposition: To every person who sends us one dollar, we will send THE FARMER one year, and a copy of the large cartoon issued in April, together with a copy of our fruit picture. This offer holds good only till September 15th—two months. Who will get them? This offer is extended to both old and new subscribers. Send in the names.

That Joke.—In our advertisement of THE KANSAS FARMER, we had claimed that "THE FARMER is the only Agricultural journal published in the State," but now comes the *Rural Guide*, published at Fort Scott, and as we glanced at the heading, we thought we should be compelled to haul in our claims. Examining more closely, however, we discovered the *Rural Guide* is merely a reprint of THE KANSAS FARMER. It is published at the "Sign of the White Plow," where friend KIRKPATRICK will be happy, no doubt, to see all the farmers of Kansas.

Poachers.—The old English law in regard to poaching, was rather severe; but we rather believe that a similar law would have a salutary influence upon those newspaper men who come within our enclosures, and appropriate our game, contrary to usage and good taste, and give us no credit for the same. We don't like to call names, "right out in meeting," but we shall be compelled to do so, if the practice is continued. So, gentlemen, if you find anything in THE FARMER that you think will please your readers (as we know you will), please tell them where you found it.

Statistics.—Will the County Clerks do the people of the State, as well as elsewhere, the favor to send us the statistics of their counties, of the acreage and total in bushels, of the crops of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat and potatoes, for the year 1869, as shown by the assessment reports for that year? From it we desire to compile, for publication, the average of the State; but care will be taken to give to each county the proper credit. No better advertisement of a county can be made. We desire to secure all the reports by the 5th of August, at the latest. We have the report from Atchison.

Hannibal & St. Jo. Railroad.—We call the attention of our farmer friends to the advertisement, found in another place, of this old and reliable route. There are associations connected with the Hannibal & St. Jo. Road that we would not sever if we could, and could not if we would. It is the pioneer of Western roads; it is well and ably managed; it has direct connections in all directions; it has the Pullman palace sleeping-cars on all night trains, and its fare and freights are always as low as by any other route. These are some of the advantages of this road. For the rest, we refer our friends to the advertisement.

"Where the Dew comes from."—We wish to direct the attention of the readers of THE FARMER to an omission in our article, last month, "Where the dew comes from," to speak of the part the electrical current plays in the formation of water in the atmosphere from the two gases, oxygen and hydrogen. There is a constant change going on, by which these two gases to-day are united to form water; to-morrow they are separated, and found floating as invisible component parts of the air we breathe, only to be reunited again, by the action of the electrical current, and form the dew and rain, that "descend upon the just as well as upon the unjust."

Another Slander.—The last received number of the *New York Ledger* has the following:

The grasshoppers are ruining the farmers in Kansas. They cause more damage than the Indians, and can't be killed or driven away.

If we thought there was malice prepense in the above squib, we should not hesitate, even at the risk of offending Dexter's master, to say that it is a mistake. If Mr. BONNER don't retract the vile slander, we shall be compelled to produce a horse which will knock that 2:14 time of Dexter's all to pieces; and when Mr. B. offers us \$100,000 for him, "then will the winter of our discontent be made glorious summer"—for, with all the dignity we can command, and in imitation of a certain illustrious statesman, we shall say—"SHOO, FLY!" Seriously, and for the benefit of the *Ledger* readers, we desire to say that there is not, nor has there been this year, a grasshopper within the borders of Kansas. Will the *Ledger* make the correction?

[The following Report was received too late for the June number.—EDITOR FARMER.]

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

Average of the Thermometer for the month,.....	68.76
Maximum height (21st, 2, P. M.),.....	93
Minimum height (8th, 9, P. M.),.....	49
Average of the Barometer, inches,.....	28.719
Total range during the month, inches,.....	6
Amount of rain, in.,.....	.91
Number of days on which rain fell,.....	10
Only one day entirely cloudy, and none entirely cloudless. Six thunder-storms during the month.	

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR JUNE.	
Average of the Thermometer, for the month,.....	76.6
Maximum height (30th, 2, P. M.),.....	102
Minimum height (8th, 7, A. M.),.....	55
Total range,.....	47
Average height of Barometer, inches,.....	28.55
Total range,.....	.45
Amount of rain, inches,.....	.79
Number of days on which rain fell,.....	10
There has been no day entirely cloudy, and none entirely free from clouds. The last four days were unusually hot, but most of the month has been very comfortable.	

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The *Journal of Education*, St. Louis; J. B. MERWIN, Editor; monthly, \$1.50 per annum. The June number of the above excellent journal is upon our table, filled with choice matter pertaining to Edu-

cation. It should be in the hands of every teacher in the land.

Beecher's Magazine.—J. A. BEECHER, publisher, Trenton, N. J.; monthly, \$1 per year. We have received the numbers from April to July, inclusive, of this excellent publication, which is one of the cheapest journals extant. The July number is enlarged to sixty pages. It is filled with the very choicest literature of the day. It would be a welcome visitor in every family.

Annals of Bee Culture.—D. L. ADAIR, Hawesville, Ky.; price fifty cents. Col. ADAIR has rendered material service to apiarists, and they will not be slow to accept it. Though this work was designed to record the progress up to 1870, only, it is none the less readable now. We advise every bee-keeper to send fifty cents to Col. D. L. ADAIR, Hawesville, Ky., and secure a copy of this work.

National Live Stock Journal, Chicago, monthly, \$3.00 per annum; JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Editor. We have received the prospectus of this journal, which will make its advent on July 15th. It will be devoted to the stock interests of the country; and from the acknowledged ability of Mr. REYNOLDS, (who is Secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Society), we have every reason to believe this journal will meet the wants of the stock-growers of the country.

American Women: by JAMES C. JACKSON, M. D. Published by AUSTIN, JACKSON & CO., New York. We have given this work a patient examination; and, with the exception of the chapter on "Woman's Dress, as a Hygienic Measure," there is little in it to recommend it to the attention of our women, or any other considerable class of readers. The mass of the American people are not in sympathy with the author's ideas, and we predict for the book a miserable and short-lived existence.

Our Exchanges.—We have upon our exchange list hundreds of papers and magazines, which we should be rejoiced to notice frequently, did our space permit. Political papers we are excluded from noticing, further than the general appearance and workmanship displayed, from the fact that THE FARMER is designed for all classes and creeds; and no word shall be used in it, intentionally, that can be distorted into the support of any party, save only that of the great Agricultural party, upon whose platform we stand.

But we have one paper upon our list, which forces itself upon our attention by its very size. We can no more pass it by, than we could pass by an elephant, without seeing it. Just think! A weekly newspaper, *five feet long, by three and a half feet wide!* These are the dimensions of the *Alta California* (or within a fraction of it), published at San Francisco, California. The number before us contains a long article upon the resources of that State in the shape of a Prize Essay, by JOHN S. HITTELL.

The *Western Stock Journal* for June is on our table, and, as usual, is filled to repletion with wise counsel, practical hints, and general information on all subjects concerning the breeding and management of stock. It numbers among its corp of contributors the best writers to be found among the practical stock-breeders of the nation. So much practical information for \$1.00 a year makes it a miracle of cheapness; and its unparalleled success attests the fact that stock-raisers appreciate its value and acknowledge its merits. Fifty cents will pay for the *Stock Journal* from April to the end of the year. Address J. H. SANDERS & Co., Sigourney, Iowa.

Cranberry Culture.—By JOSEPH J. WHITE; published by ORANGE JUDD & CO. Price, \$1.25. We have given this little work a careful examination, and are prepared to say that, in our judgment, it covers the whole ground necessary. We believe the man who never saw a cranberry, can take this little book of 125 pages, and manage the cultivation of this delicious fruit, without other help. It is a plain, practical, common sense treatise upon the subject, and one that should be in the hands of

every man who has a piece of swamp land; as it will teach him how to use it so that it will pay better than any other part of the farm. The enterprising publishers deserve credit for the neat style of the binding.

"**Harris on the Pig.**"—We have noticed this book before; but we have found ourselves going to its pages so frequently for advice and counsel, that we feel it a duty we owe to its talented author to call public attention to it again. We consider it the most exhaustive treatise upon the subject ever written. It is so complete, in all its departments, that we think every farmer who fails to secure a copy, is doing himself great injustice. Mr. HARRIS, though a "college bred man," displays, through all his writings upon Agricultural subjects, a fund of common sense that the every-day farmer can understand and appreciate. We wish we could conscientiously say the same of all Agricultural writers; but that is neither here nor there. This is a book the farmer needs, and we trust he will get it. Price, \$1.75. Address ORANGE JUDD & Co., New York.

"**Talks to My Patients: Hints on Getting Well and Keeping Well;**" by Mrs. R. B. GLEASON, M. D. WOOD & HOLBROOK, publishers, New York. We have received a copy of this work, and given it a careful examination. It is the plain talk of an educated, womanly woman, to the wives and mothers of our land; and no greater good fortune could befall the latter, than to possess a copy and give heed to its teachings. We admire the book, not because it presents new truths or new principles, but because the gifted author has clothed these truths and principles in such obaste and beautiful language, and because throughout is displayed a careful, conscientious responsibility, and well has she discharged her duty. The great mass of the medical fraternity are in full sympathy and accord, and we do not hesitate to say that they will approve every word therein contained. Mrs. HUTCHINS will canvass the city, and we feel satisfied that every thoughtful wife and mother will secure a copy.

BREVITIES.

NEW APPLES appeared in the Leavenworth market June 19. Scarcely a week elapsed between the going out of the old and coming in of the new crop.

LABETTE COUNTY.—We see from the *Otsego Register* that Labette county proposes to hold a Fair this Fall. It speaks well for that young and enterprising county. Success to it.

PERSONAL.—We had a call from 'Squire DUTTON, of Glenwood, in this county, who brought in a list of subscribers, and reports crops of all kinds in a flourishing condition, and corn especially promising.

WHEAT HARVEST commenced in this and adjoining counties June 21st. The berry promises to be the finest in quality, and the yield the largest in quantity, that Kansas has ever produced: and that is saying a good deal.

COUNTY FAIRS.—Kansas will certainly take the lead in the matter of County Fairs. We have received notices already of nearly twenty Fairs to be held in the State. We hope they may be so arranged as not to conflict in point of time, as we desire to attend them all.

NORTH MO. AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—We have received the Premium List of the Second Annual Fair of the North Missouri Agricultural Society, to be held at Hannibal, September 26th, to last six days. The Premium List is very good, and embraces a vast range of objects. Its peculiarity is in placing the stock last on the list, but the premiums are large and well adjusted. They will, undoubtedly, have a large concourse of people. We wish them every success.

THE FIRST NEW WHEAT we have noticed delivered at the mill, this season, was that of Mr. E. C. HOUSDEN, living thirteen miles south of Fort Scott. It was cut on the 14th of June, and threshed on the 27th. It was of the early May variety,

weighed sixty-two pounds to the bushel, and averaged twenty-two bushels to the acre—a good crop for the "Early May." It was sold to the Fort Scott Mills, price not stated. We get these facts from the *Monitor*.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—Thousands of fowls die annually of gapes, which would otherwise find their way to market. In the hope of remedying the disease, we copy the following, by W. R. BUNNELL, of Bridgport, Connecticut, to the Farmers' Club, which is said to be a sure cure: "Mix in a tablespoonfull of soft soap all the meal it will hold, and feed to a brood of ten or twelve chickens." Mr. B. adds: "All that die from taking it, or all that die from the gapes after taking it, I will pay for at any expense." Let some of our readers try it.

ANDERSON COUNTY FAIR.—We see by the Anderson county papers, that the people of that county are making arrangements for a Fair. Their Premium List is published, and embraces a large variety of articles; and we trust, as we have reason to believe, it will prove to be a success. Anderson is one of our best counties, and is settled with a thorough-going, enterprising set of farmers, who, we hope, for the good name of the county, will lead every assistance necessary to make the Fair a perfect and complete success. Good Fairs are the best advertisements a county can have.

CROPS.—We are informed by Mr. GEO. MOORE, living six miles west of the city, that crops were never better. He speaks in especial praise of two crops of corn—one belonging to Mr. JOHN CONNERS, five miles west of the city, and one to Mr. JACOB WINTERS, four miles west. The latter is an old Ohio farmer; and he says that, with one exception, he has the best prospect for corn he ever had. Mr. MOORE rode through Mr. CONNERS' corn, and he thinks the field of twenty-five acres will average *seven feet high!* The same story comes up from all parts of the State. Good, for June 30th.

THE DONIPHAN COUNTY FAIR comes off September 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th. We have examined the Premium List, which we find in the *Troy Republican*, and are well pleased with it. It has been gotten up with a good deal of care and judgment, and we are very much mistaken if the liberal premiums offered do not draw a large crowd. Farmers of Doniphan county, turn out, and make it an occasion long to be remembered in the history of your county. Show to the State and the world something of the capacities of your county. It only needs to be known, to draw thousands of new-comers to your borders. You can do it better by the medium of a good County Fair, than any other.

The following rule for determining the amount in bushels of a box or bin, was sent to the N. York Farmers' Club, by MERCHANT KELLY, of Bentonville, Ind. If you multiply solid feet by 45, and divide the product by 56, the quotient will be bushels; because one solid foot is just 45-56 of a bushel of 2,150 2-5 inches. Example: How many bushels in a crib, box, bin or wagon-bed, 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 2 feet deep? 8, 4 and 2, multiplied together, make 64 solid feet; and 64, multiplied by 45, makes 2,880, which, divided by 56, gives 51 2-7 bushels in said vessel. If it be ears of corn, deduct for cobs. Some persons deduct a half for cobs.

THE FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION of Douglas county seem to be enjoying themselves as much as mortals can. They are uniting business with pleasure. Mr. A. G. NORMAN writes us that the last meeting was held at the house of Mr. G. C. BRACKETT, living three miles west of Lawrence, at which were represented some fifty families—in all, about one hundred and fifty persons—men and women. Mr. SAVAGE read an Essay on Pear Culture, which is very highly spoken of. The next meeting will be held on the last Saturday in July, at the house of Mr. SAVAGE, one and a half miles southwest of Lawrence. We like these re-unions. When farmers and their wives, their sons and daughters, can get together and talk over their affairs, much bene-

It may be derived by all parties. We wish every neighborhood would take pattern by our Douglas county friends. We return our thanks for the kind invitation to be present at the next meeting.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.—Four coffee cups full of sifted Indian meal; two cups of coarse flour, either wheat or rye; one teaspoonful of salt; one teacup of molasses, and boiling water enough to make it as thick as griddle-cake batter. When nearly cool, add half a teacup of yeast, either home-made or distillery. Put the mixture into an iron baking-dish, cover tightly; let it stand in a warm place until it cracks over the top, which should be smoothed over with wet hands before it is placed to rise. Bake it five to six hours in a moderate oven, which will not burn the crust to a cinder.

ROCK CREAM.—This will be found a very ornamental as well as a delicious dish for the supper table. Boil a teacupful of the best rice till quite soft in new milk, sweeten it with powdered loaf sugar, and pile it upon a dish. Lay on it, in different places, square lumps of either currant jelly or preserved fruit of any kind. Beat up the whites of five eggs into froth, with a little powdered sugar, and flavor with either orange-flower water or vanilla. Add to this, when beaten very stiff, about a tablespoonful of rich cream, and drop it over the rice, giving it the form of a rock of snow.

FOWL CUTLETS.—*Ingredients:* One fowl, one egg, pinch of pepper and salt, teaspoonful of gravy. *Mode:* Cut up a fowl, and bone it; form the legs, wings, breast and merrythought, into six cutlets, flattening and giving them a good shape; take the meat from the remainder of the fowl and the liver, pound in a mortar, with pepper, salt, and a spoonful of gravy; brush the cutlet over with an egg, spread the forcemeat over them; egg again, and cover with fried bread crumbs, and fry them a light brown color. Serve with lemon round, and gravy in a separate dish.

BEEF-STEAK SMOTHERED WITH ONIONS.—Cut up six onions very fine; put them in a saucepan with two cupfuls of hot water, about two ounces good butter, some pepper and salt. Dredge in a little flour. Let it stew until the onions are quite soft; then have the steak broiled; put it into the saucepan with the onions let it simmer about ten minutes, and send to the table very hot.

TAPIoca CREAM.—Soak two tablespoonfuls of tapioca over night in just enough water to cover it. In the morning, boil one quart of milk with the tapioca, add two-thirds of a cup of sugar, a little salt, and the beaten yolks of three eggs; stir them in the milk, and remove from the fire. On the top put the three whites, beaten to a stiff froth, and flavor to taste. To be eaten cold.

MADRELINES.—Four eggs, a half pound of butter, a half pound of sugar, and a half pound of flour; mix the butter, sugar, and yolks of the eggs thoroughly; then add the flour, and mix again, then the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth; grate in a little lemon rind; bake in little dishes, filling each about one-third full. Bake till done.

THE APIARY.

BEEs—THEIR NATURE AND HABITS.

[By J. H. THOMAS, in the Western Rural.]

Queens mate with more drones than one. As I remarked in my last, this is admitted to be true; yet the queen is only once impregnated. That a queen once impregnated is impregnated for life, is easily proved, in the following manner: As soon as it is ascertained that a queen has mated, catch her, and cut off one of her wings, so that she cannot fly; the consequence is, that she remains in the hive, and never goes out to meet the drones again, and yet she remains fertile till old age, or during life. That a queen should mate with more than one drone, and yet be impregnated but once, as stated above, must appear strange to those who do not fully understand how a queen is impregnated; but

when this is fully understood, it appears very natural that it should be so. The impregnation of the queen is effected in the following manner: In the abdomen of the queen, communicating with the oviduct through which the eggs pass to be deposited in the cells, there is a small sac called a *sperm reservoir*, or *spermatheca*. This sac, in the act of coition, and during the time the organ of the drone remains attached to the queen, becomes filled with the impregnating or seminal fluid. The queen is then said to be impregnated, or fertilized. It will now be seen that if a queen mates with a drone, and the organ of the drone is prematurely removed by the bees, or in any other way, the sac will not be filled, and the queen will not be fertilized, but must mate again with another drone. I have never seen the bees remove it, but have seen them attempt to do so. Mr. MOORE states, however, that he has not only seen the bees remove it, but has removed it himself more than once from the same queen. This being the case, we are enabled to understand what has heretofore been a mystery. Since the introduction of Italian bees, it has been claimed by apiarians whose veracity cannot be doubted, that some of their Italian queens produce at first a progeny of pure workers; afterwards, they produced only hybrids; while others again produced at first hybrids, and afterwards pure bees. I have never seen a queen that produced that way; yet, if such really is the case, it can only be accounted for in this way: A queen mates with a drone, either native or pure Italian, and the organ of the drone is not removed from her body by the bees until the seminal sac has been partly filled with the fertilizing fluid. Not being fully impregnated, she goes out and mates with another drone. If the first drone happens to be Italian, and the second black, she may at first produce hybrids, afterwards pure, or *vice versa*, as the case may be. This idea is supported by the fact that Mr. GALLUP, of Iowa, had several queens only partially fertilized, their fertility expiring in a short time after they commenced to lay; and my brother had a similar case. Such queens, had they mated a second time, and with a different kind of drone from the first, would have produced two kinds of worker bees.

There is a wide field for experiment in this direction, and I hope that some of our amateur bee keepers will turn their attention to it.

CULTIVATING THE STRAWBERRY.

[From the Massachusetts Ploughman.]

It has become fairly settled as the only sound method of cultivating the strawberry, that the plants must be kept free from runners. The effect of this practice is wonderful. The whole growth of the plant is concentrated by this means in the original stock, and it enlarges, until as many as a quart of berries have been picked from a single plant. It will be understood that this method is followed only with such plants as are not raised with a view to propagation, but are permanent varieties, set out for family use. In order to sell, the runners must be encouraged. After all the endless list of varieties which have been extolled as the best, the Wilson retains its position as the best market berry. Much will be found to depend on the nature of the soil and the mode of cultivation. Before the plants are in bloom in the early Spring, the application of liquid manure will be found of great value.

CARE OF HARNESS.

[From the Irish Farmers' Gazette.]

It is very bad policy, for all but the saddler, to keep gears in or near the horse stable. Ammonia is very injurious to leather, especially when it contains a large amount of grease; hence, gears that are allowed to remain in the stable are always more or less injured by the ammonia constantly arising from the manure; but this injury is in proportion to the amount of cleanliness observed in the stable. Of all kinds of buildings, those in which horses or sheep are kept are most injurious, because of the volatile nature of the manure. If cow stables are kept clean, the injury to gears kept in them will

be but slight. The best plan is to have a small, dry room on purpose. Such a room can, with a few boards and nails, soon be made, and the saving in the harness will soon repay the trouble.

To clean and oil a harness, the best plan is to separate it into the smallest possible pieces; wash each piece well in castile soap and water until free from all outside grease and dirt; the pieces then to be laid on a board or table, and neat's-foot or tanners' oil applied with a brush, generally using from half a pint to a pint of oil to a pair of heavy farm harness. To clean carriage harness, only the dirty parts should be washed and greased, as above. If you wish to give the gears a black appearance, at the expense of clean hands, a small portion of lamp-black may be mixed with the oil before applying it to the leather.

RULES TO KEEP A FARMER POOR.

[From the South Land.]

1. Not taking a good Agricultural paper.
2. Keeping no account of home operations. Paying no attention to the maxim, "A stitch in time saves nine," in regard to the sowing of grain and planting of seed at the proper season.
3. Leaving the reapers, plows, cultivators, &c., uncovered from the rain and heat of the sun. More money is lost in this way than most people are willing to believe.
4. Permitting broken implements to be scattered over the farm until they are irreparable. One of the seven wise men of Greece said only this to prove his sense—"The time to mend the plow is when the plow breaks."
5. Attending auction sales and purchasing all kinds of trumpery, because, in the words of the vender, the articles are "very cheap."
6. Allowing fences to remain unrepaired until strange cattle are found grazing in your fields, and bruising the fruit trees.
7. Planting fruit trees with the expectation of having fruit, without giving the tree half the attention required to make them produce.
8. Practicing false economy by depriving stock of proper shelter during the Winter and giving them unsound food, such as half-rotten and moldy fodder.

RAISING RATHER THAN BUYING COWS.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

Two of the best milk farmers of Connecticut said at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture that they bought no cows—they could not buy so good as they could raise. We were not a little gratified at hearing this pronounced unqualifiedly, because the contrary practice so commonly prevails. Milk farmers go about to pick up fresh cows in Autumn, so as to keep their Winter supply of milk good; and instead of keeping up their herd from their own calves, either market them as "bobs," or as they say in the Connecticut Valley, "deacon" them—that is, kill and skin them when first dropped. These two old farmers, both men of good judgment, means, and experience, cannot afford to buy cows. The question is pertinent, Can any good farmer afford to? We think not. The price at which as good cows as a man may raise should be sold, ought to be so high that one who can raise them cannot afford to buy. It costs as much to raise a poor cow as a good one; and with hay at twenty dollars per ton, that is a good deal. If, however, the cow gives an average of one quart of milk more at a milking for two hundred and fifty days, she will soon make good her extra cost. At five cents a quart, the sum will be \$12.50 a year.

How may good cows be raised with comparative certainty? This is the question. We answer, first: By never using a common or grade bull, under any circumstances, if within ten miles of a well bred one of any breed. By using a well bred bull, one is sure of something definite and good; otherwise, there is no certainty at all. Ayrshire bulls are almost sure to impart to their heifer calves a tendency to become deep milkers; Jersey bulls bring butter makers; Shorthorns, fine large cows, which, if al-

lowed to come in young, well fed, and milk secretion especially excited, often make very deep milkers; Devon bulls, if from good milking stock, as is true also of the Shorthorns, will be the sires of good milk stock.

Opinions have varied in regard to what kind of cows will give most milk in proportion to the food consumed. Grade Shorthorns have had their advocates, and grade Ayrshires theirs. Few of those who sell milk as the most important article of farm produce, have hitherto advocated keeping much less kept, full bloods as milk producers. Mr. J. M. WELLS, one of the farmers alluded to, is now (January) milking nineteen head, chiefly full blood Ayrshires, and most of them of his own raising. His product of milk is two hundred quarts per day. Mr. S. H. COLLINS milks Ayrshires, Jerseys and grades, and is changing his herd as fast as he can raise Ayrshire cows to take the place of others.

Shorthorn breeders claim that there is no reason why Shorthorns should not be as good milkers as Ayrshires. There is but one reason we know of: that is, they have not been bred for milk alone for many years, and have been bred for beef alone, while both the amount and quality of the milk have been disregarded.

THE MUSIC OF LABOR.

I love the plowman's whistle,
The reaper's cheerful song,
The drover's oft-repeated shout,
Spurring his stock along;
The bustle of the market man,
As he hies him to the town,
The halloo from the tree top
As the ripened fruit comes down;
The busy sound of threshers,
As they clean the ripened grain,
The husker's joke and catch of glee,
'Neath the moonlight on the plain;
The kind voice of the drayman,
The shepherd's gentle call—
Those sounds of pleasant industry
I love—I love them all.

THE Yolo (Cal.) Mail relates the following at the expense of DR. LUCKY, Principal of the State Normal School:

The Doctor is a pious, conscientious, and earnest man, and has taken a great interest in the welfare of the convicts in the State Prison. He lately visited the State Senate, and having been requested to open with prayer, did so as follows, forgetful of the situation: "O Lord, we pray Thee that Thy mercies may be extended to these poor men, who have been sent here from all parts of the State. Have mercy upon them, we beseech Thee, while they are here serving out the terms for which they were sent; and when they have served and are dismissed from these walls, may they return to their homes better men, and in time may they become useful and upright citizens and honorable members of society. Amen."

At this juncture a member from Yolo rose and said: "Mr. President, I move to strike out Yolo county."

JOHN WESLEY, the founder of Methodism, when one day riding through the country, was saluted by a fellow who was lying in a ditch: "Hello! Father Wesley, I am glad to see you. How do you do?" "I don't know you," said Mr. Wesley, reining up his horse. "Who are you?" "Don't you know me? Why, you are the very man who converted me." "I reckon I am," said Mr. Wesley, putting spurs to his horse; "at least, one thing is evident—the Lord had nothing to do with it."

APROPOS of that impossible rhyme for month we have the following from a lisping poet, who rhymed and didn't know it:

My teacher thaid I wath a dunth,
'Cauth I could find no rhyme for month:
Then I got mad, and thaid at onth:
"Don't you perthelth that it affronth,
And all my pierce feelingth blunth,
To have a teacher call me dunth?"
And ever thinth, I hunth and hunth
In vain, to find a rhyme for month.

A CAUTIOUS ANSWER.—There once lived, in a village not more than three hundred miles west of New York, a tradesman who had a large family, and little "treasures" were continually being added to his board. One day, one of his little boys happened to be in a store, and was thus interrogated by a young man present: "John, how many brothers and sisters have you got?" "I don't know," answered the boy; "I have n't been home since morning."

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

WHY is a baby like a sheaf of wheat? Because it is first cradled, then threshed, and finally becomes the flower (flour) of the family.

"OH, TOMMY, that was abominable in you, to eat your little sister's share of the cake!" "Why," said Tommy, "didn't you tell me that I must always take her part?"

THE city prisoner in the Nantucket jail notifies the authorities, that if they don't fix up the jail so that the sheep can't get in to bother him, "he'll be blown if he'll stay there."

THERE is a man down East, rather a facetious sort of fellow, whose name is New. He named his first child Something, as it was something new. His twelfth child he had named Nothing, it being nothing new.

"WON'T you let me kiss you, little one?" asked a gentleman of the beautiful daughter of a beautiful young widow, as he was taking leave of her on the cars. "Wouldn't you rather kiss mother?" was the arch reply.

JOSH BILLINGS says: The live man iz like a little pig; he is weened young, and begins to root early. He iz the pepperness uv creation, the allspice uv the world. One live man in a village iz like a case uv itch in a distrikt skule—he sets evry boddy scratching to onest.

At the Grand Army Fair in Lewiston, Me., a veteran was relating his exploits to some friends, and in the hearing of some boys, remarked that he had been in five engagements. "That's nothing," broke in a little fellow; "my sister SARAH has been engaged eleven times."

A GENTLEMAN, whose nose had become distinctly colored with the red wine he was wont to imbibe, said one day to his little son at the table: "You must eat bread, my boy; bread will make your cheeks red." The little boy replied: "Father, what lots of bread you must have snuffed up!"

"BOY, the corn you are hoeing there appears to be quite small." "Yes, sir, we planted small corn." "But it looks yellow." "Yes, sir, dad had to go all the way down to Uncle Nat's to get yellow corn to plant." "I shouldn't think you would have more than half a crop." "No, sir, we don't expect but half a crop; we plant on shares."

A PHYSICIAN, examining his student as to his progress, asked him: "Should a man fall into a well forty feet deep, and strike his head against the tools with which he had been digging, what would be your course, if called in as surgeon?" The student replied, "I should advise them to let the man lie, and fill up the well."

A BUSHEL of ripe tomatoes brought into a family will drive out a box of doctor's pills.—[Exchange.]

Well, give the pills the same chance, and they'll drive a bushel of tomatoes out of the same family. [Mobile Register.]

Yes, and also drive the "same family" out.—[Guilford Citizen.]

Out where?
DURING a dense fog, a Mississippi steamboat took a landing. A traveler, anxious to go ahead, came to the unperturbed manager of the wheel, and asked why the boat stopped. "Too much fog; can't see the river." "But you can see the stars overhead." "Yes," replied the urbane pilot, "but until the biler busts we ain't going that way." The passenger went to bed satisfied.

A WELL known Judge, when he first made his appearance at the bar, was a very blundering speaker. On one occasion, when he was trying a case involving the right of property to a lot of pigs, he said: "Gentlemen of the jury, there were just twenty-four hogs in that drove—just twenty-four, gentlemen; exactly twice as many as there are in that jury-box." He didn't win that suit.

THE other day, Molecule propounded the following to Atom: "A boy said to a gentleman, 'My father and mother have a daughter, but she is not my sister.' Now, how do you explain that?" Atom reflected in vain, and to his every suggestion received a negative reply, and was forced to give it up. "Why, it's simple enough," said Molecule, with an exasperating smile; "the boy lied!"

A GOOD STORY is told of two Irishmen, members of the famous old Sixty-ninth Regiment of N. York, which distinguished itself so much in the late war. They were having a jolly time; and after getting pretty well warmed up, Patrick says: "Jimmy, we must give a toast to the old Sixty-ninth." "And sure, Patrick, we must, and here goes: 'Here's to the glorious old Sixty-ninth—the last to go into battle, and the first to leave!'" "Ah, no, Jimmy, that's not good; that'll never do. I will give one: 'Here's to the glorious old Sixty-ninth—equal to none!'"

WHERE SHALL THE BABY'S DIMPLE BE?

BY DR. HOLLAND.

Over the cradle a mother hung,
Softly crooning a slumber song,
And these were the simple words she sang,
All the evening long!

"Cheek, or chin, or knuckle, or knee,
Where shall the baby's dimple be?
Where shall the Angel's finger rest,
When he comes down to the baby's nest?
Where shall the Angel's touch remain,
When he wakens my babe again?"

Still, as she bent, and sang so low,
A murmur into her music broke,
And she paused to hear, for she could but know
The baby's Angel spoke!

"Cheek, or chin, or knuckle, or knee,
Where shall the baby's dimple be?
Where shall my finger fall and rest,
When I come down to the baby's nest?
Where shall my finger's touch remain
When I awaken your babe again?"

Silent the mother sat, and dwelt
Long in the sweet delay of choice;
And then by her baby's side she knelt,
And sang with pleasant voice:

"Not on the limb, O Angel dear!
For the charm with its youth would disappear,
Not on the cheek should the dimple be,
For the harboring smile will fade and see;
But touch thou the chin with an impress deep,
And my baby the Angel's seal shall keep."

A DRY GENIUS recently passed a farm house, near which the owner had been butchering something less than a dozen very small pigs, the result of the day's labor being hung up on a long pole, facing the road. Our genius deliberately stopped his team, and asked the farmer what he was doing. "Butchering," was the reply. "Oh," said the driver, "I thought you were dipping candles!" and he urged his horses into a trot—to make up for lost time.

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STRAYS FOR JULY.

Atchison County—Charles W. Rust, Clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by J. D. Cox, Mount Pleasant tp, May 10, 1870, 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, 14 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, 9 years old, branded 3 on right shoulder, Appraised \$30.
 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, 8 on left hip, salt and crop in both ears. Appraised \$35.
 MARE—Taken up by Geo Arney, Freedom tp, June 11th, 1870, one bay sorrel 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, 15 1/2 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, star in forehead, branded US on left shoulder and JC on left hip. Appraised \$40.
 PONY—Taken up by E Christensen, Sheridan tp, May 23, 1870, one red roan Indian horse pony, 9 or 10 years old, 13 hands high, branded X on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.
 HORSE—Taken up by L L Gates, Sheridan tp, May 4, 1870, one gray horse, 12 years old, 15 hands high, branded H on left shoulder. Appraised \$60. Also, one iron-gray filly, 2 years old, 10 hands high, blind in left eye. Appraised \$35.
 MARES—Taken up by Thomas Lee, Lowell tp, May 6, 1870, two bay mares, black legs, mane and tail, one 14 the other 15 hands high, one 14 years old, branded HW on left shoulder, the other 8 years old, scar on left hind leg. Appraised \$70 and \$55.
 PONIES—Taken up by Chas Winslow, Crawford tp, May 10, 1870, two sorrel ponies—one 10 years old, saddle marks, star in forehead, white spots on breast; the other sorrel, 5 years old, stripes in forehead, left hind foot white, branded M on left knee. Appraised \$35.
 HORSE—Taken up by A Hopkins, Crawford tp, May 23, 1870, one light bay horse, 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded H on left shoulder, roached mane, 3 feet white, hole in left ear, star in forehead. Appraised \$75.
 PONY—Taken up by Peter Rains, May 4, 1870, one black mare pony, 6 years old, 13 hands high, white forehead, left hind foot white, branded TO on left shoulder. Appraised \$25. Also, one black sucking Colt, 9 months old, white in forehead. Appraised \$12.
 MARE—Taken up by Frank Rockefeller, May 6, 1870, one bay mare, 16 hands high, four white feet, branded 2 on right shoulder, stiffened in feet, blaze in forehead. Appraised \$25.
 MARE—Taken up by Wm Suger, May 19, 1870, one roan mare, 11 years old, 15 hands high, shod on fore feet, hind feet white, a bell on, stripe in forehead. Appraised \$50.
Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by M D Noble, White Cloud tp, May 17, 1870, one dark roan horse, 8 years old. Appraised \$60.
 MARE—Taken up by Joseph Blatt, May 23, 1870, one dark bay mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, black legs, star in forehead, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$30.
 MULE—Taken up by A Schultz, Elwood tp, May 23, 1870, one dark chestnut mare mule, 14 years old, 14 hands high, saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by G W Horken, Centropolis tp, May 27, 1870, one light bay horse pony, 6 years old, black mane and tail, saddle marks, branded F in center of a heart on right shoulder. Appraised \$30.
 MARE—Taken up by A Combs, Franklin tp, May 26, 1870, one chestnut sorrel mare, 12 years old, 13 hands high, brand or scar on right shoulder, white stripe in face, mark in right ear. Appraised \$25.
 HORSE—Taken up by W S Swarts, Franklin tp, May 26, 1870, one chestnut sorrel horse, 16 years old, 16 hands high, branded one flea-bitten gray horse, 16 years old, 16 hands high, branded US and M on fore shoulder, and X8 on right side of neck, spavin old, 14 1/2 hands high, blaze face, hind feet white; small lump on back, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$50.
 HEIFER—Taken up by A P Rankin, Shawnee tp, April 11, 1870, one red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old. Appraised \$12.
 PONY—Taken up by Cyrus Rogers, Lexington tp, April 12, 1870, one bay mare pony, 13 hands high, star in forehead, some saddle marks. Appraised \$12.50. Also, one horse pony, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$12.50.
 MARE—Taken up by Alex Lamer, Lexington tp, April 22, 1870, one dark bay mare, 10 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, roan spot on right breast, white on right hind foot; saddle marks on left side. Appraised \$75.
 COLT—Taken up by A J Cleek, Shawnee tp, December 14, 1869, one light bay mare colt, 1 year old, hind feet and left fore foot white, tip of left ear, white face. Appraised \$30.
 HORSE—Taken up by Birtlet Gardner, Lexington tp, June 25, 1870, one iron-gray horse, 10 years old, 13 hands high, branded G on left shoulder, scar on right hind leg, had the fistula. Appraised \$25.
Labelle County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by W D Healey, Montana tp, June 8th, 1870, one black mare pony, 5 or 10 years old, 15 hand high, points of ears cropped, white stripe in face, 3 white feet, blotch brand on left shoulder, saddle marks, shod all round. Appraised \$50.
Leavenworth County—O. Dieffendorf, Clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by S H Boaz, May 18, 1870, one gray mare pony, branded I on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.
 MARE—Taken up by T Adams, Fairmount tp, June 8, 1870, one chestnut sorrel mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, sunken place on neck, scar on left fore leg. Appraised \$4.
Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by J P Holstein, Stanton tp, May 15, 1870, one speckled or flea-bitten horse, 10 years old, 14 hands high, lame in right fore foot. Appraised \$40.
 PONY—Taken up by Paul Beck, Valley tp, May 6th, 1870, one brown horse pony, 8 years old, branded CH on the left shoulder, saddle marks, shod all round. Appraised \$40.
 HORSE—Taken up by Jeff Stevens, Mound City tp, May 10th, 1870, one dark bay horse, 5 years old, saddle and harness marks, branded E on right shoulder, shod all round. Appraised \$45.
 MARE—Taken up by Alfred Smith, Sheridan tp, May 15, 1870, one bay mare, 4 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, white hairs in forehead, bleuish on left hind leg. Appraised \$30.
 STEER—Taken up by Z F Demoss, Valley tp, April 26th, 1870, one black stud horse, 4 years old, 13 hands high, hind feet white, some white on fore feet, spot on left side of neck, small blaze in face. Appraised \$30.
Lyon County—D. L. Gilmore, Clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by Oliver Phillips, Waterloo tp, one sorrel mare pony, 5 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, saddle marks, white spot on inside of left hind leg. Appraised \$50. Also, one bay horse pony, 5 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, stripe on nose, left hind foot white, a little white on fore feet, shoe on fore feet. Appraised \$35.
 STALLION—Taken up by W H Phillips, Waterloo tp, one bay stallion, 2 years old, small size, branded B on left shoulder. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel stallion, 1 year old, medium size, point of right hip knocked down, left side of face white, bald face, legs white to knees. Appraised \$35.
 HORSE—Taken up by Robt Best, Waterloo tp, one brown horse, 5 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, stripe in face, scar on right side of neck, shoes on. Appraised \$125.
Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by Wm Hewitt, Marysville tp, June 1, 1870, one brown mare, 2 years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white. Appraised \$25.
 MARE—Taken up by A G Emery, Marysville tp, June 7, 1870, one light bay mare, 14 1/2 hands high, brown mane and tail. Appraised \$30.
Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by J W Holdman, Richland tp, one brown horse pony, 9 or 9 years old, 13 hands high, face white, speck in left eye, harness marks, legs and feet dark, shoe on right hind foot. Appraised \$40.
 PONY—Taken up by Elias Jolley, Osage tp, March 29th, 1870, one dark bay stallion pony, 4 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, white stripe in face. Appraised \$30.
 PONY—Taken up by Dedrich Black, Miami tp, one light bay mare pony, 7 or 8 years old, 12 hands high, star in forehead, saddle marks, white spot on left hip, shod all round. Appraised \$50.
 PONY—Taken up by A Framill, one light sorrel horse pony, 8 or 9 years old, 13 hands high, face and hind feet white, bell and 3 shoes on. Appraised \$5.
Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by J P Matthews, Home tp, one roan stud pony, 2 years old. Appraised \$20.
Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
 MULE—Taken up by E G Randall, Valley Brook tp, a brown mare mule, 4 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, harness marks, branded HC on left shoulder. Appraised \$150.
 HORSE—Taken up by Geo McCullough, Valley Brook tp, May 25, 1870, one sorrel horse, 4 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, both hind feet white, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one brown mare, 4 years old, 13 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$60.
 MARE—Taken up by Robt Neill, Valley Brook tp, May 24, 1870, one iron-gray mare, 3 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$30. Also, one dark bay mare pony, 4 years old, 12 hands high, left fore foot and hind feet white, Mexican brand on left shoulder and left leg. Appraised \$25.
 HORSE—Taken up by J B Heinzman, near Lyndon, June 17th, 1870, one bright bay horse, 9 years old, 16 hands high, four white feet, star in forehead, white nose, scar on left shoulder, collar marks, shod all round. Appraised \$100.
 MARE—Taken up by H Lewis, Valley Brook tp, June 12, 1870, one roan mare, 8 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, saddle marks, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.
 PONY—Taken up by J J Welsh, 3 miles northeast of Quenemo, one flea-bitten gray horse pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, Mexican brand on left hip, stove in left shoulder. Appraised \$40.
Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
 STALLION—Taken up by R B Steele, Topeka tp, May 28, 1870, one dark bay stallion, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, black mane and tail, right hind foot white. Appraised \$50.
 MARE—Taken up by H W Wallan, Topeka tp, May 21st, 1870, one sorrel mare, 1 year old, blaze face, hind feet white. Appraised \$37.50.

MARE—Taken up by G.H. Watson, Monmouth tp, May 19, 1870, one brown mare, 3 years old, harness marks, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$50.
MULE—Taken up by H Ingram, Tecumseh tp, May 28th, 1870, one light bay mare mule, 4 years old, 15 hands high, branded HC on left shoulder. Appraised \$5.
HORSE—Taken up by W W Embly, Monmouth tp, June 14th, 1870, one sorrel horse, 12 years old, 15 hands high, blind in left eye, saddle marks. Appraised \$40.
HORSE—Taken up by D P Matthews, May 14th, 1870, one bay horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, four white feet, bleuish on left hind leg. Appraised \$30. Also, one small bay mare pony, 3 years old, 13 hands high, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$35.
Wilson County—J. L. Russell, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by C E Fuson, Neodesha tp, March 21, 1870, one black mare, 12 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white, knee sprung, white spot on left shoulder, sway back, shod all round. Appraised \$35.
MARE—Taken up by David Garvin, Fall River tp, May 9, 1870, one chestnut sorrel mare, 5 years old, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, branded JK on left hip. Appraised \$30.
HEIFER—Taken up by J D Kirkpatrick, Neodesha tp, March 7, 1870, one white heifer, 2 years old, head and neck pale red. Appraised \$12.
Woodson County—W. W. Selis, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Henry Niemann, Liberty tp, June 14, 1870, one bright bay mare pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$30.
Wyandotte County—P. J. Kelly, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by F E Robinson, Shawnee tp, May 20, 1870, one sorrel roan mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, hind legs white. Appraised \$30.
STRAYS FOR JUNE.
Anderson County—J. H. Williams, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by A V Osborn, Walker tp, February 25th, 1870, one small red yearling steer, white forehead, white on outside of each thigh, white on end of tail, white spots on legs. Appraised \$14.
MARE—Taken up by Ransom Mundell, Walker tp, April 6th, 1870, one dun mare, 4 or 5 years old, 14 hands high, four white feet, saddle marks, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$55.
PONY—Taken up by J A Tate, Ozark tp, April 4, 1870, one sorrel mare pony, 14 years old, 13 hands high, white on face and on right shoulder. Appraised \$20.
MARE—Taken up by Samuel Vaughn, Walker tp, one bay mare, black mane and tail, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$30.
COW—Taken up by John Mooney, Reeder tp, January 29, 1870, one cow, 12 years old, white spot on forehead, another on hump, underbit in left ear, part of switch of tail off. Appraised \$12.
MARE—Taken up by M Porter, Reeder tp, February 8th, 1870, one bay mare, 2 or 3 years old, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$35.
STEER—Taken up by Henry Flurborn, Monroe tp, March 26, 1870, one black and white spotted steer, 2 years old, medium size. Appraised \$15.
STALLION—Taken up by John Hall, Ozark tp, February 21, 1870, one light roan stallion, 3 years old, 13 hands high, legs all white to knees, white face, mane and tail white. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by E F Bain, Ozark tp, April 26, 1870, one iron-gray mare pony, 8 years old, two white hoofs, scar on nose. Appraised \$30.
HORSE—Taken up by A J Vaughn, Jackson tp, May 14, 1870, one bay horse, blind in left eye, saddle and harness marks, iron gray spot on right hind leg, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$55. Also, one bay mare, saddle and harness marks, shod all round. Appraised \$40.
PONY—Taken up by Wm Coultrain, Jackson tp, May 14, 1870, one dark bay stallion pony. Appraised \$25.
PONY—Taken up by Ransom Mundell, Walker tp, May 1, 1870, one dark bay mare pony, 9 or 10 years old, black mane and tail; branded ME on left shoulder, star in forehead, right foot white, one shoe on, collar marks. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse pony, 6 or 7 years old, saddle marks, black mane and tail, had three shoes on; branded JB on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.
HORSE—Taken up by A Kratsenberg, Walker tp, May 1, 1870, one dark brown horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, saddle marks, scar on left hip. Appraised \$40.
Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by G J Abbey, Franklin tp, May 10, 1870, one red roan horse pony, 5 or 6 years old, 13 hands high, branded JC on both hips, harness marks. Appraised \$40. Also, one white roan mare pony, 5 or 6 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, weak eyes. Appraised \$30.
PONY—Taken up by A Howard, Freedom tp, May 9, 1870, one bay mare pony, 9 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, saddle marks, shod all round. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel horse, 9 years old, 15 hands high, blaze face, hind feet and left fore foot white, shod all round, collar marks. Appraised \$40. Also, one strawberry roan stud colt, 8 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.
MARE—Taken up by Silas Geplord, Drywood tp, one brown mare, 14 1/2 hands high, 7 years old, branded M on right shoulder, hind feet white, harness marks, star in forehead. Appraised \$75. Also, one light bay mare, 14 hands high, 4 years old, hind feet white, blaze in forehead, harness marks. Appraised \$50.
HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Parker, Pawnee tp, April 30, 1870, one dark iron-gray horse, 7 years old, 15 hands 1 inch high, tip of left ear off, black legs, saddle and harness marks, small crease on under part of neck. Appraised \$70.
HORSE—Taken up by L McDougall, Marmaton tp, May 12, 1870, one light iron-gray gelding, 4 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, mane and tail white. Appraised \$60. Also, one sorrel gelding, 7 years old, 15 hands high, collar and saddle marks, 111 branded on right hip, hind feet white, white stripe on forehead. Appraised \$70.
MARE—Taken up by John Moyer, Franklin tp, May 17, 1870, one dark roan mare, 11 years old, 15 hands high, shod before. Appraised \$15. Also, one black horse, 8 years old, 13 hands high, four white feet, bald face, left eye glass, saddle marks on right side. Appraised \$100.
PONY—Taken up by John Caler, Freedom tp, May 23, 1870, one bay stud pony, 3 years old, 12 hands high, white spot in face, left hind foot white, branded on right shoulder. Appraised \$15.
COLT—Taken up by W H Chown, Freedom tp, May 23rd, 1870, one black stud colt, 2 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$50.
STEER—Taken up by Robert Willett, Franklin tp, May 10, 1870, one bay horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high, white stripe on face, branded OD on left shoulder. Appraised \$60.
MARE—Taken up by James Mitchell, Scott tp, May 16th, 1870, one dark iron-gray mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, hind legs white, right fore foot white, blaze face, right eye blind. Appraised \$30.
Brown County—E. N. Merrill, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by John McCall, Irving tp, January 26th, 1870, one two-year old heifer, red back, white belly, roan sides, red head and neck, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.
HORSE—Taken up by H V Kimberton, Claytonville tp, January 17, 1870, one dark iron-gray horse, 3 years old, star in forehead, shod all round. Appraised \$75.
FILLY—Taken up by F J Robbins, Walnut Creek tp, March 22, 1870, one bay filly, 1 year old, spot between nostrils, a shot mark in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25.
HORSE—Taken up by Matthew Hess, Claytonville tp, one bay horse, 5 years old, hind feet white, saddle marks, a work horse. Appraised \$75.
Chase County—William Rockwood, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by W E Prather, Fall tp, one domestic steer, 3 years old, red neck and back, red and white spots on side, crop off left ear. Appraised \$30. Also, one Southern Steer, 3 years old, white face, yellow neck, yellow and white spots on sides, both ears cut or froze off half. Appraised \$30.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Barrington, Cottonwood tp, May 2, 1870, one sorrel mare, Pony, heavy with foal, 10 years old, mane and tail iron-gray, sides roan, star in forehead, left hind foot white, a ring branded on right hip. Appraised \$50.

Clay County—J. W. Kennedy, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jacob Mail, Republican tp, March 22, 1870, one brindle Heifer, 3 years old, white on each flank, star in face, white on each hip, horns drooped. Appraised \$40.

Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H R Calvin, Burr Oak tp, April 1, 1870, one red roan Mare, 15 or 14 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, left hind foot white, 2 front teeth out, white speck in left eye, shod on fore feet. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay Horse, 8 or 9 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, shod on fore feet. Appraised \$120. Also, one bay Horse, 5 years old, nearly 15 hands high, a lump on inside of left hock (hind foot). Appraised \$65.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J K Mitchell, Greenwood tp, November 10, 1869, one black mare Pony, 2 years old. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by C W Ivy, Ohio tp, April 16, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 15 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, ringbone on right hind foot. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by James Bolcourt, Ohio tp, May 24, 1870, one light roan Mare, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, both hind legs white, white stripe in forehead, white spot on nose, had a small bell on. Appraised \$50.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A McCone, Lone tp, April 10, 1870, one black Horse, 15 hands high, shod all round, harness marks. Appraised \$75. Also, one dark brown Horse, 5 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, shod all round, hind feet white, star in forehead, harness marks, right eye blind. Appraised \$55.

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J N O P Wood, Kentucky tp, March 11, 1870, one white spotted Steer, 3 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one white Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by H W Wellman, Sarcoxie tp, March 28th, 1870, one red Steer, 3 years old, white belly, bushy tail, star in forehead, square crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left. Appraised \$30. Also, one red Steer, 2 years old, white on belly, a white spot on each hip, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$12.

BULL—Taken up by John Hensley, Jefferson tp, April 5, 1870, one roan Bull, 2 years old, red neck, underbit in the right ear. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Godfrey, Sarcoxie tp, April 24, 1870, one Heifer, 3 years old, white back, crop off left ear, a hole in right. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by E Hudspeth, Grasshopper Falls tp, April 18, 1870, one small bay horse Pony, 8 years old, harness marks. Appraised \$40.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Edward Branch, Aubrey tp, May 30, 1870, one black mare Pony, 5 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, slip on nose, right hind foot white, white spots on left fore leg. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by J A DeTar, McCamish tp, May 24, 1870, one claybank Pony, 6 or 7 years old, 12 hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Sam'l McPherson, Springhill tp, May 23, 1870, one bay horse Pony, 6 years old, all four feet white, saddle marks, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B F Miller, Sheridan tp, May 5, 1870, one bright bay Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, black legs, mane and tail, white spot in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by B F Kempton, Scott tp, April 8, 1870, one small black horse Pony, 13 years old, 12 1/2 hands high, branded CE on right hip, spot on left eye. Appraised \$15. Also, one light brown Horse, 5 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, cupped in left hip. Appraised \$70.

MARE—Taken up by Elvira McLean, Blue Mound tp, May 3d, 1870, one clay-bank Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, hind feet white, branded D on right shoulder. Appraised \$100. Also, one dark iron-gray Pony, 5 years old, branded O or 2 on neck and left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Hendricks, May 2d, 1870, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$50. Also, one black mare Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, white spot on left hind leg. Appraised \$50.

MULES—Taken up by F B Eaton, Liberty tp, May 1, 1870, two Mules, one a mouse-colored Mare, 4 years old, 12 1/2 hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$60; the other a dark brown Horse, 4 years old, 13 hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$70.

STEER—Taken up by John Griffith, Centerville tp, April 11th, 1870, one brindle and white work Ox, 6 years old, swallow-fork and underbit in each ear. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by W C Fletcher, Paris tp, one light sorrel Mare, 7 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, collar and saddle marks, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by Andrew Shankle, Sheridan tp, April 8, 1870, one dark brown Horse, 4 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, white stripe in face, white spot on nose, knee-sprung in left fore leg. Appraised \$75.

PONY—Taken up by Francis McShane, March 30, 1870, one dun Pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, black mane and tail, some white above hock of hind feet. Appraised \$25.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A V Saunders, Americus tp, one sorrel horse Pony, 5 years old, 15 hands high, white face, white scar on left side of neck. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Eliza A Burt, Elmendaro tp, one red and white yearling Steer. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by L R Wright, Elmendaro tp, one red roan Heifer, 2 years old, star in forehead, crop off left ear, slope off right. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by A G Edmiston, Americus tp, one white Cow, 3 years old, red ears and nose, red on fore feet, branded O on right hip. Appraised \$25.

Osage County—Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J S Markham, Burlingame tp, May 2, '70, one light dun Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, black stripe on back, harness marks. Appraised \$60.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Joseph Neconquit, Dover tp, one brown Pony, 4 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, 2 white feet. Appraised \$40.

Wabaunee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. Phillips, Mission Creek tp, December 22, 1869, one black Steer, 8 years old, branded D on left hip, right horn sawed off, crop off right ear, half crop off left ear, brass on left horn. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Peter Thoes, Alma tp, December 23, 1869, one sorrel Mare, 2 years old, 13 hands high, hind feet white, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

STRAYS FOR MAY.

Atchison County—C. W. Rust, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Pat Kelly, Shannon tp, March 21, 1870, one red Heifer, 2 years old, white spots, no horns, medium size. Appraised \$30.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J W Ray, Drywood tp, April 4, 1870, one light bay mare Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, right hind foot white, a little white round left fore hoof, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Oliver, Marmaton tp, March 11, 1870, one roan Steer, one year old, upper bit in right ear. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by J S Knowles, Freedom tp, one bay mare Pony, 7 years old, 11 hands high, saddle marks, fore feet shod. Appraised \$45. Also, one sucking mare COLT, with the above. Appraised \$15. Also, one bay horse Pony, 8 or 9 years old, shod all round, mane roached, inverted J branded on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

COLT—Taken up by Elizabeth Coshov, Marmaton tp, April 22, 1870, one cream-colored horse Colt, 2 years old, dark mane and tail, right hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by W T Whitesit, Marmaton tp, May 7, 1870, one bay Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, white spot on back, saddle and collar marks, white spot on right side, had halter on and 8 shoes. Appraised \$30.

Butler County—H. D. Kellogg, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H N Wilax, Towanda tp, March 1, 1870, one red and white spotted roan Steer, 3 years old, part of left ear off, indistinct brand on left hip. Appraised \$30.

Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm J Dervy, Sheridan tp, January 5th, 1870, one white Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one Steer, 10 years old, crop off left ear, and slope off right ear. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by John Lemmon, Sheridan tp, December 23, 1869, one straw-berry roan Mare, branded J on left shoulder, collar and saddle marks; also, one Colt. Appraised \$65.

PONY—Taken up by J M Davis, Spring Valley tp, January 12, 1869, one bay horse Pony, 11 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one black and white spotted mare Pony. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by D Hurlburt, Pleasant View tp, February 12, 1870, two red and white spotted Steers, one with crop off left ear and underbit in right, the other with underlope in right ear. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by James Wells, Shawnee tp, April 7th, 1870, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot white, saddle and collar marks, branded X on left shoulder. Appraised \$35.

HEIFER—Taken up by W M Ghalle, Sheridan tp, January 7th, 1870, one pale red Heifer, 3 years old, white face. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by M C Cullispin, Sheridan tp, one red Steer, white face. Appraised \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jesse Crouch, Pleasant View tp, Jan. 27, 1870, one red Aelfer, two underbits in right ear, one in left. Appraised \$16.

COW—Taken up by David Stone, Lowell tp, in February, 1870, one brown Cow, crop and under half slope in each ear. Also, one red calf, 8 months old, white face, stripe down left hip. Appraised \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by D Shepherd, Shawnee tp, March 14, 1870, one white Heifer, crop off right ear, underbit in left ear. Also, one red Heifer, some white in forehead, crop off both ears. Appraised \$11.

MARE—Taken up by J H Patterson, Lola tp, December 18th, 1869, one sorrel Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, ringbone on right hind foot, blaze in face, hind feet white, saddle marks. Appraised \$15. Also, one brown yearling horse Colt, right hind foot white. Appraised \$10.

PONY—Taken up by J D Potter, Pleasant View tp, February 26, 1870, one cream-colored mare Pony, 3 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse Pony, star in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel mare Pony, light mane and tail, blaze in face. Appraised \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by Jno Alexander, Pleasant View tp, April 6, 1870, one red roan filly, 4 years old, branded N on left shoulder, left fore foot and hind foot white. Appraised \$23.

HORSE—Taken up by J H Weaver, Lyon tp, April 20, 1870, one Horse, star in forehead, black hind feet, branded AB on the left shoulder. Appraised \$65.

Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Arthur Carroll, Washington tp, one brindle Heifer, 2 years old, wide horns, two slits in left ear, crop off right ear. Appraised \$12.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A H Calvert, Pottawatomie tp, March 15, 1870, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, white spot on nose, right hind foot white to pastern joint. Appraised \$100.

HORSE—Taken up by J C Hughes, Centropolis tp, January 1, 1870, one black Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, white on forehead, saddle marks, deficient in shoulder and hip. Appraised \$27.

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H W Wellman, Sarcoxie tp, March 28th, 1870, one red Steer, 3 years old, belly and bush of tail white, star in forehead, square crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$20.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F M Wells, Delaware tp, February 24th, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, white mane and tail. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by J W Hillix, Kickapoo tp, March 3, 1870, one yellow Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Geo Eader, Tonganoxie tp, March 28th, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 4 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by A J Ridgeway, Alexandria tp, April 20th, 1870, one chestnut sorrel Mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, white spot on chin, right hind foot and left fore foot white, harness marks. Appraised \$45.

Lyon County—D. L. Gilmore, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Joseph Frost, Fremont tp, one sorrel filly, 2 years old, medium size, white strip in forehead, one nose and horn. Appraised \$40. Also, one light sorrel FILLY, 2 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by B F Hantoon, Waterloo tp, one dark bay stallion Pony, 4 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, white spot in forehead and on nose, saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by J K Jones, Emporia tp, one red and white spotted yearling Steer, smooth crop off left and swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised \$14.

MARE—Taken up by D T Lewis, Emporia tp, one roan Mare, 3 years old. Appraised \$70. Also, one bay MARE, 3 years old, star in forehead, all feet white. Appraised \$30.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J B Hamilton, Richland tp, December 21, 1869, one brown Steer, 3 years old, white spot on left thigh, some white on brisket, swallow-fork in right ear, crop off left ear. Appraised \$25.

Morris County—J. Hammond, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J E Willis, Clark's Creek tp, March 7, '70, one bay stud Colt, 2 years old, 11 hands high white spot in forehead. Appraised \$15.

Osage County—William Y. Drew, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J R Green, Ridgeway tp, March 11, 1870, one dark bay horse Mule, 3 years old, under-medium size; branded CS on right hip. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by A M Wilson, Burlingame tp, March 23d, 1870, one bay Mare, 8 years old, white hairs on root of tail, some white on left hind foot, saddle-marks. Appraised \$60.

Ottawa County—A. C. Stull, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by L C Cairns, one dark brindle Steer, four years old, indistinct brand on right hip, underlope in ear. Also, one dark red STEER, 4 years old, indistinct brand on right hip, swallow-fork in left ear.

Shawnee County—J. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Andrew Stark, Topeka tp, one yearling muley Steer, brindle sides, white back and belly. Appraised \$12. Also, one dark roan yearling Steer, underbit off left ear, crop off right, Appraised \$12. Also, one yearling Steer, red head and sides, back and hips white. Appraised \$12. Also, one sorrel mare Colt, three years old, white feet, light mane and tail. Appraised \$35. Also, one dark brown horse Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$25.

Wyandotte County—P. J. Kelly, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by James Deffen, Wyandotte tp, March 13, 1870, one pale red Cow, 9 years old. Appraised \$25.
HEIFER—Taken up by Jacob Bosh, Wyandotte tp, March 13, 1870, one dark red Heifer, two years old, full crop in both ears. Appraised \$14.

The Kansas Pacific Railway.

OPEN TO CARSON,
 487 Miles West of the Missouri River.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
 On and after April 8, 1870. Trains run as follows:

LEAVE	Going West		L. L. & T.	
	EXPRESS	MAIL	ACCOMMODATION	P. M.
Wyandotte	8:45	A. M.	8:30	P. M.
West Kansas City	9:50	"	9:30	"
State Line	9:55	"	9:30	"
Leavenworth	9:55	"	"	"
Stranger	10:30	"	7:10	"
Lawrence	11:45	"	8:45	"
Perryville	12:45	P. M.	10:30	"
Topeka	1:40	"	11:40	"
St. Mary's	2:45	"	"	"
Wamego	3:20	"	"	"
Manhattan	4:25	"	"	"
Junction City	5:25	"	"	"
Abilene	6:25	"	"	"
Solomon	7:00	"	"	"
Salina	8:00	"	"	"
Brookville	8:45	"	"	"
Fort Harker	9:50	"	"	"
Ellsworth	10:05	"	"	"
Hays City	1:30	A. M.	"	"
Sheridan	7:00	"	"	"
CARSON	11:45	"	"	"
LEAVE	Going East		L. L. & T.	
	EXPRESS	MAIL	ACCOMMODATION	P. M.
CARSON	8:00	P. M.	"	"
Sheridan	7:50	"	"	"
Hays City	1:30	A. M.	"	"
Ellsworth	4:25	"	"	"
Fort Harker	4:45	"	"	"
Brookville	5:55	"	"	"
Salina	6:55	"	"	"
Solomon	7:25	"	"	"
Abilene	8:00	"	"	"
Junction City	9:10	"	"	"
Manhattan	10:15	"	"	"
Wamego	11:30	"	"	"
St. Mary's	11:55	"	"	"
Topeka	1:00	P. M.	6:45	A. M.
Perryville	1:50	"	7:25	"
Lawrence	2:25	"	8:05	"
Stranger	3:40	"	8:45	"
Leavenworth	4:50	"	10:50	"
State Line	4:50	"	10:50	"
West Kansas City	5:00	"	10:15	"
Wyandotte	5:25	"	10:45	"

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