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SHOULD HAVE

A SEWING MACHINE.

AFTER SIXTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, WE ARE
satisfied to furnish a Sewing Machine for the purpose of
family sewing, than any other.

The qualities which recommend this Machine are:

1st. *Durability.* It will last longer than any other
Machine.

2d. *Economy of Thread.*

3d. *Simplicity and Thoroughness of Construction.*

4th. *It has no Shuttle, and makes the Lock Stitch.*

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sides of the fabric sewed.*

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that will not unravel.*

7th. *Its wide range of application to purposes and
materials.*

8th. *Compactness and Elegance of Model and Finish.*

9th. *Speed and Ease of Operation and Management,
and Quietness of Movement.*

10th. *It has Fifteen Pieces Less than any Shuttle
Machine, table included.*

11th. *It has Fewer Pieces exposed to wear than any
other Lock Stitch Machine.*

12th. *It is the most Simple in Construction, and the
easiest adapted to different kinds of work; it can
be changed from coarse to fine, or from fine to
coarse, where a change of Needle, Thread, Length
of Stitch and Tension are required, in less time
than any other Machine.*

It is deservedly the

Most Popular Machine

FOR

FAMILY USE.

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

SEWING MACHINE SUPPLIES:

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BEST SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON,

ON BLACK SPOOLS.

ALSO,

A. SUMNER'S

Sewing Machine Silk Twist,

SPOOL LINEN,

Imported by Ourselves.

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OIL, SOAP, &c., &c., &c.

Dealing, as we do, directly with the Manufacturers
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the best materials, at the lowest market price, for thoroughly
good goods.

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Churches, Lodges,

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We desire to call the attention of the
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In power and volume of tone, it is pre-eminent,
the result of a peculiarity of construction, producing a
great variety of sound, and each faithful
imitation in timing and coloring; they

CAN NOT GET OUT OF TUNE!

Further, the mechanical construction of this Organ is
unrivaled. The best workmanship is given to each part
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By procuring a first-class

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PIANO FORTES,

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

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

Before purchasing, the Musical Public owe it to them-
selves to examine our Instruments.

OFFICE AND SALES ROOMS:

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

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AS A

PROTECTION TO THE PUBLIC,

AND A

GUARANTEE

That all Articles furnished by us

ARE FIRST CLASS,

ALL BILLS OF SALE ARE ISSUED

FROM THE SAINT LOUIS OFFICE,

And the name

A. SUMNER

Is used

As a Trade Mark on all Goods Sold.

CATALOGUES,

With full descriptions of all the styles of

Machines, Organs and Pianos,

SENT, POST-PAID, ON APPLICATION.

Agents Wanted in all the Principal
Cities and Counties.

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Is called to the fact, that

We Sell None but the Best Goods.

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

As our Success has been Made

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TO

Every Purchaser,

Those who patronize us may be assured that we will

Take Good Care of every Instrument

AND MACHINE

Sold by us. We offer our Goods at

PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL,

AND ON BETTER TERMS THAN

Any other Reliable House.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM, THE SHOP AND THE FINE SIDE

VOL. VII.—NO. 10.]

LEAVENWORTH, OCTOBER 15, 1870.

[\$1.00 A YEAR.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

Published Monthly, 75 Delaware Street, Leavenworth.

WANTED!
Five Thousand Subscribers!
BEFORE OUR NEXT ISSUE.

TO GET THEM.

We Propose to Give

TWO MONTHS FOR NOTHING!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

READ! READ!! READ!!!

With this Number of THE FARMER, three quarters of the Year 1870 are gone. During the portion that has passed, we have made

Numerous Improvements,

And added to it in various ways, to make it more acceptable to the Farmers of the Great West. As yet, THE FARMER has not been to us a source of income, for the reason that every dollar of profit from it has been put back into it to improve it, and bring it nearer to what we thought it should be.

We are entirely satisfied with what THE FARMER has done in the past; but we want it to do still better in the future. The many encouraging Notices of the Press, in all parts of the country, lead us to believe that we shall not be disappointed.

As an Extra Inducement

To persons wishing to Subscribe, we propose to give to every Subscriber for 1871, who Subscribes

Before the 15th of November, next,

The remaining Two Months of this year for nothing. Think of that! Fourteen Months of THE KANSAS FARMER for One Dollar! Seven Cents apiece, only, which does not pay for the paper it is printed on.

Now, Friends, be lively about it. You have but little over a month to work in; but that is time enough to roll in Four or Five Thousand Subscribers. Speak to your neighbors about it; show them the Paper; and in return, we will furnish you the best Agricultural Journal in the Country.

HUMBUG.

In another place will be found a communication from a prominent citizen of Douglas county, in relation to one TWINING. This man is travelling over the country, attending the Fairs, and claiming to have certain "Secrets for Raising Bees." We know nothing of the merits of the case, so far as our correspondent sets it forth; but we have watched this man TWINING closely, and in our opinion he is a humbug: any man who will peddle "Secrets" can hardly be less. We publish the six secrets which this man TWINING is selling at twenty dollars; and our readers can test them, and judge for themselves of their merits. In our judgment, they will be found inert.

FIX UP THE BARNS.

A spare day can be profitably spent in repairing the stables and barns. Much feed is wasted every Winter, by having barns and stables so open that every chilling blast of wind reaches the animals sheltered. Young stock, especially, are very sensitive to cold; and they must be sheltered, or their growth will be retarded. Aside from this, a farm with snug, neat out-buildings, looks better and adds to the value of the farm. If you have no barn, fix good, warm sheds, that the stock may have some shelter. Remember that "the merciful man is merciful to his beast," and there is no animal but what will repay any kindness or attention bestowed upon them.

BARLEY.

Enough attention is not given to this crop. As a marketable crop it probably has no superior, while as a grain for home consumption it has no equal. It is richer in fat-producing element than any other grain, and consequently, as a food for hogs or horses, is more valuable. We would not advise the farmer to make it the leading crop to the exclusion of others, but we are convinced that each farmer could raise five or ten acres with profit. We would prefer the Fall barley, from the fact that the farmer has more time in the Fall to give to it than he has in the Spring. Would like to hear from some farmer who has tried the Fall barley.

THE CENSUS.

Illinois has increased about fifty per cent. in population during the last ten years. In 1860 that State had 1,711,954 inhabitants; now she has 2,576,532. Illinois is a grand State, and has had a wonderful growth; but Kansas excels her in fertility of soil and salubrity of climate, as she does in increase. The growth of Kansas during the past decade has been nearly 250 per cent. In 1860 we had 107,204 inhabitants; now we have 339,349. The census of 1880 will give Kansas a million and a half inhabitants.

GIVE THE POULTRY WARM QUARTERS.

Now is the time to arrange your poultry-houses for Winter; don't wait until Winter is here. Make their houses as warm as you possibly can, and when their eggs get up to forty or fifty cents a dozen, they will repay you for all your care and expense. If possible, place their house on the south side of the barn or sheds, so that it will be protected as much as possible from the cold, bleak north and northwest

wind. A good plan is to plank up the outside with plank, and upon the inside nail up with any odds and ends of boards, and fill the space with sawdust, shavings, mortar, or in fact anything that will keep out the wind. Keep everything thoroughly clean about poultry.

RAIN AFTER DROUGHT.

By JOHN W. CHADWICK, in "Old and New" for October.

A few short hours ago, and all the land
Lay, as in fever, faint and parched with drought;
And so had lain, while many a weary day
Dragged the long horror of its minutes out.

The juiceless fruits fell from the dusty trees;
The farmer doubted if the Lord was good,
As, sad, he watched the labor of his hands
Made useless by the Day-god's fiery mood.

The hot streets sickened in the burning glare;
The roadsides lost the glory of their green;
No second growth sprung up to glad the eye,
Where once the mower with his scythe had been.

A few short hours ago! And now, behold,
Freshness and beauty gleam on every side;
The earth has drunk its fill, and all about
The amber pools are stretching far and wide.

A million drops are flashing in the sun;
The springs far down the upper wonder know;
The farmer laughs, and little cares how fast
Through his torn hat the cooling streamlets flow.

And all the fields and pastures seem to say,
With joyous smile that I shall ne'er forget,
And all the flowers and trees in chorus join,
"We knew 'twould come; He never failed us yet."

God of my life, as God of all beside,
This lovely wonder, which Thy hand hath wrought,
Quickens in thought the mercies manifold
Which Thy great love into my soul hath brought.

For I have lain, full oft, as hot and dry
As ever earth in Summer's fiercest hour;
And the long days, slow creeping over me,
Brought me no tokens of Thy gracious power.

Then, at Thy word, down fell Thy spirit rain;
I felt its coolness all my being through;
Made fresh and clean and joyous every whit,
I heard the whisper, "I make all things new."

But mine, alas! was not the holy faith
The parched earth felt thro' all her thirsty hours;
I was in fear that never more again
Should I be quickened by the heavenly powers.

So shall it be no more; but, though I lie
For many days as one Thou dost forget,
Recalling this glad hour, my heart shall say,
"I know 'twill come; He never failed me yet."

HEATING MILK.

We see in the *Rural New Yorker* the report of a gentleman who has been testing the practice of heating milk by straining in a pan, and setting in a vessel of hot water, or on the stove, until the milk was scalded. As the result of that experiment, he found that six quarts of scalded milk made one pound of butter. The experiment was tried five times, the result being about the same each time. This milk was from a Jersey heifer, which accounts, in part, for its seeming richness, though the scalding may have had something to do with it.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

FAIR OF THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

Much anxiety had been felt concerning the Leavenworth Fair; and when Tuesday morning came in dark and gloomy, the managers looked rather blue, though they kept up a fair show of whistling. By 10 o'clock, the clouds had in part rolled back, showing here and there a spot of blue, and with its coming came back the spirits of all those who had the success of the present Fair at heart; and instantly the word went out, "It's a success!" All day Tuesday, the entries kept pouring in, and by night there had been nine hundred and three entries made. The managers concluded to move the Fair ahead one day, making it close on Saturday, instead of Friday; and, consequently, entries were taken all day Wednesday, and of all but stock, through Thursday. Never have we seen a set of men work with more unanimity, than did the managers of this Fair; and they called to their aid some of our best citizens, who did yeoman service as superintendents of departments and assistants. Upon the impartiality of these officers does the success of Fairs in a great measure depend; and the managers of this Fair were especially fortunate in their selections. We don't wish to draw any invidious comparisons; but there were two who attracted special attention. These two were Prof. HOUGHAM, of the State Agricultural College, and JAS. L. McDOWELL, of this city. From daylight till dark these men were at work in their respective departments, bringing order out of chaos. In the ladies' department there was heroic work done; and great credit must be given to those ladies who, forsaking their houses and their family interests, gave their whole time to the Fair; and well were their labors rewarded.

We trust that this Fair is but a beginning of successful Fairs for Leavenworth; and that, with the return of another year, we may see a premium list as liberal, and a still greater display of stock and machinery, than we had this time. But, to give our readers a bird's-eye view of the Fair, we must close our prologue here, and bring them face to face, first, with the

HOUSEHOLD AND GARDEN DEPARTMENT.

A hungry man had no business in this department. The display of canned fruits and preserves, pickles of every description, bread, butter and cheese, honey, cakes, pies and jellies, formed such a combination of goodies that, unless his stomach was well filled, would certainly tempt him farther than he could bear. Of pickles, we counted twenty-nine varieties, prepared by different parties, but forming the finest display we ever saw in this line. Preserves, though not so numerous, were very fine. Of jellies, there were displayed twenty-six varieties, and made, perhaps, the neatest appearance of any other specialty. Of the awards made in these articles, we have nothing to say, farther than that we suppose there were more ladies disappointed than were pleased; but this is to be expected, and no discredit is to be attached to those who were unsuccessful. In wheat bread, there were nine entries, and we pity the judges who had to decide between them. Corn, rye and graham bread were all represented creditably.

It would be injustice to leave this department without noticing the splendid display of tomato catsup, made by our friend, J. C. KERR. It is an article consumed in every family, and we trust Mr. KERR will be successful in building up a trade in this article, commensurate with its quality, which is of the very best. In flour, there were nine entries, representing nearly all the mills in the Missouri Valley. In vegetables, the display was good, even for Kansas. In early potatoes, the Rose carried the blue ribbon. Pumpkins, beans, squash, corn, oats, barley and wheat, were all represented by the

very best of their class. There were three samples of white wheat that were especially nice, and we shall refer to them in another place. We were pleased to see this department so well represented, in all its classes, and much credit is due to the ladies having it in charge, for its successful display.

While the creature comforts were well represented, the

FINE ARTS

Were not neglected. The display of photographs was especially creditable to our artists. Chromos were both excellent and numerous, and the oil paintings added materially to the success of this department. By the courtesy of J. L. McDOWELL, there was displayed in this department a rare collection of Sioux Indian war implements, pipes, beads, &c., which attracted much attention.

The musical department was represented by a goodly number of pianos, organs, &c.; and we noticed they were not allowed to rust for want of use. In the

ORNITHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

There were but two entries; but in these two there were displayed a large variety of birds, very nicely prepared. The

MINERALOGICAL DISPLAY

Was hardly creditable, if we except the specimens of coal, exhibited by the Leavenworth Coal Company. The display of

JEWELRY

Was very fine; and what gave peculiar merit to the exhibition was, that the display was largely manufactured by our Leavenworth jewelers. One ring attracted marked attention, from its beauty of design and neatness of execution, being the work of Mr. S. G. VREDENBOURG. The exhibition of

SEWING MACHINES

Was large, and the competition sharp. It is, perhaps, but just to say that it is difficult to secure a committee wholly without prejudice in favor of some particular machine; and in all contests of this kind, some allowance must be made for the unsuccessful machines. In the

TEXTILE DEPARTMENT

There was a display which no State need have been ashamed of. There were goods of various descriptions, and from different sources. In jeans, tweeds and flannels, the articles were of especial merit. Of the display of

FANCY GOODS

It is impossible for us to speak, further than to say there was more than the ordinary display of crochet work, plain and fancy sewing, mats, bead work, and, speaking after the manner of the auctioneer, other articles too tedious to mention. We must not leave this department, however, without making mention of an elegant beaver robe, placed on exhibition by J. L. McDOWELL. It was one of the most elegant affairs we ever saw. It would take more paper than we possess, and eyes sharper than ours, to go through this vast hall, containing all the departments we have specified above, and attempt to specify each display of articles separately. We hope, therefore, our friends will pardon us for the many necessary omissions. Of

FRUIT

We must say that while the display was creditable, it was not near so large as it should have been. The cause of this was, perhaps, that our fruit was not near so good in quality or quantity as in former years, and many of our fruit-growers were deterred from bringing what they had. There were on exhibition several varieties of apples, among which we noticed some specimens of the Willow Twig, of the crop of 1899, as fresh and perfect as when plucked from the trees. They were entered by our friend, Mr. VAN WINKLE, of Pleasant Ridge, this county. Of pears, there were thirteen varieties; of quinces, five specimens. In grapes, the display was better, and attracted marked attention. Kansas has, undoubtedly, established a reputation for grape-growing, second only to California.

CATTLE.

The exhibition of cattle was very superior, and attracted a great deal of attention. Of imported

cattle, there were sixty-four entries; ten of which were for Alderney cattle, thoroughbred Ayrshires; the remaining fifty-one were Durhams. There were a few of the latter that were not "well bred," and should have been ruled out; but we do not remember that any one of the faulty ones received a premium. The five Jerseys exhibited by Mr. I. S. KALLOCH, of Lawrence, attracted a good deal of attention. We heard more than one old farmer inquiring, "Who in thunder brought them Texas cattle?" To our mind, the imputation was unjust, as we thought them perfect beauties, and should esteem ourselves fortunate if we possessed but one of them.

Of grades, there were but ten entries, and no awards made, from the fact that none of the exhibitors had complied with the regulations governing the entries. Of oxen, the show was very limited. Since the days of cattle trains crossing the plains have passed, the ox has almost ceased to be known in this Western country.

The display of fat cattle, though not large in numbers, were in themselves very large. Mr. JOEL HYATT, who takes a pride in having everything fat around him, exhibited a pair of the largest oxen we ever saw. Their weight, as they stand now, is 5,200 pounds. Mr. H. thinks he will be able to make them weigh 7,000 or 8,000 pounds. Mr. J. B. KITCHEN also exhibited a pair of well fattened steers, and, except by comparison, would be called very large. Each of the above parties exhibited a fat heifer, which spoke well for their abilities as feeders.

In sweepstakes for cattle, there were twenty-one entries, and ANDREW WILSON was the lucky man, taking the premium on both bull and cow; and we thought they were well deserved.

HORSES.

As usual, formed a large part of the attraction. In thoroughbreds there were thirty-six, though some were ruled out as not thoroughbred, and no great damage would have been done had some more been ruled out upon the same ground. There were a few really good horses. The most beautiful horse on the ground was the stallion Newry, belonging to C. R. JENNISON—a perfect picture. In the ring of

HORSES FOR ALL WORK,

There were sixty-three entries, and embraced more than the average number of really good horses. Of

DRAFT HORSES

There were thirty-nine entries, and some of the finest draft horses it has ever been our lot to see. The stallion which took the first premium, and belonging to Mr. U. F. LUELLEN, of Johnson county, Kansas, was a dark iron-gray, weighing sixteen hundred and fifty pounds, eight years old, very heavy muscled, his "make" showing his French extraction. The horse taking the second premium was a Percheron, four years old, owned by M. J. PARROTT, and entered, we believe, by Mr. CADOGAN. With a little more age, we think he will be one of the most perfect specimens of the draft animal we ever saw. Of the mares, Mr. PARROTT's took the first premium, and well did she deserve it. Aside from these, there were many real good horses; but some of those entered as draft animals should have been ruled out. The ring of

MATCHED HORSES

Was very fine, there being eleven entries. There was much difference of opinion expressed by outsiders, as to which team was entitled to the blue ribbon; but the judges awarded it to G. W. GRAHAM, Mr. J. B. KITCHEN's team taking the second premium. The ring of

JACKS AND JENNETS

Was the best we ever saw. There were sixteen entries, one-half of which were from Leavenworth county: the rest from Platte, Buchanan and Jackson counties, Mo. Our friend, J. W. LOAR, took the first and two second premiums in this ring. The ring of

MULES

Was very slimly attended, there being but nine entries, whereas, there should have been a hundred, at least. The mule is one of our most important

elements to successful agriculture, and ought not to have been slighted. In

SWEETSTAKES

For stallions of any age, there was considerable dissatisfaction expressed; and we must say that we could not understand the reason for giving the premium to the horse they did. It has been remarked that, next to the verdict of a petit jury, there is nothing more uncertain than the decision of judges at a Fair; and this case was no exception to the rule. For the most part, however, the decisions were recognized as just by all but the interested parties. In the

SHEEP RING

There was a fine display, there being some of the finest animals present that the county affords. Injustice was done to the sheep interests, though not intended, in making up the premium list, by dividing them into but two lots—fine and coarse wool. Of the Merinos, there were some as fine specimens as one would wish to see, there being some of the progeny of the famous Vermont ram, "Gold Dust," now owned by A. J. & D. W. CHILDS, of Independence, Mo. There were also exhibited, by different parties, fine specimens of the Cotswold and Leicester breeds. Of fat sheep, there were but few entries.

The greatest attraction of the Fair, perhaps, was the

HOGS

And it was a display which, to those who saw it, will not soon be forgotten. There were in all one hundred and sixty-seven entries, embracing the Poland and China, which predominated; Berkshires, Improved Berkshires, Chester Whites, Irish Grazer, Cheshires, Suffolks, Jefferson County Hog, and quite a number of crosses of the different breeds above mentioned. There were more animals of superior merit, than we ever saw gathered before. The pens were thronged, day after day, by men and women; and the expressions, "Oh, what a beauty!" "Ain't they nice?" "Did you ever?" "My conscience!" and hundreds of others equally expressive, became stale before the Fair was over. We cannot undertake to specify particular animals at this time. Hereafter, we shall use some items we had gleaned. The awards of the general committee were well received. Considering the extent of the undertaking, this was strange; and great praise is due to Maj. HUDSON, of Wyandotte, for the justice of the awards, his excellent knowledge of the animals being of great service to the committee.

At the close of the Fair, the horses and cattle were all paraded in the ring, and made one of the finest scenes of the Fair.

BROWN COUNTY FAIR.

The Brown County Fair was held at Hiawatha, where the Society has permanent Grounds, very handsomely located, but as yet in rather a rough condition. A few shade trees would add greatly to its attractions, and a day's work given by every farmer in the county would make it, in the course of five years, a beautiful grove, where the Annual Fair would be a pleasant picnic as well as a cattle show. We would especially urge upon farmers to combine, and attend to this thing now. There is no investment that will pay as well, no act that they will look back upon with so much pleasure and pride. A tree is not only a standing but a growing monument.

The unfavorable weather interfered greatly with the show; in fact, made it very nearly a failure. There was a good attendance on Friday; but Saturday was to be the great day, and a big crowd was expected. But Saturday opened with a dull, cloudy sky, and by 10 o'clock a slow, drizzling rain began to fall, increasing gradually till 2, P. M., when it poured down in good earnest. No Fair could stand such treatment; and one by one the wet and dragged people reluctantly departed.

Brown county is, undoubtedly, one of the finest Agricultural counties in the State, and the farmers are by no means of the slow and sleepy sort. In so recently settled a section we do not look for the fine houses, the snug barns, the fences and hedges, of

older regions; but the right material is there, both in soil and men, and ten years more will work a wonderful change in the face of the country; and the products, both in grain and stock, will be of no mean value.

Most of the county is high, rolling prairie; and a gentleman who had traveled all over it, informed us that there was at least one good spring on nearly every quarter. Crops were generally good this season, though the dry weather in July pinched the corn some, and cut the potato crop short.

Hiawatha, the county seat, has received a great impulse by the completion of the railroad, and gives evidence of rapid growth. It is beautifully situated on a high swell of the prairie, and commands the trade of a good farming region. The outlook, in every direction, shows not an acre of waste land; and it requires no great stretch of imagination, to one who has seen the prairies of Illinois leap literally with railroad speed to the highest pitch of production, to see these swelling prairie waves freighted with yellow harvests, and dotted over with orchards and farm-houses. The man who has literally made a farm in the heavy timbered lands of Ohio or Michigan, who has for twenty years jerked his cattle, banged his plow, and wrenched his back, among the stumps and roots, and hasn't yet seen the end of those everlasting stumps, could hardly believe his eyes, when he sees one plowing and one year's cultivation reduce a Kansas prairie to a perfect garden—not a stump or a stone—every foot productive.

On Friday, a good many people gathered on the Fair Grounds, and there was a very good show of stock, especially horses and hogs. Nearly all the stallions on exhibition were of the right stamp and build, solid, sinewy, and yet with plenty of fire and action. The only objection to them was, that none of them were thoroughbred, though all claimed a good deal of Clydesdale or Morgan blood. A powerful Pennsylvania horse, owned by W. D. RIFE, took the first premium, and evidently deserved it, though there were others nearly as good. With such stock, the horses of Brown county will soon come up to the right standard; and the little pony teams, that waste the time of so many men, will go back where they belong—to the Indians.

MORTON BROS. exhibited a jack that, for weight of bone and muscle, would be hard to beat. His color (a mouse color) may not be the best; but his legs were like mill posts, which we take to be the "line of beauty," in animals of his class. The stock men evidently appreciated him; and from what we could learn, the next five years will show a splendid lot of work mules in that section.

Some excellent grade Durham cattle were on the ground—among them half-a-dozen calves, weighing five to eight hundred pounds each. A very mild-looking, stumpy little buffalo calf attracted some attention.

A number of pens of fine young pigs, mostly Cheshires, were on the ground. Size seemed to be the point mostly aimed at, and the Chester County seemed to be the favorite breed; and very smooth, handsome specimens they were.

A. M. BLAKSLEY, of Hiawatha, exhibited quite a number of Agricultural implements; and we found the farmers better supplied with them, and better posted on the latest improvements, than in many sections a good deal older. There are more improved implements in use to-day among the farmers of Kansas, than among any other equal number in the world. Another house, JONES & SON, also exhibited Agricultural implements.

Farm products were not in large supply, but were promised next day, the fulfillment of which was upset by the rain.

Fruit we could not, of course, expect much of in so new a county, and especially this year of so general failure; but peaches were quite plenty in market, selling at \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel, and one man informed us that he would have over four hundred bushels. Many orchards of apples have been plant-

ed, and fruit of all kinds will soon be abundant. Kansas farmers are generally wide-awake to the importance of fruit, both for health and profit, and the orchard is generally built before the barn. Away up here, on the border, about where our Eastern friends suppose moose-tracks are fresh, where buffalo steak is no rarity, and the Great American Desert still holds pre-emption claims—here, choice Catawba grapes are retailing at ten cents a pound, and peaches for a dime per hatful.

We should have been glad to meet a greater number of farmers, and witnessed a better display on Saturday; but the weather was too many for us, and we beat an inglorious retreat.

BUCHANAN COUNTY FAIR.

The St. Joseph Agricultural and Mechanical Association have a tract of land, within easy reach of the city, fitted up in good style for a permanent Fair Ground. The land is somewhat rough, but a track has been graded at great expense, and the buildings are large and conveniently arranged for exhibition purposes. The surrounding country is well settled—in fact, an old country, for the West. A large number of the farmers are well up to the age in improvements, and some of the finest stock in the country can be found within a radius of one hundred miles. Some better reason, then, than the rather unfavorable weather, is required to explain the apathy that seemed to exist among the farmers in regard to it, and the thin array of farmers, and farmers' wives and daughters that gathered on the extensive grounds. There was the usual crowd of fast men, stable-keepers and city boys, that swarm like flies around a race-course; but the farmer, with his pet cows and smooth pigs, and the goodwife, with her fat cheese and yellow butter, staid at home.

The exhibition was called by the daily papers a success; but looked at from the farmer's stand-point, it was a complete failure. Plenty of "stock" was to be found, to be sure, but mostly "fast" stock, and all horse. We observed no sheep or hogs, of any account, and but six neat cattle. Mr. COWAN, of Holt county, showed four beautiful roan Durhams, that would be hard to beat. A fine red Durham two-year-old heifer, and a fair milch cow, completed the list of cattle. There may have been on exhibition some of those solid draft stallions, that are so much needed in the West, to bring up the standard of plow teams, but we did not observe them.

Floral hall is built in a side hill, with two stories. In the upper were displayed specimens of ladies' handiwork, sewing machines, and flowering plants. The first was not very full, although there were a few very choice specimens of wax flowers and embroidery. Mrs. HAMILTON and Mrs. BAILEY, of St. Joe, contributed many choice plants; but the majority of their very fine amateur collections were at the Horticultural Fair, at Brady's Hall.

In the room below, we found a few jellies and preserves, some portly specimens of beets, squashes, and other vegetables; but, generally, the products of the farm did not come out.

The fruit department was, of course, small, as the Horticultural Fair absorbed most of it.

One feature we observed at this Fair, that it has never been our fortune to encounter at any other Agricultural show. Passing behind the covered seats erected for the accommodation of those viewing the races, we observed a number of booths, surrounded by quite a crowd, and a large sign in front, "Come and see us!" So hospitable an invitation we could not refuse; and, crowding in, we found half-a-dozen gambling tables in full blast, over which a stream of stamps was flowing, mostly in one direction; while the anxious faces, trembling hands, and bloodshot eyes, gave sure evidence that the gamblers were in dead earnest. This at a Farmers' Show! Is it not an insult to our farming community, for whose benefit these Fairs are professedly held, that such things are sanctioned? Is it by such means that a crowd is to be drawn in from the rural population? Are these the means

tions that are to encourage the farmers of our sister State to send in their sons and daughters for a holiday? Here is "amusement and instruction combined," with a vengeance! No; we have too much respect for the good sense and morality of Missouri farmers, to believe that such attractions will be successful.

Facing the gambling booths, and at a convenient distance, were the inevitable satellites—a dozen liquor stands, where, for a quarter, a man could drown his reason, his manhood, and his remorse.

One thing consoled us, in this shameless exhibition—the crowd was small. This thing was evidently running into the ground, and we felt confident that the good sense and business tact and ability, which we know characterize the officers of this Association in their private affairs, will another year make itself felt. There is no reason why a purely Agricultural Show, in Buchanan county, conducted on business principles, and with an eye to the farmers' interest and amusement, should not be a success.

THE HORTICULTURAL FAIR.

Held in Brady's Hall, was a very attractive display, but did not draw as large a crowd as it deserved. The officers of the Society are enterprising and successful fruit-growers; and we do not see how any lover of fruit could witness the results of their labors, without being stimulated, as well as instructed.

Of course, the show of apples was meager, and many of those on exhibition came from Illinois. Nearly all the larger fruits, except peaches, are a failure in this region. A few Genets were shown by Mr. TODD, and some seedlings; but all were inferior. Of peaches, however, the display was fine, although they were mainly seedlings. Mr. SALLES had several plates of very showy seedlings. The largest single peach came from the orchard of Capt. HATCH, of Wathena, Kansas. It was the La Grange, and measured 10½ inches in circumference. Several plates of "Stump-the-Worlds" made a magnificent show. But few pears were shown—the crop being a failure. But grapes came out in force, and certainly were never excelled in size or beauty. The veteran President of the Society, Mr. VORIES, exhibited twenty-two varieties, as follows: Concord, Isabella, Catawba, Diana, Delaware, Taylor's Bullitt, Union Village, Norton's Virginia, North Carolina Seedling, Grisly, Ives, Rogers's No. 1, 3, 4, 15, 19, and Salem, Dracut Amber, Martha, Herbesmont, Clinton, and Hartford Prolific. The old Catawba came out strong, as fine as ever grown. It has given a full crop in this section. Delawares, too, were of remarkable size and beauty, and astonished growers with a good crop. Martha did not appear to come up to expectation—or, at least, to promise. It may be a "white Concord," in vine, but it certainly is not in fruit. Specimens were shown by the growers, but neither equaled the Concord in size of berry or bunch, or in flavor. The Ives were very fine—handsome berry, close bunches, and well ripened. Mr. V. thinks highly of it. He mentioned, however, a peculiarity that we had suspected before, but never saw noted, that the vines are later, by one or two years, in coming into bearing, than the Concord. As a table grape, the flavor is not equal to the Concord, but the skin is thicker. It is not subject to rot, and will hang on the vine till late without injury. Rogers' Hybrids were very large and showy, especially Salem. No. 15, however, we did not think correctly named.

Mr. MADINGER, also, had nineteen varieties on the table—mostly in fine condition. One variety, of fine appearance, much like Ives, was said to be from Germany, but its foxy aroma created strong suspicions that it was a near relative of Hartford and Concord. Mr. M.'s Delawares were almost as large as Catawbas. Diana and Rulander both appeared too crowded on the bunch to ripen well. The latter has a high reputation, however, for wine.

The display of vegetables was good; but I noticed nothing specially worthy of note. In the flower department, Mrs. HAMILTON and Mrs. BAILEY

each made a very creditable amateur display. They were specially worthy of note, as showing what may be done by ladies, without the appliances of a green-house. How many ladies, who sigh for the glories of a green-house, and the means to run it, might profit by the example of these ladies, and at a small expense, beautify their homes with an abundance of the choicest flowers.

The number in attendance was not large, but the unfavorable weather in the evening might partly account for it. The efforts of the Society have generally been appreciated by the citizens of St. Joe, and last year their rooms were crowded.

PLATTE COUNTY (MISSOURI) FAIR.

The Platte County Fair is a peculiar institution—indigenous to Missouri—scarcely known at the East, and not familiar to the dwellers on this side of the Big Muddy. With the people of the county generally, it is the Fair—the grand holiday of the year. From the farms and the villages, in the county and not a little beyond its borders, they come up to Platte City to have "a good time"—and they have it. If the sun shines, and the roads are fine, they make the most of it; all sorts of games and out-door sports are improvised and enjoyed. If it drizzles and fogs, and muds and mires (as it did the day we spent there), they make the shelter of their fine amphitheater do good service, promenading, flirting, laughing, shouting, and having a good time generally, like a grand social party in a vast and not overcrowded parlor. If a young farmer gets the blue string on his saddle colt or yearling mule, he jumps up and kicks his feet together; but the defeated candidate trots out as gaily as ever; no sulks or ill humor, and not much dissatisfaction.

The whole conduct of the exhibition is characteristic, and different from New England or Kansas Fairs. We do not think it the best, in all its features; and yet, it is doubtful whether some points might not be copied with profit. The whole difference consists in our neighbors making it a gala-time, a grand picnic, in which the main point aimed at is, to get the most fun and have the richest time; while with us, it is the heavy business that stands foremost—it is eminently a serious and practical matter—and the laughs and sports are incidental, and far too seldom. Platte County Fair is pretty much all horse (four days out of the five being devoted to it); and yet, it is a little remarkable that no race-course is attached to it. There is a spacious ring or amphitheater, some fifty or sixty yards in diameter, into which all animals are brought and put through their paces, for the admiration and criticism of the thousands who occupy the covered seats encircling it; while the judges, at a small stand in the center, give their decision, generally very promptly; and as the Marshal steps forward to attach the blue ribbon, a shout goes up that makes the welkin ring, not unmingled with yells and cat-calls from unruly boys and disappointed backers. The President steps forward and announces, in a loud voice, the award of premiums; the lucky steed trots proudly around the arena once more; the gate is opened; out they all rush; while on the opposite side a bar is drawn, and a fresh lot of animals come bounding in. The music, on the central stand, strikes up "Shoo, Fly," or the "Marsellaise," and for a few minutes there is some tall jumping and pulling done, as the fiery colts plunge around at the unaccustomed sounds. But the horse, as well as the mule, has an ear for music, and soon calms down, seeming to enter into the enjoyment and excitement of the scene. And so it goes all through the day, as one ring after another passes the ordeal. The amount of equine stock seems endless; and as the Society requires an entry-fee of say one-fifth, they can afford to provide as many "lots" as the exhibitors desire. For four days this display of horses is kept up, each lot requiring less than half an hour—so that the number is astonishing.

The feature of a public exhibition and award in an arena, where the whole proceeding is seen and

criticized by the entire crowd, we believe to be a good one. To be sure, the judges must act promptly; but with two or three thousand pairs of sharp eyes upon them, and two or three thousand throats ready to yell their approval or disapproval, they are pretty sure to go careful. The objectionable feature of the plan is, it encourages betting on the award. Here an organized betting ring occupied one set of benches (nicknamed Wall street), and the shouts and shuffling of greenbacks was on a par with one of our Fair horse-races.

Outside of the ring were, of course, all kinds of side-shows, from the learned pig to the big woman, and endless lottery schemes, to extract the quarters from the boys' pockets—all of which seemed to be doing a thriving business. Everywhere was fun and frolic, and we were told that this was not much of a day for fun either. The crowd increases toward the last of the week, and the sport grows fast and furious. On the whole, the Fair was a success in spite of the rain and mud.

The cattle were all shown the first day, and as we attended the second day, only the premium stock were on the ground. We understand that the Society design erecting stalls and conveniences for keeping stock on the grounds, another year. This will obviate one great drawback, which has always existed—all articles and stock only being on exhibition for one day, and each lot being removed as soon as passed upon. Of course, a person attending but one day got a very small slice of the programme, and could form no correct idea of the show.

The premium cattle were very fine animals, red and roan Durhams, mostly belonging to a breeder from Clay county, Mr. GORDON. These large breeders, who make a specialty of one class of stock, are doing a splendid thing for the West, by their enterprise; but is there not some danger of the small stock-raisers becoming discouraged about bringing out their stock to our Fairs, when it is morally certain that these breeders of fancy stock will sweep the board, take all the blue ribbons, and eat up the small-fry generally? They have every advantage and with the present rules, it is discouraging business competing with them. Some limitation, either in the number of premiums given to one breeder, or to animals before exhibited, or confining an animal to one lot, or something of the kind, is needed; else the large fancy stock breeders will soon monopolize the show, and farmers will not trouble themselves to compete.

Some nice Berkshire pigs were still on the ground, but most of the swine were taken away.

A floral hall has been recently built, and although not complete, having no floor, many articles of farm produce, and of manufactures, remained through the entire Fair.

The fruit, of course, did not amount to much this year. A few apples, pears and peaches comprised the lot. Of these, MARION TODD contributed the greater part, as usual. His large orchards, produced hardly enough for his own use this year. Needlework, bread, cake, butter, honey, &c., were well represented. A few fine paintings were on the walls; while some beat anything in that line we ever saw—that is, if they were intended to represent anything. Farm products were not numerous; but we noticed some magnificent corn. On one ear, of a new variety, we counted twenty-six rows, but the cob was too large.

The rain falling nearly every day, decidedly interfered with the comfort of the crowd; and before the close, the grounds were in bad condition. The number of saddle-horses on the ground was immense—a very large number with side-saddle or pillion. The Platte county ladies evidently meant to come to the Fair, rain or shine.

A GENTLEMAN of Boston, who takes a practical business view of most things, when recently asked his opinion of a person of quite a poetic temperament, replied: "Oh, he is one of those men who have soarings after the infinite, and divings after the unfathomable; but he never pays cash."

PHILADELPHIA has twenty silk factories, employing fifteen hundred women and children.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JONAS CRABB'S PILGRIMAGE.

EMPORIA, KAN., September 30, 1870.

MR. KANSAS FARMER: W-a-l-l, heow *du* you *du*? I calkerlate I'm jest about as well fixed as I keer to be; but to keep you acquainted with the situation, I must commence where I left off, which was when I started around the corner to sell a cake of my everlastin', waterproof, translucent soap. W-a-l-l, I sold it, and several more, afore I left that 'ere place. I had money enough, out of my profits, to increase my stock considerably, which I did afore I left Humboldt. Es I hadn't any conveyance, and es I had vowed and determined I warn't a goin' to throw away any of *my* money on them blamed old cars, it became a matter of a good deal of interest, jest *how* I was going to get away from there. Wal, I'll tell you how I managed; but don't for the world say a word about it, coz, I don't want everybody to get at it, es it would injure the trade. I took up the railroad track, after larnin' what time the cars started for Emporia, and gave myself time to walk four or five miles, and a little to spare. Wal, when I got out about that 'ere distance, I discovered a place where some of the all-firedest biggest rocks hung up on the bank, six or eight feet from the railroad; and I tuk my jack-knife, and cut a hand-spike, and to work I went. I heaved and set, and set and heaved, till I got some of the dar-nationest biggest rocks deown on ter that track yu ever seed! I couldn't near budge 'em on the level; and then I got some more hand-spikes, and fixed 'em to make it look es tho' I had been tu work tu get 'em off the track; and then I set 'down to wait for the blasted cars. I heard 'em two or three miles deown the track, and deown the road I went, and when I seen 'em I commenced swingin' my hat, and let on tu be the worst skeered individual ever was; and the engineer tooted his whistle, and stopped; and I had an awful story tu tell, es heow I was the instrument of saving so many valuable lives; and the conductor he was awful thankful, and told me tu get on and ride up ter the wreck; and there all hands went tu work to boost them 'ere rocks off the track; and I was keerful to tell the conductor how I had worked at 'em, and he was ever so thankful; and of course, when I told him I had started tu walk ter Emporia, he sed no man could walk who had done so much for him; and so I got a leetle the slickest ride, and more kisses and huggin's from the wimmen on that ere train, than ever I hed in all my life, which paid me well for all the trouble I had been at. And that's how I got here.

The kindness of them females didn't stop with simply huggin' and kissin' me; but when we got here, one of the darlin'est, sweetest, pootiest little gals in all creation, comes up to me, and says she: "Mr. CRABB, I shall never be satisfied unless you go hum with me, and permit my pa to thank you for preservin' the life of his only darter." So, says I, "My dear, I am willin' tu go hum with yeon, and stay a life-time." So, we got intu her pa's carriage, and driv rapidly through this 'ere city tu her house, which is a splendid one, and soon was in the arms of her ma, receiving the most affectionate greeting possible, for saving the life of her darlin' gal. O! what happiness, to have the proud consciousness of havin' done a good deed! Try it, Mr. KANSAS FARMER, and see if yeon don't like it. I *du*.

The next day I was waited on by a deputation of Emporia's noble suns, headed by a Mr. JACOB STOTLER, who, in the name of the city, publicly thanked me for saving the lives of some of their sons and daughters; and I was called on tu make a speech, which I wasn't disposed tu *du*, until Mr. STOTLER sed: "Speak, Mr. CRABB; it may be the means, in the hands of Providence, of takin' yeon tu the Legislature, as it did me." On hearing that, I spoke, and I told 'em I was from the Stait of Varmount,

upon the virtues of which I expatiated tu some considerable length, and how brave and good *all* of us Varmounters was, and what excellent husbands and fathers we made, and how happy I should be, after seein' Kansas, to come back there and marry sum of their pootiest gals, and ge to the Legislature for 'em the rest of my born days. After another shake hands all areound, the meetin' broke up, and I sot down to a splendid dinner, which brings me up to present writin'; and I calkerlate I'm jest about es happy es a klam.

I tuk sum minits of my travel up that 'ere Neosho Valley, and I may say it is the all-firedest puttliest stretch of country that ever I see; and if I *du* settle in Kansas, which seems highly probable, I calkerlate I'll hang up in that Valley. But es I haint got no more time to waste, just now, I close.

Yours, till death, JONAS CRABB, Esq.

P. S.—Like 's not, I'll write from here again. I must say I like my quarters. J. C., Esq.

HOW TO KEEP THE BOYS ON THE FARM.

BY J. K. BLACKMAN.

EDITOR FARMER: This query has at various times engaged the attention of the N. Y. Institute Farmers' Club; and I have read, and so, doubtless, have many other readers of THE KANSAS FARMER, with not a little interest, the utterances on this subject. But I am not altogether satisfied with any of the solutions their discussions have elicited. It is really a matter of great importance that farmers' sons, of the most wide-awake, enterprising stamp, shall be more generally content to remain upon the paternal acres; less generally disposed to forsake the plow for the city, and for pursuits of a more speculative and conventionally genteel character.

The answer, in general terms, with which I would dispose of the query, is this: Make farming a more intellectual system, and you thereby render it more profitable and interesting. Infuse more of the literary element into rural society, and you thereby render it more attractive, and more retentive of those who are nowadays born into it. I say nowadays; for, the Press, the Telegraph, the Free School, and Steam Power, have not been in operation so many of these latter years to no purpose. They have demonstrated that it is every person's right and duty to think; that human lives are not given to be worn out in an endless round of physical drudgery. Their tendency has been to democratise knowledge; to put the backwoodsman, as well as the polished habitue of the metropolitan club-room, in rapport with the intellectual spirit of the age. The plowman begins to feel that the sentiment of Goldsmith—

"For wise experience proves, in every soil,
That those who think must govern those who toll,"

—was the error of an outgrown civilization; that thinking, conjoined with toiling, is the basis of true manliness. The plowboy turns his eyes from the hard, grudging fields, full of intellectual life, or to schemes of speculation, not merely that they offer more direct and easy openings to wealth, but that success in them is in some measure a matter of intellectual accomplishment. The judicious laugh, when HORACE GREELLEY urges unemployed clerks, dandies, gents and politicians, who have passed all their lives exclusively in the great cities, to betake themselves to the lonely, unsettled frontiers, and engage in farming, as the best practicable means of realizing content and fortune; and they wonder, moreover, that one famed, however irresponsibly, for philosophic gifts, can advise families to enter upon the life-work of "hewing farms" out of the primitive forest, involving as it does an utter self-denial of the social and educational advantages of the times, and offering no recompense but a meager livelihood, and in the end a little patrimony of land to bequeath to educationally neglected offspring. It is not enough that our ancestors, and those of Mr. GREELLEY, were content thus to live and labor. We know that such life-time absorption in physical drudgery does not comport with the temper and aspirations of the age in which we live. Mr.

GREELLEY himself left the backwoods while yet a youth, to find employment and society more congenial to his active, grasping intellect, in the heart of the National Metropolis.

Nevertheless, it is not the mission of the school-house or the newspaper to sow discontent in the minds of farmers' boys. It is rather the fault of existing educational systems, that they are not so specially and practically directed as they should be, to the end of making Agriculture more scientific, and less a matter of unreasoning handiwork than it has been; for, I venture the opinion, that no occupation demands a greater measure of scientific knowledge than Agriculture, when conducted upon an intelligent basis; and that no occupation is better calculated to exercise and develop the reasoning faculties than farming, when conducted upon such a basis. Every springing blade, every unfolding blossom, every altered vegetable condition, consequent upon the application of new chemical elements to the soil, or new modes of tillage, challenges the understanding to find out the cause. Farming with the brain also involves an inquiry into the various causes and movements of a political and politico-economical character that affect the prices of produce, of lands, and of implements; the rates of taxes, and the rights and immunities of individuals; of capital and labor. Farming in this sense affords all needful food and employment for the mind, however active. Not so with the clod-hopping system of the past, and as too generally prosecuted even in these days of enlightenment and progress. Planting according to the ever-varying phases of the moon, plowing by tradition, experimenting in utter ignorance of the simplest principles of Agricultural chemistry, and selling blindly into the hands of selfish speculators and middle men, have kept, and always will keep, the mere clod-hopper poor in spirit and mind, if not in purse. The independence which comes of such farming is but a mockery; it is blind servility.

Let us be thankful, then, for our Agricultural Colleges; and, speaking for Kansas, let us hope that the institution at Manhattan may soon receive that endowment and attention necessary to enable it to accomplish its important mission. But it is a pity that the mental field, in our rural districts, is so largely left to weeds and thistles. The only educational facilities within reach of nine-tenths of the youths who are growing up on our prairies, are those afforded by our district schools, which, last year, according to the official exhibit of the State Superintendent, afforded instruction only five months, by such teachers as could be employed for wages averaging thirty-three dollars per month. And the school buildings are, in the main, constructed upon the most penurious scale—small, poorly ventilated, with no pretence to aesthetic effect, and in most respects but poorly adapted to teaching, according to the most advanced modes. The grounds, in many cases, are enclosed by rickety fences—if enclosed at all—and overgrown with weeds. Even the most evident and inexpensive advantage of surrounding the school-house with shade trees, is frequently neglected. Religionists wisely seek to render public worship attractive, by making elegance and comfort a prime consideration in the design of church edifices. Why should not the same policy be observed, for the benefit of education, in the design of school-houses? The difference in moral effect between spacious, handsomely furnished school-rooms, and rooms after the pattern of "Dothboy Hall," is clearly in favor of the former, however stolid and juvenile the pupils.

The school-house, when we consider that in most rural districts it is the only building available for public uses, may be taken as a type of the mental and moral status of the community. To a community of intellectually alive men and women, a hall for lectures, lyceums, libraries, and meetings for the discussion of public affairs, is a necessity. The very existence of such a hall has, in itself, a tendency to develop the conditions that make it a necessity.

And then, the instruction afforded by our public schools, whether considered as to its quantity or quality, is but an apology, and a lame apology, for the instruction needed to leaven the lump of intellectual deadness of our rural populations, and to enlist the mind as an auxiliary of the body in the tillage of the soil. Teaching should be provided continuously nine or ten months of the year, instead of five. Teachers who *think*, and who are capable of teaching their pupils to *think*, should be employed, rather than the half-educated professors of mere memorizing, who now pass so numerously for teachers. Country people should be impressed with the fact, that good schools and good pupils cannot be hoped for, where the girls and boys are permitted to attend school only through the brief, irregular intervals when they can possibly be spared from the labors of the field or household. The system and course of study should aim at something better than a qualification of the future man and woman to reckon interest and grocers' bills, or to amuse themselves with the shilly-shally of current journalism. School-days should not be considered over until the pupils have obtained a mastery of all the elements embraced in the legal common school curriculum, and a habit of inductive reasoning so well confirmed that they will be disposed to utilize it in all the concerns of after life. Pupils would thus be prepared to appreciate and make the most of the advantages offered by the Agricultural College; or, without such advantages, they might adopt, with some degree of success, whatever suggestions and improvements science is constantly bringing to bear upon Agriculture, as well as all other industrial pursuits.

As an evidence that our public school system, as now conducted, is inadequate to this end, it has become quite common for well-to-do, progressive farmers, in this and other counties, to move their families to the city, solely for the purpose of availing themselves of the superior educational facilities which are there provided.

Much that we hear about the dignity and honor of labor, is bosh. A life of unmitigated animal toil, however well suited to the condition of the ox or ass, is clearly beneath the ambition of our species and our times. To such an extent has invention substituted machinery for muscle in all industrial pursuits, that the day is not far distant, if not already at hand, when all the reasonable wants of the race might be supplied, were each and every individual to perform no more bodily labor than he should find requisite to realize the well-defined desideratum of the ancients: "A sound mind in a sound body." But how long it will be before the race shall have attained all the conditions necessary to make the most of such a state of things, is a problem that waits upon the process of events for its solution.

Fairmount, Leavenworth Co., October, 1870.

A GOOD AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

BY R. T. STOKES.

EDITOR FARMER: Having just attended a Fair held in the west end of our county, by the Anderson County Agricultural Society, I desire, through the columns of your valuable farmers' journal, to notice the result of said Fair, as I look upon it as one of the grandest successes of the season. Such energy and perseverance as have been manifested by the members of that Society, could only have been attended with success; but such an unparalleled success was beyond the comprehension of the most sanguine friends; and, Mr. Editor, yourself, as well as your many readers, will be surprised when I tell you that there were on exhibition over two hundred head of fine blooded cattle—fifty thoroughbreds, and one hundred and fifty grades and full bloods.

Messrs. MOLE, MEANS, TIPTON, PATTEN, HINES and others, showed cattle there; and if I am any judge, the cattle shown were as good as any exhibited at Fairs of older States than Kansas.

The horse show was also good. Messrs. DUNNS

JORDAN, GOUDY, JAMES, and GEO. OSBORN, our livery man, were the leading exhibitors in this line.

SAMUEL EARNEST showed some very fine hogs; but, Mr. Editor, I must not undertake to personate or particularize, as my article would prove more lengthy than I intended. I must say, however, that the ladies' department was good, and also that of farm products. The display of fruit was limited; but what was shown was like all Kansas fruits, perfectly beautiful.

The display of farm machinery was extensive, and was another proof of the perseverance and prosperity of our young and growing State.

Trained horses were shown each day; and some good races and fair time were the result. The "Country Girl," owned and driven by GILMORE, of Garnett, took the prize for trotting; and "King William," owned and driven by Mr. RUCKMAN, also of Garnett, took the prize for pacing.

Hoping I have not consumed too much of your time and space, I close by saying that Reeder township is up to the times, and can boast of men with grit and perseverance, not excelled by any portion of Kansas, or any other State.

Our County Fair will be held at Garnett, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of October, where we expect another good show, and another proof that Anderson County intends to excel in fine stock and general farming interests.

Garnett, Anderson Co., Kan., Sept. 20, 1870.

THE "PLAINS" OF KANSAS.

BY B. F. MUDGER.

Having recently visited the western part of our State, on the line of the Smoky Hill river, we propose to give your readers our observations on its Agricultural prospects. In the vicinity of Fort Harker, two hundred and eighteen miles from the eastern line of the State, we found the crops in good condition. The wheat was excellent in quantity and quality, and the corn promises a full harvest. We visited the cheese factory of Mr. LONG, two miles south of the Fort, and found him doing a fine business, and making an excellent article. The STERNBERGS, father and sons, are engaged largely in making butter. All kinds of farming prosper in this vicinity. This is the present western limit of settlements.

Soon after passing the Fort, the railroad follows the high divide between the Smoky and Saline rivers, which is probably the poorest part of Kansas. What are the capabilities of this wild prairie, now covered with short buffalo grass, is an unsettled question. The railroad is proposing to plow, and plant with trees, tracts of twenty-five or fifty acres each, along the line of travel; and has employed Mr. L. R. ELLIOTT to carry out its plans. At the time we returned (September 1st) little had been done—only a dozen acres had been broken. We have much faith in the enterprise, if carried out in an energetic manner. At Carlyle, we saw some sod wheat, which had matured in good condition. In another place, some garden beans and oats, accidentally scattered by the road-bed, had borne well. Corn appeared to be a failure. The soil is certainly good in most places, till you approach within sixty miles of the western line of the State. That the narrow valley of the Smoky is good for something, is shown by the fact that, in 1869, within twelve miles of Fort Wallace, fifteen hundred tons of hay was cut for the Government.

At the latter place is a successful attempt at irrigation. A dam, at cost of little labor, has been thrown across the river, and a vegetable garden, sufficient for the garrison, was in excellent condition. The supply of water is sufficient to irrigate the whole valley. As the crop, by irrigation, is nearly doubled, the cost for any given quantity of produce is very nearly the same as where the dependence is upon rain.

We have a strong impression that all of these Plains may, in the course of half a century, support a thrifty population. Deep plowing, and planting trees will do much for it. But while there is so

much good land, now unoccupied, in the eastern part of the State, and in the Solomon Valley, we see no necessity for settlers to occupy this distant portion.

State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Oct., 1870.

PRODUCE AND GRAIN MARKETS.

BY "S."

EDITOR FARMER: In your last issue you say, in speaking of the markets: "We are not in favor of encouraging a speculative spirit among our farmers, believing, as we do, that speculation in this direction, among a class of men who have not the opportunity of judging correctly between supply and demand, would result disastrously."

Now, permit me to direct your attention to that part of the above which I have placed in italic. The truth of the statement I do not deny; but why is it so? Why should not the farmer have the same means of judging correctly between the supply and demand of his own productions, that the manufacturer, the merchant and the grain dealer have? They don't "go it blind." They are fully posted, from week to week, of the production and supply of the various commodities in which they are specially interested; the demand from every quarter of the globe is determined, in advance, almost to a fraction; thus enabling them to take advantage of any prospective rise or fall in the markets.

Now, Mr. Editor, why can't the farmer be as fully advised in regard to his productions, as the grain and produce dealer is? It is in part *his own fault*, and in part *yours*, Mr. Editor. Not one farmer in fifty takes the commercial papers and trade circulars, which the dealer relies on in a great measure for his information. He grows his crop, takes it to market when most convenient, or his necessities require, without any thought or knowledge of the best time to sell; while *you*, Mr. Editor, seem inclined to continue him in his "old ruts," not warning him of the losses he incurs by not keeping fully advised, nor giving him the information his interest requires.

If you would devote a whole page of THE FARMER, every month, to a compilation of the Grain and Produce Reports, from the most reliable commercial papers and trade circulars, and direct attention to them, and *pett* and *drive* a little BUSINESS SENSE into the farming community, or acknowledge it a hopeless undertaking, then—I will relieve you from any further responsibility.

This want of information—this *ignorance* of the farmer—makes him the willing slave of the *sharp*; diverting to luxury and profligacy the profits that should improve and beautify the farm. And as THE FARMER is the only and most trusted channel of information possessed by a large portion of the farming community, I trust you will make the attempt to remedy the evil.

Davis County, Kansas, October, 1870.

DONIPHAN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

BY "BLANK."

EDITOR FARMER: The Second Annual Fair of the Doniphan County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association was held on the extensive grounds of the Society, near Troy, commencing on the 14th and terminating on the 17th September, 1870. These grounds are beautifully located, near the town, and great praise is due the officers of the Association for the taste and liberality displayed in their general arrangement. Substantial and commodious sheds, halls and buildings, were erected for the accommodation of the numerous entries of stock, and all articles for exhibition, and every convenience adopted, that could add to the comfort and pleasure of those assembled to witness this exhibition of the products of the field, the garden and the workshop of this prosperous county.

The weather, throughout the four days of the Fair, was all that could have been desired, and the large attendance, especially during the last two days, demonstrated clearly that the people were alive to their interests, and must have been particu-

larly gratifying to the officers and all well-wishers of the youthful Association. Probably upwards of five thousand people were present on the third and fourth days, and we failed to witness the slightest disorder, or gross exhibition of ill-breeding, at any time, on the part of any of the visitors. From beginning to end, it was an orderly, well conducted gathering, peculiarly and otherwise a success, and the interest it awakened will tell most powerfully in the future.

The exhibition of horses—draft, harness and roadsters—was tolerably fair, but not as full as had been expected. However, the deficiency in this direction will grow less as we grow older, and our farmers learn this truth, that the connection between the cultivation of the ground and the breeding and rearing of horses, cattle and other domestic animals, is such that, to insure prosperity in the one, demands at least some attention to the other. Premiums were awarded to JOS. TAYLOR'S Canadian horse, for draft; F. M. BELL'S horse, for harness and roadster; ELI GABBERT'S horse, "for all purposes;" and THOS. STEANSON'S horse took the blue ribbon in the ring marked, "Best stallion and three of his colts." There were a number of fine, large draft mules exhibited, and a fair showing of hogs and sheep. There were but few entries of cattle, however; and we hope to see more interest awakened in the future in this important matter. We noticed a herd of very fine common cattle upon the grounds, several thoroughbred bulls, and a few splendid cows and calves.

The display of cereals, roots and vegetables, was magnificent, and well worthy the high encomiums received from those present, who never before had an opportunity of viewing, on the soil, the products of "Drouthy Kansas." Superb varieties of Fall wheat, white and yellow corn, remarkable for even the remarkable corn district, potatoes, pumpkins, beets, turnips, carrots, &c., were exhibited in profusion. On account of the failure of the apple crop this year, but few varieties were exhibited, and they were nothing to what we can show in a favorable season. There was a very creditable display, however, of peaches, equal, if not superior, to anything in this line produced in Delaware.

The floral department was a great success. The display of flowers was large, grand and remarkable, upwards of one hundred varieties of the choicest descriptions being on exhibition.

The mechanical display was somewhat deficient; although there were articles on exhibition, the workmanship of Doniphan county mechanics, that would have done credit to the best of Eastern workmen. We noticed, in this department, some excellently made articles of furniture, saddlery, boots and shoes, mattresses, woolen cloth, cassimeres, satinetts, blankets, flannels, carpets, &c., all manufactured in Doniphan county, and unsurpassed in beauty and finish by anything in this line we have seen in the East, or anywhere else.

Liberal premiums were awarded to all worthy articles, in the different classes. Decisions of committees were fairly and impartially made, and gave general satisfaction.

At the suggestion of a number of persons, THE KANSAS FARMER was offered as a premium in various cases; and a large number of our worthy exhibitors will have the pleasure of perusing your valuable paper, obtained in this way.

Troy, Doniphan County, October, 1870.

PLANT AND CULTIVATE TREES.

BY GEORGE W. HOSS.

EDITOR FARMER: Among the many excellent things devised by the energetic and progressive people of your great and growing State, few things, for the same cost, will add more to taste, comfort and profit, than the planting and cultivation of trees. The truth of the above statement few, if any, will controvert; and the desirableness of trees all admit. Yet, in the face of these two facts, how many are derelict! Yielding to the universal law of human nature, they postpone. The farmer waits

until he gets his house up, and ten acres broken and fenced; after this, he makes another postponement until he has another ten acres under cultivation; and then a third, until he puts up a barn; and thus on, until two, five, seven, possibly ten years have passed.

And what has he lost? One of the most precious things of earth, Time. It takes time to grow a tree. Money and industry will build a fence, or a house, or a barn, in a few weeks, or months at farthest; but only time will grow a tree.

The farmer is not alone in this delay, and in the consequent loss. Citizens of villages and towns often do but little better. Often, a man will build a beautiful house, put up comfortable outhouses and a tasteful fence, and then stop without planting a tree. This is a grave error.

Town and city councils are sometimes as neglectful as the private citizen. Though spending hundreds, sometimes thousands, of dollars in improvements, perhaps not a line of ordinance is passed requiring citizens to plant and preserve trees. Any council that so does, I submit, commits a serious mistake. Every intelligent man knows how much a beautiful row of trees adds to the attractiveness of any given street in city, town or village. 'Tis at once proof and product of culture. Per contra: every one feels and appreciates the desolateness of treeless streets; and if this become general throughout a town or city, especially if it include yards as well as streets, every one feels a sense of discomfort. If a stranger, looking for a location, meet such a town, he may turn away without further investigation. He is not pleased; hence, asks no further questions.

In this aspect of the case trees, even in cities and towns, pay—pay as a means of attracting immigration. No progressive council or community is justifiable in neglecting even this less important view of the case. The more important view is comfort and beauty. No one, who has before him a walk of half a mile on a June day, under a blazing sun, fails to appreciate the comfort of a well shaded street.

The element of beauty is alike appreciable, when we stop to consider it. In this busy world, beauties often pass unnoticed. The beauty of trees seems to be specially subjected to this neglect. Reader, let us for a moment stop and contemplate a tree. "Well," you say, with some impatience, "what is a tree?" Answering, not from the utilitarian, but from the aesthetic view, I would say a tree is "a thing of beauty;" and "a thing of beauty," in the chosen language of KEATS'S *Endymion*, "is a joy forever." So is a tree; and if not forever, as long as it buds and blossoms, with a soft green foliage, reborn itself in royal apparel, as if to attend and grace the coronation of the Queen of May. "Airy and delicate in its youth, luxuriant and majestic in its prime, venerable and picturesque in its old age, it constitutes, in its various sizes and developments, the greatest charm and beauty of the earth." With almost mathematical precision, it marks the changes of the seasons, giving variety and interest to the same. In the Spring, when the earth puts on her livery of green, the trees bud and bloom, unsealing a new page in the volume of Nature; in Summer, they stretch their pendant boughs, festooning Nature's temple with their luxuriant garlands, murmuring out in the passing breeze an unwritten music that touches the heart; in Autumn, over their leaves steals first a shade of light yellow, then tints a deeper golden, then various and ever-varying hues of crimson and orange, until the whole forest seems an aerial kaleidoscope,

"Reflecting the various hues and tints as if by magic,
That flock, and streak, and gem the sunset skies."

And in Winter, like so many mute but eloquent sentinels, they stand, with their bare trunks and leafless branches, pointing heavenward, to that mysterious source of life, and growth, and beauty.

Without going into an argument in behalf of the mechanical value of trees, for posts, beams, fences, fuel, buildings, &c., I commend to all the value

and beauty of trees. Especially should this matter receive attention in a State abundant in all the natural resources of wealth, save trees.

Dear readers, in conclusion, my exhortation is my caption, namely, *Cultivate Trees*.
Bloomington, Indiana, October 1st, 1870.

THE ARMY WORM.—A SLANDER ON THE BIRDS.

BY S. S. TIPTON.

EDITOR FARMER: Feeling it a duty, as well as a privilege, to contribute all good, or even really bad news for the farmers, through your truly valuable and very much improved and highly esteemed Farmers' journal, enclosed (in a small phial) please find some specimens of army worm, many millions of which infest our county. They are everywhere. It is said they are brought by a small, yellow bird, which goes in covies of twenty-five to two hundred—that wherever they alight, the worms first appear. It is said that each petaled portion of the feathers is covered with nits, and their number is legion.

We would be pleased to hear from some of our scientific men on the subject, as we are very much interested. They take a twenty-acre wheat field in two days.

These pestiferous little pests are rapidly arriving at maturity. In traveling, their course seems westward. They last appeared here in 1866, but too late in the season to do any great damage, as a cold rain sent them the way of all the earth. That being in October, nothing of the kind can be expected at this time; and if they are to remain here until October, wo to our wheat fields in this vicinity!

Mineral Point, Kansas, August 29th, 1870.

[The above letter came to us too late for insertion last month. Our friends are doing great injustice to our little harmless "Prairie-birds," in supposing that they have anything to do with bringing the army worm.]—EDITOR.]

HOW TO STACK GRAIN.—DEEP PLOWING.

BY J. D. MANLOVE.

EDITOR FARMER: I have read THE FARMER for some time, and as I have not seen anything from any one in this county, I thought I would make some suggestions, which you can use as you deem proper. Your remarks about stacking grain are of much importance. Ought not every County Fair in the State to offer premiums for the best stacker? Such, I am informed, is the almost universal practice in the old countries. The loss to Kansas annually, from bad stacking is very large; and many thousands of dollars are lost by Kansas farmers, by not neatly ricking the straw after threshing. The shelter and comfort it affords to stock in Winter, is valuable. I have been in the State only two years, but have been farming forty-five years. I have read the *Prairie Farmer* from its first number, and yet read it. I am astonished that any sensible farmer should refuse to take an Agricultural paper, in this age of progress.

If any advice to farmers in this State is of more importance than any other, it would be to plow deep, and plow often. Thorough tillage will, I think, insure a fair crop any season. I have noticed through Bourbon county, that in every instance where the soil was well and deeply broken up, and plowed or cultivated four or more times during the season, the corn is good; but where half plowed in the Spring, and where the cultivation is such that the weeds are higher than the corn, less than half a crop is the result. Deeper plowing is needed here than any place I have seen.

I think if every farmer in Kansas would read a good Agricultural paper, it would add millions to our products annually.

I sowed some clover in the Spring of 1868. It took well, and has done finely this Summer. Sowed ten acres last Spring; it came up well, but all died when the hot, dry weather came. I think it would be safest to sow in the Fall or Winter. What can you say about the best time to sow, in this climate? Fort Scott, Kansas, October, 1870.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

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We have compiled, for the benefit of our readers, at an expense of

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THE ENTIRE

Statistics of the State of Kansas;

SHOWING

THE POPULATION OF EACH COUNTY,

THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.

ALSO, THE

Number of Bushels of each Variety of Grain,

AND THE

Tons of Hay raised by each County in the year 1869, the amount of Tillable Land, and the number of Acres in Cultivation; as well as

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CROPS, STOCK AND THE DAIRY IN ELLSWORTH.

BY D. B. LONG.

EDITOR FARMER: I thought a few lines from the Far West would, perhaps, be acceptable, although I have not kept my promise very well. Ellsworth county is in a prosperous condition, notwithstanding the dry weather during the fore part of the season, and the long wet spell we have had this Fall. Wheat, oats, rye and barley were a very good crop; corn about one-third of a crop; potatoes about the same. The dairy and stock business is very prosperous, proving, to a certainty, that the "American Desert" can furnish the cheese, butter and beef for millions of inhabitants. It can also furnish the bread as well. Mr. ROBERT HUDSON, on Thompson's creek, sowed last Fall four and one-sixth bushels of "White-Souls" wheat, on about four acres of land. A portion of the field was "frozen out;" and when he threshed, he had one hundred and four bushels of very fine wheat. We have no need to be discouraged; for we can do as well, and better, out on the "Desert," than any place I know of. Excuse this short letter. Will do better next time. Fort Harker, Kansas, October, 1870.

THE STATE FAIR AT FORT SCOTT.

The prospect on Monday evening, so far as the weather was concerned, was very good. A bright and cloudless sky greeted us on our arrival, but below and around us, all was mud and filth. We doubt the benefit which it was hoped would accrue to Fort Scott and its surroundings, from the vast concourse of strangers likely to be attracted hither, from the fact that recent rains had converted the town into one vast mud hole, and was changed from a beautiful and attractive city into a thing almost repulsive. The dirt and mud were not confined to the streets, but extended to the hotels and public houses; and many were the curses, both loud and deep, that we heard uttered against them. On Monday night, however, it was hoped that another day's sun would make things more inviting.

On Tuesday morning, the sun put in an appearance for a couple of hours, when dense clouds obscured his beauty, and rain seemed imminent. A northwest wind, however, blowing cold, seemed to hold the rain back. At an early hour the entries commenced pouring in, and all hands were busy in unpacking and putting up the various articles for exhibition. Very few of the department superintendents were on the ground, and their places had to be filled by others. Mr. S. T. KELSEY was an exception. From early Tuesday morning, he was on the ground; and when we say he was happy his friends will understand that he was surrounded with fruit. Mr. JAS. I. LARIMER, of Leavenworth, was also there, looking after the sheep department. Mr. SCOTT came late in the day. ALFRED GRAY, the General Superintendent, was there promptly; and never was a difficult office better filled than on the present occasion.

The Grounds are located about two miles south of the town, on a beautiful rolling prairie, and comprise something more than forty acres. A substantial board fence surrounds it. Upon the inside, the buildings are very neat and substantial. Floral hall is one of the best buildings of the kind we have seen. It is built in the form of a cross. The horse and cattle stalls were wholly insufficient to accommodate the stock; and all day Tuesday, a force of carpenters were at work building others. An error, we think, was made, in not building large sheds for the Agricultural implements, wagons and buggies. These are articles that should be kept from rains or heavy dews; but no provision seems to have been made for them. One feature of the Grounds that is to be commended, are the wells, of which there are three, affording a plentiful supply of water for all purposes. The dining halls were another creditable feature. The two largest were under the management of the Presbyterian churches (one of them located at Girard, we understood), and the culinary department under the supervision of the ladies of the respective churches; and a better table could not be desired by the most fastidious. Meals were furnished at seventy-five cents; and, while we regretted to see the ladies endure so much hard, tiresome work, it is pleasant to know that their efforts to benefit the church were eminently successful. There were the usual number of side shows, patent rights men, and humbugs generally. The large tabernacle feature of Bro. WINFIELD SCOTT was erected on the ground, and afforded rest and shelter to all.

On Wednesday there was a very large concourse of people assembled. At 4 o'clock the opening exercises took place, and consisted of a speech of welcome by the Hon. GEO. A. CRAWFORD, who, in a few well chosen words extended the hospitalities of the city. Pres't KALLOCH replied, in his usual happy style, and by a few pointed expressions put everybody in good humor; after which the Hon. E. G. ROSS was introduced, and delivered an address, in his usual easy and happy style. He was followed by our Farmer Governor, who declined making a speech, but simply returned thanks for the cordial reception extended to him.

With this prefatory statement of matters and

things, we now attempt to give our readers a faint outline of animals and objects on exhibition; and we commence with Floral Hall—called so at Fairs, from the fact that there are usually no flowers on exhibition; but, notwithstanding this fact, Floral Hall made a very neat and interesting appearance. In the Art wing of the hall, there was a very large and meritorious collection of photographs, by Capt. J. LEE KNIGHT, of Topeka; prominent among which was a monochrome of our State officers and the last Legislature. We also noticed a photograph, in water-colors, that was very fine. "CHUB," who we suppose to be a daughter of Mr. KNIGHT, was a very fine picture. Also, a number of very fine views of Topeka; a humorous picture, representing a Topeka trio as overgrown boys, showed excellent workmanship. Upon the right of Mr. KNIGHT's collection was a charcoal sketch, the original of our KANSAS FARMER picture, "Drouthy Kansas," very well executed. Capt. KNIGHT also exhibited a specimen of carving on wood, executed by himself, and called the "Masonic Clay Monument," which consisted of Masonic emblems, a portion cut from the coffin of Mr. CLAY, a part of a favorite tree under which he frequently sat, and the frame from the stair-case railing of the CLAY mansion. The memorial was contributed by Capt. KNIGHT to the Sanitary Commission of Indiana, and afterward became the property of the Masonic Grand Lodge of that State, the Sanitary Commission realizing over one thousand dollars from its sale.

There was, also, a very fine collection of photographs exhibited by HATHAWAY & BATEMAN, of Fort Scott, which showed superior workmanship.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Leavenworth, exhibited some oil paintings; and an artist from Lawrence had on exhibition some very fine landscapes in oil. Some person, unknown to us, had a characteristic pencil sketch, entitled, "The Prairie Hunter," representing the hunter in the foreground, mounted his horse at full gallop, holding a discharged rifle; in the background five redskins, mounted on their ponies, in hot pursuit, one of whom has just received his death-wound, and is tottering from his horse; while the old hunter says: "Thar's one wiped out!" It is neatly executed. Taking it altogether, the display of pictures was good.

In this section of the hall was also displayed the musical instruments, which consisted of four pianos, one organ, a guitar and a violin. Although not a judge in such matters, it seemed to us that the tone of the organ was very fine. Mr. ANTHONY had on exhibition two pianos, of superior finish, and judges would, doubtless, pronounce them of fine tone.

Passing from this section to the one on the left, we are greeted, first, by a display of millinery goods, and, as our "better half" was not present, we could look undisturbed at the beautiful display, with no fears of "such a love (?) of a bonnet" making a demand upon our purse; and if it were not for humoring the ladies in their love of display, we would say that those bonnets were really beautiful; as it is, we shall say nothing about them. The next articles are a display of boots and shoes, entered, we believe, from Fort Scott, that were both nice and substantial. The collection was quite large, and embraced all kinds of work. The next display was that of GEO. A. CRAWFORD's woolen mills, and consisted of every variety of woolen goods, from the hank of yarn to a bolt of cassimere; and we venture the assertion that a better quality of goods, or greater range of fabrics, cannot be shown in any factory in the land than was here exhibited. The display covered a space about thirty feet long by eight feet high, and two shelves of the same length. We shall hereafter give more details of this factory. Upon the opposite side was displayed a quantity of fancy articles, consisting of every variety of crochet work, work in Berlin yarn, hair work, bead work, wreaths, vases, and, in fact, almost everything that could be displayed in this line. A skirt (that's the name now: our mothers called them petticoats) attracted considerable attention, from the elegance of

the work displayed upon it. We cannot give the pattern, but it was beautiful.

In the center of this section the sewing machines had full play, and while the competition was good-natured, we are fearful that those agents are piling up an awful load of sin upon their own heads. Do not understand us that they told anything but the truth (?) however. In the center of the four sections stood the only display of flowers and evergreen plants, and it was quite creditable.

In the north wing of the building was displayed the vegetable and grain department, and the growth of those articles exhibited did credit to us as a State. Of pumpkins, squashes, potatoes, turnips, beets and carrots, the display of each was the *very best of its class*. Of the grains, the display was large and the quality excellent. The many samples of Winter wheat we have seen at the different Fairs, only confirms the belief that Kansas stands without a peer for Winter wheat, not only in yield but also in the *quality* of the grain. The display of flour was also very large. The show of bread was not so large as it should have been. We noticed some very fine cakes, so far as outward appearance goes, and doubt not they were equally nice inside. We never saw a nicer display of butter than was here exhibited. Mrs. G. M. CRANE exhibited a very nice lot of packed and fresh butter. There was also exhibited a very superior lot of cheese, 17 in number, by three or four different parties, prominent among which we noticed a display by COON & BRO., of Paola, the same firm that exhibited at the Miami County Fair. Perhaps the most prominent object in this section of the hall was the display of soap, by CASTEL & LISTAH, of Fort Scott. They had one bar of soap that weighed 800 pounds, another that weighed about 250 pounds; also, a very fine collection of fancy soaps, that could not be excelled. We would advise our merchants to patronize home institutions.

In this wing was improperly displayed a very fine collection of scales, of the Howe pattern, and their enterprise was commendable for making so large an exhibition. In the same section was also displayed a fine collection of saddlery and harness.

We had omitted to notice the display of quilts; and we can truly say that we never saw anything to equal it. There were five silk quilts, of the most elegant patterns and workmanship.

The fourth and last wing of the hall was devoted to Fruit. The first collection we examined was that of W. E. McBRIDE, who exhibited forty varieties of apples, and a number of quinces. The most prominent apple we noticed in his collection was a Northern Spy, which was a perfect beauty. The next display was a very large one of grapes, by Col. W. T. CAMPBELL and A. H. CAMPBELL, his son. These gentlemen have twelve varieties of grapes on exhibition, as follows: Delaware, on the vine, Iona, Allen's Hybrid, four of Rogers's Hybrids, Catawba, Clinton, Norton's Virginia, and a variety of wild grape brought from Arkansas, with very large, compact clusters, and about the size of Norton's. The collection of grapes was tastefully arranged, and attracted marked attention. Many of the varieties were on the vines. These gentlemen have about twenty-five varieties in bearing, and their grounds are within one mile of Fort Scott.

The next was a display of apples, eight varieties, by Mr. OAKLEY; a plate of seedling peaches, raised in Bourbon county, and *very large*; a plate of Heath's Cling, each twelve inches in circumference, by Mrs. MORROW, of Lawrence. The next was a collection of 18 varieties of apples, by A. SHINN, of Bourbon county. The next was 17 varieties of apples, exhibitor not known to us; also, two varieties by another exhibitor, one of which, the Fallo-water, was very fine. A collection of apples in a show-case, by H. B. HART, attracted a good deal of attention. A half-bushel, three varieties, were very fine, especially the King of Tompkins, one of which Mrs. BLAND, of the *Northwestern Farmer*, carried off in triumph to her home at Indianapolis. WOOD-

GLE & HUDSON had on exhibition fifty-four varieties of apples, and a better-looking collection we never saw. The next display was of six varieties, raised in Bourbon county, that were very fine. In addition to the above, there were some forty-odd varieties on exhibition by different parties, and a more perfect collection we have not seen. Taking it all in all, the display of fruit was creditable, not so much for the quantity as the quality. The fruit, with the single exception of Mr. McBRIDE's, was grown in Kansas. Mr. McB's was grown at Independence, Missouri.

From the Fruit Department, we pass to the Mechanical and Agricultural Implement Department. The first thing we noticed was a wooden cane mill, the patent owned by WALTER BRIGGS, Xenia, Kansas, which possessed some points of merit that certainly deserve credit. We next noticed one of the best and simplest of corn-planters; it drops two rows at once, and precisely four feet apart each way. The patent is owned by WILLIAM J. FREEMAN, of Humboldt, Kansas; and we would advise the farmer wanting such an implement, to correspond with him. It is sold at the small sum of thirty-five dollars. Some platform scales were also exhibited by the Chicago Scale Company; and an elegant corn planter, by an Illinois firm, known as Kellar's planter. Of reapers and mowers, an innumerable quantity was shown, among which we noticed the Excelsior, New Yorker, Morgan, Cayuga Chief, and the Quaker, whose points of excellence are the jointed bar, and its adaptability to trimming hedges (certainly a new feature), the Aetna, the Bucyrus Reaper and Mower, the Johnston Self-Raker, Reaper and Mower, Kirby, with a self-raker, Climax, with a dropper, Dodge's patent, Wood's machine, Champion, Buckeye, and one patent we did not recognize. In addition to the corn-planters mentioned above, there were five or six other worthy machines, of which we could get no information.

Of plows, there was a larger number on exhibition than we ever saw before. We saw the Garden City, Peoria, Clipper and several other St. Louis plows, Industrial plow, Skinner breaking plow (an elegant implement), Excelsior Plow, Skinner Gang Plow, which must come into use whenever known; the Moline plow, Canton Clipper, Deere plow, and perhaps a few others that we did not see. Of some of them there were several different varieties; and for neatness of finish we will stake the exhibition of plows at our State Fair against the world. There were several subsoil plows, cultivators, harrows, hay rakes, and corn shellers, and we suppose that each one would be called by the owners the best of its class. Of drills, we noticed the Fulghum, with some neat chromos so deftly fastened as to look as though painted on the grain box. McSherry's improved drill, Manny's drill, Victor drill, and Hoover's improved drill, impressed us favorably. The Hoosier drill was very fine in workmanship, and we think is a superior drill; the Buckeye drill, that sported the blue ribbon, and the IXL drill, were very fine. Time did not allow us to speak of a tithe that was on exhibition in the line of Agricultural implements; the horse-powers, cider mills, steam engines, and threshing machines, wagons and wheelbarrows, washing machines, churns, hay forks, seeders, and hundreds of other objects of interest. No line of farming implements was neglected, and to be properly appreciated must be seen. This is specially true of plows. No proper idea can be given in writing of the shape of the mold-board, or the shear, or in fact any of the desirable features, that a moment's glance conveys to the practical farmer. This is the case with the plow we have spoken of as the "Skinner plow." The shape of the mold-board, and a peculiarity of the shear, must be seen to be appreciated.

In the line of cooking stoves, there were eight varieties on exhibition, at the head of which stood that old reliable, the Charter oak, which was used by the ladies of the Congregational eating-house, for baking cakes and pies. No words are needed

to extol the merits of this stove; and if they were, BROWN, of the St. Louis foundry, is able to say them.

From this department we pass on to the poultry, of which nearly one hundred specimens were on exhibition, mostly of the Black Spanish breed and its crosses. It is astonishing how soon a breed of fowls will depreciate in the hands of a careless man. Of the twenty or thirty fowls entered as Black Spanish, only two pairs could be called pure, and not one *pure blood Brahma* on the grounds. There was a very fine coop of Dominique fowls, and a coop of very fine game Bantams. Poultry does not receive the attention at our Fairs that it deserves.

Of hogs, some seventy-five or eighty head were entered, but few really choice animals. Mr. ALFRED GRAY exhibited a very fine pen of Improved Berkshires, that to our mind were the best bred animals on the ground. There were also a pair of very fine Chester White pigs, and a few other passable hogs, of various breeds and crosses.

Of the horses, we hardly know what to say. There were so many really excellent horses, that it is hard to discriminate. A pair of English draft horses, owned by a gentleman of this State whose name we have forgotten; a very fine French draft stallion; a beautiful bay stallion, and a neat, trim built Morgan stallion, all attracted much admiration. The ring of mares was not so good. Of young horses there was a first-rate show, and some of the finest colts, one and two years old, we ever saw.

Mr. A. WILSON, of Topeka, exhibited some twelve head of thoroughbred cattle. One of his cows rather unexpectedly gave birth to a fine bull calf, during the Fair; and we would suggest to Mr. WILSON to name it *Gen. Strickler*. Quite a large number of thoroughbred cattle were exhibited by other parties. One very fine bull, and a cow with five calves, attracted much attention.

Of sheep, there were thirty-one entries, and all Merinos, and some specimens very fine. CHILDS BROS., of Independence, Mo., carried off four blue ribbons. Five hundred half-blood Angora goats were also exhibited, by a gentleman from Texas.

The above comprises the principal objects on exhibition. It is impossible to describe all articles and animals exhibited. We have spoken of some of the adjuncts to the Fair; but we must not omit to mention the excellent music furnished by the Ft. Scott, Paola, and Wyandotte bands, than which there is none better; and we respectfully suggest to the management of the Agricultural Society the propriety of offering, at the next Fair, a premium of \$300 for the best band, and \$150 for the next best, limiting competition to the State. A feature of this kind would be remunerative, and a just acknowledgment of the enterprise of those gentlemen who labor so hard, and invest so much money, for the benefit of society.

The Monitor office reading room was an institution largely patronized, and fully appreciated. It was thronged with visitors every night and morning; and too much praise cannot be awarded to GEO. A. CRAWFORD, for his liberality and enterprise in this direction. The rooms were very large, and furnished with writing materials, something over one hundred newspapers from all parts of the country, a part of the library of Mr. CRAWFORD, the walls hung with pictures, and every appliance necessary to comfort.

In conclusion, we desire to return our thanks to Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. ALFRED GRAY, and the accomplished and energetic Secretary of the Society, Gen. STRICKLER, for favors shown and courtesies rendered.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: I. S. KALLOCH, *President*; O. E. LEARNARD, *Vice-President*; ALFRED GRAY, *Secretary*; THOMAS MURPHY, *Treasurer*; GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, JAMES I. LARIMER, S. T. KELLEY, J. K. HUDSON, I. N. INSBLEY, *Executive Committee*.

PRODUCE AND GRAIN MARKETS.

A correspondent from Davis county gives us a little rub, under the above head, and in part we are willing to admit the justice of the charge made. A tree is not grown in an hour; man does not arrive at perfection in a day; neither can a paper be expected to reach perfection except by gradual growth. We are willing to leave it to our readers to say whether THE FARMER has made a reasonable and healthy growth or not. Very few, unacquainted with journalism, can understand or appreciate the amount of time and expense necessary to conduct such a paper as THE FARMER. Every department that is added, increases the expense; and while we wish to make the paper as interesting and entertaining as possible, we must so manage it that the Dr. column shall not exceed the Cr. column.

For the purpose of still further improving THE FARMER, we have called for more subscribers. One of the improvements we design making is, full and complete market reports, from six or eight of our most important cities. This will cost us considerable money; and we ask our correspondent, "S," if he is willing to help us to this consummation, by sending in fifty or a hundred new subscribers, from Davis county?

ARMY WORM AND HESSIAN FLY.

Our friend, Dr. P. C. THORNTON, writing us from Warrensburg, Mo., says: "Crops are good. Corn never better. Yield of wheat not so good as in Kansas—only twelve to fifteen bushels—quality excellent. Late rains are keeping corn too green. Too muddy to plow for wheat. The Hessian fly and army worm are too numerous to allow farmers to seed much this fall. The early sown wheat and much of the meadows are eaten up by the army worm. Apples are scarce and high; enough Genets and Winesaps in some orchards to do the family." The Doctor is an old resident of Kansas, who is now living with his children at Warrensburg.

"TYING BROOMS."

Several parties have written to us on this subject, and as we desire to present accurate information, we wrote to Mr. H. H. SAWYER, who, we knew, had had large experience in broom-making, and in whose judgment our correspondents can rely. It will be seen that he treats the subject fully:

WYANDOTTE, September 5th, 1870.
EDITOR FARMER: In reply to your request of the 30th ult., I will state as follows:

IMPLEMENTS FOR MANUFACTURING BROOMS, AND COST.
Tying machine, \$38 00
Sewing press, 18 00
Two hammers, \$1.50; one beater, \$1.50; a half dozen needles, \$2.50, 5 50
Two knives, 75c; half-hands, 75c scropes, 50c, 2 00

COST OF MATERIAL.
Broom Corn, average price per ton, \$100 00
Broom Handles, average price per 1,000, 20 00
Broom Wire, average price per pound, 25
Broom Sewing Twine, per pound, 50

COST OF MANUFACTURING.
Sorting corn, bleaching, tying, sewing, bunching, 3 doz \$1 00

AMOUNT OF CORN RAISED, AND COST.
The average crop of Broom Corn raised per acre is eight hundred pounds, and twenty-five bushels of seed, which is valuable for hog, chicken and cattle feed. The cost of raising and harvesting is about the same as field corn. One ton of broom corn will make one hundred dozen brooms. The entire cost of brooms (based on the above calculation), per dozen, is \$2.40; and the wholesale price, per dozen, \$2.75 to \$4.00.

Tying machines and presses are manufactured by WESTLAKE & BURTON, and all other implements and material can be purchased of CURRIES & MARSTON, St. Louis, Mo.

I regard broom corn as one of the best products for Kansas soil, and perhaps less hazardous, as it is not so liable to injury from dry and wet weather as other products.

Very truly, yours, H. H. SAWYER.

A KANSAS COLONY.

From the *Massachusetts Ploughman* we see that New Haven, Conn, is about to send a colony, which already numbers over sixty, and which will settle in the Solomon Valley. The members comprising this colony are said to be of the very best class of New England citizens; and as such, we are prepared to welcome them to our rich and fertile prairies and our wooded bottom lands. They will find here a generous soil, that needs but to be tickled by the plow to bring forth abundant harvests. We are ready, at all times, to render any assistance, in our power.

PLANT FOREST TREES.

It will soon be time to transplant forest trees, and we wish to urge upon every farmer the necessity of planting a grove. We have spoken of this subject before, but it is one that will bear speaking of many times. We have an abundance of maple, walnut and cottonwood, growing along the streams, and a little work would place a beautiful grove of each upon every prairie farm in the State. They are all quick growers, and a few years would change them into stately trees. It would be a good thing if our farmers, who have friends living in Ohio, Indiana or Kentucky, would send back and get a lot of beechnuts, chestnuts, &c., and scatter them through the woods, or grow them and set a grove of those. The chestnut is a tolerably rapid grower in this State, and the trees do well. With a little pains, in a few years the boys could have all they would want to gather. We should like to see the beech tried here. There is no question but what it would do well; and though it might not benefit the present generation, yet we would have the satisfaction of knowing that our children had the best timber for firewood that grows.

A little later in the season, young sugar trees can be obtained by the thousand in any of those States, and in portions of Missouri. It will pay our farmers well to give more attention to forest trees; and we trust they will make a start this fall.

A MIXED HUSBANDRY.

The lessons of the past are not well remembered. Every few days some new excitement is raised about the enormous profits that are to be made by such and such crops, or such and such animals. Our older farmers will remember the excitement raised some thirty years ago, or more, over the silk-worm. Everybody was infected with an insane desire to raise silk. A little later, and an equally strong propensity was exhibited for Shanghai chickens. After this came the sheep fever; then the strawberry and grape excitement; and now we have the small grain and potato speculations. Interspersed with the above, we have had side shows of hops, cranberries, pigs and cattle. While these excitements have lasted, many credulous farmers have been seduced from their routine of mixed crops, and have ventured their all upon these new-fangled ideas.

We are not prepared to condemn these flights of insanity, although they reflect somewhat upon our intelligence; but they have usually resulted in some good to the country, if not to individuals. We would advise our farmer friends, however, to hold themselves aloof from these excitements, and not allow themselves to be blinded by any glittering specialties. Stick to a system of mixed crops, for therein lies your only sure prospect for making money. If you desire to experiment with broom corn or Magie hogs, hops or fancy oats, do it in such a way as will not destroy all other sources of making money for the season.

HUNGER, THE POOR MAN'S SAUCE.

There is nothing like appetite, to give relish to food. The rich man can buy piquant sauces and relishes; he can buy costly viands and luxuries; he can buy everything likely to tempt an appetite; but, alas for him! he cannot buy an appetite. The poor man sits down to his rasher of bacon and corn bread, and no condiments are needed to arouse a dormant appetite. His labors upon the farm, in the shop, or behind the counter, have imparted to him something that money cannot buy. Not only does the labor impart to the poor man an appetite, but also is he blessed with a good digestion. His slumbers are never troubled by nightmare and horrid visions, as the result of late suppers; no next day's headache reminds him that he has committed indiscretions in eating or drinking. On the contrary, he rises with, and as happy as the lark, his mind clear and unclouded, his body refreshed, and ready for the labors of another day. If our rich men would enjoy life, we would advise them to take means to secure the poor man's sauce.

ON THE WING.

LA CYGNE, KANSAS, Sept. 26, 1870.

DEAR FARMER: Fortune, or Fate, landed us at this town, and gives us another opportunity to bless our "guiding star." The town of La Cygne is near the northern line of Linn county, some sixteen miles distant from Paola, and is a thriving village of six or eight hundred inhabitants. To-day is its first anniversary. Twelve months ago to-day the first house was built. A person who has lived in the East can hardly believe that a town of such proportions, such elegant buildings, can grow in so short a time. The town is located in one of the most beautiful valleys we ever saw, bounded upon the west by the Maries des Cygne, and on the east by Middle creek. There is the heaviest body of timber at this point we have seen in the State. Good body wood sells at \$2.50 per cord. There has recently been erected a large flouring mill, owned by HUNGERFORD & CHATTERTON (the former a Leavenworth county man), and run by Mr. CHAS. CODE, who has the reputation of being one of the first millers in the State. There are sixteen business houses in the town, with some of the finest stocks of goods we have seen anywhere.

In the Agricultural implement line DEARBORN & DAVIS are the principal representatives. We are credibly informed that the firm have sold this year forty Seeders. Mr. DEARBORN's son is the postmaster and news agent, and all speak in praise of his performance of duty. Messrs. WHEELER & WEDGE are the hosts of the La Cygne House, and a better table, or more clever gentlemen, are not to be found. Mrs. WHEELER does the honors of the house.

The country supports two lumber yards, both keeping fine stocks of lumber.

The farming lands of this section are unexceptionable, as the crops this year fully testify. The Miami Indians still hold a considerable quantity of land, in "head rights," and to some extent have prevented the settlement of the country. The time is near at hand, however, when they will have to give way to civilization. The Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad has been of immense service to all this section; and the management of the road is well received and liked. The La Cygne Journal is published here, and Bro. RICKETTS has the honor of publishing one of the best journals in Southern Kansas.

We desire to return our thanks to Mr. MURCH, for courtesies extended to us while here. Young Mr. DEARBORN has kindly consented to act as agent for THE FARMER; and we venture to say, he will give a good account of himself in the way of subscribers. The La Cygne postoffice ought to have at least fifty subscribers.

THE FAIR OF THE MIAMI COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The above Fair opened at the Grounds of the Society, just east of Paola, on Wednesday, September 22d.

THE FAIR GROUNDS

Occupy a space of about forty acres, enclosed by a substantial board fence, nearly level, and from which you have a good view of the town.

THE BUILDINGS

Are of a temporary character, and were hardly sufficient to display successfully the amount of articles entered at the present Fair.

THE ENTRIES

Up to Thursday evening numbered fully four hundred, and embraced a great variety of articles. The people turned out en masse. On Thursday, there must have been over two thousand people on the Grounds.

THE WEATHER

During Wednesday and Thursday was rather gloomy, and at one time rain seemed imminent; but a strong south wind seemed to keep the clouds from gathering into solid phalanx; and the result was, that no rain fell until near sundown. The appearance of rain, no doubt, kept many from attending, who otherwise would have been there.

Friday was dark and gloomy, and it required considerable courage to cause a person to venture to

the Fair Grounds; yet there were quite a number in attendance. This morning, the

FRUIT HALL

Was the great source of attraction, and it deserved all the attention it received. We noticed on exhibition *thirty-seven* named varieties of apples, and *nine* varieties marked unknown. Among the named varieties we noticed the finest specimen of Northern Spy we remember to have seen; also, the Cadwalader, marked as a new seedling, the Fallwater, the Rhode Island Greening, the Westfield, Golden Russet, Winesap, Genet, Kiswick Codling, Cooper, Baldwin, Fameuse, Bellflower, Rambo, Bailey's Sweet, Michael Henry Pippin, Peck's Pleasant, St. Lawrence, King of Tompkins, Hawley, Nonsuch, Abraham, Pryor's Red, Spitzenberg, Seek-no-further, Willow Twig, very large, Fall Pippin, Black Apple, Striped Pearmain, Milan, and Fall Wine. Of all this display, there was not an indifferent specimen. Of the more common apples in the above list, there were some of the finest specimens we ever saw.

Of grapes, there were fifteen varieties, among which we noticed Norton's Seedling, Catawba, Rogers's 19, 4, 33, 15 and 9, a plate of Dracut Ambers of the *second crop* of 1870, and North Carolina Seedling, which was very nice.

We noticed but three specimens of pears—the Napoleon, Bartlett, and Duchess d'Angouleme. Of peaches, there were Heath's Cling, Admirable, English Cling, and several varieties of seedlings.

Two of their largest fruit culturists were sick during the Fair; otherwise, the display of fruit would have been much greater. In

CANNED FRUIT AND PRESERVES

The display was quite creditable. Mrs. TORREY seemed to be the largest exhibitor; and we rather think, from the display of dainties she made, that we would like to board at her house. There was the usual display of jellies, pickles, catsup, &c., and more than the usual display of bread, there being over thirty exhibitors. Of

POTATOES, ONIONS, PUMPKINS, CORN,

Squashes, watermelons, cucumbers, and, in fact, all forms of garden produce, there was a very fine display. D. & E. COON, of the Wea Cheese Factory, exhibited some half-dozen cheese, which would compare favorably with any of the Western Reserve or New York Factory. Four of them would probably weigh ninety pounds each. They are now milking about one hundred cows, and are making a pound of cheese from a little over nine pounds of milk. Next year, they will have two hundred and fifty cows to milk. They have had large experience in the business, and are of opinion that their success will lead others into the business. One of the firm informed us that he could make two thousand dollars off of twenty cows. Their cows paid for themselves in a little over five months.

The display of corn exceeded that of Leavenworth county. Col. WAGSTAFF exhibited a fine sample of the Sanford field corn, which was very fine. Of

WHEAT

There were five samples, and all very fine. One of them, a Spring wheat, called the French Mammoth, was the largest grain we ever saw, the grains measuring fully one-half inch in length.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Mr. S. M. WALCHER, who is making a specialty of this department, had on exhibition a fine collection of seeds, and also of vegetables. The display of

FLOWERS AND SHRUBBERY

Was not large. There was quite a display of fruit trees, by different parties, showing very fine growth. In the

LADIES' HALL

There was a grand display of all kinds of goods, from a rag carpet to a silk quilt. We counted *twelve* bolts of rag carpet, and some of them were elegant affairs. This speaks well for the industry of the women of Miami county. We also noticed three "log cabin quilts," quite a number of patchwork quilts, and some very elegant bed-spreads; crochet and needle-work, in endless variety. In this department were also displayed some very fine pic-

tures and engravings. One, a "medley" of pictures, obtained from different sources, and so deftly cut and fitted together, as to form one large and elegant picture. We also saw a copy of the *New Jersey Journal*, dated January 7th, 1800. Under the head of "Latest Foreign Intelligence," we read: "A telegraphic dispatch announced at 5 o'clock in the evening of the 18th of October, 1799, that Holland was entirely evacuated by the Russians and Austrians." There were several interesting articles, which, had we room, we should like to copy for our readers.

We have not space to refer to a tithe of the beautiful articles we saw in this department. It is sufficient to say that the ladies did their full share toward making the Fair a success, in the contribution of articles, as well as by lending their presence, notwithstanding the weather. We came away from Miami county with very favorable impressions of its ladies; and were we in search of a wife, we should certainly go *there* after her.

MANUFACTURES.

The most notable feature in this department was the display of wagons and buggies of B. MILLER & BRO., of Paola. In carriages and buggies we never saw the workmanship surpassed, either East or West. This firm are manufacturing a carriage that can be changed from a double to a single seat, in two minutes, and the proportions are perfect in either case. Their buggy, the "American Girl," is a perfect beauty. Mr. MILLER informs us that the Kansas timber is the best of any he has ever used; and he has been in the business over twenty years. There was also a very good display of

STOVES AND TINWARE,

Which was considerably damaged in appearance by the rain.

The Prairie City Drill was represented; as was also the Clipper Mower, and Cayuga Chief Reaper.

STOCK.

All things considered, the show of stock was good. In the DRAFT RING The first premium was taken by Mr. LUELLEN, the same who carried off the blue ribbon from Leavenworth. There were quite a number of good stallions, but few or no good mares. In

CATTLE

The display was better. There was a very good display of thoroughbred heifers and cows, showing that Miami county is not going to be behind her sister counties in fine stock. The

HOG RING

Was nothing extra, though there were a few passable hogs. A pair of Chester Whites and one Improved Berkshire, were very good; also, one Poland and China boar, owned by Dr. COONS, were of the only really good hogs on the ground. One pen of

MERINO SHEEP,

Owned by the same gentleman, were very good. Of

POULTRY

There were several coops, among which we saw a pair of the best bred Black Spanish fowls we have seen in the West. There were also two or three pairs of Brahmas, but not thoroughbred; also, a few pairs of "Frizlies," that deserve notice only from their oddity.

On Saturday the weather improved, and in the afternoon of that day there were five thousand people on the Grounds; and yet, the most perfect order prevailed.

OFFICERS FOR ENSUING YEAR:

Gen. SETH CLOVER, *President*; JOHN Q. WHITE, *Secretary*; CHARLES NEWMAN, *Corresponding Secretary*; J. T. HAUGHEY, *Treasurer*.

In a financial point of view, the Miami County Fair was a success; and this implies a success in every way. That it was so, is largely due to exertions of the officers. Mr. E. W. ROBINSON, the President, is fitted by nature for the position he occupies; affable and courteous, he pleases all, and still does his whole duty.

Of Mr. JOHN Q. WHITE, any words of ours would be faint praise. He has occupied the position of Secretary for three years, and has the business of

his office so systematized, that an error can hardly occur. Mr. J. T. HAUGHEY, the Treasurer, understands himself, and the finances are safe in his hands. Every Agricultural Society ought to have Gen. SETH CLOVER for General Superintendent, and DAVID ANDERSON for Marshal. Two more efficient officers are not to be found. Of the Superintendents of Departments, the Society were extremely fortunate in their selections. E. L. MITCHELL, in the horse department; JAMES YOUNG, in the sheep and hogs department; JOHN MASTENS, among the cattle; and HARVEY NEWMAN in the floral hall,—did all that men could do. To all of these gentlemen, and to Mr. SIMPSON, editor of the *Miami Co. Republican*, we desire to return our thanks, for the many courtesies extended to us during our stay among them; and our visit there will long be remembered as one of the happiest.

In conclusion, we have only to say that with the return of another year, with a still more perfect organization, with the Society out of debt, and with the introduction of more good stock into that county, we shall look for one of the *best Fairs* in the State.

Our Corner.

The Fairs have taken up so much of our time, this month, that the editorial columns are necessarily slim. This will not be felt as a "loss" by our readers, perhaps, inasmuch as we present reports from several of our Fairs, that will be found to be interesting matter.

Sub-Soil Plows.—We have received a letter from a gentleman in Iowa, asking the names of the parties who have a patent attachment for sub-soiling, and asking if, in our judgment, it is *worth anything*; and adds: "If you do not answer this, I shall consider that the thing is *worthless* in your estimation." We speak of this only as a sample of what every editor receives, and what with us is an every-day affair. The above gentleman takes THE FARMER, and if he saw the advertisement of the above in its columns, would correspond with the parties direct. In an editor's office, such things are *very liable* to be overlooked, and injustice done to a worthy article thereby. If you have any farm implement to sell, advertise in THE FARMER.

Pleasant.—Among the pleasing episodes of our attendance at the Miami County Fair, was in being appointed one of the "Tasting Committee," to examine the fruits and wine; and that we performed the duty satisfactorily (to ourselves) we candidly believe. The samples of wine were manufactured by A. GOVE, of Osawatomie, and would compare favorably with imported wines. Mr. G. had *three* kinds on exhibition—a Clinton, a Concord ruby, and a Concord white. Mr. G. has four acres in grapes, and from about half the crop, last year made eighty gallons of wine.

[The writer of this paragraph is *not* the Senior Editor. "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."]

Army Worm.—We have received from S. S. TIRTON, of Mineral Point, a specimen of the above genius, but a little the worst demoralized specimen we ever saw. The bottle was broken, and, as well as we can determine, by the aid of a powerful magnifying glass, the worm is in about sixty thousand pieces. We shall refer to the subject in our next; but in the mean time, we advise our friends to plow and scrape out ditches, in which spread dry straw. Then muster your force, armed with brushes, drive them into the ditches, and set fire to the straw. We have seen them very successfully treated in this way.

"Humbug and Imposition."—We publish, in another place, an article from NOAH CAMERON, under the above heading, in which he handles our "Twining" pretty rough; but if his statements are correct, none too rough. We have no sympathy with that class of sharpeners who are travelling the country

over, proposing to sell "secrets" for anything connected with Agriculture. Nine out of ten are humbugs, and we shall be pleased to expose them at all times. Make out your case, and send it up. We have an eye on two or three now.

An Agricultural Department.—Our neighbor, the *Kansas City Bulletin*, has taken a step in the right direction. In the issue of September 8th, we have the announcement that Maj. J. K. HUDSON takes editorial control of an Agricultural Department in that paper; and from the known ability of our friend HUDSON, we have no hesitation in saying, that it will be a most valuable addition to the *Bulletin*.

A New Correspondent.—An old Editor, but now one of the ablest of Kansas lawyers, will write a series of articles for THE FARMER, which will interest the family circle. They will probably begin in the November number. Subscribe now, if you wish to secure them.

Thanks.—We wish to return our thanks to U. S. Marshal HUSTON, for the courtesy extended to us in giving free access to his books and office, to enable us to compile the Census Returns of this State, and which will be published in THE FARMER for November.

"How to Keep the Boys on the Farm."—We ask a careful reading of the article under the above heading, by all who are interested in Agriculture, and in favor of that "higher life" upon the farm. The article shows deep thought and careful study, read it.

Crowded Out.—We have an interesting communication from "MONMOUTH," in relation to a sick cow, which has been answered by the Veterinary Editor, but is crowded out this month. It will appear in our next issue.

Our Thanks are due to Mr. HAWTHORNE, for the most elegant bouquet we have seen this season. We thoroughly appreciate such favors.

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

Average of the Thermometer for the month.....	72.91
Maximum height (8th, 2, P. M.).....	99
Minimum height (19th, 7, A. M.).....	52
Total amount of rain, inches.....	5.31
Number of days on which rain fell.....	17
Number of thunder-storms.....	7
Two days entirely cloudy, and one entirely free from clouds.	

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR SEPTEMBER.

Average of the Thermometer for the month.....	68.33
Maximum height (6th, 2, P. M.).....	92
Minimum height (24th, 7, A. M.).....	52
Total range.....	40
Total amount of rain, inches.....	4.57
Number of days on which rain fell.....	15
Three days entirely cloudy, and none entirely free from clouds.	

Fall wheat looks finely, and is much above the average, being at least twelve by the Smithsonian standard.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Important Newspaper Change.—*Hearth and Home*, which has been so acceptably published by L. M. PETTINGILL & Co., since its starting, has been purchased by that veteran establishment, ORANGE JUDD & Co. The Advertising Agency of PETTINGILL & Co. requiring all their time and energies, is the cause of the transfer. Under the editorial supervision of Mr. JUDD and his co-laborers, *Hearth and Home* will lose nothing of its excellence; and we are promised, in the immediate future, great improvements. The price has been reduced from four to three dollars per annum. Send to ORANGE JUDD & Co., 245 Broadway, New York.

Every Saturday, for September 10, is on our table, and is decidedly the handsomest paper issued. It is printed on tinted book paper, and the engravings are of the highest order. It contains an installment of CHARLES DICKENS's last and best novel, entitled "Edwin Drood," besides other interesting sketches. It is one of those papers which no family can do without, as it contains matter for all, old and young. Send for it, to FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., Boston, Mass.

Bright Side still puts in its appearance regularly, and the children exhibit a great deal of impatience

if it is not on time. JOHN B. ALDEN knows how to get up a paper to please the children; but how he does it for the money, we cannot see. Weekly, one dollar a year; monthly, twenty-five cents per annum. Address "BRIGHT SIDE," Chicago, Ill.

The Western Agriculturist comes to us enlarged and improved. With its beautiful typographical appearance and excellent reading matter, it is well worth the subscription price, seventy-five cents a year. We bespeak for it a successful career. It is published by T. BUTTERWORTH, Quincy, Ill.

Catalogue.—We acknowledge the receipt of T. C. MAXWELL & BRO.'s Wholesale Catalogue of Nursery Stock, Geneva, New York.

Catalogue.—Received, the Wholesale Catalogue of OTTO & ACHELIS, nurserymen, Westchester, Pa.

HOME TALKS.—No. I.

BY "CONLIFF."

"In Eastern lands, they talk in flowers
And tell in a garland their loves and cares;
Each blossom that blooms in their garden bowers
In its leaves a mystic language bears."

We were this morning in our library, quietly meditating upon the beauties of a bouquet, which has smiled upon us for some days with the kind regards of a valued friend. The arrangement and choice were not due to the friend; and so we describe it.

A base of geranium leaves; above, a row composed of a crimson dahlia, an orange marigold, a pale purple petunia, a scarlet verbena, and a lemon-colored dahlia; this row surmounted by a gorgeous "Edward Beach" petunia, flanked on either side by a crimson dahlia and a pink zinnia, with a white petunia and feverfew. Undoubtedly the bouquet was made in haste, and for sale; but how much its beauty might have been increased, if the lemon dahlia had been arranged with the scarlet verbena, the crimson ones with the orange marigold, &c.

Perhaps, a faint criticism of its arrangement was in our mind; yet, it had come so kindly to us, that many pleasant fancies grouped around it and absorbed us, when we were interrupted by the entrance of our daughter NELLIE. She instantly passed to admiration of the bouquet; but, holding it a few moments, she said:

"Why is it, mother, that there is so much difference in the arrangement of bouquets? Some please me instantly, and others, with just as many beautiful flowers, do not look half as well."

"All in their arrangement, my dear," said I; "most bouquets are too pyramidal, and too packed. The Providence who grows flowers gives each individual a setting of its own; light or dark green, light-leaved or dense, as the peculiarity of the flower requires; and gives it room for air and light to play around it. While untutored human fingers ruthlessly pick these most delicate creations, and pack heads of heliotrope, verbenas, roses, or azalias, as tightly around a central stick, as if they were so many cabbage-heads, packed in a box. I feel a twinge of sympathy, whenever I see these bouquets, and wish I could break the strings and let the flowers have their freedom."

"Do you believe in the poetry and language of flowers?" said NELLIE, as she blushed slightly, and turned toward the window.

"Certainly," said I. "I believe in flowers, in poetry, and even in some romance." NELLIE flushed still more; and I remembered a bouquet of half-opened rose-buds, in a setting of ivy, had been sent to her the day before. So, I continued: "No person gives me a bouquet, or even a single flower, that I consider it a trifle. It is a token of amity, of sympathy, or love; and as such, I gratefully receive it, and in my heart cherish its memory." NELLIE did not know of the trailing arbutus and anemones which I had covered, years ago, with dust and tears.

"As for the language of flowers," said I, "finely strung natures and highly cultured organisms find companions in all inanimate things, be it flowers, shells, or rocks; and, certainly, Love can find no

more suitable or expressive language than flowers. I had a friend, remarkably pure in life and character, who declared to me she could always hear the grass grow, if she listened closely after an April shower; and sometimes it seemed to her to be really laughing."

"Speaking of grasses," said NELLIE, "reminds me to ask you how to preserve some for Winter bouquets?"

"They may be kept quite green," said I, "if dried in a dark room; but if you want them very bright, dip them in a hot solution of gum arabic or tragacanth, and roll them in Paris green, or any dry paint powder, which you can get at a drug store—being careful to shake them out loosely before hanging to dry."

"How did you crystalize those grasses we had one year?" said NELLIE.

"By taking a pound of the best alum, and dissolving it over a slow fire in a quart of soft water, using a new earthen bowl. When the solution is dissolved and cooled to blood heat, arrange the grasses (feathery ones are best) in a bowl, pour the solution over, cover, and set away for twenty-four hours. Afterward, dry them in the sun four or five hours. If you wish, you can color the alum solution, by a few drops of dye."

"I shall make a wreath of Autumn leaves," said NELLIE; "and, do you know how to preserve their color?"

"Brush them over with varnish, mucilage or tragacanth, when you are pasting them on your paper, and they will be very brilliant."

"To return to bouquets," said NELLIE, "the prettiest one I have seen this Autumn was scarlet salvia, with a base of the delicate, fragrant sprays of the Madeira vine."

"And as effective a one as I have seen, was of large English marigolds and crimson coxcombs; while another was of pure scarlet gladiolis and verbenas, with white clematis. There are both philosophy and sentiment in the arrangement of a bouquet, and one arranged with reference to either, instantly commends itself to the beholder. The fault of most bouquets is, they have too many flowers—are too packed."

"I like our solitaire vases so much for flowers," said NELLIE.

"Yes, they have been the invention of real flower artists; and in them a single flower may show to its best advantage, even when cut from its parent stem."

Perhaps the proper arrangement of bouquets will yet be taught in connection with botany, as it should be; though, in a degree, it is an art given by nature, and not acquired; a delicate perception of color and character, united with certain poetic fancies, that always beget grace and beauty.

THE APIARY.

IMPUDENT HUMBUG AND IMPOSITION.

BY NOAH CAMERON.

EDITOR FARMER: We think it in your line to expose anybody who is swindling the honest farmers of Kansas. The Lawrence papers now publish nothing but articles slandering one or the other of their respective editors. There has been a man by the name of L. TWINING operating in Kansas for some time, and lately in this county. He has a partner by the name of D. R. READ. They are selling what they call the "Hoosier Patent Bee Hive," and six secrets for handling and managing bees, which the swindler claims as discoveries of his. We will show presently how far they are his discoveries. We here quote from Mr. TWINING's Circular:

Our secrets are: First—*Taming Bees, however cross*, so they can be handled as readily and safely as flies, by any one. Second—A food that costs nothing, and is always at hand, by the use of which the largest swarms of bees can be well wintered, and not consume five pounds of honey already stored. (This food is given after the flowers are all gone.) Third—A costless substitute for bee bread (for want of which whole swarms frequently perish while the hive is full of honey.) Fourth—A prevention of drone bees, which eat not less than twenty-five pounds per swarm each season, and is,

therefore, so much thrown away. Fifth—The place or situation for bees, both Summer and Winter, by which bee cholera and other destructive diseases are generally avoided. Sixth—A bait for millers, also costless, which attracts and destroys this pest of the apiary.

Now, for ten dollars Mr. TWINING or Mr. READ will tell you what these secrets are; so, we propose to give the readers of THE FARMER Mr. TWINING's ten dollars' worth for nothing. First in the list there comes taming of bees. Blow smoke from cotton rags in the entrance of the hive, then close the entrance and drum on the hive for a few minutes, then rub *rosin* on your face and hands, open your hive, and, putting your hands over your face, and your face close down to the bees, blow through your fingers on the bees. Second secret—Bee feed. Evaporate urine in the sun for about two weeks, in an oak trough. Third secret—Substitute for bee bread. Cheese ground fine. Fourth secret—Cut out the drone comb. Fifth secret—Keep your bees on the north side of a building, and out of the hot sun, in places where there is no foul air. Sixth secret—Bait for millers. Feed them whey off thick milk cheese.

Now, you will find all these "secrets" in the different works on bees, except the urine arrangement, and we are willing he should have the honor of that, as far as it goes.

We know that bees can be managed with smoke; but as to urine being of any advantage, we deny; and we will here give the opinions of several well known apiarians:

ST. CHARLES, ILL., July 15th, 1870.

Some nine years ago, I made the acquaintance of Mr. L. TWINING, in Chicago. He was using a liquid preparation for handling bees, and was anxious to impart to me how he made it—for a consideration. It was agreed that I should pay him in two or three Italian queens, in case I found the preparation as represented by him. The next season (1862), I gave the article several trials, and so did Prof. KIRTLAND, of Cleveland, Ohio, with whom I was corresponding. In every case I met with failure, and gave up experimenting with the liquid, and have never tried it since. TWINING's directions were followed to the letter. In all my handling of bees, I was never stung so much as when I was thus experimenting. KIRTLAND met with no better success than I. As the liquid failed to do what TWINING said it would do, I never paid him a cent, nor gave him any queens. Whenever he makes his system of taming bees a success in my hands, then I am ready to compensate him, and not before. It is true that I gave him a writing, binding myself not to impart the secret of taming bees by his system to any one, the penalty being \$500; and I have never done so. I do not think enough of it to impart it to others, even if there was no penalty attached. Would advise you and your friends to keep clear of imposition. Yours, truly, M. M. BALDRIDGE.

EAST ROCKFORD, August 12th, 1870.

As to Mr. TWINING, he must be a miserable scamp, if he utters such statements as you relate in your letter. They are utterly untruths. I had previously heard from other sources that he was referring to me in a false manner. Some years since, he spent some time about Cleveland. He professed to know a secret method by which he could control bees, and was anxious to sell it to our Bee Society, and to individuals. The Society appointed Rev. L. L. LANGSTROTH and myself a committee to meet Mr. TWINING, and investigate the Secret. He confided it to us, we pledging our honor not to reveal it, but to give it a thorough and impartial testing; and if it answered the purpose professed by Mr. TWINING, we, the committee, were to report favorably upon it to our Society.

Mr. LANGSTROTH and myself resorted to its use during one year, and tried it under every variety of circumstances; and on comparing notes at the close of the year, we both concluded that his secret nostrum was inert, and of no practical value. Out of regard to Mr. TWINING's feelings, the committee concluded to let the Secret die a natural death; and hence, we made no report of any kind. Both Mr. LANGSTROTH and myself, faithful to our pledges, have never revealed the secret nostrum of Mr. TWINING. I never bought his secret, and never gave him four swarms of bees. As a matter of kindness and charity, at a time when Italians were scarce and dear, at his earnest solicitation I loaned him a fine colony for one season, from which he might change his black stocks to Italians, and at the end of the season the loaned colony was to be safely returned to me. It never was returned. But, subsequently, I received a begging letter from Mr. TWINING, requesting the gift of another colony of Italians; the letter embracing strong pleas of poverty, and a detail of misfortune. It was never noticed or answered. By this time, my own experience, and information from different sources, of his false statements, led me to conclude that he belonged to a class of persons with whom I do not deal, communicate or associate.

This letter is no secret. You may, if you please, show it to the public, Mr. TWINING included.

Very respectfully, yours, JARED P. KIRTLAND.

Here is a certificate, published by Mr. TWINING in his Circular, purporting to have been executed by Mr. KIRTLAND, which this scamp of a bee man has forged:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March, 1863.

Last October L. TWINING, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, came to see my Italian bees, of which I have forty odd stock. To protect myself against their stings, I put on a bee dress, and urged Mr. TWINING to do the same; but he utterly refused. I thought his hands and face would soon be filled with the stings of the enraged bees, but was astonished to see him lift out the comb, while the bees, apparently charmed, remained as quiet as kittens. I was strongly impressed with the intrinsic value of the secret, and proposed to pay him any reasonable sum for it; but he declined selling it at that time. I have since obtained it of TWINING, and believe it has not been known or discovered before. From the soothing effect it has had on my bees lately, when applied by myself and several others, I am fully persuaded that every bee keeper should have it. I have good reason to believe that

it is of inestimable value in introducing queens to colonies having none, arresting fugitive swarms, uniting colonies, and, in fact, in every operation which apiarians need to perform on their bees. Especially do I recommend it to those using movable frame-comb hives.

J. P. KIRTLAND.

He also published a bond, purporting to have been given him when he sold or gave the secrets to Prof. KIRTLAND. This bond is dated March 19th, 1863. Now, by comparing dates of the bond and the letter of recommendation, it will appear plain to any one, even if you had not Mr. KIRTLAND's letter, that the letter of recommendation is a forgery, as there are only eleven days in March after he received the secrets; and as that is a month in which it would be impossible to test it for what the letter recommends it.

As to the patent hives, they are universally pronounced a humbug by all bee cultivators. The public should understand this: *That there is no patent bee hive.* There are numerous trifling appendages to bee hives, such as miller traps and ventilators, which, in ninety-nine cases of one hundred are a positive damage to the hive. This man TWINING's hive is better by taking off the parts he says are patented. But we are of opinion that his patent papers are of the same character as his KIRTLAND letter of recommendation—forgeries. Let the farmers remember that this man and his partner will be at the Fairs this Fall. Make a note of this article, and keep your friends posted.

Lawrence, Kansas, September, 1870.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

BY A PROFESSIONAL VETERINARIAN.

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

EDITOR FARMER: Seeing from a notice in THE FARMER for August, that you are going to open a Veterinary Department, I would like to ask what is the matter with my horses. They are aged seven and nine years, rather thin, eat enough, hair looks rather bad, and they have a constant discharge from the nostrils of a whitish, glazy mucous, sometimes almost yellow. No swelling of the glands about the neck, bowels regular, water a little high-colored at times. *It is more contagious than distemper.* Several horses have taken it from mine. There is little or no smell about the discharge. Some say it is glanders, and some call it nasal gleet; but I have used all the remedies prescribed for both in the books, without benefit. There seems to be some fever. They have had the discharge for nearly a year. I don't believe it is glanders. An early answer, through THE FARMER, will oblige, yours,

J. F. THOMPSON.

Linnville, Kansas, Sept., 1870.

ANSWER.

I could have wished for but one more symptom, to have been clear in the disease of your horses; and that is, whether they have a cough or not. You are correct, that it is not glanders; for after a year's time, the symptoms of glanders would have been so marked and so offensive, that you would be ready to kill them without advice. The first thing to do, is to see that your stable and all the surroundings are cleansed from all impurities, so that the horses will have nothing but the purest of air to breathe. Keep them separate from your other stock, and then use the following: Inject the nasal passages, by means of a middling-sized syringe, daily, with an infusion of bayberry bark—one ounce of bark to a pint of boiling water—to be set aside until cool, and then strained through fine linen. The constitutional remedies consist of equal parts of grains of paradise, powdered marshmallow, powdered sulphur, powdered charcoal, white mustard seed. Dose—one ounce daily, or about one large tablespoonfull. A half-ounce of balsam copaiba and two drachms of sweet spirits of niter should be given occasionally in their gruel.

In cases of this kind, the body and limbs should

be kept warm, and the horses furnished with good, nutritious diet.

EDITOR FARMER: First let me say that I like THE FARMER. Its whole appearance does you and the State credit. And I like the idea of a "Farrier's Department" in the paper; and as I have a case I wish to submit, I will give it to you.

Last Spring I bought a mare twelve years old. After a few days, she turned out to have the glanders, or something approaching that. Took her to a doctor of the horse persuasion. He bled a gallon, and said this must be repeated once in ten days. Medicine—Two parts sulphur, one rosin and gentian; use tobacco as a wash and smoke. I drenched her with this, also. She was bled three times, and this treatment continued for more than six weeks. The glands of the throat and under the jaw swelled and hardened. I have used kerosene on the swollen parts, heating it in. Both nostrils discharge mucus of light color, not offensive, sometimes more than others. She is in good health, to appearance; feeds well; give her bran; she runs in a pasture; for work, she pumps water for a tank on our road, five or six hours a day.

This mare is valuable for her gentleness. A child can drive her with safety before a buggy, or in any other way.

I am now smoking her with tar and feathers, and shall give her extract of butternut as I can procure it. I shall take good care of this kind and trusty animal, and hope to save her.

Truly, yours, S. J. WELLES.

Skiddy, Kansas, September, 1870.

ANSWER.

Not a case of glanders. The treatment of the mare, so far as the bleeding is concerned, is wrong, and aggravates rather than relieves the disease. Smoke the mare with guaiacum twice a day for three days, using a lump as large as a walnut each time. Apply the following to the swollen glands: Oil origanum, one ounce; spirits turpentine, one ounce; aqua ammonia, one ounce; alcohol, two ounces. Mix, and apply twice a day, rubbing it well in. Keep the nostrils washed clean.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

BREAKFAST FRITTERS.—One teacup sweet milk, three eggs, a pinch of salt, the same of soda, and flour to make a thick batter; fry until light brown; serve with syrup or melted coffee sugar.

NICE JOHNNY CAKE.—One pint of sweet milk, two eggs, a pinch of salt, a teaspoonfull of cream of tartar, half a teaspoonfull of soda, two-thirds of a pint of Indian meal, and a large tablespoonfull of wheat flour; bake forty minutes, and serve with butter.

WATER CAKE.—One teacup of sugar, two eggs, half cup of butter, one teacup of water, two cups of flour, two teaspoonfulls cream tartar, one of soda; beat the eggs to a cream, then add the other ingredients; stir well, and bake quick; flavor with nutmeg or lemon.

GINGER COOKIES.—One cup of molasses, one of sugar, one of warm water, two teaspoonfulls ginger, one tablespoonfull of soda, one teaspoonfull of pulverized alum, one cup of butter or fried meat fat, flour to make a dough; roll, but not too thin; cut out, and bake in a quick oven. Dissolve the alum in water, and add to the other ingredients the last thing.

NO. 4 POTATO PASTE.—Mash, while hot, a pound of boiled potatoes, and rub them through a colander; then add a quarter pound of butter, a teacup of cream, and a teaspoonfull of salt; mix with flour enough to roll it out on the molding-board.

APPLE PIE.—Green apples, to be used in pies, should be previously stewed. Pare, core and quarter them, and stew in just water enough to prevent burning. When well done, strain through a colander, and add a bit of butter, a little mace, a grated rind of lemon, and sugar enough to make pleasant; line your pie dishes with paste, fill them to a level with the inside rim with the stewed apple, cover with the same paste, wetting the edges of the crust

to make it adhere, and bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes.

GRAPE PIE.—Pick the grapes when half-grown, wash, and cut them in halves; line the pie dishes with paste, fill with grapes, add four large tablespoonfuls of fine white sugar, and a tablespoonful of water; cover with paste; cut a slice in center of cover, through which the vapor may escape; bake thirty-five minutes. If you prefer to stew the grapes, you must bake them in dishes lined with paste No. 5; they will then bake in twenty minutes. If you prefer to sweeten the grapes with molasses instead of sugar, it will not be necessary to add any water.

APPLE SAUCE.—Pare, core, quarter and wash one dozen ripe pippins; stew until tender, in half a tea-cup of water over a slow fire, keeping the stewpan covered so that no steam can escape. They should stew about twenty minutes, but not long enough to break; when done, turn out whole into your dish, and serve. If you use greenings or spice apples, a little sugar or nutmeg will be necessary to season the sauce.

GERMAN CUSTARD SAUCE.—Beat to a cream the yolks of four eggs and two tablespoonfuls of fine white sugar; stir in one glass of sherry, one of water, a little grated orange peel, and a little salt; beat this mixture well, put it over a moderate fire, stir until it boils, then serve hot in a sauce tureen.

VIRGINIA EGG BREAD.—Dissolve one tablespoonful of butter in three and a half pints of milk; add one quart Indian meal, half a pint of wheat flour, a little salt, and two eggs well beaten; mix well together, and bake in a buttered tin.

COUFFLE BISCUIT.—Rub one quarter pound of butter into a pound of wheat flour, add a little salt, and milk enough to make a dough; knead it, mold it, roll it out as thin as paper, cut into biscuits with a tumbler, and bake on buttered tins to light brown.

APPLE JELLY.—Pare twelve large pippins, and cut in small pieces; boil in two quarts of water; when half the water is boiled away, mash the apples, and strain them. To each pint of juice, put one pound of white sugar, with the white of an egg beaten in a little water; set it over the fire, and skim it well; throw in some lemon peel, or ginger tied in a thin rag. When it has come to a jelly, take it off and put in glasses. A little lemon juice is an addition.

FRENCH PICKLE.—A half peck green tomatoes, sliced, and the hearts cut out, six large peppers, one head white cabbage, six large onions, all chopped fine, a quarter pound white mustard seed, a quarter pound of dark, one tablespoonful black pepper, one tablespoonful cayenne pepper; mix together, cover with good vinegar, and boil four hours. Sealed up in small jars, it keeps best.

TRANSPARENT PUDDING.—Warm half a pound of fresh butter, but do not allow it to melt; mix with it half a pound of powdered loaf sugar, and stir together until perfectly light; add a small nutmeg, grated, or half a large one; beat eight eggs as light as possible, and stir them gradually into the butter and sugar; finish with sufficient extract of roses to give it a fine flavor; stir the whole very hard; butter a deep dish, put in the mixture, and bake half an hour. Serve it up cold. You may bake this pudding in puff paste.

ORANGE MILK.—Take two dozen large ripe oranges; cut in two, remove the seeds, and squeeze the juice into a large, clean stone jar. Never use earthenware to hold anything acid, as the lead glazing may produce the most deleterious effects. Have ready four pounds of fine loaf sugar, dissolved in a gallon of the best rum or brandy. Pour it into the jar that contains the orange-juice, stir the mixture well, and add the yellow rind of the oranges, cut into little slips; cover the jar, and let it stand four days, stirring it frequently. Then take a gallon of new, unskimmed milk (the morning's milk of that day), boil it, and when it has come to a hard boil, pour it hot into the mixture; cover it closely, and let it stand till it is quite cold; then strain into another vessel, through a linen jelly-bag. Bottle im-

mediately, and seal the corks. It improves by keeping, and will continue good for years. To use it, mix a sufficient quantity in a tumbler with ice water, or take it undiluted in a small cordial-glass.

SWEET POTATO CAKE.—Half-boil some fine sweet potatoes, peel them, and when cold, grate as much as will weigh half a pound. If boiled long enough to become soft, they will render the cake heavy. Stir together, in a deep pan, half a pound of fresh butter, and half a pound of loaf sugar, till quite light and creamy; then add a teaspoonful of powdered mace, nutmeg and cinnamon, mixed together, and the juice and grated rind of two large lemons or oranges. Beat in a shallow pan six eggs, until very smooth and thick, and stir them into the pan of butter and sugar, in turn, with the grated sweet potato, a little of each at a time. Then stir the whole very hard. Take a deep tin pan with straight sides, butter it, put in the mixture, and bake it well. If you want more cake than the above quantity, double the proportions of each ingredient; but bake in two pans, rather than in one. Ice it when cold, adding a little lemon or orange juice to the icing. In spreading the icing, begin by heaping it on the center of the cake, and then gradually bringing it all over the top and sides, dipping the knife frequently into a bowl of cold water.

"MOTHER'S FOOL."

[By B. F. RUSSELL, in Wood's Household Magazine.]

"Tis plain to me," said a farmer's wife,
"Those boys will make their mark in life;
They never were made to handle a hoe,
And at once to college ought to go.
There's Fred: he's little better'n a fool;
But John and Henry must go to school."

"Well, really, wife," quoth farmer Brown,
As he set his mug of cider down,
"Fred does more work in a day for me
Than both his brothers do in three.
Book larnin' will never plant one's corn,
Nor hoe potatoes, sure's you're born,
Nor mend a rod of broken fence;
For my part, give me common sense."

But his wife was bound the roost to rule,
And John and Henry were sent to school;
While Fred, of course, was left behind,
For his mother said he had no mind!

Five years at school the students spent;
Then into business each one went.
John learned to play the flute and fiddle,
And parted his hair, of course, in the middle:
While his brother looked rather higher than he,
And hung out a sign, "H. Brown, M. D."

Meanwhile, at home their brother Fred
Had taken a notion into his head;
But he quietly trimmed his apple trees,
And weeded his onions, and planted peas;
While, somehow, either by hook or crook,
He managed to read full many a book;
Until, at last, his father said
He was getting "book larnin'" into his head;
"But, for all that," added farmer Brown,
"He's the smartest boy there is in town."

The war broke out, and Captain Fred
One hundred men to the battle led;
And when the Rebel flag came down,
He came marching home as General Brown.
But he went to work on the farm again,
And planted corn, and sowed his grain,
Re-shingled the barn, and mended the fence,
And the people declared, "He had common sense."

Now, common sense was very rare,
And the State House needed a portion there;
So, the "Family Dunce" moved into town,
And the people called him Governor Brown;
And his brothers, who went to the city school,
Came home to live with "Mother's Fool."

A TOUGH CASE.—Elder Knapp, while baptizing converts at a revival meeting in Arkansas, advanced with a wiry, sharp-eyed old chap, into the water. He asked the usual question, whether there was any reason why the ordinance of baptism should not be administered. After a pause, a tall, powerful-looking man, with an eye like a blaze, who was leaning on a long rifle and quietly looking on, said: "Elder, I don't want to interfere any in this yere business; but I want to say, that is a hardened old sinner you have got hold of, and I know that one dip won't do him any good. If you want to get the sin out of him, you'll have to anchor him out in deep water over night."

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

AN Iowa editor, in noticing a church choir, said: "It's like driftwood in a stream—it drifts on the bars, yet don't amount to a dam."

A LOUISVILLE barkeeper is in jail for murder. He says, while chasing a man out of his wife's bedroom with a carving-knife, he was taken with a fit of temporary insanity, and the man died.

A MEMBER of the Missouri Legislature wrote to his wife, at home, to find out what his religious belief was. She replied: "You'd better call it Protestant, and let it go at that."

A DUTIFUL wife and mother in Iowa went to a sewing society, not long ago, leaving her five-year-old little girl to keep house. She returned just in time to see the roof fall in. The child's remains were found in the ashes.

A FEMALE lecturer in Boston said: "Get married, young man, and be quick about it. Don't wait for the millenium, when the girls are to become angels. You would look well beside an angel, wouldn't you, you brute!"

AN old lady, looking at the curiosities in a museum, came to a couple of sea-dogs, and after gazing at them with wonder, inquired of a wag, who stood near, if they ever barked. He replied: "No, madam, not now; their bark is on the sea."

AN Irishwoman once called upon an apothecary with a sick infant. He gave her a powder, of which he directed her to give the child as much as would lie on a sixpence. The woman replied: "Perhaps your honor would be after lendin' me the sixpence the while, as I haven't one, at all at all!"

HERE is a *mot* from a piece by Dumas the younger. A young girl was going to marry a wealthy octogenarian. Said her father, "Do you consent to devote your whole life to him?" "O, no, papa!" she replied; "only while he lives, which is a very different thing."

WOODEN pavements are popular in some of our neighboring cities. A St. Joseph councilman is reported to have delivered the following speech, at a late meeting of the City Council: "Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen of the Council, let us lay our heads together, and make a wooden pavement!"

A LADY in California is out in defense of polygamy; and after stating that in nearly all countries the female sex outnumbers the males, puts these questions: "What are the surplus number of females, for whom there is no chance to marry, to do? Has not every woman the same rights with her sisters?"

A FRENCHMAN, who had purchased a country seat, was complaining of the want of birds in his garden. "Set some traps," said an old officer, "and they'll come. I was once in Africa, and there was not supposed to be a woman within two hundred miles. I hung a pair of earrings and a bracelet on a tree one night, and the next morning I found two women under the branches."

"MARTHA, dost thou love me?" asked a Quaker youth, of one at whose shrine his fondest heart's feelings had been offered up. "Why, Seth, we are commanded to love one another—are we not?" she answered. "Ah, Martha! but dost thou regard me with that feeling which the world calls love?" "I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have tried to bestow my love upon all; but I sometimes think that, perhaps, thou art getting more than thy share."

A RATHER foppish fellow, being at a meeting in the country, made some propositions which were objected to by a farmer. The youth exclaimed, indignantly: "Sir, do you know that I have been at two universities, and at two colleges in each university?" "Well, sir," replied the farmer, "what of that! I once had a calf that sucked two cows; and I observed that the more he sucked the greater calf he grew."

THE LONGEST DAY.—Little Nannie is a close student of the Bible, but not so very clear upon some points. "Ma," said she, on a Sunday evening, after having sat like a "good" child all day in the house, "Ma, have I honored you to-day?" "I don't know, Nannie; why do you ask?" said her mother. "Because," said little Nannie, shaking her curls sadly, "the Bible says, 'Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long;' and this has been, oh! the longest day I ever saw."

DR. WILLIAMS, a very accomplished and celebrated physician, was called, upon a certain occasion, to visit a lady who contemplated a speedy contribution to the census returns. As she had been a wife only seven months, her judicious mamma felt some solicitude over the situation, and so expressed herself to the physician. "Yes, madam," said Dr. W., in response to her anxious inquiry, "it often happens in this way with the first one; but," he added, very soothingly, "it will never occur again."

BREVITIES.

FRUIT TREE LABELS.—Strips of zinc, half an inch wide and two and a half inches long; written on with ink made of six grains of sulphate of copper, mixed with one ounce of water; dissolve, and add three grains of sal-ammoniac and twenty drops of sulphuric acid, all to be had of any apothecary,—is said by the Germantown (Pa.) *Telegraph* to be the best style of fruit tree label he has found during twenty-five years' experience with labels of many different styles. Copper wire, No. 17, 18 or 19, must be used for fastening the labels upon the trees, and be cut of sufficient length to allow for growth of the tree. Such ink, if well made and put on, will last twenty years.

POTATOES have sold up as high as \$1.50 per bushel, but the recent rains having improved the prospect they are now selling at seventy-five cents to one dollar.

A MASSACHUSETTS farmer says he can winter his cows on steamed feed for one-third less expense than on dry feed, and get one-fourth more milk. This results from five years' experience.

SEVERAL crops of wheat that we have heard of, have been badly damaged in the stack by the late rains. One farmer in this county has lost over two hundred bushels.

It is estimated that one acre of clover will keep five hogs four months, and they will take on more fat than by consuming thirty bushels of corn.

The Amount of Money which can be saved in every family, by buying silver or copper tipped shoes for children, will surprise any one who has not tried it. All parents may lessen their shoe bills two-thirds, and at the same time avoid the disagreeable sight of ragged stockings and protruding toes, always seen when shoes are not protected by metal tips.—*New York Post.*

The Weed.—We cut the following from the San Francisco *Independent Press*:

THE late advent of the Weed Company's New Sewing Machines into the ranks of the older Sewing Machine Companies, seems producing an effect not unlike Samson's foxes and firebrands amid the wheat fields of the Philistines. Just think! The sales of the Weed Company increasing three hundred per cent. in only one year's time, and their reputation already extending into all parts of the world. And how is it with the Philistines? What say they to this new Samson, and to the smoke of their burning corn fields?

• ARKANSAS GRAMMAR.—An applicant for a teacher's certificate, in Arkansas, thus conjugates the verb "to do":

Imperfect—I done it, thou donest it, he done it. *Plural*—Weuns done it, you-uns done it, theyuns done it.

Perfect—I gone done it, thou gone done it, he gone done it. *Plural*—Weuns gone done it, you-uns gone done it, theyuns gone done it.

Future—I gwine done it, thou gwine done it, he gwine done it. *Plural*—Weuns gwine done it, you-uns gwine done it, theyuns gwine done it.

Future Perfect—I done gwine done it, thou done gwine done it, he done gwine done it.

Plural—Weuns done gwine done it, you uns done gwine done it, theyuns done gwine done it.

[From the Editor of the Scientific American.]

The Weed.—I will add my own opinion, as a practical mechanic, that, for perfection of workmanship in its build, and ease of manipulation, as well as simplicity of construction and readiness of adjustment, it is not excelled by any other Sewing Machine in the Market. JESSE H. LORD, *Mech. Ed. of Scientific American.*

JOE KING was sick in a boarding-house, and made up his mind to have some chicken broth. The order went down into the kitchen, and the broth came up weak, flat and insipid. The sick man was subsequently relating his disappointment to a friend, who said, "They just let a chicken wade through it." "If they did," said Joe, faintly, "it had stiffs on." He recovered.

Allow me to say that the Weed Machine, which I purchased of you some months since, gives excellent satisfaction. You know I tried the W. & W. Machine, but could not make it go—it requires a better machinist than I am to keep one in order.

The Weed has never been out of order; and though I have earned more money with it than it cost me, I have never yet broken a needle.

HANNAH CAMP, *New Milford, Conn.*

The Weed Sewing Machine uses a straight needle, and the shuttle, making the reliable Lock Stitch alike upon both sides of the fabric.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Five Cents Additional will buy Shoes with silver or copper tips, which will save the buyer the price of a new pair of Shoes. Compared with ragged toes and dirty stockings, they are beautiful, to say the least. Parents, try it. o3

STRAY LIST.

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

STRAYS FOR OCTOBER.

Allen County—W. F. Waggoner, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. D. Moore, Elmore tp, one sorrel Mare, 8 years old, light mane and tail, right fore foot white, a white strip in face, branded GO on left hip. Appraised \$40.
HORSE—Taken up by G. H. Jordan, Elmore tp, one brown Horse, 14½ hands high, branded HS on left shoulder, and SX8 on right side of neck, harness and saddle marks. Appraised \$65. Also, one bay Mare, 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high, star in face, harness and saddle marks. Appraised \$60.
HORSE—Taken up by John McClure, Iola tp, one light iron-gray Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, is foundered, lame in left fore foot. Appraised \$100.
MARE—Taken up by James Rutledge, Iola tp, one bay Mare, 10 years old, 15 hands high, scar on outside of right hind foot, has had weeny. Appraised \$65. Also, one bay Horse, 15 years old, 15 hands high, blind. Appraised \$10.

Atchison County—Charles W. Rust, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Pat Kelly, Shannon tp, March 24, 1870, one red Heifer, 2 years old, white spots. Appraised \$20.
HORSE—Taken up by J. D. Cox, Mt Pleasant tp, May 23d, 1870, one bay Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, small white spot on right hind foot, black mane and tail. Appraised \$40.
HORSE—Taken up by Wm Martin, Walnut tp, one yellow iron gray Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, branded W on left shoulder, saddle marks, legs dark, with stripes above knees, a dark stripe down the back. Appraised \$75.
STALLION—Taken up by D. M. Ellinger, Kaptoma tp, one dark bay Stallion, 2 or 3 years old, 15 hands high, branded OO on left shoulder, left hind foot white, small white spot in forehead, tail and mane dark and heavy. Appraised \$75.
HORSE—Taken up by J. G. Alcorn, Shannon tp, July 15th, 1870, one light bay Gelding, 14½ hands high, saddle and collar marks, black mane and tail, small white strip on face, rope scar on right hind leg. Appraised \$60.

PONY—Taken up by John Cook, Center tp, July 2, 1870, one black horse Pony, 10 years old, 13½ hands high, feet white, star in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$35.
COLT—Taken up by E. H. Bailiff, Lancaster tp, July 22d, 1870, one brown mare Colt, 3 months old. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by N. W. Andrews, Walnut tp, one bay Mare, 10 years old, 14 hands high, blaze on face, branded PB on left shoulder and a heart on right jaw and hip. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Grinstead, Mt Pleasant tp, August 2, 1870, one black mare Pony, 14 hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white to pastern joint, branded J on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$45.

MARE—Taken up by Saml Reebler, Mt Pleasant tp, July 21st, 1870, one roan Mare, 6 or 7 years old, 15 hands high, white hind legs, mane worn off, star in forehead. Appraised \$70.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Levi Main, Franklin county, one bright bay Mare, 2 years old, 15 hands high, white feet, solar and saddle marks. Appraised \$75.
PONY—Taken up by Thomas Darr, Marion tp, August 18, 70, one dappled dun mare Pony, 6 years old, 12½ hands high, black mane and tail, left hind foot white, star in forehead, dim brand on right shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by Emory Kennison, Scott tp, September 26, 1870, one bay Horse, 6 years old, 16 hands high, branded A on left shoulder, white and roan spot on left hip. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Withers, Franklin tp, one bright bay Horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high, black mane and tail, blind in right hip. Appraised \$80. Also, one bright chestnut sorrel Horse, 14 years old, 16 hands high, white feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$60.

Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Wm Phillips, Shawnee tp, one bay Mare, 3 years old, black mane and tail, two fore feet and left hind foot white, spots on right side. Also, one dirty iron-gray stud Colt, 2 years old, light spots on side. Appraised \$71.

MARE—Taken up by S. B. Butler, Spring Valley tp, one dark bay Mare, 12 years old, scar on right hind leg. Appraised \$30.

MULE—Taken up by J. M. Davis, Spring Valley tp, one dark bay gelding Mule, 15 years old, 15½ hands high, branded J and 80 on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Smith, Cherokee tp, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, star in forehead, lump on left flank. Appraised \$75.

Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by —, Burr Oak tp, one bay stud Colt, 3 years old, 14 hands high, left hind pastern joint white. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by S. C. Hudson, Wayne tp, September 22d, 1870, one bay Mare, 14 years old, 15 hands high, saddle marks, scar on right fore leg, legs black. Appraised \$35.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Sinebaugh, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by And Curtis, Peoria tp, July 22d, 1870, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$75.

PONY—Taken up by A. Combs, Franklin tp, August 8th, 1870, one black horse Pony, 3 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by P. B. Porter, Pottawatomie tp, August 29, 1870, one bay mare Pony, 6 or 7 years old, 13 hands high, left hind foot white, white hairs in forehead, Mexican or Indian brand on right hip, saddle marks. Appraised \$60.

Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. B. Smiley, Longton tp, September 16th, 1870, one bay mare Pony, 2 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, star in forehead. Appraised \$38.

HORSE—Taken up by D. H. Thompson, Elk Falls tp, August 8, 1870, one bay Horse, 10 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, scar on left side of neck, shoes on fore feet, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$60.

PONY—Taken up by J. H. O'Neil, Elk Falls tp, March 24, 1870, one red roan horse Pony, 7 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, branded L on left shoulder. Appraised \$31.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by L. F. Crist, Olathe tp, September 10th, 1870, one pale red Cow, 7 years old, 2 little white on bag, no marks. Appraised \$35.

Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Moore, Scott tp, July 10th, 1870, one iron-gray Horse, 5 or 6 years old, 14 hands high, scarred on the side and legs. Appraised \$45.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Thompson, Lincoln tp, July 12, 1870, one strawberry roan Mare, 12 years old, 15½ hands high, a small star in forehead, brown spot on left hip, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by A. Lawrence, Mound City tp, June 21st, 1870, one red and white yearling Steer, two under crops in each ear, white face. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by S. C. Williams, Centerville tp, June 13, 70, one bay Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, blaze in face, branded CW on left shoulder. Appraised \$70.

MARE—Taken up by J. S. Lightfoot, Potosi tp, July 7th, 1870, one chestnut sorrel Mare, 14 or 15 years old, 14½ hands high, left eye out, left fore foot white. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by John Camp, Stanton tp, August 1st, 1870, one brown Mare, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, blind, black mane and tail. Appraised \$75.

MARE—Taken up by J. S. Cox, Scott tp, June 7th, 1870, one bay Mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, hind feet white, small white spot in forehead, a cross (X) cut on front of each fore hoof. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by T. J. Short, Stanton tp, May 23, 1870, one black Horse, 10 years old, 15 hands high, JB branded on the left shoulder, white on left hind foot, star in forehead, blind in left eye, saddle marks, back quite sore. Appraised \$80.

MARE—Taken up by W. T. Manning, Stanton tp, July 17, 1870, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, black tail and legs, small star in forehead. Appraised \$75.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Adam Stodier, Pike tp, one bay mare Pony, 12 years old, black mane and tail, left fore foot white, sore back, blaze in face, Indian brand on left hip and shoulder. Appraised \$15. Also, one light bay horse Colt, light mane and tail, star in forehead. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by H. W. Kerley, Emporia tp, August 23, 70, one dun Mare, 9 or 10 years old, 15 hands high, dark mane and tail, collar marks, white spot on right fore leg, white ring on left hind foot. Appraised \$130.

MARE—Taken up by E. J. Miles, Pike tp, September 25th, 1870, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 16 hands high, black mane and tail, left hind foot white, saddle marks, a heart branded on left shoulder, very dim. Appraised \$125.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Sarah J. Lovell, Vermillion tp, August 30, 1870, one bright bay Horse, 12 years old, 15 hands high, dark mane and tail, black legs, left hind foot white, collar marks, left front ankle stiff. Appraised \$40.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. M. Reynolds, Rock Creek Agency tp, July 23, 1870, one bright sorrel Mare, 5 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, ringbone on the left hind foot. Appraised \$15. Also, one bay Stallion, one year old, star in forehead, both ears cropped. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by G. J. Coon, Valley Brook tp, August 37th, 1870, one dark brown mare Pony, 8 years old, 12½ hands high, white strip on forehead, hoof of left fore foot white, branded on shoulders and left thigh, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by W. M. Fields, Valley Brook tp, September 27, 1870, one dark brown Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, a few white hairs on forehead, saddle marks, right hind foot white. Appraised \$75.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Herolt, Valley Brook tp, September 26, 1870, one white Steer, 2 years old, mottled, with red spots, red ears. Appraised \$25.

Republic County—Philo P. Way, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Geo Lemke, New Scandinavia tp, September 1, 1870, one dark iron-gray Horse, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, star in forehead. Also, one sorrel Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$200.

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by A. Johnson, Walnut tp, September 23, 1870, one brown Colt, heart-shaped brand on right hip. Appraised \$25.

Sedgewick County—J. M. Steele, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by G. H. Sweet, Wichita tp, June 18, 1870, one roan Mule, 12 years old, 11 hands high, branded NPJMPSP on left hip, blind in right eye. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by Samuel Hoover, Wichita tp, September 14, 1870, one dark brown gelding Pony, 4 years old, 13 hands high, white strip in forehead, left fore and hind feet white. Appraised \$19.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by N. R. Allen, Soldier tp, August 15th, 1870, one brown Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, knot on right hind leg, some white in forehead. Appraised \$125.

HORSE—Taken up by H. Boughton, Dover tp, August 22, 1870, one black Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, bald face, legs and feet white, ringbone on left hind foot. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel Mare, 7 years old, 13½ hands high, star in face, left hind foot white. Appraised \$70.

HORSE—Taken up by L. Bour, Monmouth tp, August 15, 1870, one brown Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, saddle marks, branded B on left shoulder, shod all round. Appraised \$75.

Wabaunsee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. M. Phillips, Newburg tp, August 18th, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, a white strip in face, hind feet white, white spot on right side of belly, saddle marks. Also, one red roan Horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white; white strip in face. Appraised \$—.

MARE—Taken up by J. P. Goff, Wabaunsee tp, one light bay Mare, 9 years old, 16 hands high, black mane and tail, right fore foot white, white stripe on nose. Appraised \$75.

MARE—Taken up by W. M. Hammer, Wilmington tp, September 23, 1870, one bright bay Mare, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, a small scar on left shoulder. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel Mare, 15 years old, 14 hands high, face and hind feet white, collar marks. Appraised \$30.

STRAYS FOR SEPTEMBER.
Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by F. H. Richards, Mill Creek tp, August 10, 1870, one bay Mare, 5 or 10 years old, saddle marks, some white on right hind foot and face, scar on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

MULE—Taken up by W. J. Smith, Marmaton tp, July 26, 1870, one dun mare Mule, 20 years old, 14½ hands high, dark mane and tail, saddle and harness marks, lump on left shoulder blade, branded on left shoulder blade, had 3 shoes on. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Edward Plouch, Marion tp, July 27, 1870, one iron-gray horse Pony, 3 years old, both hind feet white, blaze face, branded C on right shoulder. Appraised \$45.

MARE—Taken up by Thos Darr, Marion tp, July 23, 1870, one dark bay Mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, black mane and tail, two left feet white, collar marks, white in forehead, under lip white, sunken spot under right eye. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Eastwood, Marion tp, August 18, 70, one small brown Mare, 3 years old. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by John Seerest, Pawnee tp, August 8, 1870, one bay Horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, some white in forehead, collar marks, right eye out, M branded on left shoulder, wind galls on hind legs, knot on inside of right fore leg. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Daniel Regan, Franklin tp, January 20, 1870, one white yearling Steer, some red on ears, head and fore legs. Appraised \$12.

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by F F Miles, Claytonville tp, June 25th, 1870, one light bay stud Colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, strip on nose, both hind feet white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by Daniel Lane, Irving tp, July 30, 1870, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, scar on the hip. Appraised \$5.

MULE—Taken up by A B Anderson, Claytonville tp, August 18, 1870, one brown mare Mule, 4 years old, 17 hands high, scars on back, head, legs and neck. Appraised \$5.

Chase County—William Rockwood, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A S Howard, Falls tp, August 5th, 1870, one iron-gray Mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, hind feet white, white strip in face. Appraised \$100.

Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo McCollum, Sheridan tp, July 19, 70, one dark chestnut sorrel Horse, 6 years old, 13½ hands high, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by H F Mitchell, Pleasant View tp, July 8, 1870, one red and white spotted Steer, 9 years old, branded RMV on left side, swallow-fork and underbit in each ear, right hip knocked down. Also, one pale red Steer, 8 years old, star in forehead, branded NY on right hip, swallow-fork and underbit in each ear. Appraised \$75.

Davis County—Daniel Mitchell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C A Berry, Humboldt Creek, July 29, 70, one light bay Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white. Appraised \$100. Also, one dark bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$35.

Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J F Wilson, Washington tp, August 11, 1870, one bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, fore feet and left hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Wesley Joy, Ohio tp, June 30th, 1870, one dark bay mare Mule, 3 years old, 11½ hands high, branded O on left shoulder. Appraised \$75.

COW—Taken up by Charles Ketchum, Ottawa tp, July 25, 1870, one white Cow, 6 years old, red spots on legs, ears red, black nose, half crop in under side of each ear. Also, one calf, same color, 4 weeks old. Appraised \$47.

MULE—Taken up by James Ford, Ohio tp, July 30th, 1870, one dun or mouse-colored Mule, 15 years old, small size, branded S on left side of neck, roached mane and tail. Appraised \$40. Also, one brown Mule, 15 years old, small size, Indian brand on left shoulder, stiff in fore legs. Appraised \$40.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by B Hundley, Monticello tp, August 15, 70, one dark colored mare Mule, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, red nose. Appraised \$100.

MARE—Taken up by A Miller, Lexington tp, July 7, 1870, one dark gray or roan Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, branded E or I M on left shoulder, collar marks. Appraised \$70.

HORSE—Taken up by S C Washington, Olathe tp, one strawberry roan Horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet and right fore foot white, dim star in forehead, black mane and tail. Appraised \$75.

Leavenworth County—O. Dieffendorf, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by T K Smith, High Prairie tp, May 5, 1870, one bay Horse, 20 or 25 years old, branded Q on left shoulder and left hip. Appraised \$1250.

MARE—Taken up by A W Lynn, one dark bay Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, white in forehead, left hind leg white half-way up the hock. Appraised \$150.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.

OX—Taken up by W P Thompson, Spring Creek tp, July 23d, 1870, one one light red Texas Ox, 5 years old, white face and belly, branded with a double horse shoe. Appraised \$20.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E W Parker, Mound tp, one light clay-bank or dun Mare, 14 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, a dark stripe along the back, lame in right shoulder. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by W A Mobley, Miami tp, one brown mare Pony, 6 years old, 13 hands high, white strip in face, one hind foot white, branded SE5 on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by J H Ringer, Wea tp, one bay Mare, 8 or 9 years old, branded JC on left shoulder, white mark on back, saddle lumps on right side. Appraised \$90.

Morris County—J. Hammond, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Richard Utt, Council Grove tp, July 23, 1870, one bay Horse, 5 or 6 years old, 15½ hands high, black mane and tail, one saddle mark. Appraised \$5.

Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J H Chilson, Valley tp, July 1, 1870, one bright bay Pony, 4 years old, star in forehead, white on end of nose and on left hind foot, branded W on left hip, black mane and tail. Appraised \$35.

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

MULE—Taken up by R E Moore, Red Vermillion tp, August 5, 1870, one sorrel horse Mule, 21 years old, branded US and R on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.

Neosho County—Joseph L. Denison, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Solomon Cole, Neosho tp, January 25th, 1870, one white Steer, white forehead, some white on left flank. Appraised \$12.

FILLY—Taken up by Michael Hanlan, Mission tp, January 23, 1870, one sorrel Filly, 3 years old, white strip in forehead. Appraised \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by M T Maxwell, Ladore tp, November 15, 1869, one light bay Horse, 16 years old, star in forehead, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by J C Barrett, Chetopa tp, November 2, 1869, one red roan Steer, 5 years old, half crop and slit in right ear, under half crop in right ear, horns turned in. Also, one pale red Steer, 7 years old, smooth crop and underbit in right ear, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$37.50 each.

COW—Taken up by J M Derry, Erie tp, January 7th, 1870, one white Cow, 9 years old, short tail. Also, one black Steer, 2 years old. Also, one red Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$20 each.

MARE—Taken up by M Katterman, Canville tp, April 8, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 10 or 11 years old, 16 hands high, white spot in forehead, black spot on nose, black spot on left hip, harness marks. Appraised \$65.

HORSE—Taken up by A Graham, Canville tp, March 8th, 1870, one bay Horse, 14 years old, blind in left eye. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Hiram Hart, Canville tp, February 1, 70, one light roan yearling Steer, split in each ear. Appraised \$12.50.

HORSE—Taken up by W J Bowman, Chetopa tp, July 16, 1870, one bright bay Horse, 6 years old, 16½ hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30. Also, one brown Mare, 4 years old, 16½ hands high, puce, hind feet white, white spot on left side neck, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$75.

PONY—Taken up by J W Foster, Erie tp, May 30th, 1870, one dark bay mare Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, branded N on right hip, collar marks, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by A Cameron, Erie tp, May 9, 1870, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, sweetened in right shoulder, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by Robt Audis, Centerville tp, June 15, 70, one roan Mare, 12 years old, 16 hands high, left eye blind, string-halt in left hind leg, sweetened in left shoulder. Appraised \$5.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Larue, Canville tp, April 20th, 1870, one mare Pony, 12 years old, blind in left eye, white in face. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by S T Loppman, Canville tp, April 21st, 1870, one bright bay horse Pony, hind feet white, white stripe in face, black mane and tail. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by W B Hadden, Neosho tp, May 2, 1870, one sorrel Mare, blaze face, right hind foot white, white spot on inside of left hind foot, saddle and harness marks, branded UK on left shoulder and JH on left hip, 5 years old. Appraised \$90. Also, one brown Mare, 5 years old, harness marks. Appraised \$90.

STEER—Taken up by James Cantley, Ladore tp, May 10, 1870, one large red Steer, 9 or 10 years old, white under brisket and belly, large scar on left side, small scar on left hip, swallow-fork in right ear, white in forehead, O on left horn. Also, one white and red Steer, swallow-fork in right ear, crop off left ear, O on left horn, both bored for hollow horn. Appraised \$150.

Osage County—Wm. X. Drew, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Martin Allan, 110 Creek, one yellow bay Horse, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, collar marks, some white on back. Appraised \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by P Griggs, Arvonia tp, July 2, 1870, one light bay Horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, speck in left eye. Appraised \$30.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by —, Dover tp, July 30, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, white stripe in face. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by H B Cowles, Topeka tp, August 3d, 1870, one dark bay stud Pony, 8 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, some on neck. Appraised \$20.

Wabash County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S E Pardee, Wabash tp, February 22, 1870, one bay half-Pony Filly, 2 years old. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Wiley, Zeandale tp, May 23, 1870, one bay horse Pony, 6 years old, small size, white spot in forehead, saddle marks, large dark spot on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

Wilson County—J. L. Russell, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A Troxell, Center tp, June 18, 1870, one bay gelding Horse, 8 years old, white spot in forehead, feet all white, saddle marks, branded CB on right shoulder. Appraised \$45.

MARE—Taken up by L L Woolen, Clifton tp, May 28, 1870, one black, 6 years old, 13 hands high, saddle and harness marks, had a halter on, heavy with foal. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Allen Rich, Clinton tp, June 14, 1870, one mare Pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, saddle and harness marks, left hind foot white on inside, branded C on the right shoulder. Appraised \$40.

Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jer McGee, Liberty tp, July 28, 1870, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white, a few white hairs in forehead, collar marks. Also, one bay Colt. Appraised \$25. Also, one light bay half-Pony Mare, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$50.

STALLION—Taken up by John Light, Liberty tp, one light sorrel Stallion, 2 years old, star in forehead, light mane and tail, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by Joshua Cooper, Owl Creek tp, a cream-colored Horse, 12 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$15.

Wyandotte County—P. J. Kelly, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by S J Payne, Shawnee tp, May 26, 1870, one small bay Mule, blind in one eye, a diamond brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by Thos Looney, June 12, 1870, one white milch Cow, 8 years old. Appraised \$45.

STRAYS FOR AUGUST.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

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

MULE—Taken up by Harrison Truitt, Marion tp, July 22, 1870, one dark brown mare Mule, 20 years old, 14 hands high, branded H on left shoulder, lump on under jaw. Appraised \$22.50.

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

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

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

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by F F Miles, Claytonville tp, June 25, 1870, one light bay stud Colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high, small star in forehead, stripes on nose, hind feet white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$5.

COW—Taken up by A T Glenn, Baxter Springs tp, July 16, 70, one red Cow, lined back, white belly, crop off left ear, crop and slit in right ear, small horns. Appraised \$30.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

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

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

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

MARE—Taken up by Ross Cooper, Franklin tp, July 4th, 1870, one dark iron-gray Mare, 3 years old, 15½ hands high, branded CRI on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$70.

Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.

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

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

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

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

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

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by James Sells, Olathe tp, July 9th, 1870, one dark brindled Cow, 8 years old, white on forehead, neck, belly and legs, short tail, crop off left ear, and half crop off right ear. Appraised \$18.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

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

Leavenworth County—O. Dieffendorf, Clerk.

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

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

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

BULL—Taken up by C Drake, Americus tp, one dark roan Bull, 6 or 7 years old, right horn broken off. Appraised \$25.

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

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

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

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

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

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

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

MARE—Taken up by John Lash, Osage tp, one brown Mare, 13 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white, branded S on left shoulder. Appraised \$5.

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

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

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk.

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

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

Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.

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

Osage County—William Y. Drew, Clerk.

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

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

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J W Briggs, Soldier tp, May 31, 1870, one light bay mare Pony, 8 or 9 years old, a white spot in forehead. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay horse Pony, 3 years old, white on nose, saddle marks. Appraised \$35.

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

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

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

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

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

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200,000 APPLE TREES, EMBRACING ALL THE FINEST VARIETIES UNDER cultivation, Old and New, including the celebrated

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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, Troy, Doniphan County, Kansas.

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Garden City, Moline and Industrial Plows,
Vibrator Threshing Machines, Excelsior,
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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.
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ST. JOSEPH TO QUINCY,

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By this Line, the following Advantages in Time are Gained:

FROM LEAVENWORTH:

8:10, A.M. ATLANTIC EXPRESS ARRIVES 11 HOURS IN ADVANCE of Morning Trains by any other Line out of Leavenworth; to CHICAGO, DETROIT, TOLEDO, LAFAYETTE, TORONTO, FORT WAYNE, MILWAUKEE, MONTREAL, &c., connecting with the celebrated Fast Express that arrives 12 HOURS IN ADVANCE to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c.

3:28, P.M. FAST EXPRESS ARRIVES 4 HOURS IN ADVANCE of Evening Trains by any other Line out of Leavenworth, to CHICAGO, DETROIT, TOLEDO, LAFAYETTE, TORONTO, FORT WAYNE, MILWAUKEE, MONTREAL, and other points East too numerous to mention. Pullman Sleeping Cars on this Train.

The above facts will be apparent by comparing the Time-Table of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Line with those of other Lines out of Leavenworth.

11:25, P.M. FAST CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE EXPRESS, leaves St. Joseph 11:35, P.M. A through car is run on this Train to CINCINNATI, via QUINCY, LAFAYETTE and INDIANAPOLIS, making this the most desirable route from Leavenworth to Southern cities

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487 Miles West of the Missouri River.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

LEAVE	GOING WEST	MAIL	ACCOMMODATION
Wyandotte	8:45 A.M.	8:45 A.M.	8:45 A.M.
West Kansas City	9:50 "	9:50 "	9:50 "
State Line	10:55 "	10:55 "	10:55 "
Leavenworth	11:45 "	11:45 "	11:45 "
Stranger	12:45 P.M.	12:45 P.M.	12:45 P.M.
Lawrence	1:45 "	1:45 "	1:45 "
Perryville	2:45 "	2:45 "	2:45 "
Topeka	3:45 "	3:45 "	3:45 "
St. Mary's	4:45 "	4:45 "	4:45 "
Wamego	5:45 "	5:45 "	5:45 "
Manhattan	6:45 "	6:45 "	6:45 "
Junction City	7:45 "	7:45 "	7:45 "
Abilene	8:45 "	8:45 "	8:45 "
Solomon	9:45 "	9:45 "	9:45 "
Salina	10:45 "	10:45 "	10:45 "
Brookville	11:45 "	11:45 "	11:45 "
Fort Harker	12:45 P.M.	12:45 P.M.	12:45 P.M.
Ellsworth	1:45 "	1:45 "	1:45 "
Hays City	2:45 "	2:45 "	2:45 "
Sheridan	3:45 "	3:45 "	3:45 "
ARRIVE AT			
Carson	11:45 "	11:45 "	11:45 "

LEAVE	GOING EAST	MAIL	ACCOMMODATION
Carson	8:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
Sheridan	9:00 "	9:00 "	9:00 "
Hays City	10:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ellsworth	11:00 "	11:00 "	11:00 "
Fort Harker	12:00 "	12:00 "	12:00 "
Brookville	1:00 "	1:00 "	1:00 "
Salina	2:00 "	2:00 "	2:00 "
Solomon	3:00 "	3:00 "	3:00 "
Abilene	4:00 "	4:00 "	4:00 "
Junction City	5:00 "	5:00 "	5:00 "
Manhattan	6:00 "	6:00 "	6:00 "
Wamego	7:00 "	7:00 "	7:00 "
St. Mary's	8:00 "	8:00 "	8:00 "
Topeka	9:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
Perryville	10:00 "	10:00 "	10:00 "
Lawrence	11:00 "	11:00 "	11:00 "
Stranger	12:00 "	12:00 "	12:00 "
ARRIVE AT			
Leavenworth	4:50 "	4:50 "	4:50 "
State Line	5:50 "	5:50 "	5:50 "
West Kansas City	6:50 "	6:50 "	6:50 "
Wyandotte	7:45 "	7:45 "	7:45 "

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

Trains leave Carson daily, except Saturday.

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

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

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