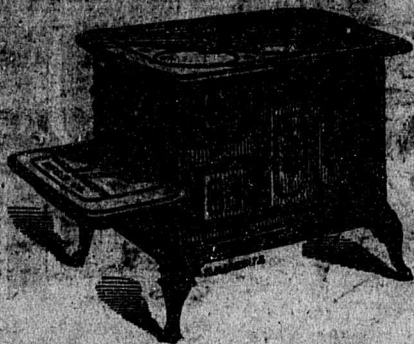


KANSAS PACIFIC

A Complete and Perfect Stove, for Wood or Coal, Six Sizes.



E. P. WILSON, Pres't. F. ESTES, V. Pres't. **GREAT WESTERN MANUFACTURING CO.,** LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. D. F. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y. JOHN WILSON, Treas'r.

SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF OUR WORKS, IN 1835, WE HAVE STEADILY ENLARGED OUR FACILITIES, and are now turning out upwards of Fifty Stoves per day, all of which are made of the best material, and Guaranteed not to Crack from Fire. The plate we are now making is equal to any made in the United States. The "KANSAS PACIFIC" is a Stove of our own design, the flues and every portion being constructed with special reference to burning soft Western coal. It is a Large and Handsome Stove, Burns Wood and Coal equally well, and combines all the modern improvements which secure economy and convenience. Thousands of them are in use, all giving the most perfect satisfaction. We also manufacture a large variety of Cooking and Heating Stoves, for wood or coal, among which is the "WESTWARD," for wood, of which we have sold over Fifteen Thousand in the State of Kansas alone. Our Stoves are for sale by dealers generally in the West. sep-3m

THE OLD AND ONLY Reliable Cane Machinery



All in Use, All WARRANTED, and NONE RETURNED. **THE FIRST PREMIUM** HAS BEEN GIVEN TO **COOK'S EVAPORATORS** AT 65 STATE FAIRS.

TO THE VICTOR CANE MILL (since 1863) AT 45 STATE FAIRS. TO BOTH, AT THE LOUISIANA & GEORGIA STATE Fairs two years, for working Southern Cane. All rivals fail to equal these Machines on trial. Planters cannot afford to risk crops of Cane on Mills that Break or Choke, or Evaporators that do second class work, and only half enough at that. "While scores of new-fangled inventions have come up, had their day, and subsided, the 'Cook' goes right along, constantly increasing in reputation."—*Prairie Farmer*. The *Sorgho Hand-Book*, containing description, sent free. Jy-3t Address BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., Cincinnati.



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A SURE CURE FOR THIS DISTRESSING COMPLAINT is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Persons desiring a copy may address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. sep-1m

SAMUEL SOYSTER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN **SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, SPURS, BRUSHES, COMBS,** &c., &c., No. 107 Delaware Street, of the **GOLDEN SADDLE** Between Fourth and Fifth Streets, Leavenworth, Kansas. sep-6m

THE TWO Most Successful, Popular and Perfect COOKING MACHINES

Of the Period are our WELL KNOWN



AND Epicure Broilers.

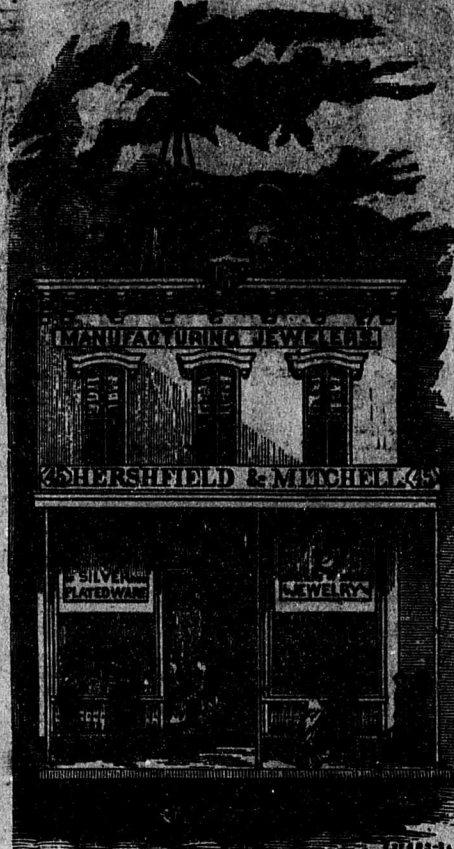
Both are of the Simplest Construction, and so Easily Managed that we Guarantee them to give **ENTIRE SATISFACTION!**

As no Article in the Household has a greater influence in promoting the Health, Comfort and Happiness of the Family Circle than the Cook Stove, it is Economy as well as Policy to get the Very Best; and in Buying the **CHARTER OAK**, you can rely upon getting the most Successful, Popular and Perfect Cooking Stove ever made.

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SOLD BY THE EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO., 612 & 614 North Main Street, Saint Louis, Missouri. By all Live Stove Dealers in Kansas. my-6m

B. S. RICHARDS, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN **SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS, COLLARS, WHIPS, &c., &c., &c.** No. 50 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kan. sep-3m



American, Swiss and English **WATCHES & CLOCKS,** WATCH MATERIALS, FINE GOLD-JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, Silver and Plated Ware, PLATED JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

Jewelry of every description made to order. Country orders promptly attended to. **HERSHFIELD & MITCHELL,** Leavenworth, Kansas. sep-1y

1840 TO 1871. FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS **PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER**

HAS BEEN TESTED IN EVERY VARIETY OF CLIMATE, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our LAKES or RIVERS WITHOUT IT. **PAIN-KILLER** was the First, and is the Only Permanent Pain Reliever.

Since the **PAIN-KILLER** was first introduced, and met with such unsurpassed sale, many Liniments, Panaceas, and other remedies have been offered to the public, but not one of them has ever attained the truly enviable standing of THE **PAIN-KILLER**.

WHY IS THIS SO?

It is because **DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER** is what it claims to be—a Reliever of Pain.

Its Merits are Unsurpassed.

If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, twenty or thirty drops in a little water will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing to equal it. In a few moments it cures Colic, Cramp, Spasms, Heartburn, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, and Sick Headache.

In sections of the country where **FEVER AND AGUE** prevail, there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Every housekeeper should keep it at hand, to apply it on the first attack of any Pain. It will give satisfactory relief, and save hours of suffering. Do not trifle with yourselves, by testing untried remedies. Be sure you call for and get the genuine **PAIN-KILLER**, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine. Directions accompany each Bottle. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.00 per Bottle. **J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.,** Proprietors for the Western and Southern States. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. For sale by **GEO. A. EDDY, Leavenworth.** sep-3m

FINE PIGS! **MAGIE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS, BRED FOR SALE.** J. A. COONS & CO., Springhill, Johnson co. Ka. je-6m

THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM, THE SHOP AND THE FIRE-SIDE

ENTERED, ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN SEPTEMBER, 1871, BY GEO. T. ANTHONY, AT THE OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, AT WASHINGTON.

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The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

Published Monthly, 75 Delaware Street, Leavenworth.

A. G. CHASE, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

MISS M. E. MURTFELDT, ENTOMOLOGICAL EDITOR.

B. S. CHASE, VETERINARY EDITOR.

THE FAIRS.

The Fairs are upon us; and whether exhibitors or not, every farmer should make it a point to spend one day at least, with his family, in visiting his County Fair.

There never was a Fair, however poorly managed, but what the farmer who keeps his eyes and ears open could learn important truths; and we are glad to be able to say that our Kansas Fairs are generally well conducted.

Aside from the information to be gained, however, the farmer and the farmer's wife and children need some recreation and relaxation from the daily round of toil; and the good wife especially, who has made home bright, who has toiled day and night to help you along, and who, the chances are, has not been ten rods from the kitchen door in a month—she needs the change. It will be worth more to her than a dozen visits from the doctor, to cheer her drooping frame, which none know better than you she so much needs.

Then, give a day to the Fair; and while you are going, you may as well put in a bushel of wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, &c., five or ten pounds of butter, one of those nice cheeses, a few jars of preserves, jellies, fruits, &c., and put them on exhibition, to show your neighbors what you are doing and can do; for if you don't, you may be tempted to say, as so many do say, "If I'd known there was going to be nothing better on exhibition than there is, I could have taken all the premiums with my stuff."

POTTOWATOMIE COUNTY FAIR.

We have received notice from the Secretary that the above Fair will be held at St. George, October 3d and 4th. We are glad to know that our friends out there have at last got stirred up to the necessity of a County Fair; and we trust the good people of the county will turn out with their stock and their farm products, to make it a Fair worthy of their county.

To do this, all must take an interest in it; and the matter should be thoroughly canvassed in all parts of the county. Let every man talk Fair.

WILL TREES GROW IN WESTERN KANSAS?

Our esteemed correspondent, J. W. SPONABLE, of Gardner, Kansas, writes:

EDITOR FARMER: Please tell Mr. R. S. ELLIOTT that all kinds of trees will thrive, live and do well on any soil in Kansas that will grow corn; that it is not necessary to plant shrubs for forest; but plant any kind of native trees, cultivate them a little, keep the fire and cattle away from them a great deal, and they will meet his expectations.

FAIRS.

The following is a list of Fairs to be held in this State this season. Many of the county organizations have not at this writing affixed their dates. We shall publish them at the earliest opportunity:

State Fair, Topeka, September 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th & 15th.
Northern Dist. Fair, Atchison, October 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.
Blue and Kansas Valley Fair, Manhattan, September 26th, 27th and 28th.
Miami County Fair, Paola, Sept. 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.
Saline County Fair, Salina, September 6th, 7th and 8th.
Kansas and Missouri Fair, Fort Scott, September 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th.
Wilson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Fredonia, October 5th and 6th.
Coffey County Agricultural and Historical Society, Burlington, —
Salem Township Fair, Jeddo, Allen County, —
Douglas County Fair, Lawrence, Sept. 7th, 8th and 9th.
Osage County Fair, Burlingame, September 23d and 24th.
Labette County Fair, Oswego, October 11th, 12th and 13th.
Jefferson County Fair, Oskaloosa, Sept. 27th, 28th and 29th.
Pottowatomie County Fair, St. George, Oct. 3d and 4th.
Wabunsee County Fair, Alma, October 4th and 5th.

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY FAIR.

As will be seen from our Fair List, the above Fair will be held September 27th, 28th and 29th.

Last year, from causes unknown to us, the people of Jefferson county did not patronize the Fair as they ought. Very few exhibitors were present, outside of Oskaloosa and vicinity. It is true that the weather was unfavorable, but this does not account for the lack of interest wholly.

The Society has good Grounds and very fair buildings; the officers are gentlemanly and accommodating, and the premiums offered last year were liberal enough for the financial condition of the Society, and we have no doubt they will be so this year also.

Allow us, then, at this late day, to urge upon the citizens of Jefferson county the necessity, the almost vital importance, of coming up to the support of their County Fair.

Visitors from abroad will be at all our County Fairs this Fall by hundreds; and if you desire your fair share of immigration, if you desire to prove that you are the peer of any county in the State, turn out. Bring your grain, vegetables and fruits; your horses and cattle, sheep and hogs; and by all means, bring the wife and children.

DON'T NEGLECT THE HEDGES.

In passing over the country, we see many young hedges that are sadly neglected; some for want of cutting back, and others that are shrouded in weeds. It will not pay to grow hedge fences, unless we give them some attention.

Very many of the two and three year old hedges that we see are irregular and straggling, and which, to our mind, should have been cut back twice this season, have not been touched; and others have not had a plow near them.

If you have not done it, cut the hedge back at once, and run a few furrows on each side of the row, to destroy the weeds and mellow the surface.

Monthly Weather Report.

War Department Signal Service, U. S. A. Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

DATE.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Miles.	Inches.
Aug. 1.	84	78	80.35	0.46	0.85
2.	86	78	81.25	1.71	0.92
3.	85	76	81.25	5.83	
4.	82	79	76.75	2.73	1.44
5.	84	73	78.35	1.87	
6.	86	70	79.00	4.92	
7.	84	75	79.35	4.73	
8.	84	73	77.00	2.20	1.24
9.	84	72	78.75	3.40	
10.	83	76	81.50	8.90	0.31
11.	83	79	76.50	2.71	
12.	85	68	76.50	5.21	
13.	84	74	80.00	6.42	
14.	85	73	80.25	8.54	
15.	83	73	84.75	5.00	
16.	81	61	71.50	9.79	
17.	81	61	71.50	1.46	
18.	86	68	77.00	4.37	
19.	85	68	76.00	7.20	
20.	80	65	72.50	3.18	
21.	83	71	76.00	4.50	
22.	85	73	79.75	5.00	
23.	85	70	77.50	3.70	
24.	87	70	78.50	8.00	
25.	74	64	69.25	4.37	0.10
26.	69	60	64.50	9.71	
27.	78	68	70.25	5.21	1.44
28.	61	64	64.25	6.35	
29.	71	60	65.75	2.87	
30.	72	59	65.00	0.35	
31.	78	58	68.00	5.83	

Mean temperature for the month, deg. 76.43
Mean Barometer, inches 29.99
Mean direction of wind S. 40° W.
Mean velocity of wind, miles per hour 4.92
Mean humidity for the month, per cent. 51.08
Total velocity of wind, miles 3,698
Total rain fall, inches 4.70
Number of one-fourth cloudy days 12
Number of one-half cloudy days 5
Number of three-fourths cloudy days 3
Number of days entirely cloudy 10
Number of clear days 6

GEO. H. BOKHMER, Observer.

MIAMI COUNTY.

The Paola Republican, of August 19th, publishes some valuable Agricultural statistics of that county. By it we find there were 10,368 acres of wheat raised in Miami county last year, 84 of rye, 254 of barley, 24,245 of corn, 79 of buckwheat, 8,328½ of oats, and 439½ of potatoes.

We also find that the county had, last year, 486 mules, 4,751 horses, 12,980 cattle, 2,445 sheep, 7,208 hogs. A good showing. Can any other county, of equal population, excel it?

SELECTING SEED.

As the corn crop is now about perfected, we desire again to impress upon the minds of our readers the importance of selecting good seed corn.

Every farmer has it in his power to double the yield of corn, or very nearly so, by using for seed only the best ears from those stalks that have perfected two good ears.

Take an hour at once, go through your fields, and make the selection. Leave enough of the husk to braid up a dozen or more ears, and hang in a dry place. Three or four years will perfect the habit.

The Kansas Farmer

KANSAS WANTS MANUFACTORIES.

It is often a matter of wonder with us that factories of all kinds do not attempt to get nearer to the raw material than they usually do, as it is certainly cheaper to ship the manufactured article than it is that article in its crude state, whether it be cloth, leather, iron or wood.

The cotton factories of the United States are removed hundreds of miles from the raw material; and even the excellent water-powers that most of them have obtained, and being near the great marts of trade, do not wholly satisfy us for the separation.

We cannot help but believe that it is bad economy, for the reason that sufficient water-power could be obtained in a half-dozen of the cotton-growing States, and at many places in each of those States, at less cost than many of them have paid and are now paying. Labor could be obtained cheaper, from the fact that living is cheaper and taxes are lower; and if the large cities of the East are the most desirable markets for cotton goods, the factor would save freight on many pounds of "flyings," dirt, &c., that reach market in the raw cotton.

For many other manufactories, where steam is the motive power most sought, such as flouring mills, wood and iron works, &c., the great West offers them fuel cheaper than they now obtain it; it brings them nearer to the raw material, and it offers them equally as good, if not superior markets.

Take the single item of paper mills. Many of the largest mills in the country are huddled together in Northern New York and the New England States, creating a great demand for straw, rags, and other paper-making material, consequently enhancing their value; while here in the West, and especially in Kansas, there are plenty of locations where good water can be obtained for the purpose, and where the material can be bought for one-fourth the price they now pay, and where every access may be had, East, South or North, to the most desirable markets.

Soda, starch and soap factories will find this an inviting field for their operations; and all that we have said of the paper mill will hold good in their case. Rolling mills at Leavenworth, Lawrence, Topeka or Fort Scott, would be much nearer the immense iron fields of Missouri, than are the mills of Louisville, Cincinnati or Covington to their supply; while all of these towns have an abundance of fuel at their very doors.

Woolen factories could be very largely increased in Kansas, if backed by sufficient capital to manufacture a full line of woolen goods, with immense profit.

The opening up of the two or three railroads that are now pushing into the Indian Territory, and on to Texas, with those into Southwestern Missouri, to the oak regions, will make Kansas a desirable point for tanneries; these roads bringing the bark and hides necessary for the business in greater quantities, and much cheaper, than the tanneries of Indiana and Ohio are able to obtain them.

These will open the door for the manufacture of boots and shoes, saddles, harness, &c., upon a much larger scale, and at better profits, than we have been able to obtain heretofore.

But it is needless to pursue this subject farther. Any intelligent observer must recognize these facts; and when we add to them the very important fact that, nearly every county in the State already has a railroad in operation or in process of construction, and also that within the next ten years many hundred miles of railroad will be built, with the strong probability of one or more roads through the State pushing on to the Pacific coast, he must see that Kansas is destined to become a manufacturing as well as a stock-growing and Agricultural State.

Our resources are yet in the infancy of their development; and what we need now is capital in-

vested in manufactures, together with thorough going, energetic, live men.

Now is the time for capital seeking investment to come to Kansas. Nearly every important town in the State is offering great inducements to capitalists to invest in manufactures of any and every kind; and there is not a community in the State but what would appreciate any effort in this direction, and that would render tangible aid when it was needed.

Permit us to admonish those contemplating a visit of observation to Kansas, to leave at home any ideas they may have imbibed that the people of this State are semi-barbarous in part, and the rest knaves and fools. Its educational and church history will completely refute these ideas, as every visitor can tell; and no matter to what part of the State you may come, you will find it made up of honest, intelligent citizens.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE CORN?

Under the influence of an immense crop, and with a fair prospect for hogs and cattle to bring very low prices (comparatively), this becomes a very pertinent question.

For some years past corn has sold for a fair profit, and some seasons at a very large advance upon first cost, and has sold at still greater profits when fed to stock. This year, however, with a greatly increased acreage throughout the West, and an increase of yield that will, in Kansas, amount to at least ten bushels per acre, we can have but very little hope of large prices for corn.

Yet, if forty bushels per acre was an average yield last year, and forty cents per bushel an average price paid; and fifty bushels is the yield this year, we can make very nearly as much per acre (one dollar difference), by selling at thirty cents. We think it is safe to calculate that the price will not go below that figure, averaging the State over; and even at this figure the farmer can make some profit.

But, can he do better by feeding his corn to hogs or cattle, at prospective prices?

It seems hardly possible that hogs will go below three cents per pound, and we think the chances are that they will be half a cent at least above that figure. But supposing that the former is the price, the farmer will then make just the difference between hauling his corn to market and driving his hogs, with the chances that he will find a market nearer home for the latter than the former, and the additional chance that hogs will be over three cents gross.

The profits are probably somewhat larger in feeding cattle than hogs; but it also requires a much larger capital to conduct it successfully, and the feeding must be carried through a greater length of time.

There are some farmers who have neglected the many opportunities that the last two or three months have offered to buy hogs cheaply, and will be compelled, as feeding time approaches, to pay somewhat increased prices, or else to sell their corn for whatever the market price happens to be.

To those who are compelled, from any cause, to sell their corn, we would advise them to sell as early as it can be got in a marketable condition. Nine times out of ten, the price is as good before as after New Year; and shrinkage, loss from rats and other causes, will usually make a large difference in favor of seeking an early market.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

It is a remarkable fact, that so few of the young men and women of our country pay any attention to the study of natural science.

With the opportunities for making geological, entomological and botanical collections so abundant, it seems that almost every family, living in the country especially, should be able to show collections of one or more of these branches of natural science.

A love for these studies, we know, is not inherent

in everybody; but there are very few but will find their interest increase as they pursue either of these branches.

Take, for example, entomology. At first blush, this may seem to be an unpleasant study; but once get started; conclude, say, that you will get a collection of the beetle family, and almost unconsciously you will find yourself peering under chips, stones and logs, to find some member of that family that you have not got. If it is butterflies or millers you are after, you will be often seen swinging your hat or bonnet after some bright-colored member of these families.

A few weeks, or months at most, is enough to make either of these collections, and you then have material enough for many months of study.

Nearly all the Agricultural and Horticultural journals of the country furnish practical information upon this subject, which will give beginners sufficient information to pursue the study by themselves. There is nothing difficult or intricate in making the collection, that any boy or girl of ten cannot do.

Collections of plants or minerals are easily made, too, but require more judgment than the other; yet these studies may both be subdivided, rendering them easier, and bringing them within the reach of nearly all.

It is not enough, however, to make the collection simply. After this is made, the study should be followed up with books and papers, until you have learned all there is to be learned upon the subject.

CONCRETE HOUSES.

There are many localities in the State where concrete, as it is termed, is the cheapest building material that can be obtained; and it has the important advantage over most others, in that, any farmer of ordinary intelligence can build his own house.

Concrete is simply a mixture of lime and gravel, usually in the proportion of one part of unslaked lime to twelve parts of gravel. The lime is slaked, and the gravel added and thoroughly mixed, and the wall built by making a form of two broad planks made and held the proper distance apart for the thickness of the wall by movable bolts. Into this the concrete is shoveled and well tamped, to make it solid; and as soon as it "sets," the bolts are removed, and the form or mold moved to build an additional section.

Supposing the wall to be twenty feet, and the mold ten feet, at the junction of the two sections we would place a narrow stone, twelve or fourteen inches long, one-half of the stone protruding at the end of each section, to be inclosed by the next section. This will act as a tie, and give additional strength to the wall. At the corners, blocks of wood, sawed in an L shape, will answer the same purpose. When doors and windows are to be made, temporary frames must be inserted, and a small form used where a flue is desired, to carry up with the wall.

Where gravel is easily obtained, the cheapness of the concrete will commend itself to every one; and we have positive evidence of its durability.

This article was suggested by reading a communication to R. S. ELLIOTT, from Mr. A. W. ALEXANDER, of St. Louis, and published in the Lawrence Journal. Mr. A. built a concrete house for himself some two years ago, and in the article alluded to gives directions how to proceed. He has doubts as to whether it will do to build the foundation of concrete or not.

We should have no hesitation upon the subject, using only the precaution to insert plenty of large stone as the wall was built.

Sixteen years ago we built the walls of a large cistern of concrete, using chippings of limestone and marble instead of gravel, making the wall ten inches thick, and cementing the inside and bottom; and that cistern is as good now as the day it was built.

From this, we see no reason why cellar walls or

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foundations may not do well, made of concrete; and it certainly has the advantage over stone of being rat proof.

There may be those of our readers who have had practical experience in building concrete houses. If so, we shall be glad to hear from them; and we thank friend ELLIOTT for bringing up the subject.

WEANING CALVES.

It requires no little skill and judgment to change a calf from a milk to a grain and grass diet, without checking its growth or deranging its digestive organs. Very many farmers pay no attention to this matter; but when the time comes to wean the calves, make short work of it by removing the calf to a distant pasture, or else erect impassable barriers in the shape of bars and gates; and the work is done, so far as they are concerned.

The not strictly musical voice of the calf seems to have no terrors for them, and the idea that they are taking dollars from their own pockets, seems never to occur to them.

Weaning calves may seem to many to be a light matter, and hardly worth the paper to write about; but it is one of the little things which we have so often alluded to before, that marks the line between good farming and bad, between profit and loss.

When the necessity for the exercise of some judgment in the matter of weaning calves is impressed upon the minds of our readers, about all that is necessary has been done. We add but a word or two, as to how it should be done.

The process of weaning should extend through a space of three or four weeks. Before the milk diet is at all curtailed, the calf should have access to a small plot of young, thrifty grass, and also a vessel should be kept within their reach, containing bran and meal, with a light sprinkle of salt over the surface. Pure fresh water should be constantly supplied. After it is noticed that the calf has commenced to eat grass heartily, and to lick up the bran and meal furnished it, then allow it to suck but once a day for a week; every two days the second week; but once in four or five days the third week; and after that, if it seems thrifty, withdraw the milk entirely. If, however, it seems dull and stupid, or its bowels are deranged, protract the weaning through another week or two.

The idea with us is, that, unless you can start a calf into the Winter in good plight, and a thrifty, growing condition, you are sure to have it come out in the Spring a scallawag yearling, and half of the second year's growth will be lost; and at three years old, instead of having a steer that will weigh from twelve to fifteen hundred pounds, you will have one that will weigh but eight hundred or a thousand.

BUY WHEN OTHERS SELL.

There is a good deal of shrewd wisdom in that saying: "Buy when others sell, and sell when others buy." We are very apt to follow the example of those around us, in farm operations as well as in other matters. If we see our neighbors, A, B and C, riding around over the country buying up the calves; if we have the money, we are very apt to buy calves too. If hogs seem to be sought after by our neighbors, we are apt to seek hogs too; and so it goes. Instead of availing ourselves of the profits of the above rule, we adopt the very opposite; or, in other words, we sell when others sell, and buy when others buy.

It seems strange, but it is nevertheless true to a very great extent, that when stock of any kind is high farmers would rather buy than sell; and when it is low, they will sell rather than buy.

This seems to us very bad policy, and practice we should hasten to correct. The present seems a very good time to put in practice the other rule, so far as hogs are concerned, at least.

There is a pretty large supply of hogs in the country, but we are not over-stocked by any means. In the markets of St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati

hogs are quite low, and butchers, stock dealers, pork packers, &c., seem rather to delight in this state of affairs, and rather enjoy than otherwise the discomfiture of the farmers. We have heard of one very large pork packer who has offered to engage good hogs, to be delivered next Christmas, at the extravagant price of three cents per pound gross!

As a consequence of these depressing effects, we hear of hogs being offered for sale at even less than three cents, and no buyers.

We do not argue that pork will again reach anything like the price that has prevailed for the past few years, unless there should be a very general failure of the corn crop; but we do believe that hogs will pay remunerative prices to the feeder.

While we would not urge a speculative spirit upon farmers, except from a sure basis, we do think that farmers would do well to take any bargain that may be offered in the way of cheap hogs.

THE CHINCH BUG.

This insect is among the greatest pests that the Western farmer has to encounter; and from some cause, very little effort seems to have been put forth to check its ravages.

We know that it seems like a hopeless task, when we look at the countless thousands—we might say millions—that attack our wheat, oats and corn fields; and yet, it seems almost puerile to surrender our crops to this nasty little bug.

A writer to the St. Louis Republican says that salt is a sovereign remedy. We know that the insect is methodical in its attacks upon a crop of corn, starting in at one side of the field and going through row by row. This writer recommended taking half a gallon of salt to a half full of water, and going through the crop, just in advance of the bugs, and sprinkling it well for one or two rows, and also the ground between the rows. A brush of broom corn, or a small broom, is the best thing to sprinkle with.

The remedy is very easy tried; and this gentleman asserts that it will positively stop them.

THE RYE CROP.

We have frequently alluded, in these columns, to the importance of the rye crop as a Winter and early Spring pasture; and we again desire to call attention to it, as the season approaches for sowing.

As a food for milch cows, calves or sheep, during Winter, it is without a peer; and no farmer who keeps these animals can afford to do without it.

Sowed previous to the 20th of September, by the middle of December it will be tall and rank; and cows pastured on it will give rich milk, and butter of a deep yellow, equal in color and flavor to the best June butter.

When not covered with snow, cattle or sheep will do well on a rye pasture, without a particle of grain.

Another advantage is the benefit of the early Spring pasture which it affords, putting the stock in fine condition for the grass. If the stock is taken off by the 1st of May, it will mature a good crop of grain, which may very profitably be "hogged down;" and very often the field will re-seed itself. Try it.

WHAT ARE THE BOYS DOING?

The boys and young men, who are to be the future farmers of these broad prairies and fertile valleys, what are they doing in the way of fitting and preparing themselves for their future calling? Following in the footsteps of their fathers, getting a scanty education by means of the three months Winter school, and nine months of hard, humdrum work upon the farm.

We fear too many of them are, and we fear too many fathers are willing that they should follow on in the same old style. We don't object to the present and past style of farming, because it is ancient or antiquated, and because we desire something simply new, but because it has not proved remuner-

ative, except where individuals have branched out in new paths.

For this reason, we desire something better for our boys than the practices and customs of the most of our farmers of to-day. The first and most important step in this direction is, to give them a better theoretical and practical education in their calling than most of us have had.

To this end Agricultural Colleges have been established; and now that we have got them, we want them patronized—not by the sons of lawyers, doctors and ministers, but by those who expect to make Agriculture their future pursuit. We want the fathers of to-day to appreciate this, and to give their boys better opportunities than they have had themselves.

As these Colleges are now conducted, the expense is very light, and the teachings are becoming more and more practical, and we hope soon to see them filled to overflowing with farmers' boys.

THE DEGENERACY OF THE TIMES.

There is something within us all that causes us to think more highly of the past, and the things of the past, than of the present. It is a kind of hero-worship, a bowing down to things we cannot see or understand, and proves the truth of the old line, "Distance lends enchantment to the view."

No expression is more common than that, "Our day and age is not what it was years ago"—meaning that, as a race and people, we are becoming more corrupt and degenerate.

These ideas seem to us to be ridiculous. We are not disposed to cast a halo over the past, and a gloom over the present, but to look things squarely in the face. Is there any ground for supposing that our generation is more wicked than the past? Do we have more murders, robbery, arson, drunkenness, and crime generally, than generations of the past? We candidly believe not, but, on the contrary, think that our race is on the ascending plane of morality.

All history, both sacred and profane, furnishes us with lists of crime and barbarism, the reading of which causes a shudder, and which finds no parallel in our day. Our civilization is, certainly, advancing; and as it progresses, crime and immorality must diminish.

START THE HOGS.

The motto for every farmer who would be successful in fattening hogs, is, Commence feeding early. The practice that has prevailed so long, to let the hogs run until the middle of October or first of November, is erroneous, and we wonder that it has lasted so long. But it is one of those customs handed down to us by our fathers, and we have revered it, perhaps, for that reason; but we can show our respect in other and better ways, and in ways that will not cost us so much money.

As soon as the corn begins to get firm and solid, is the time to commence feeding; and that point has now passed. If you have not put the hogs up, lose no time in doing it.

There is some caution to be used, however, in feeding new corn. It must be given lightly at the start, and if possible should be mixed with old corn. An abundance of salt must be given at the start, as it aids digestion, and to a degree prevents the formation of gases in the stomach and intestines. If new corn is fed wholly, and to the full amount the hog will eat, a few days only are necessary to clog his appetite, and a good deal of time is lost.

Commence on small feeds, and gradually increase them until you get them up to the full amount the hog will eat. Don't fail to keep plenty of pure water where they can have free access to it.

DISTRESSING.

NO FAILURES.—Last week an intelligent farmer from Kansas purchased a farm in Polk county. He says that crops have failed two years in succession in Kansas, and he came here in search of a country where failures are not so frequent. He has found the right place now.—*Willamette Farmer.*

If Oregon can stand that kind of nonsense, Kansas will try.

THE TOOL BOX.

No well regulated farm can exist without its tool box, and pretty well supplied at that. We have frequently spoken in these pages of the necessity and importance of tools on the farm; but as Winter approaches, and farmers generally are supposed to have some money at this season of the year, we venture to call their attention to the matter again.

The most important tools for a farm are a hatchet, saw, drawing-knife, jack plane and smoothing plane, a square, a half-inch, inch and two-inch auger, a brace with at least three sizes of bits, two or three gimlets, a half-inch and inch chisel, monkey-wrench, cold chisel, two or three files, and a screw-driver.

This is as little as any farmer can profitably get along with; and if he is possessed of them he will pay for them twice over within a year, in doing odd jobs, which otherwise would be done off the farm. This outfit would cost, we suppose, at a rough estimate, eighteen dollars. To the young farmer just opening a farm, with lumber to buy for house and fencing, besides the regular family expenses that must be met, eighteen dollars is quite an item; and we would only suggest that if he feels that he has not that much money to spare at a time, take it by degrees, buying a part now, and others as he gets the money to spare; but buy them at the earliest possible moment. To the farmer who has his land fenced and his farm opened, there is no excuse for being without them.

After the tools are bought, and supposing that the farmer has no bench or shop, the first job he should undertake is the making of a box to keep them in. A box such as merchants ship boots in, answers very well. It should be nearly thirty-six inches long in the clear, fourteen to fifteen inches deep. The width of this sized boot-boxes is about twelve inches. Make a lid to fit neatly, and put on with good hinges. If *cleats* are needed to keep the lid from warping, put them on the *top side*. On the under side of the lid make brackets to receive the hand-saw, and arrange a button to keep it in place. The square should have little brackets placed two inches from the top of the front side, so that it will hang against the side. The brace may be suspended below the square; and there probably would be room there, also, for the augers. A common bracket should be made, bored with suitable holes, to receive the bits and gimlets; and the bracket should be fastened at the back and end of the box, at a suitable height.

The planes and chisels should be so arranged that the edges would not receive injury. A box made to fit easily, with a handle, and divided into compartments for different-sized nails and screws, may be set in one end of the tool-box. Other little conveniences may be arranged in connection with it, as ingenuity suggests; and you have a box that, with its contents, will save you many a dollar and many a mile of travel.

The next most important thing, in connection with the tool-box, is to teach the boys the proper use of the tools. Encourage them to use them, but see that they do not abuse them. Suggest articles for them to make, and so far as you are able, teach them correct principles of mechanics in regard to laying off work. There is a little work published, called *The Young Farmer's Manual*, which will be found very instructive and entertaining, and which gives many useful plans for making all kinds of tools, such as plow-beams, plow-handles, harrows, double-trees, &c. It should be in the library of every farmer.

We have outlined a very inexpensive tool-box and contents; and we should like to hear from some of our readers, giving plans for a tool-box and tools for the farmer, keeping the expense in view. Let us have the plans.

PLANT PEACH SEEDS.

We call attention to a letter in another place, in which the above subject is mentioned. We believe

the subject cannot be too strongly urged. There is no farm but what has spare ground, that would be used for no other purpose, and upon which one hundred to *one thousand* peach trees could be grown. We like our correspondent's idea in regard to the planting of the same. They can be used for wind-breaks; and after they have fruited, the worthless ones will pay for the trouble in the wood they will furnish.

"SORGHUM REDEEMED."

We are doing considerable free advertising for the Clough Company, of Cincinnati, as will be seen by a letter under the above heading from our friend M. R. DUTTON, of Grantville; but it is a subject of considerable importance, as Mr. D. says, whether we, as a State, make our own syrups, or send our money abroad to buy them. We think, however, that Mr. DUTTON is a little hard on our Bee Editor, NOAH CAMERON; but we know Mr. C. will pardon him, for the sake of the information he gives.

Mr. DUTTON we know to be a careful and reliable man, and the facts he brings forward, from his own experience, indicate that the refining process is, at least, *worthy of further trial*.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.

We have received from T. B. & WM. WESTERN, of Columbus, Indiana, two samples of Cotswold wool—one from a buck's fleece, which measures *eleven and one-half inches*; the other from a yearling ewe's fleece, that measures *eleven inches*. The buck was two years old June 28d, and weighed on that day *295½ pounds*. His fleece, as it came from the sheep, *eighteen and three-fourths pounds*. The weight of the ewe (a year old July 25th) was *one hundred and twenty-five pounds*, and the weight of her fleece *ten and one-half pounds*.

These young gentlemen exhibit an enterprising disposition. There are very few *old* farmers who would be willing to pay *five hundred and twenty-five dollars* for three sheep. One died.

They also inform us that they have a Chester White pig, five months old, that weighs two hundred and fifteen pounds. We would like to have a few hundred such young men emigrate to Kansas.

State News Items.

RAILROADS are springing into existence in nearly or quite every county in the State.

It is reported that the Central Branch Railroad is to be extended one hundred miles west.

It is supposed that the peach crop of Douglas county will exceed one hundred thousand bushels.

BLUE RAPIDS has three thousand feet of iron pipe on the ground, to be used in supplying the town with water.

THE castor bean is getting to be quite an important crop in Kansas. One crop of thirteen acres is reported by the *Parsons Sun*.

AS A MAN AND WIFE named PRIDY were returning home from Muscotah, the team ran away, overturning the wagon and killing Mrs. PRIDY.

It is reported that the firm of SPRAGUE BROS., of Providence, Rhode Island, propose moving their Mowing Machine manufactory to some point in Kansas.

ELDORADO is reported as growing rapidly. New houses are going up on the sites of the old ones, and all traces of the hurricane are being rapidly blotted out.

THE Paola papers are having a pleasant time, in calling each other liars, thieves, rascals, fools, &c. The readers of the county papers, do doubt, enjoy such things.

JACKSON COUNTY has voted, by a large majority, to give the Leavenworth & Denver Narrow Gauge Road one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in county bonds.

MIAMI COUNTY has organized a Grape-growing and Wine-making Association. R. W. MASSEY is

President; C. E. NEWMAN, Vice-President; and A. GOYE, Secretary.

THE Fall term of the Emporia State Normal School opens on Monday, September 11th. The new Directory are determined to make it a first-class institution.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY voted to transfer its stock in the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company to the Leavenworth & Denver Narrow Gauge Road, by 3,200 majority.

THE *Herald* says the poorer class of farmers in Saline county have been injured considerably by the decision of the Supreme Court, that the herd law is unconstitutional.

THE Doniphan mills, together with a large quantity of wheat and flour, were recently destroyed by fire. The mills were owned by Mr. ABBOTT, of Atchison. Loss about \$6,000.

WORK is going forward rapidly on the bridge over the Kansas river, at Lawrence, to permit the extension of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad to Leavenworth.

It is proposed to have the Narrow Gauge Road completed to the Jefferson county line by the 1st of January, 1872. We understand that their engines have already been ordered.

It is reported that Col. HAYS, State Treasurer, has on his farm, near Olathe, a field of one hundred and forty acres in corn, which will average one hundred bushels per acre. Doubtful.

MR. ED. RUSSELL, of this city, gathered some *Standard* Bartlett pears, from a tree in his yard, set out in 1867, and the tree but two years from the seed at the time of transplanting. Quick work.

THE State Immigration Society is doing a grand work for Kansas, in the way of exhibiting our grains, fruits and vegetables at the Eastern State and County Fairs. Our products are our best advertisers.

G. W. HATCH, of Osage county, recently weighed his herd of three year-olds, forty in all, that showed an average of *twelve hundred and fifty pounds*. One weighed fourteen hundred and thirty pounds. All native cattle.

THE Garnett *Plainedealer* speaks of three apples, raised in that county, and known as Holland Pippins, weighing respectively, sixteen, seventeen and twenty-two ounces. The owner of the orchard has twenty trees of the same variety.



PEACHES—NOTES OF THE SEASON.

BY M. B. NEWMAN.

EDITOR FARMER: The large crop of peaches in Kansas the present season affords a good opportunity for taking notes, a few of which I have collected in this locality for publication, to-wit:

Contrary to the catalogues, the Tillotson ripened several days before Hale's Early, and was not so much affected by rotting. As the Tillotson has heretofore fruited where any other budded varieties did, I shall hereafter give it preference over Hale's Early, as an early peach. Ripe Tillotsons were picked here this season on the 12th of July—some ten days earlier than usual.

Serrate Early York came in with a full, fair crop, on the heels of the Tillotson, and strongly lapping on Hale's Early. As it has generally borne well heretofore in this locality, it is my choice to succeed the Tillotson in a line for the season.

Large Early York, with its various synonyms and congeners, and with its fair quality and productiveness, comes in and fills up the succession, in a preferred list, to date. They are now in market in great abundance.

Last week Mr. ALPHEUS E. NOE brought in from his fruit farm, two miles north of Wyandotte, a lot of monster peaches (name of variety not ascertained), from which I got one that measured $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, and weighed twelve ounces; and another purchaser got one that weighed 18 ounces. It was very globular, suture depressed, color greenish white, with deep blush on sunny side; flesh white, stone small, freestone; flavor very good. Many of the lot were purchased to get the seeds; but these were invariably found cracked open, and filled with a gummy fluid. Mr. NOE said there had been still larger ones on the tree, but they had rotted before ripening; some, he thinks, that would have weighed a pound each. What is it?

Owing to the wet and hot weather, the rot has been very bad here this season. Bad for "Drouthy Kansas!"

Some years ago Mr. FRANCIS REPLER, of Quindaro, planted seeds of several varieties of our early and choice peaches, and from them has now in bearing twelve trees, that have already ripened superior fruit—five of them ripening from the 4th to the middle of July. Out of forty-five trees so obtained, he says he has at least forty trees of superior fruit.

Mr. B. B. TAYLOR, adjoining our western city limits, has three varieties of peaches on his farm, of which he brought me samples on the 10th of July, fully ripe, and as he said, of the last picking of the trees, as follows:

No. 1—Above medium size; skin yellow, richly coated with red; flesh yellow, mottled with red to the stone; clingstone; fully ripe July 4th; good.

No. 2—Medium size; freestone; skin deeply coated with red; flesh white, deeply mottled with red to the stone; fully ripe July 10th; very good.

No. 3—Same as No. 2, except flesh not so much mottled with red.

The trees were sprouts from the stumps of old trees on the place when Mr. TAYLOR bought, and which trees he had cut down as worn out. I find no such fruit described in the catalogues.

In view of the success of Mr. REPLER with his seedlings, and the superior hardiness and productiveness of seedling trees, would it not be advisable for the prairie farmers of Kansas to procure seeds of choice peaches by the bushel, or even by the barrel, and plant them all around the borders of their fields, not more than five feet apart in the row; and then, when they come to the age of bearing, cut out all the inferior trees for firewood, and let the choice ones remain for fruit? The growth of peach wood is very rapid, and the expense and labor would soon be repaid in firewood alone. The seeds of the selected seedlings would, in turn, be more reliable to furnish choice fruit than those from budded trees, and the stock and top being one, and the impregnation of the blossom coming necessarily from like selected seedlings, or from itself. If the popular theory be true, that the stock more strongly characterizes the seed, and that the top gives the character of the fruit, the seeds of selected seedlings would surely be strongly reliable for the production of superior fruit, unless inferior trees are also permitted to exist in the vicinity, and act as retrograding fertilizers. How many will try the experiment this season, when the seeds of choice peaches are abundant?

Wyandotte County, Kan., August, 1871.

"KANSAS HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN." AN APPEAL.

This institution is now in the fourth year of its existence. It has extended aid to one hundred and thirty friendless women. During the last year fifty six have been admitted, and thirteen children have been born under its roof.

Of these inmates comparatively few have belonged to Leavenworth. The poor and friendless we feed, shelter and befriend, are not ours alone. They come from your towns and neighborhoods.

They comprise respectable women, who reach

Leavenworth out of money and needing temporary help—a few meals and lodging—until they can hear from friends.

Or, they are forsaken wives, who, perhaps, find themselves on the eve of maternity, without friends or shelter. Often they are young girls from the country seeking employment, and while doing so come to us for refuge; and if we fail to give it, they are easily found of "Her whose house inclineth unto death, and her paths to the dead."

We also have many cases of young girls from your towns, who leave their homes hoping to hide their shame among the crowds of a large city. Caring for these through the hours of woman's greatest trial; when they wish it, adopting their children; we can often save those unpitied mothers from farther degradation, and return them to their homes and better lives.

And last, but not least, we wish to keep open a Refuge for the only class against which a cold world seems savagely to bar the door of reform—fallen but repentant women.

Over a year since, the Kansas Legislature gave ten thousand dollars, with which to build a Home. The City of Leavenworth gave lots worth two thousand dollars, on which to build. The edifice is nearly completed. It is forty three by thirty-six feet, composed of four stories, including basement; is of brick, and of tasteful design.

There is no endowment, and no one connected with the Institution receives a dollar's pay, except the Matron. Even our physician's onerous services are gratuitous.

The building will be ready for furnishing by the middle of September. Will you help us?

As we look over the labors of the past, and remember that the main and constant support of this Institution, costing from twelve hundred to two thousand dollars per year, has in the past, and must in the future, be given by Leavenworth, we have thought the present a proper occasion for appealing to the charitable throughout the State, to aid in furnishing this *State Institution*. To feed these hungry, clothe these naked, and minister to these sick, we appeal to you. They are yours as much as ours; and we appeal hopefully, because humane hearts will not listen in vain.

We want money, or furniture for the new home, dormitories and infirmary; stores of all kinds for cellar and store-room; clothing, second-hand or new, for adults and infants. We want books for the library—anything, in fact, which your thoughtful kindness may suggest, suitable for a pleasant Christian home.

The needs of the present hour are imperative; and therefore we appeal with confidence to the Women of Kansas.

Communications may be addressed to Dr. ALICE B. STOCKHAM.

MRS. C. H. CUSHING, *President*.

MRS. J. L. HUNTING, *Secretary*.



INSECTS NAMED.

DAN'L K. PECK, Chapman's Creek, Kansas.—The many-legged creatures, which are such a nuisance in your cellar, are a species of *Myriapodae*, or thousand-legged worms. Though very unpleasant to have about one in great numbers, they are not poisonous or otherwise harmful. It is rather singular that they should infest your cellar in the way you say; they must be attracted by dampness, or decaying vegetation of some kind, and would, in all probability, desert if the cellar were lighted and thoroughly ventilated for a while. Quick lime sprinkled about would also hasten their departure.

The insects enclosed, which are so destructive to

your Hubbard squashes, are the young of the well known squash bug (*Cercus tristis*—DE GUR). They are undoubtedly, as you infer, the larvae of the "longish-gray insect" that you had before observed to be so active about the vines. The best remedy is to search for and remove the eggs, and apply ashes to the vines in liberal quantities. It is said to be a good plan to place strips of board along the rows, under which the bugs will congregate during the night, and early in the morning they may be killed in great numbers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AGRICULTURE IN WESTERN KANSAS.

BY PROF. R. P. MUDGE.

EDITOR FARMER: Stopping a few days in the vicinity of Fort Harker, we found the crops looking well. Wheat, oats and barley had been harvested, in good condition. The corn promises a good return, with a little more rain. All these crops yield this year more than the average, as reckoned for the eastern portion of the State. We noticed some orchards, of two years' growth, which were in good condition. Beyond this point settlers have not ventured before the past year; but now we find them as far as Hays, two hundred and ninety miles from State Line.

Still farther west, at various points, the Railway Company, under charge of R. S. ELLIOTT, is trying experiments in tree planting, as well as farm crops. The latter looked well, with the exception of corn, which is a failure. The trees looked better, and were in a good, healthy, vigorous growth. At Wilson we noticed, *growing from seed*, the chestnut, allantus, four kinds of oak, black walnut, &c.—in all, thirteen kinds of shade trees. Also, apple, plum, peach and cherry, from seed; and some of two years' growth, set last Spring, which were generally vigorous. This nursery is 1,900 feet above the sea. We also saw similar trials at Ellis and Pond Creek; the latter at the west line of the State, 3,175 feet above the ocean. The trees at Ellis had suffered from hail, June 1st, but had nearly recovered. Those at Pond Creek, consisting of nearly the same varieties as at Wilson, are doing nearly as well as at the latter place. All this has been done without irrigation. On the whole, the Railroad Company can consider the experiment, thus far, as successful. The only question is one of rain, the soil being as good as in other parts of the State. At Fort Wallace, the fall of rain is about half that at Topeka; at Harker, Fort Hays and Wilson, it is two-thirds as much as at Topeka.

Leaving the Railroad at Fort Hays, we visited Fort Larned and the Arkansas Valley, due south. For thirty miles, to Walnut Creek, the country is a level prairie, of the most beautiful kind. At this creek we found settlers, who are hopeful of future crops, though this year there is little planted. Two heavy showers, which we had in three days, are encouraging.

From Walnut to Larned, twenty-two miles, the prairie was more broken, with numerous herds of buffalo. The records of this Fort, covering a period of ten years, show a little more rain than at Hays.

Seven miles farther, we reach the Arkansas river. The bottom on the north side (here seven miles wide) is rich and fertile; but on the south side, quite sandy. There is little timber in this region, but plenty of building stone—a brown sandstone. The country is favorable for stock, and we think the small grains can be raised with success. But there does not appear to be rain in July and August sufficient to mature corn.

"SORGHUM REDEEMED."

BY M. R. DUTTON.

EDITOR FARMER: I had, with you, "esteemed" your frequent correspondent, NOAH CAMERON, until I saw in your last issue a heavy tirade from him against what he is pleased to call "The Clough Humbug," in which he makes some misstatements

and exhibits a spirit of old foggyism requiring correction. In the first place, he says: "Mr. CLOUGH has a column advertisement, &c., in your last number." I can find but a *three line* advertisement there. Then, he says he has been in the sorghum business several years, finding it hard work and poor pay; people will not touch his molasses, &c. He then insinuates that all things patented are humbugs. I could refer him to several articles patented, that we could not well get along without.

But, a few words in regard to the "*Clough Humbug*." I, too, have been in the sorghum business several years, and by the old method made an article of syrup that took the premium, wherever competing for it; but yet, it would not keep a year in our climate, without fermenting or turning to jelly, unless great care was taken with it. But, as I found the business quite profitable, and desiring to give complete satisfaction, I tried several experiments with the Clough process, and after more than a year's test, found it very desirable, purchased a farm right, and have made more than two thousand gallons of syrup a year with it, and have yet to hear of any complaint by those who have used it for two years; and they comprise some of the best families of Topeka and the surrounding country. Indeed, several persons, among whom is S. S. PROUTY, State Printer, have publicly stated that they preferred it to the refined syrups usually obtained in the market. I could have sold fifty barrels more than I made last year, at seventy-five cents per gallon by the barrel. My experience has been that from fifteen to twenty gallons of sediment have been precipitated from every hundred gallons of syrup, on an average, by use of the defecating materials, which could not be got out by any other method I ever saw tried, leaving the syrup a pure sweet, without any of the grassy or "sorghum" taste left by the old way of making; and if the syrup is put in clean packages, it will keep as well as any in the market, and can be made into sugar with ease, if proper treatment is given.

By a careful experiment, I am satisfied that the sorghum crop can be made more than twice as profitable as corn; and according to your correspondent's own statement, it is much more sure to grow; so, if we should ever have the drouth of 1860 repeated, we can supply the Union with sweets, if we will but prepare for it.

In conclusion, I beg pardon for trespassing upon your columns; but my belief that the sorghum crop, with the refining process, will prove of untold value to our State, by keeping thousands of dollars annually from going out for the same article, furnished by the various refining companies abroad, is my only excuse.

I would like to speak of sorghum as a soiling crop, and for fodder; but enough for this time.
Grantville, Jefferson Co., Kan., Sept., 1871.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

BY JOHN M. COTTON.

EDITOR FARMER: We thank you very much for your kind notice of our Club—that is, Buck Creek Club. I will try and give you a sketch of our Club.

In the first place, there is no profession, business or occupation, but what will admit of association for the purpose of increasing the knowledge of the devotees of that particular branch.

This is particularly the case with Agriculture, because the idea has been prevalent that if a man had not sense enough to do anything else, he could farm. A new light is dawning, which is the foretaste of better days. Our Government—and not only ours, but all civilized nations—are making provision for the education of the working classes. The Department of Agriculture, at Washington, is the head-center of all Farmers' Clubs.

This Department has correspondents in every county in the United States, who report to it the condition of crops, farm stock, weather, &c. They publish, also, the market reports of all the large cities; and this is published monthly, and sent to

all Farmers' Clubs. Thus—to use the language of another—"knowing the supply and demand, we are able to sell at our own prices, and can also foresee what will probably be wanted next year. Give practical farmers facts, and let gentlemen of leisure theorise."

Our Club has had that benefit, besides distributing about eighty packages of seed among the members, most of which have done well. Therefore, I would suggest that more Clubs be organized, and pushed ahead with energy. The warm weather need not hinder, as an afternoon, now and then, would prove a relief to a great many.

Our crops have been very successfully cultivated this year, and the result is, better crops. Read the report of one meeting:

Mr. STOFFEL—My corn is better than any previous year.

Mr. HUNT—The best crop I ever had.

Mr. COTTON—Corn fourteen feet high, and ears accordingly.

Mr. PEARSON—Prospect best ever known here.

Mr. MAIN—Corn good, only too thick.

Mr. BLACKER—Prospects are good, but considerable corn too thick on the ground.

Mr. PEALE—Excellent corn. Will be a heavy crop, if nothing happens to destroy it.

Mr. ROLLINS—I have excellent corn.

Mr. TAFT—The best prospects I ever noted.

And so on. I might name every member, and each would report good crops, not only of corn, but of wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, and everything grown on the farm; although we have been visited by the chinch-bug, and some damage was done.

We are situated on what is known as the "Delaware Reservation," and the country is comparative new, so that fruit is not as plenty as in other parts of the county. But it is coming on. Young orchards are being put out every Spring and Fall, and in a little while we will have fruits. The smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and grapes, are receiving considerable attention. Mr. ROLLINS and Mr. MORGAN have each very nice vineyards; so have various others. Nearly every family has plenty of strawberries.

Our Club meets again on the 19th inst., when we discuss hay and hay-making; also, the relative merits of upland and bottom, tame and wild grass. In that discussion we will try and answer some of the ideas of Mr. W. A. ELA, of Emporia. We do not believe all he says; but I will defer further remarks until after the meeting. I will then report to you our views.

Buck Creek, Jefferson Co., Kan., Sept., 1871.

FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY.

BY A. G. NORMAN.

EDITOR FARMER: In the July number of THE FARMER for 1870 are some extracts from one of my letters, speaking of several matters, among which is that of Agricultural Societies. Last Fall we had no Fair in this county. Please allow me to inform you, if not otherwise informed, that the farmers of Douglas county, and others interested in such matters, have organized themselves into a live, working Society, and are determined to have a real, genuine, wide-awake Fair; whereat shall be exhibited the best of our productions, from a chicken to a family of children, and from a peck of potatoes to an acre of corn, as you will see from our Premium List, which I send, and which I hope you can find space to print.

Now, Mr. Editor, you know it has been a hobby with me for a long time, to have a premium offered for the best specimen of physical and intellectual humanity; and the plan is to be tried this Fall. It is our plan to secure on the committee a competent phrenologist and physiologist. All children are to be dressed in plain clothing, and no regard to be paid to costly dress. As you see, the premiums are special. Next year, I hope the Society will see fit to offer a premium which will be equal, at least, to that offered for the best colt or calf—say

\$500—for the best boy or girl, and \$1,000 for the best family of three or more. Perhaps this may look a little *vulgar* to sentimental people, and perhaps it is; however, I fail to see it in that light, and think it high time to encourage people in adopting some systematic rules for raising children, instead of allowing chance to be the rule, and not the exception.

Now, Mr. Editor, if this is a rough expression of my ideas on this subject, just you please *don't cut smooth!*

Now about the crops. Although I am not now living on a farm, I am as much interested in Agriculture as ever. Wheat in this section was not much more than half as good as last year. Oats was an average crop. The prospect for potatoes never was better. A gentleman, Mr. D. H. HODANLEY, brought into our store this morning a six-quart panfull of the Early Rose variety, which he had just dug for breakfast. I selected nine, which weighed five pounds, an average of almost nine ounces each. He says they are excellent eating. All kinds of vegetables are excellent and plenty; and of course, the price is low.

Now for my seventy acres of corn, which I planted last year, four feet between the rows and two feet between the hills. I plowed it three times, going twice in each row; hoed it once; and, notwithstanding the millet and weeds, the result of last year's seeding, my average was a little over sixty bushels of shelled corn to the acre.

Lawrence, Kansas, September, 1871.

FROM COWLEY COUNTY.

BY MERION SQUARE.

EDITOR FARMER: While in the East, particularly in Philadelphia and vicinity, I found THE KANSAS FARMER as the reliable authority on Kansas. Its correspondence, &c., are the principal criteria to go by for a stranger, above that of any other paper. I have traveled pretty extensively over this State, and I never enter a town but I look for a paper the first thing after I secure lodgings; but all the papers are more or less locally interested. THE FARMER, however, is the Kansas paper, and a safe index or stand-point to judge of Kansas generally, and also of the different localities—a feature of no other publication that I am aware of. I feel an interest in its welfare, and wish it all success.

In looking around me, I note that our settlers, as a general thing, are not doing their best in laying out their farms. For instance, I notice that many dig their wells in the bottom of ravines, and build their houses on the line of ascent from the well to the stock-yard, without any intermediate drain. The consequence is, that the well fills at every rain with water that may be said to be pregnant with disease. The building site is, likewise, of the greatest importance, and nearly every claim presents at least one eligible site.

The well-to-do farmers are breaking prairie for use next season, which in the opinion of some might be done at a better time; but I think not. As to the fear of the dense high growth plowed under not rotting, I think there is no foundation. On looking at some turned under a week since, I notice it decaying very rapidly. This growth was from four and a half to five feet high. There may be better seasons for the rotting process; but on the whole, a little plowing, after rains all through the Summer and Fall, where teams keep in good order, will pay.

The crops here are good. The sod corn is equal to any I have met with in any other country. I will write you more particularly of corn for your next issue, as I intend going over the county somewhat during the next two or three weeks. Potatoes are producing well, and this county will turn out a large yield. The Early Rose yield per acre will be enormous.

The planting of trees of all kinds, this Fall, will be very large; together with the fact that the stoppage of fires for two years will witness a dense

growth of elm, cottonwood, willow, &c., starting up on all our streams. A portion of the creek running through my farm, that was not touched by fire last Fall, has now thousands of young trees starting up—willows three to four feet, and cottonwoods as high as six feet—all of this year's growth.
Town 23, Cowley Co., Kansas, Sept., 1871.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

BY J. M. COPELAND.

EDITOR FARMER: Perhaps a few lines from this part of the American Desert may prove acceptable to you. By the way, this part of the Desert has not been clouded up much with dust and driving sands this season. Since April 23d we have had eighteen good soaking rains, in a space of fifteen weeks. As a consequence, our crops are very heavy, what little we have; for, bear in mind that not two years ago there was scarcely a white settler on this (the west) side of the Arkansas; and even now, the buffalo come to within fifteen miles of us at times. Fields are few, and not large. This is, at present, the *Ultima Thule* of civilization in this part of the State; but settlers are crowding west and southwest, as "westward the star of empire," &c.

Wichita is our county seat, situated at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, and at present derives the principal part of its prosperity from the Texas cattle trade, as the trail passes directly through the town. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad is completed as far as Newton, and on Thursday next, the 11th instant, the proposition for the county to issue bonds for a branch road to Wichita will come before us. The county is pretty well divided, and there will be a close vote. Many of us can hardly decide what is for the best interests of ourselves and the county at large.

Would not a few papers on the subject of Railroad Bonds, written by some man experienced in such matters, be appropriate to your columns? Such propositions will be brought up over the State for years, perhaps.

The chances for settlers here are good. Our lands are wholly homestead and pre-emption, except a strip in the northeastern part of the county. Our soil is a rich sandy loam, very fertile, and easily tilled. The many showers have in no way injured the crops, but have been extremely favorable for sod corn, which is the main crop of this season.

Timber is as plentiful as in the greater part of the State. Stone is very scarce on the bottoms, but can be found in places on the breaks of the uplands. Water is excellent, and easily obtainable. I have a pipe well twenty-six feet deep, which two of us drove, fitted the pump, and got a drink of water from, after 4½ P. M., one day—and before dark at that. I could have got never-failing water at half the distance, but went down for cooler water. The temperature of the water is fifty-five degrees Fahrenheit. How does that compare with wells generally throughout the State?

The Wichita *Vidette* claims a larger proportion of arable land in this county than in any other county in the State, and I think with reason; for rocky ravines and "hard pan" spots are extremely rare. The low bottom of the Arkansas is from fifteen to twenty-five miles wide, and extends diagonally across the county from northwest to southeast; while the upland is but slightly raised, and very fertile, and not so sandy as the bottom.

There has been less ague here than I have known in the State, and I lived in the Neosho Valley the five years previous to coming here.

We have the herd law, which we think a good thing for beginners with little or no capital.

QUERY—Will apples grow on our bottoms, with sandy subsoil? My neighbor, a wide-awake German who lived in Wabunsee county two years before coming here, thinks not. He says he never saw a good apple orchard on the Kaw bottom, the soil of which, he says, is just like this. Please let us know of this through THE FARMER. It is a question of importance to us here. If not naturally

a soil adapted to the apple tree, can we do anything to make it so?

El Paso, Sedgewick Co., Kan., August, 1871.

McPHERSON COUNTY.

BY JOSEPH WOODROFFE.

EDITOR FARMER: Can't some one write from McPherson county, and tell something about it? What are its subsoil and upper soil; its timber and its streams; its rocks and its coal; its county seat and its population; its churches and its schools; its railroads and its stock? What are its claims to attention, to occupation, to cultivation; and what does it promise to the poor man, who might come to enter upon it with a view to faithfully cultivate it to the best of his ability; to improve and beautify, and make it *just what a farm ought to be*?

THE FARMER contains items from many other regions of the State, which are read with eagerness and pleasure every month; but there is no more said about this county than if it had no existence, no inhabitant, or had nothing worthy of notice or mention.

Cincinnati, Ohio, September, 1871.

TAME GRASSES WILL GROW IN KANSAS.

BY J. W. SPONABLE.

EDITOR FARMER: I drop you a line to say that I see in nearly every number of THE KANSAS FARMER, inquiries and statements as much as to say that "tame grasses" are a failure in Kansas. Why need a man doubt? It will cost only fifty cents to test the matter.

Suppose each man would sow ten cents' worth of each kind of grass he thinks he would like best, and see what he can do. If he should fail, and all his neighbors fail, let us know it.

I think I know a thousand people in Kansas, who say they do not believe this State is good for tame grasses. Not one of these thousand persons have ever sowed a dollar's worth of seed, and never will, as long as they can get wild grass within five miles of their feed-yards; and when they cannot get wild grass, on account of the land being fenced and used, they will most likely say, this is not, never was, and never can be, a good stock country; and they will move to Texas, South America, or San Domingo, where "range" is good.

Now, I do not agree with the men I have just described; I believe just opposite. In fact, I think this *will* be the best stock country west of the Mississippi, when we get ready for stock.

What I mean by getting ready is, when we have good, dry feed-yards and racks, good sheds for protecting stock from storms, and all the hay the stock can eat, that is made of orchard grass, timothy or clover; with all the nice green pasturage they need or can use, made of the before named grasses. In fact, with plenty of pasture, made of these grasses, we do not need much hay any season.

I know that the above grasses are a success in this State. I do not make this assertion from a single trial on one farm, or in one locality; but say it from conviction, after careful investigation for eight years past.

Now, as to the time to sow grass seed. I say the best time to sow the seed is as soon after it is ripe as possible; never before June, and never later than September. I say August is the month for clover, orchard grass and timothy.

Never sow any kind of grass seed with grain. If weeds trouble the young grass, cut them with a mowing machine every time they are high enough to cut, and let them remain on the ground just as you cut them; and if you fail to have grass, please tell me *why you failed*.

Gardner, Johnson Co., Kansas, Sept., 1871.

WHAT TIME TO PLANT TREES.

BY J. E. PLATT.

EDITOR FARMER: I received your letter of inquiry a few days since, and in reply would say that, of the seventy-nine apple trees and nineteen cherry trees which I set out last Spring, *not one* failed to live and make a good growth this Summer.

The ground was in good condition, and I plowed in narrow lands, so that the dead furrow would come just where I wished my row of trees, plowing the same way twice, so that the dead furrow was from twelve to fourteen inches deep; then turned the dirt back once, leaving the place for the row nearly level (a little dishing). The ground by this time was very mellow. Threw out a little dirt with the spade and set the tree, being careful to leave no vacant place under the roots, throwing in half a bucketful of water, and pressing the dirt firmly on the top.

I am decidedly in favor of *Spring* setting; and I think there is a great advantage in loosening the soil deeply all along the row, rather than digging a hole in the hard ground to set the tree.

I have thought of writing a little article for THE FARMER on Wire Fence. Nothing has got through or over my Fence this Summer, while many of my neighbors have been much annoyed.

Manhattan, Kansas, August, 1871.

NOTE.—We addressed a letter of inquiry to Prof. PLATT, upon the above subject, and the above is the reply.—EDITOR FARMER.

FROM ALLEN COUNTY.

BY J. W. JOHNSON.

EDITOR FARMER: The corn prospects never were better in this locality. Peaches, melons and other fruits, except apples, are most abundant. Farmers are in the best of humor, and improving their farms faster than ever before. It is wonderful to see the progress that has been made in two years on the whole face of tillable land.

Railroad land has just come into market, and a general rush is being made for it, on account of the time given for payment.

King's Iron and Truss Bridge Company have already commenced to manufacture those iron bridges, and the city looks for a bright future. Immigrants are still locating here.

Iola, Allen County, Kan., August, 1871.

FROM WOODSON COUNTY.

BY E. G. REIGH.

EDITOR FARMER: I write you a line from Woodson county. We have splendid prospects for corn. I came from Illinois this Spring a year ago, and bought one hundred and ninety acres of land, with wood and water, for fourteen dollars per acre. I have a very bountiful harvest. Potatoes, beans, peas, cucumbers, beets and onions, are plenty, and sweet corn in ear, and field corn in tassel, are better than I ever had before at this season; and besides all that, I am a subscriber and reader of your valuable paper, THE KANSAS FARMER, besides sending one to my esteemed friend, G. KENDALL. I advise some of my old neighbors to emigrate to this beautiful place, where things will grow.

DEEP PLOWING.

BY JOSEPH WOODROFFE.

EDITOR FARMER: I once heard it said that an English Lord, to demonstrate the advantage of deep plowing, filled a barrel full of fine soil, sowed his wheat on it, and when ripe called all his tenants to see it, and in their presence cut the hoops off the barrel; and as the whole was scattered around, it was observed that the roots of the grain had gone down to the bottom of the barrel.

In breaking prairie, how would it do to follow the track of a breaking plow with a sub-soller? Will some one please to tell?

Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1871.

OISTERN FILTER.

BY L. C. W.

EDITOR FARMER: Will some one, who has had some practical experience, give, through THE FARMER, the manner of building a brick filter—whether by a partition simply, and whether single or double wall, with charcoal between? Any such information will be thankfully received.

The Kansas Farmer

A FAMILY TALK.

A family conversation is, of course, esteemed a private matter; and whatever is spoken in the family circle is understood to be a matter that is not to be repeated. We can there speak of our joys and our sorrows, our faults and our merits; receiving in return sympathy or applause, as the case may demand.

In this mood, we hereby convene a caucus of THE KANSAS FARMER family, for private discussion of the merits and demerits of this child of ours, and to whom you all stand in the relation of godfathers and godmothers, uncles, aunts, nieces and cousins. He will soon be nine years old; and though we say it, who shouldn't, perhaps, he is as stout and comely a lad as the country can start. Many of you were present at his birth, and well remember what a puny, sickly wee bit of a thing he was. As some of the old ladies said, "You could a'most put him in a quart cup!" He was weakly for two or three years, and there were frequent changes of nurses; and as the country settled up, milk became more plenty, and "the lad grew and waxed strong."

But, with the growth and strength of the little rascal, have come some traits that we don't know whether to appreciate or not; and it is to ask your advice that we have convened this council.

The fact of the matter is, this boy of ours, that we have been feeding and nursing so carefully, is growing up to be a terrible *spendthrift*. It is really *awful* how he *does* make the money fly. Just let us tell you some of his tricks.

The other day he happened to say something about Sedgwick county, down in the southwestern part of the State; and very soon there came a half dozen letters from different sections, asking us if that boy of ours told the truth about Sedgwick county; and we had to write letters to each one, telling them that whatever faults "our boy" had, he *would tell the truth*. And it is just so with every thing the boy says; until it takes from twenty to thirty dollars a month just to answer questions for the boy.

Then, if he takes a fancy to a picture, we have to buy it for him, no matter what it costs. He won't wear any but the *best of clothes*; and although they are made of *paper*, it costs us over *one hundred dollars a month* to keep him supplied. If he hears of a Fair, or any fandango that his uncles, aunts or cousins get up, he sends us off to see it, so we can tell him all about it; and it takes a sight of money. And worse than all, it takes from five to seven full-grown persons to wait on him—not to speak of getting his clothes *cut and made*, which is the heaviest expense of all.

Now, the question that we want to ask your advice about is, whether we shall let the boy *go on, spending money lavishly, and growing up to a fine, handsome, sturdy manhood*; his mind well stored with important, practical truths; his influence known and felt over all this broad land? Or, shall we curtail his *spending money*; dwarf his mind and body, let him in future drag out a miserable, sickly existence, unknown outside the family circle; and finally send him to the poor-house, as *unworthy of support and unable to support himself*?

Well, well; we know this last is not a pleasant picture to contemplate. But you need not all talk at once, nor quite so loud. The boy isn't deaf, if he is expensive; and since you all agree that he must be allowed to grow and perfect himself, you understand that we will either have to increase the tax or *increase the family*. We don't want to tax any of you more than a dollar a year, if we can help it, for his support; but we must ask you to help us enlarge the family circle. His birthday (January 1st) will soon be here; and we would like to see the present family *doubled*, at least—and the house will hold even more than that number. The question is, Will you all help to give the boy a

rousing birthday party? Will you all come yourselves, and each bring at least one neighbor with you? Admission, one dollar. Tickets to be had at the door, or at any postoffice in the State. No cards, no dancing, no wine; but instead, "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

We recently announced that the Hon. HORACE CAPRON had resigned the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, to accept an appointment under the Government of Japan. Hon. FREDERICK WATTS has been appointed as his successor, and has entered upon the duties of the office. We have much hope from this appointment; and the following sketch of Judge WATTS, taken from the July Report of the Department, will not prove uninteresting at this time:

Judge WATTS is a native of Carlisle, Pa., and was educated at Dickenson College, where he was graduated at the age of nineteen. Immediately after his graduation he went to Erie county, Pa., and there lived three years with an uncle, working daily on his farm. It was while residing with this uncle that the taste for farm life, which has characterized his whole career, was fully formed, and a practical knowledge of its essential requirements thoroughly learned. Returning to Carlisle, he studied law with ANDREW CAROTHERS, and was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession until 1848, when he was commissioned by Gov. WM. F. JOHNSON as Presiding Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata. This office he held for three years, when, it having been made elective, and the district being under the control of the political party with which he was not in sympathy, he retired from the bench and returned to the bar. He did not, however, actively engage in his profession, a large portion of his time being devoted to the personal superintendence of a farm near Carlisle. For many years he had been a farmer, as well as a lawyer, and had become known as one who believed in the application of science to the tilling of the soil. In 1858 he abandoned entirely the practice of the law, and since then has been exclusively a farmer. During the last few years he has resided exclusively on his farm, giving to all the details of its management his personal attention. He is also the owner of another farm, which he manages through a tenant.

Judge WATTS's prominence as a farmer led to his election, in 1856, as the first President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, which office he held until 1862, when he declined a re-election. He was elected the first President of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, a position which he still holds. He has never been prominent as a politician, although entertaining at all times positive views of public policy, and has never been a candidate for either Congressional or Legislative honors. He was not an applicant for the distinguished position to which he has just been appointed, and its duties and responsibilities have been accepted with reluctance.

Judge WATTS is a practical and scientific farmer. He has devoted his life to the practice of progressive methods of diversified Agriculture, and has always manifested a deep interest and genuine enthusiasm in the advancement of the farmer's calling. In his new office he may be expected to give to all the Agricultural interests of the country the same intelligent and industrious attention he has bestowed upon the varied operations of his own farm, and the Agriculture of Pennsylvania.

LOOK TO THE FENCES.

If there is any breachy stock in the neighborhood, you may expect them to commence their depredations about this time of the year. They seem to have well-defined ideas as to the season of the year when they can secure a good bite of corn, by invading some of the neighboring fields; and

having no well-defined ideas of the rights of property, they make their forays, and are usually successful.

Then, if you have any weak places in your fence, it is high time it was repaired, or you will wake up some of these mornings and find that a dozen head of cattle have defrauded you out of a supper, lodging and breakfast. Look to the fences, at once.

MAJOR FRED. E. MILLER.

The above gentleman has recently been appointed to the position of Farm Superintendent of the Kansas Agricultural College. He is, we believe, a new man in the State, having for a time previous to his appointment resided in Missouri. He was a student of the Michigan Agricultural College, but is not, as has been erroneously stated in several papers, a graduate of that institution.

He is a young man, about thirty years of age, of active, energetic habits, and inclined to be practical rather than theoretical. This is about all we know of Maj. MILLER; but although an entire stranger, we wish to speak a word in his behalf, that the farmers of the State, who are looking to this office to develop important truths, may properly understand the situation.

The Agricultural College has recently purchased three hundred and fifteen acres of land, near the College, at prices ranging from fifty to two hundred dollars per acre, being apparently exorbitant prices, for a College Farm; but Maj. MILLER is not responsible for this.

On part of this land, however, there is quite a large nursery, some buildings of more or less value, fencing, &c. We cannot imagine what benefit the College can or will derive from a nursery, already grown; nor do we imagine that the buildings will add anything to the value of the land as a College Farm; but these things *have* added to the price of the investment, and consequently the burden falls with undue weight upon Maj. MILLER, of proving that money invested in Agriculture will pay as good an interest as upon any other investment, as in this case, unless he can make the nursery remunerative, and can use the buildings and fencing that are on the land to good advantage, he is compelled to carry just so much dead weight.

If capital invested in Agricultural pursuits will not pay a fair interest, we have no use for Agricultural Colleges or College Farms. As we understand it, this is the mission of these institutions, and upon the Farm Superintendent devolves the burden of demonstrating it. We doubt very much if the Board of Regents kept this in view in making their purchases of lands; but whether they did or not, we think the prices paid are unfortunate for Maj. MILLER; and if, with these disadvantages, this gentleman can demonstrate the theory above mentioned, he will deserve all the more credit, and if he fails to do this, the blame must in part fall upon other shoulders.

There is one other fact to be kept in mind. The College has altogether over four hundred acres of land. Forty acres or more of this will probably be set apart for experimental purposes, which will leave not far from three hundred and fifty acres for the Farm proper. To work this properly will require an expenditure of several thousand dollars for stock, labor, implements, seeds, &c.; and it is not a known fact to the outside world that the College has this money at its command. We have understood that the Regents contemplated expending \$25,000 the coming year for the above purposes. If so, this burden is taken off of the Farm Superintendent; if not, it should be added to the credit side of the Major's balance-sheet.

The Reports at the close of the year will, no doubt, foreshadow the policy to be pursued, and results will be watched with eager eyes by our intelligent farmers in all parts of the State.

WINTER RYE.

We have nothing to add to what we have many times said in relation to this crop, but speak of it

now to refresh the minds of those who may have forgotten the subject.

We repeat, that we regard it as one of the most valuable crops that the farmer can raise, for those whose farms are so placed that they can pasture the crop. It is invaluable for this purpose to every man who keeps cows, or has young stock to winter; but no time is to be lost in the seeding. It should have been done earlier, but better now than not at all. We regard it as one of the *surest* crops the farmer can plant.

THE WHEAT CROP.

We have been particularly struck, this season, with the dense growth of the weed crop on those fields from which wheat has been taken. The frequent rains have, no doubt, added to their growth somewhat; but it surprises us that *any* wheat at all could grow on some fields that we know *have* produced eighteen and twenty bushels per acre.

It is not to be wondered at that the wheat crop does not *pay* better, if we but look at the weed crop when the wheat is cut off.

Some system of farming that will eradicate the weeds from the growing grain, must be adopted. If sheep will do it, let us raise sheep. If Summer fallowing will accomplish the object, let us Summer fallow. Let us adopt *any* system that promises to keep down the weed crop.

We think judicious Summer and Winter fallowing promises *as much* as any other system, and can be done with no great loss of time. The wheat crop is cut in June. The moment the crop is off the field, start the plow and turn the stubble under; and again in August, or as soon as the weeds put in an appearance. A plowing in July and another in August would do better. Seed again to wheat the first days of September. After the second crop of wheat is taken off, repeat the Summer fallowings, and continue them on into the Fall, as late as is necessary to prevent any weeds from seeding.

The third year, plant to corn, and cultivate. See that no weeds perfect themselves. Use the hand hoe, if necessary, to keep them down. After the corn crop is removed, turn the corn stubble under. Plow the next season sufficient to keep down all growth, and seed to wheat again in the Fall. And we would advise, also, seeding the piece down to clover.

This is *work*; but good farming means work. If any have doubts about this way of getting rid of weeds, try it on a five-acre piece; being careful that the *adjoining* crops don't seed the experimental crop.

KANSAS HORSES.

Not that we have any distinct breed of horses in Kansas—we wish we had—but it is the entire absence of breeds that we complain of. Very much of our shallow plowing, as well as the light loads of grain that we see daily brought to market, are due to the little scrub horses so many of our farmers have. For ordinary farm work we want large, heavy horses; horses that will walk off, on our country roads, with a ton and a half to two tons of grain; horses that will put the plow down ten to twelve inches, and not kill themselves.

To secure this kind of stock, we must have larger mares. Our stallions are, for the most part, *large* enough, if they were only thoroughbred; but the chief fault lies in small mares. Nearly or quite one-half the mares of the country are under fifteen hands, and very many of them not over fourteen and a half. We must get out of this little stock. It is a State calamity, and the sooner it is changed the better.

Quite recently a contractor advertised for one or two hundred horses, for the Government service, to be fifteen hands and upwards; and yet he had to go east of the Mississippi to get them; thus taking many thousand dollars out of the State, *that the State needs*.

How long will this continue? Are we to permit other States to make the money that *should* come

to our net? If not, let us by some means start a race of larger mares, and do it at once.

NATHAN C. ELY.

We present on our cover page, this month, the features of the well known President of the American Institute Farmers' Club, New York.

Mr. ELY was, for a number of years a prominent merchant of New York; but for nearly twenty years past, he has spent his Summers on his little farm of thirty acres, near Norwalk, Conn. Here he has gained all of the practical Agricultural information he is possessed of; which, by the way, is no little. Several years ago he was elected President of the New York Farmers' Club; to which position he has been annually re-elected. He is an enthusiastic lover of all that pertains to Agriculture,—his taste running considerably to poultry, turkeys, ducks and chickens.

He is almost as sprightly and vivacious as a boy; a man of quick perceptions, and a keen sense of justice; always lively; never morose; and universally loved, honored and esteemed.

The Club owes very much of its success and reputation to Mr. ELY; and it is to be hoped that he will be continued as its President for many years.

A KANSAS FARM.

If one-half the world know not how the other half live, it is no less true that one-half our farmers have no idea of what the other half are doing, or how they are getting along.

We believe that a part of a farmer's time could be profitably spent in visiting among his neighbors; and if he occasionally gets out of his neighborhood, no great harm will be done.

A few days ago we redeemed a long unfulfilled promise, and visited the farm of J. T. MCWHIRT, of this county; and we trust he will take no offense at our telling our readers of some things we saw, and facts we learned, during a brief visit.

His farm consists of eleven hundred and twenty acres, upland and bottom, the stream known as the Little Stranger running for about one mile through the farm; and the soil, of course, of the very best, as the rampant growth of rosin-weeds, cockle-burr and shoemaker fully testify.

Five quarter-sections of the farm are fenced with thrifty hedge, and to a considerable extent subdivided into forty and eighty acre lots, by young hedge-rows; and the posts are on the ground to enclose the two remaining quarter-sections.

We found two hundred acres in corn, which will, we judge, average fully fifty bushels per acre. A crop of oats, represented by four large stacks, had been put up, but which, owing to the depredations of the chinch-bug, would give but a light return. Ten or twelve stacks of hungarian and millet, and twenty or twenty-five stacks of other hay, had been put up.

Of stock, we found two hundred head of hogs, sixty head of cattle, and some fifteen head of horses and mules. Mr. MCWHIRT informed us that he designed stocking his farm largely with sheep, as he said it was impossible to fight the weed crop in this country without the aid of these animals.

The swine department of this farm deserves more than a passing mention. The most of it is made up of the Poland and China or Magie stock; but he also has some pure-bred Essex, that are among the finest specimens of their class we have seen in the Western country; and it is his intention to infuse the Essex blood through a large part of his future herds. All of his stock that we saw showed good breeding as well as good keeping.

The farm is well supplied with buildings, there being four tenement houses, all good, substantial frame buildings; and his own residence, a large, two-story brick house, that, for comfort and convenience, is not excelled by any. The corn-cribs and granaries are well arranged, and of a size to correspond with the farm. His barns are entirely inadequate to accommodate the stock; but the lumber

is on the ground for a large barn, that will supply this want.

In addition to these buildings, there is a large stone smoke-house, ice-house, milk-cellar, and *meat vault*—all under one roof, and to our mind, it is the most important building on the farm. It is all rat proof, and, we might add, *heat* proof.

The orchards were a perfect surprise to us, from the fact that we had not supposed his tastes led in that direction. We found apple, pear, peach, plum, cherries and nectarines, *by the thousand*, and, to a very large extent, of his own grafting and budding. We found all the small fruits represented, by half acre and acre patches. A large number of shrubs, evergreens and forest trees are also started. All the fruit looked thrifty; their clean, smooth bodies showing good care.

One of the things that pleased us most about this farm, was the very frank confession of Mr. MCWHIRT, that to his son WILLIAM, a young man barely turned in his majority, was entrusted the overseeing of all his large farm; and from what we saw, we think it is in good hands, for without wishing to offend his modesty, he is as fine a specimen of the young American farmer as one would wish to see.

In doors, we found a well ordered household; everything comfortable and substantial; the piano, music, pictures, books and *papers* (six by actual count, of the latest, including THE FARMER, of course), showing that the mind of each member of the family was cared for; and the dinner that we partook indicated that the bodies were not neglected.

Mr. MCWHIRT'S farm is one that we should like to see duplicated many times in Kansas, in all save size. It is too large. No farmer should have so much land as to keep his mind constantly on the strain, and his body without rest, to manage it. Enough to make a fair income, and leave its owner time for rest and self-improvement, is all that should be desired; and this can be accomplished on *much* less land than is in the above farm. In fact, we have no doubt that there are many farms in Kansas, of one hundred and sixty acres, that make as much clear money as Mr. MCWHIRT'S, and cause their owners far less trouble.

THE HAY CROP.

Among the many heavy yields of crops in Kansas this year, the hay crop is by no means the least. The yield is almost unprecedented, and fully double that of last year. The quality is also very good.

Every farmer putting up hay should endeavor to get it cured and stacked in the shortest possible time. A heavy rain upon hay after it is cut is ruinous, as it washes most of the nutriment out of the blades.

Keep the hay stirring as much as possible after it is cut, that the evaporation of water may go on as rapidly as possible. A good plan, when the weather is clear, is to cut the grass in the afternoon, and by ten or eleven o'clock the next day it is ready to stack.

Notwithstanding hay is plenty and cheap, we would advise every farmer to put up every pound he possibly can, and see, too, that it is well stacked. Then, if you have not got the young stock to eat it, try and get them.

OUR CORNER

Humburg.—In the July and August numbers of THE FARMER, we published an advertisement of the *Independent Farmer*, 527 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., believing the same to be genuine and in good faith. We have since learned, from good authority, that the *Independent Farmer* is a chimera, that it has no foundation in fact; and we take the earliest opportunity to warn our readers to invest no dollars in the same. If you have a dollar that you can spare, subscribe for THE KANSAS FARMER, and you are sure to get the worth of your money.

Hersfield & Mitchell.—We call the attention of dealers throughout the State to the advertisement of the above firm, to be found on the second page of Cover. Messrs. H. & M. are probably the largest manufacturers

and dealers in jewelry to be found west of St. Louis, and but one or two there exceed them. They turn out a splendid class of work, some of their watches, indeed, being the equal of anything made in the country. They are live, energetic, pushing men, and can offer such terms as will induce buyers to trade with them.

The Blanchard Churn.—We have referred to this valuable household article in a former number; but it is one of those articles that will bear keeping before the people. The trade of the Blanchard Churn Company is rapidly extending into all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi; and in a short time it will probably be the most extensively used Churn ever placed before the people. See their advertisement.

Stock Farm.—We desire to call especial attention to the advertisement of W. T. SMITH, of Linn county, who offers his large farm, stock, crops and tools, for sale at a bargain. We are not personally acquainted with the farm; but we do know that Linn county is one of the very best in the State. Parties desiring to purchase such a farm, would do well to open a correspondence with Mr. SMITH. His terms are liberal.

Early Rose.—Our friend G. W. H. MOORE, Kickapoo township, informs us that J. W. HENDRICKS raised, from one-half pound of seed, obtained from Mr. MOORE, five pecks of merchantable potatoes. He cut to one eye, and planted in drills. They were plowed twice, and then mulched with old hay. An important item for every potato grower to consider.

Seidlitz Powders.—If we had a spite against Bro. REYNOLDS, of the Parsons *Sys*, we should want no greater revenge than to compel him to take one dose of Seidlitz powders, made according to a formula published in that paper August 12th. Examine your Dispensatory, Bro. REYNOLDS, and own up.

Early Rose.—Mr. ROSE, the inventor of the celebrated potato which bears his name, is a Massachusetts man, and never was a farmer.—*Fort Scott Monitor*.

There is nothing like being posted in Agricultural matters; but what will Mr. BREWER, of Vermont, say to the above?

Kansas City Fair.—Just on the eve of going to press we received a complimentary to the above Fair, to open at Kansas City, Mo., October 16th, and continue several days. Will notice it more at length in our next issue.

Called.—We had the pleasure of a call from Mr. E. SNYDER, of the Prairie Nurseries, Highland, Kansas. Mr. SNYDER is one of our largest and most successful nurserymen, and reports the Fall trade as promising.

A New Seedling.—Mr. BRIDGOD, nurseryman, of this city, brought into our office a new seedling peach, originating with him, which is the largest of the season. It is a freestone, of very superior flavor.

McCrory Seedling.—The MCCRORY Brothers laid upon our table a sample of this delicious peach, and for size and quality it cannot be excelled. Its season is August, and the boys design budding it largely.

A Good Club.—Our thanks are due to Hon. JACOB STOTLER, editor and publisher of the *Emporia News*, for a club of thirty-four subscribers to THE FARMER. Such favors are fully appreciated by us.

Called.—We were pleased to receive a call from Dr. J. C. BATSSELLER, of Monrovia, Atchison county. The Doctor reports crops in his section very fine, and immigration lively.

G. W. W. YATES, the druggist of Lawrence, probably manufactures and sells more and better *Condition Powders* than any firm in the West. See his advertisement.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Transactions of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society.—Our thanks are due the Secretary for a copy of the above work. It is neatly gotten up, and the debates and essays are of unusual interest. The proof-reading is not as careful and thorough as such a subject demands, however. For example: On page 107, "Mr. PLUMB said the question might be asked, What shall we do with our *Wines*?"—*Vines* is, no doubt, intended. We notice two or three other similar errors. But the book is of great value to all Northern fruit-growers; and the Society should be liberally patronized by citizens of that State.

Downing's Selected Fruits for the Garden and Market, by CHARLES DOWNING; published by JOHN WILEY & SON, New York; price, \$2.50. A work of 680 pages, well bound and neatly gotten up. We are not able to criticize the work of so old and so able a horticulturist as CHARLES DOWNING. The illustrations of this work are very full and complete; but it seems to us that the artist has failed to give correct outlines of certain apples. The pear department we consider the most valuable, and the outlines are good. After a more thorough examination, we shall refer to this work again.

Hearth & Home.—This elegant illustrated weekly Family Paper comes promptly to hand. Its enterprising

publishers, ORANGE JENN & CO., spare no pains to make it the very best of its class. Aside from its engravings, however, it is the peer of any publication in the country; and we notice that EDWARD BOGERTON has been added to the editorial staff. This gentleman has a national reputation as a magazine writer; and however good *Hearth & Home* has been in the past, we can safely say it will be better in the future. Every family should take it.

The Aldine.—A beautiful publication, which we should be pleased to know reached every one of our prairie farms and homes. The beautiful should no more be neglected in this life, than the material; and we know of nothing more beautiful than the *Aldine*. Subscription, with an oil chromo, \$2.50. Address JAMES SUTTON & CO., 23 Liberty street, New York.

Scribner for September maintains its well-earned reputation. No magazine published in the country has taken such a hold upon the affections of the people, as has *Scribner*. Send \$3.00 to SCRIBNER & CO., New York, and try it for one year.

THE amount of gold now in use throughout Christendom is estimated at \$4,862,000,000; and the amount of silver a \$5,710,000,000; making in all the sum of \$10,572,000,000.

Our Boys and Girls.

A BOY'S LETTER.

BY J. E. B.

EDITOR FARMER: I am pleased to have the privilege of writing a few lines, as I told you I would tell you what I was doing, in my next letter. Well, in the first place, I came to this State with a schoolmate, and when we arrived here we were quite well satisfied with the place. It was dull times where we came from. We rented a small frame cabin for the season, it being only ten by fourteen feet—just right for us two. We had more fun, more strawberries and more raspberries than a few. Finally, my mate went to teaching school; and then, you see, I was alone. I might have got lonesome then, but I had a crop of broom corn to take care of, and that kept me from getting lonesome; so, you see, it was worth something.

I took as good care of it as possible, under the circumstances I was in, having a small building to put it in, and the weather being rather wet. I got it in such a shape that I could keep it all Winter. I worked some of the brush into brooms, but found I was fooling away my time, and so I traded it for twenty acres of regular Kansas soil—some of it prairie, some good timber, and good rock for fencing. There is water running across one corner, so it makes the place complete for living on.

Here, you see, I am doing my own cooking, and live alone. There are near neighbors, who are lively and accommodating to the needy as well as wealthy, and enjoy young company as well as old.

I have not commenced farming yet, as I might say. I planted some corn; also a garden, which affords me plenty to eat; and when I grow to be a man, I am going to get me a woman, and fence in my farm, and go to farming; for I believe it is the happiest life a man can live.

A GIRL'S LETTER.

BY "A READER AND WELL-WISHER."

EDITOR FARMER: I have been thinking this long while that I would write a letter for the Boys' and Girls' Column in THE FARMER, but have kept putting it off until some one else has broken the ice. I will first tell you where I live. Rose Cottage is situated eight miles south of Leavenworth, and one mile and a half west of Fairmount. This Spring I tried to raise flowers, but met with poor success, there being no one but myself (a girl) to spade up the beds. There is a nice new brick school-house going up in Fairmount. I am going to school this Winter, and mean to study hard. We have a Sabbath-school in the depot building, but a great many of the children do not come. I have tried and tried to get more children to come, but have utterly failed, with a few exceptions.

Now that the girls, and boys too, have got start-

ed writing for THE FARMER, I hope they will not let two or three letters satisfy them. I, for one, would like to see three or four letters in each number. Good-bye, boys and girls.

Leavenworth County, Kansas, September, 1871.



Garget.

EDITOR FARMER: Keeping company with many others, I come to you for information through the Veterinary Department.

I have a cow that is affected with the garget in one of her fore teats. She gives lumpy milk quite often—perhaps as often as once in every one or two weeks, and lasting from one to three milkings. She has been in my possession but two months, all of which time she has been thus afflicted; though the case cannot be of more than three months' standing, as the calf is only about three months old. Now, I want to know what to do, in order to effect a cure. Her bag does not cake, and in one instance only has the milk assumed a watery appearance.

What will remove a film of six weeks' standing from an ox's eye? Please answer in your next, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—1st. Apply externally, in the form of an ointment, one part of the hydriodate of potash, well saturated with seven parts of lard; one or two drachms should be rubbed into the bag at the base of the teat that gives the thick milk, every morning and night. Apply this for three or four days. In milking, be sure and draw out all that you can from the diseased teat.

2d. Apply neats-foot oil, with a camel's hair brush, twice a day, to the ox's eye, by dipping the brush into the oil and drawing it over the ball of eye.

Worms.

EDITOR FARMER: I have horses that are troubled with worms, as knowing ones tell me. They judge by the appearance of a yellow, paste-like substance, appearing after nearly every discharge. They eat their food as though they were in perfect health; but they lose flesh, instead of gaining. Very little exercise causes great fatigue. The horses are young, the oldest six years. I would like to know what would give them relief permanently.

One of these horses became very foul in the sheath last April, and is continually so ever since. I clean him once a week, by applying oil instead of washing. Yours, respectfully, SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—Give your horses the following vermifuge, on an empty stomach: Castor oil, 12 ounces; oil of wormseed, 1 ounce; oil of tansy, 3 drachms; to be followed by mash of bran or shorts, seasoned well with salt.

The next day, give powdered sulphate of iron, 2 drachms; powdered gentian, 2 drachms—sprinkled on a little chopped or cut feed. Repeat this last dose once a day for a week.

After this treatment, the trouble with the horse's sheath will cease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys.

EDITOR FARMER: I would like some advice from your Veterinary Department. Two months ago, one of my horses became dull, stupid, and thin in flesh, although lightly worked, and would urinate often and highly colored; and finally became so weak, that when he lay down he could not get up without help. He would eat well, had no cough or pain that I could notice, and he died. Upon investigation, I found that his kidneys were affected, which, I think, was the cause of his death.

Well, now I have another good horse acting in the same way, with the same symptoms, and I fear

the same complaint is coming on him. I would like to know what to do for him. S. S.

ANSWER.—Inflammation of the kidneys, a dangerous complaint, and yet one that yields readily to proper treatment. When first taken, the horse should be drenched with $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints linseed oil; then take a fresh sheepskin, or one as nearly so as possible, and pour boiling water on the flesh side until it is soft and hot; then bathe the horse over the loins with spirits ammonia, rubbing it in well, and apply the sheepskin over the loins, as hot as the horse can bear it. Over this lay a blanket, and fasten it so that it may not be thrown off. Repeat the operation of the sheepskin as often as it cools, for three or four hours. Give your horse to drink water mixed with muriatic acid, sixty drops to the bucketfull. Don't give any of the diuretics so commonly used, such as turpentine, rosin or saltpeter.

Tumor.

EDITOR FARMER: Being a patron of THE FARMER, I feel free to ask advice through your Veterinary Department, as you so liberally offer it. A few weeks ago, I noticed a hard tumor (seemingly on the bone) on the under-jaw of a three-year-old filly, a little forward of the circular part of the jaw, the size of a small hickory-nut. It has now enlarged to at least double that size. What is it, and what the remedy? Yours, respectfully, A. J. EVANS.

ANSWER.—The enlargement on the jaw of the filly was probably caused by a bruise. As soon as the swelling is free from all unusual heat, apply the biniodide of mercury unguent, once a day for two or three days. It will take away the enlargement. It is made as follows: Take of the biniodide of mercury, one drachm; lard, one ounce; mix. Rub it in well when you apply it.

THE APIARY.

DOUGLAS COUNTY BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

BY NOAH CAMERON.

THE PROFITS OF BEE-KEEPING.

EDITOR FARMER: At the last meeting of the Bee-Keepers' Association, there were not many out, owing, we presume, to the press of harvest work. As most bee-keepers are farmers, of course we could not expect them to neglect their crops. We had a very interesting meeting, however. Considerable discussion on breeding of queens. Some very queer freaks of the bees were mentioned, such as their building queen cells over drone eggs; which shows that, if the bees know what they are about, we are unable to account for such conduct. It may be that it is done on purpose to deceive the bee-keeper; while he is expecting a nice lot of queens, he gets nothing but a parcel of drones instead, which are a very cheap article with most bee-keepers. It may be that this royal kind would be of more value if we only knew it.

Some had experienced considerable difficulty in introducing queens. From all accounts, the fore part of this season was very unfavorable for raising queens, and not very good for bees. We hear of a good many bees that have swarmed, and some very early in the season. Where artificial swarming is practiced, an increase of thirty-three per cent. is as much as the honey supply in this section would justify, up to this time. In relation to artificial swarming, several members expressed themselves as to the bad effects, and the liability of carrying it too far. Many bees were lost, and many discouraged in the business, from following the teachings of TWining. He, to palm off his patent hive and secrets, made many believe that they could make from eight to sixteen swarms from one in a single season. Many who followed his advice had the satisfaction of having bees in a good many hives in the Fall, but none in the Spring.

We would not advise more than doubling one's stock in a season. Even by that slow process, one will soon have more bees than he will want to manage, even if he commences with one hive;

and if he commences with five or six, it will be but a few years until he is up in the hundreds.

We had a friend come to see our bee-hives and bees, not long since. He had made up his mind to adopt a frame hive, and thought our style suited him the best. He was telling of his success with bees and fruit raising. His neighbors always wondered why it was that he raised fruit, and they could not. He told them the reason was, that he believed in signs and wonders, and they did not. He planted when the sign was in the arms; grafted when the sign was in the arms, &c. With bees he had started six years ago with two gums, and he had only lost two swarms in the six years, and he now had six gums and all the honey they wanted to use in the family. We told him that instead of losing two swarms, he had lost about one hundred and twenty-two. He commenced six years ago with two in the Spring; he should have had four in the Fall; second year, eight; third year, sixteen; and so on to the sixth year, one hundred and twenty-eight—a thousand dollars' worth of bees lost, besides the honey that might have been made, worth as much more. We told him that, while he might be good on "signs and wonders" and fruit raising, we considered he had rather poor success in the bee business.

He stated a fact which we think applicable to other sections as well as his, viz: That the patent hive venders were the great curse to bee-keeping. We hope to hear better reports from his management of bees hereafter. Whether he will be able to apply his "signs and wonders" to bee-keeping, we are unable to say. If he does, success is certain.

But, what are the profits of bee-keeping? When we state the result in dollars and cents, then everybody can see just what can be done? Now, here is what a bee-keeper in Ohio took from his bees in one month last year. He had forty-six colonies in the Spring. He increased them to sixty-four, and took out five thousand pounds of honey in four weeks; and up to the 1st of August, 6,182 pounds. One colony yielded three hundred pounds. This, probably, was an extra yield, and should not be taken as average.

Here is what an Iowa bee-keeper reports for last year: He says he started in the Spring with 636 colonies, in very poor condition—not more than bees enough to have made 300 good colonies. He saved 538 swarms—all natural swarms—and none went away; so that at the end of the swarming season, in August, he had 903 colonies. He united 164 colonies, and sold the bees from nine, leaving 780 colonies for wintering. His yield of honey was as follows:

Box comb honey, pounds.....	11,500
Prime comb honey, in frames, lbs.....	1,500
Strained honey, lbs.....	7,725
Honey in old comb, lbs.....	1,750
Used in family, &c., lbs.....	250
Total.....	22,725

This amount, he says, would have been doubled if his bees had been in good condition in Spring.

This gives a surplus of about thirty-one pounds to the hive; in the other case of the Ohio man, ninety-six pounds to the hive—more than three times as much. But here is what he says about his sales:

The average price for honey sold is about nineteen cents net per pound:	
For honey sold.....	\$3,180 00
For queen bees and stocks.....	1,151 00
For honey remaining unsold.....	750 00
Value of 60 stocks which I wintered more than the year before.....	600 00
Strained wax.....	61 80
Total.....	\$5,742 80

The help he employs is a hired man all the year round, and four children from eleven to eighteen years old during swarming time. To this add the expense of a horse and wagon, hives, boxes and postage, which would amount to about five hundred dollars; leaving over five thousand dollars clear for one year.

How many farmers in Kansas can make that much in one year, with as little help? and that was

no extra yield, or extra price for the honey. We count that as about an average yield. Some years you will do twice as well, and others you may get nothing. But the beauty of the bee business is, that when there is a poor season you are not in the dilemma that farmers sometimes get in with a large lot of pigs, with corn one dollar per bushel, and pork two and a half cents per pound. It is very seldom that bees will not make enough to live on, with proper attention.

This Fall we will give the figures of a few Kansas bee-keepers.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas, August, 1871.

SESSION OF AUGUST 3, 1871.

The subject for discussion at this meeting was, "The Advantages of the Frame Hive." It was claimed for the frame hive that at all times you could know the condition of your bees, while with the box hive it was mere guess work. One important thing in bee-keeping, to insure success, is to keep your hives supplied with vigorous and prolific queens. With the box hive you are unable to do this; with the frame hive you can tell at any time whether your queen needs changing. It is not only old queens that fail, but in many cases young ones too. We have known young queens to be barren; sometimes they will lay nothing but drone eggs, which is a deal worse than none at all; and sometimes young queens lay so sparingly, that it is not profitable to leave them in the hive; and many times old queens fail in that way. With the frame hive, we can manage this most important part of bee-keeping to a charm, and have all our stocks strong and vigorous, and good workers; while with the box hive we may have a few good swarms, and others may be doing no good; and others still will be dying out and the moth eating them up, simply because they were not supplied with good queens. Bees never allow the moth to get the advantage of them when they have a good queen, unless it is by some bad management of the bee-keeper.

But some will ask, What advantage is the frame hive to me, when I never make any use of the frames, never taking them out to see the condition of my bees? Now, we have always answered that question, that the frame hive was of no use to such bee-keepers. But Mr. ROOT, of Ohio, has found a better answer. He will give twenty-five cents for every nice, straight comb in a frame, when their bees die, as they soon do with no management. So a hive with ten frames would bring you \$2.50, after the bees were dead.

Mr. LOVEJOY stated that he had a weak swarm in the Spring, that was likely to do no good. He supplied them with a few frames of brood and bees from a strong stock, and made a good swarm of them, which he could not have done in a box hive.

Mr. BECKS thought there were some advantages in the frame hive, that could not be had in the box hive. He objected to the spaces around the frames, as harbors for the moth. He has taken more honey from a box hive than from any frame hive he has this season.

Mr. BARRICKLOW thought it a great pity that Mr. BECKS's working swarm was not in a frame hive, they would have done so much better. He has working swarms, and swarms that don't work. He finds that some are lazy, though he cannot account for it. If he wants honey, he looks around to see which is a working swarm. He don't think the difference is in the Italians or the blacks. He can't make a working swarm of a lazy one. As to the Italians, he has scarcely any honey from them this season. The hybrids he regards as the best honey gatherers. He was never better pleased than when he found the movable frame.

Mr. LOVEJOY thought a fault of bee-keepers was, that they allowed their swarms to get too feeble.

Mr. MCALISTER spoke in favor of the frame hive, and against box hives. Last Spring he had a swarm that seemed all right, but they soon began to run down. He removed the old queen, and as

soon as the young bees began to hatch, they went to work with a rush.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kan., Sept., 1871.

Household Recipes.

Corn Broth.

EDITOR FARMER: As this is the season of the year when green corn is plenty, and the more dishes that can be cooked out of it the better, I therefore send you my receipt for making Corn Broth:

Take about one quart of water, and salt as for mush; then take two good-sized ears of green corn, that is rather hard for cooking on the cob, and cut a thin slice off from the ends of the kernels, and scrape the rest out, leaving the hulls upon the cob. When your water boils, stir in a spoonfull at a time, being careful not to let it get lumpy. After cooked done, serve with butter to the taste. Ten minutes is sufficient for cooking.

MRS. JANE E. COMSTOCK.

Boston Brown Bread.—Take four coffee-cups of sifted Indian meal, and two of coarse flour, rye or wheat; add to it enough warm water to make it as thick as pancake batter; stir in one small teacup of molasses, and a teaspoonful of salt; add half a cup of home-made yeast, and turn the mixture into an iron baking-pan; cover it closely with a thick cloth, and let it stand where it will rise. When it cracks on the top, which should have been smoothed down with the hands wet in water, bake it for five hours in an oven of moderate heat, so that it will not burn the crust. The flavor and quality of this bread depend upon the length of time it is baking.

To Pickle Peaches.—Take the sound peaches, remove the down with a brush, make the vinegar hot, add to it the sugar, boil and skim it well, stick five or six cloves into each peach, then pour the vinegar boiling hot over them, cover them over, and set in a cold place for eight or ten days; then drain off the vinegar, make it hot, skim it, and again pour it over the peaches; let them become cold, then put them in glass jars, and secure them as for preserves. The cinnamon and the cloves can be added to the peaches, and the vinegar poured over them.

Potato Soup.—Here is a recipe that has the merit of being very economical, very palatable, and very quickly made. Boil in a quart of water a small slice of salt pork, and one or two onions, according to size. Take from six to eight good-sized potatoes, boil, mash fine, and put them in with the pork and onions. Boil half an hour; then add milk enough to make it the right consistency—about as thick as pea soup. Pepper and salt to taste; and first, before taking up, strain through a colander, and serve.

Sweet Peach Pickles.—Peel two gallons of ripe peaches, leaving them whole, and into each peach put three cloves. Put them into a preserving-pan; to which add two pounds sugar, one quart vinegar, and a few pieces cinnamon bark; boil ten minutes. Turn into a jar and cover tightly; keep them in a cool place. They are very nice.

A Delicate Cake.—Beat the butter to a cream, and stir into it the flour; then add the whites of the eggs beaten to a froth, the nutmeg grated, and the lemon extract. Beat all well together, and put it into a tin lined with buttered paper. Five or six ounces of pounded almonds may be added to this cake, according to your taste.

Very Plain Tea Cake.—A half cup of butter, two of sugar; work the sugar and butter together, and add four beaten eggs, three teacups sifted flour, an even teaspoonful of soda dissolved and strained, ground coriander seed, and lastly, a teacupful of sour milk.

Spice Cake.—Five eggs, four and a half cups of flour, three of sugar, one of butter, and one and a half cups sour cream, a teaspoonful of soda, cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves to taste.

How to Improve Fish.—Fresh fish is made much more palatable by stuffing and baking. Make the stuffing the same as for a turkey.

Johnny Cake.—One pint meal, a half-pint flour, one pint buttermilk, three eggs, one cup sugar, one teaspoonful soda, and one of salt; bake in two sheets twenty minutes.

Flour Pudding.—Four spoonfulls flour, six eggs, two pints milk. Line a basin with buttered paper, and bake an hour.

CHECK-REINS AND BLINDERS.

[From the Boston Courier.]

Although much has been said and much written about cruelty to animals, and perhaps something has been done to prevent it, still there remains one species of cruelty to that noble animal, the horse, yet in use, which should be corrected, and which seems to be more peculiar to New England, and even to Boston, than to any other part of the country or the world, just now. This cruelty, or absolute torture, consists in the use of the check or bearing rein, and especially with cart or dray horses. In most of our drays or carts of different kinds, the necks of the horses are so drawn in that the poor animals are straining and worrying all day for relief; for the check-rein is kept taut even when the dray is idle, waiting employment. In addition to this check-rein, to keep the head up and draw it in, there is in many cases a martingale, made very tight, to draw the head down, and thus keep the head of the poor animal in one position during the whole day.

Besides the cruelty of this tormenting contrivance, it injures the beauty and grace of a fine animal, and deprives him of the power of putting his whole force with ease to his work in dragging heavy loads; and in most of the instances in which our heavily laden drays and carts are "stuck," the horses would drag them out with ease if they were given the free use of their necks and chests.

We boast a little, sometimes, of our being ahead of the Old World in many things, especially here in New England; but with a little more attention to what is going on elsewhere, with the true spirit of learning what we can from others, we should find that the rest of the world is not so ignorant as we suppose, and especially as to the best and most humane mode of treating horses.

As to the check-rein, this instrument of torture and cause of injury to horses is in little use elsewhere. It is to be hoped that the abuse of it, at least, if not the use of it, will be given up here.

If the blinders or blinkers were to go out of use, it would be a still further improvement. It would prevent the horse being so easily startled, as well as add greatly to the beauty of his appearance. Blinders are not used on horses when ridden. Why should they be when driven? They can as well be broken to be used in one case without them as in the other.

THE HOG EULOGIZED.

[From the Chicago Daily Morning Post.]

The hog has been in dispute for a long time, at least ever since he began to play his part in the ancient religions. It is fashionable to ridicule and denounce him, to call him a filthy brute, and to insist that he is the dire author of leprosy, consumption, cancer, scrofula, and the most disgusting diseases that afflict humanity. This is the teaching of prejudice, not of science. The hog outlives all hostility, and laughs, so to speak, at the success of his slanderers. Still is the reeking roast pig the sacrifice of many a dinner-table, and still is the rural ceiling festooned with the savory sausage and the smoke-house fragrant with ham. We deal with facts, not sentiment.

The hog is a true cosmopolite—a citizen of the world. He increases and multiplies, and inherits every part of the habitable globe. He is as ubiquitous as the bat. He does not stand in high repute for his manners, but he is most accommodating, thriving with equal content in the sty of the rich and the kitchen of the indigent. He wallows sometimes; but naturalists tell us that he does this for the sake of cleanliness, which is next to godli-

ness—for the same reason that the Pacific Islanders grease themselves. Among his quaint peculiarities are his grunt of satisfaction and his squeal of remonstrance and reproach. He should never be fed until he stops his squealing; it is the approved method of breaking him of the habit.

Homer, in his *Odyssey*, honored the swine-keeper with the confidence of Ulysses—and why not? The hog, called stupid, is really the most enterprising and sagacious of animals. The gamekeeper of Sir Henry Mildmay actually broke a sow to hunt game in the woods; and she ran in the hunt with wonderful success. She would track game, back and stand; and point partridges, pheasants, snipes and rabbits, as skillfully as a bred pointer. She would bound in response to a whistle, and would wag her head and squeal with delight on being shown a gun.

The Babylonian Talmud says, "Cursed be he that breedeth hogs;" and the history of the Maccabees tells us that the scribe Eleazer walked straight to the tortures of persecution rather than eat a slice of spare-rib, heroically preferring the martyr's stake to the pork-steak. This animal has been under the ban of many religions. The Mohammedans learned from the Jews, as the Jews had previously learned from the Egyptians, to hate him because he perversely declined to "chew the cud;" but he still manages to masticate and digest considerable pottage in the course of a year.

The Log is the product of Nature's most economical thought. There is no part that cannot be utilized. His flesh, fat, bristles, hair, hoofs and bones, are all turned to account. "The divisions of his unctuous body," says Apicius, "are as familiar as the divisions of the earth. His ears and feet go to souse; his brains are a choice dish for the epicure. His tail has for ages been claimed by successive ages of children as their peculiar property. Tradition points out how to appropriate it: roast on the coals, take in the fingers, and eat without salt."

The hog is the staff of life—the arch enemy of famine—the poor man's best friend. Moreover, in his earlier days he is strikingly playful, frisky, cunning and graceful—as much more interesting than a human infant of the same age, as the latter is more interesting than so much putty. In adult pignood he is omnivorous and self-reliant, bold and expeditionary; and he breeds faster, grows faster, and keeps cheaper than any other domestic animal.

America is pre-eminently the home of the hog—he is a logical deduction from Indian corn. He was introduced to Virginia in 1609, and here he multiplied so rapidly that the colonists were obliged to palisade Jamestown—high to keep out the Indians, close to keep out the hogs. Mrs. Hog can produce ten to twenty at a birth, as often as twice a year. The descendants of a single pair, allowing six young for a litter, would amount to six millions in fifty years. The gratitude of the country is due to Cincinnati for that, by assiduous harvesting, she keeps down the inundation which constantly threatens to overwhelm us in an uncommon ruin.

CULTIVATING WHEAT.

[From the Tennessee Agriculturist.]

From different sources we have noticed that the result of sowing wheat in drills, at such a distance apart as to allow the crop to be lightly cultivated between the rows, has been very favorable. In an instance where wheat was sowed at the rate of three pecks per acre, in drills twenty inches apart, through which, in Spring, a garden harrow was run, the crop amounted to twenty-nine bushels; while the remainder of the field, sowed in nine-inch drills, and not thus cultivated, yielded only nine bushels per acre.

Numerous other experiments, both in this country and England, have had similar results, proving that cultivation tends to increase the crop, and pays many times over for the extra labor performed. In England especially, where labor is cheap enough to permit it, the wheat crop receives a hand-weeding and hoeing; and the consequence is that the

average crops are forty bushels per acre, while the grain often weighs sixty-six pounds per bushel.

We would suggest that some of our readers try the experiment next season, and give the plan a fair test, and report the result to the *Agriculturist* for publication. So large an area of ground need not be put in as to cause any serious loss, should it prove not beneficial; but only sufficient to demonstrate whether any advantage is derived or not. Put in a half or a quarter of an acre, say fifteen or twenty inches wide, and cultivate with a light plow or harrow; and sow thick in the drill. Note every change in the crop, the manner of cultivation, and report all carefully.

POTATOES FOR MILCH COWS.

[From the Massachusetts Ploughman.]

Mr. R. A. HUNT, of Euclid, Ohio, gives the following result of an experiment he made in feeding carrots and potatoes to a milch cow. The cow to which the roots were given had precisely the same treatment each day, so far as care and other feeds were concerned, while the test was being made, having nothing in addition to the roots but dry hay and water. While thirty-six quarts of carrots were fed daily, thirty-two pounds of milk were received in return; and while the same quantity of carrots and potatoes, equal parts, were fed, thirty-six pounds of milk were given; and when potatoes alone were given, forty pounds of milk were received.

The roots were cut and fed in masses of twelve quarts each, three times per day, and alternate changes made, so that a correct estimate might be set upon the different roots as milk-producers. Mr. HUNT believes potatoes to be a paying crop, when raised for feeding milch cows alone.

SALT FOR STOCK.

A writer in the *Buffalo Live Stock Journal* recites experiments made in June, for testing the effects of salt upon the milk. It was found that going without salt three days reduced the milk five per cent. in quality, and five days, seven per cent. Similar experiments later in the season produced less effect, as the season advanced. Withholding salt for the last two weeks in November, when the cows were regularly fed on hay to supply the place of the failing grass, no appreciable effect was noticed in the milk either for butter or cheese; nor did the cows show a much sharpened appetite for salt after so long an abstinence. He argues that since cows, as well as other stock, do not always require the same amount of salt, the best and safest way is to place it where it will keep dry and clean, and let them partake of it *ad libitum*.

WOOL.

[From the American Farm Journal.]

There has been much excitement about wool during the month. Manufacturers were early in the market, and prices were pushed to 50@55 and 60 cents for fine. It is said the bulk of the wool in this State has been disposed of at prices ranging from fifty to fifty-five cents. The same is, perhaps, true of Pennsylvania, Michigan, and other wool growing States. It is estimated that the crop in the country is fifteen per cent. short of the crop of last year, and the indications are that prices will advance rather than decrease. In this section much wool is yet to be sold.

DEVON CATTLE.

[From the American Stock Journal.]

The Devons, as a race, are thrifty, and with good pasture, present a handsome appearance. The milk is quite rich, and produces butter of a better color than that obtained from the Durham, but the quantity is not large. They are a quick, active race, and for farm labor the oxen can hardly be excelled. They will move the plow almost, perhaps quite, as fast as the horse. To carry out the latter system of raising cattle for beef, rather than the dairy, to the best advantage, we must adopt a higher order of feeding than when the only object is milk. We want cows that will eat a large amount of food.

This is of the very first importance. An animal that will not eat freely should be rejected.

MEASURING THE BABY.

[From Hearth and Home.]

We measured the riotous baby
Against the cottage wall—
A lily grew at the threshold,
And the boy was just as tall!
A royal tiger lily,
With spots of purple and gold,
And a cup like a jeweled chalice,
The fragrant dew to hold.

Without, the bluebirds whistled
High up in the old roof-trees,
And to and fro at the window
The red rose rocked her bees;
And the wee pink fists of the baby
Were never a moment still!
Snatching at shine and shadow
That danced on the lattice-sill.

His eyes were wide as blue-bells—
His mouth like a flower unblown—
Two little bare feet, like funny white mice,
Peeped out from his snowy gown;
And we thought, with a thrill of rapture,
That yet had a touch of pain,
When June rolls around with her roses,
We'll measure the baby again.

Ah me! In a darkened chamber,
With the sunshine shut away,
Through tears that fell like bitter rain,
We measured the boy to-day!
And the little bare feet, that were dimpled
And sweet as a budding rose,
Lay side by side together,
In the hush of a long repose.

Up from the dainty pillow,
White as the risen dawn,
The fair little face lay smiling,
With the light of Heaven thereon!
And the dear little hands, like rose-leaves
Dropped from a rose, lay still,
Never to snatch at the sunshine
That crept to the shrouded sill!

We measured the sleeping baby
With ribbons as white as snow,
For the shining rosewood casket
That waited him below;
And out of the darkened chamber
We went with a childless moan—
To the light of the sinless Angels
Our little one had grown!

A FEW SHEEP ON THE FARM.

[From the Vermont Farmer.]

The relative profit is much greater from a small flock than a large one. The grain farmer, no matter how few his acres, can make money by keeping a few sheep. There is always room for them somewhere, and they consume and turn into money food that otherwise would waste. But he must be careful not to overstock. To illustrate: Suppose the farmer cultivates only eighty acres, raising grain chiefly. He keeps a few cows, and the necessary teams. One-fifth of his farm is in pasture, one-fifth meadow; one planted, one Spring grain, one wheat. He thinks he has as much stock as he can profitably keep; but if he puts on one sheep to every five acres, he will find their products clear gain. In the Spring, early, they can run on the sod which is to be planted, and one sheep to each acre will not hurt the land, yet they will live well. After that, they can go into the pasture and will glean after the cows to advantage. A run on the stubble, after harvest, will not be felt, where each sheep has two acres, and in the Fall there is plenty of feed. Through the Winter they can be well kept on what the other stock would not consume, with the addition of a little grain.

Probably the most profitable are some of the coarse-wooled, mutton breeds. Their lambs sell to the butchers for high prices; and when fat, the sheep fetch as much as a yearling steer. Sixteen mutton sheep, well managed, would produce a yearly income of one hundred dollars, where, if none were kept, nothing would be realized. The greatest drawback is liability to loss by dogs; and it is a disgrace to any State to protect its curs so well that they expel, to a certain extent, the only animal which can cheapen the food and clothing of the people.

WILL DRAINING PAY?

[From "Draining for Profit and Health," by Geo. E. WARDING.]

Mr. JOHNSON says he never saw one hundred acres in any one farm, but a portion of it would pay for draining. Mr. JOHNSON is no rich man, who has carried a favorite hobby without regard to cost or profit. He is a hard-working Scotch farmer, who commenced a poor man, borrowed money to drain his land, has gradually extended his operations, and is now reaping the benefits in having crops of forty bushels of wheat to the acre. He is a gray-haired Nestor, who, after accumulating the experience of a long life, is now, at sixty-eight years of age, written to by strangers in every State in the Union for information, not only on drainage matters, but all cognate branches of farming. He sits in his homestead, a veritable HUMBOLDT in his way, dispensing information cheerfully through our Agricultural papers and to private correspondents, of whom he has recorded one hundred and sixty-four who applied to him last year. His opinions are, therefore, worth more than those of a host of theoretical men, who write without practice.

Although his farm is mainly devoted to wheat, yet a considerable area of meadow and some pasture has been retained. He now owns about three hundred acres of land. The yield of wheat has been forty bushels this year; and in former years, when his neighbors were reaping eight, ten or fifteen bushels, he has had thirty and forty.

Mr. JOHNSON says tile-draining pays for itself in two seasons, sometimes in one. Thus, in 1847, he bought a piece of ten acres, to get an outlet for his drains. It was a perfect quagmire, covered with coarse aquatic grasses, and so unfruitful that it would not give back the seed sown upon it. In 1848 a crop of corn was taken from it, which was measured and found to be eighty bushels per acre; and as, because of the Irish famine, corn was worth \$1 per bushel that year, this crop paid not only all the expense of drainage, but the first cost of the land as well.

Another piece of twenty acres, adjoining the land of the late JOHN DELAFIELD, was wet, and would never bring more than ten bushels of corn per acre. This was drained at a great cost, nearly thirty dollars per acre. The first crop after this was eighty three bushels and some odd pounds per acre. It was weighed and measured by Mr. DELAFIELD, and the County Society awarded a premium to Mr. JOHNSON. Eight acres and some rods of this land, at one side, averaged ninety-four bushels, or the trifling advance of eighty-four bushels per acre over what it would bear before those insignificant clay tiles were buried in the ground.

But this increase of crop is not the only profit of drainage; for Mr. JOHNSON says that, on drained land, one-half the usual quantity of manure suffices to give maximum crops. It is not difficult to find a reason for this. When the soil is sodden with water, air cannot enter to any extent, and hence oxygen cannot eat off the surfaces of soil-particles and prepare food for plants; thus the plant must, in great measure, depend upon the manure for sustenance; and, of course, the more this is the case, the more manure must be applied to get good crops. This is one reason, but there are others which we might adduce, if one good one were not sufficient.

Mr. JOHNSON says he never made money until he drained; and so convinced is he of the benefits accruing from the practice, that he would not hesitate (as he did not when the result was much more uncertain than at present) to borrow money to drain. Drains well laid, endure; but unless a farmer intends doing the job well, he had best leave it alone, and grow poor, and move out West, and all that sort of thing. Occupants of apparently dry land are not safe in concluding that they need not go to the expense of draining; for if they will but dig a three-foot ditch in even the driest soil, water will be found in the bottom at the end of eight hours; and if it does come, then, draining will pay for itself speedily.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

INGENIOUS and thrifty Chicago gamins make money by imitating the warble of a cat under the windows of nervous people, and selling the boots and things that are thrown at them.

MARRIED—At Flintstone, by Rev. Mr. Windstone, Mr. Nehemiah Sandstone and Miss Wilhelmina Whetstone, both of Limestone. Now, look out for a small lap-stone!—Hudson Register.

SMOKING is not allowed on the streets in Boston. The other morning an enthusiastic young policeman arrested a hasty pudding that had been set out to cool, for violating the city ordinance.

A YOUNG woman, not wholly unconnected with a New York church choir, leaned too far over the gallery last Sunday, to look at a new bonnet; and now one of the deacons is going around with his head in a sling.

A GENTLEMAN at an eating-house asked the person next to him if he would please to pass the mustard. "Sir," said the man, "do you mistake me for a waiter?" "O! no, sir," was the reply, "I mistook you for a gentleman."

LOST TIME RECOVERED.—An elderly spinster wrote to a friend: "A widower with ten children has proposed, and I have accepted. This is the number I should have been entitled to, if I had married at the proper time."

A CLEVER repartee is attributed to the member from Mormondom, in the new Congress. A brother member asked him how many wives he had. "I have enough to keep me from sinning after other people's," was the prompt reply.

"DOES pa kiss you because he loves you?" inquired a snub-nosed urchin of his maternal ancestor. "To be sure, sonny. Why?" "Well, I think he loves the cook, too; because he kissed her more'n forty times last Sunday night, when you was gone to meetin'!"

A LITTLE girl once came into my house one day, and some apple parings lay on a plate on the table. After sitting awhile she said, "I smell apples." "Yes," I replied, "I guess you smell those apple parings on the plate." "No! no!" said she, "It ain't them I smell; I smell whole apples."

A VIRGINIA EDITOR, in noticing the statement that tight lacing saves the country two millions of dollars annually in board alone, says it is a villainous and habitual lie. He knows a girl who laces so tight that his arm will go round her twice and lap over clear to the elbow, and one wouldn't think, to look at her, that she could eat anything except soup; but she has an appetite like a cross-cut saw, and she mows a swath at a dinner table like a self-raking reaper.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases arising from a torpid state of the Liver and Stomach. The success of my medicine in curing Pulmonary Consumption is too well established to admit of skepticism. I do not wish to be understood to say that when lungs are destroyed, any medicine can create new ones; but I do say that when a patient has a violent cough, night sweats, creeping chills, is emaciated, confined to bed, a cure may be effected. I will venture to say that two-thirds of the cases of Consumption are caused by liver complaint and dyspepsia. The mucus membrane of the bronchial tubes sympathize with the liver and stomach, and frequently light colds hasten into Consumption.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most powerful purifiers of the blood known. It collects and ripens all the morbid matter in the lungs, and expels it by expectoration, or by the formation of gatherings, which break into the bronchia, and are spit up in large quantities, the lungs being thereby restored to health.

In order to do this, the stomach must be prepared, so that digestion will go on. The Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels of all mucus slime and vitiated matter, that clog up the system and prevent digestion. The Seaweed Tonic mixes with the food, and strengthens it so that it does not sour, and it goes through the process of chylofaction, and is made into good blood. When the stomach has got into this condition, the Pulmonic Syrup soon ripens the matter in the lungs, and a cure is effected.

Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physician thought I could not live a week. Then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain and night sweats, all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained strength, and have grown in flesh ever since. I was weighed shortly after my recovery (then looking like a mere skeleton), and weighed only ninety-seven pounds; now my weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
No. 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle, or \$7.50 per half-dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. mh-1y

"MARGERY, what did you do with the tallow that Mr. Jones greased his boots with to-day?" "Please ma'am, I fried the griddle-cakes with it." "Lucky for you. I thought you had wasted it!"

A GUSHING youth in the backwoods of Northern New York, feeling strongly attracted to a neighboring farmer's on Sunday night, made bold to ask the young lady for her company; but being refused, he straightened himself up, and looking contemptuously down upon her, said: "You needn't feel so darned big because your father has got a new barn. There ain't a pine board in it—it's nothing but hemlock slabs!"

A SCOTTISH minister, being one day engaged in visiting some members of his flock, came to the door of a house where his gentle tapping could not be heard, for the noise of contention within. After waiting a little while, he opened the door and walked in, saying, with an authoritative voice, "I should like to know, sir, who is the head of this house?" "Weel, sir," said the husband and father, "if ye'll just sit doon a wee bit, we'll may be be able to tell ye; for we're just about to settle that point."

A KANSAS REMEDY!

For 12 years before the Public

WOODWARD'S AGUE CURE!

THIS REMEDY IS WITHOUT A RIVAL IN THE SAFE and Speedy Cure of the Ague, or Chills and Fever, so prevalent in this State during Autumn months.

It is warranted to contain no mercury, arsenic, or any of those injurious substances so often employed in the manufacture of malarial antidotes.

It is highly recommended by thousands who have used it.

A Cure Guaranteed, when properly used.

Give it a trial! Sold everywhere.

B. W. WOODWARD & CO.,
Jy-3m Sole Proprietors, Lawrence, Kan.

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 SEPTEMBER.

Atchison County—Charles W. Rust, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by L. Griffin, Kapioma tp, July 20, 1871, one light bay mare Mule, 7 years old, 15 hands high, black list on shoulder, black stripe on back, slightly stilted in right hind leg. Appraised \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by Chas. Barnard, Center tp, July 16, 1871, one black Horse, 10 years old, 14½ hands high, white spot in forehead, hind feet and on fore foot white, saddle and collar marks, branded C and X on hip and shoulder. Appraised \$47.

HORSE—Taken up by J. T. Shoemaker, Grasshopper tp, July 22, 1871, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high, white stripe in face, right fore foot bleached by being corked, shod in front. Appraised \$137.

PONY—Taken up by Joseph Gleeson, Walnut tp, May 8th, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, black mane and tail, star in forehead, hind foot white, saddle marks, branded AG on left shoulder. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel horse Mule, 4 years old, 12 hands high, white spot on each side of neck, white nose. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by R. Heatherly, Walnut tp, May 25th, 1871, one light iron-gray Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by L. G. W. Baldwin, Grasshopper tp, May 18, 1871, one clay-bank Mare, 11 years old, star in forehead, black mane and tail, knee-sprung, collar marks, right hind foot white, blind in both eyes. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by G. W. Storms, Mount Pleasant tp, June 10, 1871, one roan Horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, two saddle marks, had halter on. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by Jere Yearwood, Walnut tp, June 10, 1871, one brown mare Pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, both hind feet white. Appraised \$35.

MULE—Taken up by D. G. Olinger, Lancaster tp, July 3d, 1871, a brown mare Mule, 6 years old, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$60.

PONY—Taken up by J. M. Rhodes, Center tp, June 28, 1871, one light sorrel horse Pony, 6 or 7 years old, white feet, white face, shod all round. Appraised \$35.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. Pritchard, Mill Creek tp, July 15, 1871, one bay Mare, 12 years old, 15½ hands high, white feet, a white spot on right side, white stripe on nose, star in forehead, collar marks. Appraised \$60.

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.
BULL—Taken up by J. V. Work, Hiawatha tp, July 1, 1871, one brindled roan Bull, 2 years old, swallow-fork in right ear, branded P on right hip.

PONY—Taken up by D. B. Smith, Lochane tp, June 15th, 1871, one bay Pony, 3 years old, white stripe in face, hind hind foot white.

Butler County—A. N. Stearns, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. M. Miller, Eldorado tp, June 12th, 1871, one chestnut sorrel Mare, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, branded RB on left shoulder, white stripe on forehead. Appraised \$75. Also, one bay Mare, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, branded B on left shoulder, left fore foot white, star in forehead, black mane and tail. Appraised \$75. Also, one light bay Mare, one year old, 12½ hands high, branded B on left shoulder, left hind foot white. Appraised \$60.

Chase County—M. C. Newton, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. R. Campbell, Diamond Creek tp, one bay mare Pony, 3 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by C. Coltem, one brown mare Pony, 5 yrs old, 13½ hands high, black mane and tail, branded CS on left hip. Appraised \$50.

Clay County—J. W. Kennedy, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Chas. Baron, Republican tp, June 2, 1871, one dark bay or brown gelding Mule, 3 years old, 13 hands high, had a bell on. Appraised \$60.

Coffey County—Allen Crocker, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by James Pieratt, Ottumwa tp, one brown mare Mule, 14 hands high, white hairs on head, deficient in pattern joint of the left leg, harness marks. Appraised \$50. Also, a brown mare Mule, 8 years old, 15 hands high, bushy tail, harness marks. Appraised \$100.

MARE—Taken up by Levi Miller, Leroy tp, one bright sorrel Mare, three years old, 14 hands high, hind feet and left fore foot white, face white. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by D. Owens, Hampden tp, one bay gelding Horse, seven years old, 14 hands high, a few white hairs on back. Appraised \$70.

MULE—Taken up by J. K. Noble, Leroy tp, one dark brown horse Mule, 6 years old, small size. Appraised \$70.

HORSE—Taken up by D. Stoofire, White Creek tp, one dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 16 hands high, white in forehead and on nose, black stripe between hips, heavy mane, collar marks, knee sprang. Appraised \$100.

STALLION—Taken up by N. B. Branson, California tp, one light sorrel Stallion, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white face, left hind foot white. Appraised \$55.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. Hoover, Sheridan tp, June 29, 1871, one mare Pony, 5 years old, 13½ hands high, right hind foot white, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$40.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Chas. Hutchins, Centropolis tp, one bay Mare, 14 hands high, dapple on hips, 2 white feet. Appraised \$30.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. Parlin, Eureka tp, one light bay Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, dark mane and tail, branded GC interlocked, on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by A. Jackson, Fall River tp, one light bay Mare, 7 years old, 16 hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$70. Also, one dark bay Mare, 10 years old, 14 hands high; has a young Colt. Appraised \$50. Also, one light bay horse Pony, age unknown, saddle marks, branded E on left shoulder, indistinct brand on right shoulder, left fore and hind feet white. Appraised \$25. Also, one yearling horse Colt, star in forehead, shod on nose, white feet. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by W. F. Osborn, Lane tp, one black Indian Pony, 2 years old, saddle marks, branded G on left shoulder and letter, or scar on left hip. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by A. Finnick, Pleasant Grove tp, June 19th, 1871, one gray mare Pony, 10 years old, branded SS on right hip and right shoulder, and H on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by W. E. Richey, Pleasant Grove tp, June 30, 1871, one dark sorrel stud Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, a few white on right hind foot, star in forehead. Appraised \$14.

PONY—Taken up by A. S. Jones, Pleasant Grove tp, one sorrel stud Pony, 4 years old, 12½ hands high, blaze face, both hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. Focht, Lane tp, May 20th, 1871, one dark chestnut sorrel horse Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet and left hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by H. S. Jones, Eureka tp, one black mare Pony, 6 years old, star in forehead, white spot on nose, white on left fore and left hind foot, an unintelligible brand on left side. Appraised \$20.

Howard County—Chas. S. King, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by N. Bartley, Loryton tp, June 8, 1871, one light brown Mare, 16½ hands high, white in forehead and on each side of neck. Appraised \$75.

COLT—Taken up by T. J. Barnes, Howard tp, one brown stud Colt, 3 years old, small star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by E. S. Barnhart, Peru tp, one dark dun gelding Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, scar on left hind knee joint, white stripe in face. Appraised \$—.

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. P. Ross, Sarcosle tp, one white Stag, 8 or 9 years old, red and roan neck. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Jas. Morrow, Oskaloosa tp, one brown horse Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, branded SO on the left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. B. Smith, Monticello tp, one brown gelding Horse, 3 years old, 15 hands high, light build, both left feet white, star in forehead. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. White, Shawnee tp, July 21st, 1871, one flea-bitten gray Horse, 10 or 12 years old, 16 hands high, collar marks, dark legs, branded OO on left shoulder, had 3 shoes. Appraised \$50. Also, one pale red speckled Cow, 5 years old, crop and overbit in left ear, had on a bell and collar. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by J. S. Adams, April 26th, 1871, one black Horse, eight years old, 16 hands high, saddle and harness marks, lame in right fore leg. Appraised \$75.

PONY—Taken up by Geo. Tucker, Springhill tp, June 17, 1871, one dark brown mare Pony, 12 years old, 18 hands high, white hairs near point of left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Oshell, Lexington tp, June 12, 1871, one dark bay Mare, 14 years old, 15½ hands high, white on left hind foot, same leg enlarged. Appraised \$40. Also, one dark chestnut sorrel Pony, 4 years old, 13½ hands high, flax mane and tail. Appraised \$32.50.

COW—Taken up by Levi Hunt, Oxford tp, May 24th, 1871, one red and white Cow, 10 years old. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by A. Dickens, Lexington tp, June 24, 1871, one bay Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, blaze in forehead, hind feet white, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$60.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Morgan, Amerious tp, July 13, 1871, one light brown work Pony, 8 years old, hind feet and one fore foot white. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by C. M. Burroughs, Elmendaro tp, July 7th, 1871, one white mare Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, red round both eyes, red spots on body. Appraised \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by H. J. Stratton, Elmendaro tp, July 12, '71, one iron-gray Horse, 5 years old, shoes on. Appraised \$50.

MULE—Taken up by J. P. Ross, Elmendaro tp, July 4, 1871, one dark bay mare Mule, 8 years old. Appraised \$100.

HORSE—Taken up by C. H. Griffin, Elmendaro tp, July 19, 1871, one flea-bitten gray Horse, 12 years old, 16 hands high, shod all round, harness marks. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel Horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, had 3 shoes on, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$45.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Hess, Center tp, July 1st, 1871, one bay Mare, 5 years old, star in forehead, scar on left hip. Appraised \$80. Also, one light bay Mare, 8 years old, white stripe in face. Appraised \$100. Also, one bay Mare, 2 years old, all feet white. Appraised \$20. Also, one light bay Mare, 1 year old, hind feet white, white stripe in face. Appraised \$40.

STALLION—Taken up by —, in Clear Creek tp, July 19, 1871,

one iron-gray Stallion, 3 years old, 11 hands high, all feet white, blaze face. Appraised \$35. Also, one black Stallion, 12 hands high, small white spot on right hip, white on hind feet, scar on left breast.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by W. S. Reble, Osage tp, July 21st, 1871, one red Bull, two years old, small white on forehead, belly, tail and hind feet. Appraised \$14.50.

Republic County—Philo P. Way, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. D. Haney, White Rock tp, one bright bay Gelding, 10 years old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, white stripe on nose, left hind foot white, brand J inside a circle on left hip, right fore foot split, had one shoe on. Also, one bright bay Gelding, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$200.

Wabash County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Murale, Wilson Creek tp, one bright bay Mare, 7 or 8 years old, 13 hands high, saddle marks, branded O on near shoulder. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by T. M. Allen, Mission Creek tp, one chestnut sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 13 hands high, small star in forehead, heavy with foal. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by A. T. Fride, Mission Creek tp, one dark bay Horse, 3 or 4 years old, 13 hands high, saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

Washington County—G. W. Shriner, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H. D. Babcock, Lincoln tp, July 15th, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 3 years old, left hind foot white, black mane and tail. Also, two light brown yearling Fillies, branded O on left shoulder. Also, one light bay horse colt Pony, 1 year old, small white spot on right hind foot. Also, one brown Mare, age unknown. Appraised \$—

STRAYS FOR AUGUST.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. M. Davis, Franklin tp, one white milch Cow, 9 years old, crop off left ear, swallow fork in right, left horn off, blue spots on body, neck and head, had a large bell on. Appraised \$20.

Butler County—A. W. Stearns, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Chris Hegwine, Sycamore Springs, June 18, 1871, one dark bay mare Colt, 13 hands high, a white spot on forehead, hind feet white, little white spots on nose and lips. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by J. Berry, Walnut tp, one sorrel Horse, 15 years old, 13 hands high, star on forehead, and stripe on nose. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. L. Chase, Augusta tp, June 18th, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 10 years old, 14 hands high, white stripe in face, left hind foot white, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$40. Also, one light bay Colt, 18 months old, with black points. Appraised \$40.

Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by David Martin, Spring Valley tp, June 19, 1871, one brown Horse, 7 years old, white spot in face, scar on left hip, harness marks. Appraised \$75. Also, one dun Mare, 10 years old, white on face, lump on left side of jaw, left hind foot white. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay Mare, a star in forehead, had poll evil. Appraised \$20.

Cloud County—E. Fox, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Isadore Lacleff, Elk tp, one white Steer, 2 years old.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Cale Brooks, Baker tp, May 29, 1871, one light gray Mare, 8 years old, blind in right eye, all feet turn in. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay stud Colt, one year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

FILLY—Taken up by J. H. Miller, Walnut tp, June 7, 1871, one roan filly, 2 years old. Appraised \$35.

MULE—Taken up by R. Robinson, Crawford tp, one dark bay Mule, 2 years old, 18 hands high, unbroken. Appraised \$25.

Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. Day, Iowa tp, one bay Horse, 7 or 8 years old, 16 hands high, star in forehead, collar marks, black mane and tail. Appraised \$112.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. Moore, Iowa tp, one bright bay Horse, 8 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$50.

Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Samuel Edgerton, Belleville tp, June 25, 1871, one light brown mare Mule, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, mane roached, tail shaved, branded LC and DC on left shoulder, and 8 on right shoulder.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. J. Emerson, Waterloo tp, one dark brown horse Pony, 3 years old, lame in right fore leg, branded spur on left hip and circle on left shoulder, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$35.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. D. Newton, Marysville tp, June 4, 71, one bay Horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, star in forehead, saddle and harness marks, branded S on right shoulder, hind feet white, points of shoulders sunk in, black mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by S. P. Boon, Paola tp, July 7th, 1871, one dark bay Horse, 4 years, 15½ hands high, white spot in forehead, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$75.

Osage County—Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Keston, Agency tp, June, 1871, one bay Horse, 10 years old, 16 hands high, white ring round left fore foot, heavy set, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$65.

MARE—Taken up by A. T. Oxley, Quenemo tp, June, 1871, one one bay Mare, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, star in forehead, lame in left fore leg, shod all round, black mane and tail, lump on leg between pastern joint and knee. Appraised \$75.

MARE—Taken up by L. White, Lyndon tp, June 17th, 1871, one bright bay Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks, nearly blind. Appraised \$50.

COLT—Taken up by J. H. Crumb, Superior tp, July, 1871, one brown stallion Colt, 3 years old, small size, a few white hairs in forehead, light behind. Appraised \$30.

Ottawa County—A. C. Stull, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by W. T. Clayton, Ottawa tp, June 22d, 1871, one dun Mule, 12 years old, 13 hands high, black stripe on back and shoulders, branded CS on left shoulders, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$45.

Wabash County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. S. Montgomery, Wilmington tp, May 1, 1871, one sorrel mare Pony, star in forehead, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$40.

Wilson County—J. L. Russell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R. J. Stewart, Neodesha tp, one gray Mare, 7 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$50. Also, one claybank Mare, 7 years old, 14½ hands high, a ringbone on left hind foot. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by W. F. Scott, Verdigris tp, one claybank mare Pony, 4 years old, 12 or 13 hands high, dark mane and tail, black stripe on back, dark legs, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by E. Sirra, Clifton tp, one sorrel Mare, six years old, 14½ hands high, some white on point of left hip, saddle and harness marks, tip of right ear gone. Appraised \$70.

COW—Taken up by Geo. Knones, Clifton tp, one white Cow, 8 years old medium size, well broken, giving milk, points of ears red. Appraised \$45.

OXEN—Taken up by W. H. Morgan, Verdigris tp, one work Ox, 9 years old, black speckled sides and neck, white head, neck and belly, black legs and feet, blemish on left eye, large horns, had

a large bell on, branded CS on left hip. Appraised \$40. Also, one work Ox, 6 years old, black sides and head, white back and belly, black legs and feet, left hip broken down, branded E on left hip, had large bell on. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by W. McWilliams, Neodesha tp, one dark chestnut sorrel Mare, 9 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot white, shod all round, pacer. Also, one bay sucking Colt, three white feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by Martha Longnecker, Cedar tp, June 17, 1871, one sorrel Horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, flax mane and tail, white stripe in face, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by Martha Shelton, Center tp, June 17th, 1871, one red and white spotted Cow, 3 years old, crop off left ear, upper slope off right. Appraised \$30.

STRAYS FOR JULY.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Wolf, Osage tp, one bay Mare, 3 or 9 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel Horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$70.

MULE—Taken up by R. W. Wells, Marion tp, one sorrel mare Mule, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, harness marks, flesh wound on ankle of left fore foot. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by Jos. Cisna, Marimaton tp, one sorrel Mare, 9 years old, 14½ hands high, sorrel mane and tail, white hairs in forehead, white feet, scar on left hip. Appraised \$55.

BULL—Taken up by R. P. Willett, Franklin tp, one spotted Bull, good size, 7 years old. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Ira Benham, Freedom tp, one sorrel horse Pony, 10 years old, 11 hands high, left hind foot white, branded P on left shoulder, and OP on right flank, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

Butler County—A. W. Stearns, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by — West, Union tp, June 6th, 1871, one light sorrel Mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, left eye out, star in forehead. Appraised \$45.

Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by S. P. Egerton, Neosho tp, June 14th, 1871, one light red sorrel Gelding, 14½ hands high, blaze face, hind feet white, scar on rump. Appraised \$30.

Clay County—J. W. Kennedy, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. E. Yeager, Republican tp, May 15, 1871, one black mare Pony, 9 years, 13 hands high, white face, 3 white feet, saddle marks, Spanish brand on left hip. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Albert Avery, Republican tp, May 20, 71, one chestnut sorrel Pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, 2 white feet, star in face, collar marks. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$40.

STALLION—Taken up by H. Avery, Republican tp, May 29, 71, one dark bay Stallion, 2 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by S. N. Ackley, Republican tp, May 1, 1871, one dark brown Mare, 2 years old past, 15½ hands high. Appraised \$30.

Cowley County—A. N. Jackson, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E. P. Hubbard, June 3, 1871, one bay roan Pony, 3 years old, branded O on right shoulder. Appraised \$40.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. T. Jett, Osage tp, May 1, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 12 years old, 15½ hands high, white face and hind feet, white spot on right side, collar and saddle marks. No appraisal.

PONY—Taken up by J. Jenkins, Lincoln tp, one bright bay mare Pony, 9 years old, 14 hands high, brand K on left hip, star in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, a dark bay horse Pony, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, branded K on left hip, some white inside left ear. Appraised \$40.

COLT—Taken up by David Olds, Washington tp, one bay horse Colt, 3 years old, some white on rump, branded JT on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

Dickinson County—E. S. Wiley, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. W. Parker, Lamb tp, May 31, 1871, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 15 hands high, white stripe in forehead, Spanish brand on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$66.30. Also, one sorrel Horse, 8 or 9 years old, 15½ hands high, stripe in forehead, 1 fore foot and 1 hind foot white. Appraised \$77.33.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Kohler, Nov 29th, 1870, one black horse Pony, 4 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$12.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by O. J. Gamble, Hayes tp, March 3, 1871, one black horse Pony, 3 years old, 13½ hands high, blaze face, left hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by R. W. Ellis, Ohio tp, May 25, 1871, one bay horse Pony, 5 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, and sweeny in left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. Douglas, Greenwood tp, May 25, 70, black Mare, 5 years old, 12½ hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, sweeny in both shoulders. Appraised \$10. Also, one gray Mare, 5 years old, 12 hands high, white stripe in forehead, sweeny in right shoulder. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by E. Roberts, Ohio tp, June 15th, 1871, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, a little white on right hind foot. Appraised \$30.

Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by D. J. Moore, Sedan tp, May 29th, 1871, one dark bay stud Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, white stripe in face, feet white, left eye glass, saddle marks, pacer. Appraised \$45.

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. T. Shepherd, Oskaloosa tp, one dark bay Mare, 10 years old, 15½ hands high, black mane and tail, had lost a colt, blind in right eye. Appraised \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by W. J. Klingensmith, Oskaloosa tp, one bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay Horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high, sores from use of collar. Appraised \$35.

Jewell County—J. A. Scarbrough, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm Parton, White Rock tp, June 1, 1871, one Cow, 10 years old, medium size, speckled on neck and sides, back and hips white. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by H. Lapere, Big Timbers tp, May 13, 1871, one dark iron-gray Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, 4 split on right fore leg. Appraised \$35. Also, one light bay Mare, 6 years old, 3 feet white, blaze in face, branded SHL and WJ. Appraised \$40. Also, one black Stallion, 3 years old, 14 hands high, star in face. Appraised \$60. Also, one gray mare Colt, 1 year old, goes lame, caused by one cracked hoof. Appraised \$15.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. King, Oxford tp, April 29, 1871, one bay Mare, 10 years old, 14½ hands high, branded K on left shoulder, shod all round. Appraised \$45.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. Nunink, Shawnee tp, May 25, 1871, one light bay Horse, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, white hairs all over. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Noah Spears, Aubrey tp, May 18th, 1871, one bay Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, white on right hind foot, saddle marks. Appraised \$40. Also, one brown Horse, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, hind feet white. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by J. A. McFadden, Monticello tp, May 29, 1871, one dark bay Gelding, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, heavy built, collar marks, white on hind feet. Appraised \$75.

Leavenworth County—O. Dieffendorf, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jacob Rodenhans, Leavenworth city, May 31, 1871, one dark bay Horse, 5 years old, white on inside of left fore foot. Appraised \$35.

MULE—Taken up by Saml Hanly, Alexandria tp, June 3, 1871, one dark bay mare Mule, 6 or 7 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by W. J. Rockwood, Sherman tp, May 30, 71,

one light bay Horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$45.

PONY—Taken up by A. Kissinger, Stranger tp, June 14th, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 14 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by W. T. Edgar, Fairmount tp, June 12, 1871, one sorrel yellow Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, branded EH on left shoulder, 3 white feet, black mane and tail. Appraised \$75. Also, one sorrel Horse, 14 years old, 15 hands high, branded US and IC, star in forehead, white spot on nose, saddle and collar marks, left fore foot white. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by John Kissinger, Reno tp, May 25th, 1871, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, yellow spot over left eye. Appraised \$27.50.

HORSE—Taken up by Orson Lewis, Reno tp, June 2, 1871, one sorrel Horse, 12 years old, 15 hands high, white face, branded IC on left hip and US on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by J. H. McHolland, June 2d, 1871, one black Cow, 9 years old, white face, line back, short stag horns, swallow fork in each ear. Appraised \$20.

Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Joe Bowell, Stanton tp, May 6, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, scar on right side of neck, right eyelid drops over the eye. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by S. L. Rider, Centerville tp, May 2, 1871, one bright sorrel mare Pony, 10 years old, 13½ hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle and harness marks, left hip knocked down, branded A on right shoulder and right hip. Appraised \$30. Also, one light chestnut mare Pony, 5 years old, 12 hands 1 inch high, snip on nose, blemish in left eye, hind feet white, white spot on right shoulder, dark main and tail. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by S. Watkins, Valley tp, May 25th, 1871, one bay horse Pony, 5 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Fraser, Valley tp, June 5th, 1871, one bay horse Pony, 6 years old, 13½ hands high, a star in forehead, roan hairs on rump. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by M. Paddock, Blue Mound tp, May 31, 1871, one dark brown Mare, 4 or 5 years old, star in forehead, a white strip in left nostril, saddle marks. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by W. E. Campbell, Stanton tp, June 3, 1871, one black Mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, hind feet white, fore feet partly white. Also, one dark bay Colt, 2 months old. Appraised \$100.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. G. Goodsell, Agnes City tp, May, 1871, one brown horse Pony, 10 years old, 12 hands high, branded S on left hip and straight mark on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Isaac Marks, Elmendorf tp, May 31, 1871, one dun horse Pony, 4 years old, light face, branded Q on left shoulder, harness marks. Appraised \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by Robt Mahon, Americus tp, May 18, 1871, one bay filly, 4 years old, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white, branded F on left shoulder. Appraised \$35.

STALLION—Taken up by John Wayman, Waterloo tp, May 15, 1871, one sorrel Stallion, 2 years old, 13½ hands high, strip in face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$37.50.

PONY—Taken up by Robt Best, Waterloo tp, May 8, 1871, one dun horse Pony, 9 years old, 13½ hands high, black mane, tail and legs, black stripe on back, saddle and harness marks, branded D on right hip and shoulder. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by G. W. Burns, Waterloo tp, June 1st, 1871, one dark bay Horse, 9 years old, 14½ hands high, heavy set, tail and mane black, white spot on forehead, roan streak on right side of nose, lame in right fore foot. Appraised \$30.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Murphy, Center tp, May 16th, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 4 years old, 3 white feet, white on nose, right hip knocked down. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by John Starkweather, Center tp, May 15th, 1871, one American bay Mare, 6 years old. Appraised \$125. Also, one American Horse, right hind foot white, a star in forehead. Appraised \$65.

MARE—Taken up by B. F. McAllister, Clear Creek tp, June 21, 1871, one bright sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, blaze in face, inverted heart branded on right shoulder. Appraised \$—

MARE—Taken up by —, Center tp, June 24th, 1871, one dark sorrel Mare, 3 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one dark sorrel Horse, 3 years old, blaze face, 3 white feet. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Horse, 3 years old, white feet. Appraised \$40. Also, one dun Mare, 4 years old, one eye out. Appraised \$45. Also, one iron-gray Stallion, 2 years old, 3 white feet. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay Mare, 4 years old, star in forehead, four white feet. Appraised \$75.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Saml Heninger, Middle Creek tp, May 13, 1871, one bay Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, white on tip of nose, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$30.

MULE—Taken up by W. J. Jones, Middle Creek tp, June 3, 1871, one black Mule, 5 years old, 12 hands high, harness marks, left hip knocked down, branded JE on right shoulder. Appraised \$30. Also, one yellow Mule, 5 years old, 12½ hands high, harness marks, dark streak across shoulder. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Henry Vanfleet, Paola tp, May 5th, 1871, one dark bay mare Pony, 7 years old, small size, black mane and tail. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Grove, Marysville tp, April 29, 1871, one bay Mare, 15 years old, 15 hands high, branded EWV on both shoulders. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by Thos Walls, Osawatimie tp, May 8, 1871, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, white hairs in forehead, sore on inside of ankle of left fore foot. Appraised \$35. Also, one sorrel roan Horse, 3 years old, light spots on body, white in face, light mane and tail. Appraised \$30.35. Also, one bay Stallion, 2 years old, some white in forehead and on nose. Appraised \$30.

Montgomery County—S. M. Beardsley, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John M. Gregory, Liberty tp, one brown gelding Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, bald face, white hind feet, collar marks. Appraised \$45.

PONY—Taken up by H. D. Nichols, Sycamore tp, one light bay Pony, 7 years old, 13 hands high, bald face, white spots on side, neck and under jaw, right hind foot and left fore foot white, branded HC on right shoulder and hip. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by W. L. Hoffman, Liberty tp, one sorrel gelding Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, branded AB on left shoulder, hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by F. Booth, Independence tp, May 27, 1871, one bay roan Mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, knot on right side of head. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by S. M. Lowe, Independence tp, May 27, 1871, one sorrel horse Pony, 6 years old, left hind hoof white, white in face, saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by A. Hall, Coney tp, one dark brown Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$75.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Steer, Agency tp, in May, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 10 years old, 15 hands high, right fore foot white, a little lame in right hind foot. Appraised \$15. Also, a bay Mare, 7 or 8 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, blaze in face, lame in right stifle, saddle marks. Appraised \$45. Also, one bay mare Colt, 1 year

BIDGOOD NURSERIES.

FALL TRADE.

Apple Trees a Specialty!

ALL TESTED VARIETIES, AND GRAFTED FROM our own bearing trees. We defy competition in quality and price, and invite buyers to examine our stock.
Two-year-old Apple Trees, 5 to 8 feet high, \$15 per 100; \$125 per 1,000.

PEARS.

Dwarf—Two and three years old, 3 to 5 feet high, \$35 per 100.
Standard—Two years old, 4 to 6 feet high, \$50 per 100; 60 cents each.

CONCORD GRAPE VINES.

One year old, \$5 a 100; \$30 a 1,000. Well rooted.
Also, a full line of Peach, Cherry and Plum Trees, and Nursery Stock, at best figures. Postoffice address, Leavenworth, Kansas. Nurseries on the Leocompton Road, adjoining the city. Prices on large lots given on application.
sep-3m J. W. BIDGOOD, Proprietor.

EMPLOYMENT.

I WANT 1000 AGENTS, TO CANVASS FOR THE "COMPLETE HERBALIST." I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities, that no man need make less than \$300 per month and all expenses—no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. A premium of a new dress given to lady canvassers.
Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J., and full particulars will be sent by return mail.
aug-2m

Evergreen & European Larch Seedlings.

12 MILLION EUROPEAN LARCH SEEDLINGS;
12 8,000,000 Evergreen Seedlings;
3,000,000 Small Transplanted Evergreens;
200,000 Transplanted Larches;
200,000 Seedling and Transplanted Mountain Ash.
The above are all grown from seeds on our own grounds, and are better and cheaper than imported stock.
aug- ROBT. DOUGLAS & SONS, Waukegan, Ill.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, ILLINOIS.

20th YEAR! 600 ACRES! 13 GREEN-HOUSES!

LARGEST ASSORTMENT. BEST STOCK. LOWEST Prices. Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs, Seeds, Stocks, Grafts, &c. 100 Page Illustrated Catalogue, 10 Cents. Bulb, Plant, Seed Catalogues, all for 10 cents. Wholesale Price List, free. Send for these, before buying elsewhere.
F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois.
aug-3m

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION**NAPOLÉON II.**

THIS HORSE WAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE LAST July by M. J. Parrott. He is six years old, weighs seventeen hundred pounds, stands seventeen hands high, a rich dappled gray, and works well however rigged.

THE STOCK

Is noted for sound constitution, great strength, docility of disposition, and for capacity to last long at hard work. For farm and draft purposes, it is without a rival.

TERMS:

From the 1st of April to the 1st of July, the services of this Horse will be offered (limited) at the Farm of M. J. Parrott (occupied by John Cadogan), two and one-half miles west of the city, at **Twenty Dollars the Season**, to be paid at the time of service.
[ap-] JOHN CADOGAN.

POLAND AND CHINA HOGS.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF SEVENTY-FIVE BROOD SOWS and BOARS, from the best Pens in Illinois. I am now breeding in this Stock, and offer those who want Pure Blood Pigs, from six to eight weeks old, at \$30 per pair—as cheap as can be purchased in the State of Illinois, thus saving to the purchaser the cost and risk of transportation. Address
mh-ly HARVEY WALKER, Winchester, Kan.

Lawrence Nurseries,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, &c. Would call special attention to my large and well selected stock of Pears. Send 25 cents for circular, giving full description. Correspondence solicited. [jy-3m] D. W. HIGBI, Proprietor.

QUINLAN & GERAUGHTY,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

Monuments, Mantels, Headstones, &c.,

Seneca Street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, rear of Market House, Leavenworth, KANSAS.
je-ly

WANTED—AGENTS (\$20 PER DAY), TO sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the Under-Feed, makes the "Lock Stitch" (alike on both sides), and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Illinois; or, St. Louis, Missouri.
oct-ly

\$60 A WEEK PAID. IF YOU WANT BUSINESS, send stamp to NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

Country Merchants, Attention!
I AM MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
STAMPED, JAPANNED & PLAIN
TIN-WARE!

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS!

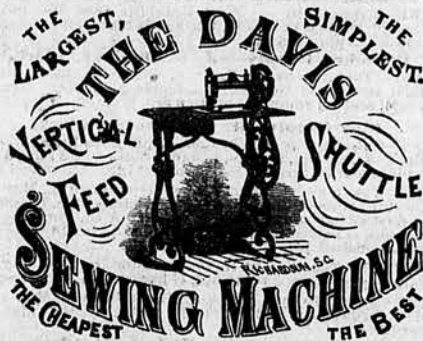
No. 411 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kan.
je-ly J. W. CRANCER.

JOHN BIRINGER, GUNMAKER,

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, &c., CORNER SHAWNEE AND SIXTH STREETS,
Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Leavenworth, Kansas.

BEING AN EXPERIENCED WORKMAN, AND HAVING good facilities, I am able to guarantee good work, at reasonable rates. Repairing done in the very best manner. Also, all kinds of Sporting Apparatus and Fishing Tackle, Pocket Knives, &c.
jy-ly



POSSESSES ALL THE DESIRABLE QUALITIES OF the Standard Machines in the market. In its Capacity—being the LARGEST Machine made. In its Simplicity—being composed of only THIRTEEN WORKING PARTS. In its Adaptability to a wide range of work. In its Ease of Operation—running light and quiet, and being easily comprehended.
In its Superior Construction, and Beauty of Style and Finish.

BUT ITS PRINCIPAL FEATURE IS ITS

VERTICAL FEED!!

Which is the most practical and desirable device for the purpose possessed by any Machine, giving THE DAVIDS the preference, and which the manufacturers claim makes it

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER MACHINES.

THE DAVIDS has been before the public nearly Ten Years, and unlike other Machines, has not been puffed into notoriety, but in a quiet way has earned a great reputation on account of its many desirable qualities.

Agents are desired in every County in the U. States and Canada, not already occupied, to whom the most liberal terms known to the trade will be given, by addressing the Manufacturers, the

DAVIDS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Of Watertown, New York.

Branch Office—160 State St., Chicago, Ill.

my-jy-sep-3m

SORGHUM REDEEMED!

Send immediately for new Descriptive Circulars.

jan-9m CLOUGH REFINING CO., Cincinnati, O.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS!

DO YOU WANT AN AGENCY, LOCAL OR TRAVELING, with a chance to make \$5 to \$20 per day selling our new 7-strand White Wire Clothes Line? They last forever. Samples free, so there is no risk. Address at once, Hudson River Wire Works, 130 Malden Lane, cor. Water st, N.Y., or 16 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. jy



BEST MACHINE EVER OFFERED for Paring, Coring, Quartering or Slicing apples. Does the entire work expeditiously, promptly and well—separating core and parings from the fruit at once. Will prepare more fruit for drying, pies, or family use, than six of the ordinary parers. For farmers it is indispensable. Fruit can be taken care of in season, instead of allowing it to rot in the orchard. Three times the price of Parer can be saved on every crop. A barrel of apples can be got ready for pies in one hour, saving in labor alone in a single year, many times the price of the Parer. Territory for sale. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

TIPPECANOE APPLE PARING MACHINE CO., 49 Cortlandt St., N.Y.
an-3m

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA
\$5000 WILL BE PAID.

TO ANY PERSON PRODUCING ANY MEDICINE showing half as many living, permanent cures as Dr. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Used inwardly only. A pleasant medicine, free from injurious drugs. Warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured 95 out of every 100 patients treated in the past ten years. (See testimony). It is the scientific prescription of Prof. Jos. P. Fitler, M.D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833—now one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians, and the Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology—who has made Neuralgia, Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the specialty of his entire professional life—a fact vouched for by the signatures accompanying each bottle, of many prominent and renowned physicians, clergymen, and other testimonials. To protect sufferers from poisonous quack nostrums and useless expenditure of money, a legal signed guarantee, stating the exact number of bottles warranted to cure, will be forwarded gratis to any sufferer sending by letter a full description of affliction. In case of failure to cure, amount paid positively refunded. Medicine sent anywhere by express—collect on delivery. Afflicted invited to write for advice; all information and medical advice sent by letter gratis. Principal office 29 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa. The Remedy is sold or obtained by all druggists.
mh-ly

DOCTOR PIERCE'S

ALT. EXT. OR.

**CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD**

IN THE WONDERFUL MEDICINE TO which the Afflicted are here pointed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined in harmony more of Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it also strengthens the system and Purifies the Blood. By its great and thorough blood purifying properties, it cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple, Blotch or Eruption. Mercurial Diseases, Mineral Poisons and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin—in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying and invigorating medicine.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, or frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from a Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases of "Liver Complaint," only a portion of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of Habitual Constipation of the Bowels it is a never-failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise.

The proprietor offers \$1,000 reward for a medicine that will equal it for the cure of all the diseases for which it is recommended.

Sold by druggists at \$1 a bottle. Prepared by R. V. Pierce, M.D., Sole Proprietor, at his Chemical Laboratory, 123 Seneca street, Buffalo, New York.

Send your address for a pamphlet. jy-3m

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, REVOLV.

ERS. GUN MATERIAL. Write for Price List, to GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Army Guns, Revolvers, &c. bought or traded for. Agents Wanted. a-6

Pure Chester White and Berkshire PIGS.

BRED AND FOR SALE BY D. L. HOADLEY, LAWRENCE, Kansas. Send for Price List. jan-ly

THE KANSAS FARMER.

ATTENTION! WOOL-GROWERS! 1,000,000 POUNDS WOOL! WOOL!!

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

KANSAS WOOL!

All Inquiries about Wool Promptly Answered.

Wool Sacks for Sale.

Hides and Peltries

BOUGHT FOR CASH

AT THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

W. C. LOBENSTEIN,

LEAVENWORTH... KANSAS.

Je-4m Corner Cherokee and Third Streets.

AUGUST, 1871.

Kansas Pacific Railway

The Short, Favorite and only All-Rail Route

TO
Denver, Georgetown, Golden City, Erie, Longmont, Central City, New Memphis, Villa La Font, Idaho Springs, Greeley, Colorado Springs, Evans, Green City, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, Sacramento, Marysville, San Francisco.

AND ALL POINTS IN KANSAS, COLORADO, THE TERRITORIES, and on the Pacific Coast.

No Omnibus or Ferry transfer by this Route. EXPRESS TRAINS run daily. MAIL and ACCOMMODATION Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Trains Leave Leavenworth, Going West:
EXPRESS, 11:00, P. M.; MAIL, 9:00, A. M.; TOPEKA ACCOMMODATION, 4:35, P. M.

Trains Arrive at Leavenworth:
EXPRESS, 6:35, A. M.; MAIL, 4:35, P. M.; TOPEKA ACCOMMODATION, 11:20, A. M.

188 miles the shortest Line between Kansas City or Leavenworth and Denver.

Passengers taking this Popular Route will make close connections, as follows:

At Lawrence, for Baldwin City, Prairie City, Ottawa, Garnett, Humboldt, Thayer, Parker, Burlington, Oswego, Chetopa, and Fort Scott.

At Topeka, for Burlington, Emporia, Burlington, Neosho Falls, Humboldt and Chetopa.

At Junction City, for Council Grove, Emporia, Burlington, Neosho Falls, Humboldt and Chetopa.

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

At Denver with Passenger and Express coaches for Georgetown, &c., and with Colorado Central Railroad for Central City, Golden City, &c.

At Cheyenne, for Ogden, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, San Francisco, and all points in California and the Frontier.

Tickets for the above points are for sale at the Company's Offices at Leavenworth, Kansas City, State Line and Lawrence.

At Leavenworth with the Missouri Pacific and Missouri Valley Railroads for Atchison and St. Joseph.

Trains going East make close connections at State Line, Kansas City and Union Depots, with trains for Chicago and St. Louis, and all points South and East.

Fullman Sleeping Cars are attached to night express trains, and run through between Kansas City and Cheyenne, without change.

5,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Lands for sale, situated along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, at from \$2 to \$6 per acre. For particulars, address J. P. DEVEREAUX, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas.

EDMUND S. BOWEN, General Sup't.

BEVERLEY R. KEIM, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

General Offices—Kansas City, Mo.

150,000

Two and Three Year Old APPLE TREES.

OF THE BEST QUALITY, FOR THE FALL TRADE, at Johnson County Nurseries. Great inducements to purchasers in large numbers.

H. PERLEY,
Spring Hill, Johnson Co., Kan.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI),

The Great Central Route Through Missouri!

BETWEEN THE

EAST AND THE WEST.

2 EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY!

THE ONLY ROAD

Without any Change of Cars

BETWEEN

St. Louis & Atchison,

PASSING THROUGH

KANSAS CITY AND LEAVENWORTH

No Change of Cars Between

SAINT LOUIS AND FORT SCOTT.

Close Connections at KANSAS CITY and SEDALIA for all

Points in

KANSAS, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And at St. Louis with all Roads for

EAST, NORTH AND SOUTH!

Palace Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

Through Tickets may be obtained via this Reliable

Road at all Ticket Offices in the United States and Canadas.

T. McKISSOCK, Gen'l Superintendent.

W. B. HALE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

The Great Through Passenger Route,
FROM LEAVENWORTH EAST,

IS VIA THE OLD RELIABLE

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH

SHORT LINE.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY R. R.

Connects at ST. JOSEPH with

3 DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS.

Crossing the Mississippi at Quincy on the MAGNIFICENT

NEW IRON BRIDGE, with Pullman Sleeping Palaces and

Palace Day Coaches running from

ST. JOSEPH TO QUINCY,

Without Change of Cars.

Connecting at QUINCY UNION DEPOT with Chicago, Burling-

ton & Quincy and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads

to all points

EAST, NORTH OR SOUTH.

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

FROM LEAVENWORTH:

8:12, 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

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

Baggage Checked Through to all Points East.

BUY TICKETS BY THIS FAVORITE ROUTE

For sale at the Hannibal & St. Joseph Ticket Office, and at

the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Depot, St. Joseph.

RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

P. B. GROAT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

GEO. H. NETTLETON, Gen'l Superintendent.

TIME TABLE

OF THE

KANS. PACIFIC RAILWAY,

FROM LEAVENWORTH TO ATCHISON.

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE— MAIL. EXPRESS.

Leavenworth..... 12:25, P. M. 7:53, A. M.

Fort Leavenworth..... 12:40, " 8:01, " 8:15, " 8:30, " 8:45, " 8:55, "

Kickapoo..... 1:15, " 8:15, " 8:30, " 8:45, " 8:55, "

Port William..... 1:35, " 8:35, " 8:50, " 9:05, " 9:15, "

Sumner..... 1:55, " 8:55, " 9:10, " 9:25, " 9:35, "

Atchison..... 2:15, " 9:15, " 9:30, " 9:45, " 9:55, "

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVE— MAIL. EXPRESS.

Atchison..... 2:50, A. M. 1:35, P. M.

Sumner..... 3:00, " 1:45, " 2:01, " 2:17, " 2:30, " 2:40, "

Port William..... 3:15, " 1:55, " 2:11, " 2:27, " 2:40, " 2:50, "

Kickapoo..... 3:35, " 2:15, " 2:31, " 2:47, " 3:00, " 3:10, "

Fort Leavenworth..... 3:55, " 2:35, " 2:51, " 3:07, " 3:20, " 3:30, "

Leavenworth..... 4:05, " 2:45, " 3:01, " 3:17, " 3:30, " 3:40, "

THE GREAT

Wabash Route!

Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway.

THE GREAT THROUGH LINE FROM THE

MISSISSIPPI TO THE ATLANTIC!

Without Change of Cars!

With the choice of THREE Routes, via

St. Louis, Quincy or Hannibal

Three Through Express Trains leave St. Louis, Quincy, or

Hannibal, daily, on arrival of trains from the West, for

Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincin-

nati, Louisville, Ft. Wayne, Pitts-

burgh, Harrisburgh, Cleveland,

Toledo, Detroit, Buffalo, Niagara

Falls,

New York, Boston,

Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wash-

ington, and all Points East.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains, and

Pullman's and Wagner's famous Cars Through to

New York without Change.

Tickets may be obtained at all the principal Ticket

Offices in the West.

W. L. MALCOLM, General Pass. Ag't, Toledo.

J. S. LAZARUS, Western Pass. Ag't, Kan. City.

G. H. BURROWS, General Superintendent.

OPEN TO THAYER, KANSAS.

LEAVENW'TH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON

RAILROAD LINE.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 5TH, 1871, TRAINS WILL

run from Lawrence and Kansas City, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVE— EXPRESS. ACCOM'D. NIGHT EX.

Lawrence..... 11:30 A. M. 8:00 P. M.

Sibley..... 11:48 " 8:25 " 8:45 " 8:55 " 9:05 " 9:15 "

Vinland..... 11:58 " 8:35 " 8:55 " 9:05 " 9:15 " 9:25 "

Baldwin..... 12:13 P. M. 8:55 " 9:15 " 9:25 " 9:35 " 9:45 "

Prairie City..... 12:17 " 9:05 " 9:25 " 9:35 " 9:45 " 9:55 "

Norwood..... 12:30 " 9:25 " 9:45 " 9:55 " 10:05 " 10:15 "

Kansas City..... 10:00 A. M. 5:00 " 11:10 P. M.

Olathe..... 11:05 " 6:45 " 12:25 A. M.

Arrive at Ottawa..... 12:55 P. M. 9:25 " 2:45 " 2:55 " 3:05 " 3:15 "

Ottawa..... 1:15 " 3:25 " 3:35 " 3:45 " 3:55 " 4:05 "

Princeton..... 1:42 " 3:52 " 4:02 " 4:12 " 4:22 " 4:32 "

Richmond..... 2:03 " 4:13 " 4:23 " 4:33 " 4:43 " 4:53 "

Garnett..... 2:35 " 4:45 " 4:55 " 5:05 " 5:15 " 5:25 "

Welda..... 3:08 " 5:18 " 5:28 " 5:38 " 5:48 " 5:58 "

Divide..... 3:41 " 5:51 " 6:01 " 6:11 " 6:21 " 6:31 "

Carlyle..... 4:03 " 6:13 " 6:23 " 6:33 " 6:43 " 6:53 "

Iola..... 4:23 " 6:33 " 6:43 " 6:53 " 7:03 " 7:13 "

Humboldt..... 4:55 " 7:05 " 7:15 " 7:25 " 7:35 " 7:45 "

Toga..... 5:30 P. M. 7:40 " 7:50 " 8:00 " 8:10 " 8:20 "

Arrive at Thayer..... 6:20 " 8:30 " 8:40 " 8:50 " 9:00 " 9:10 "

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE— EXPRESS. ACCOM'D. NIGHT EX.

Thayer..... 8:00 A. M. 9:00 P. M.

Toga..... 8:50 " 9:50 " 10:00 " 10:10 " 10:20 " 10:30 "

Humboldt..... 9:25 " 10:25 " 10:35 " 10:45 " 10:55 " 11:05 "

Iola..... 9:55 " 10:55 " 11:05 " 11:15 " 11:25 " 11:35 "

Carlyle..... 10:14 " 11:14 " 11:24 " 11:34 " 11:44 " 11:54 "

Divide..... 10:36 " 11:36 " 11:46 " 11:56 " 12:06 " 12:16 "

Welda..... 11:08 " 12:08 " 12:18 " 12:28 " 12:38 " 12:48 "

Garnett..... 11:40 " 12:40 " 12:50 " 1:00 " 1:10 " 1:20 "

Richmond..... 12:12 " 1:12 " 1:22 " 1:32 " 1:42 " 1:52 "

Princeton..... 12:33 " 1:33 " 1:43 " 1:53 " 2:03 " 2:13 "

Ottawa..... 1:30 " 2:30 " 2:40 " 2:50 " 3:00 " 3:10 "

Olathe..... 3:17 " 4:17 " 4:27 " 4:37 " 4:47 " 4:57 "

Arrive at Kansas City..... 4:10 " 5:10 " 5:20 " 5:30 " 5:40 " 5:50 "

Ottawa..... 1:00 " 2:00 " 2:10 " 2:20 " 2:30 " 2:40 "

Norwood..... 1:30 " 2:30 " 2:40 " 2:50 " 3:00 " 3:10 "

Prairie City..... 1:33 " 2:33 " 2:43 " 2:53 " 3:03 " 3:13 "

Baldwin..... 1:38 " 2:38 " 2:48 " 2:58 " 3:08 " 3:18 "

Vinland..... 1:53 " 2:53 " 3:03 " 3:13 " 3:23 " 3:33 "

Sibley..... 2:03 " 3:03 " 3:13 " 3:23 " 3:33 " 3:43 "

Arrive at Lawrence..... 2:20 " 3:20 " 3:30 " 3:40 " 3:50 " 4:00 "

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