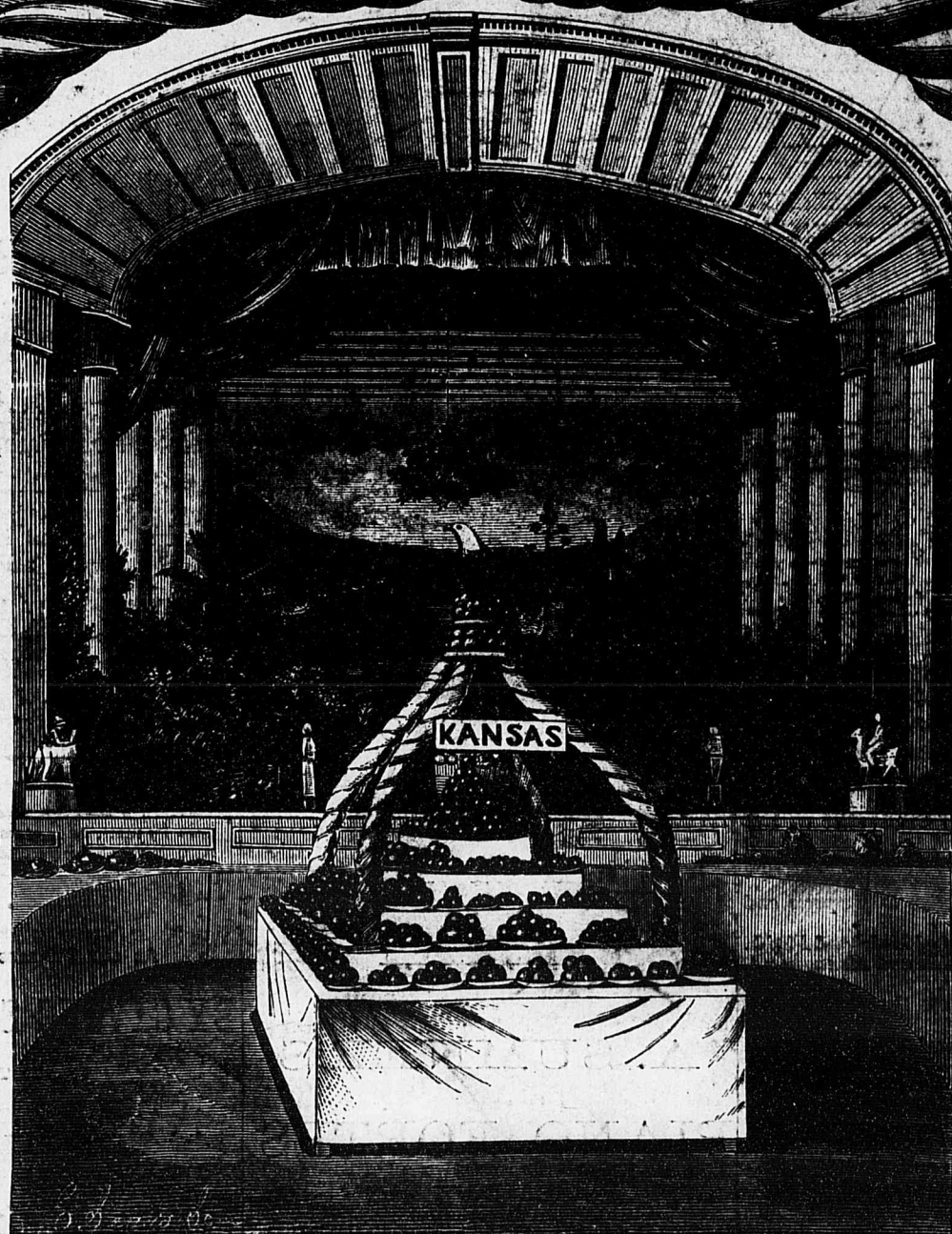


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KANSAS THE FARMER



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THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM, THE SHOP AND THE FINE SIDE

VOL. VII.—NO. 12.] LEAVENWORTH, DECEMBER 15, 1870. [\$1.00 A YEAR

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

Published Monthly, 75 Delaware Street, Leavenworth.

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ADDRESS

THE TIMES,

No. 13 and 15 Shawnee St., Leavenworth, Kansas.

AN APPEAL TO THE FARMERS.

This number closes the Seventh Volume of THE KANSAS FARMER. During the year that has passed, we have made several expensive improvements, and added to the value of the journal in many ways. We have made many additions to our subscription list, it is true; but we have not as yet got THE FARMER to the point where our lowest subscription price pays first cost. We must reach that point. We propose to accomplish it by two movements: First, By making THE FARMER more attractive; and, Second, By asking every one of our present subscribers to send us at least one new subscriber before the 15th of January. There are none but what can do that; we believe there are none but what will do it.

We have now in the State of Kansas at least twenty-five thousand men engaged in farming. Nine-tenths of that number, at least, are enterprising, energetic men. There are none of this latter class but would take THE FARMER, if it could be properly presented to them. Will each of our present subscribers constitute himself or herself a committee of one, to aid us in bringing in these twenty thousand to THE KANSAS FARMER family? By doing so, you will not only help us, but you will benefit yourselves. Give us the twenty thousand subscribers that we ought to have in the State, and we will give you, in return, the best Agricultural paper in the country.

We make this as a personal appeal to every subscriber. Who responds first?

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.

We find in the Abilene Chronicle an address delivered before the Dickinson County Agricultural Society, during their Fair, by T. C. HENRY, that is worthy of commendation. We don't know Mr. HENRY (wish we did), nor do we know that he is a farmer; but if he is not, we know that he ought to be one. The address is lengthy, and abounds in plain, practical common sense, that is truly refreshing, in this day of politico-agricultural harangues. We would differ with Mr. HENRY on some of the minor points of his address; but his principal points were well taken and ably handled. We hope to know more of him.

A BALKY HORSE.

A few days ago we were out on the road, when, coming to a little hill, we found a man and team at the bottom, and one of his horses badly balked. We expected to hear some loud talking, at least; but we were disappointed, agreeably so, for the farmer just moved quietly around the team and wagon, tucking a strap here and tightening one there, talking to the horses all the time; and finally, when ready to start, he dropped the breast-strap from the balky horse, letting the neck-yoke hang, supported only by the other horse, spoke to him, and he took the load (not a very heavy one) right up, and the other horse had to go, to keep from being run over. At the top of the hill he hitched up

the neck-yoke, and had no more trouble with the balky horse. The plan was a novel one to us, and much better than whipping and swearing.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

We have prepared a little circular letter, which we are sending out to each subscriber, as fast as the subscriptions expire. Some few errors may possibly occur; but if any receive notices who know their time has not expired, they need not go to the trouble of writing, as they are sure to get all their papers. This can only occur in the few instances where names are duplicated on our books. We would ask, however, of our old subscribers to renew their subscriptions early. THE KANSAS FARMER, however good it may have been in the past, is going to be better in the future. We are determined to make it a necessity to every farmer in the State. We ask all to help us to accomplish this end, both by contributions and subscriptions. Speak to your neighbor. Send a copy to some friend in the East; and our word for it, it will be time and money well expended.

STOCK-RAISING vs. DAIRYING.

A farmer of Champaign county, says the Agricultural Report for 1869, makes the statement that, as a matter of convenience, he made the butter and cheese used in his family, and grew wheat sufficient for his home consumption; but as a matter of pecuniary profit, he believed he should gain by paying fifty cents a pound for butter, twenty-five cents for cheese, and twelve dollars per barrel for flour. The land, labor and capital required to furnish him butter, cheese and flour, would feed and handle fifty steers, the profit from which would be sufficient to supply half-a-dozen families like his own with the articles named. We are disposed to doubt the latter part of this statement.

ATTEND TO THE PIGS AND CALVES.

Many good steers are depreciated in price, from the fact that they were not castrated soon enough. If they are allowed to run without this operation, their horns become thick and coarse, their necks heavy and uncouth; in fact, the whole of the animal, from the shoulders forward, seems to develop at the expense of the hind quarters.

The same is true of the pig, if allowed to run as a boar. The operation should be attended to as soon as the weather becomes a little cool. A little lard should be applied to the cut; but beyond this, no attention is necessary, in ordinary cases.

FRUIT TREES.

To those planting orchards, or who contemplate planting in the Spring, we would advise to procure them this Fall, and heel them in; but it must be done carefully and properly. Have the trees bunched as closely as possible, dig the holes roomy, and cover the roots carefully, packing the dirt so that neither air nor water will find its way to the roots.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society convened for its Fourth Annual Session at the Baptist Church, in Manhattan, Tuesday, December 6th. The President not being present, Dr. HOWLEY was called to the Chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. STORRS, of Quindaro. No business of importance was done at the morning session.

In the afternoon, Dr. STAYMAN was called to the Chair. The Constitution was taken up, discussed at length, and amended. A provision was made for semi-annual sessions.

Dr. HOWLEY read an Essay on Pear Culture, which contained many useful suggestions. A discussion followed, principally on the time-honored subject of blight. The Doctor's theory of frozen sap was not received with much favor. The discussion took the usual course of discussions upon this subject, and nearly every cultivator present was ready to acknowledge himself nonplussed by the facts that had come under his observation, and no theory could reconcile all of them.

Mr. STORRS, of Wyandotte, mentioned several instances which had come under his own observation, where trees had been grown slow, often in grass, and still blighted; while others had received careful cultivation for many years, and had shown no symptom of disease.

Mr. GRAY, of Wyandotte, gave some account of his own experience, and stated, as the result of his observations since 1855, that soon after bearing a good crop they are liable to blight; hence, he thinks anything that impairs the vitality of the tree renders it subject to the attacks of the disease.

Dr. HOWLEY claimed that the cases mentioned by Mr. G. were a confirmation of his theory—having occurred in years after unusual cold.

Mr. GRAY mentioned a fact of his own experience, which was certainly singular, if not instructive. A lot of trees, several years planted, having blighted badly, he dug them up and planted anew. The next year every one of these young trees were blighted. The third time he replanted, and again they all blighted. This looked certainly like contagion. He had cut trees down five or six feet below any appearance of blight, but the disease soon made its appearance again.

Dr. STAYMAN adduced facts to show that culture had no effect on blight, while moisture had everything to do with it. Blight never occurred when it was dry. If we would guarantee a drouth next year, he would guarantee blight would be unknown.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1870.

Capt. JAMES CHRISTIAN, of Lawrence, as previously announced, read an Essay on Floriculture. The Essay abounded in humorous hits, and though the botany was somewhat mixed, there was much practical advice and valuable information in it. He claimed the love of flowers to be almost universal, as evidenced by the fact that every lady carries an artificial bouquet on her head, and that the nice young men always run after them—of course, only from admiration of the floral adornment. Flowers stay crime, and influence even the most brutal. Quantrell, in his fiery march through the streets of Lawrence, was arrested by the sight of Mrs. FORD's glowing beds of verbenas, geraniums and phloxes, and exclaiming, more forcibly than politely, "By G—d! Madam, that's too pretty to burn!" passed on, sparing the dwelling for the garden's sake.

Ladies were the best florists. They understand best the harmony of colors. When bonnets were in fashion, how skillfully they trimmed and lined with colors to lighten their beauty! A flower garden should be a picture, made up of distinct parts, so arranged and blended as to produce a beautiful, harmonious whole. The choicest flowers, and the richest colors, may be so mixed and jumbled together, as to lose all their effect. The colors should

be so massed, and the beds so arranged, that while each produces its own effect, the whole should constitute a bouquet on a large scale.

After the reading, an inquiry was made by a gentleman on the best method of causing small flower seeds to germinate. In our hot climate, it is a difficult matter, and many said they had found it almost impossible.

Dr. STAYMAN advised either a hot-bed or a cold frame covered with oiled or varnished muslin, to start them. Afterwards, they may be transplanted.

Mr. KELSEY had used brush, raised a foot or so on poles, as a shade. Also, lath frames, made by nailing lath to strips, leaving spaces about as for plastering. Cutting limbs, with the leaves on, and sickling them around and among the beds, is another good plan, and easily done. Some lay a plank on the bed, and as soon as the seed germinates, raise it a little; afterwards more, until it is entirely removed.

Dr. STAYMAN read an Essay on the Philosophy of Pruning. As usual, he discarded all pruning, even in the nursery or at transplanting, under the notion that it is an interference with nature—as though all horticulture was not a direct interference with nature.

Mr. GRAY inquired, if grapes were not pruned, where he would find his fruit at the end of five or six years.

The Doctor would train them all one way, and let them grow as far as they pleased, lapping one over the other.

Mr. KELSEY inquired if he would cut out water-sprouts.

The Doctor thought trees planted without pruning made no water-sprouts.

Mr. WELLS did not prune his orchard much. Set out many trees without pruning, and had good success.

Mr. FURMAN thought it necessary to prune, to improve the quality of the fruit.

WEDNESDAY, 9, A. M.

Reports of Standing Committees were first called for. Mr. KELSEY, from the *Ad Interim* Committee, made a verbal report of his observations in Franklin county and vicinity. Fruit buds of all kinds came through the Winter safely; but the heavy freeze in April, while the trees were in bloom, killed a large proportion of the apples. Still, enough were saved to produce a good crop generally, on old orchards. Some orchards were loaded; others produced only a partial crop. North slopes escaped best. Peaches in some places produced a good crop—in others, they were a failure. Generally, those protected on the south side by timber, were most successful. Pears were nearly all killed. Cherries also, were a failure. Grapes were partially killed, and produced from one-half to two-thirds of a crop of the finest fruit he ever saw. Strawberries about half a crop. On the whole, he thinks they may be well satisfied with the result.

Mr. SOULE, of Douglas, of the *Ad Interim* Committee, found the condition of the fruit in his section about the same as Mr. KELSEY had described. The twig blight had been very prevalent among the apple trees. In the old Mission orchard it was very bad. Small fruits were almost a failure—not a quarter of a crop.

Dr. HOWLEY called attention to the amount of money that had been paid for fruit from abroad this year. From what he considered reliable information, he believed that not less than two hundred thousand dollars had gone out of the State for fruit. This shows something of the demand, even with prices very high. What would it be, with prices reduced one-half? And with our rapid increase of population, this amount must largely increase every year. This imported fruit, none of it surpasses that raised here in 1869, and cannot compare with it in keeping qualities. California fruits are beautiful, but ours excel them in flavor. These facts should stimulate fruit-growers in their pursuit, as we have all the requisites for the production of fine fruit, with a large present and prospective demand.

The Revision of the Small Fruit List being next in order, the Strawberry was first considered.

Wilson's Albany being the only one already on the List for general cultivation, it was moved to retain it.

Dr. STAYMAN would prefer the Scarlet Magistrate. The frost of last Spring had not injured it, and it had produced a good crop. Berries rather soft.

Mr. SOULE prefers Downer's Prolific. It produces a large crop, and lasts a long time.

Mr. CUSHING had by no means lost faith in the Wilson. Would grow it first, last, and all the time. To be sure, it produced a small crop this year, as did all other varieties. The plant is nearly all fruit, and had not leaves enough to afford protection from the frost. But with him, other varieties were even worse failures. The Wilson came through the Winter in splendid condition, and the blossoms were not even killed by the frost; the fruit set in solid masses, such as he never saw before. It grew nearly to full size, but did not mature well, although the weather seemed highly favorable. Could not account for it, except on the supposition that the vitality of the plant was impaired, either by the dry weather in early Spring, or by the frost. Other varieties suffered in the same way, and the failure was general throughout the State. Downer is a good amateur's berry, of very high flavor, but will not produce one-half as much as Wilson. The only difficulty with the Wilson is, it is shy in producing plants; and this may account for the bitter opposition it has encountered. It has literally fought its way for twenty years, inch by inch, to its present high position.

Mr. CHRISTIAN said there was a great difference of opinion in the Douglas County Society, as to the best Strawberry; which was evidence to him that one kind will succeed best in one place, and another in another.

The Wilson was retained nearly unanimously. Scarlet Magistrate was proposed to be added to the List.

Mr. KELSEY had been through this whole tribe of pistillates, and rejected them all. Wherever they are grown in quantity, they will be discarded.

Dr. HOWLEY has long cultivated it. It has many fine qualities, but cannot be compared with the Wilson as a market fruit. Is not as showy, nor as good.

Capt. ANTHONY.—A good test of the value of a fruit is its appearance in the markets. Nearly all the strawberries found in our markets are Wilsons.

Scarlet Magistrate was rejected.

Mr. SOULE proposed Downer's Prolific. He had raised it three years, and for early bearing found nothing to compare with it.

Mr. KELSEY had tried it in Illinois, and it would not always succeed.

It was rejected.

Dr. PATEE proposed the Agriculturist.

Mr. SAVAGE.—Good to round up a basket, but that is all it is good for.

Mr. KELSEY once heard it said that PRICE was the most whipped man in America. The same is true of this strawberry. It has suffered more defeats than any other berry.

Dr. STAYMAN considers it worthless.

It was rejected.

An Amateur's List was then taken up.

Mr. CUSHING proposed that Downer's Prolific be placed upon it.

Adopted, without discussion.

Mr. CHRISTIAN.—There is one berry that has been largely advertised and highly recommended. He would move to add the President Wilder.

Mr. CUSHING believed our Lists ought to have some value, and embody the opinion of this Society. We know absolutely nothing of this variety, except from interested parties.

Capt. ANTHONY.—The history of this berry is well known. Thousands of dollars were spent in advertising it as the best for all localities, before ever a plant left the originator's garden. Believes it a stupendous humbug.

Rejected.

The full power of the summer's sun will suffer much from the heat, and though these trees may not die, they will not by any means make a vigorous and healthy growth. On the other hand, if the trees are small, they are scarcely checked at all in their growth; and if planted thickly, they soon begin to shade the ground and protect each other, and from these two causes combined the borers do but little or no damage. Again, if the trees are far apart, much labor is required in keeping the ground clear of weeds, while with thickly planted trees they will cause far less trouble. When trees are far apart we cannot secure length of body, even by the most careful training, but if planted thickly nature will do her own work, securing smooth and straight trunks, with little or no artificial training.

Though much has been said for the few past years in relation to forest culture, yet very little has actually been done. A few pieces of forest have been planted at a trifling cost, which look well, and the small cost at which this work has been done should encourage others to go and do likewise. Probably three dollars per acre would be a fair estimate of expense for labor of man and team in planting ten or twenty acres of forest with twelve hundred and fifty trees per acre, and the expense would be much less than this, if we plant the black walnut, by dropping the seed in the furrow. Then surely there is no good reason why every farmer should not plant one or more acres of forest each year. If every farmer settling upon the high prairies, would each year put out only a small piece of thickly planted forest, even if it were only cottonwood, the whole face of the country would soon undergo a wonderful change, and we might hope that at no very distant day the climate of the whole country would be materially modified.

It was announced that R. S. ELLIOTT, Industrial Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, was in the house, and he was invited to address the meeting on the subject of the Essay.

Mr. ELLIOTT said he came more to receive than to give information. He had paid his dollar, and thought he had already got his money's worth. Still, he would be glad to say anything that would stimulate the work of tree planting.

When he first came here as Industrial Agent, he had intended to plant forest trees, but on looking over the ground, had concluded it was better policy to induce the people to plant, than for the Railroad Company to do it. This Industrial Agency was a new thing, and in the opinion of many, a fancy office for a Railroad Company; and, consequently, the work to be done had to be carefully considered and mapped out. He believed the time was past when it was worth while to discuss the necessity of planting forest trees on these prairies. As to the success, he had no doubt whatever. Ten years ago, there was scarcely a forest planted in the United States. Attention had not been called to the subject. There were no nurseries for the propagation of forest trees on a large scale. Now, public attention is waking up to the subject, nurseries are springing up all over, which are propagating maples, larches, chestnuts, &c., by the million, expressly for forests; and he is satisfied that Providence, in its own good time, will work out this matter. But he believed it would do no harm to do what he could, as an Agent to urge it on. Had been writing for the newspapers, and calling attention to the subject, distributing nuts and seeds, and in various ways awakening an interest among the settlers. We must not imagine that he is disinterested in all this. It is an ingenious advertising dodge of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company. It causes the Railroad to be read about, thought about, talked about; the Company could afford to pay him double, and make money by it. It was a grand internal improvement scheme, this clothing our treeless prairies with forests, which shall afford us shelter for our homes and orchards, fuel for our fires, timber for our houses and implements, ties for our railroads, and rain for our crops; a scheme which will not only enrich and improve our farms and farmers, but put money in the purse of the Railroad Company.

President DENISON remarked that one great obstacle in the way of tree raising, had been the procuring of seed. Nearly all had been killed the past year.

Mr. MARLATT said he gathered over a bushel of soft maple seed in a few minutes, and planted them in his orchard, between the rows. Obtained an immense number, most of which he was saving to plant out. As to the possible profit, he sold from a space two by sixteen feet, ten dollars' worth, and left half on the ground. Thinks they can be planted out for three dollars per acre.

Capt. ANTHONY had supposed Mr. KELSEY the pioneer and almost the only tree planter in Kansas; but, passing through the northern part of the State, especially Doniphan and Brown counties, he was

surprised to see many beautiful young forests crowning the hill-tops, and dotting the landscape in every direction.

Mr. KELSEY said that, in all probability, next Spring there will be an abundance of soft maple seed. It should be gathered and sown immediately, and fine plants will be obtained the same year. The seed will not keep more than ten days.

Dr. STAYMAN said we had better trees than the maple. The elm, the honey locust, the chestnut, are all valuable. The chestnut is a rapid grower and valuable timber.

Mr. CHRISTIAN asked the comparative value of poplar and soft maple timber.

Mr. KELSEY considered maple the best.

Mr. SOULE thinks we were neglecting the best tree of all—the alanthus. It is a very rapid grower in the most unfavorable localities; is good for fuel, and makes handsome furniture. Does not think it offensive when in bloom.

Several gentlemen said it winter-killed badly with them.

Mr. KELSEY believed that, at present, we must depend upon native trees for forest. People come here with very little money, and they must have something that can be grown cheaply. The black walnut he considers, on the whole, the best tree. They grow slow the first year, but grow faster each succeeding year, and in time they will overtake the maples, and probably the cottonwoods. Does not think it right to advise people to send East, and get European larch and evergreens, to grow in large quantities. The heavy expense tends rather to retard than advance tree planting. At present, grow such as can be grown cheap. Disagrees with Mr. GALE on close planting. Would plant in rows twelve feet apart, close in the row, and cultivate two rows of corn between. For four years, corn or potatoes will do well. The black walnut seed must be planted where it is to grow; it does not bear transplanting well. Plant in the Fall, or spread them over the surface in the Fall, and throw a little earth over to keep them moist, and let them freeze and thaw till Spring; then plant out.

President DENISON inquired if any one had tried the peach for wood.

Dr. STAYMAN says it grows fast, makes good wood, and thinks it would be an excellent tree to grow, especially if good seed was selected. Both wood and fruit would thus be secured.

Mr. WELLES would not give anything for any of the trees on the List, except the black walnut and red cedar. Had tried them all. A few cottonwoods may do, but the timber is worthless. Maple will break off and kill out; white willow is stripped by worms; chestnut does not grow well with him.

Dr. PATEE gathers seed from red cedar for sowing. Rubs it out with the hand in lye. Would also recommend the wild cherry as a valuable timber tree, unless they were afraid of the tent caterpillar.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. HUTCHINSON inquired about a tree known in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota as the poplar. It grows very tall and straight, and when peeled and nailed upon posts, will last a very long time. Had seen them sound after twelve years. Believes it will be a valuable tree, if it can be grown here.

No one seemed to be able to furnish the information called for.*

The Revision of the Fruit List being next in order, Apples were taken up and acted on in order. The following are the changes made:

RAWLES' GENET.

Dr. STAYMAN opposed it strongly. Had planted just one tree in twelve hundred.

Mr. BRACKETT.—There is no better evidence in its favor than its profitableness. A Genet well grown possesses a richness that is not found in any other apple.

It was retained on the List, and advanced from one to two stars.

*If the tree is known to any of our subscribers, we shall be glad to hear from them in regard to it.

White Winter Pearmain was retained, with a star instead of a —.

WILLOW TWIG.

Capt. ANTHONY would give it two stars. Wherever it is grown, it is one of the handsomest apples we have, and by far the longest keeper.

Objections were made to its quality; but it was finally retained, with two stars.

KANSAS KEEPER.

It was moved to add two stars.

Mr. FURMAN was surprised at such a motion. It is probably a stray apple. Nobody knows what it is. Some think it the Stark.

Mr. STAYMAN.—Dr. WARDER called it the Stark.

Mr. BRACKETT.—I sent Dr. WARDER scions of it, and he wrote me he was in doubt about it.

Several said it could not be the Stark. It was inferior to the Stark in quality.

Mr. KELSEY said we did not know much about it. It was well enough to try it.

Mr. SAVAGE said it was universally disseminated in Douglas county, and all prized it highly.

A star was given it, instead of a dash.

THURSDAY, 9, A. M.

The Revision of the Apple List was continued. The Wagner apple was offered as an addition to List of Apples.

Mr. WELLES.—It is one of the earliest we have, and a good apple.

It was adopted, with one star.

AMERICAN SUMMER PEARMAIN.

Dr. STAYMAN.—It is a small, handsome tree, that comes into bearing early here, is productive, and never blights.

Mr. WELLES.—It never gets much larger than a dwarf pear.

Mr. KELSEY.—Tastes differ about apples. Some prefer one, and some another; but this is an apple that everybody likes. Considers it as of the very best quality, but has never seen it bear heavy crops. It bears fair and very regular crops, and makes a handsome tree for the lawn.

Dr. HOWSLEY thinks that the tree and fruit have scarcely a fault.

The motion to add was lost.

SMOKEHOUSE.

Dr. STAYMAN.—It is one of the most remarkable apples we have. Will grow on the richest soil without blighting. It always bears full crops, and there is no apple equal to it for cooking. In its season (October to January) we have no better apple.

Adopted, with one star.

At the request of Mr. LINES, who was not present previously, the Ben Davis was again brought up for reconsideration. He moved to strike it from the List, on the ground that all admit the apple to be utterly worthless as to quality.

Nearly every member, however, while admitting its inferior quality, said he would plant it largely. It is so hardy and healthy, comes into bearing so soon, and bears such heavy crops of large, handsome apples, that it will pay a large profit before the rest of the orchard bears at all. It is valuable, not only for market, but because it would give us apples early and always; and the popular impression is, that a poor apple is vastly better than none. It has been claimed that the public would soon find out its character, and refuse to touch it; but several gentlemen affirmed, of their own knowledge, that this was not the case. It still sells largely in Kentucky, where it has been popular for thirty years. In the New York market it has been sold for twelve years or more, and still outsells almost everything else.

Mr. WELLES would plant it for a wind-break, if nothing else.

Mr. LINES thought that was all it was good for. It was retained on the list, adding the words, "for market purposes only."

On motion the Apple List was suspended and the Standard Pears taken up. The old List was adopted with the following exceptions:

Seckel was given two stars.

Belle Lucrative offered for addition.

Mr. LINES thinks it one of the very best pears, and would star it twice.

Mr. CUSHING, while admitting its excellent quality, said it would not sell because of its inferior appearance. It never colors; is always green. P. T. QUINN almost discards it, solely on the ground that the New Yorkers would not pay half as much for it as for the Bartlett, Duchess, and others. It is also subject to blight.

Dr. HOWSLEY.—On rich land it blights, but not on light shale.

Added with one star.

The Howell was proposed.

Mr. LINES had seen it fruited here; did remarkably well. At the East it stands very high. It is a large, fine pear, and a hardy and beautiful tree; also, unlike Flemish Beauty, it keeps in eating condition a long time.

Mr. KELSEY.—One of the very best pears we have. Popular wherever grown.

Adopted, with a dash.

The Lawrence was proposed, and adopted unanimously, with a dash.

The Sheldon was proposed, and added without objection, with a dash.

DWARF PEAR LIST.

Swan's Orange was changed from a star to a dash. Not of high quality.

Glout Moreau was stricken out, being peculiarly subject to blight.

Sheldon was also stricken from the Dwarf List, being good enough as a Standard.

The comparative value of dwarfs and standards came up and was discussed at some length, many of the members believing that standards come into bearing here quite as soon and would last longer. Others had different experience and would plant dwarfs, setting them deep enough to root from the soil and make standards eventually.

CUSHING offered a resolution that the Society recommend the planting of standards instead of dwarfs, as a general rule. It is admitted that dwarfs will only do well on a rich soil. Now, experience has shown that here, on rich soil, pears are almost invariably attacked by blight. Between the two horns of this dilemma, he believed we should at last be driven to plant standards alone, with a very few exceptions.

Dr. HOWSLEY, said that in heavy clay subsoils the standard would not grow well, while the quince root luxuriated in just such a soil. On his own ground dwarfs succeeded best, made the most growth, and produced best, for this reason.

Mr. KELSEY.—When our soils are well drained they will bear as fine standard pears as can be grown. The resolution was lost.

THURSDAY, 2, P. M.

A resolution was offered asking the Legislature to appropriate ——— dollars for the publication of the minutes of the Society, and for other purposes.

Mr. KELSEY moved to amend by striking out the words "and for other purposes."

The amendment was lost and the resolution adopted entire.

A resolution was offered by Mr. SOULE, and unanimously adopted, heartily thanking the citizens of Manhattan for their liberal entertainment of the Society.

A resolution was offered, making Lawrence the permanent place of meeting of the Society, provided the citizens would do the handsome thing in the way of hall and entertainment.

An amendment was offered and adopted, making Lawrence the place of the next Annual Meeting, instead of the permanent place.

The time of meeting was then fixed at the third Tuesday in December, 1871.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Society was fixed for June next, the day and place to be determined by the Board of Trustees, having special reference, as Father LINES suggested, to the greatest abundance of strawberries.

Mr. LINES, the former Acting President, having been detained from the meeting till this day, then

read the Annual Address, for which we are unable to find room.

He said, the past year had not fulfilled all our anticipations, but there was no cause for discouragement. Without obstacles to encounter, man would become a worthless drone. The growing of fruit is an abounding source of pleasure, as well as profit.

No one could appreciate it who had not engaged in it. Hence, it was our duty to disseminate knowledge, and stimulate the practice of this noble art; and thereby increase the sum of human happiness.

A biographical sketch of REUBEN RAGAN, the distinguished horticulturist of Indiana, recently deceased, was read by the Secretary, and ordered placed upon the records.

Mr. KELSEY exhibited some specimens of small evergreens, sent on by ROBERT DOUGLAS, of Waukegan, Illinois, and announced that Mr. D. would talk to the Society on the subject in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening Mr. DOUGLAS, in a familiar and conversational manner, gave an account of his experience in growing evergreens from seed, his mode of culture, transplanting and pruning. It was exceedingly interesting, both because of the vast importance of the subject and the common idea that the handling of evergreens is attended with unusual difficulties, and because the speaker, with a long and successful experience in the business, is now probably the largest grower of evergreens in the world.

He saw no reason why evergreens cannot be successfully grown here. Other trees grow here that are quite as difficult to transplant. He was of opinion that the principal cause of failure is in planting too late. The idea has got abroad that the best time to move an evergreen is just as it is starting into growth. Such is not his experience; thinks the notion originated in the fact that nurserymen who have a large amount of work to do in the Spring, must put off something, and evergreens will bear delay better than deciduous trees; the latter are pretty surely killed by transplanting late, while the evergreen is only stunted. Since he came in, a gentleman had called his attention to a fact of great importance: The growth of an evergreen just transplanted, is no evidence of its vigor or of the formation of new roots and a good hold of the ground. The growth which it makes is entirely dependent on the buds formed the previous year. In these buds are stored up all the elements of the shoots made this year. Now, a tree planted out early will finish its growth early, and afterward go on making roots, and perfect fine, plump buds for a good growth next year; while a tree set late, although it makes the same growth this year, and appears vigorous, will next year only make a feeble, stunted growth, because its terminal buds were weak and imperfect.

Another important point is, to pack the ground thoroughly about the roots. A vast number of failures occur from this cause. Many think they have tramped the earth thoroughly, but if they will observe they will discover that the first heavy rain settles it still more. It is difficult to get the earth back into the same space with the closest packing; hence, it must be done with exceeding care. Loose earth should be thrown on the top to prevent baking. Last Summer was a very trying season for transplanted trees, and he took a trip through the country, among his customers, expressly to observe the effects of different modes of planting, and in the large majority of cases where evergreens had failed, he found the earth not firmly packed about the roots. Sometimes it will be made firm at the top, but a cavity left underneath. This is the most dangerous fault of all; a tree so planted is almost certain to die. When one has but few to set and plenty of time, it is better to raise earth in the center of the hole, in the form of a low cone or pyramid, and spread the roots carefully over it; but by all means avoid a bowl-shaped hole, lowest in the center. The earth will settle most in the center, and leave a cavity just under the stem, which is fatal. Never wait for a rain to plant evergreens; would not advise to plant in the mud, though he himself was often obliged to do it. Did not himself shade small evergreens when transplanted, but it is better, especially in this hotter climate. A good way is, after the growth is finished and the weather grows hot, go over the rows and shake a little prairie hay loosely upon the trees, not enough to cover them, but to break the force of the sun's rays. He imports nearly all his seed, simply because he can get it cheaper; sows broadcast in the Spring, in his shaded bed, and rakes in; sows thick enough, so that the little trees will soon cover and shade the ground. At one year

old he sells off a part, thinning out the beds; runs a thin, sharp spade a few inches under the plants, and then they are easily pulled out. Those left in the bed, having the tap roots cut, will make fibrous roots, and are the same as transplanted trees.

The number of seeds in a pound varies from 15,000 to 330,000, so that no fixed value can be given as to the weight to be sown per rod.

Very small trees are most conveniently transplanted with a dibble, larger ones by digging a trench, laying the trees in, and lightly covering. Tramp them firmly with the foot, then throw on more fine earth. Evergreens may be trimmed just as safely as other trees, to thicken up or to change their form.

During the progress of Mr. DOUGLAS' remarks, many questions were asked by the members, and a deep interest was manifested in the subject.

At the close, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed, and the meeting adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AGRICULTURE IN COLORADO.

BY E. F. MUDGE.

The resources of Colorado in metals are well understood, but its Agriculture is less known. We were much pleased, as well as surprised when visiting that Territory in August, to find that the home market was well supplied by its farms with a full quantity of all important products. Few are aware that it raises its own corn—six hundred thousand bushels in 1869—and has a surplus of flour, raising six hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat. Vegetables are raised in large quantities, and of excellent quality.

As the traveler approaches Denver, he is strongly impressed with the apparent sterility of the soil. This is, however, apparent, and not real; for, while there is much sandy gravel in its composition, it has at the same time enough plant food to produce fine crops. The meager state of vegetation is owing to the want of rain, which, in the vicinity of Denver, is less than half that of Eastern Kansas. The richness of the soil is seen by the state of the crops where the land is irrigated, as the farms outside the mountains are. By this method of cultivation about twice the amount per acre is raised than that of our Western States. Irrigation around Denver is assuming large, systematic proportions. Not only all the smaller streams flowing from the mountains, but the Platte, have been dammed, supplying large tracts of the country, as well as the city, with abundance of water. Denver has small rivulets on each side of every street, giving the pure element to every shade tree and yard. Gardens are blooming with beautiful flowers; and every street is set, at the expense of the city, with shade trees. This is changing the face of Denver, so that it will soon be one of the most beautiful cities in the Union.

In farming, the irrigation is an affair of much trouble and expense. The first cost of the dams, canals and ditches, with annual repairs, is heavy. The labor of draining the water at the right time, and in right quantities, is more than a stranger would suppose. Unless great care is used, the lower parts of the farm are flooded, while the higher parts are left dry.

As the crops are so much larger by irrigation, the farmers of Colorado contend that all farm products can be raised with less labor than on the old system. But, after conversing with many intelligent men, I am satisfied that the crops of Kansas, one year with another, can be raised with less labor by rain, than those of Colorado by irrigation, the only advantage which the latter system possesses, being its greater certainty. The streams from the mountains never fail. Farms among the mountains do not require irrigation; but the altitude brings a cool climate, and does not allow corn to mature well. We saw wheat seven and eight thousand feet above the sea, near Central City, on August 20th, just maturing; and oats looking as if the frost might come before they were ripe. These high lands are quite favorable for hay and vegetables. We saw some of the dairy farms in the mountain valleys. The high prices of butter and vegetables at the mines allow

the farmers to grow rich much faster than the gold diggers.

Aside from its valuable ores, Colorado is destined to become a rich State. Its water power is immense. Its good lands, allowing the poorer portions to remain idle, will at no distant day raise food sufficient for a million inhabitants.

State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Dec., 1870.

WHAT DO YOU GET FOR CORN?

BY ALFRED GRAY.

EDITOR FARMER: Your favor, requesting a calculation of cost per bushel and average yield in this section, and also, what the farmers get for corn fed to hogs, with pork at nine cents per pound, is received. The cost here of raising a bushel of corn is computed by our most observing farmers at forty cents per bushel. The average yield is about forty bushels per acre.

This is a fruit growing section, in a timbered district of from eight to ten miles in width. Farms are usually small, and largely occupied with young orchards. Small fields, stumps, roots and fruit trees, preclude the use of agricultural machinery. We cannot, therefore, economize labor in general farming. In the open prairie, where labor-saving contrivances take the place of muscle, corn can be produced at from twenty-five to thirty cents per bushel, according to size of fields and extent of machinery employed.

It is hard to estimate what farmers get for corn fed to hogs. There are seldom two feeders who will produce like results. In this, as in all manner of business, one will succeed while another will fail. My own feeding, for the last ten years, has mostly been confined to brood stock, and their young of improved breeds, which have been sold in pairs at weaning time.

Estimates that have been made here in feeding small lots, range from eight to ten pounds of pork for each bushel of corn consumed. With good grade animals, every bushel of corn should yield ten pounds of pork. At present prices, this gives eighty cents per bushel for corn; while the market price is only thirty-five cents. It is a noticeable fact that our farmers who feed are far more prosperous than those who sell their grain.

Wyandotte, Kansas, December, 1870.

ONE OF OUR CHEESE FACTORIES.

BY JOHN Q. WHITE.

EDITOR FARMER: Among the many enterprising men of business in Miami county, none do more good, or make less display, than D. & E. COON, of the Wea Cheese Factory. Accepting an invitation, a short time since, we visited their factory, to see the place and the folks who manufactured the huge and excellent cheese which was on exhibition at our County and State Fairs, and was so much admired by the many thousands who were present at those Fairs.

The location was selected with a view of obtaining cheap pasturage, and is partially bottom land, and is almost entirely surrounded by timber, with quite a bluff on the east, where the dwelling-house stands, overlooking a beautiful country to the north. The land adjoining is especially adapted to grazing purposes, and years will elapse before it will be in demand for farming, so long as a large amount of good land is yet in a wild state.

The conveniences are as yet poor, and the improvements at the factory are not permanent; but they answer the purpose as well as more expensive ones. The number of cows milked per day is one hundred, averaging each two gallons per day—taking three men to do the milking. The cows are driven into a shed, where they are properly fastened while the work of milking is in progress. As soon as the milk is obtained, it is taken to the milk-house, and deposited in one of Roe's patent cheese vats, which seems to have all of the necessary arrangements for converting milk into cheese. The whey that is produced is fed to hogs, it being sufficient to keep thirty to forty head during the season of cheese-making.

A spring-house is located a short distance from the milk-house, where a bountiful and never-failing spring gushes forth, and is conveyed to the milk-house in pipes under ground. In the milk-house is a constant supply of hot and cold water, used for washing the vessels and other necessary purposes. The amount of cheese made from each gallon of milk is one pound, or two pounds from each cow per day, worth, at wholesale, seventeen cents per pound. The calves are kept from five to eight days, and then sold at an average of five dollars per head. The average cost of cows now on hand was \$22.50. These cows are milked an average of nine months in the year. By computing, we find that the product of each cow is about \$98.18 every year, which is most extraordinary interest.

Mr. E. COON informed me that he could make more money off his one hundred cows, than any farmer could off three hundred and twenty acres of land, no matter how well tilled.

The feed used is principally prairie hay, with a small amount of corn.

In our rambles for information, we soon found our way into the cheese-house, where two hundred and fifty large cheese greeted our eyes. Perceiving a knife, we ventured to cut off a slice of cheese and try it, and we pronounce it as good as any Western Reserve we ever saw. Everything in this department we found clean and tidy, proving that they have an eye to the welfare of the consumers of their product. This firm finds ready sale for all the cheese they manufacture, within a short distance of Miami county. They intend enlarging quite extensively next season; and our best wishes are for their success. Many farmers bring milk to the factory daily, and get a remunerative price for it.

We return thanks to the gentlemen for the ready answers to the many questions propounded by us.

Miami County, Kansas, December, 1870.

THE PROPAGATION OF GRAPE VINES.

BY A. M. BURNS.

EDITOR FARMER: I have recently received a letter, in which my correspondent alludes to my remarks at the "Agricultural College Institute," last January, about the propagation of grape vines by "ringing" the bark, or "wiring." He asks: "If a wire twisted around a vine will check the sap going down, don't it stand to reason and common sense that it cannot get up for the wire?" My friend "has me," no doubt, as he supposes; but I will endeavor to enlighten him.

In the Spring, when the "sap starts," it courses through the minute cellular vessels of the cane, which can be seen by the naked eye, yet more distinctly with the aid of the lens. In short, the sap "gets up" through the wood; and after it is purified by the chemical action of the leaves, it returns between the wood and bark, depositing regularly a portion along its downward flow, thereby enlarging the canes, the remainder returning to the roots of the parent vine; but if the cane is decorticated, or a wire twisted tight enough around the cane, below an eye, either one-fourth or two inches, at the option of the propagator, the downward flow of the sap is checked; and if the cane is under moist soil, the sap must go to the formation of roots, instead of a return to the roots of the parent vine. If above the surface of the earth, it increases the size of the fruit one-third, and ripens it several weeks sooner; but the cane above the wire, which is without roots, will die the next year. The roots formed by "wiring" are more numerous, larger, riper, and are all emitted from the collar of the plant, and not scattered along one or two feet on the layered (parent) vine. There is an equilibrium between the cane and roots,—the large canes producing more and larger roots than the smaller canes; but the great advantage of such vines is, the ripeness of the wood of the roots, and when properly produced and root-pruned, it ought to show any person that there can be no comparison between the vines propagated by this method and the usual mode. There is no immature sap to circulate through the whole cane,

and affect it injuriously, which may result in mildew and rot; but of this I do not want to speak positively, as I have been for years testing the best quality, for the purpose of learning if vines containing all ripe wood when planted will be troubled with mildew as much (if any) as the vines that are propagated solely to make money. It is well known that none of the roots hawked about by peddlers are root-pruned; therefore, there must be unripe wood, with sap in the same condition. The great trouble is, that few know how to root-prune. It is a subject that in over twenty different Horticultural and Agricultural journals that I take, I never see discussed; nor any reports of discussions at Horticultural Societies, notwithstanding my experience so far tells me it is of as much, if not more, importance than pruning the cane. How can immature sap produce mature wood? How can immature wood give the best of fruit? The incipient stages of disease may be sown with the vine, at the very time the unripe wood and sap are planted, and not observed except by the most scientific or experienced. I admit that every person cannot distinguish between ripe and unripe wood. It was only after six years of close observation that I could tell; but now, the sound of the shears, with a peculiar, indescribable motion, tells me when the immature wood is off.

The idea a great many have, that a poor root is only one year longer in bearing than one of the best quality, is not in accordance with my experience. A vine of best quality will produce the third year more fruit than a common vine will the fourth year, without injury to the vine; and for ten years (perhaps longer) the difference in both quality and quantity is sufficient, any year, to pay the difference between a medium good vine and the best; at least, it has so been with me.

My belief, so far as my experiments have gone, is that if none but the best quality of plants were produced, and less maiming of vines, the removal of impediments, and let the vine have more of a natural course, that we would have less of mildew and rot. It is well settled that fungus attacks the decayed wood first; but may it not be that the wood is not sound which it attacks at any time? These things I have been testing, but merely throw out a hint for others.

I do not blame the nurserymen for propagating inferior plants, as much as I do the people for buying them. There is such a Yankee feeling in the minds of the mass of the people, and a disposition to buy cheap, that inferior plants must be propagated: then, we must have inferior fruit.

Manhattan, Riley County, Kan., December, 1870.

A WORD TO SEEDSMEN AND SEED DEALERS.

BY JAMES H. SMITH.

EDITOR FARMER: I have received the October number of your paper, and like it. Please find enclosed the amount of subscription for 1871.

I do not find any Kansas seed store advertisement in your columns. Somebody is to blame: either the man who has the store and don't advertise, or the man who has the means and don't establish in this State so important a branch of trade. Upon finding such advertisement in THE FARMER, I might, perhaps, send an order that would pay for the trouble and risk.

As I am a new-comer to the State, and represent a large class of citizens, no doubt, who would be glad to learn from the condensed and reliable experience of an Agricultural paper, the value of THE FARMER would be considerably enhanced to me, and likely many others, if monthly hints were given, bearing upon various branches of Agricultural industry—hints that would be answers to questions such as these, viz: What seeds can be planted with safety in the open ground next month? What treatment, if any, do fruit trees require next month? What are the most suitable varieties of fruits and vegetables for this climate and soil? What is the best table grape cultivated in the State, and can it be transplanted with safety next month? Are the best sweet potatoes raised from "draws," as in the South-

ern States, or from the seed, as in some of the seaboard States? Has anything been done in Kansas in the culture of cotton, tobacco, or any of the Southern staples?

You will please pardon me for trespassing upon your patience, with what may seem unimportant matter to old residents; yet, as I cannot answer one of the above questions, and haven't time to run after the sound farmer, if there is such a rarity in this section, I should be greatly pleased to get help in my work from such a convenient and agreeable source.

Humboldt, Kansas, December, 1870.

ORGANIZATION OF A FARMERS' CLUB AT DOVER

BY DAVID SHIPMAN.

EDITOR FARMER: We have held this evening a Club meeting, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: EDWARD HEWINS, President; T. K. THOMPSON, Vice-President; ED. M. MOREHOUSE, Treasurer; H. W. KALLUM, Secretary; and DAVID SHIPMAN, Corresponding Secretary.

The following amendments to the Constitution were adopted: 1st. To limit term of office to three months; 2d. To admit persons over fifty years of age free of dues, and as honorary members; 3d. To reduce membership fee to twenty-five cents.

The following subject was given by Mr. JACOB HUSHEL for debate at next meeting: "Is the feeding of corn to hogs more profitable than selling it in the raw state?"

Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas, November, 1870.

RILEY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

BY E. GALE.

EDITOR FARMER: The First Annual Fair of the Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society has just closed. Little special effort appears to have been made in getting up the exhibition, it appearing to many of us as almost an impromptu affair; and yet, in all departments the exhibition was something to be proud of. Those who are most familiar with the true condition of our great Agricultural interests, see most reason to be gratified by the results. Some very superior horses and cattle were on exhibition. The new Presbyterian church was fitted up for the display of grains, vegetables, fruits, flowers, works of art, &c. It is seldom that a better display is presented than was seen here in this Floral Hall, on the second day of the Fair.

I noticed some very fine specimens of wheat. No one can compare this fine, clean, plump wheat with the grain we used to raise in the East, without realizing that we are now in the true wheat region of the continent. The specimens of corn and beans were very fine. The display of fruits was small, as any one acquainted with the condition of the fruit crop would expect. We are in a new country; all our fruit trees are young; and, consequently, very few of them are in a bearing condition. We have however, a few enthusiastic horticulturists in this vicinity, and their work is already giving promise of something good in the future. Mr. WELCH exhibited several varieties of apples; among these I noted, as worthy of special mention, a peck of Genets, large for the variety, with scarcely a blemish. Judge J. W. BLAINE had upon the tables several varieties of grapes, among which were the Isabella, Concord, Catawba, Clinton, Perkins, and others not remembered. By the way, the Judge has been successful in raising some of the finest and largest seedling peaches that have been grown in this region. If we could all be sure of raising such seedlings, we should not go far for budded varieties.

You will not have time to hear from all who did well in adding to the interest of the occasion; but among the many it will be, perhaps, simple justice to mention the name of Prof. B. F. MUDGE, of the State Agricultural College, who exhibited a large collection of Kansas fossils, and who was unwearied in his efforts to impart instruction concerning them. On the whole, we can say of our first Fair, it was a success.

I have just examined a two-acre field, upon which

are growing twenty-five hundred cottonwood trees, two years from planting. This field is upon the farm of Mr. W. MARLAT. He proposes to plant out several acres more next Spring, in the same manner. His experience, both in forest and orchard, favors the planting of small trees. He has also come to the conclusion that, in forest culture the planting should be thick enough, so that the trees will require little or no artificial trimming. But the cost of this planting is the point to be specially noted, as so many are held back from forest culture by the supposed expense. Mr. M. tells me that he plowed the land and planted out these twenty-five hundred trees himself, with the aid of his team, in two days, making the actual expense only four dollars per acre. He estimates that, with the proper amount of help, so that his team can be constantly at work, the cost of planting need not exceed two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Surely, no one need be long without forest trees at this rate.

Manhattan, Kansas, November, 1870.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

BY M. A. POND.

EDITOR FARMER: Education is not simply a cramming process, but a drawing out and developing of all that is good and desirable in humanity, mentally, morally and physically.

"Much study is a weariness of the flesh," but work and study combined develop the full, rounded out man. We have many such in America. Our free institutions foster them. They are indigenous to our soil. How they lead and inspire others to action! What a power they are in the world! Thought and action are their watchwords. They are called the practical and self-made men of our time. Many of our best thinkers advocate a shorter and more practical course of study than is afforded in Eastern Colleges; and it is asserted that there are to-day one thousand college graduates in the city of New York, who know not how to earn their bread. What does a man's learning avail him, if it does not furnish him with a means of subsistence?

Business Colleges of our time adapt their course of study and practice to the need and capacity of the individual student; while our universities put each student through the same course of Greek, Latin and mathematics, whether he has any capacity to receive, or adaptability to apply, his knowledge to actual life. The Business College provides for an extended or short course of study, according to the advancement or means of the student.

The physician does not administer the same prescription for every kind of malady; so, minds differ one from another, and require different treatment. Two years of schooling will do more for some minds, than six years will do for others. Knowledge is the guide to practice; but most of our knowledge is derived from experience.

A boy is told how to hoe a hill of corn; but he does not know how, until he has made the trial many times. The teacher tells a child how to find words in his dictionary; but it requires much patient effort on the part of the child, before he becomes expert in the art.

So, education is infinite; improvement most unlimited. It requires as many years of experience to become a first-class teacher, as a first-class farmer.

When rightly educated, we may, each of us, find his own place—go to work, and be content; happy, because we are doing the life-work our Creator designed for us. All occupations are equal in the sight of God. "Also, every man received likewise a penny." And when our work shall have been finished, we shall find we have done nothing but what thousands before us have done, perhaps much better than ourselves.

ANOTHER GOOD AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

BY E. T. STOKES.

EDITOR FARMER: As I informed you in my last article that the Anderson County Industrial and Mechanical Association would hold a Fair on the 12th, 13th and 14th days of October, and predicted

in that article that we expected a good Fair, I now inform you that our most sanguine expectations have been more than fully realized. The weather, though late in the Fall, was as fine as could be—no rain and no cold—just right to be pleasant. The attendance was good, and perfect harmony and good management prevailed, though the Society labored under many disadvantages, owing to a want of good halls and other necessary buildings. As they leased the Grounds of the old and now defunct Society, of course all stalls and pens were temporary.

The display was good throughout, and the little difficulties heretofore existing between Garrettsville and the western portion of the county were laid aside, and Reeder township came in full force, with her fine cattle, horses, and other articles of agriculture; and not only that, but they carried off most of the important premiums, which will lead to a unity of action in the county, and the erection of good and substantial Fair Grounds, somewhere a few miles west of Garrettsville, with a view to a more thorough and successful Agricultural enterprise.

Anderson county is constantly receiving valuable accessions, in the way of farmers and stock raisers; and the older settlers being determined to not be surpassed by them, it has awakened a new interest in Agriculture, bound to result in good to the whole county and surrounding country.

The western portion of Linn, the eastern portion of Coffee, the northern portion of Allen, and the southern portion of Franklin counties, are thoroughly identified with Anderson county, in the Fair business; and all of them carried away their proportionate parts of "blue ribbons" which we are happy to share with them, and hope it may result in renewed exertions by our farmers, on whom we all depend, by whom we all thrive, for whom we should all work, and with whom we should all labor.

Thanking you, dear FARMER, for your time and space, and wishing you many blessings for the zeal you manifest in the great cause of Agriculture, I bid you adieu for the present.

Garrett, Anderson Co., Ind., Nov. 2, 1870.

MORE ABOUT THE CORN CROP.

BY S. F. IDEAL.

EDITOR FARMER: For the benefit of our New England farmers, or those of them who may think our reports of Western farming lands rather incredible, I will make the following statement, from personal observation: The cost of raising fifty acres of corn, with me, has been \$520. My fifty acres averaged forty bushels per acre; total, four thousand bushels, making my corn cost me twenty-six cents per bushel.

In regard to what a man gets for his corn when fed to hogs, with hogs at nine cents a pound, my observation is, that fifteen bushels of shelled corn will make one hundred and fifty pounds of pork, one year with another, which is equal to ninety cents per bushel for corn. This statement may seem rather extravagant to those not in the habit of feeding hogs in large quantities; but with the improved implements we have for farming upon our prairie lands, one hand will cultivate as much land as two would formerly, and consequently the cost of production is greatly reduced.

Easton, Leavenworth Co., December, 1870.

NOTE.—Squire RHMA is one of our largest farmers (320 pounds), and a thoroughly practical man. His farm consists of three hundred and forty acres, seventy of which are in corn this year; the remainder wheat, oats and grass.—[Ed. FARMER.]

THE PARALLEL FARMERS' CLUB.

BY H. G. CUNNINGHAM.

EDITOR FARMER: The citizens of North Fancy Creek met at the Stone School-house, and organized a Farmers' Club. Rev. H. S. CROWN was elected President, and H. G. CUNNINGHAM Secretary. The Society is called the Parallel Farmers' Club.

Parallel, Kansas, December, 1870.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

A CHANCE FOR ALL Who want to Start a Library!

VALUABLE BOOKS WITHOUT MONEY!

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Examine the List Below, AND THEN GO TO WORK!

In the following table we give the names and value of some very choice Agricultural works. The last column shows the number of subscribers required at one dollar each, to secure the book, which will in all cases be sent post-paid. It is desirable that subscriptions should be sent all at one time, for any given book. On the watch clubs they may be sent at different times. In competing for any of the premiums it is not necessary that the names be all from one postoffice.

No.	Name	Value, \$1 each	No. subscribers
1	Bull's Family Kitchen Gardener	1.00	4
2	Yacht on the Sheep	1.00	4
3	Hunter and Trapper	1.00	4
4	Mohr on the Grape vine	1.00	4
5	Dodd's Modern Horse Doctor	1.50	6
6	French's Farm Drainage	1.50	6
7	Henderson's Gardening for Profit	1.50	6
8	Pearson on the Rose	1.50	6
9	Randall's Sheep Husbandry	1.50	6
10	Quincy's Mysteries of Bee-keeping	1.50	6
11	Waring's Gardening for Profit	1.50	6
12	Woodward's Cottages and Farm Houses	1.50	6
13	Farming for Boys	1.50	6
14	Fuller's Fruit Tree Cultivator	1.50	6
15	Ten Acres Enough	1.50	6
16	Harris on the Pig	1.50	6
17	Bemen's Poultry Companion	2.00	8
18	Bu-Bull's Vineyard Culture, (Warder)	2.00	8
19	Langstroth on the Honey-bee	2.00	8
20	Mrs. Hale's New Cook-book	2.00	8
21	Flint's Milch Cow and Dairy Farming	2.50	10
22	Allen's New American Farm Book	2.50	10
23	De Voe's Market Assistant	2.50	10
24	Flint on Grasses	2.50	10
25	Warder's American Pomology	3.00	12
At the same ratio any larger number of subscribers may be sent. For example, for 14 subscribers we will send any one of the \$2.50 books and either of the \$1.00 books, and so on; or,			
All to No. 6, inclusive		7.00	28
All to No. 10, inclusive		13.00	52
For larger clubs we offer some superb American Watches, Elgin manufacture, solid silver cases, upon the following terms:			
2 oz. Silver Case		25.00	70
3 oz. Silver Case		30.00	83
4 oz. Silver Case		35.00	100

HEDGE FENCES.

In a former number we have promised to return to this subject, and we now propose to give a few items, gained mostly by observation, in regard to this important subject. We hope, between this and Spring, to present our readers with articles from practical growers, upon the same subject.

In speaking of hedging, we, of course, allude to no other plant save the Bois d'Arc, or Osage Orange; not but what there are others that will make a hedge, but the Osage has been so thoroughly tried, and has proved so uniformly successful as a hedge plant, that nothing else is to be desired.

For planting in the Spring, the hedge-row should be broken in the Fall. In the Spring, it should be again plowed and subsoiled, and then thoroughly harrowed and re-harrowed, until the ground is as light and fine as a garden bed. No after labor that can be applied to a hedge will compensate for neglect in preparing the hedge-row properly. It will usually pay the farmer to buy his hedge plants, from the fact that, in the Spring of the year he is crowded with work, and the sprouting and sowing the seed, and drawing the plants, is no small job. But if he chooses to grow his own plants, the seed must be kept in lukewarm water till sprouted, and then sown upon a carefully prepared bed, in drills, fifteen inches apart, and the seeds about half-an-inch

apart. Very much of the seed that we get is worthless, and this necessitates closer sowing. The bed must be carefully tended, the ground kept loose, and all weeds excluded.

In setting the plants, three hands can work to advantage. Most of the professionals use a spade, which is thrust into the center of the row, and with a side movement a sufficient hole is made to set the plants without bending the root upon itself; the second hand inserts the plant, packing the earth closely about the roots; while a boy follows, carrying the plants. Some may prefer to use an iron dibble, instead of a spade.

Up to this point, there probably will be but little difference of opinion as to the proper management; but from this point on, until a hedge is finished, each one will have his own peculiar ideas, and we don't propose to deprive them of that prerogative, but shall here give our ideas.

We would set the plants five inches apart, and put in no plants but what were thrifty. Before commencing the work of setting, we would assort the plants, making two or three lots, putting the same sizes together, so that in setting the hedge the plants on the same sides or portions of the row would correspond in size. In about six weeks or two months, if the plants grow off thriftily, we would go over the hedge with a pair of pruning shears, and cut it to within two inches of the ground. Again, in midsummer we would go over it again, cutting about an inch higher than before. The young hedge should be carefully plowed and hoed, twice at least, during the first season. If moles or gophers get to work on the plants, the best plan is to put down wide shingles, at intervals of a rod or less, as this will check their onward progress. If they still work on the plants, there is no remedy but to trap or poison them. The mole works early in the morning, and between the hours of eleven and one during the day. The gopher we are unacquainted with; but, doubtless, close observation will show some regularity in its movements.

If danger of freezing is felt, some protection may be given by covering with straw, though, usually, if the plants have been well cultivated, so as to get a good, vigorous start, this is not necessary. The following Spring, just about the time the sap starts the shears should be again used, cutting so that the plants will stand from five to six inches high. Again, in August, we would clip the tops of the plants, merely to give a slight check to the sap, and thereby start the buds below.

During the second year, the plow and hoe should be used often enough to keep the ground loose and the weeds down. The third year the hedge should be evened up on both sides and top. Some advise vigorous pruning this year; but if the prunings have been given as above described, but little prunings will be found necessary, other than to bring it in line. Some hoeing must be done the third year, but the plow is of no advantage.

The fourth year is but a repetition of the third; and if our directions are followed, the hedge may be turned out the fifth year. In cultivating the hedge, we would keep the ground as near level as possible; but for the best success, the ground must be broken very deep. Much of the puniness of our hedges is due to shallow plowing.

We have not alluded to the practice of some, of sowing the seed in the row, from the fact that there are very few that will give the attention it requires. We know of one hedge of half-a-mile, that was sowed in that way last Spring, that promises now to make a fine hedge. In this connection, we would call the attention of our farmers to the fact that the range is becoming scarce in many localities, and in a few years, at farthest, each farm must furnish its own pasture. Would it not be well, in view of this fact, as well as that we lose a good deal every year by not being able to glean our grain fields, to divide the quarter section into four fields by hedges? In after years, when we shall be compelled to rotate our crops, this division will enable us to do it suc-

cessfully; and we think that the work should be commenced at once.

We hope to hear from our hedge-growers upon this subject. There are many farmers who can grow a good fence, who cannot, perhaps, put their system in good shape upon paper. To obviate this difficulty we say, give us the ideas, and we will present them to our readers the best we know how.

MORE TESTIMONY.

Not a week goes by but we are reminded, in a substantial manner, that Kansas is growing; and we believe that THE FARMER has done, and is doing, more than anything else to induce this immigration. We say THE FARMER; but do not understand us that we mean ourselves alone. No! Every man or woman in the State, who has contributed a line to THE FARMER has added a mite to swell the tide of immigration. Our correspondence is all practical, and much of it descriptive of particular localities. Thousands of copies of THE FARMER go out of the State each month, and are read around the Eastern firesides. The glowing reports we have published have kindled the fires in their breasts, and they desire to know more of Kansas. As in days of old, they have sent out their spies to spy out the "promised land." They find that the half has not been told, and with glad hearts they return to their Eastern homes; and soon we receive a letter, "I am now a citizen of Kansas, and I want THE FARMER. Please send to my address," &c., &c. Here are a few lines we lately received; and we publish it, not because it differs from many others, but because we judge from the cramped penmanship that the author is acquainted with work; and this is the class of men we want:

COLUMBUS, CHEROKEE COUNTY, Nov. 15, 1870.

EDITOR FARMER: I have lately become a citizen of your State. I came from Pennsylvania. If I was a good penman, I would like to write an article for THE FARMER. I have found the garden spot of the world. It was reading THE FARMER that brought me and my family here; and finding the country better than I anticipated, I wish to send a copy back to my friends in the East. Weather is fine. Please find the money enclosed, and send to the following address. S. FREELIGHT.

Such testimony, coming from such a source, is worth more to the State than the most elaborate articles that could be written; but it is the testimony of every man who comes here expecting to make his living by farming. It cannot be otherwise. The few who come and go away, are the drones in any society, and are of a class that Kansas does not want. Any man who is willing to work for what he gets, can do no better than to come here; and nowhere else can he get a better return for his labor.

THE HOG CROP.

Every year, with the coming of the packing season, there is a great hue and cry all over the land, about the enormous stock of hogs there is in the country. This year has been no exception to the rule. Around the great central hog markets of the country, the reporters of the newspapers go to the large pork-packers, to get their information. Of course, it is to the interest of the packer to report a large amount of hogs in the country, as, according to the law of supply and demand, that tends to make the price of hogs lower. The reporter sends it in to his paper, and it soon spreads all over the country, that "hogs won't be worth anything, there are so many in the country." The smaller packers, and the men who go out through the country, talk the same nonsense, and offer to bet fabulous sums that hogs won't be worth so-and-so. The farmer, having a large lot of hogs, becomes alarmed, and under the clamor that is raised, sells or engages his hogs at ruinous figures.

All this has been done this year. Every appliance known to corrupt rings has been used, to keep down the price of hogs; and yet, how is it to-day? From every pork-packing point, the packers are sending out their men to engage hogs. They are afraid the price may get lower, you know; and they don't want the farmer to lose anything. It is safe to conclude that there is danger of pork going up, or these men would not be so anxious to buy.

Our advice to the farmer is, not to get scared.

You are not hurt yet in the pork market (unless you have sold your hogs); and for the past fourteen years, with but a single exception, hogs have commanded from one to two cents more between the middle and last of the season, than they opened out with. There is no reason why this season should be any exception to the rule. There has been no season for years that there was as little old meat in the country as there is this; and even though there be an excess of hogs (which we doubt), it cannot do more than even up the deficiency of the last year's crop; and consequently, we conclude that there will be no excess of supply. We think the farmer will do well to put every pound of corn he has got, into the hogs, rather than take six cents.

A TALK WITH THE BOYS.

We like to have a little pleasant chat with the boys—those who are just getting large enough to help on the farm, as well as those along in their teens. We like to talk with them, because we are not so far removed from them by age but we can appreciate their wants and desires, and because we think we can understand the motives that prompt them to action.

We are not one of those who believe that boys have no rights; nor do we believe that boys were created to be a trouble to their mothers, a burden to their fathers, and a torment to their sisters. On the contrary, we believe that boys subserve a very excellent purpose in this world of ours, and very much of the blame that attaches to the boys should be credited to those having authority over them. A father will reprove sharply a hired man, if he scolds the horses, or talks in loud and angry tones to them, but thinks nothing of it when he himself scolds the boys by the half hour. If the horses have made a good, stout pull, and brought the heavily-loaded wagon over a bad place, he is ready to pat them kindly and call them good fellows; but how many fathers give their boys a word of encouragement when they have performed a good job of work? "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and so, all scolding and no praise will make a boy stubborn and fretful, and we do not wonder that so many boys desire to get out from under such parental bondage.

Now, boys, we have said this much in your defense, because we believe, as a class, you are abused. We want now to give you a little advice, and we know you will take it kindly, and we believe many of you will heed it. By nature, all boys love their parents; and if they do any act to hurt their feelings, it is the result of thoughtlessness, and not design. Thoughtlessness is, in fact, the greatest sin of boyhood; and some, indeed, carry this sin into manhood, and even old age. The first thing, then, for the boys to do, is to *think*. Never start to do any work without first asking yourself, Is this the right way? If you are tempted into any amusement, ask yourself, candidly, Is there anything wrong about it? or, Would father and mother approve it? If you are thrown upon your own resources for a day, think carefully over the work that is needed, and if you have no instructions, do what your best judgment prompts. *Never slight any work*; no matter what it is, do it to the very best of your ability. If you want to try your luck fishing or hunting, select such times for it as will interfere least with the work to be done. If you have any money to spend, ask your mother's advice about how it should be spent. We would advise boys, if they have any money to spend, after getting a good paper or two, to buy a few tools of your own—a hatchet, a saw, a file, two or three gimlets, &c. Make you a tool-box, and keep them by themselves.

Now, as another year is approaching, it would be well for the boys to ask their fathers for a little spot of ground to cultivate for themselves. If you are a small boy, a few rods planted in onions will pay about as well as anything, and is not hard to cultivate. If you work it well, you can count upon at least a dollar for every square rod planted. The

larger boys ought to have a patch of potatoes, corn, pumpkins, &c. No boy on the farm ought to pass sixteen years of age, without having a good brood sow; a very small piece of ground will keep a sow and eight or ten pigs. If you have a sister old enough to work butter, you could safely buy a young cow, and let her make the butter and divide the profits. You might safely buy a few hens, and treat them the same way. There is no father but will give his boys such opportunities.

But, boys, you should make a regular business transaction of it. *Buy and sell for cash*, always. *Don't credit even your father*, and don't ask him to credit you. If you have to get his team to do your plowing, manage to pay him in some way; and always pay for the use of the team before you use it. Avoid a debt, as you would a serpent.

Don't forget, boys, that you need, and must have, some education, to get along in the world. Books and papers are good helps; but you need, in addition, the instruction of practical teachers. Our Agricultural College affords the means of getting that cheaply. Have a talk with your father and mother about these matters, and set to work at once to accomplish them. We should be glad to hear from any of the boys that they have acted upon our suggestions; and also should like to hear what their plans are. Write us a little letter, boys, and tell us all about it.

We think, perhaps, we shall devote a column or so of THE FARMER this coming year, entirely to the boys and girls of Kansas. How would you like such a thing?

KANSAS LEADS THE VAN.

We have received from the Commissioner of Agriculture the Reports for 1869; and while we have not room to present the whole of the "Average Yield of Farm Products," we wish to call attention to some of the leading features. By a reference to the above-mentioned table, we find that *Kansas leads all the States in the average yield of the corn crop*, it being 48.4; followed by Nebraska with 42.2, and California, 41.4. In wheat, Nevada averages 25 bushels, Oregon 19, Kansas 18.5, California 18.2, Vermont and Massachusetts, each 18. Rye—California 31.5, Oregon 30, Kansas 25.8, Nebraska 19.4, Minnesota 18.8. Oats—Kansas 42.1, California 41.8, Nebraska 41.3. Barley—California 35.3, Oregon 35 Kansas 30.6, Nebraska 30.2. Buckwheat—North Carolina 30.2, Vermont 22.5, Maine 21.6, Massachusetts 20.6, New York 20.1, Minnesota 18.8, Kansas 18.5. Potatoes—Vermont 160, New Hampshire 150, Kansas 149 bushels. Hay—Iowa 1.86, Kansas 1.75, Nebraska 1.70, Texas 1.69 tons.

This seems to us to make a very good showing. It places us first in the corn crop, third in wheat, third in barley, seventh in buckwheat, third in potatoes, and second in the hay crop. It will be remembered that, a short time ago, we claimed that the average among our good farmers on the corn crop was forty bushels per acre; but here we see that the *whole State* has averaged over *forty-eight* bushels per acre, and we had over a half million (508,198) acres in corn last year.

"THE POOR YE HAVE ALWAYS WITH YOU."

Our Saviour, while upon earth, gave us many examples of charity toward those less fortunate than ourselves. Indeed, charity is one of the indispensable virtues that make up a Christian life. Without it, there can be no Christianity. And yet, how little of genuine charity do we find in this world of ours! Men who attend church regularly, men who claim to be Christians, men who will approach the table of our Lord with a bold step and uplifted head, will pass by the blind beggar, giving him no thought; will repulse the orphan with cold and chilling words; and with holy horror, step aside from the fallen woman who asks for alms, forgetting the reproof of the Master, "Let him that is guiltless cast the first stone." We are too apt to comfort our conscience with the miserly excuse, "The object is unworthy." Did the Lord Jesus stop to inquire

as to the righteousness of those who asked alms of him? His example is all to the contrary. None touched the hem of his garment without receiving the blessing. Cannot we follow such an example?

No community is without its poor; no neighborhood lacks unfortunates. Will not those who have been blessed abundantly, give of their plenty to those in need? Would it not be a safe investment to deposit a given amount each year in this bank, that the Lord has instituted? We think so. But, whatever the motive that impels us to give, let us see that all suffering around us is alleviated, so far as temporal comforts are concerned. Ask not, *Are they worthy?* but rather, *Are they needy?* Farmers, you have abundant opportunities to call down a blessing upon your heads. A bushel of meal or potatoes may cause some poor sufferer to ask a blessing for you; and no doubt you need it, as well as the rest of us. But, give cheerfully, and at once. Remember what the Lord has done for you, and do ye even so for others.

WHAT MANURE DOES.

Mr. LAWES, of England, who has been conducting a series of experiments for *twenty-seven* years in wheat culture, has produced the following results: One piece has had no manure; another has had a plentiful supply of barnyard manure, and the third has had a liberal allowance of ammonia and other artificial manures. Each of these plots has been cultivated in wheat every year. The first piece, with no manure, produced in 1844 fifteen bushels per acre, and this year (1870) the yield was precisely the same. The second piece yielded in 1844 twenty-two bushels per acre, and in 1870 thirty-six and a half bushels per acre. The third plot yielded this year forty-five and a half bushels per acre—the first yield of this plot not being given. In 1869 (one of the best wheat years in England) the pieces yielded respectively 17½, 44, and 55½ bushels per acre.

The same gentleman is conducting a series of experiments with different varieties of wheat. We are indebted to Mr. HARRIS, in "Walks and Talks," for the above figures; and we shall draw some comparisons therefrom hereafter.

A MISTAKE.

"F. P.," in the *Agriculturist* for November, writing from Ottawa county, Kansas, says: "Corn was a complete failure with three-quarters of the farmers of Northwestern Kansas, and in Eastern and Southern Kansas it was no better." F. P. has not, evidently, examined the crops in Kansas this year. He is correct, so far as Ottawa and some three or four other counties in that section, are concerned, owing to a somewhat protracted drought; but his assertion is too sweeping, when he includes the whole State. Corn is selling to-day (November 4th) at thirty and thirty-five cents per bushel in Heaven.

F. P. speaks in the same way of the potato crop. On the 15th day of October, potatoes were a dull sale at Manhattan, within fifty or sixty miles of Ottawa county, at *fifty cents per bushel*. The price is the best test.

PROCRASTINATION.

There is no *sin*, perhaps, that costs the farmer more dollars and cents, than does the putting off of odd jobs, that ought to be done at once. We give it the *easy* name of procrastination, because we do not want to hurt anybody's feelings; but if we were to speak as our judgment dictated, we should call it *laziness*. The plows are left out in the field, the gate hinge is broken, a plank is missing from the corn-crib, the cattle get into the orchard because the fence is deficient, the smokehouse is unsafe, and a thousand other things need doing, but they are neglected. The farmer has it in mind to do some of these little jobs, but satisfies his conscience by saying, "I'll do that to-morrow." The right way is, to never pass anything that needs doing. Do it as soon as you discover that it needs doing, and you will thereby save a good many dollars in the run of a year.

THE MILCH COWS.

Here in the West, where but little attention is paid to the root crops, and where our cows are wintered on corn and hay, for the most part, we see a material shrinkage in the milk through the Winter season, and a corresponding shrinkage in the butter. Many farmers are unwise enough to have their cows "come in during this month," intending thereby to keep up the bulk of milk. This is bad policy, and for these reasons: 1st. We want good calves, and it is almost an impossibility to have them if the first weeks of their lives are to be passed with the thermometer below freezing all the time. 2d. In order to keep life in the calf at all, it must have the largest part of the milk, and the farmer really does not get as much of the milk as from a cow that has had a calf the first of April. 3d. The trouble of milking a cow in Winter that has a young calf, is double that of milking one that has no calf. 4th. It requires much more care than most of our farmers now give, to allow a calf to suck through the Winter season, and prevent the teats from becoming sore.

Our experience is, that the most profitable management is that which brings the calves in the months of April or May, and then by feeding potatoes, turnips, beets, cabbage, mangold wurtzel, or in fact, almost any vegetable, with some grain and warm bran slop, you can have a cow that will be worth more than a new milch cow. A half-peck of any of the above vegetables at a feed, chopped and salted, with some corn and fodder, is about as healthy a feed as one can use, and will greatly improve the flow of milk.

HOG CHOLERA.

We find the following in the *Prairie Farmer*, offered as a preventive of hog cholera, by J. B. TURNER, of Jacksonville, Illinois. It is with this disease as with chicken cholera—we think there are at least three diseases passing under the same name. We have heard of some disease, in this State, in two or three places, that is quite fatal to hogs; and we should be pleased to have some person send us minute symptoms, as they have observed them. If we ever arrive at a correct opinion in regard to this or any other disease, it must be by close observation; and we trust that farmers generally will give the subject that thought which it deserves. We have no faith in the recipe of Mr. TURNER, if the disease really deserves the name of cholera (which we doubt); as, from our own knowledge of medicines, we know that there can be no prophylactic or preventive qualities about the medicines for the disease named.

But here is the remedy, merely stating that, in our judgment, the saltpeter may as well be omitted:

RECIPE.—One peck of wood ashes, four pounds salt, one pound black antimony, one pound copperas, one pound sulphur, a quarter pound saltpeter. Pound and mix thoroughly; moisten enough to prevent waste; put in a trough, in a dry place, where the hogs can at all times eat just as much as they please of it. If predisposed to cholera, they will eat it very freely, and it will make something of an item of expense for a time; at other times they will eat less, or, perhaps none at all.

SANTA CLAUS.

By the time this number of THE FARMER reaches our readers, the little ones all over the land will be thinking of hanging up their stockings, and wondering what old SANTA CLAUS is going to bring them. Well, we can say to the children that the old fellow is going to be around; but it is to be hoped we will have a good fall of snow before Christmas Eve, or he may not get around to all the children. You see, children, they used to tell us, when we were a boy, that SANTA CLAUS was a little old man, and that he had for a team six reindeer, and they were hitched to a great long sleigh, shaped like a boat, with no wheels to it, and if there was no snow on the ground, it made such a noise as to wake everybody up; but when there was snow, he could go whizzing along, and nobody hear him. So, we hope there will be plenty of snow this Christmas; and we hope, too, that all the little boys and girls who get THE FARMER will hang up their stockings, and if we see old SANTA CLAUS around

the toy-shops, we intend to speak a good word for all of you; and you must ask your fathers and mothers to do the same, for they may see him. The old fellow travels all around, and you are just as apt to see him out on the prairie, as we are in the city. You may see him yourselves, though it is not likely you would know him if you were to meet him; but if you do, be sure to speak very kindly and politely to him, and indeed the only safe way is to speak kindly to every old person you meet, and then you are sure to hit it.

If we had time, we would like to tell the children what a lot of toys there are in the shops—everything, nearly, that you can think of—horses, and wagons, and harness, and bugles, and dancing jacks, and steamboats, and cars, and sheepfolds, and china dishes, and some of the sweetest dolls you ever did see. Oh! they are so pretty, and some of them nearly as tall as a table, with eyes that open and shut, just like yours. But we haven't time, children, to describe all the nice things we see; and as we shall not have the opportunity of speaking to you again until after New Year, and as we want to be remembered by all of you, we wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

ICE HOUSES.

It is time to begin to think about our next year's supply of ice. There is no greater luxury, nor is there anything more conducive to health, than a good supply of bright, clear ice. Farmers who have their own teams, and who can usually get ice convenient to their houses, should not neglect so important a measure.

A man once said to us, while laboring under an attack of bilious fever, during the months of July and August, his tongue parched and his brain throbbing, "If the Lord spares my life till next Winter, I shall put up plenty of ice." But the next Winter passed, and the good man's procrastination cheated him out of his ice. The next Summer, nearly at the same time, he was again prostrated, and his sickness culminated in death. You who have been tortured by a fever during the hot months, know what a luxury ice is, and yet not one farmer in fifty ever thinks of putting up ice for himself. This is wrong, and should be remedied this present Winter.

No expensive buildings are needed. Anything that will turn rain well will answer. Cut your blocks of ice as large as can be handled conveniently. Spread eight or ten inches of sawdust on the floor, lay down the ice, leaving ten or twelve inches between the ice and the sides of the building, which fill in with sawdust, packing it tightly as you fill up. Put sawdust over the top of the ice. Leave some ventilation between the ice and the roof. Try it one season, and we don't believe you will do without ice again.

THE FLOCKS.

The growing interest that is felt in sheep throughout the State, we are pleased to note; and we believe it is destined to grow and enlarge, until it becomes equal to any other branch of farming. As we have said heretofore, there have been many failures, from the fact that incompetent men have engaged in the business. The same result will follow in any other business, unless directed by competent hands. All of these men who have failed in the sheep business, are now ready to cry down the efforts of those who are endeavoring to prove that Kansas is a sheep country.

A man well known in Horticultural circles, in this State, once said that Kansas could never raise fruit, and endeavored to prove it by some electrical nonsense. So with these men about the sheep business. They say the climate don't suit, or the grass won't do, or something of that kind that they, nor, in fact, any one else, have demonstrated.

We have taken some pains, this Fall, to make inquiries of some of our largest sheep farmers, living in Pottawatomie, Wabunsee and Riley counties, as to their success; and they all speak favorably of

the enterprise. We heard of several men in Wabunsee county, who are going into the business quite extensively; and they are men who understand the business, and we firmly believe that, in their hands, it will be a success. There can be no good reason why it should not be.

But, we started out in this article to call the attention of farmers keeping but small flocks, and therefore more liable to be neglected, to the necessity of seeing that their sheep have good shelters and plenty of grain. Don't allow them to fail in early Winter, and become poor, as they are more liable to shed their wool in early Spring when they begin to thrive. Examine the flock, and if any are diseased, separate them at once, and put them under treatment. Our Veterinary Editor may be able to help you to some rational plan of treatment for the ordinary diseases of sheep. Ewes that will have lambs early should be separated from the rest of the flock, and be allowed good, warm quarters, and such food as will create a good flow of milk. Those that prove not to be good milkers, should be given over into the hands of the butcher at the earliest possible moment. Allow none but young and thrifty bucks to run with the flock, and see that all breeding rams come from good milk stock. Observe the habits of the sheep closely, and conform to those habits as much as possible.

THE HAY CROP.

From the best information we can get at this writing, our hay crop is considerably short. This is due more to early and severe frosts, and to a dilatoriness upon the part of farmers about cutting, than to a want of proper grass on the prairie for cutting. The consequence is, that hay commands a good price (\$12.50 per ton). But the worst feature of the case is, that most of our farmers waste their straw. Thousands of tons of good, bright wheat straw are lying in piles to-day, that, if it had been properly stacked or ricked, would be worth more than our hay crop. For feeding cattle, a ton of wheat straw is worth a ton and a half of prairie hay. Our best farmers know this, and would as soon think of wasting a corn crop as to waste the straw. Very much of the corn fodder is also ruined, by wet weather. The prospect now is, that the young cattle, especially, are going to be badly wintered. It stands the farmer in hand, therefore, to use all possible economy in feeding. Don't feed lavishly the first half of the Winter, and starve the stock the last half. Good shelters will economize feed. Make a careful calculation of the amount of rough feed on hand; estimate the amount it will take per head, per day, and adhere rigidly to it. Don't trust boys or hired men to do the feeding; or at least be with them, to see that nothing is wasted. We know nothing about economy in feeding, in this country; but this is one of the years that most of our farmers will have to learn it, or their stock will suffer.

A WORD TO FATHERS.

We have read somewhere "A Boy's Complaint," and there is so much truth in the little article, and so much injustice complained of, that we wish to impress upon the minds of fathers that they owe to their children something besides cross words and blows. Fathers seem to act upon the principle that boys have no rights that men are bound to respect. In many families, the boys are made the servants of everybody about the place. If anybody has to go to the postoffice, or for the doctor, through the rain, it is the boys. If the wood is to be brought in, the boys have it to do. If the gate is broken, or the hammer lost, the boys must answer for it. They must bear the blame of others' sins, and do it without grumbling, too. They have to eat all the cold victuals, and eat them off of dirty plates. They must go to bed in the cold, and are expected to be the first up in the morning. They must nurse the baby, and occasionally wash the dishes. If mother is out of temper, she scolds the boys. If the father is vexed, the boys must keep out of his way. They

are not expected to sit in the warm places around the fire, nor speak above a whisper when old folks are reading. In all of these, and hundreds of other ways, are the boys made to feel that they are interlopers, ain't worth their salt, &c.; and it is no wonder that boys nowadays are fast. They want to get out of their boyhood as soon as possible; and we don't blame them. We should want to get away from so much injustice just as fast as we could. The present generation of fathers is not doing its duty by the boys; and for many of the lawless acts almost daily committed by boys, the fathers are the ones that should be punished. Treat the boys as rational, flesh-and-blood creatures, and we will have less crime. Don't keep dinging into the boy's ears that he is a lazy, shiftless, good-for-nothing. Talk with him. Let him see that you respect him. Let him feel that he has some rights, as well as other folks. Don't drive, but lead him. If he really needs the rod, use it; but use it sparingly, and don't be forever scolding him. Teach him to be self-reliant. Give him an opportunity to earn a little pocket-money, and teach him how to spend it. To sum it all up in one word, we say, Be just to the boys.

IMPROVE THE TIME.

We usually have pleasant weather during the most of this month, and the farmer should improve every minute, in getting in a supply of wood or coal, repairing the out-buildings, and putting everything in shape for the cold and blustery weather we may expect during January and February. There is nothing that conduces more to the farmer's comfort, than to know that his stock is all well provided for, and that his work is all well in hand. But many procrastinate, and allow the pleasant weather to slip by, while they are wasting the time at the village store, or, worse still, at the village saloon; and cold weather finds them unprepared. May this not be the case this year? Do up all the odd jobs. Gather the corn, haul rails or planks, if needed, drain ponds or sloughs that may need it, and be ready for another year's work.

TO MAKE A VINEGAR PLANT.

During the Winter the vinegar in many of the country stores freezes up, and families have to do without this necessary culinary article. With the Vinegar Plant you can make your own, and better than much that you buy. Put a gill or so of good vinegar in a wide-mouthed bottle, and place where it will keep quite warm, till you find a tenacious, filmy substance gather on top of the vinegar; then add a few grains of brown sugar. It will continue to grow and thicken, and when as thick as three or four sheets of letter paper, it is ready for use. Put a gallon of boiling water into a jar; then add a pint of common molasses and a little brown sugar. Mix well together; and when cool, transfer the Plant to the jar. Keep well covered, to exclude air, and keep warm. Two months will make good vinegar, and the Plant will have grown so that it can be divided to start several jars at the same time.

"DON'T SCOLD, MOTHER."

The happiness of the household depends, in a great measure, upon the mother. It is to her the toddling infant comes and lisps its little wants. To her the youth go, with their vexations; to her the young men and women repair, with all their cares and troubles, their sorrows and griefs. Her bosom is the receptacle of all these; and it would not be astonishing if, having to bear the troubles of others as well as her own private and peculiar vexations, that her temper should become a little soured. But, mother, remember that a cross word from you is a shadow over the lives of those little ones, and those shadows being repeated, act as the "camera" upon prepared glass; they fix them indelibly, and thus mar the characters of those whom it should be your greatest pleasure to polish. A kind word will correct a fault, when harsh words will fail. Endeavor to train up those little ones, whom God has entrusted to your care, so that when your stewardship is

demanded of you, you can say with one of old: "I return to Thee, Lord, all Thou gavest me, with interest." The interest is the labor you have spent in polishing and brightening the lives of those entrusted to your care. Scolding will not do this. Then, mothers, when you are unwell or unhappy, don't reflect it upon your children, by cross or unkind words. Speak kindly, reprove gently, and you shall have your reward, by seeing your children grow up around you with loving dispositions, and there will be no desire upon their part to leave the parental roof.

FOR THE BOYS.

The following neat little mathematical problem we clip from an exchange, and we think THE KANSAS FARMER boys will have to look sharp in order to harmonize the apparent discrepancy. It may interest some who are no longer boys. Here it is:

A man has sixty apples. He sells 50 for 15 cents, which is a half-cent apiece, or two apples for one cent. He sells the remaining 10 for 10 cents, which is a third of a cent apiece, or three apples for one cent. Thus, we see that for 5 apples he gets 2 cents; now, how many cents does he get for 60 apples? The problem seems plain enough, and the rule of three gives the immediate result of 24. But, on the other hand, if he gets 15 cents for 50 of his apples, and 10 cents for the remaining 10, it seems evident that he gets 25 cents for the 60 apples. It is said to be a poor rule that won't work both ways, but this one seems utterly to refuse to.

HOME TALKS.—No. III.

BY "CONLIFE."

DISH-WASHING.—Entering our tidy kitchen this morning, after breakfast, I was surprised to find our daughter NELLIE in tears over the dish-pan.

"What is the matter, NELLIE?" said I. "Have you burned or cut yourself dreadfully?"—And I hastily scanned the pleasant south window, to see if the cat had broken down another tea-rose or geranium; for NELLIE will have flowers in the kitchen windows. But, no! two roses were freshly bloomed; and the floor and all appointments were immaculate, and the dreamy October sunshine was flooding in at the eastern window, making a very radiant room of it, indeed. Yet, there was NELLIE in tears! and dropping into a chair, she sobbed out: "O no, mamma, I'm not hurt; it's nothing; only—I do hate to wash dishes!"

"My dear," said I, placidly, as I continued the dish-washing, "what did you eat for breakfast?"

"What has that to do with it?" she asked, making a vain effort to smile.

"Only this: Knowing that you had fallen into a reverie, as the cold dishwater proves, reminds me that RUSKIN says he believes a large amount of the dreamy and sentimental sadness, tendency to reverie and general patheticalness, of modern life, results mainly from derangement of the stomach. You know, it is my belief that if one's physical nature is in good tone, we shall accept the common duties of life, and perform them as heroically as if they were great actions; while, if the nervous system is out of repair, we grow morbid, and make mountains out of mole-hills, and sentimentalize generally. Only yesterday I heard you singing as gaily, while at the same work, as if you thought dish-washing very enjoyable business."

"Well, I did feel differently then," said NELLIE. "Yes," answered I, "that proves my theory, that your diet has been bad. You had better go out for the errand I spoke of yesterday, and I will finish your work."

"Any way, mother, you once told me you had cried over dish-washing, years ago."

"O yes, so I did; and so, I doubt not, did your grandmother, and mine, and all the venerable and stately women of past time, if they were regularly put to dish-washing, year in and year out, from the time they had to stand on a stool to reach the dish-pan till they were—say sixteen. Taken in that way, dish-washing is dreary work; but we have it to comfort us, that many of the braver sex have shed equally pitiful tears over myriad empty chip-baskets and unfilled wood-boxes."

"At any rate, mother," persisted NELLIE, "you cannot deny that dish-washing spoils the beauty of

my hands, and makes my fingers so stiff I cannot play a piece of music through, even tolerably."

"I know it certainly don't add to the beauty of your hands, dear; but the useful must come in this prosaic life, pretty generally before the ornamental. If society is so out of tune, as I think it is, that it don't furnish good servants for menial offices, and yet requires your hands to be soft and white, you have but two alternatives: one is to use a dish mop, which you can have at any house-furnishing store, and which will keep your hands somewhat out of the water, and then use cold water on your hands at night; or else, let your mother do all the dish-washing."

"Now, mother," said NELLIE, in a deprecating tone, "I wouldn't for the loveliest hands in the world see you do all the rough work, and keep me in idleness, as the mothers of some girls do; and, after all, it was only that old pudding-dish and the mush-kettle that disgusted me. I do hate to scrape and dig over such things; don't you?"

"No; I rather like it." There is evidence of something accomplished, when such a dish looks up brightly in my face, after I have worked to clean it, while much of a woman's house-work don't even have the grace to look any better when she has worked a good deal over it."

"I should enjoy work much more, mother, if I could only look so philosophically at things as you do."

"No, dear; not as I do. Youth is more beautiful than age. I only try to comfort you in your trials, not to make you like an old woman. I have not forgotten that I, too, once lived in a "rosy-colored sky-parlor," and the memory of those days is what now gives me my philosophy, as you call it. Besides, when one has washed dishes three times a day for fifteen years; or, what is the same, five thousand four hundred and seventy-five times, one might be allowed to say with SENECA: "A man would die, though he were neither valiant nor miserable, only upon a weariness to do the same thing over and over."

Our Corner.

Social.—We had the pleasure of meeting and having a social chat with Mr. S. S. TIPTON, of Mineral Point, Kansas. Mr. TIPTON will be recognized by all our Fair goers as one of our largest breeders of Shorthorn cattle. His herd numbers, at this time, about fifty thoroughbreds. Our conversation was rambling, and we succeeded in getting some important information from Mr. T., which we shall use hereafter.

Kind Words.—Nearly every letter that reaches us not only contains the names of more or less subscribers, but also words of encouragement; and THE FARMER is receiving many compliments from all parts of the country. These kind words and well wishes are fully appreciated by us—the more so, perhaps, because they come from the farmers and farmers' wives mostly, and we believe them to be sincere. We thank you, friends, one and all, for these favors; and with your help, we hope to make THE KANSAS FARMER for 1871 better than any of its predecessors. Subscriptions are coming in at an unprecedented rate, and our list for next year promises to be three or four times larger than ever before.

Removed.—We would call the attention of our readers to the fact that M. L. ORR, Agent for the Weed Sewing Machine, has removed his salesrooms to 110 Delaware street, between Fourth and Fifth. The "Weed" is rapidly gaining in favor, and other companies will have to look to their laurels. Mr. Orr is one of the most energetic agents in the city, and the Company which he represents are fortunate in securing his services.

Give the County and State.—We are in the frequent receipt of letters, upon matters of business and interest, that give no clue to the writers' residence.

We have one before us from JOHN J. GIBSON, Boonville, and no State given. As there are towns of this name in a dozen States, we have no means of knowing where to send an answer. Please, remember to give the *Postoffice, County and State*.

Good Stock.—It gives us pleasure to note the advent of so much good stock into the State. Scarcely a day passes, but what we see or hear of fresh arrivals. A few weeks ago, Mr. A. T. PARROTT, of this county, received from Ohio some Southdown sheep, and Poland and China hogs. They arrived in fine condition, and will be a valuable addition to his neighborhood.

Wanted.—A home for an infant boy, ten months old, handsome, healthy and interesting. For further information, address Mrs. ISAAC YOUNG, Vice President Orphan Asylum, Leavenworth, Kan.

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

Average of the Thermometer for the month.....	46.61
Maximum height (37th, 3 P. M.).....	74
Minimum height (7th, 7 A. M.).....	17
Amount of rain, inches.....	1.13
Number of days on which rain fell.....	9

One day entirely cloudy, and one entirely cloudless. Only seven days on which the thermometer fell below 32 degrees; and in no instance did the ice formed remain till 10 o'clock, A. M. Only one day too inclement for the performance of ordinary farm work.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Scribner's Monthly.—How a family can get along comfortably in house-keeping, without taking two or three magazines, we cannot imagine; yet, there are some who do it—whether it be that we have had no magazines that came up to their standard, or whether they have no taste for reading. But if these have been their objections, we can promise them that these objections are both obsolete and of no effect, since this new candidate for honors has appeared upon the literary horizon. *Scribner's Monthly* is a consolidation of *Hours at Home*, *Putnam's Magazine* and *Riverside*; all the best features of the three being retained, and certain new ones added, that cannot fail to make this the *most popular magazine of the day*. It is profusely illustrated, and the December number contains more matter to interest the general reader than any publication we have ever examined. We hope our readers will secure this number; and if they do, we are satisfied they will become subscribers. The subscription price is \$3 per annum. Address SCRIBNER & Co., 654 Broadway, New York.

The Scientific American; MUNN & Co., New York. This journal fills a place in our literature that no other similar publication can hardly hope to attain. As its name imports, and is generally known, it is a journal devoted to the mechanic arts, making a specialty of new inventions. It is such a journal as every mechanic needs, as one can scarcely rise from the reading of a single number, without having gained new ideas of practical value. It is one of the cheapest publications, too, in the country, when we consider its size and the vast amount of engravings given. Terms, \$3.

Old and New, for December, is on hand promptly. It takes about a month of good steady reading to get through with this magazine; and by the time one is finished, another is on hand. This number is very interesting, and that is all that need be said. Mrs. STOWE's novel, "Pink and White Tyranny," increases in interest; and the articles on "Natural and Revealed Religion," and "The Holy Gospels," are well worth the price of subscription. For subscriptions, address GEO. A. COOLIDGE, 143 Washington street, Boston, Massachusetts.

The Kansas Educational Journal, Prof. L. B. KELLOGG, Editor, Emporia, Kansas; terms, \$1.50 per annum. This journal is one that should be in the hands not only of the teachers of the State, but also in the families of the State. It is the heads of families that need educating, as much as the children; and we know of no means of accomplishing

this, so readily and so cheaply, as by reading the *Educational Journal*.

The *St. Louis Home Journal* has rounded its third year, and comes to us fresher and better than ever. We advise all our friends to take "The Literary Paper of the West"—it is worth much more than the price asked. There should be a large club got up here. The price to clubs is very low. Send for a specimen number to the *Home Journal*, St. Louis.

Enterprise.—The progressive editor of the *Washington Republican*, MARK KELLY, has started a *Daily* away up in Northwestern Kansas, where five years ago there was scarcely a white inhabitant. If that ain't enterprise, what is it?

Price List.—We have received the Price List of A. M. BURNS, Manhattan, Kansas, dealer in grapes, vines, and other small fruits.

BREVITIES.

PEACH TREES have made an unusual growth since the middle of August.

FOREST TREES have dropped their leaves unusually early, this season. What is the cause?

IRISH POTATOES are abundant in this market, at thirty-five cents per bushel. They are very fine in quality.

A TOPEKA MAN recently killed a pig only eleven months old, that weighed three hundred and twenty-five pounds.

At a County Fair in Indiana, this Fall, a gentleman took the premium on the best acre of potatoes, on a 165 bushel crop.

A CONNECTICUT FARMER has just completed a two thousand dollar hog-pen, which is grained outside and papered inside.

SOME damage has been done to corn by the wet weather, especially that in shocks. Most of the fodder in the fields is worthless.

A FRIEND tells us there is plenty of rust on the blades of his wheat. We don't suppose it will do any material injury, but it is an unusual occurrence.

A MAN near Crawfordsville, Indiana, has forty hogs, that average five hundred pounds; and for which he was offered nine cents per pound in September last.

THE first dressed hogs we have seen this season were offered in market on Tuesday, November 1st. The load was sold, we believe, at the packing-house of MATTHEW RYAN.

It is reported that a four foot vein of coal has recently been discovered near La Cygne, Linn county, Kan. That section has an abundance of wood, but, no doubt, the coal will be acceptable.

BUTTER AND EGGS command a good price at this point. The former is selling at from forty to sixty cents per pound, and the latter at thirty cents per dozen. The poor can hardly stand these prices.

BUFFALO MEAT is plenty in this market, at eight and ten cents per pound, by the quarter. Most of it is very tender and nice, and to be preferred to the half-fatted beef that is often forced on the market.

At present prices, the oat crop don't begin to pay. It would be well for our farmers to sow one-half less acres another year, and we believe they would get as much or more money, and have less expense in marketing.

THERE has been no time for years that the manufacturing of Leavenworth have been so crowded or prosperous as they are to-day. All branches of business seem to be thriving, and give employment to large numbers of workmen.

Two gentlemen, recently from Cowley county, inform us that there is a good opening there for persons wanting homesteads. They say there are not over seventy-five or a hundred settlers in the county, and the soil is of the very best. Timber is scarce, but coal abundant.

ALSIKE CLOVER.—A gentleman in Illinois, in giving his experience with this article, says he

sowed three to four pounds to the acre, on six acres; that it came up thick, bloomed well, and up to the 8th of November gave plenty of fresh feed for cows and horses. He thinks the good "stand" he obtained was due to the fact that the ground was very finely pulverized.

At this date (December 3d), the hog crop is not coming forward very lively. The farmers seem to think prices will be better, and are holding the hogs back. There is plenty of corn, and they can feed a month or six weeks yet, if necessary; and after that, if prices don't justify them in selling, they can fall back on the smoke-house.

THE *Walnut Valley Times* (the neatest paper in the State) advises persons wanting homesteads, that whenever they find land held illegally, to "jump the claim," and settle; and that the settlers will protect them in it. This is right. Our new counties can never fill up unless this thing of one man holding three or four claims, is broken up.

A DUBUQUE GROCER, having an unprecedented demand for vinegar for several days—bottles, mugs, jugs, basins, teapots, and other pots, having been constantly coming for a supply of the acid fluid—was tempted to try its quality for himself; when he discovered that he had tapped the wrong cask, and sold a barrel of old Bourbon whisky at ten cents a quart!

THE COMPOSITOR.

"With fingers weary and worn,"
With body tired and sick,
The pale-faced Printer stands at his "case,"
Setting up type in the "stick."
Pick, pick, pick,
Letter and space and lead;
Pick, pick, pick,
Oh! how weary the hand and head!

Letter and space and lead,
Lead and letter and space—
What wonder, then, that a Printer has
Such a wan and dejected face!
No matter how late the hour—
No matter how tired and sick,
The Jaded Printer must stand at his case,
Piling up type in his stick!

How wearily pass the hours!
How weary the body and brain!
But his hands must move, however hard
The effort, or great the pain.
Click, click, click,
The letters drop in their place;
And pale, pale, pale,
Is the weary Printer's face!
Oh! how he sighs for rest,
As he dolefully hums a rhyme;
But it's all in vain—"the paper's behind,"
And it *must* be out "on time."

As he moodily stands at his case,
With a mingled sigh and groan,
He sighs for some genial clime
Where Printing is unknown;
And his heart begins to throb,
And his brain begins to reel—
Oh! who can picture the distress
That the worn-out Printers feel!

Oh! citizens! friends! divines!
Remember us when you pray,
For you must promptly have the news
If we work both night and day!
Our life is a life of toil,
And pale and thin are our faces—
While you repose on beds of down.
We Printers are at our cases—
"With fingers weary and worn,"
With face of ashen hue,
The weary Printer stands at his case,
Wasting his life for you!

POINTS OF A GOOD HOG.

There is so much of good practical common sense in the following, that we ask our readers, and especially those who are breeding hogs, to examine it carefully. It comes from the best English authority:

I could caution the reader against being led away by a mere name, in his selection of a hog. A hog may be called a Berkshire or a Suffolk, or any other breed most in estimation, and yet may in reality possess none of this valuable blood. The only sure

mode by which the buyer will be able to avoid imposition is, to make name always secondary to points. If you find a hog possessed of such points of form as are calculated to insure early maturity and facility of taking flesh, you need little care what it has seemed good to the seller to call him; and remember that no name can bestow value upon an animal deficient in the qualities to which I have alluded. The true Berkshire, that possesses a dash of the Chinese and Neapolitan varieties, comes, perhaps, nearer to the desired standard than any other.

The chief points that characterize such a hog are the following: In the first place, sufficient depth of carcass, and such an elongation of body as will ensure a sufficient lateral expansion. Let the loin and chest be broad; the breadth of the former denotes good room for the play of the lungs, and a consequent free and healthy circulation, essential to the thriving or fattening of any animal. The bone should be small and the joints fine—nothing is more indicative of high breeding than this; and the legs should be no longer than, when fully fat, would just prevent the animal's belly from trailing upon the ground. The leg is the least profitable portion of the hog, and we require no more of it than is absolutely necessary for the rest. See that the feet be firm and sound; that the toes lie well together, and pass straightly on the ground as also that the claws are even, upright and healthy. Many say that the form of the head is of little consequence, and that a good hog may have an ugly head; but I regard the head of all animals as one of the very principal points in which pure or impure breeding will be the most obviously indicated. A high-bred animal will invariably be found to arrive more speedily at maturity, to take flesh earlier and with greater facility, and, altogether, to turn out more profitably, than one of questionable or impure stock; and, such being the case, I consider that the head of the hog is by no means a point to be overlooked by the purchaser. The description of the head most likely to promise or rather to be concomitant of high breeding, is one not carrying a heavy bone, not too flat on the forehead, or possessing a too elongated snout; the snout should be short, and the forehead rather convex, curving upward; and the ear should be, while pendulous, inclining somewhat forward, and at the same time light and thin. Nor should the buyer pass over even the carriage of a pig. If this be dull, heavy and dejected, reject him, on suspicion of ill health, if not of some concealed disorder actually existing, or just about to break forth; and there cannot be a more unfavorable symptom than a hung-down, slouching head. Of course, a fat hog for slaughter, or a sow heavy with young, has not much sprightliness of deportment.

Nor is the color altogether to be lost sight of. In the case of hogs, I would prefer the colors that are characteristic of our most esteemed breeds. If the hair be scant, I would look for black, as denoting connection with the Neapolitan; but if too bare of hair, I would be disposed to apprehend too immediate alliance with that variety, and a consequent want of hardihood, which, however unimportant if pork be the object, renders such animals hazardous speculations as stores, from their extreme susceptibility to cold and consequent liability to disease. If white, and not too small, I would like them as exhibiting a connection with the Chinese. If light or sandy, or red with black marks, I would recognize our favorite Berkshire.

SCARCITY OF MEAT—PROFITABLE OPERATION

[From the National Live Stock Journal.]

It is certain that, for years to come, meats in this country must rule high. There is no possible source of supply adequate to the regular demand, which, beyond peradventure, will prevail. Should any disturbance occur in our national affairs, likely to result in war, or be so seriously threatened as to induce the Federal Government to put our national forces upon a war footing, meats of all kinds would surely go up out of sight, except to the wealthy. Even now, it is Texas alone that enables the poor man to give his family a taste of beef.

In regard to pork, if it were not for the prevalence of hog cholera, the crop could be largely and rapidly increased; but the ravages of that disease have, of late, fully compensated for the prolific breeding of the stock, and so far as we may judge, are likely to continue to do so indefinitely. No breed, no locality, is secure against attack.

As for mutton, the stock of good mutton sheep never has been large. The Merinoes are now so reduced in numbers, that no great reliance can now be placed on them for meat supply, except, perhaps, in the following manner:

It is known to most, if not all our readers, that the farmers in the eastern counties of New York have long derived a handsome profit from the purchase of strong, healthy, common ewes, in the Fall; breeding them early to the Southdown or Longwool mutton rams, and selling the following season in the New York market the lambs and such of the ewes as reach a marketable condition. There seems to be nothing to prevent Western farmers, large or small, doing the same thing. A Southdown or Cotswold ram to a grade Merino, or common ewe, will give a lamb which, dropped in April, may be sold in the Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati market, in July or August, for four to six dollars.

Corn, of which the West never produced so much in any previous year, must rule low. Twenty to thirty cents per bushel, within two hundred miles of Chicago, is now the range of price for this great staple; and unless the distillers double their capacity, and run full time, there is not likely to be any great improvement in price.

Aside from the direct profit to be realized in an operation of this sort, those who are so inclined may reserve their best half-breed ewe lambs as the basis of a flock. It will be easy, in this manner, to obtain any desired number of sheep, whose wool will be more valuable than a finer staple, and whose carcasses will always command full rates in the market.

To those farmers to whom the principal markets are easy of access, we know of no disposition they can make of a portion of the surplus corn crop, promising better remuneration than feeding it to ewes in lamb to mutton rams.

With all the rush of sheep on the markets of the country for the past three years, good mutton has been uniformly scarce and dear.

THE APIARY.

THE FERTILIZATION OF QUEENS.

[By G. BOHRER, in the Illustrated Bee Journal.]

On page 533 of the *Illustrated Bee Journal*, in the issue for the 15th of September, Mr. J. M. POLLETT states that he has proved that the drones from a virgin or unfertilized queen can impregnate or fertilize young queens. Now, if he is not mistaken (and I don't think he is), the position is fully established in my mind that the fertilization of the queen in no way affects the purity of her drone progeny. This, then, would lead us to conclude that before we can have impure drones, we must have an impure mother; and as the manner in which we get impure mothers has been made a subject of discussion among bee-keepers through the *Journal*, I will ask permission to participate in the investigation of the subject.

I will call attention to the article of J. W. SALLEE, on pages 495 and 496 of the issue for the 1st of September; and in calling attention to his article, I have no fun to poke at him, nor have I any laughing to do in the case. He says the theory of queens raised from pure mothers, and impregnated by black drones, always producing pure drone progeny, "is fully exploded with me;" and then at once he says he had drones from hybrid stock on the 27th of April. Now, if they were from such stock, of course they were not pure, and for this reason could not impregnate a young queen purely; but if he means to say they were from pure mothers which had been fertilized by black drones, then I must take the position that he labors under a mistake. But, inas-

much as he claims to believe the Dzierzon theory, let us notice what he claims to be his own theory relative to the question as to how impure drones sometimes come. His position seems to be that if Italian brood be furnished to black bees, it will not be developed in such a shape as to render the queen's drone progeny pure. From this we are to infer that the food furnished becomes a part of the queen herself, thus rendering her, or at least her drone progeny, impure.

Now, let us take some analogous case, and try his theory; and I know of none that seems to answer any better purpose, than to compare the development of the queen bee to that of the human species, in which case we have the egg impregnated first, which will in all cases of real test show impurity, if there be any considerable amount present. Although there are mighty changes produced after the egg has been impregnated, they are equal to the changes spoken of by Mr. SALLEE in the queen bee. The egg receives food from the mother for nine months; yet, if it be of pure Anglo-Saxon blood on the one side, and of pure African blood on the other, nine months of nourishment and feeding on the part of the mother has no tendency to change its purity or impurity, but only tends to indelibly stamp its impurity upon the new being so plain as to render it quite easy to distinguish it from one of pure blood. Now, in this case it would be quite reasonable to look for the food of the mother or nurse to lessen the quantity of foreign blood, if such a thing were possible in any department of the animal kingdom; but instead of any such changes being wrought during the period of gestation, we find nothing going on aside from the mere development of the new being; and we find, too, that all investigations of this subject have shown conclusively that the egg from which the new human being is to be developed has been impregnated, and that from the time such impregnation takes place, no power or influence can be brought to bear which will in the least affect the purity or impurity of the new being.

Now, this stage of human development must be acknowledged to show much identity to the grub state of the queen bee, as it requires this stage for its full development as a perfect insect, during which it receives food in the shape of royal jelly, which seems to correspond in her development to the food of the mother furnished the fetus during gestation. But, aside from this, it has been plainly shown by analysis that the royal jelly is always chemically the same, and for this reason could not be expected to perform any part in the formation of a new being different at different times, or under different circumstances. Aside from that of mere physical development, which seems to be the part performed by this peculiar food, in composition the royal jelly of Italian and black bees has not been found to differ, so that we have rather slender grounds on which to base our suspicions as to the impurity of queens or drones having its origin here; but we do know to a certainty that if we have an Italian queen of known purity impregnated by a black drone, her queen progeny will be half black and half Italian. Now, the queens, in turn, cannot give us either pure drones or pure queens, as they are impure themselves.

Now, this is one method of getting impure drones and impure queens. No one, I believe, doubts it. Let me ask, has such a thing as two methods of rendering anything in the animal kingdom impure ever been discovered? or, in other words, has it ever been thought possible for the organs of generation and food to have the same effect in propagating the species? This is just where Mr. SALLEE's theory leads us to, if he acknowledges the Dzierzon theory, as the food furnished by the black nurses must either render the queen herself impure, or it must impregnate her sufficiently to enable her to lay drone eggs, according to Mr. SALLEE. Now, there is neither fun nor joke about this; it is as Mr. SALLEE has shown it to be.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

SUGAR COOKIES.—Two cups sugar, four eggs, one cup butter, one cup sour cream, two teaspoonfuls saleratus, one teaspoonful cream tartar.

TEA CAKE.—One quart flour, one pint sour cream, one teaspoonful saleratus, two cups molasses, a little cinnamon and salt; make a stiff paste, and bake in a moderate oven.

CUP CAKE.—Take one cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three cups flour, and four eggs; also, a teaspoonful of saleratus, nutmeg and rosewater.

RICH PUDDING.—Put into a saucepan four ounces fresh butter, six ounces pounded loaf sugar, six of marmalade, and six ounces of eggs, beaten; stir all one way until it is thoroughly warmed—it must not be allowed to boil. Bake in a dish lined with puff paste.

RICE PUDDING.—Boil a quarter pound of rice in water till it is soft; then drain in a sieve, and pound in a mortar; add five well-beaten yolks of eggs, a quarter pound of butter, the same quantity sugar, a small nutmeg, and half the rind of a lemon grated; work well together for twenty minutes, and add a pound of clean currants; mix well, and boil in a pudding-cloth for an hour and a half. Serve with wine sauce.

RICE PUDDING, WITHOUT EGGS.—Take six ounces of rice, six of brown sugar, and three and a half pounces butter; break the butter into small bits; wash the rice in several waters; put all into a pudding dish, and fill up with good milk; let it soak some hours. Bake in a moderate oven nearly two hours, and as the milk wastes, fill up the dish with more, until the rice is swelled and soft. Then let it brown.

SUET PUDDING.—Mix six tablespoonfuls of grated bread with a pound of finely minced fresh beef suet, or that of a loin of mutton; one pound flour, two teaspoonfuls salt, six well beaten eggs, and nearly a pint of milk. Boil in a cloth four or five hours. Serve plain, or with a sweet sauce.

SEVEN YEARS OLD.

BY A. H. POE.

Seven years old,

Maggie, my pearl!

Thoughtful, fair-haired,

Blue-eyed girl!

It does seem strange;

And, pet, do you know

What a snowdrop you were

Seven years ago?

Seven years old,

Maggie, my pearl!

Grandma is keeping

Your first baby curl.

Your cheeks were as soft

As a pink apple blow,

Or the heart of a pansy,

Seven years ago!

Seven years of gladness,

Blossom and song;

Near to the angels

All her life long.

The years are so bright

To our dear little girl;

May they never be darker,

Maggie, my pearl!

A GENTLEMAN, of the "hifaluten" order, drove up to a country tavern, and accosted a boy standing at the door, thusly: "My boy, extricate my equine quadruped from the the vehicle, stabulate him, donate to him a sufficient quantum of nutritious aliment, and when the aurora of morn shall again illuminate the oriental horizon, repeat the operation; and I will award you a pecuniary compensation for your amiable hospitality." The boy was puzzled, and not comprehending the gentleman's high-sounding effusion, ran to the house and cried out: "Daddy, there's a Dutchman out here. He wants something."

A COUPLE in Michigan, newly married, agreed to name their children after the first steamboat that passed the house after a child was born, and have named five as follows: White Eagle, Polly, Jay Cooke, Tempest, and Glad Tidings. A girl was born to them last week, and as the name of the first boat that came along was Ben. Butler, they threw up the contract, and called her Hanner.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

"WORKING for dear life," is defined to be "making clothes for the baby."

AN enthusiastic youth lately caught cold by kissing a lady's "snowy brow." Served him right.

WHEN a Montana man gets a "hankerin' for office right smart," they elect him sheriff; and he lives just two days.

SWEET AND BITTER.—

'Tis sweet to court;

But, oh! how bitter

To court a gal

And then not git 'er!

"VILL you dake sumding?" said a German teetotaler to a friend, while standing near a tavern. "I don't care if I do," was the reply. "Vell, den, let's take a walk."

A FORTUNE-HUNTER, who was about to marry a wealthy girl, was asked how long the honeymoon would last. "Don't talk to me about such nonsense as the honeymoon," he replied; "it's the harvest moon I'm after."

AN old lawyer says that the three most troublesome clients he ever had were—A young woman who wanted to be married, a married woman who wanted a divorce, and an old maid who didn't know what she wanted.

SOME ingenious person has discovered that dried water cress is an admirable and wholesome substitute for tobacco. The man who found out this about what is popularly called the "crease," has put us up to a new wrinkle.

At the Georgia State Fair, a wealthy bachelor saw a beautiful young lady inspecting a new cook stove, sought an introduction, proposed, and was accepted. Since which, all the girls crowd about the stove department.

"AN' if I put money in the savings' bank, when can I get it out again?" asked a newly arrived Irishman. "Och," said his friend, "an' sure, if you put it in to-day, you can draw it out again to-morrow by giving a fortnight's notice."

A BOSTON lawyer had a horse that always refused to cross a certain bridge leading out of the city. No whipping, no urging, could induce him to cross that bridge; so the owner advertised him for sale: "To be sold, for no other reason than that the owner wishes to get out of the city."

A CLERGYMAN, reading a chapter of the Bible for his congregation, found himself at the bottom of a page, with the words: "And the Lord gave Noah a wife;" then, turning over two leaves instead of one, he continued: "and he pitched her within and without with pitch."

A LADY traveling through Ohio, and lecturing on women's rights, in answer to the interrogatory, "How about women working the roads?" said: "Judging from the appearance of the roads, in her travels, she had concluded that they couldn't be much worse if they had been worked by women."

THE other night, a convivially-disposed gentleman, retiring late, walked somewhat noisily up the stairs and corridor to his room. "Why, what a noise you make!" exclaimed his wife; "how heavily you walk!" "Well, my dear," was the gruff response, "if you can get a barrel of whisky up stairs with any less noise, I should like to see you do it!"

A MAN in Kansas City, the other night, being told that by rubbing kerosene oil on his face the mosquitoes would not bite him, he put on some, and then thought he would take a smoke before going to bed. As he lighted his pipe, a slight explosion was heard, and he was picked up in the back yard and extinguished. His family was left in quite destitute circumstances.

THE La Crosse Leader is responsible for the following: "Not long since, while one of the river boats was taking on some live stock, among the lot was one large gray mule, that refused to walk the staging. The mate shouted out to a roustabout, 'Twist his tail, and he'll come.' A coroner's jury have just rendered a verdict that the man came to his death 'by obeying orders.'"

"DEY may rail against women as much as dey like," said a darkey, "but dey cant set me against dem. I hab always in my life found dem de fust to lub, fust in a quarrel, fust in a dance, fust in de ice cream saloon, and de fust, best and last in de sick room. What would we do widout dem? Let us be born as young, as ugly, as helpless as we please, and a woman's arms am ready to receive us. She it am dat giv us our fust dose ob castor-oil, and put de clothes on our helpless, naked limbs, covers up our footsies and noses in flannel petticoats; and it am she, as we grow up, dat fills our dinner-baskets wid doughnuts and apples, as we start to school, and spanks us when we tear our trousers."

If, as Lucy Stone says, "the cradle is woman's ballot-box," there has got to be a law passed in Indiana against "repeating." A woman there has just cast three votes at once.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Five Cents Additional will buy Shoes with silver or copper tips, which will save the buyer the price of a new pair of Shoes. Compared with ragged toes and dirty stockings, they are beautiful, to say the least. Parents, try it. 03

STRAY LIST.

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

STRAYS FOR DECEMBER.

Atchison County—C. W. Rust, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G. W. Bowser, Kaploma tp, October 15th, 1870, one light bay Horse, 4 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, white snip between nostrils, black mane and tail, hind feet white, saddle marks, a natural pacer. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by L. D. Lewis, Shannon tp, October 5, 1870, one flea-bitten gray Horse, 23 years old, 15 hands high, no marks. Appraised \$80.

HORSE—Taken up by W. J. Bardell, Atchison tp, November 9, 1870, one roan Horse, 9 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, long roached mane. Appraised \$40. Also, one iron-gray horse Colt, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by James Armstrong, Lancaster tp, November 10, 1870, one black mare Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. Majors, Irving tp, August 30, 1870, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white branded 76 on the left shoulder, lame in right hip. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Noyes, Irving tp, August 26th, 1870, one iron gray Mare, 4 years old, branded JK. Appraised \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by Thos Miller, Irving tp, November 13, '70, one brown Filly, 3 years old, medium size. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by Wm H Babcock, Irving tp, one light red Cow, 5 years old, small size. Appraised \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by —, Claytonville tp, October 24, 1870, one bay Pony Filly, 4 years old, 13½ hands high, black mane and tail, scar on right ham, lame in right shoulder. Appraised \$16.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. R. T. Roberts, Walnut Creek tp, November 26th, 1870, one white Heifer, 2 years old, underbit in each ear. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Joseph Klak, Walnut Creek tp, November 26, 1870, one bay horse Colt, star in forehead, hind feet white, off fore foot white. Appraised \$100.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by M. B. Ramsey, Marion tp, one brown horse Mule, 3 years old, 13 hands high, scar on left side, mane and tail shaved. Appraised \$60.

PONY—Taken up by W. H. Lee, Marmaton tp, November 14, '70, one black mare Pony, 4 years old, 13 hands high, brown mane and tail, white hairs on right side. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by E. Milburn, Scott tp, November 22d, 1870, one bay mare Pony Colt, 2 years old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

HEIFER—Taken up by B. W. Richards, Scott tp, November 19, 1870, one red and white spotted Heifer, 3 years old, Spanish brand on left hip. Appraised \$18.

OX—Taken up by Robt Hayes, Freedom tp, November 30, 1870, one white Ox, 10 years old, blue specks, crop off right ear, underbit in left, branded RB on left hip. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by S. A. Banks, Franklin tp, November 30th, 1870, one bright sorrel Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, bald face, hind feet white, 2 white marks near root of tail, white spot on right flank. Appraised \$30.

Butler County—J. S. Danford, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Chas White, Chelsea tp, November 8th, 1870, one bright bay Horse, 8 years old, 13½ hands high, white spots on each side, saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

Coffey County—Allen Crocker, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by I. S. Smith, October 29, 1870, one dark bay bay Mare, 8 years old, black mane and tail, harness marks, branded L on left shoulder. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by D. L. Holmes, Pottowatomie tp, one chestnut sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, blind in right eye, shod. Appraised \$70.

HORSE—Taken up by A. C. Hinde, Pottowatomie tp, one sorrel Horse, strip in face, saddle and collar marks, branded US on left shoulder, and IC on left hip, shod. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by W. Barnett, Ottumwa tp, one light clay-bank Mare, 10 years old, white mane and tail, branded V on left shoulder, star in forehead; a clay-bank Colt with her. Appraised \$50. Also, one strawberry roan horse Pony, 3 years old, black mane and tail, slightly saddle marked. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by T. Pearson, Leroy tp, one dun Mare, 6 years old, 13½ hands high dark mane, tail and feet, collar marks, shod before. Appraised \$80. Also, one small bay Horse, 10 years old, collar marks, shod before. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by W. S. Shreve, Ottumwa tp, one dun Mare, 10 years old, blind in left eye, scar on right hip. Appraised \$25. Also, a bay Mare, 14 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by G. W. Payton, Neosho tp, one dark brown mare Pony, 12½ hands high, right hind foot white, star in forehead, halter on. Appraised \$40.

Crawford County—J. T. Bridgens, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Isaac Smith, Baker tp, November 30, '70, one sorrel Filly, 3 years old, star in forehead, the left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. H. Robb, Wolf River tp, November 25, 1870, one pure red yearling Heifer, star in forehead, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one white and red yearling Heifer, more white than red, medium size. Appraised \$15. Also, one white and red spotted yearling Steer calf, dim brand on right hip, star in forehead, medium size. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by T. C. Roe, Burr Oak tp, one dark brown Colt, 1 year old, branded C on both shoulders. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by M. Langon, Wayne tp, November 28, 1870, one light red Cow, 8 years old, white face and belly. Also, one light red Cow, 5 or 6 months old. Appraised \$22. Also, one red and white spotted Heifer, 2 years old, silt in left ear. Appraised \$15.

COLT—Taken up by W. A. Bundy, Burr Oak tp, November 8th, 1870, one bay Colt 3 years old, white on face, black stripe down the back. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by John Devereaux, Center tp, November 20, 1870, one light red Steer, two years old past, split in right ear. Appraised \$20.

Douglas County—P. R. Brooks, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by A. A. Faxon, Kanwaka tp, September 27, 1870, one brown yearling horse Colt, medium size, lame in one fore leg. Appraised \$17.50.

HORSE—Taken up by J. Strahan, Clinton tp, October 31, 1870, one gray horse, 3 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$66.66. Also, one bay mare, 13 hands high. Appraised \$33.33.

MARE—Taken up by C. F. Deakins, Kanwaka tp, October 21st, 1870, one black pony mare, 12 years old, 13 hands high, collar and saddle marks, heavy built, left fore foot turns slightly inward. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by W. J. Garvin, Leocompton tp, October 24, 1870, one bay mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, saddle and harness marks, hind feet white. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by John Stalb, Palmyra tp, October 25, 70, one light iron-gray horse, 12 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$65. Also, one sorrel horse, 10 years old, 16 hands high, right hind foot white, white strip on nose, shod on fore feet. Appraised \$85. Also, one sorrel horse, 6 years old, 17 hands high, star in forehead, white on nose, right hind foot white, wart on left hind leg. Appraised \$55. Also, one brown horse, 12 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by C. W. Umbarger, Clinton tp, one iron-gray horse, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, a little white on top of neck. Appraised \$75.

MARE—Taken up by James Harper, Wabanssee tp, November 2, 1870, one chestnut sorrel mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, old scar inside each hame. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by S. H. McMillan, Wabanssee tp, October 23, 1870, one dark roan gelding, 12 years old, 16 hands high, crippled shoulders, some white on hind feet. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by C. Greiner, Eudora tp, November 12, 1870, one iron-gray mare Colt, 2 years old, 13 hands high, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$45.

HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Howard, Wabanssee tp, November 7, 1870, one dark brown gelding, 3 years old, 16 hands high, large left lock, branded on left hip. Appraised \$40. Also, one gray gelding Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, branded on left hip. Appraised \$45.

COW—Taken up by P. Brackhalson, Palmyra tp, November 1, 1870, one pale red cow, 5 years old, branded AB on left hip, ears marked, some white in face, large horns. Appraised \$18.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Z. Combs, Franklin tp, October 11, 1870, one chestnut sorrel horse, 9 years old, 16½ hands high, star in forehead, branded S on left shoulder, and Q on the right side of neck, right hind foot white. Appraised \$75.

Oxen—Taken up by Jacob Puderburgh, Ohio tp, October 13, 1870, one dark ox, white on belly and tail, girtha about seven feet. Appraised \$60. Also, one red ox, white on flank, slit in left ear, girtha about seven feet. Appraised \$50.

STEER—Taken up by J. P. Smith, Ohio tp, October 23, a brown and white Mexican Steer, 4 or 5 years old, maximum size. Appraised \$21.

PONY—Taken up by A. Rothrock, Centropolis tp, October 11, 1870, one black mare Pony, 7 years old, 13 hands high, collar and saddle marks, hole and slit in right ear, hole in left ear. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by E. Lorry, Franklin tp, October 1st, 1870, one dark brown horse Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, a white strip on forehead, one hind leg white, saddle marks, a half-moon brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by S. H. Merrill, Peoria tp, October 21, 1870, one dark chestnut sorrel horse, 1 years old, 14 hands and 3 inches high. Appraised \$40.

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Owen, Grasshopper Falls tp, Sept. 17, 1870, a dark bay mare, 6 years old, 11 hands high, black mane and tail, black legs, shod before, wart on left eye, some shoulder marks. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by L. C. Thomas, Osawkee tp, October 12, 70, one sorrel mare, 8 years old, white in forehead. Appraised \$70.

PONY—Taken up by J. A. Coffey, Rock Creek tp, October 12th, 1870, one mare Pony, 3 years old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$25. Also, one sorrel mare Pony, 4 years old, 12 hands high, four feet white, star in forehead. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by David Vaughn, Kaw tp, May 9, 1870, one light brown Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, white face. Appraised \$30. Also, one dark brown Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white. Both have harness marks, and are shod all round. Appraised \$60.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

HORSES—Taken up by W. C. May, Sherman tp, November 14, 1870, one black horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, a large wart on right fore leg, star in forehead, white on nose. Appraised \$60. Also, one bay horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white, small white spot in forehead, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$60.

HEIFER—Taken up by Chas. Satow, Olathe tp, November 7th, 1870, one red Heifer, 18 months old, white between horns and under belly. Appraised \$16.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. A. Hammond, Olathe tp, November 26, 1870, one white yearling Heifer, straight horns, red inside ears, small size. Appraised \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jos. Ash, Olathe tp, November 21, 1870, one roan Heifer, 3 years old, white spots, dewlap marks, had a rope around her horns. Appraised \$18.

STEER—Taken up by W. H. Brady, Aubrey tp, November 22d, 1870, one red yearling Steer, white spots on belly. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Thos. Stevenson, November 5th, 1870, one dark bay mare Pony, 2 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. F. Chamberlain, Richland tp, November 5, 1870, one dark bay horse Pony, about 9 years old, 14 hands high, branded H on left shoulder. Appraised \$37. Also, one light bay horse Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, saddle marks, branded H on right shoulder and hip. Appraised \$37.

COW—Taken up by M. Garrett, Oswego tp, in November, 1870, one white cow, 2 years old, underbit and crop in right ear, a dim brand on right hip, has a heifer calf 6 months old. Appraised \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by J. A. Pierce, Fairview tp, in November, 1870, one bright sorrel filly, 2 years old, a white spot in forehead, and one on nose. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John Richardson, Fairview tp, one dun Steer, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, a crop off left ear and a hole in right. Appraised \$22.50. Also, one pale red cow, 6 years old, white on flanks and belly, star in forehead, branded EP on right hip, crop and under nick in left ear, 2 under nicks in right ear. Appraised \$20.

Cow—Taken up by P. F. W. Potter, Fairview tp, November 5th, 1870, one pale red cow, 2 years old, branded C on the left hip and thigh, underbit in each ear. Appraised \$18. Also, one red and white cow, 2 years old, under half crop off each ear, branded 99 on left hip, and 1 on right hip. Appraised \$18. Also, one brindle cow, 7 years old, white spots, branded HX on left hip, 2 underbits in each ear. Appraised \$18. Also, one dark red or brown cow, 5 years old, underbit on right ear, crop and 2 underbits in left ear. Appraised \$14.

Colt—Taken up by Robert Johnson, Hackberry tp, October 10, 1870, one gray horse Colt, 1 year old, roan hairs. Appraised \$25.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by T. H. Thomas, East in tp, November 26, 70, one red and white spotted cow, 3 years old, a slit in left ear and underbit in right. Also, one red calf, 8 months old. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by John Divilbiss, Tonganoxie tp, one iron gray mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$80.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Donahue, Tonganoxie tp, a white Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by J. M. Dameron, Stranger tp, one red and white spotted cow, 7 or 8 years old, smooth crop off both ears. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Worden, Easton tp, one bay mare, 10 or 12 years old, right hind foot white, pastern joint on left leg enlarged. Also, one bay sucking horse mule Colt, roached, 8 or 9 months old. Appraised \$80.

HORSE—Taken up by A. Pemberton, Easton tp, November 21, 1870, one sorrel horse, 10 or 11 years old, bald face, right hind foot white, left eye out, branded T on left shoulder. Appraised \$50.

Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by E. Woodhouse, Stanton tp, November 29th, 1870, one bay filly, 1 year old, star in forehead, white strip on upper lip. Appraised \$35. Also, one sorrel mare Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, light mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by G. L. Cox, Mound City tp, November 18th, 1870, one small mare Pony, 5 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet and right fore foot white, heavy mane and tail. Appraised \$35.

FILLY—Taken up by Caleb Rhoads, Potosi tp, in November, 1870, one bay filly, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, small white spots on upper lip. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by J. D. Watt, Liberty tp, November 24, 1870, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, 13½ hands high, white hairs on left fore foot. Appraised \$50. Also, one bay horse Pony, 2 years old, white face and legs. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by W. P. Manning, Liberty tp, November 24th, 1870, one sorrel horse Colt, 1 year old, 13 hands high, hind legs white, blaze face. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, 12½ hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$45. Also, one gray mare, 12 or 14 years old, scar on right hip. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by John Blackburn, November 1st, 1870, one black and white speckled cow, 8 years old, crop off each ear, a brand or scar on right hip. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by C. L. Coon, Stanton tp, October 18th, 1870, one claybank horse Pony, 4 years old, 12½ hands high, white strip on face and on each side of neck, white spots on legs and breast. Appraised \$45.

MARE—Taken up by Jas. Hider, Stanton tp, October 26th, 1870, one bay mare, 3 years old, a few white hairs on top of neck. Appraised \$34.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Lathner, Stanton tp, August 11, 1870, one gray horse Pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, hind feet white, saddle marks. Appraised \$40. Also, one iron-gray horse Pony, 6 years old, 13 hands high, branded AG on left shoulder, saddle marks, left fore foot white. Appraised \$40.

Oxen—Taken up by R. W. McFarlane, Paris tp, October 6, 1870, one yoke work cattle—one brown ox, 3 years old, white spots in forehead, white on shoulders, flanks and under belly, underbit in each ear. Appraised \$35. Also, one white ox, 1 years old, red ears, heavy horns. Appraised \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by Thos. Stinebaugh, a dark bay filly, 2 years old, hind feet white. Appraised \$40. Also, one light bay filly, 2 years old, left hind foot white, dark stripe on back. Appraised \$35.

FILLY—Taken up by G. C. Weir, one black filly, 2 years old, left hind foot white, white spot in forehead, branded O on right shoulder. Appraised \$40.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by James Clow, Vermillion tp, October 26, 1870, one bay mule, 4 years old, black stripe down back and on each shoulder, black mane and tail, harness marks, sores on both shoulders, shod all round. Appraised \$100.

COW—Taken up by G. W. Bockock, Marysville tp, November 23, 1870, one red and white speckled cow, 7 years old, a white face. Also, one white calf, with red ears. Appraised \$50.

COLT—Taken up by Thos. Snodgrass, Giltard tp, November 2, 1870, one iron-gray gelding horse Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$70.

PONY—Taken up by James Bradford, Vermillion tp, November 15, 1870, one sorrel mare Pony, 3 years old, branded 1 W on right shoulder, all feet white, white strip on face, small size. Appraised \$30.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Ringer, Wea tp, September 12th, 1870, one bay mare, 1½ hands high, white spot in forehead, left hind leg white, branded (*) on left shoulder. Appraised \$75.

Neimaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. A. Bonjour, Red Vermillion tp, November 8, 1870, one brindle ox, 7 years old, white under belly, and small white spot on left shoulder, white stripes on head. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by L. B. Ramsey, Rock Creek tp, October 27, 1870, one dark bay horse, 14 years old, a white spot in forehead. Appraised \$45.

Osage County—Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jones & Whitaker, Arvonia tp, October 18, 1870, one dark brown horse, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, right hind foot white. Appraised \$75.

PONY—Taken up by J. C. Smith, Agency tp, a bay mare Pony, 6 years old, 13 hands high, left hind foot white, small white snip on nose, branded JB on left shoulder, tip of right ear cut off. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Pony Colt, 5 months old. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by J. P. Brooks, Superior tp, August 4th, 1870, one sorrel horse Pony, 3 years old, 12½ hands high, white stripe in face, right fore leg white. Appraised \$34.

MARE—Taken up by C. H. Goodier, Burlingame tp, November 8, 1870, one white mare, 12 years old, 15 hands high, away-backed. Appraised \$15. Also, one gray mare, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, sore on left fore foot, good lame. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by L. C. Thompson, Superior tp, November 16, 1870, one bay horse Pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, left hind foot white, indistinct brand on left shoulder, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$35.

BULL—Taken up by D. T. McFarland, Agency tp, November 15, 1870, one white yearling Bull, inside of ears red. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by A. Brinke, Superior tp, one sorrel Pony, 6 years old, blaze in forehead, left hind foot white, a white spot on right hip, saddle marks, brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$37.50.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. E. Bush, Auburn tp, November 10, 1870, one dark bay mare, 7 or 8 years old, right hind foot white, star in forehead, white nose, saddle marks. Appraised \$75. Also, one brown mare mule Colt. Appraised \$85. Also, one bay horse Colt, 2 years. Appraised \$60.

PONY—Taken up by Noah Smith, Auburn tp, October 17, 1870, one sorrel mare Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, white face, spots on body, white feet, saddle marks, branded B on left shoulder, light mane and tail. Appraised \$40. Also, one mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, white face and under jaw, hind legs white, light mane and tail, blind in right eye. Appraised \$50. Also, one bay horse Colt, white spots on forehead, black mane and tail. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Lawton, Soldier tp, November 1870, one red yearling Steer, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$13. Also, one black Steer, slit in left ear, and underbit in right. Appraised \$14.

HORSE—Taken up by John Haslet, Tecumseh tp, November 25th, 1870, one brown gelding horse, 7 years old, 16½ hands high, saddle and collar marks, long-bodied. Appraised \$80.

COW—Taken up by O. Moffett, Williamsport tp, November 21, 1870, one pale roan cow, 3 years old. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Matney, Williamsport tp, November 18, 1870, one red and white spotted cow, 2 years old, crop in left ear, underbit in right, branded R on left hip. Appraised \$25. Also, one red and white spotted Steer, 3 years old, underbit in left, and slit in right ear. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by P. Vandemareh, Topeka tp, November 12th, one red and white cow, 3 years old. Also, one white calf. Appraised \$20. Also, one white cow, 5 years old, branded L on left hip. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by B. T. Johnson, Williamsport tp, November 8, 1870, one dark bay mare, 2½ years old, 15 hands high, right fore foot white, right hind foot and ankle white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$75.

MARE—Taken up by J. C. Nisum, Tecumseh tp, November 25, 1870, one bay mare, 3 years old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$75.

COW—Taken up by V. B. Howey, Williamsport tp, November 25, 1870, one pale red cow, 8 or 9 years old, some white in forehead and sides, upper and underbit in right ear. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Heli, Monmouth tp, November 17, 1870, one small pale red Steer, 2 years old, white belly and back, right hind foot white. Appraised \$18.

STRAYS FOR NOVEMBER.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. H. Morgan, Mill Creek tp, October 30th, 1870, one brown mare Pony, white spot in forehead, left hind foot partly white, branded T on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

MULE—Taken up by Zenas Blackburn, Osage tp, October 20, 1870, one brown horse mule, branded US on left shoulder and hip, and 8 on right side of neck, 12 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$100. Also, one brown horse mule, same size as above, branded M on left hip. Appraised \$100.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. Hinton, Marion tp, October 28, 1870, one less-bitten gray mare, 15 years old, blind in right eye, large eastern joint on right hind leg, branded C on the left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by J. A. Haverly, Freedom tp, November 1st, 1870, one sorrel mare Pony, 3 years old, 12½ hands high, bald face, white hairs on left flank, small bunch below right knee. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by J. M. Penix, Marion tp, October 15th, 1870, one dark bay horse Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, snip on end of nose. Appraised \$35.

Coffey County—Allen Crocker, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. F. Scott, Pottawatomie tp, one gray mare, 14 years old, 14 hands high, shod all round, harness and saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by W. B. Pannely, Pottawatomie tp, one sorrel roan horse, 9 years old, 14½ hands high, white face, branded JM on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Sohn Vetelo, Leroy tp, one red Steer, 3 years old, underslope in each ear. Appraised \$30. Also, one red and white spotted Steer, 4 years old, underslope in each ear, stag horns. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by H. E. Barton, Ottumwa tp, one dark bay mare Pony, strip in face, shod all round, hind feet white. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by Ezra Slagill, Avon tp, one gray mare Pony, 10 years old, branded HB on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by D. B. Claiborn, Ottumwa tp, one bay horse Pony, 4 years old, 3 white feet, white face. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by H. A. Bundy, Avon tp, one light brown horse, 7 years old, light mane and tail, shoes on fore feet, had a halter on when taken up. Appraised \$80.

PONY—Taken up by Robert Murray, Pottawatomie tp, a dark bay mare Pony, 13½ hands high, pigeon-toed. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by C. O. Waterman, Leroy tp, one straw-berry roan mare Pony, 8 years old, branded SF on left shoulder. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay mare Pony, 8 years old, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by O. Thompson, Avon tp, one chestnut sorrel stallion Pony, 4 years old. Appraised \$35.

Doniphan County—John T. Kilwan, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A. Withrow, Marion tp, September 18, 1870, one light bay mare mule, 6 years old, 13 hands high, branded B on both shoulders, collar marks. Appraised \$125. Also, one brown mule, 4 years old, 13 hands high, branded B on both shoulders, collar marks. Appraised \$125.

Douglas County—Paul R. Brooks, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Geo. Doherty, Wakarusa tp, September 3, 1870, one bay mare Pony, 8 years old, 13½ hands high, black mane and tail, blaze face, saddle and collar marks, hind feet white. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by J. G. Sampson, Willow Springs tp, Sept. 26, 1870, one bay mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, one hind foot white. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel horse, 3 years old, 12½ hands high, one hind foot white, blazed in face. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse, 2 years old, 18 hands high, star in forehead, scar on fore leg. Appraised \$40. Also, one light bay mare, 2 years old, 18 hands high, star in forehead, blind in one eye. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by J. F. L. Hughes, Palmyra tp, September 22, 1870, one brown horse Pony, 10 years old, 12 hands high, hind feet white. Appraised \$18.

MARE—Taken up by C. B. Rice, Palmyra tp, September 27, 1870, one brown mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, a few white hairs in forehead, white spot on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$70.

MARE—Taken up by Nathan Wipple, Palmyra tp, September 14, 1870, one sorrel mare, 15 years old, 14 hands high, blind in one eye, right hind foot white. Appraised \$5.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by R. Hawkins, Ottawa tp, October 5th, 1870, one bay mare Pony, 6 years old, 12½ hands high, white spot in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$5.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

Oxen—Taken up by Wm. Moore, Fall River tp, October 10th, two dark brown oxen, one 5, the other 6 years old, white bellies, one branded T on left hip, and the other 1 on left hip. Appraised \$100.

MARE—Taken up by Isaac Ellison, Eureka tp, August 23, 1870, one black mare, 6 or 7 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, branded B on left hip, rope mark on left hind leg. Appraised \$70.

HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Johnson, Eureka tp, June 16th, 1870, one light bay horse, 5 or 7 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Moses Ray, Fall River tp, September 15, 1870, one dark bay mare Pony, 5 years old, star in forehead, white on nose, three feet white, gray hairs on neck. Appraised \$40.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

HOG—Taken up by John Wakenfield, Olathe tp, one white barrow hog, 8 months old, no earmarks, short tail, weighs 150 lbs. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Dooree, Aubrey tp, September 26, 1870, one Texas Steer, 4 years old, red sides, line back, white face, heavy horns, single dewlaps, branded VC on left shoulder, side and hip. Appraised \$35.

FILLY—Taken up by Chas. Williamson, Shawnee tp, one bay filly, 2 years old, left hind foot white, white hairs

STALLION—Taken up by F. Carter, Reno tp, August 15, 1870, one iron-gray Stallion, 3 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, black spot on the right side near the hip, legs all black. Appraised \$50.

MULE—Taken up by Charles Collins, Stranger tp, August 20, 1870, one sorrel roan mule, very old, branded M on left hip. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by Chas Harrod, Fairmount tp, August 22d, 1870, one pale red Cow, 7 years old, swallow-fork in both ears, star in forehead, white on belly and hind legs. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by E. Ferguson, High Prairie tp, one Cow, 5 years old, neck, legs and ears red and white, star in forehead, point of left horn broken off. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by Mat Boyle, Delaware tp, October 6th, 1870, one iron-gray Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, small bunch on right gambrel joint. Appraised \$75.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Nelson Miller, Center tp, September 12, 1870, one iron-gray mare Pony, 8 years old, branded with an inverted heart on each shoulder. Appraised \$50.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.

SOW—Taken up by L. F. Johnson, Frankfort tp, September 16, 1870, one large white Sow, right ear off. Appraised \$20. Also, one small white Sow. Appraised \$5.

Osage County—William Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B. J. Linn, Ridgway tp, September 30, 1870, one white Mare, 15 years old. Appraised \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by B. N. Wyatt, one bay Filly, 3 years old, 15 hands high, black mane, tail and legs, bridle marks behind ears, and collar marks. Appraised \$65.

Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by Charles Neuber, Milford tp, one dark bay Stallion, 3 years old, 15½ hands high, a small white spot in forehead, black mane, tail and legs, right hind foot white. Appraised \$90.

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.

STAG—Taken up by J. C. Ferry, Solomon tp, one dark red Stag, 9 years old, white on flank, branded A on right hip, underbit and crop off left ear, crop off right ear, and blind in right eye. Appraised \$15.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by P. Maffett, Auburn tp, September 28, 1870, one black horse Pony, 5 years old, 12 hands high, branded K on left arm, white feet, white spot on nose. Also, one light bay stallion Pony, 4 years old, white face and feet, light mane and tail, branded H on both shoulders, saddle marks.

Washington County—G. W. Shriner, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. K. Best, Lincoln tp, one chestnut sorrel mare Pony, 10 years old, star in forehead, branded LO on left hip, large scar on hamed bone. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay Colt, one year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$40. Also, one iron-gray Colt, one year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

Wilson County—J. L. Russell, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Mannin, Clifton tp, July 9, 1870, one sorrel horse Pony, 4 years old, 13 hands high, blaze face, all legs white. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Nash, Chetopa tp, August 1, 1870, one gray Mare, heavy with foal, 10 years old, 14 hands high, saddle and harness marks, black specks on neck and sides, a Mexican brand on right shoulder, anchor on right hip. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Samuel Rice, Clifton tp, August 14, 1870, one bay mare Pony, 7 years old, 13 hands high, black mane and tail, black legs, shod before, blind in left eye, white strip in face, wart on right side of neck, saddle marks. Appraised \$35.

OXEN—Taken up by James Welch, Clifton tp, August 21, 1870, two Work Oxen, one 4 years old, cherry red, small size, one third of tail white, brass knobs on horns, right ear nearly all gone, Indian brand on right hip, side and shoulder. Appraised \$47.50. The other black, 4 years old, small size, white face, brass knobs on horns, white on belly, crop off left ear. Appraised \$47.50.

PONY—Taken up by David Varner, Neodosha tp, October 22d, 1870, one yellow roan mare Pony, 6 or 8 years old, hind feet white, white strip in face, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$25.

Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Chas Gilmore, Liberty tp, September 10, 1870, one iron-gray Pony, 4 years old, 12½ hands high, larriat mark on right hind leg. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Geo McDaniel, Neosho Falls tp, October 7, 1870, one dark bay Pony, 9 years old, 13½ hands high, branded O on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by E. C. Kells, Neosho Falls tp, November 8, 1870, one flea-bitten gray Mare, 10 years old, 13½ hands high, wen on breast, white nose, black lips. Appraised \$30.

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this Train.

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11:25, P.M. FAST CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE
EXPRESS, leaves St. Joseph 11:25, P.M.
A through car is run on this Train to CINCINNATI, via
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TIME TABLE

OF THE

KANS. PACIFIC RAILWAY,

FROM LEAVENWORTH TO ATCHISON.

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE—	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leavenworth.....	12:25, P.M.	7:52, A.M.
Fort Leavenworth.....	12:40, "	8:01, "
Kickapoo.....	12:55, "	8:15, "
Fort William.....	1:15, "	8:30, "
Sumner.....	1:33, "	8:45, "
Atchison.....	1:45, "	8:55, "

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVE—	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Atchison.....	2:50, A.M.	1:25, P.M.
Sumner.....	3:00, "	1:45, "
Fort William.....	3:19, "	2:01, "
Kickapoo.....	3:36, "	2:17, "
Fort Leavenworth.....	3:53, "	2:30, "
ARRIVE AT—		
Leavenworth.....	4:02, "	2:41, "

The Kansas Pacific Railway.

OPEN TO CARSON,

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

LEAVE—	GOING WEST—	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	ARRIVE AT—
Wyandotte.....	8:45, A.M.	8:50, P.M.		
West Kansas City.....	9:50, "	9:55, "		
State Line.....	9:55, "	10:00, "		
Leavenworth.....	9:55, "	10:00, "		
Stranger.....	10:30, "	10:35, "		
Lawrence.....	11:45, "	11:50, "		
Perryville.....	12:45, P.M.	12:50, "		
Topeka.....	1:45, "	1:50, "		
St. Mary's.....	2:45, "	2:50, "		
Wamego.....	3:45, "	3:50, "		
Manhattan.....	4:45, "	4:50, "		
Junction City.....	5:45, "	5:50, "		
Abilene.....	6:45, "	6:50, "		
Solomon.....	7:00, "	7:05, "		
Salina.....	8:00, "	8:05, "		
Brookville.....	8:45, "	8:50, "		
Fort Harker.....	9:50, "	9:55, "		
Ellsworth.....	10:05, "	10:10, "		
Hays City.....	1:30, A.M.	1:35, "		
Sheridan.....	7:00, "	7:05, "		
ARRIVE AT—				
Carson.....	11:45, "			

LEAVE—	GOING EAST—	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	ARRIVE AT—
Carson.....	3:00, P.M.	3:05, "		
Sheridan.....	7:00, "	7:05, "		
Hays City.....	1:30, A.M.	1:35, "		
Ellsworth.....	4:25, "	4:30, "		
Fort Harker.....	4:45, "	4:50, "		
Brookville.....	5:45, "	5:50, "		
Salina.....	6:45, "	6:50, "		
Solomon.....	7:00, "	7:05, "		
Abilene.....	8:00, "	8:05, "		
Junction City.....	9:12, "	9:17, "		
Manhattan.....	10:15, "	10:20, "		
Wamego.....	11:20, "	11:25, "		
St. Mary's.....	11:55, "	12:00, "		
Topeka.....	1:00, P.M.	1:05, "		
Perryville.....	1:50, "	1:55, "		
Lawrence.....	2:35, "	2:40, "		
Stranger.....	3:45, "	3:50, "		
ARRIVE AT—				
Leavenworth.....	4:50, "	4:55, "		
State Line.....	4:50, "	4:55, "		
West Kansas City.....	5:00, "	5:05, "		
Wyandotte.....	5:35, "	5:40, "		

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At Junction City with the M. K. & T. Railway, for Council
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