

THE KANSAS FARMER
COLUMN FORWARD!

THE KANSAS FARMER
IS COMING
TWENTY-FOUR TIMES A YEAR!
SEMI-MONTHLY after January 1st, 1872.

To be greatly improved in every particular. THE FARMER will be printed on *tinted book paper in the highest style of Typographical art.*

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

All subscribers for 1872, who subscribe before December 1, 1871, will receive the remaining two months of this year

FOR NOTHING.

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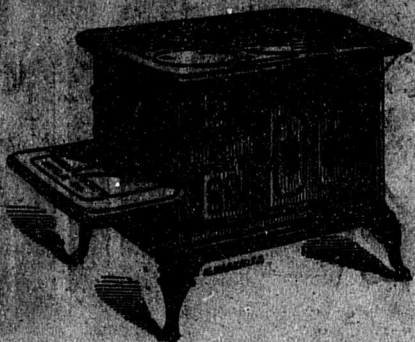
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Ten Copies to one address, - - - - \$10.00.

SEE PREMIUM LIST ON ANOTHER PAGE.

LEAVENWORTH.
NOV'R 15, 1871.

"KANSAS PACIFIC."

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



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

SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF OUR WORKS, IN 1865, WE HAVE STEADILY ENLARGED OUR FACILITIES, and are now turning out upwards of Fifty Stoves per day, all of which are made of the best material, and Guaranteed not to Crack from Fire. The plate we are now making is equal to any made in the United States.

The "KANSAS PACIFIC" is a Stove of our own design, the lines and every portion being constructed with special reference to burning soft Western coal. It is a Large and Handsome Stove, Burns Wood and Coal equally well, and combines all the modern improvements which secure economy and convenience. Thousands of them are in use, all giving the most perfect satisfaction. We also manufacture a large variety of Cooking and Heating Stoves, for wood or coal, among which is the "WESTWARD," for wood, of which we have sold over Fifteen Thousand in the State of Kansas alone. Our Stoves are for sale by dealers generally in the West. sep-3m

NURSERYMAN'S DIRECTORY.

BIDGOOD NURSERIES.—APPLE TREES A SPECIALTY. Pears, Dwarf and Standard, Concord Grapes, Peaches, Cherry, Plum Trees, and Nursery Stock, at lowest figures. cc-1y J. W. BIDGOOD, Leavenworth, Kan.

COAL CREEK FRUIT FARM NURSERIES, WILLIAM L. G. SOULE, Proprietor. 18,000 Crab Apple Trees (10 varieties), 100,000 Apple Trees, Shade Trees, Grapes, and Small Fruits. Address P. O. Box 111, Lawrence, Kansas. cc-1y

LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES, BLAIR BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS. General Nursery Business. Very heavy Stock, excellently grown. Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Apple Root Trees. Wholesale & Retail. Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo. cc-1y

POMONA NURSERY, S. T. KELSEY, PROPRIETOR. Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Seedlings, Hedge Plants, Small Fruits. First-class Stock, at Wholesale or Retail. Pomona, Franklin County, Kansas. cc-1y

**THE NEATEST
CHEAPEST,
AND BEST
Summer and Winter
HIVE!**

Securing the straightest Combs in the Frames, and

The Easiest Frame to Remove, with the Largest Space for Surplus Boxes, is the

**DIAMOND FRAME
HIVE!**

Hives, and Territory For Sale!

IT HAS TAKEN MORE PREMIUMS IN THE LAST three years than any other Hive, and for Extractor "can't be beat."

Send for Circular, giving description of Hive, which is acknowledged by every person using it to be the "best" in use.

Choice Colonies Italian Bees, in Movable Comb Hives, at \$18 each.

Full line of Nursery Stock always on hand—prices low. Mitchell's First Lessons in Bee Culture, 100 pages, "best book out." Every bee-keeper wants it. Mailed, post-paid, for fifty cents.

State where you saw this reference. Apply to W. I. BROKAW, Nurseryman and Fruit Grower. Lock Box 7, Rolla, Phelps Co., Mo. nov-6m

Italian Bees for Sale.

A FEW CHOICE COLONIES IN DIAMOND & AMERICAN Movable Comb Hives, delivered at express office at this place for \$18 each. (no-6) W. I. BROKAW, Rolla, Mo.

200 Bushels Peach Seeds For Sale, by BLAIR BROTHERS, Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Mo. nov-2m

YOUNG MARE LOST.

STRAYED FROM MY RESIDENCE IN HIGH PRAIRIE township, Leavenworth county, a two-year-old Mare, entirely black, heavy build, with long tail. Strayed away some time in July. Will pay Ten Dollars for her recovery. nov-1m JOHN SPRING, Leavenworth P. O., Kan.

THE FAMILY JOURNAL SENT THREE MONTHS FOR Ten Cents. (nov-2m) L. G. PEART, Brattonville, Pa.

VINEGAR—HOW MADE—OF CIDER, WINE or SORGO in 10 hours. [sep-3m] P. SAGE, Cromwell, Conn.

DURFEE HOUSE, LAWRENCE,.....KANSAS.

Corner New Hampshire and Finckney Streets.

CONVENIENT TO THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE City. The traveling public can be assured of the best of treatment. Good rooms, clean beds, and the table supplied with the best the market affords. Terms, \$3.00 per day. cc-1y A. E. SKINNER, Proprietor.



DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND.
Cures SORE THROAT.
Poland's White Pine Compound,
Cures COLDS.
Poland's White Pine Compound,
Cures COUGHS.
Poland's White Pine Compound,
Cures DIPHTHERIA.
Poland's White Pine Compound,
Cures Spitting of Blood.
Poland's White Pine Compound,
Cures Pulmonic Affections generally.
Poland's White Pine Compound,
Cures Kidney Complaints.

"For health comes sparkling in the streams,
From cool Chocoma stealing;
There's iron in our Northern winds;
Our pines are trees of healing."
JOHN G. WHITTIER

nov-3m—

AMERICAN Forest Trees.

Tulip, Linwood, Ash, Elm, Beech, Maple, Chestnut, Hemlock, &c. Price, \$2 per 1,000, and upwards. Some varieties by mail, 50 cents per 100. Send stamp for Circular. Interests all. (cc-2m) A. BATTLES, Girard, Pa.

HEIKES' NURSERIES.

A FULL STOCK FOR THE FALL OF 1871. ADDRESS for Price Lists, viz: No. 1, Descriptive; No. 2, Wholesale; No. 3, Dealers' Wholesale; No. 4, Retail. (Established 1852.) [sep-3] W. F. HEIKES, Dayton, O.



The Celebrated Chicago Farm

PUMPS

With or without the

Porcelain-Lined Iron Cylinder

Are Manufactured by

**J. F. TEMPLE & SONS,
CHICAGO.**

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

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



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

Jewelry of every description made to order. Country orders promptly attended to.

HERSHFIELD & MITCHELL,
Leavenworth, Kansas.



1840 TO 1871.
FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER

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

PAIN-KILLER was the First, and is the Only Permanent Pain Reliever.

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

WHY IS THIS SO?

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

Its Merits are Unsurpassed.

If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, twenty or thirty drops in a little water will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing to equal it. In a few moments it cures

Colic, Cramp, Spasms, Heartburn, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, and Sick Headache.

In sections of the country where

FEVER AND AGUE

Prevail, there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Every housekeeper should keep it at hand, to apply it on the first attack of any Pain. It will give satisfactory relief, and save hours of suffering. Do not trifle with yourselves, by testing untried remedies. Be sure you call for and get the genuine PAIN-KILLER, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine. Directions accompany each Bottle.

Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.00 per Bottle.
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.,
Proprietors for the Western and Southern States.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers. For sale by
GEO. A. EDDY, Leavenworth.
sep-3m

FINE PIGS!

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

THE KANSAS FARMER

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

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

VOL. VIII.—NO. 11.] LEAVENWORTH, NOVEMBER 15, 1871. [\$1.00 A YEAR.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

A. G. CHASE, ASSISTANT EDITOR.
MISS M. E. MURTFELDT, ENTOMOLOGICAL EDITOR.
B. S. CHASE, VETERINARY EDITOR.

Published Monthly, 75 Delaware Street, Leavenworth.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Just as we were going to press we received the Agricultural Department Reports for October, and they place Kansas in a still more favorable light.

The corn crop in this State is placed at 119-100 being a good crop. No other State comes up to us. Iowa is next in order, and is placed at 114. Missouri and Nebraska are both placed at 112. Illinois, Michigan and Kentucky are all below 100.

In wheat (the crop just harvested), Kansas leads off beautifully, being 18 per cent. above a good crop. Michigan (of the Western States) comes next, with 110; Oregon, 101; Nebraska, 96; California, 90. The yield in Doniphan county, in this State, is 25 bushels per acre, weighing 63 pounds per bushel.

Of oats, we only know that the yield is more than in 1870; and of barley the same.

The potato crop is reported as fine in the North-western and trans-Missouri States, and above an average in New England and the Middle States, except Vermont and Delaware.

Beef cattle are reported to be greater in number in most of the States than last year.

Diseases among horses, cattle, hogs and chickens are reported prevalent in certain sections of the country. Spanish fever is reported from Woodson and Labette counties.

Hog cholera is reported from Kentucky, Iowa and Arkansas.

Altogether, the Report for October is interesting and valuable.

AS USUAL.

A. R. PATTERSON, of Bowling Green, Ohio, writes us to change the address of his FARMER to Delphos, Kansas, and adds: "I start on Monday for the latter place. THE KANSAS FARMER is to blame for this move, and I hope I shall not regret it. I expect to make a farm in the Solomon Valley."

We think we can assure our correspondent that he will not regret it, provided he comes to stay, and is willing to deprive himself of certain luxuries for a time, and to devote his labor and his mind to the opening of his farm. He has a soil there that will respond nobly to any demands he may make upon it, and a climate that must please. Success to him, and to all others similarly inclined.

At the moment of going to press, hogs are selling at 3 1/4 cents per pound, with a tolerably stiff market, considering the weather. We think the prospect is good for at least four cents.

ANOTHER INDUCEMENT!

LARGE PAY FOR A LITTLE WORK!

WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL!

Big Pay for Rainy Days!

EXAMINE THESE ARTICLES CAREFULLY!

SEE WHAT WE OFFER!

EXPLANATION.—In the following premium list, all subscriptions sent by one person, count, though from different postoffices. With the first list of names sent, indicate what premium you are trying for. Always send the exact amount of money with each list of names sent. Send in the names as fast as subscriptions are received. This offer remains open until March 1, 1872. Money should always be sent by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter or Express. Sent in either of these ways the money is at our risk.

PREMIUM LIST—No. 2.

No. of Prem.	Names of Premiums.	No. of Sub's at \$1.50 each.	Price of Prem.
1	Pocket Knife.....	4	\$ 1 50
2	Pocket Knife.....	5	2 00
3	Pocket Knife.....	6	2 50
4	Set Knives and Forks.....	8	3 00
5	Set Knives and Forks.....	11	5 00
6	Set Knives and Forks.....	16	8 00
7	One doz. Teaspoons.....	11	5 00
8	One doz. Tablespoons.....	24	12 00
9	One Set Table Forks.....	14	6 00
10	Garden Seeds, 40 varieties.....	11	5 00
11	Flower Seeds, 100 varieties.....	11	5 00
12	Washing Machine.....	30	15 00
13	Clothes Wringer.....	18	9 00
14	Blanchard Churn.....	16	8 00
15	Double-barreled Gun.....	60	30 00
16	Family Scales.....	28	14 00
17	American Watch.....	50	25 00
18	American Watch.....	60	30 00
19	American Watch.....	70	35 00
20	Gold Pen, with holder.....	8	4 00
21	Gold Pen, with holder.....	12	6 00
22	Worcester's Dictionary.....	20	10 00
23	A \$5 00 Library.....	10	5 00
24	A \$10 00 Library.....	20	10 00
25	A \$15 00 Library.....	30	15 00
26	A \$20 00 Library.....	40	20 00
27	A \$25 00 Library.....	50	25 00
28	A \$30 00 Library.....	60	30 00

All of the articles in the above list are genuine. We know that every article will give satisfaction.

We send all of the articles, except Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, free of charge, on receipt of the amount specified in the list.

Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 will be sent from the manufactory direct to the persons entitled to receive them, and they will have nothing but the freight to pay.

Monthly Weather Report.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

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

DATE.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Miles.	Inches.
Oct. 1.....	78	51	67.35	6.42	4.30
2.....	74	52	60.75	4.30	4.30
3.....	83	45	64.75	5.21	4.30
4.....	89	53	72.25	7.29	4.30
5.....	63	46	59.50	9.83	0.11
6.....	60	38	49.35	3.67	4.30
7.....	79	44	65.00	9.75	4.30
8.....	85	53	75.25	12.50	4.30
9.....	66	47	55.00	9.31	4.30
10.....	59	41	48.75	5.35	4.30
11.....	67	36	53.50	6.31	4.30
12.....	71	51	60.75	9.68	4.30
13.....	54	48	50.50	7.00	0.59
14.....	46	38	41.25	6.45	0.79
15.....	63	36	50.50	7.45	4.30
16.....	66	40	58.75	2.13	4.30
17.....	67	47	58.50	5.54	4.30
18.....	67	37	54.50	3.33	4.30
19.....	81	50	65.00	5.71	4.30
20.....	76	49	61.75	4.54	4.30
21.....	73	49	61.75	4.54	4.30
22.....	74	51	62.75	1.79	4.30
23.....	76	53	68.50	1.88	4.30
24.....	74	52	68.50	2.08	4.30
25.....	56	49	54.50	6.45	0.21
26.....	64	42	54.50	2.31	4.30
27.....	64	42	58.50	4.97	4.30
28.....	76	42	61.25	8.48	4.30
29.....	72	46	65.00	12.08	4.30
30.....	36	35	41.50	15.13	1.38
31.....	43	34	36.75	8.21	0.06

Mean Thermometer for the month, deg. 56.93
Mean Barometer, inches. 30.11
Mean humidity for the month, per cent. 83.53
Mean direction of wind. S. 82-44 W.
Mean velocity of wind, miles per hour. 6.42
Total velocity of wind, miles. 4.787
Total rain fall, inches. 4.24
Number of one-fourth cloudy days. 4
Number of one-half cloudy days. 5
Number of three-fourths cloudy days. 2
Number of days entirely cloudy. 7
Number of clear days. 13

GEO. H. BOEHMER, Observer.

BIG-BONED CHINA.

While at the Ohio State Fair we had an opportunity of examining, for the first time, some specimens of this excellent breed of hogs, imported and owned by EMERY SMITH, of London, O., and late Attorney-General of the State.

It will be remembered that this is the base of the blood known as Poland-China, or Magie; and Mr. MAGIE purchased of Mr. SMITH, at the close of the late Fair (as did also Mr. OXTORY, another noted breeder), some specimens of this stock, to grade up their own excellent herds.

They are a large, likely hog, with immense hams, narrow shoulders, short bony heads, ears rather small; and legs short rather than long. They are white, with small black spots on the skin, but the color does not extend to the hair.

Mr. SMITH took the first premium at the Chicago exposition, on boars over one and under two years, and on the best three sow pigs under six months.

Mr. S. proposes to advertise through THE FARMER, as soon as he has any of this stock for sale; and we are satisfied he will find a ready market for all he has to sell.

The Kansas Farmer

OUR PREMIUM LIST.

On another page will be found a List of Premiums, which we offer to those who get up Clubs for THE KANSAS FARMER. The books are all standard works, as will readily be seen by those acquainted with our Agricultural literature.

Premium List No. 2 is made up of useful and necessary articles; and every article in this List will be sure to give satisfaction, as every article is worth the money.

Our reason for offering such liberal Premiums is, solely, to increase our circulation; and we believe we can do it easier and quicker by offering liberal pay to those who work for us, than by any other means.

It is well known that the advertising columns of a paper become valuable, just in proportion as the circulation is increased. For this reason we desire to run our subscription list up, and offer our readers a paper not only at less than cost, but propose to pay agents well for collecting the subscriptions.

These Premiums are within the reach of any person who will energetically set to work to obtain them. We have agents at work for THE FARMER (and in thinly settled counties, too) who have sent up sixty, seventy, and in one case seventy-eight subscribers, inside of ten days. This is at the rate of over three dollars a day in Premiums of this List.

Ministers of the Gospel, laboring with a country charge at an insufficient salary, can benefit their parishioners by placing a first-class Agricultural paper within their reach, and obtain articles in this List for themselves, which will add to their material comfort and pleasure.

School Teachers can add to their health, and obtain a good library for themselves, by taking Saturday for a tramp and soliciting subscribers to THE FARMER.

The boys and girls make good canvassers, and can easily obtain a watch, a set of spoons or forks, a pocket-knife, a churn, a clothes-washer (the best), or a gun, that will pay them abundantly for their labor.

Any person having leisure can make good wages, working for these premiums.

We hope any or all of these classes will set to work to secure these Premiums. We have enough for all, and the more Premiums sent out by us, the better. A gain of two, three or four thousand subscribers is not what we want. We want to add at least ten thousand names to our list; and we will then be enabled, to present our readers with additional beauties and new features, that will add to the intrinsic value of THE FARMER.

Remember, that after the 1st of January, 1872, THE FARMER will come to your doors twice a month, instead of once, as heretofore.

LET US HAVE THE TRUTH.

Our cotemporary, the Iowa Homestead, has called down upon its devoted head anathemas loud and deep, for a paragraph published in a late issue in relation to the recent Richmond Pomological meeting, in which it failed to say that Nebraska took the one hundred dollar premium, offered by the Virginia State Horticultural Society, "for the best collection of apples, peaches, pears and grapes." As we understand it, Iowa, Kansas, and other Northwestern States, except Nebraska, went to that meeting with a very limited collection of fruits, save apples, and did not enter for competition under this premium.

Nebraska, having a full collection of the four fruits, could do no less than receive the premium of one hundred dollars.

It was not because their fruit was superior in quality to that of other States, but because they had complied with the terms of the premium, and the other States did not. Iowa took a first premium, as did Kansas also; and we doubt the propriety

of our neighbors on the north provoking a quarrel with Bro. WILSON, of the Homestead, over the mere wording of a telegraphic dispatch.

The fruit was all good, and all the States did well. As to the quality of the fruit exhibited, we republish the wording of the Diploma awarded to Kansas fruit:

"This Diploma is awarded to the Delegates of the State Horticultural Society of Kansas, the HIGHEST PREMIUM for the Largest and Best Display of Fruit, UNSURPASSED IN SIZE, BEAUTY and EXCELLENCE, during the Session of the American Pomological Society."

We do not offer this for the purpose of mixing in a family quarrel, but rather to conciliate the two sisters above named. As Mr. PEARMAN, of Nebraska, says in his letter to the Homestead, "Let us have peace."

A BOOK FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER!

Renew before January, '72.

READ! READ!! READ!!! READ!!!!

We shall commence the publication of a work on THE HOG, in the first issue of THE FARMER for 1872, and continue it in semi-monthly installments until completed.

This work was originally written by the Assistant Editor, with a view of publishing it in book form; but the Publisher of THE FARMER has secured the manuscript, and will publish it as above; thus furnishing every reader, during the year, a Book worth many times the subscription price.

The character of the work is entirely Western, and is designed to fill a long-felt want, giving information derived from actual experience and observation, during a long residence in one of the largest hog-growing sections of the West.

The diseases of hogs are treated at length; and this part of the work alone will be found of great value to every person who raises a hog.

It is desirable that every person interested in this subject should secure the introductory chapter, and for this reason we advise all to renew their subscriptions at as early a day as possible.

As will be seen by the prospectus published on another page, THE FARMER for the coming year will surpass any former Volume, in many respects; and being published twice a month, and offered to Clubs of Ten at the extremely low price of One Dollar for each, every farmer in the State should subscribe at once.

THE KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION.

The First Annual Exhibition of the Kansas City Industrial Exposition, was held October 16th to 21st inclusive, and was a grand triumph for our neighbors down the river; and its success was a just reward for the energy, enterprise and liberality they have displayed throughout, from its inception to its close.

Few communities would have commenced so great an undertaking so late in the season; but these people, moved by that restless energy which builds Western towns, cities and railroads, conceived the idea and set about the execution of building up a grand Exposition, that would not only be an honor to the Western country, but that should in some measure rival similar exhibitions in the East; and they succeeded in both cases.

They expended a large sum of money in erecting suitable buildings, pens, fences, amphitheater, &c., using in their construction nearly half a million feet of lumber. Gas and water mains were carried up to the Grounds in the suburbs of the town, and the main building lighted with hundreds of jets; and in the center of the main hall a large fountain, with four or five jets of water playing constantly, and around the margin of the basin a variety of plants were placed, which gave it a pleasant and picturesque appearance. In the pool, which was some twenty feet in diameter, were swimming

around, perfectly at home, a lot of beautiful ducks.

This large building, covering nearly or quite an acre of ground, was filled with everything beautiful in art, unique in construction, and excellent in fruit, vegetables and grain. The display of fruit was very large, and of excellent quality. The premium of \$150 to the Society exhibiting the best and largest collection of horticultural products, was won by the Missouri Valley Fruit-Growers' Association—the fruit being collected from both Kansas and Missouri; and the first and second premiums to the individual showing the largest and best collections of fruits, were both won by Kansas horticulturists—the first by a gentleman of Wyandotte county; the second by Dr. STAYMAN, of Leavenworth.

The display of fruit trees, shrubs and evergreens was one of the largest, as well as the best, that we have ever seen exhibited. The BLAIR BROTHERS, of the Lee Summit Nurseries, were on hand with some half-hundred varieties of apple trees, a lot of peach, pear, plum and quince, fourteen varieties of evergreens, and a variety of flowering shrubs.

These gentlemen grow all their own stock, using for this purpose one hundred and sixty acres of land. Their stock will commend itself to every fruit-grower, not only for its rapid growth, but also for its healthful, thriving appearance.

We are glad to notice this firm at length, from the fact that they display a commendable energy in conducting their business, and in letting the merits of their stock be known. They took the first premium on their nursery stock; also, on evergreens and shrubs; and this speaks more for them than any words of ours, when we consider the competition they met with. There were some twelve or fourteen other exhibitors of nursery stock, but we did not learn the names of the parties.

The show of agricultural implements was creditable, with some very interesting features; among others, the Gore gang plow, it being a double plow, cutting a furrow-slice of twenty-six inches, the driver riding and two horses doing the work. We saw it in operation, and were well pleased with it. If the firm desire to sell it to Western farmers, they will no doubt advertise in THE FARMER.

The show of stock was very large, and of superior quality. We have never seen a better lot of hogs than were exhibited here. Mr. J. K. HUDSON, of Wyandotte, had a hundred and odd head of improved Berkshires (he having lately purchased ALFRED GRAY's herd), that cannot be excelled in any country. Mr. CHAS. SNOAD, of Joliet, Illinois, exhibited some choice Berkshires, Suffolks, and others, which would command premiums at any Fair. BRYANT & GREGG exhibited a superior lot of Poland and China hogs, that well sustain their reputation as breeders. Other parties also exhibited good stock.

There were exhibited forty or fifty head of superior Cotswold sheep, owned in Warren county, Mo. J. D. JESSUP, of Shawnee, Kansas, exhibited a lot of Devon cattle, that were very fine—as good, in fact, as any we saw at the Ohio State Fair.

The ring of Durham cattle was excellent, Platte and Jackson counties, Missouri, taking most of the premiums.

An interesting feature of the Fair was a large and beautiful display of fireworks on Thursday evening, which was witnessed by five or six thousand people.

The attendance was large throughout the Fair, reaching on Thursday fully fifteen thousand.

We are under obligations to Mr. A. R. FRENCH, Secretary of the Executive Committee; to Mr. EDWARD HAVEN, of the Westliche Tribune; to Mr. D. L. HALL, Superintendent of the Fruit Department, and to the officers generally, for favors shown. The Kansas City folks understand thoroughly how to treat strangers well, and we doubt not hundreds came away from there entertaining a better opinion of them than ever before. As a class, they left nothing undone that would add to the pleasure or

comfort of visitors. We make but one exception, and that is in the case of the St. Nicholas hotel. We think that house is one of the best—to stay away from—that we have ever found.

HINTS ABOUT WORK.

We have already had some reminders that Winter is approaching, and the probabilities are that others will follow close upon their heels. It behooves us, then, to look over the premises, and see if all the work that should be done is even up.

The woodpile very naturally attracts our attention first. A good pile of dry, hard wood is one of the best antidotes to pointed remarks from the good wife, and one of the best conservators of good temper generally that we know of; and we doubt if any prudent farmer can afford to be without it. So, if it is not already provided for, lose no time in laying in a stock. If you have a wood-lot of your own, you can no doubt find some knots and chunks that can very profitably be worked into wood for the heating-stove.

An important item, that has been neglected in some instances that we know of to the owner's cost, are the chimneys and flues about the house. See that they are all in good repair, so that when you lie down at night you can feel assured that you will have a roof to cover you in the morning, so far as loss by fire is concerned.

The smoke-house may, and no doubt does, need some repairs. The rats have made some depredations already, and will make others if they are not checked. Strychnine, judiciously applied, is about as good a preventive as can be used, but it must be used with care and judgment. A raw egg, broken and made into a stiff dough with corn meal, is one of the best vehicles for administering it that we have ever used. To one egg, thickened as above, add as much strychnine as will lie on an ordinary shirt button; divide into pills as large as marbles, and place in the haunts of the rats at night, carefully removing in the morning all that remains uneaten. It is a deadly poison to anything that eats it even in the smallest quantities, as bought at the drug stores.

Having attended to matters about the house, the farmer's steps should next be directed to his barn and stock-yard. Here many things, even on well regulated farms, will be found to be done at once. Provision should be made for calves, pigs and colts, that have been recently weaned, that they may be kept from the mother and still be sheltered. Too often they are confined in an open lot, without shelter or protection of any kind, simply from the fact that they must be separated. See to it that shelters are provided for them.

The stables and sheds need looking after, loose boards nailed on, stalls repaired, manure piles removed from the yard, &c. All the farm implements, if not already, should be put under shelter, well cleaned and oiled, or otherwise protected from rust.

Vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage, carrots, beets, turnips, &c., should be carefully stored. These can all be well preserved without cellars; but considering how cheaply a cellar may be obtained, we are surprised that every farmer does not have a good large one. With a large cellar, crops of these vegetables may be raised for stock feed, at half the cost of raising corn. If they have been raised, dig trenches in dry soil a foot deep by four or five feet in width, and of suitable length; fill in your vegetables, piling them up cone-shaped, and cover with straw, corn-stalks or hay, and then with earth to the depth of ten inches or a foot. If the weather is not too cold, it is better to cover with the litter, and then allow the heap to stand for a day or two before adding the earth.

Cabbages are best stored by digging a shallow trench, deep enough to receive the stalk to the head, set them in as they grew, fill around the stalk with earth, and cover with a heavy covering of corn-stalks, straw, &c. As the cabbages are used, simply cut off the head, and leave the stalk stand-

ing. In the Spring, these stalks will throw out numerous shoots, that make excellent salad for early Spring. Turnips may be planted in the same way this Fall, and if well covered will furnish excellent salad, even through the Winter.

Corn should be shucked as rapidly as the weather will permit, and safely stored in rat-proof cribs. All the soft corn should be separated, if possible, from the sound corn at husking-time, and stored separately, and should be used only for cow feed or young cattle.

The hogs need to be pushed to the full extent of their feeding qualities. Salt them occasionally, and keep them supplied with fresh water. Keep the pens clean. If their appetite becomes cloyed, and they fail to eat as they should, shut off the supply of corn for twenty-four hours and give them some hard wood ashes. Don't dose them with physic.

Cattle that are being stall-fed should have a dry, warm place, with comfortable bedding, and a plentiful supply of fresh water. Allow no dogs to come among the cattle to distract them, and discharge any man found beating them or using loud and boisterous language. Stock of all kinds, if they are expected to put on fat rapidly, must not be alarmed or disturbed.

After attending to the out-door work, and providing for the bodily comfort of all around you, it becomes pertinent to ask what you have done for your own mental improvement, and that of those under your care. Of course, you take THE FARMER—everybody does; but the mind, like the body, needs a variety of food, and books and papers supply it. Look over the Premium Lists, in another part of this paper, and see how easily you can obtain some good books, and set about the work at once.

GET UP CLUBS.

Read these pages carefully; see what we offer, and then set to work. You can secure any of the articles we offer as premiums, with very little labor.

HEMP CULTURE.

Our readers, no doubt, read the article upon the above subject in the last FARMER, from the pen of Hon. W. M. KINCAID. If not, they should turn back to page 152, and give it a careful reading. It is plain, practical and correct.

One point which the writer touched upon, however, needs more elaboration. It is in relation to the hemp crop for cleaning land, destroying weeds, &c. J. H. SEDDAL, of Philadelphia, in a treatise upon this crop, says:

Hemp may either precede or follow a crop of grain, as its tendency is to smother and choke all other plants; in fact, nothing else so well cleans and prepares the ground for other crops, especially for small grains or grasses. It eradicates all weeds; and when it is taken off, it leaves the field clean, smooth and even.

This is an important item, and makes this crop valuable for a rotation of crops.

The same writer sustains Mr. KINCAID, and in fact corroborates the experience of every practical hemp-grower with whom we have conversed, in the following:

Hemp may be raised on the same ground for successive years without degenerating, and without exhausting the soil.

The following points, from the same work, contain valuable suggestions to the beginner:

Hemp is generally ripe and ready to be gathered about the middle of August, varying according to the time of sowing; and by sowing it at different periods, in order that the crop may not all ripen at the same time, a press of labor in harvesting may be avoided.

The maturity of the plant is determined by the shedding of the farina (a yellow dust that falls from the male plants), and by the leaves of the plants turning yellowish. It is then generally supposed to be ripe, but it is safer to wait a few days longer. A little observation will enable any one to decide when it is fully ripe. It is a very accommodating crop, for if gathered a little too soon, the fiber will not be materially injured; and it will wait the leisure of the farmer for a week or two after it is entirely ripe.

The plants are gathered by two modes, viz: Pulling them up by the roots, or cutting them off about two inches above the surface of the ground—the closer to the ground the better. Cutting is generally preferred, which is performed with a knife (often made out of an old scythe), or with a good reaping machine.

Another important item, suggested by a hemp-grower, is that it is better to plow the ground in the Fall, that it may receive the action of the frost.

This item, while it is advantageous to the hemp crop, also enables the farmer to put in his customary Spring crops, without crowding him.

Considering all of the advantages of hemp as a crop, and considering its large profits, we trust that our farmers will take hold of it largely the coming season.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The *Fire-King* seems to be in authority this year, and upon every hand we hear of the evidences of his destroying presence.

The great fire of Chicago for a time absorbed public attention, and the great fires of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, were overlooked; but now that we can examine the matter, we find that destructive fires have raged in all these States, destroying thousands of dollars' worth of property, and many lives.

In Northern Wisconsin, especially, the loss of life and property has been fearful—over one hundred persons losing their lives at Peshtigo, a town of 1,500 inhabitants, and every house in the town was burned, together with farm-houses, fences, stock and tools, for miles around. Nothing was left except one solitary house.

When we consider the immense stretch of prairie land in our own State, and see the carelessness exhibited in regard to prairie fires, it seems wonderful that the loss of life and property is not greater than it is.

Every farmer should take precautions against the approach of fire from the prairie; and the law should be rigidly enforced against any one who recklessly starts a fire on the prairie. A few examples would cause these fires to be less frequent.

MIXED HUSBANDRY.

We have heretofore frequently urged the importance of a mixed farming, as being more profitable and better adapted to most men, than running any specialty upon the farm. Every day convinces us more and more that this is the only prudent course to follow.

Medina county, Ohio, furnishes a good example of the unprofitableness of special farming. In 1866 this county had 17,180 head of cattle, and 161,616 head of sheep; now it has 28,373 cattle, and only 51,757 sheep. In 1866, and for some years previous, wool commanded good prices, and too many farmers rushed into the sheep business. After that date wool declined in price, and farmers turned their attention to cattle, as offering better inducements than sheep. Now wool has advanced materially, and cattle have declined; and to the extent that the farmers of Medina exchanged sheep for cattle, to that extent are they losers.

We do not urge that sheep are more profitable than cattle, but believe rather the contrary, if either of them are kept as a specialty. What we do believe is, that the farmers of that or any other county should so divide their stock and products as to be ready to receive the benefits of any rise in the market; and it rarely or never happens that all kinds of stock and crops will be below a paying figure.

THE POTATO CROP.

This seems to be one of the years that farmers are destined to get a fair price for their potatoes; and, at the same time, the yield is good.

The Department Reports for August and September say that New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, all have over an average yield. Kansas is reported as having five per cent above the usual average, and the acreage is no doubt increased.

We do not believe that present prices throughout the country can be maintained, and think probably that the farmer would do well to sell, rather than to take the risk of wintering over, with a prospect of lower prices than now.

DOWN GRADE.

For twenty years, or more, some of the best minds of the country have advocated the idea that Agriculture is a science. They have expressed this idea through the medium of addresses, books, papers, &c., until the popular mind has in some measure become convinced that it is a fact; so much so, that the slowest kind of slow farmers begin to talk about scientific agriculture.

Notwithstanding that the mass of our farmers know something of this subject, we are compelled to confess that by far the largest part of the farmers in the older settled portions of the Western States are on the down grade.

There seems to be a general lack of industry and do-nothingness, even among those who talk improved farming, and who take and read the Agricultural books and papers of the day. Even in Illinois, where fifteen years ago it was said they had a soil that was inexhaustible, there is now a shabbiness about the farms that strikes the eye of the passer-by painfully, and awakens anxious thoughts as to what the future has in store for us as a nation.

Without a change in practice the prospect, to our mind, is dismal enough. Year by year we are adding materially to our population, and year by year the average of farm products is growing less, in what was twenty years ago the great grain-producing States of America. While there is new territory to be settled, the reduced average will not be felt in the aggregate, as the increased acreage in some measure compensates for it; but we have nearly reached the point where we have no more new territory to depend upon.

With the filling up of Kansas and the Indian Territory to the south of us, we have got all that is valuable for a diversified Agriculture. And then—what?

We can claim no more for Kansas soil, than was claimed for Illinois twenty years ago. Just so surely as that soil has become less productive under their present system of cultivation, just so surely will our own soil wear out, if we follow the down grade system of farming which they have practiced.

There must be a reason for the lack of improvement which we see everywhere in farming. It cannot be because there has not been enough written upon the subject; for every Agricultural paper in the land teems with it. It cannot be from ignorance on the part of the farmers; for as a class they are a reading people, as the immense number of Agricultural papers taken shows. It cannot be from the fact that improved farming requires too great an outlay of money, as science teaches us several ways to improve land at a nominal cost.

We are forced back to the conclusion, then, that our wretched system of farming is caused by a disposition, on the part of the farmers, to take the world easy, and let future generations take care of themselves. This is only an easy definition for that objectionable word, *laziness*; but some word of this latter kind very nearly expresses the truth.

There is one other cause that may have something to do with it. Very few of our Western farmers consider themselves settled for life. Ninety-nine of every hundred will sell out, if they are offered a slight advance upon cost; and most of them are continually looking out for a purchaser. For this reason they go on farming at as little expense and labor as possible, leaving to those who may come after them the work of improvement.

These thoughts are not the effect of a prejudiced mind, dyspepsia or biliousness, but the honest convictions, resulting from extensive observation; and while we know that there are many exceptions to the down grade style of farming, we do maintain that that style is the rule, as we have said, in all the Western States. We cannot speak for our Eastern brethren, as we have not had an opportunity for some years to examine their farms; but we hope, for their good name, that it is not true.

Our system is to be remedied only by awakening more interest in Agriculture, and by making the

farms more attractive. We want more Farmers' Clubs, and we want them patronized. We must have more energy and enthusiasm infused into the life-blood of farmers. They need to act up to the light they have; and by doing this they develop more light.

A half-dozen thorough-going, enterprising, intelligent farmers will revolutionize any neighborhood; and for the honor and credit of our State, we hope every neighborhood may have them. Inform yourselves, and then endeavor to inform your neighbors. Circulate the Agricultural papers; organize a Farmers' Club, and talk farming instead of politics; shake things up; infuse new life and vigor into all around you, and twenty years from now we will have this down grade system switched off on some side track, out of the way.

EXPERIMENTS WITH WHEAT.

The Superintendent of the Eastern Pennsylvania Agricultural College Farm has been experimenting with sixty-nine varieties of wheat, the past season; and we presume that every precaution was taken to have the experiment just and fair to each variety.

Many of the varieties are entirely unknown to us, and the yield is all the way from four bushels per acre up to thirty-seven and a fraction. This latter yield was made by a smooth wheat known as the Rogers; the Tappahannock gave nearly twenty-two bushels; Week's White and Rough and Ready both went over thirty-two bushels; Red Chaff Mediterranean over thirty-one bushels, and French White Chaff Mediterranean thirty-six and a fraction; Witter, thirty-six and a half; Parker's Italian, over thirty-four; and Russian Amber, nearly thirty-one. Thirty-two varieties, not named above, went over twenty-bushels per acre.

This statement, which we find in the Department Reports, gives no clue to the treatment the crops received; though this will, doubtless, be furnished in the annual report of the College.

The Tappahannock has been cultivated in this State, to some extent; and so far as we have heard, the yield has been uniformly large, one crop of ten acres over thirty-eight bushels per acre. We are inclined to believe it will be found to be one of our most valuable varieties. Ohio wheat-growers have told us, however, that it does not succeed well in that State.

Our wheat-growers do not attach much importance to a change of seed; but we believe that very much of the success of wheat-growing is due to frequent, judicious changes of seed.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

A friend asks us to say something about the fraud practiced upon those buying eggs for hatching, by professional dealers in improved poultry.

He says that he recently bought two dozen eggs from certain dealers, and got but two chickens from them, though he took every possible precaution, and both hens did their whole duty in the hatching.

This is about the experience of most of those who buy eggs; and whatever the cause of the failure to hatch; whether from the jolting or jarring, incident to shipping, or whether the eggs are "doctored" before they leave the shipper's hands,—we do know that throughout the West there will hereafter be very few eggs bought from professional dealers.

It is claimed by some experts that it is a common practice to destroy the vitality of most of the eggs, before they are shipped—using common eggs for this purpose—and then adding one or two good eggs of the variety ordered. This, if true, is both a sharp and (for the time being) a paying game; but in the long run, we are satisfied, it will prove very unprofitable.

One of the modes practiced to destroy the vitality of the egg is, to immerse it for a few seconds in hot water. This, of course, solidifies the albumen, and makes the egg more or less opaque; and it may be detected with some degree of certainty, by passing the egg before a strong light.

There may be other modes of destroying the vitality, but we know nothing of them.

We would in all cases recommend persons to buy fowls, rather than eggs, especially when ordering them from parties at a distance; and it is well to know something of the dealer, before you buy even the fowls. We have all been humbugged in this matter long enough, and it is time we took the remedy into our own hands.

THE CARE OF THE HORSE.

There is probably no animal on the farm that is abused and neglected so much as the horse. He is generally fed enough, such as it is; and consequently, we cannot charge our farmers with starving their horses; but the abuse that we claim they too often receive is in the want of shelter, care and attention.

The horse is an animal of considerable reasoning faculties, and his nervous development is, next to man, of the highest order. His appreciation of kind and generous treatment is so great, that none who have had the care of horses for any considerable time can hardly have failed to notice it. But the nature or disposition of the horse is rarely taken into consideration upon the farm. He is there simply a machine that cost so many dollars, made to do a given kind of work; if the machine grinds its grist well, we are satisfied—if not, we sell it. The fact that the horse has *sense* is not taken into consideration, and is no part of the contract in buying and selling.

We would urge for this, man's most useful and faithful servant, better treatment in several ways.

For his health and comfort he needs a greater variety of food. Confining a horse to a single article of diet, is expensive in more ways than one. No horse, so treated, can long maintain a good constitution. He must have variety.

Want of shelter is a reckless waste of both food and property; as barns and stables are cheaper fuel than corn, hay, oats, shipstuffs, &c.

Could horses talk (our language), they would tell a fearful story of suffering for want of water. Soldiers and others who have been deprived of water for any considerable length of time, will bear us out in the statement that no bodily suffering is to be compared to that caused by want of water; and yet, horses are often required to work all day long, perspiring freely, without water—their eager, longing looks and nervous actions unnoticed, until they are brought to the trough, and then their heads are thrust into the water to the eyes, in their haste to relieve the pangs of thirst.

We do not charge that this suffering is caused intentionally; it is rather the result of thoughtlessness and carelessness.

Want of grooming is one of the most frequent delinquencies of farmers and farm hands. A horse that is well and constantly groomed is not near so liable to disease, as is the one that is allowed to go week in and week out with a dirty, filthy coat. An hour can be profitably spent each day, even in busy seasons, in rubbing and currying the horses.

The legs of horses need especial care. Being made up principally of the bony structure, muscles, tendons and nerves, with little or no fat, the minute blood-vessels that supply the skin are liable to be affected, checking a free circulation of blood. Daily rubbing with the hands, or with a woolen cloth, will prevent this; and will also, to a great extent, prevent tumors, splints, &c.

The hoofs demand much more care than they ordinarily receive. They should at all times be kept clean; and an occasional application of sweet oil to the hoofs (of old horses especially) is of great advantage.

Always keep a dry place for the horse to stand on in the stable, and never allow manure to accumulate under their feet.

The eyes of horses often suffer, by being kept too long in dark stables. The stable should be well lighted, as well as ventilated.

One other important item in the care of horses is, to prevent their being unnecessarily alarmed. Thoughtless boys and inconsiderate men seem to delight in shouting, swearing, and slapping or striking horses, upon the least provocation. We have known many colts ruined in disposition, by being under the control of this class of persons. A man who cannot govern himself, is not competent to govern or have the control of a horse. Boys should be early taught to use none but the gentlest language about the stables.

Men old enough to know better, never think of attempting to move a horse except by a jerk upon the reins; and we never knew one of this class to have a really good team of horses.

The care of horses is a subject that should command more attention at the hands of farmers; and it is a subject, too, that should receive proper care at our Agricultural Colleges, that the coming farmers may be informed upon all matters pertaining to this noble animal.

PLANS FOR 1872.

The old year is rapidly drawing to a close; the long nights are upon us, and soon the new year will be with us, with its new duties, pleasures and sorrows.

The farmer should improve this season of partial rest, in maturing and perfecting his plans for another year. As a rule, farmers neglect to look ahead, to prepare as much as they may for the future. Many duties might be made lighter, and many labors more profitable, if we would but think over the ground, perfect and mature our plans, and then work to them.

In the last number of THE FARMER, we wrote a short article upon the advantage of pursuing a course of study in natural science. Whether the farmer does this or not, he should manage to have a regular course of reading; and that, too, of a character calculated not only to amuse but to instruct. To lay out and provide for this course of reading, is a part of the duty of the hour.

The young folks upon the farm, too often rust during the Winter season, for want of proper employment and occupation. We do not mean that their bodies are to be kept upon the treadmill of farm and farm-house work; but they too often lack the means of mental labor and improvement.

Parents do not seem to consider that the mind cannot stand still; it must go forward or backward. For this reason the parents should place within the reach of their children such books and papers as will promote the growth and vigor of their young minds.

If you would have your boys grow up to be intelligent farmers, place within their reach such books and papers as will instruct them in their calling. If you would have your daughters grow up to make competent farmers' wives, see that they are furnished with a class of reading that will instruct them in the mysteries of housekeeping, butter and cheese-making, and the arts of the flower and vegetable garden; and above all, see that your family is supplied with such teachings as will instruct them in their duty to their Maker.

IMPROVING THE STOCK.

We often contemplate great enterprises upon the farm, but allow trivial causes to swerve us from their completion. We fail as often in this respect, perhaps, in the matter of improving our stock, as in any other.

Very few of our thrifty farmers but what have resolved, time and time again, to inaugurate a new era in their stock-raising department, and have then allowed some light cause to change their minds. Is not now, this Fall, as good a time as any, to start this matter? Can you not, without depriving yourselves of the conveniences of life, procure a good male animal of the stock you are interested in, and commence the work of improvement? If it is cattle, a thoroughbred bull can be bought for from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty dollars. If it is hogs, a thoroughbred Berk-

shire or Essex boar can be bought for from fifteen to forty dollars. A well-bred Cotswold or South-down buck can be bought for about the same price.

One male animal will do for two or three ordinary farmers. We trust that our farmers will move in this matter at once.

EFFECT OF FOOD ON COWS MILK.

Dr. KUHN, of Germany, has recently been making experiments upon the food of cows, with reference to its effect upon the composition of the milk, and found that an increase of fatty or albuminous matter produced an increase in the yield of milk, along with bodily condition, up to a certain maximum; but that, when this maximum was reached, the increase in the yield of milk stopped, while the improvement of bodily vigor went on.

This is in accordance with the experience of every observing farmer. The only exception that can be made to the above rule is, in regard to the maximum of the milk yield; that is, that the maximum point is not the same in all cows.

Some cows, the moment you increase the quantity or quality of the food, commence to take on flesh, or as the Doctor expresses it, improve in bodily condition. These cows are not valuable for dairy purposes; and of this class are most of the Durham and Devon cows.

There is another class that, as soon as the food is increased, respond at the pail and churn, and it is a long time before you can get them to fattening up. This class are the valuable ones for the dairy; and this is the principal difference in breeds of cattle for dairy purposes.

It is a common remark among farmers, when speaking of a cow noted as a good milker, that "she is the hardest cow to fatten I ever saw."

We never saw a good milker fat; and for this reason we spoke in a late number, that the cow should be regarded simply as a machine to convert corn, hay, &c., into butter and cheese; but, as Dr. KUHN has proved, there is, no doubt, a point at which the product will be fat, instead of butter and cheese.

We advise farmers to experiment a little, and see how much they can make their cows eat without gaining in flesh. We believe such an experiment would prove profitable.

THE WHEAT CROP.

From present prospects, we doubt if the next year's wheat crop will be as large in acreage as the crop of 1871. During a part of September there was little or no rain; the ground became dry and hard, and breaking difficult; and the result is a reduced acreage. Those who sowed wheat, so far as we have noticed, have now a good prospect; and it is to be regretted that there was not more put in.

Good wheat is bringing a fair price, and the opinion seems general that the market has not yet reached top figures. The great fire at Chicago will, no doubt, have some effect on prices, not only of wheat but other products also.

PEANUTS IN KANSAS.

In the March number of THE FARMER we called attention to this popular nut, as a profitable crop for Kansas. The result of this year's cultivation has justified that statement. We have had reports from probably fifty different persons; and the conclusion is general that the peanut crop will pay.

As an experiment upon the farm, there are many who have allowed weightier matters to draw their attention from it, and it has been subjected to hardships in the way of weeds and want of proper cultivation that a crop would not have to endure; and from this cause the yield may have been cut short in some of the experiments; but where good cultivation has been given, we doubt not the crop has paid well. In our own case they have done exceedingly well, and that, too, with inferior cultivation.

We feel now that we can present the claims of this crop to the consideration of our farmers, as one of the best to make money from. Its cultivation

requires about the same labor as the corn crop, but the labor of harvesting and drying will limit the area of the crop, on most farms, to patches of one quarter or one half acre.

We shall be glad to hear from those who have raised peanuts this year, and to know of their success or failure.

DEVON CATTLE.

This old and (in the East) well known breed of cattle, has not received the attention its merits deserve, in the West.

The Devons are one of the oldest, if not the oldest, distinct breed of which we have any account. They are beautiful cattle, of a deep blood-red color, heavy bodies, short, symmetrical legs, horns of medium length, a large, beautiful eye, and a rather short, finely shaped neck. They are remarkably docile, and as a breed for the shambles we doubt if they have a superior. Their short legs deceive many as to the actual size and weight; but both steers and cows will compare favorably with any other breed in this respect.

It is claimed by London butchers that the proportion of valuable meat in these cattle to the offal, is greater than in any other stock; and when you put your hands on the loins and hind quarters of a Devon steer, you are ready to believe it.

They are remarkably easy to fatten, are first-rate grass cattle, and as work-cattle they stand without a peer—many claiming that they will draw a load and walk as fast as horses.

They are not valuable as milkers, the quantity being small, though the quality is good.

We would like to see more of this excellent stock in our State, as we are convinced that their merits entitle them to our attention.

SUPER-SENSITIVE PEOPLE.

You have met them. If a chicken flies into their yard, they cannot possess their souls in patience until that chicken is killed. If a dog brushes past them, the owner is soundly berated. A pig is their horror, and a cow cannot be endured. All children (except their own) are "hateful brats," and their own, the pink of perfection.

A person who expresses an opinion different from theirs, is an ignoramus. They suspect everybody of talking about them, and manage to keep themselves pretty thoroughly fretted and worried.

These thin-skinned folks are a nuisance in any community, and a person had better be without friends or neighbors than to have them of this class. They ferment broils, and mar the harmony of society.

The only way to get along with this class is, to ignore them entirely. If they shoot your dogs, stone your chickens, beat your cow, call your children names—pass them with a nod and smile; but don't, if you value your peace of mind and Christian-like temper—don't argue the case with them.

THE CHAMPION REAPER AND MOWER.

While in Springfield, Ohio, a short time since, by the courtesy of the firm we were shown through the mammoth establishment of the above works; and at a future day we desire to speak of them in detail. We refer to the subject now, to speak of the unparalleled liberality of the firm, in offering one of their machines, finished in the highest style of mechanic art, and at a cost to the firm of \$1,500, for the best ten acres of Fall wheat.

This offer was made to the managers of the Kansas City Exposition; and from a failure of the exhibitors to comply with the terms of entry, the machine was not awarded. The offer was at once renewed for another year; and in the mean time, the machine is placed in the care of M. S. GRANT, of this city, where it can be seen, and where all the particulars in regard to entry, &c., can be learned.

We would like to see this machine fairly won by some of our Kansas farmers, and hope they will interest themselves enough to apply to Mr. GRANT for the necessary information.

THE GRASS QUESTION.

We should, perhaps, hardly have dared to refer to this subject again, opposing the views of friends ELA and LOWE, had not the Buck Creek Farmers' Club in part come to our support. As it is, we must adhere to our former position, that (high) prairie grass is not necessarily constipating in its effect upon stock, and that it is worth as much, or more, pound for pound, than coarse bottom grass.

Paradoxical as it may seem, we concede wholly the facts stated by Mr. LOWE in the October issue of THE FARMER, and by Mr. ELA in a former number, that they have noticed the results as stated by them; that is, that the prairie grass is constipating in its effects, and less nutritious than bottom grass; but the point we make is, that these qualities are due to the process of making the hay, and are not inherent in the grass.

As every one knows who has had any experience in making prairie and bottom hay, the former will cure in less than half the time that the latter will; and further, that prairie hay is ready, and should be cut, some time before the bottom hay is ready.

To these two facts is due entirely, we think, the experience as stated by these gentlemen.

The prairie grass being made up of small leaves principally, the sun and wind evaporate the moisture rapidly; and unless shocked or stacked soon after cutting, the continued evaporation deprives it of most of its nitrogenous elements, leaving little besides the woody fiber for the stock to eat; and it is not to be wondered at that calves die if confined to it as an article of food, or that it constipates the bowels of older stock.

The bottom grass, being heavier and coarser, requires longer exposure to extract the superfluous moisture, and is not, therefore, damaged by our faulty system of hay-making.

This, we think, is the true solution of the matter; and if we cure our hay upon this principle, we feel satisfied that the high prairie hay will be found as valuable as any other.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Among the curiosities of the present day inventive genius, is a chemical process for the manufacture of artificial stone. This is one of the last things that would occur to most minds; but it is a fact that there is, and has been for two years, a company organized and at work at Chelsea, Mass., manufacturing stone.

This Company has proved that stone can be manufactured, in any required shape, cheaper than it can be quarried and afterwards be hewn into shape; and also, that the manufactured article is equally as durable as the best granite.

The Company is already manufacturing a great range of work, such as window caps and sills, marble tops for tables, marble mantels, soapstone sinks, emery wheels, grindstones, whetstones, hones, billiard balls, &c.

The durability of all their articles has been thoroughly tested, and proves satisfactory. The cost of manufacture of a cubic foot of marble is just forty-nine cents! Surely, wonders will never cease.

THE CAUSE.

Twenty years ago it was not uncommon to get a yield of three, and even four, hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre; while now, the yield oftener falls under one hundred than exceeds that amount. Old farmers, who have been cultivating this crop for a life-time, say that they give it as good cultivation now as in days of yore, that they apply the manure as liberally now as then, but fail to get the yield; and the failure is generally attributed to the seed.

In point of prolificness, potatoes have undoubtedly vastly improved. Under favorable conditions of soil, many of our potatoes in cultivation now exceed anything we heard of a score of years ago; but in field culture, and taking one farm with another, the yields are almost insignificant.

To our mind, Dr. NICHOLS explains the matter, giving cause and remedy, in a late number of his

publication. He says (without giving his language), that every hundred bushels of potatoes grown removes from the soil, in tubers and vines, one hundred and thirty-three pounds of potash and about fifty pounds of phosphoric acid. From this it is easy to see what is the matter with the potato crop. Feeding so voraciously upon the potash of the soil, it requires but a short time to exhaust this element, and it becomes simply a case of starvation.

New ground, that has not been pastured, under proper atmospheric conditions, is found to yield as good crops of tubers as in days gone by.

Unleached ashes will supply the potash; but it must be administered liberally and continuously, year after year, upon the ground that grows potatoes. Other crops, it must be remembered, consume large amounts of potash—the wheat crop, according to Dr. N., using one-half as much as the potato crop. The rotation of crops, therefore, is not of much advantage.

COWS DRYING UP THEIR MILK.

From some cause not well understood, the milch cows in various parts of the State are shrinking their milk, in many cases drying up entirely. It seems to be almost an epidemic.

There are two causes that we can imagine would produce this result. One is, a want of water; the other, eating acorns or other astringent food. The yield of acorns is so abundant this year, that cows have no difficulty in getting their fill; and we suspect that the difficulty can be traced, in most cases, to this cause.

We would urge upon farmers who have been troubled in this respect to examine into the matter, and use every means to prevent the cows from shrinking their milk. We would suggest the liberal feeding of shorts and bran, on cut hay and fodder, withholding corn entirely. Salt liberally, and continue milking the cows as long as they will yield any milk at all. Be sure, also, that you supply the cows with an abundance of fresh water, salting them liberally; and if necessary, confine them to the stable lots, to prevent their access to the oak mast.



APPLE TREE PLANT LICE.

Among the insects which improve the last warm days of the season to provide for the continuance of their kind, the apple tree plant lice (*Aphis mali*) occupy a prominent place.

It will be remembered that, in the March number of this journal, we alluded briefly to the very peculiar manner in which all the *aphides* multiply; but it may not be amiss to repeat the description in connection with the species under consideration.

A brood of winged males and females are developed in the Fall; and though even in this state they are rather weak and sluggish creatures, still, by the aid of favoring winds they have strength enough to enable them to fly from tree to tree throughout the orchard, stocking, in the mean time, each one with a sufficient number of their minute, shining black eggs to secure a numerous progeny in the Spring.

These perfect *aphides* are small, dark, four-winged flies, belonging to the order Hemiptera. Their bodies are about the twentieth of an inch in length, of an oval shape, furnished at the posterior extremity with two little honey-tubes, through which distill the superfluous juices, which they imbibe but do not need for their sustenance. Their legs are slender and weak, and scarcely seem available for keeping them in an upright position, unless aided by the beak, which is firmly inserted in the leaf. They are further provided with two pairs of transparent wings, the upper pair much larger than

the lower ones, and the simple but characteristic veining of which affords the best means for their classification. They are seldom seen in the winged state, in any considerable numbers at least, except in the Fall, when it is necessary for them to extend their limits; and very soon after the eggs have been deposited they disappear.

The eggs are scattered about over the trunks and branches of the trees, and though unprotected by slightest covering, are not injuriously affected by either the cold or moisture of the Winter.

The warm Spring sunshine, which unfolds the tender buds, also causes the eggs to hatch; and from them are produced the parent generation of a multitude of these insects, in their most familiar but imperfect form. In this form they are wingless and sexless; but every individual is capable of indefinite, viviparous multiplication, in a manner that has been compared to the budding process in plants, and by means of which they increase with incredible rapidity, and soon every tender twig and leaf of the unfortunate tree becomes one mass of tiny living creatures, all industriously engaged in sucking out its life-sustaining juices. They continue to propagate in this singular manner throughout the Summer; but after the first brood, their numbers are usually kept in check by insectivorous birds, and by the attacks of cannibal and parasitic insects, of which half-a-dozen or more species may often be found at one time preying upon a single colony of these *aphides*. By these means the tree infested is saved from complete destruction; but they seldom fail to render it an unsightly object, and no doubt materially hinder its growth. Its leaves will be curled up, deformed, and generally unhealthy, while they, as well as the trunk and branches, will be more or less thickly coated over with a black coal-dust-like powder, that soils the hands or garments at the least touch. This powder is generally supposed to be a species of fungus, generated in the decomposition of the honey-like fluid which the *aphides* give forth when surcharged with the stolen juices of the plant.

But this is not the extent of the damage done by these little creatures, if we may credit the theory of Dr. HULL, of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, to which the editor of the *American Entomologist* (vol 2, p. 107) refers in the following terms: "He (Dr. HULL) has ascertained that we suffer from the injurious punctures of their little beaks, long after the lice themselves have disappeared. In fact, he has proved to his own satisfaction that the so-called scab in apples, which prevailed to such an alarming extent last year, and reduced thousands and thousands of bushels valueless for market purposes, is actually caused by the punctures of these lice. I said that the Doctor had proved this matter to his own satisfaction, because I believe caution requires that we should not consider it as an established fact until all objections to it can be dispelled. Personally, I have no observations on this matter; but the facts in the case all add weight to Dr. HULL's theory, if such it can be called. Hitherto the cause of the scab on apples has been involved in mystery. It was supposed to have fungoid origin; yet, an examination will show that the scabby appearance is not caused by any live fungus, but by arrested growth of the cells, which have become corky and cicatrized. The importance of this discovery of Dr. HULL's, should it once be fairly established, cannot well be estimated; for, when we have once ascertained the cause of a disease, it need scarcely exist any longer. By destroying the lice we shall prevent scabby apples; and experience proves that they can be destroyed by a good syringing with tobacco water."

We believe the question is still open whether or no the Doctor was correct in his supposition; but if it should be proved so, the destruction of these *aphides* will be a work of greater necessity than it has heretofore been considered. The means by which this may be accomplished are various; one

Next Spring, when plowed, the ground crumbled up like an ash-heap. The sod being well covered up, excluded from the air, and ground well shaded by the corn, it had no help for it but had to rot. Sixty bushels of corn to the acre is convincing. "What man has done, man can do."

The Kansas Farmer

A WORD WITH FRIENDS.

THE FARMER will enter upon its Ninth Year with January, 1872, and its fifth year under the present ownership and management. During this period it has been a faithful advocate and devoted friend of Kansas. Amid jeers, derision and adversity, it has never wavered in faith, or hesitated in declaration, as to the unqualified merits of our soil and climate, and the ultimate triumph of the State as the Agricultural Garden of our favored Land.

Since the writer has had control of THE FARMER, its claims for Kansas as a Fruit State have been doubted and even derided by old residents, who had cultivated a distrust of the soil and climate, when they should have been cultivating trees. Happily, this is no longer a question of doubt or discussion. Kansas has vindicated its advocates, in this respect as in many others; and if anywhere in this country the Goddess POMONA has a brighter home or a more permanent throne than in Kansas, we know not where it is.

The harvest year just closed has been one of remarkable productiveness and unqualified success. Shower and sunshine have moistened the earth and mellowed the air, making vegetation blossom in delight and fruit in joyful abundance. Not only has the faithful husbandman realized a commensurate reward for his skill and patience, but tens of thousands in less favored sections have had their eyes and hearts set Kansas-ward; and the coming harvest of men and women promises to be of still greater value to the State than the abundance of the soil which attracts them hither.

THE FARMER feels the impulse of pride that swells the heart and warms the cheek of every true Kansan. The spirit of progress that has already pledged the reader to renewed energy and still greater effort in the future, has been felt by us, and THE FARMER will go into the year 1872 with semi-monthly, instead of monthly, issues. It will cross the threshold of its friends on the 1st and 15th of each month, anticipating a welcome not less hearty than before.

This change is in answer to a demand so general that it would be ungrateful to deny or defer it. In counting the cost it has been decided to increase THE FARMER in matter and make up, as well as in frequency of issue. It will be edited by a still broader range of talent, increased care and undiminished fidelity to the great interests it lives to maintain. It will be a *purely class paper*, as heretofore, its range broadened, but in the same old channel and direction. There is to be no falling off, but, on the contrary, a marked improvement in material and mechanical execution. In this particular we are determined to make THE FARMER a just pride at home, and a credit to the State abroad. KANSAS shall not be second to any State in the Union in the beauty and perfection of its Agricultural Paper. In this determination we look confidently to the support of our friends.

The increased expense of publishing is by no means provided for by enhanced subscription price. To increased circulation, and consequent increase in the worth of its advertising columns, we look for protection. There should be no postoffice in the State without its club of ten to a hundred, which

will bring them at a price but a trifle above the past.

Come, then, friends! give us active, *working* support, and neither publisher nor reader will have cause to regret the forward movement.

A LIBRARY FOR ALL!

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4	Kansas Farmer, 1870, bound.	\$1.25
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4	Allen's (L. F.) Rural Architecture.	1 50
4	Allen's (R. L.) American Farm Book.	1 50
7	Allen's (R. L. and L. F.) New American Farm Book.	2 50
3	Allen's (R. L.) Diseases of Domestic Animals.	1 00
5	American Weeds and Useful Plants.	1 75
4	Bousineault's Rural Economy.	1 60
5	Breck's New Book of Flowers.	1 75
4	Buist's Flower Garden Directory.	1 50
3	Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener.	1 00
6	Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis.	2 00
2	Chorlton's Grape-Growers' Guide.	75
2	Cobbett's American Gardener.	75
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3	Dana's Muck Manual.	1 25
16	Darwin's Variation of Animals and Plants, 2 vols.	6 00
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3	Field's (Thomas W.) Pear Culture.	1 25
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8	Hunter and Trapper.	1 00
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3	Rivers' Miniature Fruit Garden.	1 00

No. of Subs.	Names of Books.	Val. of Books.
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PLANT TREES.

We trust that our farmers will not fail to improve every seasonable opportunity to plant trees. It is a money investment, and as citizens of Kansas we cannot afford to neglect it.

Walnuts, chestnuts and hickory nuts should be planted in the Fall, if the seed is planted; and these nuts can all be very easily obtained. The walnut is a valuable timber tree, grows rapidly, stands hardship well, and the seed is very easily and cheaply obtained. We trust none will fail to plant walnuts.

The chestnut is not so hardy. It should be planted earlier in the Fall; or at least, the seeds should never be allowed to become dry, and should be planted on a shale land.

The hickory is a slow-growing tree, but is hardy. It is valuable for its wood, and makes a good shade, and adapts itself to almost any soil.

The peach can be very profitably grown upon unoccupied corners, both for fruit and for wood. The seed should be planted in the Fall.

There may be others of the nut-bearing trees that could be profitably grown here; but if we plant of the three that we have named, we will do well.

There are hundreds of farms in Kansas that would be increased in value from ten to twenty per cent., if they had two or three groves of trees growing on them. We hope our farmers will not let this Fall pass by, without making an effort in this direction.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Since our last issue the beautiful and thriving city of Chicago has been laid in ashes.

It has been our pride and boast to point to this city of over three hundred thousand inhabitants, with its numerous stores, warehouses and manufactories; its churches, schools and newspapers; its beautiful residences and gardens; to show what American energy and enterprise could do, in the short space of twenty-five years.

Not an American citizen in all this broad land, but what felt an interest in it; and now, Chicago is blotted out.

Thousands of families are to-day penniless, that yesterday could command their thousands.

Thousands—nay, tens of thousands—of men, women and children are to-day without a roof to shelter them; nothing but a tent to cover them, and that not their own.

But for the prompt, Christian charity of the nation, these people would also be without food; but, thank Heaven, while the fire was still raging, word was sent out that help was needed; and Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Topeka, Lawrence, Fort Scott, Atchison, Philadelphia, New York, Boston,—in fact, almost every city, town, village and hamlet of the country, contributed their mite to alleviate the suffering that must necessarily have followed so great a conflagration.

History furnishes no counterpart to this great fire, neither in extent nor money value. The loss has been variously estimated; but some time must elapse before a correct estimate can be obtained.

Our friends of the Agricultural papers of that city, so far as we have heard from them, were fortunate enough to save most of their books, and but a short time will elapse before they will be sending out their regular weekly and monthly editions. But the labor of years is all to be done over. All the property they had accumulated by years of patient toil and industry, has been swept away, and they must commence life anew, at the bottom of the ladder. They are no worse off than thousands of others; but they feel nearer to us, and to our readers. Each and every one of these papers had scores of regular subscribers in Kansas and Missouri; and they stand in need of tangible aid. Send up one, two or three years' subscriptions, in advance, at once, and you will enable them to start with renewed energy and zeal.

Although destroyed, Chicago is not dead. Rapid as was her first growth, her second growth will be still more rapid; and we doubt not that within five years every mark and vestige of the great conflagration will be swept away, and a town of greater beauty and durability will stand in its stead.

THE BEE INTEREST.

The question as to the profitableness of Bee Culture has, to our mind, been settled in the affirmative some time ago; and we are only surprised that our farmers, as a class, have not entered into it more largely.

Like all other pursuits, it requires tact, skill and judgment; but no more than any farmer, farmer's wife, son or daughter, can command, if they set about it. It is a business or occupation peculiarly adapted to females, and one which, if properly conducted, can be made to yield hundreds, not to say thousands, of dollars to the farm every year.

Statistics are not wanting to fully establish this. We find in the Wisconsin Agricultural Report for 1870, that Mr. GRERUM, of Jefferson, Wis., started into the year 1870 with 600 colonies, which were

increased during the season to 908. He sold 449 colonies, for something over \$5,000 (Italian bees); and sold 22,725 pounds of honey, at a net average of 19 cents per pound—being an income from his bees of over \$9,000.

The report of Dr. DALLAS, published in a late number of THE FARMER, was very nearly or quite as profitable in the honey product, as the above.

These examples might be multiplied by scores, if it were necessary. Some persons in the western part of the State may, and do, say that the flowers of that section do not make good bee food. This can all be remedied in a very short time.

The white clover, one of the best forage plants for bees, is almost indigenous to the State. The Alsike clover has proved to be a good crop. Linn or basswood is easily raised; and all or any of these will supply the bees with food.

We have quite a number of books published on the subject, which will give all necessary information. LANGSTROTH'S work is probably as good as any. Procure it, and start an Apiary without delay, if you would add to your material prosperity.

CAN YOU DO BETTER?

Look over the list of useful books offered as premiums, in another column, and see if you can do better than make up a useful Library of Agriculture. It will cost you but little time or trouble. Enough subscribers can be obtained in a single day, to secure books worth hundreds of dollars to you, if read and heeded.

OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

We are glad to know that this institution is meeting with increased success, it having a larger class of students than ever before.

There seems to be a general awakening, all over the State, to the importance of a more thorough education of the future farmers. A generous support of this and similar institutions, with a liberal patronage of the Agricultural Press, is our only hope of accomplishing this object.

We want to see these Colleges free and untrammelled from all ulterior objects; and we want to see the science of Agriculture practically applied by them upon the College Farm. To do this, all parties interested should help, by countenance and support, to the extent of their ability.

THE STATE SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

This organization held its Third Annual Meeting in this city, during the last days of October. It was not as largely attended as the merits of the subjects discussed deserved; but those present enjoyed a feast of good things throughout the session. The programme was as follows:

A paper by Dr. JOHN FRASER, of Lawrence, on the Physical Condition of the Moon; a lecture by Prof. SNOW, on the Claims of Science; a lecture by Prof. CARRUTH, on Botany; a paper by Professor J. WHERRELL, on the Darwinian Theory; a paper by Prof. PARKER, of Manhattan, on Gravel Beds; a paper by Prof. MUDGE, on the Red Sandstone of Kansas; a lecture by Prof. MUDGE, on the Geology of Kansas.

LARGE (?) YIELDS.

The *Mirror and Farmer*, published at Manchester, N. H., under date of October 23d, publishes a statement about some large yields of potatoes. In one case a farmer raised thirty-five and one-half pounds of potatoes from one pound of seed. Another raised forty-five pounds from one pound of seed; and the third raised in proportion to one hundred and eighty-eight pounds from one pound of seed. Were it not for the repetition of figures, we should have supposed it to be a typographical error; but as it is, we guess they mean just what they say.

The writer of this raised two hundred and thirty-six pounds from one pound of seed; and we have not thought of bragging about it, as we have heard of this yield being beaten. But, to talk of

thirty-five or forty-five pound yields, seems ridiculous. Where are your manure heaps, neighbor?

FARMERS' CLUBS.

As Winter is Nature's hour of repose, so in some measure it is the farmer's period of rest.

During this season each farmer should endeavor to improve himself in his calling; and we know of no better way than by means of Farmers' Clubs, regularly attended. You will always find, in every neighborhood, a class of farmers who, in their own estimation, already know all that is to be learned about farming, and who laugh at the idea of a Farmers' Club. This class is usually noted for raising the poorest crops in the neighborhood; and they were never known to take an Agricultural paper, or if they do, it is only to laugh at what they call book farming.

If a neighborhood is made up largely of this class of farmers, a Club will drag out a miserable existence. But if there are a dozen to twenty wide awake farmers—men who are willing to learn, and to impart what they already know to others, and who have the time and opportunity to devote a half day in each week to the Club, it can be made both profitable and interesting.

It must be conducted in such a manner as to bring each and every member to speak upon every subject brought up, and the discussions should be thorough and exhaustive. The good effect of some Clubs is spoiled, by allowing several subjects to be brought up at one meeting, and none of them fully discussed. Elect a prompt, energetic, sensible man for President. Write down the subjects you want to have discussed, upon a slip of paper, and hand it to the President, and allow him to decide upon the subject matter for each succeeding meeting.

Bring in specimens of grains, grasses, vegetables, and fruits, and compare them with your neighbors. In a word, let each one contribute to the fullest extent, to make every meeting as interesting as possible. Essays and papers, as a rule, are a bore (to use an inelegant expression) at these meetings. A short, sharp talk, from a practical man who can express himself clearly, is a very good feature, if not too frequently repeated; but what we want most, are discussions from the farmers themselves.

Organize the Clubs, then; get them into good working order; and then permit the THE KANSAS FARMER to tell your brethren in other parts of the West what you are doing.

KANSAS.

[By H. T. WILLIAMS, in N. Y. Independent.]

Kansas is the best advertised and most favorably known of the Far Western States. Her prestige is due to three causes: 1st. Her political troubles and warfare for freedom, which elicited universal sympathy; 2d. The fertility of her soil, the superior of which does not exist in the West; and, 3d. To the activity of her citizens. Most of them are from the East, men of high intelligence, with a love for both progressive business institutions and the advancement of educational enterprises.

It is not surprising, then, that we should find at any place in the State where we may wish to go, a cultivated community, with all the necessary conveniences of civilized life, and free in all the acts and expressions of cordiality, so charming a peculiarity of their whole-souled Western hospitality. A better class of people to settle among I have rarely seen.

AT LEAVENWORTH.

The Governor of the State was present—JAMES M. HARVEY—whom it rejoices us to learn is a practical farmer, and his election by the people is an evidence of their appreciation of solid worth and honesty; for, where can we find better morals, conscientiousness, and a desire to do right, than among the thriffter class of thinking farmers?

At the banquet, held in the largest hall of the place, speeches were made by Capt. GEO. T. ANTHONY, of THE KANSAS FARMER (to whom the credit of the origination of the entertainment is

due), by the Governor, Senators, and practical farmers, fruit-growers and stock-raisers. Responses were also made by most of the members of our Editorial Corps. The hall was decorated in a very ornamental yet suggestive manner, with specimens of the fruits, vegetables, grains, and grasses of the State—evidences of the capabilities of the soil and climate.

I was particularly pleased with the grasses. Immediately behind the chair of the President was a graceful display of grasses, representing fifty or more varieties, arranged in the form of a double sheaf, one above the other, both fastened to the wall. Timothy, prairie grass, and a host of others, both wild and cultivated, were charmingly mingled together. By its side was a plant-stand of flowers, showing the luxuriance and brilliancy of those floral gems, so remarkable in this climate. At another table was a mammoth display of vegetables—beets, squashes, onions; while upon the long tables, or hung from the chandeliers, or heaped upon the window-sills, or strung in festoons on the walls, was the finest display of monstrous apples, pears and fruits we ever beheld. It is needless to express our gratitude at this superb testimonial to our enjoyment; everything being in the finest taste, and reflecting the greatest honor on the citizens. It will be remembered long with pleasure by both guests and visitors, as well as the hosts.

Between Leavenworth and Lawrence we cross the famous Delaware Reserve, a fine high rolling prairie, covered with rich grass. This is a most inviting spot for the home of the emigrant; near two large cities, and yet land is very cheap, worth but \$6 to \$15 per acre.

At Lawrence we strike the valley of the Kaw river, which extends from here to Junction City, about one hundred miles west. All the reports I had heard about the beauty of the scenery and fertility of the soil of this country I find confirmed in every respect. The entire valley is a succession of enterprising villages and cities; while the farms between are of deep, rich soil, under excellent cultivation. At one point we travel for over ten miles through one solid field of corn, estimated to contain ten thousand acres. It seems like a miniature forest of golden tassels.

CATTLE RAISING.

Most of the farm industry of the past two years in this State has been directed to the fattening of cattle. Corn has been raised in immense quantities, and then converted into beef and pork. Texas cattle have covered the plains about Abilene, waiting for purchasers; and at the time of our visit there were estimated to be 400,000 cattle grazing along the route from Abilene to Ellsworth. Besides the fattening of cattle on private farms, a large business is done in some of the most enterprising cities in packing beef for the Southern and British markets.

PROSPERITY OF THE STATE.

As we pass Lawrence (an enterprising city, with its pretty cottages and fine public buildings), Medina, Leocompton and Topeka, we notice the thrifty, neat look of every place, and the activity of the citizens in public improvements. No idleness or ease here; every one has a work to do. This is a growing country. Towns double in two years, and villages become cities. Every one is aiming to accomplish some decided results. All efforts are concentrated to advance the prosperity of the State and the credit of the people. This is always the case wherever there is an active immigration. Kansas has now an actual population of 353,000, an increase of 250 per cent. in ten years; and the total assessed value of property has risen from thirty-two to ninety-two millions of dollars in the same time. The majority of this increase has been accomplished within five years. Every immigrant brings \$100

to \$1,000 into the community, and in the next three years is worth as much more.

EASE OF FARMING.

The ease of cultivating farms here would surprise our Eastern farmers. One man and a boy, with two horses and cultivators, will cultivate fifty acres of corn in a single season, and keep it in good order. Sulky cultivators are mostly used, on which the driver rides. This is almost as easy as going to meeting. In feeding cattle, they are fed corn on the cob, which is thrown down upon the ground. This occasions considerable waste, so the cattle are driven to new quarters every day; and the hogs take the old ground the day after, cleaning up as they go.

Our course to Topeka has hitherto been in a valley, two or three miles wide, with bluffs from two to three hundred feet high on each side. The course of the Kaw river has been winding, yet edged with an abundance of timber; but beyond Topeka the valley begins to widen, and we quickly come to the Pottowatomie Reserve, a handsome body of land, which has only within two years come into the market. It deserves favorable notice by the intending emigrant.

From here to Salina we pass Fort Harker, around which there is gathering a good dairy business, and large quantities of cheese are being made. Saline county is the finest wheat county in the State, the average crop being thirty bushels to the acre.

The country grows still finer toward Junction City, where the valley grows broader and the prairie begins. This is one of the finest portions of Central Kansas. The bluffs at various points are very picturesque, particularly at Fort Riley. At Junction City fine quarries of stone exist, and it is excavated so cheaply that a stone house of the finest character can be erected for much less than a wooden one. This stone is also carried to the larger cities, and freely used for public buildings.

This is an elevated ridge between the valleys of the Smoky Hill and Saline rivers. Most of this country has hitherto been supposed to be rainless and treeless, and incapable of culture—a desert, indeed; but experiments have been tried by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, under the direction of R. S. ELLIOTT, Industrial Agent, which do show conclusively that much good may yet be expected from this unfertile country.

OUR CORNER

Douglas County Bee-Keepers' Society.—Our readers are under obligation to Mr. N. CAMERON, of Lawrence, for his excellent reports of the Society. There is an awakening interest all over the country in the management of bees, and concise reports from as practical a body of men as compose the Douglas County Society can hardly fail to interest.

We heartily second the motion made at the October meeting for recognition in the Premium List of 1872; and trust the managers of the Agricultural Society will concede the importance of the business, by offering a premium, as requested. One or even two hundred dollars could be profitably invested.

Botany.—Our correspondent from Salina, Mr. JOSEPH HENRY, seems pleased with our article on the natural sciences, in the September number, and asks for the name of some work on Botany, that he may become better acquainted with the indigenous plants of America. We have no catalogues at hand, but judge that "Gray's Manual of Botany," price \$4, is about the work he needs. We do not know the publisher; but it may be ordered through any large book-store, or through this office. We shall be pleased to hear from Mr. HENRY at any time, whether he writes in French or English.

Kansas.—We present, in another place, extracts from a letter written by H. T. WILLIAMS, Editor of the *Agriculturist*, written to the *Independent*, from Denver, Col. Mr. WILLIAMS was one of the Agricultural Editorial Excursion party that visited our city and State some weeks since. His letter is certainly flattering to those sections the party visited; and had their travels been more extensive in the State, they would have found that the portion visited was no

exception to the rule of fertility of soil, yield of products, and general advantages.

Corn Fodder.—In another place we publish an article under the above head, to which we ask particular attention. It is written by one of the most competent chemists of the country, and his testimony should be heeded by the farmers generally. His experience, too, is supported by reason and common sense.

Called.—Prof. B. F. MUDGE, of the Agricultural College, who was in the city attending the annual meeting of the Society of Natural Science, called at our office. The Professor reports matters at the College in a flourishing condition, with a larger and better class of students than ever before.

Wilson's Strawberry.—M. S. GRANT, of this city, brought into our office a pint of Wilson strawberries, raised by one of our most prominent nurserymen, Mr. E. J. HOLMAN, and picked November 2d. They were thoroughly ripe, and of fine flavor. Who can beat it?

Buffaloes Wanted.—A correspondent desires to purchase a pair of young buffaloes. Parties having them to sell can find a purchaser by advertising in THE FARMER.

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

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

A New Musical Magazine.—*Church's Musical Visitor* for October, a new monthly devoted to Music and the Fine Arts, published by JOHN CHURCH & Co., No. 66 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, has reached our table. The initial number before us is literally crowded with musical, dramatic and art matters of moment. The news is full and fresh, the editorials creditable, and the selections admirable. Three new pieces of music, the first installment of what promises to be a capital story, written expressly for the *Visitor*, appear; together with a fine little poem, by Mrs. HENRY MORRISON. The arrangement is in fine taste, the typography first-class, the title-page beautiful, and the whole one of the finest and cheapest musical publications in this country. One dollar per annum; single number, 15 cents.

Frost's School and Exhibition Dialogues.—DICK & FITZGERALD, N. Y. In this work, of 176 pages, we have a collection of dialogues which will commend themselves to parents and teachers, as affording a large amount of amusement to the little ones, and something, too, for older ones. The author very frankly tells us that she has aimed entirely at fun, paying little attention to a combination of moral maxims. It is well bound; and we can safely recommend it to those desiring a work of the kind.

Leavenworth Telegraph.—A new daily and weekly German paper, lately started in this city, published MESSING & BRAUNHOLD, and edited by LOUIS WEIL. Mr. WEIL has had long experience in the newspaper business, and will furnish to the German citizens of the State a paper worthy their patronage. It furnishes daily the Associated Press dispatches, is printed on good paper, and is a credit to its publishers.

American Stock Journal.—This prized publication, recently "burnt out" in the Chicago disaster, is again at hand, showing no mark of the fiery ordeal through which it has passed. Its pages always show the work of a master hand. It should be well supported by the stock-raisers of the country. Two or three years' subscription in advance will, no doubt, be appreciated.

The Rural New-Yorker.—This elegant Weekly announces a change in its programme for the new year, that will, no doubt, meet the approval of its numerous readers. The paper is to be reduced, after January 1st, to a size more convenient for binding, with a corresponding reduction in price. Hereafter it will be furnished to single subscribers at \$2.50 per annum.

Every Woman her own Flower Gardener; by Mrs. S. O. JOHNSON (Daisy Eyebright). This charming little work is the most beautiful, and at the same time the most thorough and exhaustive, upon the subject, we remember to have seen. It should be in the hands of every woman who keeps a pot plant, both for instruction and pleasure. Price, 50 cts.

The Ladies' Floral Cabinet; Edited by H. T. WILLIAMS, New York. A monthly Journal of Floriculture, well edited, elegantly printed, and profusely supplied with engravings. It meets a long-felt want by those engaged in the culture of flowers, and will be an acceptable visitor to the fireside. Subscription price, 75 cents per annum.

St. Mary's Star.—We have received No. 4, Vol. 1., of the above publication, and gladly place it on our exchange list. It is published at St. Mary's Mission, and edited by FRANK & PALMER. Success to it.

Thanks.—Our thanks are due to J. W. HOYT, Secretary of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society, for a copy of the Reports of that State for 1870.

Consolidated.—The *Emporia News and Tribune* have been consolidated. Hon. JACOB STOTLER is to be the managing editor.

The Standard.—This organ of the Baptist Church in the West, in common with the Press of Chicago, lost pretty much everything by the recent fire, and stands in need of tangible aid. It was a beautiful publication, and we trust the brethren and its friends generally will come to its aid.



Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.
BY A PROFESSIONAL VETERINARIAN.

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

Worms.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a horse, four years old, troubled with scours and worms. The worms come from him by the dozen at almost every discharge. Bowels very loose. The worms are three or four inches long, about the size of a straw, and tapered off very fine at one end. I suppose it is pin-worms. He eats tolerably hearty, but loses flesh every day. Please state what I must do to cure him.

L. W. COLEMAN.

ANSWER.—Worms are the cause of your horse's troubles. The following will relieve him: Powdered sulphate of iron, two drachms; powdered gentian root, two drachms; arsenic, five (5) grains. Mix, and give in one dose in mixed feed, two or three times a week.

THE APIARY.

DOUGLAS COUNTY BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.
BY NOAH CAMERON.

EDITOR FARMER: The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held at Baldwin, September 2d, at the Apiary of Dr. L. J. DALLAS. This was what we would call a practical meeting, as the principal business was to see the Doctor operate his mel-extractor. We think the Doctor has the honor of introducing the first extractor into Kansas. Although Dr. DALLAS made the machine he is using, he is not the inventor. That honor belongs to Maj. HRUSCHKA, of Germany. All honey machines are made on the same principle, using centrifugal force to throw the honey out of the comb. As there is no patent on this invention, any bee-keeper is at liberty to make one to suit himself.

The mode of operating at Dr. DALLAS's Apiary is as follows: He has several tin boxes made, about as large as a hive, with handles to them, similar to a pail, except that they are square. Each one of these will hold the frames that are in a hive. These are used for carrying the frames from the hive to the bee-house and back. Some might think it was a difficult job to get the frames out of the hives and the bees all off them. The Doctor takes what he calls a "smudge" (and when there is an editor around he gives him one too). The way it is made is, simply a roll of cotton rags, with a piece of woolen cloth wrapped outside to keep it from burning too fast. The Doctor was considerably worked up about the *Journal* man reporting his using woolen rags for smoke. He thought it would look a good deal as though he had some humbug, and wants it distinctly understood that he is opposed to all humbugs in every shape. The bees are treated to a dose of smoke, the hive is opened, and the bees are brushed off on the ground in front of the hive. While we were there the Doctor emptied one hive (one that had been emptied just a week previous), and took out twenty-five pounds. The most tedious part of the whole process is the uncapping of the cells; that consumes the largest share of the time. He had taken out, up to the time of the meeting, one ton and fifty-four pounds of honey from sixty

stands of bees. He had forty-two stocks in the Spring.

He is satisfied that extracted honey is far superior to box honey, or honey in the comb. It is more healthful; you are not eating wax, which is indigestible, and the filth that accumulates on it. Besides, your honey in sealed cans retains its natural flavor any length of time, which it will not do in the comb.

The Doctor has a collection of what he calls humbug specimens (moth traps and bee-hives) most prominent among them being the "Hoozier" or TWINING hive. He says he keeps them to bore people with.

The most honey he has taken out in any one day was two hundred and ten pounds. Yes, the Doctor is coolly emptying out his fifty dollars' worth of honey each day; yet people won't believe there is anything to be made in keeping bees. Editors are scarcely able to devote any space to the subject. Farmers are wearing out their lives in almost hopeless toil, and fighting the very weeds that would yield them as much or more value per acre than the crop they raise. Scores of politicians are making a desperate scramble for offices; while here is a pleasant and profitable pursuit, where they can all have a chance, and make more money *honestly*.

And even the women are threatening a crusade against the sterner sex, for want of a wider field of operations. We would say to them that here is a more honorable occupation than politics, open to all. The bees "work for nothing, and board themselves." Whosoever wants a better offer than that, deserves to be poor.

The Association adjourned to meet at the courthouse, in Lawrence, on the first Saturday in October, at half-past one o'clock.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas, October, 1871.

THE MEETING FOR OCTOBER

Was held in the County Court Room, H. S. CLARK, President. The Secretary being absent, N. CAMERON was chosen Secretary *pro tempore*.

Mr. H. REESE handed in his name to be enrolled as a member of the Society. He stated that he had fifteen hives; started in the Spring with ten; that his worst trouble was with robbers, and if any one could tell him how to prevent robbers, he would like to hear it very much.

Here several plans were mentioned. In this matter it was best to avoid temptation. Be careful not to open your hives and allow bees from other hives to get in at a time when there is a scarcity of honey in the flowers, and especially after the honey season is over in the Fall. If it is necessary to perform any operation on your bees at such times, do it late in the evening after the bees have done flying, or remove them in a close room. If proper precaution is taken in that way, and the entrance to your hives made small, especially of all the weakest stocks, there need be no trouble with robbers. But if you should neglect closing the entrances sufficiently until you see some hive being robbed, then your only plan will be to get the robbers out, which is a very easy matter, as they will come out of themselves in a few minutes. All you will have to do will be to keep any more from entering; and that you can do by taking a position in front of the hive, with something in your hand to brush them away as they come to enter. After all the robbers are out, close the hive, giving them proper ventilation, and place them for several days into a dark cellar. When they are put out again they will have courage enough to make a defense. It is best to set them out in the evening, just so they can have a fly before dark. Then adjust the entrance, so that only one or two bees can pass at a time. If they don't defend themselves then, they never will.

Reports from different members were, that bees had done well this season, and were in good condition for wintering, unless it was that they had too much honey. The average increase of stock this season has been about one hundred per cent, and

quite a large per cent. of bees had left for the woods. The amount of surplus honey varied largely with the different bee-keepers. Some averaged fifty pounds per hive, and others less.

Mr. CAMERON moved for the appointment of a committee to present the importance of bee-keeping to our State Agricultural Society, and to secure, if possible, a premium at our next Fair commensurate with this interest. On this subject there was considerable discussion. There should be a premium that would encourage bee-keeping—something like one hundred dollars; and it should be given in the right direction, not as heretofore, on the best honey. That is a point not in dispute. The quality does not depend on the skill of the bee-keeper. It is all very good, and the poorest is better than sorghum. Besides, our committees generally decide as to quality by an optic survey. The box that has the most fancy work on, gets the premium.

The premium should be given to the bee-keeper who will produce the most honey per hive, counting all his stocks in the Spring—the largest average surplus. Then we would have some competition that would do good.

N. CAMERON, Dr. O'NEILL and O. W. McALLISTER were appointed a committee on the above motion.

After adjournment, Mr. REESE said he had one swarm which was so bad at robbing that he was going to brimstone them. We proposed at once to take the bees, rather than have them killed; so, when we explained that we did not want the hive or honey, he said, "Thee can have them, and welcome." Now, we have got a swarm of professional robbers. The first day in our Apiary, they had all they could do to defend their own threshold. We think they are about as bad robbers as any other swarm. We would like to get all the robber bees, that old foggy bee-keepers are going to kill. One dollar's worth of honey will winter them, and fifty cents' worth of sugar will help them through the Spring months, and even less value in honey, according to

POMEROY ON BEES.

We have before us an address delivered by our Senator before the Agricultural Societies of Kansas. On page 12, you can read as follows:

Several important discoveries have lately been made, which completely revolutionize the business of bee culture. I refer to the movable comb hive, invented by our honored countryman, L. L. LANGSTROTH; also, the honey extractor, invented by another American, J. L. PEARBODY. It is now a well established fact, that by the use of these two inventions a skillful manager of bees can secure 150 pounds annually from each hive. And one man can attend to one hundred hives, and obtain annually 15,000 pounds of pure strained honey, worth in any market \$1,000.

It is evident that the Hon. Senator is not posted on bees. He first gives Mr. PEARBODY the credit of inventing the honey extractor. Maj. HEUSCHKA, of Germany, is the inventor. Then, he over-estimates the yield of surplus honey about 150 per cent, and under-estimates the price of honey about the same per cent., putting it at only 6½ cents per pound—a little less than Mr. DUTTON gets for sorghum. But as the Senator said nothing about

WINTERING BEES.

We will add a few words under that head. There are two modes of wintering bees—one on their summer stands, the other in a repository or cellar. Each one has its advocates, and there is no doubt but there have been bad failures under both. But the fault, in most cases, lies with the bee-keeper. We will briefly state what are claimed to be the advantages and disadvantages of each.

It is claimed for out-door wintering that the bees are more healthy; that the comb is not liable to mold; that the bees are hardier, and do not die off so fast in the Spring; and that there is a deal of labor saved in moving hives in and out again.

For cellar wintering it is claimed that it takes from fifteen to twenty pounds less honey to winter a swarm; that there is less mortality among the bees during the Winter; that you can winter weak stocks, and those that have but little honey, without any risk. We have tried both ways, and were so well pleased with wintering in the cellar, that we

do not intend to freeze our bees to death any more, until we make a failure in cellar wintering.

More bees froze during one cold snap in December, in one hive on the summer stand, than died in thirty hives in the cellar during the whole winter.

What it wants is a dry cellar—one that can be kept perfectly dark, with not a ray of light from any quarter; one that is not subject to the sudden changes of the weather. Give the bees plenty of ventilation through from bottom to top, but do not leave cracks that the mice can get in. This thorough ventilation is all-important; as without it the comb would mold and the bees be in a bad fix. It matters not how much you give—the more the better. If both top and bottom of your hive were off, and you could keep the mice out, it would do no harm. Do not shut the bees in. When they find that they are constrained of their liberty, they are just as uneasy as a man in jail, and will worry themselves to death in trying to get out.

The first week in December is the time to put them in the cellar, for this latitude; and the 1st of March to put them on their summer stands again.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kan., Nov., 1871.

THE GOLDEN SIDE.

[From the Prairie Farmer, Chicago.]

There is many a rest on the road of life,
If we only would stop to take it;
And many a tone from the better land,
If the querulous heart would make it!
To the sunny soul that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust ne'er falleth,
The grass is green and the flowers are bright,
Though the wintry storm prevailleth.

Better to hope, though the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eyes still lifted;
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through,
When the ominous clouds are rifted!
There was never a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown,
Or the miser's hoarded treasure;
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayer to heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing,
Than to snap the delicate, minute threads
Of our curious life asunder,
And then blame heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit and grieve in wonder.

CORN FODDER.

[From the Boston Journal of Chemistry.]

The opinion we have always held upon the question of the value of green corn fodder for milch cows has been, that when raised from broadcast sowing it is nearly worthless, but when sown in hills or in drills, and cultivated, with access of air and sunlight, it is of high value. During the present season we have made some experiments, to test the correctness of these views. Stalks were collected from a field where the seed was sown broadcast, and also stalks growing in drills on the same field, and they were dried in a drying closet to expel the moisture. Both specimens were planted at the same time (the 6th of May); and it was found that the plants from the broadcast sowing contained 92 per cent. of water, those from the drills 83 per cent. of water. Thus it was shown that the difference of solid matter in the two was relatively as 8 to 17 per cent. The solid matter was composed of starch, gum, sugar, and woody fiber. There was almost an entire absence of sugar and gum in the stalks from the broadcast sowing, while the stalks that had grown under the influence of light and air held these nutrient principles in considerable quantities. The stalks were collected at the period of growth just before the ear begins to form—a period when most farmers commence to cut the fodder for their cows.

Our experiments upon corn fodder have afforded us much important information upon other points. We find that the stalks cut before they reach a certain stage of growth are deficient in nutrient matter, and therefore it is a waste to feed them too early. The corn plant, like all other vegetable structures, has but one object or aim in its growth, and that is to produce seed. It is engaged during its whole life in storing up large quantities of starch, which is to be used when the pressing occasion arrives, or the seed vessels mature, to form by some subtle, mysterious changes, the rich nutrient principles which are found in seeds. As soon as this struggle is over, the corn plant, like all animals, dies a natural death. It is not necessary for frost to strike it; it dies from simple exhaustion.

The proper time to feed corn-stalks is during the four or five weeks which succeed inflorescence; or, in other words, they should not be cut until the flower is fairly developed, and the ear commences to form; and any corn that is so planted that the ear cannot form and mature, is *practically worthless as fodder*.

Farmers may learn from these facts that corn designed to be cut for fodder, should be planted at two or three periods during the season; some fields quite early, others somewhat later, and still others as late as is safe. In this way, when the hot, dry months of July and August are reached, and the pastures falter, a supply of fodder is secured, at a proper stage of growth to afford the largest amount of nutriment.

ART AND NATURE.

[By JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, in Old and New.]

I entered a ducal palace—
A palace stately and old;
Its vast saloons were glowing
With marble, and rich with gold.

On the tables, in tender mosaic,
Were marvelous fruits and flowers;
On the walls were Poussin's landscapes,
With their sunshine and shaded bowers.

And in the vase before me
Were roses white and red;
I stooped to welcome their fragrance,
But found them there waxen and dead.

Then forth from the lofty windows
I stepped into living green,
Where the stone-pines stood around me,
With flowery shrubs between.

And I said: "Take the costly splendor,
Take the wonderful triumphs of art;
But give me living Nature,
Which speaks to my soul and heart.

"These works of man are noble,
In each fair Italian town;
But God's are wherever the sun goes up,
Or the shades of night come down."

Let wise men on the anvils
Of study, fashion out truth;
But religion is sent to each humble soul,
With its word for age and youth.

God comes in silent blessings,
Like dew and rain from above,
In whatever place a pure heart longs
For Goodness and Light and Love.

A LADY, impelled by the demands of fashion to seek recreation (?) in the country during the Summer months, writes back despairingly: "Did you ever revel in the gayeties of a half-grown, torpid village, where a walk to the graveyard was the only recreation, and where, if you indignantly refused to walk, you were shudderingly reminded: 'Ah! poor child! you may have to go there soon,'"

Household Recipes.

Peach-Leaf Yeast.—One of our Southern exchanges gives the following recipe: Take three handfuls of peach-leaves, and three medium sized potatoes; boil them in two quarts of water until the potatoes are done; then take out the leaves and throw them away; peel the potatoes, and rub them up with a pint of flour, adding cool water sufficient to make a paste. Then pour on the hot peach-leaf tea, and scald for about five minutes. If you add to this a little old yeast, it will be ready for use in

three hours; if you add none, it will need to stand a day and a night before use. Leaves dried in the shade are as good as fresh ones. As this is much stronger than hop-yeast, less should be used in bread-making.

Rolled Jelly Cake.—One cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one and one-half cups of flour, two-thirds of a cup of milk, one egg, two measures of baking powder or a teaspoonful of cream tartar, half of a teaspoonful of saleratus. Bake in a dripping-pan, and when done spread over with a thin coat of jelly. Cut the sheets into strips three or four inches wide, and roll up. Mock cream can be used instead of jelly, made thus: Beat together one egg, one teaspoonful of corn starch, one tablespoonful of wheat flour, and two of sugar. Boil half a pint of milk, and stir in the mixture rapidly, not letting the egg curdle. Boil ten to fifteen minutes, remove from the fire, and add a teaspoonful of vanilla, lemon or almond.

Welch Rarebit.—Put into a frying-pan a quarter of a pound of cheese cut into thin slices. Pour on it half a pint of sweet milk. Stir in an egg that was already beaten up, add a fourth of a teaspoonful of mustard, a little less red pepper, already ground, and a teaspoonful of nice butter. Stir this mixture all the time. Then add, lastly, a few crackers well broken up, and after thoroughly incorporating them into the mixture, turn it all into a heated dish, and cover it.

Rice Waffles.—Delicious.—Take one quart of sweet milk, two coffee cups of boiled rice, and three-quarters of a cup of wheat flour; warm the milk; stir in the above-named articles; add half a teacup of home-made yeast and half a teaspoonful of salt. Make at twelve o'clock, to use for tea at six. Set in a warm place. Bake in waffle-irons.

Little Cakes.—To make with the whites of eggs: Two cups of sugar, one small cup of butter, one cup of milk, the whites of six eggs, three and one-half cups of flour, with two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar sifted into it; one teaspoonful of soda added the last thing. Flavor with a little nutmeg and cinnamon.

Graham Flour Muffins.—One pint of sour milk, a small teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of sugar, and graham flour enough to make a thick batter. Bake in rings, or drop in spoonfuls on a square tin. A little salt should be added to the batter before baking.

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

Beef-Steak Pie.—Cut the steak into moderately sized pieces, season with pepper and salt and chopped onion, and lay in a dish. Put crust upon the ledge and an inch below; cover with a thick crust, and bake two hours. Make a rich gravy to eat with it.

English Salad Sauce.—Pound in a mortar the hard boiled yolk of an egg; mix with it a salt-spoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of mustard flour, a mashed mealy potato, two dessert-spoonfuls each of cream and olive oil, and a tablespoonful of good vinegar.

Plain Mince Pies.—Take two pounds lean beef boiled, one pound suet chopped fine, three pounds apples, two pounds raisins or currants, salt, pepper, cloves and nutmeg to taste; moisten with boiled cider. Make a good paste, and cook one hour.

Sweet Apple Pudding.—Take one pint of scalded milk, half a pint Indian meal, a teaspoonful of salt, and six sweet apples cut in small pieces, will afford an excellent rich jelly. This is one of the most luxurious yet simple puddings made.

Apple Pie.—Pare, core and slice your apples, line the dish with paste, lay in the apples, sprinkle with sugar to taste, also cinnamon and allspice. Cover, and bake about forty minutes.

— THE —
KANSAS FARMER
FOR
— 1872. —

IN ITS NINTH YEAR!

IT HAS MET WITH UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

In the history of American Journalism, and stands to-day without a peer in the Western Country.

THE KANSAS FARMER is devoted entirely to the interests of the producing classes.

It deals in facts only, and presents them without fear or favor.

It seeks to advance the interests of Scientific Agriculture, at the same time endeavoring to make its teachings entirely practical.

It spares neither time, labor, nor expense, in obtaining information that will interest and instruct its readers.

Its large Circulation has placed it upon a sure foundation, and it can with propriety claim to be *the organ* of the producing classes of the Great West.

Its large and reliable advertising patronage enables it to expend upon each issue a large sum of money, which all goes to improve, beautify and perfect its columns.

It is edited and conducted by those who have the best interests of the farmers, farmers' wives, sons and daughters at heart and they strive to make a Journal that is sought after, by each and every one.

THE KANSAS FARMER is purely original, and not made up of anonymous clippings.

It has, for contributors, some of the ablest minds of the day.

It sustains an Entomological Department, under the control of one of the best entomologists of the country.

Its Veterinary Department is replete with information for those having sick or diseased animals, and is under the control of one of the most accomplished veterinarians of the day.

Its Bee Department contains the reports of the State Bee Association, and regular contributions from the best apiarians of the West.

In a word, it contains information for all, and no farmer or gardener in the country can afford to be without, what an exchange calls "*The Queen of the West.*"

THE KANSAS FARMER will be published on and after *January 1st, 1872, on tinted book paper*, on the First and Fifteenth of each month, and sent to subscribers at the following rates:

Single Subscriptions, \$1.50 a year. | Five Copies, \$6.00. | Ten Copies, to one address, \$10.00.

ADDRESS,

GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Our Boys and Girls.

BOB RYAN AND DANDY.

[From the Children's Hour.]

"Never make an enemy, even of a dog," said I to Bobby Ryan, as I caught at his raised hand and tried to prevent him from throwing a stick at our neighbor Howard's great Newfoundland. But my words and effort came too late. Over the fence flew the stick, and whack on Dandy's nose it fell. Now, Dandy, a great, powerful fellow, was very good-natured, but this proved a little too much for him. He sprang up with an angry growl, and bounded over the fence as if he had been as light as a bird, and caught Bobby Ryan by the arm, holding him tightly enough to let his teeth be felt.

"Dandy! Dandy!" I cried, in momentary alarm, "let go. Don't bite him." The dog lifted his dark brown, angry eyes to mine, with a look of intelligence, and I understood what they said: "I only want to frighten the young rascal."

And Bobby was frightened. Dandy held him for a little while, growling savagely, though there was a good deal of make-believe in the growl, and then tossing the arm away, leaped back over the fence and laid himself down by his kennel.

"You're a very foolish boy, Bobby Ryan," said I, "to pick a quarrel with such a splendid old fellow as that. Suppose you were to fall into the lake some day, and Dandy happened to be near; and suppose he should remember your bad treatment, and refuse to go in after you?"

"Wouldn't care," replied Bobby. "I can swim." Now, it happened only a week afterward, that Bobby was out on the lake, in company with an older boy, and that in some way their boat was upset in deep water, not far from the shore; and it also happened that Mr. Howard and his dog Dandy were near by, and saw the two boys struggling in the water.

Quick as thought Dandy sprang into the lake and swam rapidly toward Bobby; but, strange to say, after getting close to the lad, he turned and went toward the larger boy, who was struggling in the water, and keeping his head above the surface with difficulty. Seizing him, Dandy brought him safely to the shore. He then looked toward Bobby, his young tormentor; he had a good many grudges against him, and for some moments seemed hesitating whether to save him or let him drown.

"Quick! Dandy," shouted his master, pointing to poor Bobby, who was trying his very best to keep afloat. He was not the brave swimmer that he had thought himself.

At this the noble old dog bounded again into the water, and brought Bobby to land. He did not seem to have much heart in his work, however; for he dropped the boy as soon as he reached the shore, and walked away with a stately, indifferent air.

But Bobby, grateful for his rescue, and repenting his former unkindness, made up with Dandy that very day, and they were ever afterward fast friends. He came very near losing his life through unkindness to a dog, and the lesson it gave him will not soon be forgotten.

A FARMER, who had engaged the services of a son of the Emerald Isle, sent him out one morning to harrow a piece of ground. He had not worked long before nearly all of the teeth came out of the harrow. Presently the farmer went out into the field to take notes of Pat's progress, and asked him how he liked harrowing. "Oh!" replied Pat, "it goes a bit smoother now, since the pegs are out."

APPROPRIATE NAMES: For a printer's wife, Em; for a gambler's wife, Betty; for a lawyer's wife, Sue; for a teamster's wife, Carrie; for a fisherman's wife, Netty; for a shoemaker's wife, Peggy; for a carpetman's wife, Matty; for an auctioneer's wife, Biddy; for a chemist's wife, Ann-Eliza; for a railroad engineer's wife, Bridget; for a farmer's wife, Gerusha.

A DEAF old gentleman, walking lately in his garden, heard the milkman shouting on the other side of the wall. Imagining some one called to him, he cried, "Here!" and turned his ear-trumpet toward the top of the wall. The milkman, in his hurry, took the trumpet for the servant's pail, and delivered a quart of milk therein.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

MANY plain young ladies live to be pretty old ones.

WHEN may a man be said to be a book? When he is a tome (at home).

IN time the mulberry tree becomes a gown, and a silk gown becomes a woman.

SOME lawyers can't sleep. They lie on one side, and then turn over and lie on the other.

A correspondent describes Vinnie Ream in her studio, "with her arms bare to her shoulders, and her ankles likewise."

A HITHERTO unpublished medical experience: Doctor—"Have you taken any remedy?" Patient—"No, but I took lots of physic!"

WHY is a pretty, well-made, fashionable girl like a thrifty housekeeper? Because she has made a great bustle about a very small waist.

MRS. A. T. STEWART, in answer to a lady friend who asked her why she dressed so plainly, replied: "I can afford to do so." One of the advantages of being rich, you see.

THE latest extract from "What I know about Farming": "Catch your butterflies late in August. Select the deep yellow ones, if you would get good, sweet, saleable butter."

"WHERE do you hail from?" queried a Yankee of a traveler; "where do you rain from?" "I don't rain at all," said the astonished traveler; "neither do I hail. I mind my own business."

A FARMER saw an advertised receipt to prevent wells and cisterns from freezing. He sent his money and received in answer: "Take in your well or cistern on cold nights, and keep it by the fire."

A LITTLE bit of a girl, who had just got back from a party, was asked by her mother how she enjoyed herself, when she replied: "O mamma! I am so full of happiness! I couldn't be no happier, without I was bigger."

A YOUNG MAN says there may have been such a thing as true love in the olden time, but now the notion is entirely obsolete. If you ask a young lady to share your lot, she immediately wants to know how large your "lot" is.

A MILD-TEMPERED man who had fallen on an icy sidewalk, picked himself up with the soliloquy: "I don't cherish the least ill-will, but for interesting reading matter, recommend to me the obituary of the man who owns that sidewalk."

AN auctioneer, while engaged in his vocation, thus exalted the merits of a carpet: "Gentlemen and ladies, some folks sell carpets for Brussels, but I can most positively assure you, that this elegant article was made by Mr. Brussels himself."

A QUACK was called by mistake to attend a council of physicians in a critical case. After considerable discussion, the opinion was expressed by one that the patient was convalescent. "Convalescent!" interrupted the quack; "why that's nothing serious; I have cured convalescents in twenty-four hours."

A DANDY of twenty-six having been termed an old bachelor, appealed to an elderly gentleman to decide whether he should be called old or not, giving his age. "Twenty-six," said the old gentleman, "it is owing to how you take it. For a man, it is young enough; but for a goose, it is rather old!"

AN artist, showing his pictures to a customer, received the following retort: "Well, I don't think much of this," holding up the picture before him. "Don't think much of it! Why, sir, that's a very rare print—a very rare print, indeed, sir." "Rare?" I have no doubt it is rare. It certainly is not well done."

A MAN was brought before an Illinois magistrate and fined \$6.50 for being drunk. He smiled blandly, and drawing out a one dollar bill, said: "All right, Mr. Magistrate. I suppose you remember that when I sold out my saloon in Pekin, I had \$5.50 on the slate against you. With this dollar, that will exactly pay my fine. You must excuse me, 'Squire, for this little spree of mine; but I did not see any other way of collecting my bill against you." Exit inebriate. Audible smiles among the audience.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

White Pine Compound is safe, sure, reliable in all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Kidneys. If taken at the commencement of either of these complaints, relief is not only certain, but a sure cure will be obtained. nov-1

A WOMAN at a revival meeting in Ohio, said she found her jewelry was dragging her down to hell: so she gave it all to a younger sister!

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

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

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

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

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

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

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,

No. 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notices 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 NOVEMBER.

Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by Peter Norrell, Lyon tp, one black mare Mule, 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded CC on left shoulder, white spots on left leg. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by O H Bennett, Pleasant View tp, one brown horse Pony, 14½ hands high, Spanish brand on left shoulder, shod all round, harness marks. Appraised \$15.

MULE—Taken up by C Loucks, Lowell tp, one dark bay horse Mule, 7 or 8 years old, medium size, shod all round, mane and tail trimmed. Appraised \$75.

PONY—Taken up by J H Scott, Pleasant View tp, one roan horse Pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, branded JS on left fore shoulder and hip, harness marks, shod all round. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by W C Allen, Lowell tp, one roan Horse, 4 years old, 16 hands high, collar marks, black legs, mane and tail, shod before. Appraised \$95.

MARE—Taken up by R P Hall, Pleasant View tp, one brown Mare, 10 years old, right hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by W V Barber, Peoria tp, Sept 12, '71, one brown Stallion, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white on left hind foot. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo Demorist, Ottawa tp, Oct 23, 1871, one dark gray Horse, 3 years old, black mane and tail, hind feet white, left eye imperfect, branded 8 on left shoulder. Appraised \$45.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Enos Ingle, Janesville tp, July 18th, 1871, one dark bay stud Colt, left hind foot white, small lump below left knee, 14 hands high. Also, one dark brown stud Colt, hind feet and left fore foot white, star and snip in face. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by M Boswell, Madison tp, Sept 29, 1871, one clay-bank horse Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, black stripe on back, black mane, tail and legs, a small scar on right shoulder. Appraised \$50.

Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by C Cox, Liberty tp, Sept 22, 1871, one bay Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, shod in front; harness and saddle marks.

HORSE—Taken up by E H Minard, Longton tp, Sept 25th, 1871, one iron-gray Horse, 3 years old, 14 hand high.

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by B Busbee, Osawkee tp, one cream-colored Filly, two years old, 15 hands high, blemish on left fore foot. Appraised \$70.

PONY—Taken up by A Simmons, Jefferson tp, one bay horse Pony, 8 years old, shod all round, Mexican brand on both shoulders, left ear split. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by D Gentry, Jefferson tp, one sorrel mare Pony, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, front feet shod, white stripe in face. Appraised \$45.

PONY—Taken up by W E Stagg, Oskaloosa tp, one black mare Pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, 3 feet white, branded L on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by Wilson Hunt, Olathe tp, Sept 29th, 1871, one sorrel Filly, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, a star in forehead. Appraised \$75. Also, one light chestnut sorrel Mare, 9 years old, white spot in forehead and on each side of neck, small lump on back. Appraised \$100. Also, one large bay Mare, 16 hands high, a star in forehead, spavined in both hind legs. Appraised \$100. Also, one dark bay Horse, 3 years old, 16 hands high. Appraised \$100. Also, one light brown Mule, 2 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$50.

Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W Agnew, Valley tp, June 15, 1871, one black Mare, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, branded C on right shoulder, sweened in both shoulders, saddle marks. Appraised \$80.

HORSE—Taken up by I M Kinkaid, Potosi tp, June 6th, 1871, one bay Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, star in face, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$75.

COW—Taken up by H Wellington, Stanton tp, June 17th, 1871, one red Cow, 3 years old. Also, one calf, 3 weeks old. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by J J Back, Scott tp, June 26th, 1871, one brown Mare, 10 or 12 years old, small white spots on back. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by W H Murray, Paris tp, June 28, 1871, one iron-gray Mare, 12 or 15 years old, branded RR on left hip and X on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$12.

MARE—Taken up by W H Berry, Lincoln tp, July 25, 1871, one light bay Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high, one hip slightly down. Appraised \$50.

FILLY—Taken up by R Barton, Valley tp, Aug 19th, 1871, one brown Filly, 3 years old, 14 hands high, a star in forehead, right hind and right fore foot white. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by F W Witchur, Potosi tp, Sept 18th, 1871, one sorrel Horse, 4 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, a scar at root of tail. Appraised \$37.50.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Richardson, Waterloo tp, Sept 11th, 1871, one Texas Steer, 4 or 5 years old, branded H on right hip, M or W on right side, and X on shoulder, square notch in left ear, crop in right. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by N Lockerman, Pike tp, Sept 9, 1871, one one bay Horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high, right fore foot white, left hind foot white, harness marks. Appraised \$65. Also, one brown stud Pony, 4 years old, 13 hands high, shod in front, a star in forehead, white strip on nose. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by G W Burns, Waterloo tp, Sept 13th, 1871, one black Mare, 4 years old, 16 hands high, a wart on right ear, collar marks. Appraised \$100. Also, one light sorrel mare Pony, 6 years old, 11 hands high, red spot on right side, silver mane and tail. Also, one black horse, sucking Colt. Appraised \$50.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E F Snowden, Clear Creek tp, one bay mare Pony, 2 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, white on right hind foot, collar marks. Appraised \$28. Also, one iron-gray Mare, half-pony, black legs, collar marks. Appraised \$40.

Montgomery County—S. M. Beardsley, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Geye, Fawn Creek tp, Sept 15, 1871, one black mare Pony, 9 years old, 13 hands high, heavy mane and tail, sore back, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by N H Quinn, Louisville tp, Aug 10th, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, branded O on left hip, left eye weak, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by W J Baker, Cherry tp, one bay Mare, 9 years old. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay Horse, blind in both eyes. Appraised \$10.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A C Zearing, Dragoon tp, Sept 24, 1871, one cream-colored Horse, 13 years old, 14½ hands high, a heavy mane and tail, the fore feet white, a black stripe along back. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by S P Hart, Burlingame tp, Oct 8, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 8 years old, star in forehead, white on right fore heel. Appraised \$80.

Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo Brown, South Millford tp, Sept 11, 1871, one light dun Horse, 8 years old, 13½ hands high, branded FC on left shoulder. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by S G Hoyt, Manhattan tp, Sept 21st, 1871, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Sedgwick County—Fred. Schattner, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Ike S Elder, Wichita tp, Sept 28, 1871, one dark bay Pony, 9 years old, 18 hands high, branded JB on left shoulder, mark of rope on neck. Appraised \$25.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Hugh Carey, Williamsport tp, one dark bay Horse, 12 years old, 15½ hands high, dark mane and tail, and lame in right hind foot. Appraised \$30.

Wabunsee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R Evans, Wilmington tp, one bay mare Mare, 2 years old, star in forehead, white spots on sides, branded AS on left shoulder. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by P A Moser, Newbury tp, a brown Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, a star in face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by N Kidney, Owl Creek tp, one bay mare Pony, 11 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, blaze in face, left hind ankle spavined. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay Colt, 6 months old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$20.

Notice.

On the 22d day of August, 1871, came into my enclosure, one brown Mule, 10 years old, 14 hands high, saddle marks, no marks or brands visible. J. G. CLARK, Osage County, Kan.

STRAYS FOR OCTOBER.**Atchison County—C. W. Rust, Clerk.**

COLT—Taken up by J C Krider, Grasshopper tp, April 7, '71, one roan horse Colt, 8 years old, 14 hands high, light face, three white feet. Appraised \$50.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E W Burke, Mill Creek tp, one sorrel Horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, branded T on right shoulder, spavin in right hind leg, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay Horse, 16 hands high, stiff neck, branded T on left shoulder. Appraised \$70.

HORSE—Taken up by N Lowry, Osage tp, one bay Horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high, blaze in face, marks of poll-evil on head and neck, left hind foot white, bush of tail off. Appraised \$75.

Clay County—J. W. Kennedy, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Geo Deltzer, Grasshopper tp, July 6th, 1871, one cream-colored Mare, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$50.

Coffey County—Allen Crocker, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by Edw Drum, Pottawatomie tp, one bay Stallion, 2 years old, black mane and tail, white hairs near left eye and on right hind-foot. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by J H Whistler, Burlington tp, one sorrel Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, white strip in face, white near hoof of left hind foot. Appraised \$90. Also, one bay Horse, 10 years old, 14 hands high, white strip in face, white nose, branded US on left shoulder and S on right side of neck. Appraised \$60.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Hugh Grant, Williamsburg tp, Aug 19th, 1871, one roan mare Pony, 8 years old, 13½ hands high, hind feet white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by Andw Sharp, Harrison tp, Aug 15, 1871, one light roan Horse, 3 years old, with a white spot in forehead. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Reed, Peoria tp, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, star in forehead, scars on right hip and left fore leg, left hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J Austin, Elk Falls tp, Sept 1, 1871, one light brindle Texas Steer, branded 55 on left side. Appraised \$25.

Jackson County—E. D. Rose, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by John Omera, Franklin tp, one sorrel

mare Colt, one year old, right hind foot white, blaze face. Appraised \$21.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W H Harper, Mound Valley tp, one red and white spotted Steer, 7 years old, right horn drooped. Also, one red Steer, 7 years old. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by O Berantz, Elm Grove tp, July 21, 1871, one red and white Steer, 8 years old, both ears cropped, points of horns sawed off, bell on. Appraised \$35. Also, one red and white Steer, 6 years old, underbit in right ear, upperbit in left ear. Appraised \$25. Also, one black and white Steer, 5 years old, ears cropped. Appraised \$25. Also, one black and white Steer, 5 years old, crop in right ear, slit in left, bell on. Appraised \$30.

Also, one red and white Steer, 5 years old, swallowfork in left ear, crop in right. Appraised \$30. Also, one red and white Steer, 8 years old, swallowfork in right ear, crop in left. Appraised \$30. Also, one red and white Steer, 3 years old, swallowfork in right ear, crop in left. Appraised \$20.

Leavenworth County—O. Defendorf, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H Frank, Leavenworth tp, June 8, 1871, one sorrel gelding Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, big ankle on left hind leg. Also, one strawberry roan gelding Horse, 15 hands high, 7 years old, collar marks. Appraised \$160.

HORSE—Taken up by M Howard, Aug 21, 1871, one dark brown Horse, 15 years old, 16 hands high, hind feet white, branded WS on left shoulder, and XS on right side of neck. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by A N Haines, Alexandria tp, June 10, 1871, one gray gelding Pony, 11 years old, 13½ hands high, branded H on left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by D H Layman, Waterloo tp, Aug 1, 1871, one sorrel horse Pony, 10 or 12 years old, 13 hands high, branded triangle on left shoulder, with TC underneath, and D on hip, hind feet and left fore foot white, snip on nose, white on face, left ear cropped, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$30.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Jacob Criger, Center tp, Aug 16th, 1871, one dark bay mare Mule, 9 years old, medium size. Appraised \$50.

MULE—Taken up by H Forsythe, Clear Creek tp, July 19, 1871, one small brown Mule, branded with mule-shoe on right shoulder, had on Texas saddle, bridle, martingale and red blanket. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by Robt Colville, Doyle tp, one bay mare Pony, 6 years old, white feet, white spot in forehead, branded M on left shoulder. Also, one bay horse Pony, 14 years old, near hind foot white, a few white hairs in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$75.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J A Wood, Osage tp, August 1, 1871, one sorrel stallion Pony, 8 years old, white spot on right side, white face. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by E A Richards, Osawatomie tp, July 25, 1871, one bay Horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, blind in right eye and nearly so in left, lump on right side of face like big head, white in forehead and on end of nose, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

Montgomery County—S. M. Beardsley, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Ira Vandusen, Independence tp, one brindle Steer, 9 years old, black bunch on right flank, underbit in left ear, brand on left hip. Appraised \$18.

Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo Greenfield, Rock Creek tp, July 15, 1871, one bay Mare, 8 years old, pony-built, star in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by Saml Ludwig, Rock Creek tp, one bay mare Mare, 14 years old, star in forehead, white spot on end of nose, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by John Van Fyule, Rock Creek tp, Aug 7, 1871, one mouse-colored Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, one hind foot white, small white strip in forehead. Appraised \$75.

Neosho County—P. M. Smith, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Showalter, Mission tp, Aug 5, '71, one dark bay Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, white spots under collar. Appraised \$55. Also, one bay Horse, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, white spots under collar. Appraised \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by Peter Cullings, Mission tp, Aug 5, 1871, one bay Horse, 12 years old, 16 hands high, collar marks on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by H C Hairgrove, Centerville tp, one bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, four white feet. Appraised \$75.

STEER—Taken up by M H Reeves, Tioga tp, July 18, 1871, one deep red yearling Steer, crop and slit in left ear. Appraised \$18. Also, one white Cow, red neck. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by C H Howke, Chetopa tp, June 8, 1871, one dark brindle Cow, left horn off, right horn drooped; also, one young calf. Appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Z Moody, Walnut Grove tp, June 29, '71, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, right fore foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by A Roach, Ladore tp, May 26th, 1871, one black mare Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, white hind feet, branded H on left shoulder; also, one sucking Colt. Appraised \$50.

COLT—Taken up by R P Lytle, Ladore tp, May 19th, 1871, one brown stud Colt, 2 years old, hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by A Roach, Ladore tp, May 19th, 1871, one black Mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, some white on back and on left hind foot, branded M or N on left shoulder. Appraised \$50.

STALLION—Taken up by W D Smith, Mission tp, one dark bay roan Stallion, 2 years old, fore legs white, spavined in right hind leg, white spots on hind legs. Appraised \$22.50.

MARE—Taken up by W J Taylor, Centerville tp, June 21, 1871, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet and left fore foot white, blaze face, collar marks, small black spot on right side. Appraised \$25. Also, one pony-built sorrel Mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, slightly hipped in right hip, a white spot on right side of rump, star in forehead, both hind feet white. Appraised \$60.

PONY—Taken up by S Hunt, Canville tp, May 15, 1871, one bay gelding Pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, saddle marks. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by J D Parson, Canville tp, April 18th, 1871, one black mare Pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, blaze in face. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel mare Pony, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay horse Pony Colt, one year old. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by E Brown, Big Creek tp, May 20, 1871, one one bay mare Pony, 2 years old, 12 hands high, hind feet and right fore foot white, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$15.

MULE—Taken up by Asa Currier, Shiloh tp, April 17, 1871, one bay mare Mule, 8 years old, 12½ hands high, a white spot on right thigh, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

MULE—Taken up by A Markham, Walnut Grove tp, April 28, 1871, one light brown mare Mule, 4 years old, 14 hands high, a black stripe across shoulders. Appraised \$75.

OX—Taken up by John Stull, Shiloh tp, Aug 14, 1871, one large yellow and white spotted Ox, 10 or 12 years old, left ear cropped, upper nip on right ear, foot-sore. Appraised \$10.

PONY—Taken up by Jas Hardman, Erie tp, March 15, 1871, one sorrel mare Pony, 6 years old, branded RS on right shoulder and right hip, hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A Carhins, Malvern tp, July 8, 1871, one sorrel mare Pony, 15 years old, 14 hands high, left fore foot and right hind foot white, crop in left ear, branded WJ on left shoulder and hip, Spanish brand on left hip. Appraised \$20.

MULE—Taken up by Jos Cozine, Burlingame tp, Aug 1, 1871,

one dark bay mare Mule, 10 years old, 15 hands high, branded U S on left shoulder, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$40.

Republic County—P. P. Way, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by M Magnusson, New Scandinavia tp, July 12, 1871, one brown yearling Texas Heifer, white spots on belly, star in forehead. Appraised \$14. Also, one brown Texas yearling bull calf, ears cut, horse-shoe brand on back, white on forehead. Appraised \$14. Also, one brown Texas bull, 5 years old, ears cut, branded DKII. Appraised \$18.

Wabunsee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Otto Fletcher, Mission Creek tp, one light bay Horse, 3 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet and right fore foot white, left eye blind, left hip knocked down. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Robt Banks, Wabunsee tp, Sept 28, 1871, one brown Mare, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, scar on left hind foot, hind feet white. Appraised \$75.

MARE—Taken up by Isaiah Harris, Wilmington tp, one sorrel mustang Mare, four years old, 13½ hands high, some roan hairs, white stripe in face. Appraised \$50.

Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J Fancher, Everett tp, one bright bay stud Colt, 2 years old, branded D on left shoulder, and X on the right shoulder. Appraised \$40.

Stolen or Strayed.

PONY—From John Cap-Que, West, living between the Forks of Mill Creek and Sweetzer Creek, 5 miles east of Alma, Wabunsee county, July 20th, 1871, one sorrel horse Pony, 3 years old, both glass eyes, white stripe in forehead, branded 5 on left shoulder and hip. A reward of \$10 will be paid to any person returning the Pony as above, or giving information leading to its recovery.

STRAYS FOR SEPTEMBER.**Atchison County—Charles W. Rust, Clerk.**

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

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

HORSE—Taken up by J T Shoemaker, Grasshopper tp, July 23, 1871, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, white stripe in face, right fore foot blemished by being coked, shod in front. Appraised \$137.

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

MARE—Taken up by R Heasterly, Walnut tp, May 23th, 1871, one light iron-gray Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25.

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

HORSE—Taken up by G W Storms, Mount Pleasant tp, June 10, 1871, one roan Horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, two saddle marks, had halter on. Appraised \$60.

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

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

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

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J Pritchard, Mill Creek tp, July 15, 1871, one bay Mare, 12 years old, 15½ hands high, white feet, a white spot on right side, white strip on nose, star in forehead, collar marks. Appraised \$30.

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by J V Work, Hiawatha tp, July 1, 1871, one brindle roan Bull, 2 years old, swallow-fork in right ear, branded P on right hip.

PONY—Taken up by D B Smith, Lochrane tp, June 13th, 1871, one bay Pony, 3 years old, white stripe in face, left hind foot white.

Butler County—A. N. Stearns, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J M Miller, Eldorado tp, June 12th, 1871, one chestnut sorrel Mare, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, branded RB on left shoulder, white stripe on forehead. Appraised \$75. Also, one bay Mare, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, branded B on left shoulder, left fore foot white, star in forehead, black mane and tail. Appraised \$75. Also, one light bay Mare, one year old, 12½ hands high, branded B on left shoulder, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

Chase County—M. C. Newton, Clerk.

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

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

Clay County—J. W. Kennedy, Clerk.

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

Coffey County—Allen Crocker, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by James Pieratt, Ottumwa tp, one brown mare Mule, 14 hands high, white hairs on head, deficient in pattern joint of the left leg, harness marks. Appraised \$50. Also, a brown mare Mule, 9 years old, 15 hands high, bushy tail, harness marks. Appraised \$100.

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

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

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

HORSE—Taken up by D Stoolfire, Rock Creek tp, one dark bay Horse, 5 years old, 16 hands high, white in forehead and on nose, black stripe between hips, heavy mane, collar marks, knee sprung. Appraised \$100.

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

Crawford County—F. E. Russell, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A Hoover, Sheridan tp, June 23, 1871, one mare Pony, 5 years old, 13½ hands high, right hind foot white, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$40.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

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

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

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

MARE—Taken up by A Jackson, Fall River tp, one light bay Mare, 7 years old, 16 hands high, left

distinct brand on right shoulder, left fore and hind feet white. Appraised \$25. Also, one yearling horse Colt, star in forehead, snip on nose, white feet. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by W F Osborn, Lane tp, one black Indian Pony, 9 years old, saddle marks, braided on left shoulder and letter or scar on left hip. Appraised \$35.

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

PONY—Taken up by W E Richey, Pleasant Grove tp, June 30, 1871, one dark sorrel stud Pony, 3 years old, 14 hands high, a few white on right hind foot, star in forehead. Appraised \$14.

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

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

PONY—Taken up by H S Jones, Eureka tp, one black mare Pony, 6 years old, star in forehead, white spot on nose, white on left fore and left hind foot, an unintelligible brand on left side. Appraised \$30.

Howard County—Chas. S. King, Clerk.

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

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

HORSE—Taken up by E S Barnhart, Peru tp, one dark dun gelding Horse, 4 years old, 13 hands high, black mane and tail, scar on left hind knee joint, white stripe in face. Appraised \$—.

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

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

PONY—Taken up by Jas Morrow, Oskaloosa tp, one brown horse Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, branded SO on the left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C B Smith, Monticello tp, one brown gelding Horse, 3 years old, 15 hands high, light build, both left feet white, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

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

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

PONY—Taken up by Geo Tucker, Springhill tp, June 17, 1871, one dark brown mare Pony, 12 years old, 13 hands high, white hairs near point of left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

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

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

HORSE—Taken up by A Dickens, Lexington tp, June 24, 1871, one bay Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, blaze in forehead, hind feet white, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$30.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

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

PONY—Taken up by C M Burroughs, Elmendaro tp, July 7th, 1871, one white mare Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, red round both eyes, red spots on body. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by H J Stratton, Elmendaro tp, July 12, 71 one iron-gray Horse, 5 years old, shoes on. Appraised \$30.

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

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

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G W Hess, Center tp, July 1st, 1871, one bay Mare, 5 years old, star in forehead, scar on left hip. Appraised \$80. Also, one light bay Mare, 3 years old, white stripe in face. Appraised \$100. Also, one bay Mare, 2 years old, all feet white. Appraised \$75. Also, one light bay Mare, 1 year old, hind feet white, white stripe in face. Appraised \$40.

STALLION—Taken up by —, in Clear Creek tp, July 19, 1871, one iron-gray Stallion, 3 years old, 11 hands high, all feet white, blaze face. Appraised \$25. Also, one black Stallion, 13 hands high, small white spot on right hip, white on hind feet, scar on left breast.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

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

Republic County—Philo P. Way, Clerk.

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

Wabaunsee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.

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

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

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

Washington County—G. W. Shriner, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H D Babcock, Lincoln tp, July 15th, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 2 years old, left hind foot white, black mane and tail. Also, two light brown yearling Fillies, branded O1 on left shoulder. Also, one light bay horse colt Pony, 1 year old, small white spot on right hind foot. Also, one brown Mare, age unknown. Appraised \$—.

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Most Successful, Popular and Perfect

COOKING

MACHINES

Of the Period are our

WELL KNOWN



AND

Epicure Broilers.

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

ENTIRE SATISFACTION!

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

In using an Epicure Broiler, you are always sure of having

Juicy, Tender and Delicious Beefsteaks!
CHICKENS, HAM, CHOPS, &c.

SOLD BY THE

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
612 & 614 North Main Street,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

AND

By all Live Stove Dealers in Kansas.
my-6m

JOHN BIRINGER, GUNMAKER,

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, &c.,
CORNER SHAWNEE AND SIXTH STREETS,

Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Leavenworth, Kansas.

BEING AN EXPERIENCED WORKMAN, AND HAVING good facilities, I am able to guarantee good work, at reasonable rates. Repairing done in the very best manner. Also, all kinds of Sporting Apparatus and Fishing Tackle, Pocket Knives, &c. jy-1y

START A NURSERY—HOW TO.—Second Edition. Price 25c. Price List of Trees, Plants, Seedlings, Root-Grafts, &c., free. HEIKES' NURSERIES, Dayton, O. [sep-3] (Established 1822.)

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, REVOLV-
ERS, GUN MATERIAL. Write for Price List, to GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Army Guns, Revolvers, &c. bought or traded for. Ag'ts Wanted. a-6

Pure Chester White and Berkshire
PIGS.

BRED AND FOR SALE BY D. L. HOADLEY, LAW-
rence, Kansas. Send for Price List. jan-1y

NOVEMBER, 1871.

Kansas Pacific Railway

The Short, Favorite and only All-Rail Route

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

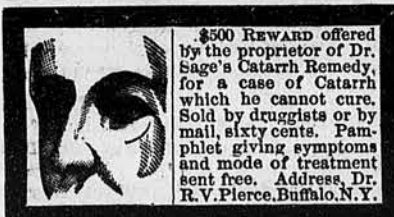
Trains going East make close connections at State Line, Kansas City and Union Depots, with trains for Chicago and St. Louis, and all points South and East.

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

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

EDMUND S. BOWEN, General Sup't. BEVERLEY R. KEIM, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

General Offices—Kansas City, Mo.



SAMUEL SOYSTER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SADDLES, HARNESS,

WHIPS, SPURS,

BRUSHES, COMBS,

&c., &c.,

No. 107 Delaware Street,

Sign of the

GOLDEN SADDLE

Between Fourth and Fifth Streets,
 Leavenworth, Kansas.



SHERMAN & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

DEALERS IN

PURE BLUE GRASS SEED, ORCHARD GRASS SEED, Red-Top Seed, Clover, Timothy, &c.—All of which we offer at lowest market rates.

PACIFIC RAILROAD

(OF MISSOURI),

The Great Central Route Through Missouri!

BETWEEN THE

EAST AND THE WEST.

2 EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY!

THE ONLY ROAD

Without any Change of Cars

BETWEEN

St. Louis & Atchison,

PASSING THROUGH

KANSAS CITY AND LEAVENWORTH

No Change of Cars Between

SAINT LOUIS AND FORT SCOTT.

Close Connections at KANSAS CITY and SEDALIA for all

Points in

KANSAS, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And at St. Louis with all Roads for

EAST, NORTH AND SOUTH!

Palace Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

Through Tickets may be obtained via this Reliable Road at all Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

T. McKISOCK, Gen'l Superintendent.

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

The Great Through Passenger Route,

FROM LEAVENWORTH EAST,

IS VIA THE OLD RELIABLE

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH

SHORT LINE.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY R. R.

Connects at ST. JOSEPH with

3 DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS.

Crossing the Mississippi at Quincy on the MAGNIFICENT NEW IRON BRIDGE, with Pullman Sleeping Palaces and Palace Day Coaches running from

ST. JOSEPH TO QUINCY,

Without Change of Cars,

Connecting at QUINCY UNION DEPOT with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads to all points

EAST, NORTH OR SOUTH.

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

FROM LEAVENWORTH:

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

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

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

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

Baggage Checked Through to all Points East.

BUY TICKETS BY THIS FAVORITE ROUTE For sale at the Hannibal & St. Joseph Ticket Office, and at the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Depot, St. Joseph.

RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

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

GEO. H. NETTLETON, Gen'l Superintendent.

TIME TABLE

OF THE

KANS. PACIFIC RAILWAY,

FROM LEAVENWORTH TO ATCHISON.

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE—	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leavenworth.....	12:25, P. M.	7:52, A. M.
Fort Leavenworth.....	12:40, "	8:01, "
Kickapoo.....	12:55, "	8:15, "
Port William.....	1:15, "	8:30, "
Sumner.....	1:35, "	8:45, "
Atchison.....	1:45, "	8:55, "

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVE—	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Atchison.....	2:50, A. M.	1:35, P. M.
Sumner.....	3:00, "	1:45, "
Port William.....	3:19, "	2:01, "
Kickapoo.....	3:36, "	2:17, "
Fort Leavenworth.....	3:53, "	2:30, "

ARRIVE AT—

Leavenworth..... 4:02, " 2:41, "

THE GREAT Wabash Route!

Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway.

THE GREAT THROUGH LINE FROM THE

MISSISSIPPI TO THE ATLANTIC!

Without Change of Cars!

With the choice of THREE Routes, via

St. Louis, Quincy or Hannibal

Three Through Express Trains leave St. Louis, Quincy, or Hannibal, daily, on arrival of trains from the West, for

Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Ft. Wayne, Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Cleveland,

Toledo, Detroit, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,

New York, Boston,

Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all Points East.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains, and

Pullman's and Wagner's famous Cars Through to New York without Change.

Tickets may be obtained at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West.

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

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

G. H. BURROWS, General Superintendent.

OPEN TO INDIAN COUNTRY.

LEAVENW' TH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON

RAILROAD LINE.

ON AND AFTER SEPT'R 3rd, 1871, TRAINS WILL run from Lawrence and Kansas City, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVE—	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'M.	NIGHT EX.
Lawrence.....	11:30 A. M.	8:00 P. M.	
Baldwin.....	12:13 P. M.	8:58 "	
Kansas City.....	10:00 A. M.	5:00 "	6:30 P. M.
Olathe.....	11:05 "	6:45 "	7:55 "
Arrive at Ottawa.....	12:55 P. M.	8:50 "	10:15 "
Ottawa.....	1:25 "		10:25 "
Garnett.....	2:40 "		12:30 A. M.
Iola.....	4:00 "		2:30 "
Humboldt.....	4:25 "		2:55 "
Tioga.....	4:50 "		3:23 "
Thayer.....	5:25 "		4:35 "
Cherryvale.....	6:30 "		5:45 "

ARRIVE AT

Coffeyville..... 7:30 " 7:00 "

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE—	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'M.	NIGHT EX.
Coffeyville.....	7:10 A. M.	5:00 P. M.	
Cherryvale.....	8:05 "	6:45 "	
Thayer.....	8:55 "	7:38 "	
Tioga.....	9:35 "	8:40 "	
Humboldt.....	10:00 "		10:15 "
Iola.....	10:22 "		12:30 A. M.
Garnett.....	11:40 "		2:15 "
Ottawa.....	1:30 P. M.	8:10 A. M.	4:18 "
Olathe.....	3:17 "	11:05 "	5:30 "
Arrive at Kansas City.....	4:20 "	12:40 P. M.	
Ottawa.....	1:00 "	8:00 A. M.	
Baldwin.....	1:38 "	8:50 "	

ARRIVE AT

Lawrence..... 2:20 " 9:50 "

ALL TRAINS CARRY PASSENGERS.

Night Express, North, will run Daily, Saturdays excepted.

All other Trains will run Daily, Sundays excepted.

Connections:

At Kansas City with connecting roads for points East and North.

At Lawrence with Kansas Pacific Trains East and West.

At Ottawa with Stages for Quenemo, Lyndon, Osage City, Paola, Burlington, and adjacent points.

At Garnett with Stages for Leroy.

At Iola with Stages for Neosho Falls and Burlington.

At Humboldt with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, for Neosho Falls, Leroy, Burlington and Emporia, and with Stages for Fort Scott, Eureka, Eldorado, Wichita, Augusta, Douglas, Winfield and Arkansas City.

At Tioga with Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, for Parsons, Oswego and Chetopa.

At Thayer with Stages for Neodesha and Fredonia.

At Cherryvale, with Stages for Independence, Elk City, Elk Falls, Greenfield, Winfield, Douglas, and Arkansas City.

At Coffeyville with Stages for Parker and Chetopa.

This is the best and most direct route to the celebrated Neosho Valley and the Osage Reservation.

Freight taken from any point in the East to the end of the track, without break of bulk. Through contracts made for either freight or passenger.

For full information, relating to either freight or passenger business, apply to O. CHANUTE, Sup't.

CHAR. B. PROK, G. F. & T. A., Lawrence.

Fancy Poultry.

20 VARIETIES, ALL FROM PRIZE STOCK. SEND two stamps for

Illustrated Circular.

Roup Powders, 25 cts. per box; five boxes, \$1.00. Chicken Cholera Pills, \$1.00 per box.

sep-3m M. A. ASHTON, Sunman, Indiana.

\$100 REWARD

WILL BE PAID TO ANY ONE WHO WILL FIND A single grain of *Black Antimony*, or any other poisonous mineral, in

Yates' Improved Condition Powder,

For HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND POULTRY. This is the only Condition Powder made which does not contain arsenic.

Yates' Improved Vegetable Liver Pills,

Are better adapted to the Western climate than any other. They are the best Preventive of Ague.

McKenna's Empire Baking Powder,

Is a superior article for making Bread, Cakes, Pastry, &c.

All the above articles are manufactured only by

G. W. W. YATES,

No. 100 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kan.

N. B.—For Sale by all Druggists.

37-17

FRUIT TREES!

OF ALL KINDS. Also,

Apple Seedlings No. 1, per 1,000, \$ 5.00

Pear Seedlings No. 1, per 1,000, 25.00

Apple Trees, put up in crates, per 1,000, 25.00

Pear Trees, per 1,000, 25.00

Orange Hedge Plants No. 1, per 1,000, 2.50

For sale by (nov-6m). H. B. TREAT, Atchison, Kan.

BICKFORD FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE!

The Oldest, Most Practical, and Best.

I CAN KNIT A STOCKING COMPLETE WITHOUT taking it from the Machine till it is finished.—BURNES L. FITZGERALD, Canaan, Me. The more I use it, the better I like it.—Mrs. C. CURTIS, Medina, O. Altogether, it works beyond my expectations.—Mrs. A. WALKER, Malone, N.Y. Send for Descriptive Circular, sent free, which contains many similar recommendations. Price, \$25 to \$75. Agents wanted. Address:

BICKFORD SPINNER & KNITTING MACHINE CO.,

nov-1m 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

Sweet Chestnut TREES!

ONE-HALF MILLION, BESIDES A LARGE GENERAL Nursery Stock. A Sixteen-Page Circular free. Also, a Trade List for Nurserymen and Dealers. Address

STORRS, HARRISON & CO.,

oct-2m Painesville, Lake County, Ohio.

CHICAGO

SCRAPER & DITCHER

THIS SCRAPER AND DITCHER IS THE BEST IN use. It will do double the work of any other, as can be proven by the testimony of hundreds now using them.

Patented Nov. 1, 1870, and March 21, 1871.

PRICE \$12 ON CARS AT FACTORY,

\$10 at Wholesale—Five or More.

The price will be \$15 after this year, with a liberal discount at wholesale. Manufactured only by this Company, at Maywood, Illinois. They will not be manufactured by other parties in future.

Commissioners of Highways, signing themselves as such, can order these Scrapers on trial. Other parties ordering them must send cash or good references. In using the Scraper for long hauls, let out the chain.

Every Scraper and Ditcher sold will have the following WARRANTY fastened to it, and this Company holds itself responsible under this

WARRANTY:

"These Scrapers and Ditchers are sold with the absolute warranty that, if not satisfactory on trial, they can be shipped, in good order, to the Factory of the Company, at Maywood, Illinois, and the money originally paid will be refunded."

Send for Circulars and Testimonials. Address all communications to

CHICAGO SCRAPER & DITCHER CO.,

No. 15 Methodist Church Block,

aug-12m

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



HOTTENTOTS SEEN GATHERING BUCHU LEAVES AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FOR H. T. HELMBOLD.

BUCHU.

[From Dispensary of the United States.]

DIOSMA CRENATA-BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint. *Medical Properties Also Used.*—Buchu Leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs. They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the age of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-Wetting in Children, &c.

In Affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled or delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba, and all other nauseous compounds.

Helmhold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash

Cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

Price \$1.25 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for \$6.50.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

There is no tonic like it. It is an anchor of hope to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," &c. They are unreliable, and frequently injurious.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask For Helmhold's. Take no other.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. Established over twenty years. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist,

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oct-4m