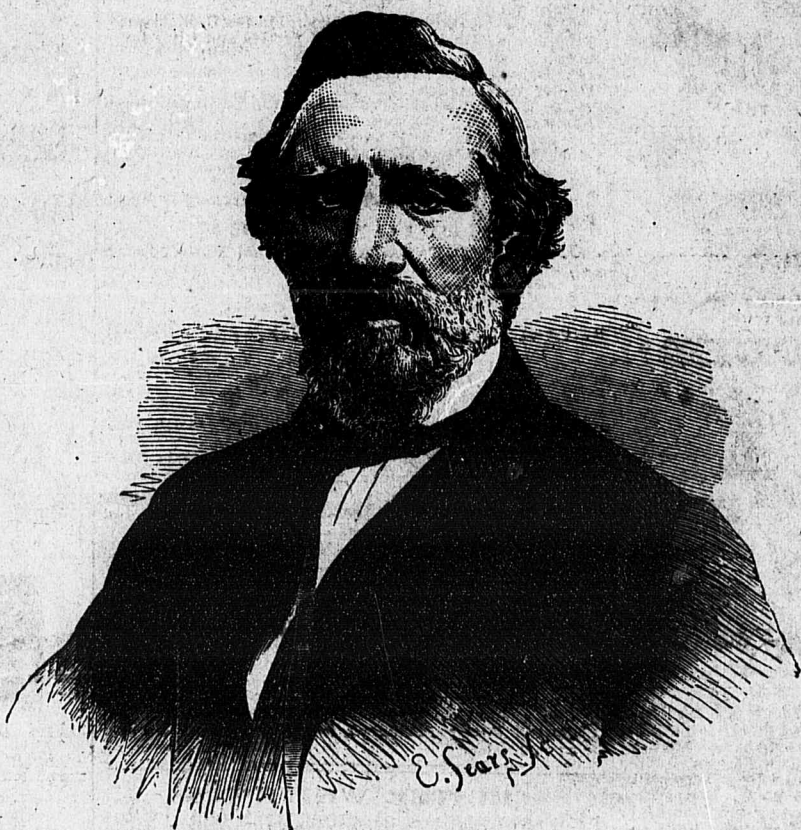


THE DEVOTED THE FARM THE SHOP THE FRESH

# KANSAS THE FARMER



PATRICK BARRY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—SEE PAGE 93.





# THE KANSAS FARMER.

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



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

BUT ITS PRINCIPAL FEATURE IS ITS  
**VERTICAL FEED!!**

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

**SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER MACHINES.**

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

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

**DAVIS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,**  
Or Watertown, New York.

Branch Office—160 State St., Chicago, Ill. my-3m

**STOCK FARM FOR SALE,**  
CONSISTING OF 480 ACRES—WATER AND TIMBER—100 acres fenced, 80 acres broken, 50 acres in Winter wheat. A good rock building, 18x20. This Farm is situated in Washington county, Kansas, 6 miles west of Waterville, and is as fine a body of land as is in the State. For particulars, inquire of G. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kansas, or JAS. HUTT, Waterville, Kansas. feb-17

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A S BRED and Improved by A. C. MOORE, CANTON, Mass., on four farms; 214 breeders; this breed a specialty for 25 years. Send 50c. for Swine Journal—engravings, breeding, care, diseases, and cures.

**Pure Chester White and Berkshire Pigs.**  
BRED AND FOR SALE BY D. L. HOADLEY, LAWRENCE, Kansas. Send for Price List. jan-17

**VINEGAR—HOW MADE IN 10 HOURS, WITHOUT DRUGS.** Particulars 10 cts. F. SAGE, Cromwell, Conn. 3

## KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Manhattan, Kansas.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION FOR A. D. 1870-71 will open SEPTEMBER 8th, 1870.

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REV. JOSEPH DENISON, D. D.—President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and Political Economy.  
J. S. HOUGHAM, A. M.—Professor of Agricultural and Commercial Science.  
J. W. DAVIDSON (Brevet Major-General in the U. S. Army)—Professor of Military Science and Tactics and Civil Engineering, and Teacher of French and Spanish.  
B. F. MUDGE, A. M.—Professor of Natural Sciences and the Higher Mathematics.  
REV. J. H. LEE, A. M.—Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Literature.  
J. EVARTS PLATT—Professor of Mathematics and Vocal Music, and Principal of the Preparatory Department.  
MISS MARY F. HOVEY—Professor of the German Language and Literature.  
MRS. MARTIN V. WERDEN—Teacher of Instrumental Music.

### TUITION, FREE.

In all the Departments, except Instrumental Music. Ladies share the privileges of the Institution equally with gentlemen. Good Board can be had at the Boarding-House at \$3.25 per Week.

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Students supplying all needed furniture, except stove, bedstead and straw tick. Seasoned fuel, prepared for the stove, will be furnished by the Steward at \$5.50 per cord. Washing at reasonable rates.

For catalogue, and further particulars, apply to President J. DENISON. By order of the Board of Regents. R. D. PARKER, Secretary. sep-17

**WANTED—AGENTS \$75 to \$250 per Month, EVERYWHERE.** male and female—to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, braid, blind and embroider, in a most superior manner. Price, only \$15. Fully licensed, and warranted for five years. We will pay \$1,000 for any Machine which will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from \$75 to \$250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo., or Chicago, Illinois. my-3m

### CHESTER WHITE PIGS.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL, AT THE Glen Farm, Pure Bred Chester White Pigs, at ten to twelve weeks old, for \$20 per pair; or will ship to any point at same price, with \$1 additional for boxing. Persons ordering, if not satisfied, may return Pigs by express within ten days, and have their money refunded.

### AYRSHIRE BULL.

Will also stand, the Thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull, SIR WALTER, at Glen Farm, three miles west of the Market House, on Shawnee street. Terms, \$5.00 per season. ap-6m D. N. BARNES, Leavenworth, Kansas.

**WANTED—AGENTS (\$20 PER DAY), TO** sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the Under-Feed, makes the "Lock Stitch" (alike on both sides), and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Illinois; or, St. Louis, Missouri. oct-17

**AGENTS WANTED FOR THE YEAR OF BATTLES.** A HISTORY OF THE Franco-German War. By BROCKETT. Accurate, reliable, and complete. The only one published. Send \$1.50 for Outfit, and secure the best territory at once. Address ap-3m J. W. GOODSPEED & CO., N. York or Chicago.

## STANDARD

LOUDEN'S HAY CARRIER ELEVATES & CARRIES the Hay clear of beams to the end of the longest mow, and returns the Fork back to load. Will pitch on to a stack, into a window, or any place where Hay is stored. Works with any kind of Horse Fork. Costs only \$8 or \$10.

### Louden's Elevating Power

Does away with the HAY backing of the horse, and saves half of the time in using the Horse Fork. Price, only \$16.

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Two boys and two horses, with this machine, will deliver more hay at the stack than three teams with five hands. It will pay for itself in three days' work. Price, \$20. Also, Horse Hay Forks, Pulleys, &c. Send for Circular and Price List.

## IMPLEMENTS.

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Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway.

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Without Change of Cars!

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

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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.  
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G. H. BURROWS, General Superintendent. je-17

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A FEW THOROUGHbred BULLS. FOR PEDIGREE. See American Herd Book, Tenth Volume. S. S. TIPTON, Mineral Point, Kansas. ap-3m

### ITALIAN QUEENS.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS EACH. WARRANTED PURE. N. CAMERON, Lawrence, Kansas. my-3m

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Send immediately for new Descriptive Circulars. jan-9m CLOUGH REFINING CO., Cincinnati, O.

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**POLAND-CHINA HOGS.**  
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# THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM, THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

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

VOL. VIII.—NO. 6.]

LEAVENWORTH, JUNE 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.

### POMONA.

That little paradise of Franklin county, known by the above name, and made prominent by the energy, judgment and thrift of a few men like S. T. KELSEY, Mr. RICKSECKER, and others, has often figured in our columns before; but now the people there are taking us on a new tack, substituting subscriptions for correspondence, and saying they

such shape, that they can be made available to supply the present wants; and the people of Manhattan have generously voted an appropriation of \$12,000 to purchase a Farm for the College, adequate to the wants of the institution.

The contingent fee that has heretofore been charged, is now abolished, so that the only expense of students is the board bill, which, under their superior arrangements, is quite small.

With a Faculty not excelled as teachers by any in the country, and imbued as they are with the idea of a more thorough Agricultural education; with all the advantages that Manhattan presents as a healthful and inviting place, with none of the vices of large towns or cities, and with the inducements offered by the College, we doubt if there is a better school in the country for the education of

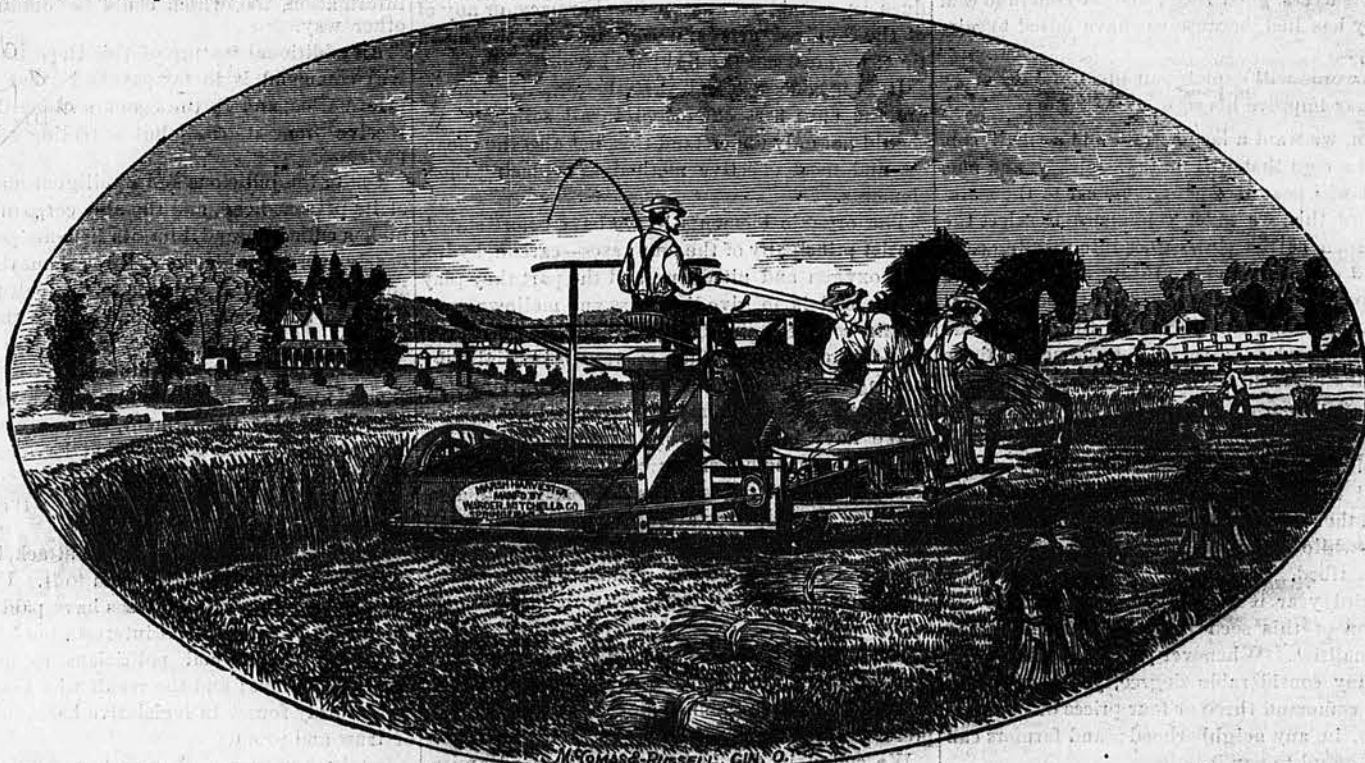
complaints of its heading too low, and in a few localities the fly and chinch-bug are reported as doing the crop some damage.

The breadth of the oat crop is not materially increased over last year, and the crop is looking well.

Corn, of which an unusual amount was planted early, is looking finely; but recent continued wet weather has kept the plows from the fields, and the weeds are taking advantage of the occasion.

Potatoes are growing thrifflily, and we hear but little complaint of the potato-beetle as yet, though a few localities have more, probably, than they desire. So far as we have noticed, there is a very large increase in the amount of other root crops planted.

Kansas will fully sustain her reputation as a fruit State this year. In a few localities, along the creek



are determined to have the *Premium Club* on THE FARMER's books. An installment of the first hundred was received a few days ago, with a promise of the rest right speedily. The good folks at that point have our hearty thanks for their appreciation of THE FARMER; and we say, speed the work.

### OUR STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

In another place we publish the Circular issued by the Agricultural College. It is pleasant to know that, after so many trials and difficulties as our Agricultural College has passed, through the energy and wisdom of both Faculty and Regents these are all removed, and the future seems to be plain sailing.

The funds of the College have been placed in

those designing to follow rural pursuits, than the Kansas State Agricultural College.

And for these reasons, we hope it will be more liberally patronized than it has ever yet been, by farmers and farmers' sons and daughters.

Any additional information will be given to those proposing to send their boys and girls to this institution, by addressing the President of the Faculty, Dr. JOSEPH DENISON, or the Secretary, Rev. R. D. PARKER.

### THE OUTLOOK.

The season has advanced far enough for us to form some opinion upon the present crops in Kansas. Wheat, of which there is an unusual breadth, is fully up to, if not over, an average in present appearance. In some portions of the State we hear

bottoms, peaches and apples were killed; but in the State generally the peach crop will be very large. Grapes promise an abundant harvest; while the crop of berries, particularly strawberries, "beats all creation."

So, upon the whole, we think Kansas will make a record this season that any State might well be proud of, in the yield of fruits, grains and vegetables.

### Desirable Homes!

THE VALLEY OF THE BLUE, IN KANSAS, IS ONE of the most beautiful, healthful and fertile in the world. It is abundantly supplied with water, fuel and building material of the best quality. The water-power of the Blue is unsurpassed. It is accessible by three Railroads, and is rapidly improving. Lands are still cheap. For Government Claims, or for choice Farming Lands, improved or unimproved, apply to

JASON YERGEN,  
Blue Rapids, Kansas.



## The Kansas Farmer

### IMPROVE THE SEEDS.

Few of our farmers realize how easy it is to improve different varieties of seeds. Year after year, many of us are willing—nay, even anxious—to pay roundly for a new potato, cabbage or corn; but we scarcely ever stop to consider how it was originated.

We have all noticed, in plowing corn, that some stalks were much farther advanced than the general crop, and that certain hills matured the kernel before others. The same is true of wheat and oats, and also of potatoes; but not one in a thousand takes advantage of these inducements, held out by Dame Nature, to put money in our pockets, or what is perhaps better still, to benefit those around us.

Had Mr. BULL been as careless and indifferent as the most of us, we should never have had the Concord grape.

Had HOBBS, WILDER, BURR, KNOX, and a few others, neglected the light that was given them, we should be without the choice strawberries that now delight us. And so with all our fruits, grains and vegetables, as well as flowers.

If there was anything difficult or intricate in the process of improving our grains and vegetables, we should be slow to invite the masses to attempt it; but there is not. The process is plain and simple; so much so, that a boy of average intellect may accomplish something valuable in this direction.

Take our great cereal crop, corn, for example. We hear of certain persons raising crops of this grain, to the extent of one hundred or more bushels per acre; and we conclude that if others have done it, we can, and we plow, and hoe, and manure, but at the same time neglect one of the prime elements of success, good seed; and we conclude that somebody has lied, because we have failed to raise such crops.

A few words will explain our ideas of how every farmer may improve his seed.

In corn, we want a large grain and a small cob. We want a corn that will mature quickly, and one, also, that will bear more than one ear to the stalk. To procure this, we must commence to select the seed as soon as the corn comes into roasting-ears. Take a bit of red flannel, go through the field, and tie a strip around a dozen or more of those ears that come into roasting-ear first; at the same time keeping in mind to give the preference to those stalks that seem inclined to make more than one ear.

In the Fall, gather these ears, and select from them only such as have the desired qualities of grain and cob. Save these carefully by themselves, and plant them next season by themselves, away from all other corn; and repeat the same process of marking, while in roasting ear and assorting, as above described.

The third year it will be found that almost the entire crop of this seed bears the impress of the desired qualities. Whenever you reach these qualities in any considerable degree, you have a corn that will command three or four prices of common seed corn, in any neighborhood; and farmers can very well afford to pay it.

In an equal degree are these rules true of wheat. We want an early-maturing, plump-grained wheat, and stout, thrifty straw. All of these qualities can be found in any crop; and it is only necessary to designate those ears that possess these qualities, in some manner, and by planting separate and apart from the main crop, making the same selections each year, and three or four years will add ten bushels per acre to the general average.

To improve the potato crop, we must select from those hills only potatoes for seed that produce the largest number of early-maturing, sound, large potatoes; and this, followed for two or three years, will give us seed superior to any given variety, both in quality and quantity.

We do not mean by this article to convey the

idea that new varieties are thus produced, but only that, by this plan, we can perfect qualities that the seed already possesses; and that, by the ordinary methods of selecting seed we fail to develop.

The point of having good seed is one of the elements of success that no farmer can afford to ignore, and the earlier we avail ourselves of these well known ways of securing it, the better it will be for all. Then, let the work commence this season.

Wheat and oats may yet be selected with profit this year for seed; and but a few weeks intervene until corn will be in roasting-ear; and we hope that many of our farmers will commence the work of reformation, in the matter of selecting seed.

### EASY LESSONS IN AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

NUMBER IV.

One of the first and most natural questions for the practical farmer to ask, is, "Can Chemistry, as applied to Agriculture, make a barren soil fertile for any given crop; or, rather, will it tell us what elements to apply to produce certain results?" We regret that we cannot answer yes, to this question, as positively as we desire. To a limited extent, the chemist can tell what elements are lacking in a wheat or corn field; and in most cases, if these elements are added to the soil the crop will be improved; but we cannot, by this means, raise a crop of corn from thirty to one hundred bushels per acre. We ought, and we have no doubt we will, be as able to feed a crop of corn or wheat, as a brood of chickens; but we have not yet reached that point. There are too many educated, intelligent men enrolled in the ranks of practical Agriculture, and too many Agricultural Colleges established, for us to remain in doubt on questions of so much practical importance; and we believe the child is born who will see chemistry, applied to agriculture, produce as certain results as in pharmacy, or any of the kindred arts and sciences. In the mean time, we must use the light we have.

It is a conceded fact, that the organic elements are the ones first exhausted in all soils, and we should not only understand this, but also the cheapest and most effective method of replacing those elements.

The organic elements, as we have before stated, consist principally of the four gases—carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen; and the part they play in the soil is to give lightness and mellowness to certain soils, to retain moisture, and also manures. In addition to this, they operate beneficially by making a soil darker, and necessarily warmer, as a black soil absorbs the rays of light and heat.

We have in this fact one reason why the black soil of Kansas is better for corn than the lighter colored soil known as the mulatto soil; and, also, why the latter will mature a good crop of small grain. Corn requires a much greater amount of heat than any of the small grains, to mature; and the darker the soil the better for corn, other things being equal.

The necessity for these elements in the soil being established, it becomes a pertinent inquiry, How are we to replace them in an exhausted soil, or to preserve them in soils that are yet fertile?

We stated, in the Lesson upon Organic Manure, that plant life obtained them largely from the atmosphere. This is true to a greater extent of some plants than of others; as the construction of the leaves of certain plants enables them to draw more of their sustenance from the atmosphere than others.

Practice has demonstrated that red clover is one of the best, if not the best, crops to restore these elements to the soil. Buckwheat and field peas are also good; but the clover gives us the advantage, if we desire it, of one or two years' pasture or meadow; and even then, probably excels either of the crops mentioned.

The slow process of carting more valuable manure, such as animal excrement, muck, &c., upon our large Western farms, will probably never find

favor, however valuable it may be in those sections where farms are small and labor cheap; and for this reason, if no other, we would strongly recommend our Western farmers to commence a system of rotation at once, in which clover shall play a conspicuous part.

The most casual observer will not have failed to notice the vast difference in soils. It is not infrequent to see in the same section of country a soil made up almost entirely of alumina, or clay, the sandy or siliceous soil, and the black soil, or loam, that is made up almost entirely of organic matter. Neither of these divisions of soil is adapted to the perfect growth of plants; but for the best results we must secure a combination of all three.

By far the larger part of our soils have an abundance of the clay and sandy elements; although, as we have stated in a former paper, the latter is not always in a condition that the plant can use it; as, to be available, it must be combined with some other inorganic element, such as lime or potash. The organic elements, while they are, perhaps, more easily supplied than the inorganic, are at the same time much more rapidly exhausted; and it is the part of wisdom to see that there is supplied as much, or more, of these elements as are annually taken away.

### THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

It has been a pleasing fact to note the progress which the Agricultural Department, at Washington, has made. From an insignificant, badly-conducted book and seed store, it has grown, in but little over ten years, to magnificent proportions, and has become one of the most important Departments of the Government, giving out monthly and annually valuable information, which benefits directly a large majority of our population; and information, too, which could be obtained in no other way.

An additional feature of this Department, which will commend it to tax-payers, is, that all of this information, and all the benefits which the farmers receive from it, costs but a trifling sum in comparison.

Under the judicious and intelligent management of its present head, and the able corps of assistants he has called around him, its benefits penetrate to nearly every neighborhood throughout the country; and it is giving an impetus to Agricultural education and advancement, second only to the Agricultural Press and Colleges.

Yet, with all the benefits we have derived, and expect to derive in the future, from a wise administration of this Department, there are a few leading journals of the country that have commenced a system of attacks upon it, hoping to strike it from existence. Prominent among these is the New York Sun.

We shall not stop to notice the attack, but desire to examine the motives that lead to it. Until quite recently, the producing classes have paid but little attention to their political interests, but have rather permitted professional politicians to manipulate the nominations; and the result was, that farmers were rarely found in legislative halls, or in offices of trust and profit.

Lately, however, a change has commenced, and promises to go forward, which will place those who are identified with the Agricultural interests of the land where of right they ought to be—in the law-making assemblies. This is more noticeable in the West, perhaps, than in the East; but in the West the past Winter saw one-half, perhaps more, of the Legislatures composed of farmers.

Keen, shrewd politicians, like the editor of the Sun, see this, and recognize in it a feature of our political economy, that betokens little for men of his class, in future political preferment. But it is not policy to make an attack upon the farmers directly; yet, feeling that something must be done to prevent this political advancement, they do the only thing they can—attack the recognized head of the Agricultural interests of the country.



We doubt the success of such efforts, as no Congress is likely to be fool-hardy enough to attempt to abolish an institution of so much recognized value as this; and short, indeed, would be the tenure of office of Congressmen voting in favor of it.

#### KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Since their annual meeting in June, 1870, the Regents of this Institution have held five special meetings. With care and industry developed a plan of forest culture, that would have been of great practical value to the State, but the necessary appropriation was not granted by the Legislature. They have entirely revised the course of study in the College, adapting it more fully to the four departments that are required by the organic act.

In the new Course, the Mechanical, Military and Literary Departments are based upon the Agricultural, and with the exception of elective studies, are identical with it during the first two years. Afterwards, each department develops its own specialty, thus making an Agricultural education the basis of all, and yet fulfilling the letter of the act of Congress providing the endowment, that forbids "excluding scientific and classical studies," and requires "the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes, in the several pursuits and professions in life."

The Regents have added to this thorough and liberal course of study, Lectureships in Veterinary Science, Horticulture, Entomology, Mechanics, Ornithology, Sylviculture and Practice in the Nursery, and the Practical Application of Labor.

To fill these Lectureships, they have secured men eminently qualified in these specialties. The veteran pomologist, Dr. JOHN A. WARDER, of Cincinnati, lectures on Horticulture; Dr. JOSEPH BUSHMAN, a graduate of the Royal College of Veterinary Science, London, and a successful Surgeon in the American Army, has charge of that department; and Prof. CHARLES RILEY, State Entomologist of Missouri, will deliver a valuable course of Lectures on Insects. Cornell University has secured the same course. A choice assortment of Nursery Stock has been planted, and students receive practical instruction in planting, grafting, budding, &c.

The Regents are seeking a Professor for the Military department, and earnestly inquiring for an intelligent, able and practical man for Farm Superintendent.

The last Legislature placed the endowment in the power of the Regents to invest, aiming thereby to increase the interest or income of the Institution. They have decided to invest it in District School Bonds, purchased of school officers only; thus devoting one educational fund to the assistance and development of another educational interest of the State.

E. GALE, an intelligent, careful man, of the purest character, who is serving his third term as County Superintendent of Schools in Riley county, has been appointed Loan Commissioner. Without remuneration he has served the College six years as Regent, and has just been appointed for another term; but at the earnest request of the friends of the College, he resigns to accept this most responsible trust. While the loss of his wisdom and experience will be deeply felt by the Board, they gain an officer of unquestioned intelligence and honor to manage the Endowment. School districts about to issue bonds will do well to apply early to Mr. GALE, at Manhattan.

With the new year the Contingent Fee, that has hitherto yielded about eight hundred dollars annually, will be abolished; thus making education absolutely free, and cheaper than at any other College in the land.

A small appropriation has been made to purchase books on Ornithology, and to encourage Taxidermy among the students.

Arrangements have been made to insure the College Buildings, Cabinet, Library and Apparatus.

To facilitate business, the following Committees have been appointed:

**Executive**—Regents DENISON, REYNOLDS, PARKER, STRICKLER, HARVEY, GRAY, HANNA.

**Auditing**—Regents McCLENAHAN, SMALLWOOD, WHEELER.

**Finance**—Regents HANNA, MCCARTY, WHEELER.

**Faculty**—Regents REYNOLDS, PARKER, MCCARTY.

**Agriculture**—Reg'ts STRICKLER, HARVEY, GRAY.

**Horticulture**—Regents GRAY, McCLENAHAN, GROVER.

**Military**—Regents HARVEY, SMALLWOOD, REYNOLDS.

**Mechanic Arts**—Regents SMALLWOOD, MCCARTY, McCLENAHAN.

**Building and Grounds**—Regents DENISON, GRAY, STRICKLER.

**Library**—Reg'ts MCCARTY, REYNOLDS, HARVEY.

**By-Laws**—Reg'ts DENISON, REYNOLDS, PARKER.

**Lands**—Regents WHEELER, HANNA, GROVER.

Twelve thousand dollars in bonds, to buy and improve an addition to the College Farm, has just been voted by the township of Manhattan.

The outlook for the prosperity of the State Agricultural College was never so flattering as now.

The best education—physical, mental and moral training, "without money and without price."

The next meeting of the Board of Regents will be held June 21, 1871.

#### CATTLE DYING IN TRANSPORTATION.

Our Dumb Animals presents some appetizing facts to the beef-eaters of Boston. It appears that a butcher of that city died recently, under such circumstances as to call for a coroner's inquest. The examination developed the following facts:

That deceased came to his death by wiping his face with a cloth used in butchering a certain animal; that said animal was bought by his employer, a Mr. AUGUSTE WERTZ, after it was dead; that the animal was in process of decomposition when brought to the slaughter-house; that it was the custom of this man WERTZ to buy dead animals as they arrived in the cars, and dress and sell them in the Boston market.

H. W. JORDAN testified as follows: "Am chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and one of the Cattle Commissioners. Animals which have died, or been killed by accident, have been carried to the bone factory, and some to the sausage factories, to be manufactured into Bologna! I am fearful that many of these dead cattle get to market at Boston."

A town councilman, out West, knowing such facts as these, and failing to make it public, would be apt to meet with "a long rope and a short shrift."

These are interesting facts, not only for Boston but for every other city in the land, to consider. The police regulations of slaughter-houses are sadly deficient in the protection they give to life and health; and it would pay every city of any importance to provide a special police, to look after their welfare in this respect.

#### SWINDLING.

It is reported that there are a set of sharpers at Kansas City, who make it a business to fleece a class of immigrants to Kansas, who from appearance they judge to be unacquainted with the laws governing homesteads and pre-emptions.

The plan of operations is to represent themselves as agents, appointed by the Governor of Kansas, to facilitate the taking of claims. Having bogus plats of townships and counties in their possession, they sell claims to the unwary, at different prices, ranging as high as two hundred and fifty dollars.

Parties coming to Kansas should acquaint themselves with the laws governing homestead and pre-emption claims, and buy claims of no man until they have satisfied themselves as to the title.

THE Emporia News is endeavoring to inaugurate the market-day system, or stock sales, for that county. It should be practiced in every county.

#### IS IT BARRELS OR BUSHELS?

A correspondent of the *Courier Gentleman*, in describing the producing qualities of the soil, near Louisville, Kentucky, says that corn is their *brag* crop, he having heard of one hundred and ten barrels being raised per acre.

Through that section, a barrel means *five bushels* of shelled corn; and *five hundred and fifty* bushels of corn per acre would be called a pretty fair crop, even for Kansas; and for Jefferson county, Ky., we think it is too large.



#### APPLE TWIG BORERS.

EDITOR FARMER: I send you a few files, not known to me. They are a very troublesome insect in my vineyard. They commence to bore on the vines at the upper corner of the first butt, and work their way through the heart to the next butt below; then they return, and commence their depredations at another butt. I have got them for the last three weeks, and have killed over a thousand during that time.

Please let me know, through your columns, to what family they belong. I have found the same on my youngest apple trees. If they stay here the whole Summer season, they will ruin my orchard and vineyard. M. MANERHAN, Louisville, Pottowatamie Co., Kan., May 22, 1871.

The insect enclosed is *Bosorichus bicaudatus*—(SAY)—familiarily known as the *Apple Twig Borer*, since it usually confines its depredations to that tree; though there are several instances on record of its work upon other fruit trees, and occasionally, as in the experience of our correspondent, it attacks the grapevine, entering at the bud and boring through the stem, as Mr. M. describes. Their injuries are committed in search of food, during the perfect or beetle state, and it is not known that the larvae are bred in the stems. We are sorry that we cannot suggest any remedy, available at this season of the year, except searching for and killing the beetles.

In our next number we will give a more detailed account of the habits and history of this rather anomalous borer.

#### THE TENT CATERPILLAR OF THE FOREST.

This insect (*Oligocampa sylvatica*—HARRIS) is this year reported to be doing extensive injury to the orchards and forests—especially the latter—of the Southwest, almost defoliating whole groves of the black oak family of trees, to which they seem to be partial. In the orchard they are as easily got rid of as the apple tree tent caterpillar, by taking them in their webs from the trees with a long pole or stick, with a swab of rags at the end. At such times they are collected in the latter for molting, or for shelter, when the weather is stormy. But in the forest we can do little toward their extermination; and there, besides robbing the trees of their first rich robe of green, they make themselves an almost intolerable nuisance, by dropping down on us from every side, if we but venture under the trees at the time when they are full-grown, and are leaving them in search of concealment in which to undergo their transformation.

Chickens, we know, will not touch these hairy caterpillars; and from their numbers on the very same trees on which birds are nesting, we infer that the latter do not relish them very highly either. Our only dependence for keeping them in check is in their parasitic foes. Of these there are several, among them one which we have bred for the first time this Spring. It is a small ichneumon fly, which as a maggot arrests the growth of the caterpillar between the second and third molt, fastens its luckless victim to the leaf, and feeds on its vitals and changes to pupa inside the caterpillar's skin, through which it perforates when emerging in the shape of a fly.

In order that no one may mistake the tent cat-



pillar, and leave it unmolested, we extract the following condensed description from the *American Entomologist*:

The eggs from which these caterpillars hatch are deposited mostly during the month of June, in oval rings, upon the smaller twigs; and this peculiar mode of deposition renders them conspicuous objects during the Winter time, when, by a little practice, they can easily be distinguished from the buds or swellings of the naked twigs. Each cluster consists of from two to three hundred eggs, and is covered and protected from the weather by a covering of glutinous matter, which dries into a sort of net-work. The little embryonic larvæ are fully formed in the egg by the commencement of Winter; and the same temperature which causes the apple buds to swell and burst, quickens the vital energies of these larvæ, and causes them to eat their way out of their eggs. Very often they hatch during a prematurely warm spell, and before there is a leaf for them to feed upon; but they are so tough and hardy that they can fast for many days with impunity, and the glutinous substance on the outside of their eggs furnishes good sustenance and gives them strength at first.

The young caterpillars commence spinning the moment they are born; and, indeed, they never move without extending their thread wherever they go. All the individuals hatched from the same batch of eggs work together in harmony, and each performs its share of building the common tent, under which they shelter when out feeding or during inclement weather. They usually feed twice during each day; namely, once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon. After feeding five or six weeks, during which time they change their skins four times, these caterpillars acquire their full growth; they are then two inches in length, the colors being black, white, blue and reddish. They then scatter in all directions in search of some cozy or sheltered nook, such as the crevice or angle of a fence; and having finally decided on a spot, each one spins an oblong-oval yellow cocoon, the silk composing which is intermixed with a yellow paste or fluid, which dries into a powder looking something like sulphur. A few individuals almost always remain and spin up in the tent; and these cocoons will be found intermixed with the black excrement long after the old tent is deserted.

Within this cocoon the caterpillar soon assumes the chrysalis state, and from it, at the end of about three weeks the perfect insect issues, as a dull yellowish-brown or reddish-brown moth, characterized chiefly by the front wings being divided into three nearly equal parts by transverse whitish or yellowish lines, and by the middle spaces between these lines being paler than in the rest of the wing in the males, though it is more often of the same color, or even darker, in the females. The species is, however, very variable.

#### SWEET POTATO PESTS.

The sweet potato, like its Irish namesake, is highly appreciated by insect as well as human epicures. Indeed, the former often derive greater benefit from our planting and cultivation than we do ourselves. But while the enemies of the common potato belong to various orders and tribes of insects, those that attack the sweet potato are, with a few unimportant exceptions, confined to a single family of the beetle—the *Chrysomelidae*—a family which includes at once many of the most curious and beautiful, and the most obnoxious, of insects; for example, the exquisite Brazilian jewel-bugs, and our too well known Colorado potato beetle.

The insects that prey upon the sweet potato belong to that subdivision of the *Chrysomela* family known as the *Cassida*, or tortoise beetles; so called because, in the perfect state, all of them present the appearance of diminutive, brilliantly colored turtles. There are some half-dozen or more distinct species that feed upon the sweet potato exclusively, or in preference to any other plant; but among

these, two may be singled out as doing the greater share of the damage, namely: The two-striped sweet potato beetle (*Cassida bivittata*—SAY) and the golden tortoise beetle (*Cassida aurichalcea*—FABR.) The larva of the first species is a broad oval flattened object, about one-third of an inch in length, of a dingy white color, edged all around with a single row of barbed spines, and having at the posterior extremity a forked appendage very suggestive of a handle; especially as it is not, as in all other species of this genus, bent forward over the body so as to shade it, but is carried vertically, or at an angle of forty-five degrees. The use of this fork to this particular insect is not so evident as it is with other of its congeners, to whom the fork serves to keep in place the materials with which they protect themselves.

In the case of the larva of *bivittata*, the handle is put to no other obvious use than to retain the successive cast-off skins, which, as they are molted, are slipped upon it. The larva state lasts about three weeks, during which the insects eat voraciously, and if they are numerous, riddle the leaves of their plant-food to such an extent as to greatly retard its growth. At the end of that period they attach themselves firmly to the under side of a leaf, by means of a gummy fluid which they secrete, and in the course of a couple of days change to pupæ. They remain fixed for from six to eight days, when the pupal covering opens, and a beetle, somewhat resembling the common cucumber beetle (*Diabrotica vitata*—FABR.) emerges. It is of a pale yellow color, with two longitudinal black stripes on each wing cover, and is of the broad, flattened tortoise form characteristic of the genus. The beetles, as well as the larvæ, eat the leaves; but the former are, of course, much less injurious than the latter.

Next to the two-striped sweet potato beetle, in the order of its destructive propensities, is the golden tortoise beetle (*Cassida aurichalcea*—FABR.) The larva is smaller and much darker colored than that of the species just described; and also differs from the latter by the habit of carrying the curious anal fork bent forward over the back, and upon which, mingled with the cast-off skins, are particles of its own excrement arranged in a sort of trilobed pattern, and made to serve as a shield to protect it from the attacks of parasites, probably; for, as it usually dwells upon the under side of the leaf, we cannot see that the insect would require any such peculiar parasol to shade it from the sun.

The larva and pupa state require about the same length of time as they do with the two-striped beetle. The perfect insect is one of the most exquisite objects in nature. As its scientific name indicates, it appears precisely like a drop of the purest burnished gold; and as it lies flat upon a leaf, glittering in the sunshine, with no trace of legs or other insect appendages visible, one can hardly believe that it belongs to the animal creation; and as the eye of the entomologist regards it attentively, he is fain to consider a few sweet potato leaves well sacrificed to obtain it. But, unfortunately, its gleaming gold is not of merchantable quality, while the plants it destroys are; and consequently, its beauty must not be allowed to commend it to our mercy.

It is to be regretted that after death these beetles lose all that metallic brightness that distinguishes them; otherwise, they would undoubtedly vie with the choicest tropical "jewel bugs," and be largely used in the ornamentation of human attire.

The *Aurichalcea*, though preferring the sweet potato, is not confined to it, but may often be found on morning-glory vines, and other plants of the *Convolvulaceæ*.

Both this and the first described species are most numerous during the months of May and June, though there are probably several broods in the season.

The same mixture of Paris green with flour or plaster, that is used to kill the Colorado potato

beetle, will also check the tortoise beetles, but not so effectually as it does the former; and as they hide on the under side of the leaf, it is a difficult and somewhat hazardous task to apply it thoroughly.

The best remedy is to search for the beetles early in the season, and by exterminating these, prevent such an increase as would materially injure the plants upon which they subsist.

## Our Boys and Girls.

### WHAT A BOY HAS DONE.

BY JOHN W. FISHER.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS (ESPECIALLY GIRLS):

We have read two letters from the "Hoozier" boy," and only one from the "Jayhawkers." How does this come? Are you waiting, like myself, for some one to lead off? If you are, here goes.

In the *Prairie Farmer* there is the advice of an old farmer, to "grow into farming, instead of jumping into it." I have jumped into it: I am what you style a "city chap." I was raised in town until the age of eighteen, and had tried carpenter work, then painting, then clerking, then printing, and afterwards delivered various newspapers in Lawrence and Atchison. I had tried railroading, book-keeping, canvassing, collecting, and finally farming; and of all these, I never felt so well, or enjoyed myself so much, or was so independent, as I am out here. Out where? some may say. Well, I'll tell you. *Prairie View Farm* is at the crossing of the Leavenworth, Arrington & Holton road and the Effingham, Grasshopper Falls & Topeka State road, five miles south of Effingham, eight north of Grasshopper, twenty-nine west of Leavenworth, and twenty southeast of Holton. We can see Pardee, nine miles away; Monrovia, seven miles; Grasshopper and Effingham, and Holton, which latter is twenty miles distant.

We came out here two years ago, and helped to run over five miles of fence, enclosing 1,440 acres of land, with no cross fences, and but one house on it. It belonged to Mr. WILLIAM BECHTEL. Now, we have eight houses in the field, and twenty-seven new houses have been erected within a radius of three miles, and many more outside of that.

When we left Lawrence we sold some property; and I told my father, if he would buy a farm I would do my best in running it, with the help of a brother fourteen years of age. He bought the land, and erected a house 14x14x25 feet, which was torn to pieces two years ago on the 24th of this month, myself going with the house, and my aunt and four children in it also. We were all somewhat hurt, but not seriously.

With the help of a hired hand we put up five and a half miles of fence, broke one hundred and twenty acres, and put in forty acres of sod corn and eighty acres of wheat. Part of the corn was for the horses, and the rest to be made into brooms. The cattle destroyed a part of the broom corn, and we realized only seventy-five dollars for the balance; but our corn fed six horses from September 15th to February 15th. We did all our own cooking—our parents residing in Atchison. Our wheat did not do very well, but we saved ourselves, as to feed and expenses, and are now going into our third year of keeping bachelors' hall.

As a reward for my faithfulness and energy, my parents made me a present of a very valuable piece of ground, containing fifty acres, a part of which I shall break, though I now have one hundred and thirty-six acres of ground in crops—forty-five acres in Fall, and five in Spring wheat, six of barley, nineteen of oats, sixty of corn, and one in orchard, with one thousand apple root grafts in the ground, tending them to make them suitable for an addition to the orchard.

Instead of spending my money for circuses, minstrels, candy, liquors, cigars or tobacco, I have put fifteen cents a day into a \$1,000 life insurance policy, payable to my parents at my death, or to me at thirty-five years of age. It just costs two acres of



corn of fifty-five bushels each, at fifty cents a bushel.

Now, where is the father who will not give (if he can afford it) twenty acres of land for such a good purpose? He will give it with a better grace than he will give you money enough for your circus-going. Or, a diligent boy can make it in twenty-five days of harvesting; or by canvassing for a cash premium paper; or by chopping the wood at the school-house; or by paying extra attention to his father's crops. Now, who will try it?

I saved some money, and put it in books; and now I have a kind of circulating library among the neighbor boys; only it don't cost them any membership fee.

Last Summer I was the main helper in a Sunday school out here; went to Atchison, and stated to my old Sunday school our condition; and they gladly gave me sixty semi-weekly copies of the *S. S. Advocate* (which they paid for yearly) and one hundred and twenty books; and we had scholars come six miles to get some of those books. Instead of coon, wolf and 'possum hunting, and night carousing, we had a lot of boys noted for their book-loving proclivities. I got some of my books by canvassing for *THE FARMER*, and some from the *American Agriculturist*, and several by sawing wood for them. I sawed wood one winter in Lawrence, and bought forty dollars' worth of books. I now have about two hundred volumes; and every winter I have boys come here for books, some of them coming three miles.

Now, boys, isn't that better than meeting to play at night, or making a raid on some one's watermelon patch or hen-roost (especially in winter), or to turn some one's dogs loose, or to run some one's wagon off? I have known these things to be done, and have done all I could to put something better in the boys' way.

Then, they will make better citizens, officers, neighbors, senators and representatives; and these will all soon have to come from among us boys; as the men now holding those positions will soon pass away, and we will take their places. Then, let us all do what we can to qualify ourselves for these places, and be the cause of making this State better than ever before.

The girls must not feel slighted by this letter, as I have lived alone, and cannot say much to interest them; but, girls, let us hear from some of you.

*Prairie View, Kansas, June 1, 1871.*

## THE APIARY.

### DOUGLAS COUNTY BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

BY NOAH CAMERON.

SESSION FOR MAY 7TH, 1871.

EDITOR *FARMER*: The President being absent, Dr. DALLAS was chosen President, *pro tem*.

Discussion was had on the place of holding next meeting; it was finally voted to hold it at Baldwin, and visit the Apiary of Dr. DALLAS, and see him operate the honey extractor.

The regular subject for discussion at this meeting was "Bee Hives." Five different styles, or *patents*, were on exhibition. Mr. BARNES, of Topeka, explained the Buckeye Hive. This hive is made so that the frames can all be drawn out in a body from the box, by opening the door in front. The frames are then opened on hinges, either way, or lifted out, if necessary—apparently a very convenient arrangement. This hive has, in connection, a moth trap, which was claimed by the exhibitor to be a perfect protection to the bees; he stating that last season he caught in each trap nearly a double hand full of millers, while hives that had no trap in connection were badly damaged by the moth larva.

Mr. SHAW had the Hoosier and Flanders Hives. Both are frame hives—one with a side opening door, in the other the frames lift out at the top. He prefers cheap hives, with movable frames. There were also a Langstroth and a Queen Hive on exhibition.

Each one, of course, thought his own hive the best. Mr. DALLAS explained a Queen cage, and presented a model to the Society.

Dr. O'NEIL gave his opinion on hives. He had not seen any that suited him in every particular; thought that what is called the Sectional Hive suited him best. He cautioned bee-keepers against buying patent hives, as they are nearly all infringements on other patents; that all hives here to-day are infringements on the Langstroth patent, which is now principally owned by R. C. OTIS; that there are now suits pending against H. A. KING, of the American Hive; W. C. MITCHELL, of the Buckeye Hive; and that when said suits are decided, he intends to proceed against all who are using said infringements.

Mr. DALLAS thought the hive question very important, and that we would not get fairly waked up on the subject until some one got mad, and he was going to make some one mad. So he went in on the different hives, and moth traps in particular, denouncing them all, in every form, as a miserable set of humbugs. He wanted no hives with moth traps or honey boxes. He thought the day of box hives nearly at an end; wax is not digestible. A double or treble story side opening frame hive was what he wanted, with the mel-extractor.

Mr. BARNES defended moth traps—the one in his hive, in particular—saying that he was as much opposed to moth traps as any one present, until he tried the one he is now using. He offered to give any one who is skeptical on the subject a hive for nothing, if they would try it.

Your correspondent was called on, by a remark of Mr. BARNES, to explain a statement we made in *THE FARMER* last Fall, "That bee-hives were not patented." If we understand the patent laws, patents issue only to inventors of something new; the applicant has to take an oath to the effect that he is the original inventor; that it has not been in use before, &c. Now, bee-hives were in use, we might say, a decade of centuries before our Patent Office had an existence. But if you refer to the Patent Office Reports, you will find that no one has a patent on a bee-hive as a whole, but it will read, "Improvement on bee-hives"—although nine-tenths of them are a positive damage to the hive. It is not the business of the Patent Office to ascertain whether the claimed improvement is an improvement, or otherwise; but they examine the books, and if no other party has had a patent on the same nail-head, the same screw, the same gimlet-hole, the same tin tube, the same bevel, the same rebate, the same moth hole, and the same hundred-and-one other humbugs, "as explained and described, or its equivalent," they take his money and his oath, and give him the papers. Why it is that so many want patents on worthless humbugs, nonsensical appendages 'yclept improvements, is not for us to say. We would like to mention one or two facts:

First. Many patent claims are changed by the patent solicitor, to meet the objections of the Patent Office; so, when the patent issues it is not on what was claimed as an improvement or invention, but on something fixed up by the solicitor. Again, many patents are issued on what are already public property, on devices which were in use before any patents were issued on them. All such patents are void. There are some who have gone to the expense of obtaining two or three patents, claiming that their patents "cover all the important points of a good hive, that they will revolutionize bee-keeping," &c.; while they are very careful not to explain just exactly what their patents are; while, if you will take the trouble to examine the records of the Patent Office, and their hives (would you believe it?) they are not using in their so-called patent hives a single one of their patents!

Now, this is the meanest kind of deception and swindling. Those who buy his patents, when they find out his deception, have no recourse, for they are at liberty to make and use his patents; it makes no difference whether the patentee uses them himself or not. The assertion has been made by high authority on bee-hives and patents, that "there are but few patents but what are a damage to a good

bee-hive; that hives made in the general shape and style of any certain claimed patent, and said patented points being left off, there would not be one in a dozen who would know the difference." Some shrewd pretenders, who manufacture hives for sale, as well as sell rights, have done that themselves, finding their hives sell better with their patents lopped off.

The Society refused to vote any particular hive the best.

By a rule of the Society, [N. CAMERON was requested to read a paper at the next meeting, which will be held at Baldwin City, June 8, at 11 o'clock. *Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas, May, 1871.*

## Condensed Correspondence

ANOTHER MONTH finds us with a table-full of letters, as usual, and most of them of considerable general interest.

MRS. W. M. STEVENS, Brookville, Kansas, writes: "We have a hen that recently laid a very large double-yolked egg, and followed it with a smaller one, about half the size of an ordinary egg; and she is not only 'doing as well as could be expected,' but *better*, for she goes right on, furnishing an egg every day."

S. M. WALCHER, of Miami county, writes, under date of May 6th: "The frost of last night did little or no damage in this section. Farmers are about done planting corn, and most of it is up and growing. Wheat is heading out very short in this neighborhood. We have an enterprising colony here, six miles northeast of Paola, in Wea township. They have bought land, and laid out a town, and named it Somerset. A dozen houses, a church, a school-house, a store and a grist-mill are now under construction, with a prospect of other houses. Preaching and Sunday school are now held every Sabbath. Expect to have a postoffice soon."

"CHANGE MY *FARMER* from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Waterville, Kansas," writes JOHN COSTELLO. It is the old, old story. Mr. COSTELLO, for himself and others, wrote us, some six or eight months ago, for information about Kansas. We sent him several copies of *THE FARMER*, for which he afterwards subscribed; and now we get the above note, with this P. S.: "I have received *THE FARMER* regularly, and find it very valuable. Count me a subscriber for the future."

SELDEN TWITCHELL, 444 North Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, asks for a specimen copy of *THE FARMER*, and also wants information respecting land in the neighborhood of Leavenworth, and the profits of farming here. We have answered the first of these questions heretofore for almost every other part of the State, but never, we believe, for this county.

A considerable portion of Leavenworth county is broken, hilly land. The county is about thirty miles long by eighteen broad. The soil is a rich black loam, upon a red clay sub-soil, and underlying the whole county is found thick veins of limestone. Timber is abundant in all sections of the county, and good water easily attainable. There are some very fine farming lands in all parts of the county, and first-rate unimproved land can be purchased at ten, twelve and fifteen dollars per acre. Schools and churches dot the country in every direction.

As to the *profits* of farming: That depends altogether upon how much knowledge, economy, energy and money a man can put into it. If a man has a knowledge of farming, and can also command all the other necessary attributes, he cannot fail to make money by farming in Kansas; nor, indeed, anywhere else.

This man writes us that he is *young*, and has some money, *which he has made himself*; and we think we are doing him no wrong, when we say, *Come to Kansas*.

E. B. ALLEN, Glen Elder, Mitchell county, Kan.



writes: "How shall we destroy the Colorado potato beetle? They are very thick. We pick them off daily, but still they come. Also, can you tell me anything about the Chinese potato, advertised by —, of Ohio?"

In answer to the first question, we refer our correspondent to a very exhaustive article on page 80, May number of THE FARMER. It is fully answered there. We are of opinion that the Chinese potato is a humbug.

ROGER DEB, corner Tenth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, New York, asks: "Can you give me a report of the productions of Kansas in wheat, corn, potatoes and flax, with their prices, particularly the flax; the quantity and weight of straw, and yield per acre of dressed flax, and yield of seed? Does it do well in Kansas? What is the best locality to grow it? Do you know of any Government land where a little water-power could be got?"

Mr. DEB states that he has but recently arrived in this country, and is looking about for a future home. He will find all the information he desires in regard to crops, in the Census Table of the State, published in the January number, except in regard to flax. This latter crop has not been grown in this State, to any extent, at least; but we have no doubt it would succeed well. Hemp is a very profitable crop, when labor can be obtained. A good water-power would be very hard to find on Government land, but a small one might be obtained.

J. B. DOBBS asks: "Can you inform me as to the terms of membership of the State Agricultural Society, and also if members are entitled to a Report of the Society?"

The cost is one dollar for an annual and ten dollars for a life membership. We believe the Society publishes no Reports; but in case they did, all members would be entitled to them.

GEO. S. FUNK, away down Sedgwick county, sends us up a club of six subscribers. He says: "This section is settling up very rapidly, and I think I shall be able to increase your list materially. I think THE FARMER has no equal as a paper for the farmer."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### MATTERS IN MIAMI COUNTY.

BY JOHN Q. WHITE.

Said the Editor of THE FARMER to me, a short time ago, "Why don't you write for THE FARMER occasionally?" Because, we thought, others could wield a more dexterous pen than ours, which would be of more interest to your general readers.

To begin: The corn is planted, and many fields are being cultivated the first time over. Oats are looking well; wheat will be a fair crop, notwithstanding the injury done some weeks ago by the fly. "How is the fruit?" is a question we often hear propounded. On low lands, in this section, it was generally killed by the late frosts; while, on the high lands, the trees will be overloaded.

And, while speaking of fruit, I want to say one word about the small and insignificant premiums offered by the State Agricultural Society for fruit, and not only that Society but all others. A man will devote fifteen or twenty years of life to planting and caring for a tree, that brings forth delicious fruit, and is offered a premium for those years of trial and experience of twelve or fifteen dollars; while another man is offered from two hundred up to thousands of dollars for a horse that will trot his mile the quickest. While we like to see a good horse, and a fast horse, yet we would like to see pomology have at least some respect shown to it in the distribution of premiums.

None but those engaged in fruit-growing know the many vexations one has to endure before his labors are rewarded. If a large premium is to be paid for fast horses (which we do not object to), let it also be paid for skill and energy, and as a token of respect to the fruit men of Kansas, who have

done so much to give Kansas a National reputation as a fruit-growing State.

HEAVY AND LIGHT SEEDING.—I see this heading to an article in THE FARMER, taken from the *American Agriculturist*. While we make no pretensions to wheat-growing, yet we have noticed very closely that, in eight cases out of ten, the thickest wheat is the best. We think to drill wheat both ways, three pecks each way, per acre, will be a great improvement. And, why? Because you get the benefit of drilling, and give the wheat a chance to stool; when, only drill one way, and the stalks are too crowded, and cannot properly mature. We have seldom seen a piece of wheat or oats too thick. Be the philosophy what it may, we have seen more fields of wheat good that were thick on the ground, than fields that were thin.

Steps are being taken to hold the Annual Fair of the Miami County Agricultural Society, next Fall, at the grounds of the Society, in this city, of which you will receive due notice. We have the best grounds in the State; and I believe that the Directors who control it this year, will do honor to the county and credit to themselves. The new board of officers was elected on Saturday, May 27th, by the stockholders, as follows: H. RIEL, President; W. R. WAGSTAFF, Vice-President; J. T. HAUGHEY, Treasurer; J. Q. WHITE, Secretary; Col. CHARLES LINES, Col. M. McCASLAIN, Col. R. W. MASSEY, Gen. CLOVER, and W. H. H. KYLE, Directors.

The weather is all we could ask, with frequent showers to keep the ground moist and make vegetation grow rapidly.

Paola, Miami County, Kan., June, 1871.

### WHAT IS HERD'S GRASS?

BY A SUBSCRIBER.

EDITOR FARMER: In your last number the question is asked, "What is Herd's Grass?" and in another communication it is answered, as I think, incorrectly, that it is timothy or red top. The article which I have seen and known as Herd's grass is very different from either; is larger and coarser grass than timothy, comes forward early in Spring, much resembling blue grass when young, but much coarser and more vigorous, affording a large quantity of grazing and a good crop of hay—from two to three tons per acre. The head is well filled with seed, something resembling red top, and is known in some localities as Salem grass, and in others as Herd's grass.

Where it originated, or who gave it a name, I cannot say. The first I ever saw was raised by a distinguished German farmer named HUMLONG, who called it Salem grass. The next was at the farm of LEWIS SANDERS, the first importer of Durham and Patton stock of cattle to Kentucky. Afterwards I have seen it at different farms in Ohio and Kentucky, and have myself raised it both for grazing and for hay. I esteem it one of the most valuable of cultivated grasses, essentially and distinctly different from the valuable and indispensable grass known as timothy.

I would further add, that the Salem or Herd's grass is much inclined to grow in tussocks or bunches, and will yield more good hay to the acre than any of the grasses with which I am acquainted. It is by some called orchard grass. It grows very luxuriantly among trees, as well as in open lands. In fact, the grass known to me as Herd's grass, before heading, reminds me very much of chess, about which there has been so much speculation as to its origin, &c. The meadow oat Herd's grass and clover ripen about the same time, and make a good mixture for grazing as well as for mowing.

Johnson County, Kansas, May 22, 1871.

NOTE.—We can endorse all our correspondent says of the orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), except that it is Herd's grass. It is not known by any considerable portion of the country under that name; and attaching this name only makes confusion worse confounded. For pasture and meadow it is very valuable. We shall write at length upon this subject soon.—EDITOR FARMER.

### FROM BUTLER COUNTY.

BY G. A. W.

EDITOR FARMER: I am a reader of your valuable paper, and esteem it very highly. In reading THE FARMER, I find letters from different counties in the State, and I like to read them. They tell us how our friends and neighbors are progressing. Having many friends who are readers of your paper, and knowing its broad circulation, I thought it might be interesting to some of them to know something about Butler county, and our present and future prospects.

The northwestern portion of the county is a beautiful prairie. The soil is rich and productive. Corn, potatoes, beans—in fact, anything that is planted—seem to grow and do as well as in Leavenworth county, or any other place that I ever have been. Timber is not so plenty here as in Cowley and Sumner counties; yet we have enough for firewood, which does for the present. We do not expect to fence our farms with lumber; the herd law being in force, gives us a chance to grow a hedge fence. Water is plenty and good. Homesteads now are hard to get; there are a few 80's yet to be had, but they will not be vacant long, and those wishing to secure them will have to hurry up, or buy the railroad land, which is very good, and, I am told, will be in market at from \$5 to \$8 per acre. But what is the use of doing thus, when a farm can be got for a song?

Towns are springing up all along the railroad, and growing very rapidly. The town of Florence—now the terminus of the railroad for a short time—is a flourishing young place. The lumber merchants are doing an extensive business.

Quantities of corn are shipped to this place, and disposed of to farmers and freighters at large prices. I think it would pay some of the Leavenworth county farmers to ship some of their surplus corn to some of these towns, it being worth from \$1.25 to \$1.40 per bushel here.

This being my first attempt at writing, I do not know whether it will be acceptable or not. If worth a place in your paper, I shall feel more than paid, and shall try again.

Plum Grove, Butler Co., Kansas, May 31, 1871.

### WHAT TIME SHOULD THE COWS COME IN?

BY W. O. CLUNG.

EDITOR FARMER: In your last number I notice an article, "What time should cows come in?" from Mr. W. A. ELA, and also some comments by the Editor, upon which you invite discussion. Now, being a young man, it may be presumptuous in me to accept your invitation; but you, in common with all editors, must condemn or not, as you see fit.

Judging from Mr. ELA's communication, he must be one of those fortunate mortals possessed of one of those good old-fashioned barns, in which he can stow his "in-coming cows," many degrees removed from the December blast; else, he would not favor raising calves for their hides, which would be the inevitable consequence with at least half the December calves.

It is in the interest of stock-raising that I now write, without any connection with butter or cheese making; and I take it for granted it is in this light most of our farmers will look at the subject. I have had some little experience with winter calves, and that little is all I desire. Our system is to have our calves come the 1st of April, as near as possible, and let them run with the cows. In this way we think we get the full value of the milk, without the trouble connected with butter or cheese-making. Our calves are large and strong to begin the winter, and our cows do not decrease in value fifteen dollars every seven months either.

This may be argued by some to be a wasteful way; but I think with an old Kansas farmer, that "calf-skins are the best things to pack butter in." We consider April the best time; because, as a rule, the weather is then warm, and the danger of their



being chilled to death is much lessened; while the grass is young and tender, and the young calves make rapid growth. Our figures will be about as follows:

Cost of cow.....	\$50 00
Hedging (Bns) seven months.....	3 50
Total cost.....	\$53 50
Worth of cow December 1st.....	\$50 00
Worth of calf.....	12 00
Total.....	\$62 00
Leaving a balance of.....	\$8 50

Jewell City, Kansas, June, 1871.

### THE REPUBLICAN VALLEY.

BY W. T. M'CLURE.

EDITOR FARMER: Perhaps your readers would like to hear from this part of the country. I live three miles from the Republican river, in Washington county, and we have as nice a country as ever lay out of doors. We have not much timber, but there is coal of good quality, which can be got at the bank for twenty cents per bushel. As you are aware, we have a herd law in this county, and we can get along without much timber.

By the way, let me say a few words about the herd law. At first, I was against it; but seeing the prairies settle up with people who have not capital to fence their land, I thought it was no more than right that they should be protected. In the first place, there is not timber enough in this county to fence one-tenth of the land with a lawful fence. 2d. Timber was all taken up by the first settlers, and they will not sell a stick; or if they do, they want two prices for it. 3d. You can raise your hedge without any fencing, and you have a good live fence around your entire farm within a few years. 4th. If your crop is eaten up by other people's cattle, you can get pay for it. So, on the whole, I think the herd law is a good thing.

Some say it causes hard feelings between neighbors. Well, how would it be if we had bad fences? Would it not cause hard feeling to have your crop destroyed by other people's stock? I think it would.

I am glad I am a subscriber for THE FARMER, as Mr. SEEVER's article on Hedging pays for the paper. Everybody here is in good spirits, and all think we will have fine crops. I like to read good articles from experienced farmers.

Now, fellow-farmers, let us inaugurate an era of independent thought, and exercise our brains, exchanging ideas through Agricultural journals, and communicating facts. Give results of successful experiments, and speak what you have to say right plainly. No matter about rhetorical flourishes; they don't make corn grow.

Clifton, Washington Co., Kan., June, 1870.

### THE ELM GROVE FARMERS' CLUB.

BY J. A. BLACKMAN.

EDITOR FARMER: Elm Grove is the name of a neighborhood in the southern part of Fairmount township, Leavenworth county. But three years ago this was an Indian reservation, with scarcely an acre of improved land or a rod of fence to be seen. To-day it presents the appearance of an old settlement. Good farm houses, great breadths of plowed land, miles of substantial fence, growing orchards and well traveled roads, are to be seen on every hand. It is a most excellent farming region; and if the resident farmers do not prosper, they must blame themselves and not Nature for it.

They have recently organized a Club, known as the "Elm Grove Farmers' Club," which meets every Saturday evening at the school-house of district No. 57, for the discussion of such topics as belong to the business of farming.

The following are the officers: Capt. W. L. SEERAN, President; B. D. EVANS, Vice-President; J. T. DEMING, Secretary; T. J. GRAVES, Treasurer; and J. A. BLACKMAN, Corresponding Secretary.

The cultivation of Indian corn was lately the subject of discussion. It was decided in favor of early planting, deep plowing, and deep and frequent tillage; that the yellow corn, all things con-

sidered, is preferable to the white; that there is sufficient prospect of getting a crop in the freshly broken sod to warrant the trouble of planting; and the farmer has no better soil for the purpose; and that corn is one of the most important and valuable crops of the State.

At its last meeting, this Club agreed to memorialize the County Commissioners to offer a bounty of twenty cents for gopher scalps, in accordance with an act passed last Winter by our State Legislature, Leavenworth County, Kansas, May, 1871.

### THINGS AS I SAW THEM.

BY A. G. O. R.

EDITOR FARMER: On the Whitewater, near Towanda, on the farm of H. STERNES, I saw about ten acres of Fall wheat—the best I ever saw anywhere, Old England not excepted. His Spring wheat and oats never looked better.

A little further up—eighteen miles—we called on one of your readers, J. ADAMS, and found him very busily engaged in tilling the soil. Mr. A. has a large farm under cultivation, and most of it "sown down" in small grain. It looks well, and will, no doubt, pay the laborer his hire. He also has a fine young orchard, which is doing very well. Mr. A. is one of the "old settlers," and if he chose, could write you an occasional letter.

On the Walnut, near Eldorado, on the model farm of H. MARTIN, we saw the largest field of small grain in all our travels. He has nearly one hundred acres sown in wheat—Fall and Spring wheat—and oats. Forty acres of Fall wheat is growing on his place, and it is the second best piece I have seen. A more beautiful farm is not to be seen in Butler county. His corn is planted, and growing nicely. His orchard is a nice one, and loaded down with promising fruit.

The corn crop, as a general thing, is a little backward. The weather is too cold for it to make very rapid growth. The fruit crop, though not of very great importance to us yet, is not so good as when we were out among the farmers. The late frost killed a great deal, though enough of it was left to give us a good taste.

The wild fruit is also injured, but the gooseberry and plum promise a fair yield.

We have had an abundance of rain, and all Nature seems to enjoy the Spring showers.

The gardens in and around our town (Eldorado) are now furnishing us with an abundance of "garden sass," and ere long we shall be eating green peas.

Our country is fast filling up. The streets are daily thronged with immigrants, bringing with them their families, their stock and their farm implements. Eldorado still retains the county seat, and is prospering. A ten thousand dollar school house is to be erected forthwith. Bridges are to be built. All is "lovely."

Eldorado, Butler Co., Kan., May, 1871.

### A LETTER FROM SUMNER COUNTY.

BY HENRY G. SMITH.

EDITOR FARMER: Please excuse bad penmanship, as I am away out on the Plains, without a good pen, or even a desk on which to write. It may interest some of your readers to know something more of Southern Kansas, as the watchword is, "Still Westward! Ho! Westward!"

I am in Sumner county, twenty miles west of the Arkansas river. This is to my eye, as we are accustomed to say for our own place of residence, for our own county, &c., the garden spot of Kansas. No country east of the Rocky Mountains is more beautiful to look upon in its natural state. Well, as beauty alone will not make a rich, populous one, it is necessary to find something more in it than mere beauty. The soil is a black sand on top, to a depth of from one to three feet, and then a clay sand of a light color the rest of the way down; that is, as far as I have examined. I speak now of the bottom lands, or, as an Eastern man would term them, the

flats. The beauty of such soil is, that it holds no water, yet lets the water run down, dampening as it goes; thus leaving moisture to a great depth, and being porous on top, receives moisture from beneath at a time when most needed; whereas, a hard pan or clay sub-soil refuses to let the water go down, and also prevents moisture from below.

Well, much of the uplands in Cowley county, west of the river, are most beautiful, and also of a beautiful black sand soil, from one to three feet in depth at least. It will make choice farms, a rich, populous country, with large towns and good society. Thousands of quarter sections lie waiting the farmer, and they are indeed enticing. The strip west of the river, called by some the Four-Mile Neutral Strip, is being settled rapidly, and improved. No one seems to know the exact width of the Strip in the center and on the west end, but call it two miles and some rods on the east end. Perhaps some reader of THE FARMER could give us some information in reference to it; or perhaps the Editor could inform us in regard to its width, conditions, &c. If so, such information would be gratefully received, and would increase the subscriptions for your paper. Is it Indian land? Is it a part of Kansas? Is it treated for? Is it safe to settle on it? Or, will one be likely to lose his improvements? How will it come in—as homestead or as Osage Lands?

Now, we are away out here in the wilderness—but one of the prettiest wildernesses I ever saw—and do not get mails regularly; but yet we get THE FARMER—yes, and would get that, if I had to wade that dreadful quicksandy Arkansas river! It is a fearful river to ford, on account of quicksands; yet, it is a beautiful stream, and furnishes as good land as the Kaw Valley. The ferryman charged me one dollar per load, and then stuck in the sand, and pushed and heaved and swore thoroughly; and so, I said I would ford going back, if I went under. Well, I had two teams (my boy, eleven years old, driving one of them), and in we went—and under we went, sure enough; that is, a part of us, and horses went under, but came out without damage. We got on a sand bar, and tried the next channel, with the same fearful success. That fording nearly satisfied us.

Arkansas City, Kansas, June, 1871.

### LEFT AND RIGHT-HANDED PLOWS.

BY JAMES ANDERSON.

EDITOR FARMER: In the May number Mr. SAMUEL KOZIER seems to take exception to remarks made by me in the April number, concerning Left and Right-handed Plows. I said then, and I say still, that the hobby that one plow is better than another, just because it throws the land to the left rather than to the right, is perfectly absurd.

Mr. KOZIER seems to think, from what I understand of his remarks, that a man cannot back-furrow with a right-handed plow. I wish him to examine more carefully, and see if he cannot. I can and have done it.

I am of the same opinion of Mr. KOZIER, that to back-furrow is the only right way to plow; but this can be done with a right as well as a left-handed plow.

He also infers that I said in my first article, that a team trained to turn one way could not easily be made to turn the other way. I hope he will examine that place again, and he will notice that that remark was made by the Editor of THE FARMER himself. I prefer to use double lines, and then I can turn them, even if they should not be so disposed.

I was led to make my first remarks by an incident which occurred in my own field. I was plowing along with a left-handed plow, when a colored man came along, and advised me to throw that plow away and buy a left-handed plow. He said the latter was much the best. The fact is, he did not know one from another.

Perryville, Jefferson Co., Kan., June, 1871.



## The Kansas Farmer

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### MISSOURI BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

It was announced in last issue of THE FARMER that the Missouri State Board of Agriculture contemplated a tour of Kansas. It gives us pleasure to record the commencement of the tour, with such incidents as remaining time and space will admit, in this issue, to be completed in the next FARMER.

The Missouri Board (accompanied by their wives and daughters), consisting of H. T. MUDD and daughter, C. W. MURTFELDT and wife, G. W. KINNEY and wife, B. SMITH and wife, Dr. DYER and wife, WM. STARK and wife, O. H. P. LEAR, Col. N. J. COLEMAN, Dr. GEO. HUSMANN and daughter, J. H. TIGG and wife, Rev. Dr. PEABODY, and Mr. TRACY, publisher of the *Guide to the West*—came up via North Missouri Road to Kansas City; thence by Pacific of Missouri to Atchison, arriving at 9:30, A. M., on the 6th inst. The approach of the excursion car to the depot of the Union Pacific Central Branch Railway was greeted with music by the Atchison brass band. A large company had assembled to receive or accompany the party to Waterville and back.

When the party came upon the depot platform, Hon. W. C. SMITH, Mayor of Atchison, welcomed them in a neat and appropriate speech; and introduced Col. ABEL, who followed in a speech equally complimentary to the distinguished guests and the multitude of Kansans present.

Hon. H. T. MUDD, President of the Board, came forward, and responded in a few well-timed words. He said that he was a man of work, and not of words; of utility, not ornament; but the Board was honored with a member who was not only useful but very ornamental. He therefore turned that part of his duties relating to oratory over to Col. N. J. COLEMAN, Editor of the *Rural World* and member of the Board over which he had the honor to preside. This elaborate introduction brought Col. COLEMAN to the stand and repeated cheers from the people.

Col. COLEMAN said this was the first time a body of practical Agriculturists had ever gone out upon an excursion, and been received with honors, in a neighboring State. They felt deeply the honor conferred by this reception. It marked a new era in the record of experience, that he trusted would become more and more distinct, until honest-handed toil had its proper recognition. He spoke of the (to him) strange attraction that was drawing so much immigration to Kansas. The State of Missouri was one of the best—the best—in the Union, in fertility of soil, mineral wealth, water communications, and every other element of power and plenty; yet, he saw, day by day, long white trains of emigrant wagons moving over this splendid country for

Kansas, apparently heedless of the invitation and inducement to stop in Missouri. He saw train after train of cars daily leave St. Louis, loaded with emigrants, all for Kansas and none for Missouri.

This he accounted for on the ground of superior advertising in Kansas. Kansas people were inveterate "blowers," always sounding the praises of Kansas, until nothing else could be heard.

The speech was replete with wit and good sense, but showed conclusively that no man stood more in need of a tour of Kansas than Col. COLEMAN; and we predict that before he leaves our State he will better understand the true cause of so large a portion of westward emigration coming to Kansas. He will see with his own eyes reasons for such choice, much more eloquent and conclusive than any declaration of words, or documentary evidence, that has been or can be uttered in the interest of our fair State.

Speeches over, the company entered the cars, filling two fine coaches, and under the personal supervision of Superintendent W. F. DOWNS, moved out amid the cheers of the multitude, and music by the accompanying band.

We cannot at this time speak of the country and towns upon the line of the road, in detail. Suffice it that the road runs through a country not second to any on the green earth for beauty of formation, producing capacity, and all that a bountiful Nature can offer to tempt intelligence and energy to the good work of making homes, where pleasure and prosperity, in their fullest earthly measure, are to be secured. At all the stations along the line citizens gathered, as a mark of respect to our distinguished guests.

Arriving at Waterville, the company was taken charge of by a committee, and escorted to a new church building, where a surprise was awaiting them. The room had been cleared of its seats, and provided with four tables running its entire length. The walls were festooned with evergreens and wild flowers, the tables set with rare good taste, and covered with a feast fit for Royalty. Just how the ladies of Waterville got up such a banquet, so far removed from large cities, is a mystery still to us. In style or material it would do great credit to the most favored locality of an old settled country. It is the crowning glory of our State that intelligent, refined and beautiful women are found in our border homes, not less than in our most wealthy cities.

We have not much to say of the inevitable-after dinner speeches, that mark (or mar) all our public gatherings; but this we must admit, that Mayor BURRIS, of Waterville, did make a reception speech that was a perfect gem of good sense and good taste—a few words full of heart, and chastely spoken. President MUDD responded in an appropriate manner, and was followed by Col. COLEMAN, in an address of some length, that was listened to with interest and applauded with a right good will.

The party took a stroll upon the bluff south of the town, to feast their eyes upon one of those beautiful natural landscapes, of which Kansas can boast more than any other State of this Union. Enthusiasts may talk and sing of the world-famed "scenery of the Hudson," as much as they will; but they cannot invest it with the higher charms of our own Kansas scenery.

The scenery of the Hudson is grand in rugged beauty. We look upon it and tremble, in remembrance of the awful convulsions of Nature that broke the earth asunder, and set mountains on their edge. We respect the quiet patience of the waters that, through the work of centuries, has accomplished so great an engineering triumph, in cutting its way to the sea. Men look at it, and, filled with wonder, think they are full of admiration.

The scenery of Kansas is grand in its gentleness and grace. Its surface is beautiful as the billows of the sea; its hills unmarred by a painful angle; its valleys not rude seams torn through the hills, and their streams restless as a stranger in an enemy's country; but all is one blended, harmonious

whole of beauty, that is charming for its own sweet sake. It is a picture that commands genuine admiration, free from every disturbing element of surprise, wonder or fear; and few places have more of this natural beauty than the country about Waterville.

Returning, the train stopped at Blue Rapids, where teams were in waiting to convey the company to the river. We shall not attempt to do justice to Blue Rapids, at this time. It is a subject requiring more time and space than this entire article. It is a place of great natural advantage; has a splendid water-power, which is being utilized by the construction of a dam across the Blue river and ample buildings for manufacturing. The company having its development in charge has far outstripped any town-making enterprise previously undertaken in this State. Such a combination of faith, force and funds as we find in this company, is a surprise.

Here, too, we found, in a beautiful grove, long tables loaded with refreshments, and surrounded by ladies ready to serve them. All we have said of the good women of Waterville, is just as true of those at Blue Rapids. Everything told of intelligence and refinement, as the rule of the land. Rev. Mr. MUSSEY, President of the Town Company, our friend JASON YURANN, who "writes for THE FARMER," and, indeed, everybody and his wife and daughter, were there, to make us at home and happy.

Returning with speed and safety to Atchison, we there found a "special" in waiting for us, through the favor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and were soon at the Metropolis of Kansas—Leavenworth.

On Wednesday morning a procession of carriages, furnished by our citizens and headed by the committee of reception, waited upon the visitors with an invitation to drive through the city and suburbs, and at half-past ten the procession moved.

The direction taken was from the Planters' House west, on Shawnee street to Fifth, north on Fifth to the Fort, where some time was spent in viewing the elegant buildings and grounds, and from which a fine view of the Bridge across the Missouri river was obtained.

From here, the party drove out past the Fort Cemetery, and to the top of the range of hills, from which a panoramic view is obtained over which our visitors were in extacies; and well they might be, as it is one of the most charming landscapes to be seen on the continent.

After descending the hill, by the Government road, the party were conducted along the base of the hill, and a few moments' drive brought them to the elegant residence of our townsman, P. G. LOWE, where refreshments were served, and an hour spent in examining his grounds.

The party, re-entering their carriages, were driven along Broadway to Osage, east on Osage to Seventh, south on Seventh to Miami, and by invitation, the party called upon Gen. J. C. STONE, where they found awaiting them an elegant repast, gotten up upon the spur of the moment, and to which the guests did full justice. Mrs. STONE and sister did the honors of the occasion in a graceful manner. Considerable time was spent in examining the rare paintings which grace the General's parlors, and other objects of interest.

Prof. MURTFELDT called upon the Rev. Dr. PEABODY to express the feelings of our visitors, and their thanks for the very cordial reception they had met; which he did in a very neat manner, and to which Gen. STONE responded upon the part of our citizens.

The party then returned to the hotel, and at 4:30 were escorted to the depot by a large body of our citizens; and warm desires were expressed for the safe continuance of their journey, and the thanks of the visitors again expressed for the very cordial greeting they had received.



**DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.**

Just on the eve of going to press, we learn by private letter that Kansas is to receive a visit from parties of more than ordinary distinction. HENRY T. WILLIAMS, Editor of the *Horticulturist*, writes us that all of the Agricultural papers of New York city, as well as those weekly papers that keep an Agricultural Editor, will each send a member of the editorial staff upon an excursion to Kansas and Colorado about the middle of July.

Mr. ELY, President of the New York Farmers' Club, is of the number; and it is proposed to hold a mammoth Farmers' Club in this city upon the evening of their arrival, of which notice will be given in our next, as well as through the daily press of the city.

This is a visit of vast importance to our State, and we advise all of the prominent towns to make efforts to secure their presence. Leavenworth will extend to them a cordial greeting.

In our next issue we will give the names of the parties composing the excursion.

**PATRICK BARRY.**

The subject of our sketch this month is, and has been for more than thirty years, one of the partners in the well known firm of ELLWANGER & BARRY, of Rochester, New York.

Mr. BARRY was born in 1816, near the city of Belfast, Ireland, and came to this country in 1836, a boy of twenty. He obtained a situation at once with (at that time) the largest nursery establishment in the country, WM. PRINCE & SONS.

He remained with them four years; and in 1840 formed the partnership with Mr. ELLWANGER. Since that time he has been connected, as editor and contributor, with different Horticultural and Agricultural journals; and has also written the well known work, *The Fruit Garden*, which has had a very large circulation, and is esteemed for its plain, practical teachings.

As a man and a citizen, Mr. BARRY is deservedly popular, doing "whatever his hands find to do" with a will.

The likeness which we present on our first page of cover is said to be very correct. Our readers can hardly fail to notice the broad, high forehead, deep, wide-set eyes, and prominent nose, all marking the man of comprehensive thought.

**JACKSON COUNTY (MO.) STOCK FAIR.**

The above Fair was held at the Society's Grounds, near Independence, and the display of stock was very fine.

Owing to the fact that the Fair was not sufficiently advertised, the attendance of people was very small; but the show of stock was creditable to all concerned. The exhibitors were mostly residents of the county, although there were a few cattle from a distance.

We have not space to publish all of the awards; but we have heard no complaints to speak of, as to the justness of the same.

In the cattle ring, prominent among the successful competitors were SPARKS, ADAMS, ROBINSON, GORDON, WILSON, PACKARD, BUCKNER and OWEN, all of which will be recognized as names of prominent breeders.

In the sheep ring, our friends A. G. & D. W. CHILDS, got their share of premiums on their celebrated stock of Merinoes. Messrs. S. JEWETT and C. PUGSLEY took both first and second premiums in their class.

The horse ring was well filled, and some very excellent stock exhibited. In the thoroughbred sweepstakes ring, W. M. WEIR took the first premium on stallions, and F. G. FLOURNOY on mares.

The most attractive feature of the Fair seemed to be the hog ring. No county in Western Missouri can excel Jackson in hogs, and some of the largest and most successful breeders of the West reside here.

Our friends BRYANT & GREGG were among the

largest as well as most successful exhibitors in the Poland and China or Magie ring. In the sweepstakes ring, best boar of any age or breed, JOHN CARR took the first premium; and on sows, WASH. KENNEDY was the lucky man.

Altogether, we don't think our friends of Jackson county have any complaint to make as to the success of their Fair, unless it be in a moneyed point of view; and had they advertised it as they should, there would have been a very large attendance. As it was, all who were present were well taken care of, and came away with a very high opinion of the hospitality of our neighbors.

**STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

The semi-annual meeting of the above Society was held at Highland, Doniphan county, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 6th and 7th.

The glee club of Highland University opened the exercises with vocal and instrumental music, and enlivened the exercises with sweet singing.

The attendance, especially from Northern Kansas, was very large, but none too large, for the generous hospitality of Highland and vicinity. The doors of the entire community were thrown open, and good cheer dispensed to all in attendance.

Among the important subjects discussed were the peach—varieties, culture, &c.

S. T. KELSEY, of Pomona, gave an interesting talk upon fences, and a very lengthy discussion followed.

In the evening the same gentleman gave valuable information as regards varieties and mode of culture of evergreens, which was listened to very attentively; and at its conclusion the speaker was deluged with questions, only equalled by the discussion on the fence question.

Various other discussions were held, and papers read by different persons; but we have been unable to get a succinct report of the meeting, and we only got the above facts just as we were going to press.

We shall endeavor to get a report from the Secretary for our next issue. It is only necessary to say that everybody was well pleased, and Highland has made hosts of friends.

**NORTHERN KANSAS DISTRICT FAIR.**

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Agricultural Society was recently held in Atchison, and arrangements perfected for the coming Fair.

Col. THOMAS MURPHY was elected General Superintendent; and the gentlemen chosen for department superintendents are especially fitted for their several positions.

The premium list is very large and liberal, and can hardly fail to draw all of the best stock of the whole section.

The probabilities at this writing are, that Leavenworth county will hold no Fair this season; and this, in connection with the above facts, leads us to believe that the Northern District Fair will be second in importance to none save the State Fair, at Topeka.

We shall shortly prepare, and keep standing, a complete list of all the Fairs in the State, with the time and place of holding the same.

Those interested in the Fairs will confer a favor, by keeping us advised of all matters pertaining to the same.

**COFFEY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

The farmers of Coffey county have completed the organization of a County Agricultural Society, by the election of the following officers: TIM BAKER, President; F. W. POTTER, Vice-President; I. T. COX, Recording Secretary; B. L. KINGSBURY, Corresponding Secretary; CHAS. STOLLING, Treasurer.

In addition to the general duties of the Corresponding Secretary, we find the following, as embraced in the By-Laws:

He shall encourage the introduction into the county of improved stock, new varieties of seeds, bulbs, roots, shrubbery, and implements of husbandry.

**BLUE AND KANSAS VALLEY FAIR.**

We have received the premium list of the above Fair, to be held at Manhattan, September 20th, 27th and 28th. The list is well arranged and complete, and under the management of such men as Prof. HOUGHAM, W. H. FAGLEY, J. M. MORRIS, T. J. JENKINS and O. W. BILL, the Fair can hardly fail of being a success—wind and weather permitting.

The premium list was gotten up in the Nationalist office, at Manhattan, and speaks well for Bro. GRIFFIN's energy and enterprise.

**SOUTHERN KANSAS DISTRICT FAIR.**

Notice of the organization of the above Fair has been mentioned in these columns heretofore. We understand that a very extensive premium list will be offered, amounting to over ten thousand dollars.

The most of the counties embraced in the District, both of Kansas and Missouri, are making preparations to attend in force; and we may expect to see as large a crowd of people and as great an amount of stock as was present at the last State Fair.

**OSAGE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

From the *Osage Chronicle* we learn that the above Society have determined upon having a Fair this Fall. The following resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting:

*Resolved*, That we, the citizens of Osage county, deem it expedient, in view of the unparalleled prospect of the coming crops, to hold a County Fair some time during the Fall of 1871.

*Resolved*, That we will do all in our power to make said Fair a success, and that we will work for it with untiring zeal until the same shall be accomplished.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTATION OF C. H. CUSHING.**

The five acres belonging to the above gentleman, in this city, has been one of the chief attractions for horticulturists for the past two weeks.

Results so remarkable in strawberry culture have been obtained by Mr. CUSHING, by an intelligent, well defined system of tillage and cultivation, that nearly every person in this neighborhood, interested in the culture of this fruit, has visited and inspected his grounds.

Mr. C. has, at present, but about one acre devoted to strawberries, and his crop this year has been gathered from a little over three-quarters of an acre, mostly Wilson's Albany. His land has been carefully subsoiled, or trenched, to a depth of two feet. The soil, naturally, is a heavy clay; but good tilth, and plenty of manure and mulch, have made it as light and friable as one could wish.

The system of cultivation practiced is the ridge, or row; and all that skill and industry could do to produce valuable results, has been done in this plantation.

This season the crop will reach over five thousand quarts; and by reason of the superior size and appearance, the entire crop was sold to one dealer, at an advance of six or seven cents per quart over the average price of the season. We believe it would not be too much to say that the crop of berries would measure, on an average, one inch in the short diameter.

The vines, contrary to the usual habit of the Wilson's, stand up very erect, and nearly two feet in height, looking, at a little distance, like a potato field; but as you approached it during the bearing season, it looked to be one solid mass of berries.

The highest picking of any one day, during this season, was six hundred and fifty quarts; and there was then left on the vines over one hundred quarts.

We think Mr. CUSHING deserves considerable praise, for the pluck he has exhibited in putting such an amount of labor upon so small a piece of land, and demonstrating, as he has this season, that it was a good investment.

**CORRECTION.**

In the article on Grape Ties, in our last number, for "Adonis needle and thread," read "Adonis Needle and Thread." Probably, most of our readers would make the correction for themselves.



## THE MARSH HARVESTER.

We herewith present our readers with a cut of one of the most prominent of the many labor-saving machines of the present day.

This machine has many points that commend it to our judgment, among which are—

It is light, weighing a little less than nine hundred pounds.

It is easily managed, for the reason that the weight is balanced on the drive wheel, which is on a line with the grain wheel.

It saves the labor of at least two men in binding, for the reason that the grain is taken as it falls upon the platform by an endless cloth, and is carried up to a table, where two men stand to receive and bind it, without the grain touching the ground; consequently there is no stopping or delay in gathering the grain together.

It is one of the best and most carefully constructed machines that we have examined, and a warranty is given by the manufacturers that every machine shall perform all that is claimed for it by them.

From some statistics before us as to the working capabilities of the machine, we find that one hundred machines in one county in Illinois cut 8,390 acres of grain, and averaged 9-10 acres each per day—three men, or two men and a boy, doing the driving and binding for each machine.

M. S. GRANT, of this city, has the agency for this machine for Kansas, and we ask our readers to examine the Marsh Harvester before purchasing, as we are satisfied it promises more than any machine we have examined.

## A QUESTION FOR FARMERS' CLUBS.

In the matter of selling farm and garden produce there are matters that require a radical change, and one of these is the selling of said produce by weight instead of by measure or count.

Under our present system there is little inducement to the producer to raise a good quality of garden vegetables, from the fact that a load of cabbage of reasonable size will command as much in most markets as the same number of heads of double the size; so with other vegetables, and so with poultry and eggs.

Cannot the Farmers' Clubs throughout the State call the matter up, and take steps to change this custom, which operates against the pecuniary interest of the farmers.

## WHAT WE WANT.

The famous horse "Jack Stewart" is matched to trot twenty-one miles within one hour, and the knowing ones say he will do it.—*Ex.*

We believe somebody has prevaricated, in the above notice. The grounds we take are:

1st. We doubt if there ever was a noted horse by the name of Jack Stewart. 2d. We don't believe there ever was a horse matched to trot twenty-one miles in one hour; and, 3d. We don't believe anybody ever was foolish enough to believe that a horse could trot that distance in that time. With these exceptions, the above statement may be correct.

But, whether the statement is correct or not, we wish to use it as a text.

In these days of "good square agricultural horse trots," as our urbane friend Mr. KALLOCH is pleased to call them, it is almost folly for an Agricultural paper to take ground against the practice of offering premiums to the fastest horse, at State and County Fairs. Everybody deprecates it, except the professional jockey; and yet, everybody remains until the closing hours of the Fair to see it.

We do not say that this is wrong; but we do claim that the jockeys are very near correct, when they say that the races are one of the principal attractions of the Fairs.

Nearly all admit, however, that the trotting matches are profitless to the agricultural community, for whose benefit Fairs are supposed to be created. The question then arises, What shall the Societies do, to accomplish the ends for which they are created? Two plans are open. One to permit no racing to be done on the Fair Grounds; the other,

to offer premiums for a "Jack Stewart," that can trot twenty-one miles in an hour. By this latter plan we would encourage one desirable quality in a horse, at least, and that is endurance.

A horse that can maintain a good rate of speed for fifteen or twenty miles, would commend himself to our judgment as well as admiration; and we submit that it would be better, if we must have speed premiums, to base the premiums upon speed and endurance, rather than upon speed alone, which can work no material good.

## ORCHARD GRASS (DACTYLIS GLOMERATA).

This grass has been alluded to by one of our correspondents; and as it is a very valuable grass, perhaps we can do no better than to furnish our readers with a few quotations from that standard work, "Flint's Grasses and Forage Plants." In describing it, he says: "The stem is erect, about three feet high, leaves linear, flat, dark green, rough on both surfaces, which, with the fancied resemblance of its clusters to the foot of a barn-yard fowl, has given it the name, in England, of 'rough cock's-foot'; roots perennial; flowers in June and July. This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all the pasture grasses. It is common to every country in Europe, to the north of Africa and Asia, as well as America. Its culture was introduced into England, from Virginia, 1764, and forms one of the most common grasses of English pastures, on rich, deep, moist soils. It blossoms earlier than timothy, and about the same time as red clover, and makes an admirable mixture with that plant, to cut in the blossom and cure for hay."

Judge BUELL says of it: "I should prefer it to almost every other grass, and consider it one of the most abiding grasses we have. Its good qualities consist in its early and rapid growth, and its resistance of drouth. Sheep prefer it to all other grasses."

Col. POWELL, a late eminent farmer of Pennsylvania, after growing it ten years, declares it produces more pasture than any other grass. After being fed close, it has produced good pasture after five days' rest.

Mr. SANDERS, a well known practical farmer of Kentucky, says: "My observation and experience have led me to rely mainly on orchard grass and red clover; and, indeed, I now sow no other grass seed. It comes ten or twelve days earlier in the Spring than any other grass that affords a full bite, and it stands drouth better than any other grass."

This testimony seems to prove the value of this grass; and we do not remember to have ever heard a word of complaint in regard to it.

It weighs twelve pounds to the bushel, and Mr. FLINT recommends sowing two bushels to the acre, if sown alone, or half that quantity if sown with clover. It bears shade well, and we think it will prove a valuable grass in Kansas soil.

This grass ought never to be called Herd's grass, as two of a name are quite enough.

## TEACH THE CHILDREN.

It is the practice of too many to allow their children to grow up, almost through boyhood and girlhood, knowing little or nothing of the business or occupation of their parents.

We think this a great error, and one that should be corrected at the earliest possible moment. We believe mothers are more at fault than fathers; at least, we have thought there were more girls who knew little or nothing of house-keeping, than there were boys who failed to learn their fathers' occupation. The girl should early learn all of the "secret art or arts" of house-keeping, from darning stockings to a skillful use of the sewing machine; from cooking a meal's victuals to making the premium cheese; in short, her education should be completed before she arrives at an age when some neighbor's son is likely to call upon her to preside over the cuisine of the new house over the hill.

And so with the boys. No part of the farm work should remain a mystery to them at the age of twenty one. It is a painful sight to see the young

farmer compelled to call upon his neighbor to stack his hay or grain, to sow his small grain or grass seed, to lay the "worm" of a new rail fence, or do the hundred-and-one things required upon the farm, and which only instruction and practice will make one perfect in.

Then, give the children the advantage of your experience, while they are with you. Let every day learn them a lesson, that in the future they may be dependant upon others as little as possible.

## WHAT KIND OF PLOWS?

In the *American Rural Home* (which, by the way, is one of the handsomest as well as best conducted of our Agricultural exchanges) we see, in the number for May 20th, under the above heading, this (to us) remarkable statement:

On sandy soils, and those in which it is difficult to make a plow scour well, we should prefer steel to iron, because it is lighter, and in other ways will give better satisfaction; but on clay or gravel loam, the cast-iron plow is indispensable.

To us it seems almost like sacrilege to compare one of the Seward steel plows, the Moline, or the Clipper, to the heavy, uncouth, team-killing cast-iron plows. Our experience and observation have been, that in any and all soils, with slight modifications in the shape of the mold-board, the steel plows in use throughout the West will do better work, with less draft and less labor to the plowman, than any cast-iron plow in use, and also will cost less to keep in repair.

The only thing we can say in favor of the cast-iron plow is, that it is not quite so expensive in first cost as the steel plow. We are of the opinion that no farmer who has ever used a good steel plow, will desire to go back to the cast-iron.

## HUNGARIAN GRASS.

This grass may be profitably sown any time during this month, or even as late as the middle of July, if we have seasonable showers to sprout the seed. It grows rapidly, and we know of nothing that will make more or better feed for cattle than Hungarian grass.

The ground should be well plowed and thoroughly harrowed, and the seed sown at the rate of one half bushel per acre; the ground again harrowed and rolled. It is ready to cut in about seventy days from sowing.

The seed ought never to be allowed to ripen before cutting.

## THE CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

The United States Circuit Court, at its recent session, decided the ejectment case of J. F. JOY vs Settlers, in favor of Mr. Joy.

However much we may regret this fact, it cannot be denied that even this decision is better for the settlers, and better for the State, than the doubt, suspense and troubles, which have perplexed them for so long a time; and they may now know upon what terms they can secure their homes.

These terms ought, and we believe will, be liberal; and we would recommend the policy of accepting the situation, acquire titles through Mr. Joy, and proceed at once to the work of improving their farms.

## ARTIFICIAL MOTHERS.

One of the best substitutes for a hen which we have ever found, to nestle over young chickens, is a sheepskin.

In France and England, where artificial hatching has been practiced to a considerable extent, the greatest difficulty has been to find something that would give sufficient warmth to the young chicks, and at the same time give sufficient air. They have now generally adopted the sheepskin, as preferable to almost anything else.

To use it, they cut in strips of fifteen or eighteen inches, and tack to light boards of that width, and incline these boards just enough to allow the young chicks to crawl under and nestle among the long wool.

In our more rational, if not more profitable, sys-



tem, of allowing the hen to do the hatching and raising of the young chicks, it is often necessary to take the chicks from the nest for a time, until the hatching is completed; and we need something to preserve the warmth in the young bodies whose circulation is not well established. A piece of sheepskin, with some wool on, meets this want perfectly, as we have proved by recent trials.

#### A FARMERS' PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.

We see by the Council Grove Democrat that the farmers of Neosho township, Morris county, have organized not only a Farmers' Club, but a kind of Protective Union in connection with it. They publish a constitution, section 20 of which reads:

Each member shall be bound by all contracts and agreements made as to purchase or sale of any produce or other merchandise, or for services rendered, that he may make with the committee of the Association.

As we understand it, they design to elect committees annually—first, to buy their merchandise; second, to sell their produce; third, to examine, pass upon and buy such agricultural implements as the members may need. Arrangements are also made for the appointment of special committees.

We are not prepared to express an opinion as to the merits of this kind of an organization as yet. We feel that the farming community need protection in more ways than one; and we also think their best prospects of benefit lie in union, consolidation. But there are difficulties to be surmounted, which, unless they are well and carefully managed, will react upon the farmer, and injure him tenfold more than he would be were he to fight single-handed and alone. We have wisdom enough to avert any such calamity, among our farming communities; and if the public mind is fully convinced of the necessity of a Farmers' Protective Union, let us have it in such shape that nought but benefit will result from its action.

We are not sufficiently advised of the scope of the organization alluded to, but we would advise them to make haste slowly. Feel your way, and be sure that, while benefiting yourselves, you do injustice to no others.

#### FALSE REGISTRATION.

We see a serious charge made against Mr. ALLEN's American Herd Book, by ABRAM RENICK, a noted Shorthorn breeder of Kentucky. It is simply this, as stated in the Farmers' Home Journal by Mr. RENICK:

A short time since, Mr. W. T. HUGHES, of Lexington, Ky., inquired of me if I had sold a cow, registered on page 524, part 2, vol ix, American Herd Book:

"Cherry, red, bred by A. RENICK, Bourbon county, Ky., the property of OTHO BARNES, Boone county, Mo., calved October 15, 1883, got by Aldrie 2,478, out of Nora, by Renick 903, &c., going back to Imp. Rose of Sharon, by Belvidere 1706, &c."

If your readers will refer to page 495, vol. vi, they will find Nora 4th, calved April 2, 1883, bred and owned by myself, got by Aldrie 2478, out of Nora, by Renick 903, &c. It is utterly impossible, therefore, for Nora to have produced a calf in the following October.

Mr. RENICK adds: "No females out of Nora, by Renick 903, are living, except those on my farm. I never sold Mr. OTHO BARNES a cow or heifer."

We regret this error, if it be an error, from the fact that it will shake public confidence in the correctness of other pedigrees, to a certain extent, at least; and we hope Mr. ALLEN will take an early opportunity to exonerate himself from blame in the matter.

#### WHAT A NAME IS WORTH.

A. J. ALEXANDER, of Woodford county, Ky., the noted stock-breeder, has done very much for the stock interests of the country at large, and has a reputation excelled by none.

But there certainly is a limit, in a pecuniary point of view, beyond which a man may not go; and we think Mr. ALEXANDER has very nearly reached that point, as the following prices, taken from an advertisement in the Farmers' Home Journal, will show: Mr. A. offers to let twenty cows to the 10th Duke of Thorndale at \$200 each, and Royal Oxford to fifteen cows, at \$50 dollars each. No insurance, nor return of cows next season. Cash down.

In the Horse list, it is worse yet: Lexington will

be let to a few mares, at \$250; another horse at \$150; and two others at \$100 each.

We have no doubt that many of Mr. ALEXANDER's neighbors will be glad to pay these prices; but it is certain that, in Kansas, it would prove a bad investment for owners of thoroughbreds to ask such sums.

#### AGRICULTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Annual Report of Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, has been presented to Parliament, and we compile the following interesting information therefrom, as we find it in the Massachusetts Ploughman:

The entire number of land-owners (in England, Scotland and Wales) is 529,150. Over one-half of this number own less than twenty acres each; 149,884 own from twenty to one hundred acres each, and 93,071 own over one hundred acres each.

There are 11,076 less owners than in 1869, showing a constant absorption of the land by the wealthy few.

Sixty per cent. of all the arable land is under cultivation, and forty per cent. in grass.

The average produce of hay per acre is, in fair seasons, eighteen hundred weight, worth \$17.50, in gold, per tun.

The produce of hay and clover is 4,830,000 tons, valued at \$88,000,000.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Horses.....	2,050,000
Sheep.....	28,397,889
Cows.....	2,161,804
Swine.....	2,171,188
Other kinds of cattle.....	3,241,518

The number of horses about as in 1869. Cattle have increased 90,000. Sheep, less by 1,464,000. Swine increased 622,000.

The report is very deficient in not giving the yield per acre of all the great staples, except hay, and the value of the crops; it deals entirely in acres. It does, however, give those for foreign countries, a few of which may be interesting:

	La France.	La U. S.
Wheat, per acre.....	17.1 bushels.	13.2 bushels.
Barley, per acre.....	20.9 "	27.1 "
Oats, per acre.....	25.6 "	29.6 "
Corn, per acre.....	17.1 "	22.9 "
Potatoes, per acre.....	111.3 "	166.3 "

In the above statistics, Ireland is left out, as its Agriculture is so peculiar. For instance, it planted last year 1,049,788 acres of potatoes, while all England, Scotland and Wales planted only 587,661 acres; in wheat it only had 7 per cent., barley 9 per cent., beans 2 per cent., turnips and swedes, 12½ per cent., &c., of the entire production of the United Kingdom.

#### THICK AND THIN SEEDING FOR WHEAT.

We are not entirely satisfied that we have arrived at the proper medium of seed wheat per acre. Mr. HARRIS's article, which we published entire in a recent number of THE FARMER, from the Agriculturist, does not cover the whole case. With our present information, we must take exception to his premises, "that poor ground requires, or will bear, heavier seeding than rich ground," taking his construction of what constitutes rich and poor land.

Our ideas are, that where too much seed is sown the plant expends too much of its vital force in the manufacture of straw, and there follows a consequent diminution of grain.

LIEBIG says "that the greatest enemy of a wheat plant is another wheat plant;" and we take it that the above is the solution that he gives to the matter.

An intelligent English farmer, in writing upon this subject, says: "The testimony is so strongly in favor of thin seeding, that it is wonderful that English farmers have not adopted it more generally. The recommendations are, that the seed be of the best quality, the land in good tilth, and the seed sown to allow one grain to each square foot of surface."

Mr. J. J. MECHT, of England, says "that the thick sowing of grain is a national calamity," and that more crops fail to yield well from too much seeding, than from too little manure.

Baron LIEBIG tried, for several years, one bushel of seed per acre, against two bushels, both drilled, and found the difference between the two to equal \$7.50 per acre in favor of the thin seeding.

We are aware that due allowance must be made for imperfect seed, as most farmers use no precaution to secure only the best. Even with this, until we have further evidence, we must adhere to the old rule that five pecks is enough.

#### TRIFLES.

The editor of one of our Kansas newspapers thinks it is no part of the business of an Agricultural editor to remind farmers that the fences need repairing, that the corn should be planted, the fire wood obtained, &c.

We differ with him, very decidedly. We think farmers lose more from the neglect of "unconsidered trifles," than from more weighty matters. We are all too prone to overlook the "little things" of every day life; and a reminder of this neglect may save us many dollars.

But we started this article to give a hint to those who are endeavoring to make a living from a small piece of ground; and if any of our readers living on a quarter section or more, avail themselves of it, we shall have accomplished more than we designed.

In one of our articles on Agricultural Chemistry, we have endeavored to show that, however rich ground may be in the constituent elements of plant food, it is not always in a shape that the plant can take hold of and use it. We see the truth of this every day. The application of this fact is what we desire to impress, as we have stated, upon those who are trying to make a few acres support a family.

Manure of the best quality is available in almost every neighborhood. Construct a large leach, or hopper, similar to that used for leaching ashes. Fill this up with rich manure, of different kinds, if possible; turn a spout from the roof, or pour on the soap-suds after washing; sink a barrel to catch the liquid, and you will have an element of plant life worth nearly its weight in gold. Like gold, too, it must be used with judgment and caution, or it will prove a curse instead of a blessing.

Strong liquid manure applied to the plant is very apt to destroy it. It may be applied in two ways: First, By diluting it with water; and, second, By first mixing with fine earth,—and we think the latter is preferable. Throw up a pile of finely pulverized earth, and sprinkle the manure over it, turning until it is thoroughly moistened through; and a shovelfull of this earth worked around a plant or in a hill will add immediate vigor to the plant, and pay many times for the labor required.

If applied directly to the plant, it should be diluted with water half and half, for the first two or three leachings, and then sprinkled around the plants, using an old broom or sprinkler for this purpose, and dry earth raked over it to prevent the ground from baking.

A German, by the liberal use of this kind of manure, living on eight acres, supported his family, bought and paid six hundred dollars for the land, had plenty of tools to cultivate it, and started with a capital of three dollars. This was done in four years' time.

#### Our Corner.

New Advertisements.—See the new advertisements in this issue of THE FARMER. It is a safe and money-making rule to patronize those who advertise their business, as it indicates a desire upon the dealer's part to sell his goods; and it is fair to presume that he will charge as little profit as the old fogy, who sits behind his counter thinking he does his neighbors a favor to sell them goods. Trade with those who advertise.

What are They?—Mr. JOHN CADOGAN, of this city, recently called and left at our office a box of something that looked somewhat like strawberries, and tasted very much like them; but they were entirely too large for strawberries.



The question arises, What were they? We hope our old friend has not been trying to impose some new-fangled pumpkin upon our unsuspecting nature for Jucunda, Agri-culturist and Triomphe de Gand strawberries.

**Strawberries.**—We return our thanks to Mr. C. H. Cushman, of this city, for eight or ten of the nicest strawberries of the season. We have made two hearty meals off of one of the smallest ones, and have the rest stowed away in a ten-bushel box in the cellar, to keep them fresh until we can use them up. Mr. Cushman evidently understands all of the secret arts of strawberry culture.

**Called.**—We were pleased to receive a call from Prof. C. W. MURRAY, of the *Rural World*, and Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture. Prof. M. is one of the most intelligent and vigorous writers upon Agricultural subjects that the country affords.

**Charter Oak Cooking Stove.**—We ask the attention of those of our readers desiring a first-rate cooking-stove, to the advertisement of the Charter Oak. It has stood the test of years, and grows more popular all the time.

**Only Fifty Cents.**—Read our offer, in another place, and tell your neighbors of it. By so doing, you will confer a favor on both them and us. Seven months of THE FARMER for Fifty Cents in cheap reading.

**Premium Lists of the State Fair.**—We have received a small quantity of the above Lists, which we will mail to any person notifying us a desire to possess it.

**Much Owing.**—Our thanks are due to Mr. ALFRED GRAY, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, for complimentary tickets to the State Fair.

**As Usual.**—Mr. ADAM DURKEE, of Weston, Mo., writes us that his advertisement in THE FARMER brought him a goodly number of orders.

**The Adams County (Illinois) Agricultural Society** hold their Annual Fair at Quincy, September 4 to 9.

**Meteorological Report for the month of May, 1871,** by Prof. B. F. MURDER, of the State Agricultural College:

Maximum height of the Thermometer (19th, 2, P. M.)	88
Minimum height (6th, 7, A. M.)	45
Average height	67.21
Total range	43
Number of days on which rain fell	11
Entirely cloudy days	1
Entirely cloudless days	0
Days unsuitable for out-door work	1.5
Number of thunder-storms	5

#### BOOKS AND PAPERS.

**What I Know of Farming,** by HORACE GREELEY. Published by The Tribune Association, New York. Price, \$1.50. The most of us can hardly comprehend what an amount of energy, vital force and brains it requires to sustain a man situated as is Mr. GREELEY, at the head of one of the largest newspaper establishments of the world, directing a large personal correspondence, lecturing, speaking, writing, &c.; and when we add to this the fifty-two papers, ranging from one to two columns of *The Tribune*, that go to make this book, it seems that we have never understood what he was capable of.

The book before us is a perfect compendium of Agricultural science, stated plainly and concisely; and we doubt if there is a farmer in the whole of this broad land, whether he be a scientist or a clodhopper, but what would be materially benefited by reading and re-reading this book; for it is one that cannot be digested at one reading. Mr. GREELEY lays no claim to a personal knowledge of practical farming, but he can justly claim to be a close observer and a sound reasoner; and it is these qualities that give especial value to this work.

A few, in an endeavor to be funny rather than wise, have attempted to ridicule it; but to our mind, it would have been in better taste to have maintained an intelligent silence. It is a book that all farmers should have, and most of them will have. It may be ordered through THE FARMER office, or direct from the publishers.

**Manufacturer and Builder.**—This valuable exchange, of which frequent mention has been made in our columns, is now in the middle of its Third Volume. As a work of industrial progress for the use of intelligent working men of whatever trade, and as a text-book for apprentices, this publication stands without a peer. We deem it a necessity to every person who desires to keep pace with the improvements constantly being made in the mechanic arts. One dollar and fifty cents pays for it a whole year, and the money cannot be better expended. Send to WESTERN & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

**The Little Corporal for June** closes the Twelfth Volume of this valuable Juvenile. The next number begins a new volume, and also a new story, by that best of writers for children, EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER, entitled "Summer Days at Kirkwood." All new subscribers beginning with the new volume will receive the June number free. Terms, \$1.50 a year, or 75 cents for six months. Address J. E. MILLER, publisher, Chicago, Ill.

**The Household,** GEO. E. CROWELL, Brattleboro', Vermont; \$1 per annum. This mammoth monthly comes to our table for the first time, and we are delighted with it. It

is designed for a family journal, and fills its mission perfectly. It is a large twenty-four-page four-column publication, and very neatly printed. Send a dime for a specimen copy. You are sure to like it.

**Scribner for June** continues the interesting article, "The Wonders of the Yellowstone," with interesting illustrations. The general make-up of this number is equal to any of its predecessors. It is the magazine for the people.

**The Metropolis Explained and Illustrated;** DEVLIN & Co., publishers. A valuable little work for those contemplating a visit to New York, and who are unacquainted with the objects of interest to be seen there. A valuable map accompanies it. Sent free by mail to all applicants.

**Solomon Valley Settler.**—We have received No. 2 of the above sheet, just started at Minneapolis. It is a medium-sized six-column sheet, neatly printed, and evidently up with the times. Messrs. STEELE and WOODEN, editors.

**Wm. J. Carleton's Advertising Catalogue** received. Mr. CARLETON has an enviable reputation as an advertising agent, as his testimonials show.

**The Poultry Breeder and Fancier's Directory**—G. E. CLETON, New Haven, Ct. Price 25 cents.

#### State News Items.

**WILD PIGEONS** are abundant in the western portions of the State.

THE State generally has, thus far, had an abundance of rain, and crops of all kinds promise a heavy yield.

**OTTAWA** stands a good chance to secure the machine shops of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad.

C. R. JENNISON, of this city, recently bought a Berkshire boar from Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Lawrence. Price paid, \$150.

THE Land Office, at Salina, is reported to be doing a very large business. It averages about fifty homesteads a day.

**COWLEY** county has a large saw and grist mill in process of erection at Arkansas City. BREEDY & NEWMAN, proprietors.

It is reported that a colony of Welsh, numbering some sixty-five families, are on their way to Kansas, to settle in Brown county.

**ANDERSON** county has now got a system of monthly stock sales established at Garnett. The *Plainsdealer* says the sales for May were largely attended, and much stock changed hands.

**BURLINGTON** has in process of erection a fine large grist mill, with a capacity for turning out from two hundred and sixty to three hundred barrels of flour per day. So says the *Patriot*.

THE Emporia *News* reports great progress among the farmers of Lyon county, in the way of house and fence building, tree planting and sod breaking. We believe this is true of the whole State.

DR. MEDLICOTT, of Lawrence, has been bound over to court, as the supposed murderer of RUTH. We are disposed to doubt his guilt, from all the information we can gather from the Lawrence papers.

By a recent vote, the contest for the county seat of Wilson county is now narrowed down to two towns, Neodosha and Fredonia. The *Altoona Union* thinks there was some repeating done in the recent election.

THERE seems to be trouble brewing at Abilene, this season, on account of the Texas cattle. The farmers, we understand, talk of resisting their entry, as considerable loss was sustained last year by the Texas cattle disease.

MR. BUTTERFIELD, former President of Washburne College, Topeka, writes from the East that the College can secure a donation of one hundred thousand dollars, as soon as the people of the State show a willingness to make it a success, by proper subscriptions.

THE Douglas County Horticultural Society has effected a reorganization. J. A. CRAMER, President; W. L. G. SOULE, Vice President; J. C. VINCENT, Secretary; T. M. PIERSON, Treasurer. They propose to have an exhibition of fruits in their proper season.

THE Topeka papers assure the people of the State that, during the coming State Fair, no pains will be taken to make all visitors comfortable; and also, that railroad and hotel bills will be regulated "on the square."

WAKEFIELD has established a general stock and sale market. A good move.



#### 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.]

#### Ulcerated Sheath.

**EDITOR FARMER:** I have a horse which has suffered for two years with yellow, thick and offensive smelling water, and seems to be troubled with foul sheath. Although five different persons have tried to remedy it by washing it with castile soap and warm water; but he kicks, paws, bites, and lies down, and seems to be in great misery. He is hide-bound, though he has a good appetite, and can eat sixteen ears of corn or a half-bushel of chopped feed three times a day. What can we do for him? Yours, respectfully, JOHN W. FISHER.

**ANSWER.**—Your description is not sufficiently definite for me to determine the disease of your horse. Possibly there may be ulcers in his sheath, which cause him to complain so much when you are trying to clean him. I would recommend a good twitch put on his nose, and one fore leg strapped up, so that you may make a thorough examination of his penis and sheath. If you find nothing the matter with those parts, I would give him 1½ ounces sweet spirits niter in a half-pint of warm water; drench him with it and in two or three days repeat the dose. Take off his feed; don't give him any sixteen ears of corn, but give him bran mash occasionally, and let him drink all the water he will. Once in a while give thirty or forty drops of muriatic acid in a bucket of water.

#### Gastritis Mucosa.

**EDITOR FARMER:** My horse took sick, apparently with a disability to swallow his food. He could chew it, but would drop the food out of his mouth suddenly; so, by following after him where he was grazing, you would find wads of chewed grass. His appetite was keen; he would grab hold of a mouthful of corn or oats, and chew it some; seemed to be able to chew, but would drop it out; finally got down with a raging fever, or at least, his body felt exceedingly hot to the hand, and he died under the treatment of a one-horse horse-doctor.

Well, my mare is now similarly taken, age 12 or 14—same age of the horse. She has had the poll-evil. The first I noticed was a droop of the right ear, as though something was in it; the next, a difficulty of swallowing water, the water spitting out of the right corner of the mouth when she would swallow, and also grass would wad or crowd in between the corner of the mouth and root of the tongue, every time she ate grass, tight and full, on the same side; right eye also watered, and seemed weak; lip on right side a little swollen; tongue slightly blistered on same side; gums seemed a little like the lampers. I gave her corn. She could bite it off the cob, but could not gather it into her mouth. Gave her meal; she would grab a mouthful, like biting an ear of corn; would then raise her head and hold her mouth shut, her lips quivering a little for a moment, and then use her tongue pretty well, being able to get a part of the food into



her mouth. She went right ahead eating grass as usual, and had no difficulty in drawing it into the mouth, so far as I could see. I washed her mouth with a strong mixture of oak bark and alum water, and greased her throat with may-apple salve. She is mending.

Now, if you could give the name of the disease, and the remedy, it might prove a blessing to others as well as myself.

HENRY G. SMITH.

ANSWER.—You do not describe the complaint of your horses fully enough to enable me to determine certainly what their disease is. I would like to know whether they have a cough or not, and what is the condition of their bowels; whether there is much debility and weakness when first taken. If there is nothing the matter with their mouths, from your description I should call it Gastritis Mucosa, a disease closely allied to the epizootic catarrh.

For the first day give, every four hours, twenty drops of the tincture of aconite root, in a little cold water. The next day give tincture of nux vomica, fifteen drops every four hours, and in the same way until the horse is well, which will usually be about the sixth or seventh day.



#### TRIMMING THE PEACH TREE.

BY C. H. CUSHING.

Peach trees are left pretty much to themselves, and Nature allowed to do the pruning. This she does very effectually, but the result is not exactly pleasing to the eye, and in a few years the top-heavy limbs split off, and the tree perishes. A peach twig cannot live without light; hence, the inner limbs die out, and long, naked stems remain, which cannot maintain the weight of a heavy crop. The remedy generally used by careful cultivators is to head in every year. How to do this most effectually, and with the least labor, is what I wish to note.

It is a common practice to go over the tree, and shear in the young growth, cutting all the twigs back more or less. This method is laborious, and the result is bad. A tree thus sheared forms a dense mass of foliage on the outside, which sunlight cannot penetrate, and the whole inside dies out.

A much better and easier plan is to watch for the central shoots of the arms which radiate from the body, and cut them back sharply, leaving the side shoots untouched. The natural tendency of the tree is to form these long, naked arms, and all that is necessary is to head off this tendency, and the side shoots will strengthen and form a stout, symmetrical top, capable of carrying a heavy load without breaking.

#### HOW TO DESTROY INSECTS IN ORCHARDS.

[From the Horticulturist.]

The address of J. W. ROBSON before the Jo. Daviess County (Illinois) Horticultural Society, has some excellent points relating to orchard culture, and especially the depredations of insects; and he recommends every orchardist to observe these few details every season:

1st. Encourage the black-cap titmouse and hairy woodpecker, which destroy the insect in the pupa state.

2d. Light small bonfires in the orchard, on dark nights, after the sun has set. This will destroy the moth.

3d. Pick up wormy fruit as soon as it falls, run it through the cider-mill, or throw it to the hogs to be eaten.

4th. Strips of woollen cloth tied around the trunks when the trees are in bloom, and examined twice a

week, will destroy those that have escaped and crawled there for shelter. They will be found generally in a transformation state, between worm and pupa.

5th. Place a bunch of weeds, or soft hay, in the crotch of the tree at the same time, and examine frequently. You have only to look at these dishes of beautiful fruit, to see how this insect destroys the appearance and lessens the market value of the apple.

Brother Horticulturists, up and be doing, bearing in mind that eternal vigilance is the price of handsome, perfect fruit.

#### Household Recipes.

**Potato Pudding.**—Take two pounds potatoes, one pound butter, one and a half pounds sugar, one and a half dozen eggs, nutmeg and mace to taste, a wine glass of wine; bake with or without pastry.

**Lemon Pudding.**—Take six lemons, a pound and a half sugar, twelve eggs, leaving out the whites of six, a quarter pound butter; beat the sugar and eggs well together, and add the lemons and butter.

**Tumbler Cake.**—Two and a half tumblers sugar, three-fourths of a tumbler of butter, one tumbler milk, four tumblers flour, five eggs, leaving out two yolks, two teaspoons cream tartar, one teaspoon soda, spice or fruit to taste.

**Flour Pudding.**—Take one quart of sweet milk, one teaspoonful salt, a half teacup sugar; mix, boil and thicken with one teacup wheat flour, wet with cold milk, and stir until it boils again; then move from the fire. When half cold, add two well-beaten eggs, and flavor with nutmeg or lemon; add raisins, if you choose; bake half an hour. To be eaten cold, with or without sweetened cream.

**Coffee Custard.**—Mix one egg with a cup of fresh ground coffee, and pour on it a pint of boiling water; boil five minutes, pour in a cup of cold water, and let it stand ten minutes. Pour it off clear into a saucepan, add a pint of cream, and boil. Beat from five to eight eggs with one and a half cups of sugar, and pour the boiling mixture over this, stirring it well. Set the whole in boiling water, and stir till it thickens. Serve in cups to eat cold.

**Baked Pudding.**—The following is said to be one of the best puddings that ever was used in the Metropolitan Hotel, New York: Five tablespoonfuls corn starch to one quart milk; dissolve the starch in a part of the milk; heat the remainder of the milk to nearly boiling. Having salted it a little, add the boiling starch to the milk; boil three minutes, stirring it briskly; allow it to cool, and thoroughly mix it with three eggs, well beaten, with three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Flavor to taste, and bake a half hour.

**Yeast without Hops.**—Take twelve large Irish potatoes, boil them till done, mash them fine with a large spoon, and add to them gradually about three quarts of lukewarm water, a large teacup (say half a pint) of salt, and same of sugar. When thoroughly mixed, pass through a sieve; add a gill of lively yeast, and set it in a warm place to work. In twelve hours it will be ready for use; and if closely stopped, and set in a cool place, will keep a month without becoming sour.

**To Make Bread without Lard.**—To one quart flour add one large Irish potato, mashed fine, one teacup sweet milk, and a gill of yeast made as above. Knead the dough thoroughly, adding water if too stiff, and set it to rise in a warm place. When risen, work it again about ten minutes; make out in rolls or loaves, and set in a stove moderately heated till ready to bake. In using this yeast, very little salt is required besides what is in the yeast.

**Lemon Pies.**—Grate the peel of two lemons, and use their juice, the yolks of two eggs, and two cups of sugar; beat well. Add two cups of milk, and one tablespoonful of starch. Bake this custard on a rich crust. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, and

add one cup and a half of loaf sugar; flavor with any kind of seasoning you like. Spread it on the pie, and lightly brown.

**Cranberry Tart.**—Stir the cranberries with plenty of sugar, but no water; as the berries become heated they will burst, and furnish plenty of moisture. Have ready a fine puff paste, and when the cranberries are quite tender, put them between a top and bottom crust, and bake till a light brown. Eat with sweetened cream.

#### PROSPECTS OF THE WOOL MARKET.

[From the Michigan Farmer.]

It is evident to us that the wool campaign has begun. We see certain skirmishing lines thrown out in the Eastern press, that is a sure symptom, and which we detect as the usual result of the active operations of the "bears," who desire to crowd down prices just before wool-clipping time. For instance, we are told:

1. That the market is quiet, which is true, as there is but little wool to render it unsettled.

2. That large numbers of the manufacturers have stocks to carry them over till the wool clip comes in. There are, no doubt, some who had foresight enough to provide wool for their machinery; but there are others, and the majority, who have not done so.

3. The Cape of Good Hope wools have been in demand for the past week or two.

4. Dealers begin to see that there can be no profits on the prices at which wool will open in the Spring at the West.

5. Wool has been selling too high for the past few months, to make anything from the price at which goods have sold.

6. Dealers are giving a large attention to foreign wools at present, and the buyers are sharp after the California clip.

7. The high rates are going to scare buyers from going West, and hence wool will sell rather low.

These are the opinions and sentiments of the leading wool papers at the East, and are what we call the skirmish lines which are thrown out at present, and which will be sent forward from time to time as the campaign progresses.

We see nothing in these statements for our wool-growers to feel alarmed over. As we have often said, prices cannot advance a great deal, for there is very little or no margin left between the prices of our domestic wools and the rates at which foreign wools of a like quality can be brought into use. But there is no question at all but that the wool clip of the country this year will not supply the demand. There is an increase of machinery, while there is little or no increase in wool-growing. Our clip will be heavier than it was last year, while the stock of domestic wool will be worked up far closer than it was in the Spring of 1870. Hence, we say it is likely that wool must be firm and in demand the whole year through, and bring good prices. The point where the struggle is, is whether the wool-dealers or wool-growers will get the good prices. Now, the wool-grower has the chance to get the good price this year; last year it was the wool-dealer; and if the wool-grower loses his chance, why, he can have nobody to blame but himself.

The imports of foreign wools for the quarter ending with the 1st of April, amount to 6,155,878 lbs. or over half a million pounds more than was imported for the corresponding three months of 1870. This is not much. In New York, Michigan extra is quoted at fifty cents, mixed fleeces at fifty cents, and fine Ohio wool at fifty-four cents.

#### MANAGEMENT OF BALKY HORSES.

[By SERRINO EDWARDS TODD, in the Practical Farmer.]

The first and better way is, never to have a balky horse. If horses are handled properly, they will never balk. After horses have been "fooled," as horsemen very properly say when a good horse balks, it will require a vast amount of cautious management to correct the bad habit. Horses are taught



to balk by stupid and cruel drivers, who have really less sense than the animals they drive. Many strong and excellent horses are managed so improperly, that they soon become almost incorrigible balkers; whereas, if a driver of ordinary intelligence had held the reins, the animals would have always been true as steel. If a horse is properly managed, he will draw with all his might, trot or run as his driver may indicate, until he drops in his harness from utter exhaustion.

After a horse has really contracted the habit of balking, the vice can be corrected only by kindness and gentle treatment. The more he is whipped, kicked, clubbed and handled roughly, the more obstinate he will be. Hence, throw away the whips and clubs, and let gentle treatment bear rule. Then, beware of overloading. A person can coax out of a horse service that whips and kicks never can secure. Always provide some means to enable a team to start a heavy load easily. Avoid stopping, if possible, where it will be difficult to start. It is better to let a team stop for a moment, ten times, when hauling a load up a slope, than to allow it to stop in a place where it would be difficult to start. The writer once was accustomed to carry pieces of plank to the field for the wheels of the wagon to rest on, while it was being loaded with potatoes or corn, so that the team would move off readily with a heavy load, that they could never start if the wheels had been allowed to sink into the ground while the load was increasing in weight. When a horse balks on account of exhaustion, allow the animal to rest until he has recovered strength to draw his load. And above all, beware of too heavy loads, of impatience, of roughness, and of over-driving.

#### CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES.

[From the Prairie Farmer.]

The business of growing cucumbers for the pickle market may be easily overdone, though it is equally true that the demand increases each year. Many growers have undoubtedly been sadly disappointed, in that they have grown quite largely of them, under the impression that they were sure of a quick and remunerative sale, but when they applied to the dealers have been informed that the supply was very large, and the market completely broken down. In consideration of these facts, we would not recommend any very large investment of labor in this crop, by persons residing far from large towns, or from established pickle factories.

To those who may be able to contract their crops at a fixed and remunerative price, or be reasonably sure of a sale, it is a matter of importance to know the best manner of caring for the crop after it is grown. From a member of one of the best pickle houses in the country, we gather the following particulars: Pick your cucumbers from two to four inches long, and use half a bushel good dairy salt to the barrel. Take care that the salt is pure and free from lime. Sprinkle your salt among the cucumbers as you put them in the barrel, but put very little in until the barrel is half full. Put no salt in the bottom of your barrel. When the barrel is full, or you have all in you mean to put in for the day, put on your cover and weights; see that the cover is loose enough to work free in the barrel, but not so small as to let out the cucumbers. Have your weights heavy enough to hold the cucumbers down. Lastly, put water enough in the barrel to immerse the cover. Leave no cucumbers over night without being salted.

Forty-gallon, or whisky barrels, are generally used for salt pickles. When heading up the barrel, see that it is full of pickles, and head it so that it will not leak. Salt pickles will not keep out of brine. If you intend keeping the pickles, have them in a place where you can examine them often, and if the brine has leaked off, replace with fresh brine of proper strength. These barrels average about forty gallons each, and hold some 2,500 or 3,000 pickles of the size mentioned.

Soft and broken pickles are useless, and should

be thrown out before shipping. They should be hard, well covered with brine, and the barrels well filled. The barrels are usually returned to the growers, as they may be used year after year.

#### THE BURIAL OF MOSES.

"And He buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, over against Bethpeor, but no man knoweth his sepulcher unto this day."—DEUTERONOMY, XXXIV: 6.

By Nebo's lonely mountain,  
On this side Jordan's wave,  
In a vale in the land of Moab,  
There lies a lonely grave;  
And no man dug that sepulcher,  
And no man saw it e'er;  
For the Angel of God upturned the sod,  
And laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral  
That ever passed on earth;  
But no man heard the trampling,  
Or saw the train go forth.  
Noiselessly as the daylight  
Comes when the night is done,  
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek  
Grows into the great sun;

Noiselessly as the spring-time  
Her crown of verdure weaves,  
And all the trees on all the hills  
Open their thousand leaves,—  
So, without sound of music  
Or voice of them that wept  
Silently down from the mountain crown  
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bald old eagle  
On gray Bethpeor's height,  
Out of his rocky eyry  
Looked on the wondrous sight;  
Perchance the lion stalking  
Still shuns that hallowed spot,  
For beast and bird have seen and heard  
That which man knoweth not.

But when the warrior dyeth,  
His comrades in the war  
With arms reversed and muffled drum  
Follow the funeral car.  
They show the banners taken,  
They tell his battles won,  
And after him lead his masterless steed,  
While peals the minute gun.

Amid the noblest of the land  
Men lay the sage to rest,  
And give the bard an honored place  
With costly marble dressed;  
And in the great minster transept,  
Where lights like glories fall,  
And the choir sings and the organ rings  
Along the emblazoned wall.

This was the bravest warrior  
That ever buckled sword;  
This the most gifted poet  
That ever breathed a word;  
And never earth's philosopher  
Traced with his golden pen,  
On the deathless page truths half so sage  
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honor?—  
The hillside for his pall,  
To lie in state while angels wait,  
With stars for tapers tall;  
And the dark rock pines, like tossing plumes,  
Over his bier to wave;  
And God's own hand, in the lonely land,  
To lay him in the grave;

In that deep grave, without a name,  
Whence his uncoffined clay  
Shall break again—most wondrous thought—  
Before the Judgment Day,  
And stand with glory wrapped around,  
On the hills he never trod,  
And speak of strife that won our life  
With the Incarnate Son of God.

O! lonely Tomb in Moab's land,  
O! dark Bethpeor's hill,  
Speak to these curious hearts of ours,  
And teach them to be still.  
God hath his mysteries of grace—  
Ways that we cannot tell;  
He hides them deep, like the secret sleep  
Of him He loved so well.

SNOOKS wants to know what becomes of all the pillow-cases that are made. He says he never asked a woman, while engaged on plain sewing, what she was making, without being told that it was a pillow-case.

#### "WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

THE Senate of London University is so impressed with the angelic character of female students in art, that it is building special wings for them.

FLEAS have little fleas  
Upon their backs to bite 'em;  
And little fleas have lesser fleas,  
And so ad infinitum.

"PAPA, ought a teacher to flog me for what I didn't do?" "Certainly not, my son," replied the father. "Well," said the little fellow, "he did, to-day, when I didn't do my sum."

A CHURLISH fellow refused to pay a boot-black his full fee; whereupon the latter exclaimed: "Go along, old Buffer; all the polish you've got is upon your shoes, and I gave you that."

THE hight of pugilistic sarcasm was reached the other day by Jim Mace, who, speaking of a rival accused of beating his wife, said: "What! him? He couldn't lick a postage-stamp."

A BOSTON paper speaks of a young man, in that town, who is wrestling with his first moustache, and proposes to name it after two leading base-ball clubs, "because there are nine on each side."

AN English writer, in his advice to young married women, says "their mother Eve married a gardener." It might be added that the gardener, in consequence of the match, lost his situation.

A MOTHER was amused the other day to hear this bit of "argument" from her little boy: "Mamma, I don't see how Satan could have turned out to be such a bad fellow; there wasn't any devil to put him up to it."

THE remark of an exchange, that "many of our successful lawyers commenced life as preachers," is gracefully corrected by one of the legal gentlemen referred to, who begs leave to state that he began life as an infant.

"I MEANT to have told you of that hole," said a gentleman to his friend who was walking with him in his garden, and stumbled into a pit full of water. "No matter," replied his friend, blowing the mud and water from his mouth, "I've found it."

"SHALL I help you to alight?" said a young dry goods clerk on Delaware street, the other day, to a bouncing country girl, who was preparing to jump from a wagon in front of the store. "Thank you, sir," sweetly replied the girl; "I don't smoke."

At once my ravished eyes I set  
Where Julia's neck and bodice met.  
She asked what I was seeking.  
"There—that," said I. "Is that Nankin?"  
("The lining of your dress, I mean.")  
"No, sir," said she, "that's Pekin."

AN irascible old gentleman was taken with a fit of sneezing in the cars lately. After sneezing in a most spasmodic way eight or ten times, he arrested the paroxysm for a moment, and removing his handkerchief, he thus indignantly addressed his nasal organ: "Oh! go on—go on! You'll blow your infernal brains out presently."

THERE was a deacon in New Hampshire by the name of Day, by trade a cooper. One Sunday, he heard a number of boys at play in front of his house, and went to stop their Sabbath-breaking. Assuming a grave countenance, he said to them: "Boys, do you know what day this is?" "Yes, sir," one of the boys promptly replied, "Deacon Day, the cooper."

MRS. JONES, of Des Moines, Iowa, not long since ran away with a man who was her "affinity." Last week she returned to her husband, and grew angry because he didn't rejoice, and kill the fatted veal; but Jones was disgusted, and said he never knew one of those "affinities" who knew a good thing when he got it. In fact, Jones is mad as a hornet because she came back.

A WOMAN committed suicide by hanging herself to an apple tree. At the funeral a neighbor, noticing the sad appearance of the husband, consoled him by saying he had met with a terrible loss. "Yes," said the bereaved husband, heaving a sigh, "she must have kicked like thunder, to shake off six bushels of green apples, that would have been worth a dollar a bushel when they got ripe!"

AN exchange prints the following: "Gen. Butler and Wendell Phillips were in the garden of the White House, waiting to see the President. They were kept there for some time, when Butler, picking up a hatchet, began cutting the trees, to beguile the time. Gen. Grant very soon appeared, and inquired: 'Who has been hacking these trees?' Butler answered: 'I cannot tell a lie, Mr. President; it was Wendell Phillips.'"



**TEN DOLLARS REWARD.**

**STOLEN—ON THE 27TH OF MAY, ONE SORREL MARE PONY; blazed face, flea-bitten, slim made, thin order, 14 hands high, 7 years old, some white on left hind foot; branded GD on right, GRB on left. A Saddle and Bridle taken at the same time, the saddle covered with black leather. I will pay the above reward for information that will lead to the recovery of the above animal. Address**  
J. W. KIRKHAM, Leavenworth, Kansas.  
je-1t

**Country Merchants, Attention!**

I AM MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**STAMPED, JAPANNED & PLAIN  
TIN-WARE!**

AND

**HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS!**

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je-1y

J. W. CRANCER.

**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, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

**STRAYS FOR JUNE.****Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.**

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Foster, Osage tp, one Mare, 7 years old, 16½ hands high, hind feet white, star in forehead, has had a sorrel horse colt since taken up. Appraised \$100.

MARE—Taken up by Geo J. Enrick, Drywood tp, one black Mare, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, white hairs on neck and flank, scar on inside of left hind leg, saddle marks. Appraised \$80.

**Cowley County—T. B. Ross, Clerk.**

MARE—Taken up by W. S. Tillson, Dutch Creek tp, April 17, 71, one Mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, hind feet white, blaze face, snip nose, weak eyes, saddle marks, branded U on left shoulder. Appraised \$75.

**Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.**

HORSE—Taken up by Jas Harrington, Osage tp, April 22, 1871, one bay Horse, 4 years old, 11½ hands high, a star in forehead, strip on nose, shod on fore feet. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by James Harrington, Osage tp, one bay Horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, strip on the nose, fore feet shod. Appraised \$50.

**Ellsworth County—S. Buckminster, Clerk.**

OXEN—Taken up by Thos Richardson, Mulberry Creek tp, April 17, 1871, one white Ox, 6 or 7 years old. Appraised \$75. Also, one white and red spotted Ox. Appraised \$75.

**Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.**

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Puderbaugh, Ohio tp, March 21, 71, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, 3 white feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$80.

**Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.**

PONY—Taken up by Daniel Ramsey, Janesville tp, May 6, 71, one brown mare Pony, 12 years old, 13 hands high, star in face, saddle marks, shod before, white hairs on nose. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by M. E. Stratton, Janesville tp, April 21st, 1871, one dark bay Horse, 4 years old, 16 hands high, right hind foot white. Appraised \$80.

PONY—Taken up by Wash Bailey, Eureka tp, one small brown mare Pony, Mexican brand on left shoulder and hip, and JA on right shoulder, star in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle marks. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by S. Hoffman, Janesville tp, April 12, 1871, one sorrel Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, glass eyes, nose and face and under jaw white, right hind and fore foot white, spots on belly, shod all round. Appraised \$50.

**Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.**

HEIFER—Taken up by Charles Lee, Oskaloosa tp, one white Heifer, 2 years old, red ears. Appraised \$10.

CALF—Taken up by T. G. Gibson, Jefferson tp, one red and white spotted steer calf, crop and underbit in left ear. Appraised \$10.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Byram, Jarcoia tp, one small black stallion Pony, 8 years old, 12 hands high, star in forehead.

**Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.**

MULE—Taken up by John Harrison, Aubrey tp, May 24, 1871, one dark brown mare Mule, 3 years old, 14 hands high, roached mane, white nose. Appraised \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by Thos Weston, Shawnee tp, May 18, 1871, one dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, white hairs on right hind and fore feet. Appraised \$100.

MARE—Taken up by M. O. Tarety, Shawnee tp, March 25, 1871, one brown Mare, 18 years old, 15½ hands high, hind feet white, collar marks. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Thos Donelson, Shawnee tp, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, blind in right eye, star in forehead, left hind foot white, shod before. Appraised \$75. Also, one strawberry roan horse Pony, 6 years old, 13½ hands high, blaze face, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

**Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.**

HORSE—Taken up by T. H. Greaser, Reno tp, May 4, 1871, one dark bay horse, 12 years old, 13½ hands high, black mane and tail, star in forehead. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm George, Alexandria tp, May 11, 71, one roan sorrel Horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high, left fore and hind feet white, collar marks. Appraised \$70.

COLT—Taken up by E. Lewis, Stranger tp, May 19th, 1871, one light brown stallion Colt, 2 years old, small size. Appraised \$30.

**Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.**

PONY—Taken up by Alex Thompson, Potosi tp, May 9th, 1871, one dark bay mare Pony, 7 years old, 14 hands high, white strip in face, left hind foot white, branded IS on fore feet, some collar marks. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by G. D. Caldwell, Sheridan tp, April 14, 1871, one bay Mare, 16 years old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, hind feet and right fore foot white, saddle marks. Appraised \$50.

**McPherson County—J. R. Fisher, Clerk.**

COLT—Taken up by L. N. Holmberg, Smoky Hill tp, March 31, 1871, one sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, right hind leg white, strip in face. Appraised \$25. Also, one sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old, white strip in face. Appraised \$25. Also, one black mare Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by D. Stephens, Sharps Creek tp, March 25, 1871, one red and white Steer, 3 years old, unknown brands. Appraised \$25. Also, one red Steer, 6 years old, branded MO and J or I. Appraised \$25.

**Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.**

HORSE—Taken up by Thos Tacker, Marysville tp, Aug 29, 70, one sorrel Horse, 9 years old, 16 hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$60. Also, one roan Horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high. Appraised \$60. Also, one roan Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$60.

COLT—Taken up by J. G. Davis, Osage tp, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J. A. Chambers, Paola tp, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 10 hands high, hind feet and left fore foot white, snip on nose, star in forehead. Appraised \$15.

**Nemaha County—J. W. Toller, Clerk.**

MARE—Taken up by N. Timmons, Granada tp, May 6, 1871, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, white spots on withers, a few white hairs on the right shoulder. Appraised \$45.

**Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.**

MARE—Taken up by J. T. Olson, Arvonla tp, April 1, 1871, one black Mare, 10 years old, 14 hands high, white hairs in forehead, white spot on upper lip. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Beel, Agency tp, one light sorrel horse Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, white strip in forehead, left fore and hind feet white, saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by John Peterson, Valley Brook tp, May 17, 1871, one brown stallion Pony, 8 years old, 12 hands high, white feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one light bay Stallion, 3 years old, 15 hands high, white strip in forehead. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by C. F. Curry, Agency tp, one chestnut sorrel gelding Pony, 7 years old, star in forehead, strip on nose, dim saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

**Republic County—Philo P. Way, Clerk.**

HEIFER—Taken up by A. Erickson, New Scandinavia tp, July 18, 1870, one red Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised \$25.

**Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.**

MARE—Taken up by J. E. Woodward, Smoky Hill tp, April 29, 1871, one brown Mare, 3 years old, one hind foot white. Appraised \$75. Also, one bay Mare, 2 years old, one hind foot white. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, black feet. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by T. H. Patch, Ohio tp, April 8th, 1871, one sorrel Mare, star in forehead. Appraised \$50.

STALLION—Taken up by Tim Bacon, Ohio tp, April 25th, 1871, one black Stallion, 3 white feet, spavin on left hind leg. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J. T. Clark, Ohio tp, April 8th, 1871, one light bay Mare, black mane and tail. Appraised \$35.

COW—Taken up by D. L. Birkley, one dark red Cow, 7 years old, small size, white on head and belly, right ear cropped, right horn dropped. Also, one red and white bull calf.

PONY—Taken up by John Rindall, Solomon tp, April 29, 1871, one dark bay mare Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

**Sedgwick County—Fred. Schattner, Clerk.**

PONY—Taken up by C. P. Barker, Wichita tp, April 20th, 1871, one dark brown mare Pony, 4 years old, branded A on the left shoulder. Appraised \$65.

HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Allison, Wichita tp, May 9th, 1871, one bright bay Horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, branded HH on right shoulder, spot in forehead, white on right foot, saddle marks. Also, one bright bay Horse, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, scar on left shoulder, blaze face. Appraised \$230.

**Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.**

HORSE—Taken up by D. Drenning, Williamsport tp, April 20, 1871, one dun horse Pony, 7 years old, black mane, tail and legs, white hind feet, branded T on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by L. R. Darling, Roseville tp, April 5th, 1871, one dark cream-colored Mare, 5 years old, black mane and tail, branded H on left shoulder. Appraised \$120.

**Wabash County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.**

PONY—Taken up by Wm Hodgson, Wilmington tp, one roan mare Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, blind in right eye, white strip in forehead. Appraised \$25. Also, one black Stallion, 2 years old, 13 hands high, white on forehead and nose, white hairs on body. Appraised \$30.

**Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.**

COW—Taken up by A. P. Horton, Owl Creek tp, one red and white Cow, 4 or 5 years old. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by J. R. Row, Toronto tp, one mare Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, saddle and harness marks, branded JS on right hip, JM on left shoulder; and SJM on right shoulder. Appraised \$45.

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

HEIFER—Taken up by D. C. Vance, Center tp, March 24, 1871, one red yearling Heifer, small white spot in forehead, white on belly. Appraised \$11.

MARE—Taken up by David Dodge, Shannon tp, April 15, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 14 years old, 15½ hands high, 2 white feet, blaze face, blind in right eye. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by S. P. Corbin, Atchison tp, Oct 20th, 1870, one dark bay Horse, 10 years old, 15½ hands high, a star in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$15.

**Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.**

HEIFER—Taken up by Jos Carpenter, Pawnee tp, one black Heifer, 2 years old, white spots on head and body, branded J & C on right hip. Appraised \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by Harman Cott, Scott tp, one dark bay Horse, about 10 years old, blind in left eye, collar marks. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Danl Wilson, Pawnee tp, one bay mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, white star in forehead, saddle and harness marks, right hind foot white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$45.

**Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.**

Taken up by Wm H Hart, near Padonia, one dark bay, 15 hands high, black tail, mane & legs, right hind foot white above pastern joint, branded M on right shoulder.

**Clay County—J. W. Kennedy, Clerk.**

COW—Taken up by L. Rasmussen, Sherman tp, one pale red Cow, 5 years old, branded HB on left hip. Appraised \$30.

**Cloud County—E. Fix, Clerk.**

PONIES—Taken up by Q. Hony, Shilley tp, two dark brown mare Ponies, 8 years old, 14 hands high, white spot on tip of nose of one, and wart on inside of near hind leg. Appraised \$60 each.

**Coffey County—Allen Crocker, Clerk.**

STEER—Taken up by Adaline Giesy, Avon tp, one red Steer, 3 years old, some white in forehead and on belly. Appraised \$10.

PONY—Taken up by —, Rock Creek tp, one bay roan stud Pony, 3 years old, both hind feet white, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by David Grimes, Hampden tp, one red and white roan Steer, 3 years old. Appraised \$35.

STAG—Taken up by J. T. Dutcher, Hampden tp, a white Stag, 2 years old, red neck, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$75. Also, one white roan Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Ludwig Breuge, Pottawatomie tp, one roan horse Pony, 6 years old, blaze face, white feet, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Vileto, Leroy tp, one white Steer, 3 years old, branded 7 or 7. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by J. T. Dunlap, Hampden tp, one white and red Cow, 10 years old, line back, white face, underslope on left ear. Appraised \$31.

PONY—Taken up by Levi Miller, Leroy tp, one mouse-colored mare Pony, white face, white legs.

**Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.**

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Puthuff, Sheridan tp, one brown Mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded B on left hip. Appraised \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Studgion, Washington tp, one dun Steer, 5 years old, black ears, swallow-fork in left ear, upperbit in right. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Ed Baldwin, Walnut tp, March 30, 1871, one black Steer, 5 years old, large horns, white on belly and on bush of tail, dim brand on left hip. Appraised \$25.

**Doniphan County—John T. Kirtman, Clerk.**

COW—Taken up by V. Gray, Center tp, Feb 25, 1871, one roan Cow, white on head and neck. Appraised \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by G. V. Evans, Washington tp, March 1, 71, one roan Filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by W. P. Floyd, Wayne tp, March 23, 1871, one red Cow, 6 years old, small white spot in forehead, crop and underbit in right ear, slit and underbit in left ear. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by C. B. Whitehead, Wayne tp, March 18, 1871, one strawberry roan Cow, 3 years old, half crop and underbit in right ear, crop and underbit in left ear. Also, one calf. Appraised \$30.

**Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.**

PONY—Taken up by Albert Johnson, Feb 10th, 1871, one dark bay horse Pony, 5 years old, black legs, mane and tail, a star in forehead, branded C on left shoulder. Appraised \$35.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. W. Berry, Centropolis tp, Feb 18, 71, one red and white yearling Heifer. Appraised \$12.

**Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.**

STEER—Taken up by Fred Opt, Janesville tp, Feb 2, 1871, one brown Texas Steer, 4 years old, white in face, end of tail white, crop and slit in left ear. Appraised \$30. Also, one white Texas Steer, 4 years old, red neck, ears and specks on back, crop and slit in each ear. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by H. P. Hinchard, Madison tp, March 27, 1871, one dark iron-gray Mare, 3 years old, white spot above right eye, right hind foot white. Appraised \$50.

**Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.**

HORSE—Taken up by Nathan Toothaker, Elk Falls tp, July 18, 1870, two dark bay Horses, one 6 and the other 8 years old, 16 high, star in forehead, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$122.

**Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.**

COW—Taken up by F. Tracy, Kaw tp, one light red Cow, crop off left ear, swallow-fork in right. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by John Montague, Kaw tp, one roan Steer, 2 years old, line back, white on belly, slit in right ear, small size. Appraised \$15. Also, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, scars on right fore leg. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by Chas Lee, Oskaloosa tp, one white Heifer, 2 years old, red ears. Appraised \$10.

**Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.**

COW—Taken up by Lewis Fellers, Aubrey tp, March 12th, 1871, one roan milch Cow, 11 years old, red neck. Appraised \$25.

**Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.**

OXEN—Taken up by E. P. De Wolf, Canada tp, Jan 30, 1871, one yoke Oxen—one brindle and white, 8 years old, two scars on left side; the other red and white, 12 years old, horns bored. Appraised \$55.

PONY—Taken up by J. F. Hill, Richland tp, Feb 5th, 1871, one brown mare Pony, 2 years old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by G. P. Peters, Liberty tp, Feb —, 1871, one white and pale red spotted Cow, red neck, crop and underbit in right ear, swallow-fork in left, illegible brand on right hip. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by Sarah Quibby, Richland tp, one light roan Cow, crop off right ear, 3 bits in left ear, branded 11 on the right side. Appraised \$14. Also, one red Cow, white spot in forehead, right ear cut off, swallow-fork in left. Appraised \$18. Also, one black and white Cow, crop off right ear, 2 bits in left, branded 11 on left side. Appraised \$18.

**Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.**

MARE—Taken up by Saml Goodrich, Liberty tp, March 23, 71, one sorrel Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, saddle and harness marks, blind in right eye, hind feet white. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Latimer, Stanton tp, March 10, 1871, one red and white Steer, 3 years old. Appraised \$15.



**Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.**

**STEER**—Taken up by J F Clack, Emporia tp, March 22d, 1871, one red Steer, 4 years old, slit in right ear, white spots in throat, brisket and belly. Appraised \$22.

**COLT**—Taken up by W C Lineker, Waterloo tp, Feb 22d, 1871, one bay horse Colt, 3 years old, stripes in face, hind feet white. Appraised \$45. Also, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, star in the forehead, white spot on end of nose, hind feet white, light color under belly. Appraised \$33.

**HORSE**—Taken up by J R Maddock, Emporia tp, Feb 7th, 1871, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, a white spot on right hind leg, white stripe in forehead. Appraised \$75.

**COLT**—Taken up by O Phillips, Waterloo tp, Feb 20, 1871, one dark brown mare Colt, 2 years, 14 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$65.

**PONY**—Taken up by D S Mason, Center tp, April 2d, 1871, one sorrel Pony, 13 hands high, white spots on back, branded 6 on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.

**PONY**—Taken up by Jacob Pruitt, Elmendorf tp, March 7, '71, one bay horse Pony, 10 years old, white face, hind feet white. Appraised \$20.

**Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.**

**PONY**—Taken up by F W Love, Vermilion tp, Feb 27, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 8 years old, 1 hind foot white, a little white in forehead. Appraised \$30.

**PONY**—Taken up by Jos Totten, Giltard tp, Jan 23, 1871, one bay horse Pony Colt, 1 year old, hind feet white. Appraised \$30.

**STEER**—Taken up by Peter Jones, Giltard tp, Jan 20th, 1871, one red yearling Texas Steer, 2 slits in left ear, crop off right ear, white tail. Appraised \$11.

**PONY**—Taken up by Prosper, Vermilion tp, Dec 16, 1870, one one dark iron-gray stud Pony, 2 years old, a small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$50.

**COLT**—Taken up by Thos Wells, Barrett tp, Jan 25th, 1871, one bay horse Colt, 3 years old, white face and feet. Appraised \$50. Also, one sorrel horse Colt, 3 years old, light mane and tail, face white, 2 legs white. Appraised \$60.

**MARE**—Taken up by Y J H Stoner, Blue Rapids tp, March 28, 1871, one very dark bay or brown Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high, small star in forehead. Appraised \$51.

**Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.**

**FILLY**—Taken up by G A Allen, Granada tp, Dec 11, 1870, one back Filly, 2 years old, 12 hands high, a white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30.

**BULL**—Taken up by W H Fitzpatrick, Richmond tp, March 14, 1871, one brindle Bull, 2 years old. Appraised \$15.

**COLT**—Taken up by Peter Westfall, Home tp, March 29, 1871, one dark bay mare Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$35.

**Osage County—Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk.**

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Saml Evans, Burlingame tp, Feb 5, '71, one light roan Heifer, 2 years old, crop in right ear, slit in left ear. Appraised \$15.

**PONY**—Taken up by N M Glasgow, Valley Brook tp, Feb 11th, 1871, one brown mare Pony, 7 years old, saddle marks on back. Appraised \$25.

**STEER**—Taken up by J C Booth, Avonia tp, March 17th, 1871, one red & white Steer, 2 years old, ears cropped. Appraised \$26.

**MARE**—Taken up by David Nickel, Avonia tp, March 15, 1871, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, hind feet white. Appraised \$65.

**COLT**—Taken up by Geo Britton, Burlingame tp, March 27, '71, one bay stallion Colt, 2 years old, a little white on left hind foot. Appraised \$40.

**HORSE**—Taken up by F B Holway, Burlingame tp, March 24, 1871, one sorrel Horse, 10 years old, 15 hands high, star and strip in face, fore feet white, scar on right hind leg, white on under lip. Appraised \$20.

**Pottawatomie County—H. P. Smith, Clerk.**

**HORSE**—Taken up by H C Keeler, Louisville tp, Jan 6th, 1871, one bay Horse, 12 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white. Appraised \$20. Also, one iron-gray Horse, four years old, 12½ hands high. Appraised \$75. Also, one cream-colored Horse, five years old, 12 hands high, white mane and tail. Appraised \$60.

**PONY**—Taken up by R B Barber, Blue tp, Jan 7, 1871, one dark brown horse Pony, seven years old, small size, some white hairs. Appraised \$30.

**STEER**—Taken up by A Knudson, Shannon tp, Feb 7th, 1871, one pale red and white Texas Steer, 6 years old, swallow-fork in left ear, branded H on right hip, red neck and legs, the body and hind parts mostly white. Appraised \$30.

**PONY**—Taken up by Henry Floren, Louisville tp, Feb 11, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 11 years old, 12 hands high, white hairs on each side, slit in right ear. Appraised \$12. Also, one bay Pony Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$10.

**COLT**—Taken up by Henry Dial, Blue tp, Feb 20th, 1871, one chestnut sorrel mare Colt, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.

**PONY**—Taken up by Jer Moylan, St Mary's tp, one black mare Pony, 10 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one black horse Pony, 4 years old, brown belly and nose, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay mare Pony, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, right fore foot white. Appraised \$10.

**COW**—Taken up by John Pah-mah-me, St Mary's tp, March 2d, 1871, one pale red spotted Texas Cow, 10 years old, white stripe in forehead, large horns, crop and slit in right ear. Appraised \$18.

**STEER**—Taken up by Michael Floersch, Pottawatomie tp, March 4th, 1871, one white Steer, 15 years old, some red on neck, large horns, scroll around right hip, scar on left hip, large knees. Appraised \$20.

**STEER**—Taken up by St Hopkins, Pottawatomie tp, March 7, one red Steer, white on face, flank and back. Appraised \$30.

**MARE**—Taken up by Peter Noll, Pottawatomie tp, March 9th, 1871, one gray Mare, three years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$75.

**Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.**

**MARE**—Taken up by J M Allen, Zeandale tp, March 11th, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, hind legs white. Appraised \$45.

**HORSE**—Taken up by Henry Strong, Manhattan tp, March 19, '71, one bay Horse, 9 years old, 4 white feet. Appraised \$60.

**Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.**

**HEIFER**—Taken up by D L Phillips, Elm Creek tp, March 23, 1871, one roan Heifer, 2 years old, crumpled horns, one a little lopped. Appraised \$25.

**Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.**

**HORSE**—Taken up by J A Oliver, Williamsport tp, April 16th, 1871, one brown Horse, 10 years old, 14½ hands high, red on nose, stiff in shoulders. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, dark mane, tail and legs, right hind hoof white. Appraised \$25.

**Wabunsee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.**

**COLT**—Taken up by C B Lines, Wabunsee tp, March 23, 1871, one brown horse Colt, one year old. Appraised \$30.

**Wilson County—J. L. Russell, Clerk.**

**STEER**—Taken up by P Fitzmorris, Verdigris tp, Feb 27, 1871, one red roan Steer, 2 years old, line back, white head. Appraised \$15.

**PONY**—Taken up by D C Harris, Verdigris tp, Feb 7, 1871, two Pony Colts, one a dark bay mare, 2 years old, blaze face. Appraised \$25. The other a light bay horse Pony, 2 years old, bald face, white feet. Appraised \$15.

**STEER**—Taken up by S S Benedict, Guilford tp, March 4, 1871, one brown Steer, 3 years old, swallow-fork in right ear, a short crop in left, branded C on left hip. Appraised \$15.

**Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.**

**MARE**—Taken up by G T Ellis, Neosho Falls tp, March 31, '71, one black Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white. Appraised \$50.

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

**COLT**—Taken up by J R Underwood, Shannon tp, Feb 21, 1871, one sorrel Colt, 3 years old, 12 hands high, small white spots in forehead. Appraised \$20.

**MARE**—Taken up by H Saxton, Grasshopper tp, Feb 11th, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 10 years old, 13 hands high, light mane and tail, star in forehead, snip on nose. Appraised \$35.

**PONY**—Taken up by —, one black mare Pony, 1 year old, 10 hands high. Appraised \$15.

**COLT**—Taken up by —, one chestnut horse Colt, 1 year old, 11 hands high, white spots on forehead. Appraised \$20.

**Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.**

**HEIFER**—Taken up by W Rogers, Scott tp, Feb 20th, 1871, one black and white Heifer, 3 years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one red and white spotted Heifer, 3 years old, crop off right ear, hole in left ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one white Heifer, 3 years old, crop and swallow-fork in right ear; has young calf. Appraised \$20.

**Clay County—J. W. Kennedy, Clerk.**

**CALF**—Taken up by Wm Silver, Sherman tp, Jan 15, 1871, one roan yearling steer calf, star in forehead. Appraised \$15.

**Coffey County—A. Crocher, Clerk.**

**PONY**—Taken up by H Middlebush, California tp, one sorrel mare Pony, 14 years old, light mane and tail, a star in forehead, branded J on left thigh and shoulder, ears trimmed round. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay Stallion, 8 years old, star in face. Appraised \$60.

**COW**—Taken up by Angeline Burr, Avon tp, one black and white Cow, 7 years old, branded TM on left hip, crop off right ear, half upper crop off left. Appraised \$20.

**STEER**—Taken up by Thos Williams, Ottumwa tp, one red and white Steer, 3 years old, red neck, smooth crop off left ear, triangle branded on left hip, H on right. Appraised \$34.

**MARE**—Taken up by M Myers, California tp, one black Mare, 7 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white, saddle marks. Appraised \$75.

**CALF**—Taken up by J H Neel, Neosho tp, one white yearling calf, red on tips of ears, underbit in right ear. Appraised \$12.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by John Chase, Neosho tp, one red and white yearling Heifer, star in forehead. Appraised \$12. Also, one brindle Steer, 8 years old, white face, line back, crop off left ear, dim brand on right side. Appraised \$12.50. Also, one pale red and white Steer, 6 years old, 4 distinct brands on right side. Appraised \$12.50. Also, one brown spotted Steer, 8 years old, white in face, 3 dim brands on right side. Appraised \$12.50. Also, one pale red Stag, 11 years old, right ear cut to a point. Appraised \$12.50.

**PONY**—Taken up by S B Bussett, Avon tp, one black mare Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, scar at root of tail, branded S on left shoulder. Appraised \$50.

**COLT**—Taken up by Levi Miller, Leroy tp, a bright bay horse Colt, 1 year old, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$20.

**PONY**—Taken up by R Norton, Leroy tp, one bay horse Pony Colt, 2 years old, 3 white feet, white strip in face. Appraised \$12.

**Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.**

**HORSE**—Taken up by W J Long, Sherman tp, Feb 11, 1871, one bay Horse, 5 years old, white strip in face, three white feet. Appraised \$40.

**Douglas County—P. R. Brooks, Clerk.**

**COW**—Taken up by B G Hammill, Willow Springs tp, Dec 7th, 1870, one dun Cow, 8 years old, half-crop under each ear, branded S on left hip. Appraised \$15.

**STEER**—Taken up by L Dawson, Marion tp, Dec 10, 1870, one red Steer, 3 years old, white on belly and right hip, slit and underbit in left ear, crop off right. Appraised \$25.

**MARE**—Taken up by David Cole, Eudora tp, Jan 4, 1871, one dark brown Mare, 3 years old, 13 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay horse Mule, 7 years old, 14½ hands high, shod all round, collar and harness marks. Appraised \$70. Also, one black yearling mare Mule, 14 hands high. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay yearling horse Mule, 13 hands high. Appraised \$40.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Fred Mulrow, Palmyra tp, Dec 9, 1871, one white Heifer, 4 years old, slit in left ear, under crop off right. Appraised \$25.

**BULLS**—Taken up by John Crosby, Grant tp, Dec 20, 1870, two red yearling Bulls. Appraised \$15 each.

**HORSE**—Taken up by John Crossly, Grant tp, Dec 20, 1870, one brown Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$65.

**STEER**—Taken up by A H Field, Wakarusa tp, Jan 4th, 1871, one roan Steer, 18 months old, notch in each ear. Appraised \$15.

**Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.**

**MARE**—Taken up by Robt Hastings, Janesville tp, Feb 8, 1871, two bay Mares, mixed throughout, one 4 years old, 15½ hands high, white spot on end of nose, white on right hind foot. Appraised \$20. The other 3 years old, 13½ hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30.

**STEER**—Taken up by W R Axford, Fall River tp, Feb 4, 1871, one white and red Texas Steer, branded on right hip, undercrop in left and crop off right ear and dewlap. Appraised \$30. Also, one pale red Texas Steer, 11 years old, crop off right ear, slit in left. Appraised \$30.

**Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.**

**PONY**—Taken up by M Shortall, Kentucky tp, one black Pony Colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white to pastern joint. Appraised \$25.

**COW**—Taken up by F W Henley, Jefferson tp, one brown Cow, line back, white belly, underbit in each ear, crop off right ear and slit in left. Appraised \$10.

**PONY**—Taken up by J H Springer, Sarcoxie tp, one white Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, bay back and breast. Appraised \$25.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Wm Gish, Rock Creek tp, one red and white yearling Heifer, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$15.

**Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.**

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Geo Bolton, Monticello tp, Feb 25, 1871, one dark red dun Heifer, 2 years old, crop off right ear, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$12. Also, one white Heifer, 8 years old, crop off right ear, and underbit in left ear, small, straight horns. Appraised \$18.

**STEER**—Taken up by A H Cox, Olathe tp, Feb 25, 1871, one pale dun Steer, 10 years old, white spots, crop off right ear, upper and underbit off left ear, long horns. Appraised \$18.

**Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.**

**COW**—Taken up by Wm Hammond, Mount Pleasant tp, one small white Cow, 9 years old, crumpled horns, black nose, under bit in left ear, half-crop off right, branded R on left hip. Appraised \$25.25.

**STEER**—Taken up by T Baus, Neosho tp, Feb 1st, 1871, one brown or brindle Steer, white on flanks and belly, mottled face, crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left, Appraised \$16.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by J N Ferguson, Richland tp, Feb —, '71, one small white Heifer, 3 years old, branded P on side, small bell on. Appraised \$18.

**STEER**—Taken up by L Greenfield, Neosho tp, Feb 17th, 1871, one red and white spotted Steer, 6 years old, slit in right ear. Appraised \$15.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by J R Kimball, North tp, Feb 9, 1871, one white Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised \$18.

**OX**—Taken up by B H Greer, Mount Pleasant tp, Jan 27, 1871, one pale red Ox, 12 years old, line back, swallow-fork in left ear, underbit in right, blind in right eye. Appraised \$25.

**Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.**

**STEER**—Taken up by W H Close, Sherman tp, one light red Steer, 2 years old, star in forehead, some white between fore legs. Appraised \$16.

**COW**—Taken up by Wm Dunlap, Delaware tp, Feb 4, 1871, one white Cow, 8 years old, red spots, roan neck, wall eyes. Appraised \$20.

**COW**—Taken up by Aaron Evans, Delaware tp, Feb 7, 1871, one red Cow, 5 years old, roan spot under right eye, crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left. Appraised \$30.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by G W Starnes, Delaware tp, Jan 25, 1871, one white Heifer, pale red neck and legs, under half-crop in left ear, under and over bit in right ear, branded HD on right hip. Appraised \$15. Also, one black Heifer, swallow-fork in left ear, branded E on left shoulder. Appraised \$12.

**STEER**—Taken up by John Gallagher, Alexandria tp, Feb 8th, one red and white Steer, 3 years old, red sides, white back, under bit and smooth crop off each ear. Appraised \$30.

**BULL**—Taken up by John Easter, High Prairie tp, Feb 1, 1871, one roan Bull, 4 years old, swallow-fork in each ear. Appraised \$20.

**STEER**—Taken up by E J Davis, Stranger tp, Feb 20, 1871, one black and white spotted Texas Steer, 2 years old, over and under crop in left ear, smooth crop in right, Spanish brand on left side. Appraised \$18. Also, one Texas Cow, 9 years old, crop in each ear, Spanish brand on left hip. Appraised \$12.

**COW**—Taken up by A Culver, Kickapoo tp, Feb 1st, 1871, one black Cow, 6 years old, some white in face, crop off the left ear. Appraised \$25.

**Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.**

**HORSE**—Taken up by S N Ayers, Centerville tp, Jan 26th, 1871, one iron-gray stud Horse, two years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$40.

**COW**—Taken up by Wm Cooper, Sheridan tp, Feb 24, 1871, one pale red Cow, 9 years old, crop off left ear, half-crop off right ear. Appraised \$12.

**STEER**—Taken up by S H Dewees, Centerville tp, 14, 1871, one Steer, 2 years old, white on forehead, back and belly. Appraised \$18. One Heifer, 2 years old, white on forehead, flanks, belly and knees. Appraised \$18.

**Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.**

**FILLY**—Taken up by Carl Scheel, Fremont tp, Feb 17th, 1871, one black Filly, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$70. Also, one red Steer, 5 years old, crop and underbit in left ear, some white on belly, white spot on hip, scar on left hip. Appraised \$25.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by J P Rose, Elmendorf tp, Feb 1st, 1871, one red and white Texas Heifer, 2 years old, swallow-tail in right ear, under slope in left, dewlap under throat. Appraised \$15.

**STEER**—Taken up by D Williams, Emporia tp, Feb 20th, 1871, one brindle Texas Steer, 3 years old, crop, 2 slits and underbit in each ear. Appraised \$16.

—Taken up by Mahlon Stout, Pike tp, Feb 14, 1871, one red and white spotted —, 3 years old, 2 swallow-forks in right ear, branded W on right hip. Appraised \$27.50.

**MARE**—Taken up by C F White, Fremont tp, Jan 9, 1871, one bay Mare, three years old, white spot in face, some saddle marks. Appraised \$75.

**MARE**—Taken up by P B Maxon, Fremont tp, Feb 17, 1871, one dark bay Mare, 2 years old, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Mare, 2 years old, 15 h'ds high. Appraised \$70.

**Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.**

**MARE**—Taken up by A Kerschner, Stanton tp, Feb 22d, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, harness marks, thin in flesh. Appraised \$35.

**COW**—Taken up by M French, Richland tp, Feb 15th, 1871, one red roan Cow, 7 years old, medium size. Appraised \$25.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by R Smith, Mount tp, Feb 3d, 1871, one dark red Heifer, 2 years old, crop and slit in upper part of left ear. Appraised \$18.

**COW**—Taken up by W Burkes, Osawatimile tp, Jan 9, 1871, one red and white Cow, 4 years old, white face and legs, slit in left ear. Appraised \$20.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by J W Grant, Mount tp, Dec 30, 1870, one light red yearling Heifer, star in forehead, white belly, a white spot on each shoulder, right hip and flanks. Appraised \$12.

**MARE**—Taken up by D Mitchell, Mount tp, Jan 5th, 1871, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, star in forehead, dim brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$40. Also, one dirty gray Mare, 2 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay Mare, 2 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one black Mare, 2 years old, hind feet white, white hairs on left side and left fore foot. Appraised \$30.

**STEER**—Taken up by D Patterson, Paola tp, Jan 29, 1871, one dark red Steer, 2 years old, white spots on back, belly and tail, drooping horns. Appraised \$15.

**MARE**—Taken up by H W Riley, Paola tp, Jan 9, 1870, one bay Mare, hind feet white, star in forehead, has brown sucking Colt, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

**MALE**—Taken up by J G McEwen, Paola tp, Jan 1st, 1871, one iron-gray Mare, two years old, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$40. Also, one brown Mare, 2 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$35. Also, one dark brown Mare, 1 year old, hind feet white. Appraised \$20.

**Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.**

**PONY**—Taken up by Jas Gregg, Nemaha tp, Jan 16th, 1871, one sorrel Pony Colt, 2 years old, left fore and hind foot white, bald face, white lip. Appraised \$25.

**COLT**—Taken up by Saml Funk, Richmond tp, one black mare Colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, snip on nose. Appraised \$35. Also, one iron-gray horse Colt, 2 years old, blaze face. Appraised \$27.50.

**PONY**—Taken up by Wm Histed, Richmond tp, March 1, 1871, one small mouse-colored mare Pony, 2 years old, slit in each ear, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$25.

**COLT**—Taken up by Peter Hamilton, Red Vermillion tp, Feb 14, 1871, one dark bay horse Colt, 1 year old, a white spot in forehead. Appraised \$27.50.

**Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.**

**HORSE**—Taken up by J Whitney, Valley Brook tp, Dec 27th, 1870, one bay Horse, 6 years old, fore feet shod. Appraised \$75.

**STEER**—Taken up by Peter Duffy, Valley Brook tp, Jan 1, '71, one light red Steer, 5 years old, branded V, crop off each ear. Appraised \$20.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by Henry Todd, Superior tp, Jan 23, 1871, one red Heifer, 2 years old, brockle face, swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised \$12.

**PONY**—Taken up by P Griggs, Avonia



# THE KANSAS FARMER.

**STEER**—Taken up by Basil Norris, Guilford tp, Jan —, 1871, one dark brown Steer, 3 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, a deep red Steer, 3 years old. Appraised \$20.

**COW**—Taken up by John Smith, Fall River tp, Jan 19, 1871, one dark red and white spotted Cow, 3 years old. Appraised \$15.

**STEER**—Taken up by Chas Anderson, Chetopa tp, Feb 8, 1871, one red and white Steer, 5 years old, Texas brand, a slit in each ear, medium size. Appraised \$20. Also, one black Steer, 5 years old, white face, Spanish brand, crop on right ear, underbit in left, medium size. Appraised \$20. Also, one dun Steer, 5 years old, Spanish brand, swallow-fork in right ear, crop on left ear. Appraised \$20.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by J.E. Forsythe, Chetopa tp, Feb 6, 1871, one red Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised \$14.

**STEER**—Taken up by John Smith, Neodosha tp, Feb 3d, 1871, one dark brown Steer, 6 years old. Appraised \$20.

**HORSE**—Taken up by N. Gumbo, Guilford tp, Jan —, 1871, one dark chestnut sorrel Horse, 16 years old, blaze in face, light tail, and mane, branded R on left hip. Appraised \$12.

**STEER**—Taken up by C. Watkins, Fall River tp, Jan 3, 1871, one black Steer, 2 years old, white on belly, crop and underbit in each ear. Appraised \$15.

**PONY**—Taken up by J.H. Moulton, Neodosha tp, Dec 24th, 1870, one black mare Pony, 9 years old, 12 hands high, white legs and feet, fore feet shod. Appraised \$35. Also, one black mare Pony, 12 years old, 13 hands high, white feet and legs, fore feet shod. Appraised \$35.

**STEER**—Taken up by Bobt Whitesides, Neodosha tp, Jan 16th, 1871, one black Steer, line back, branded TT on right side, crop off right ear, underbit in left. Appraised \$30.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by W.C. Patrick, Cedar tp, Jan 31st, 1871, one black and white speckled Heifer. Appraised \$14. Also, one dark red Heifer, white before hind legs, switch of tail white. Appraised \$14.

**STEER**—Taken up by L. Birlew, Cedar tp, Jan 25, 1871, one deep red Steer, 3 year, small size, smooth crop off left ear, brush of tail gone. Appraised \$18.

**COW**—Taken up by A. Davis, Cedar tp, Jan 26, 1871, one brindled Cow, brockle face, crumple horns, medium size, smooth crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left. Appraised \$25.

**Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.**

**PONY**—Taken up by Geo. Withers, Neosho Falls tp, one cream colored mare Pony, 3 years old, diamond-shaped star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

**STEER**—Taken up by James Johnson, Neosho Falls tp, one red Steer, 2 years old, hind feet and end of tail white. Appraised \$12.

**Wyandotte County—P. J. Kelly, Clerk.**

**STEER**—Taken up by Saml Shore, Shawnee tp, Feb 1, 1871, one red Steer, 2 years old, white spots, slit in each ear. Also, one red and white spotted Bull, 2 years old. Also, one muley Heifer, 2 years old, strawberry roan neck. Appraised \$35.

MAY, 1871.

## Kansas Pacific Railway

The Favorite and only All-Rail Route through  
**KANSAS AND COLORADO,**  
TO

**Denver,**  
**Cheyenne,**  
**Ogden,**  
**Salt Lake,**  
**California,**  
**Oregon,**  
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**AND ALL POINTS IN THE TERRI-**

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

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EXPRESS, 11:00, P. M.; MAIL, 9:00, A. M.; TOPEKA A. C. ACCOMMODATION, 4:35, P. M.

Trains Arrive at Leavenworth:

EXPRESS, 8:35, A. M.; MAIL, 4:35, P. M.; TOPEKA A. C. 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:

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SHORT LINE.

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**3 DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS.**  
Crossing the Mississippi at Quincy on the MAGNIFICENT  
NEW IRON BRIDGE, with Pullman Sleeping Palaces and  
Palace Day Coaches running from

**ST. JOSEPH TO QUINCY,**  
Without Change of Cars,  
Connecting at QUINCY UNION DEPOT with Chicago, Burling-  
ton & Quincy and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads  
to all points

**EAST, NORTH OR SOUTH.**  
By this Line, the following Advantages in Time are Gained:

FROM LEAVENWORTH:

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

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

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

11:25, P. M. FAST CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE  
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. 7:53, 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. 1:45, 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, " "

## OPEN TO THAYER, KANSAS.

LEAVENW' TH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON  
RAILROAD LINE.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 5TH, 1871, TRAINS WILL  
run from Lawrence and Kansas City, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVE— EXPRESS. ACCOM'M. NIGHT EX.  
Lawrence..... 11:40 A. M. 8:00 P. M. ....  
Sibley..... 11:48 " 8:08 " ....  
Vinland..... 11:58 " 8:18 " ....  
Baldwin..... 12:13 P. M. 8:38 " ....  
Prairie City..... 12:17 " 9:05 " ....  
Norwood..... 12:30 " 9:23 " ....  
Kansas City..... 10:00 A. M. 8:00 " 11:10 P. M.  
Olathe..... 11:05 " 8:45 " 12:25 A. M.  
Arrive at Ottawa..... 12:55 P. M. 9:25 " 2:25 " "

GOING NORTH.

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Thayer..... 8:00 A. M. 9:50 P. M. ....  
Toga..... 8:50 " 10:25 " ....  
Humboldt..... 9:25 " 10:55 " ....  
Iola..... 9:55 " 11:15 " ....  
Carlyle..... 10:14 " 11:35 " ....  
Divide..... 10:36 " 11:55 " ....  
Welda..... 11:08 " 12:05 A. M. ....  
Garnett..... 11:40 " 12:35 " ....  
Richmond..... 12:13 P. M. 1:10 " ....  
Princeton..... 12:33 " 1:35 " ....  
Ottawa..... 1:30 " 8:10 A. M. 2:35 " ....  
Olathe..... 3:17 " 11:05 " 4:45 " ....  
Arrive at Kansas City..... 4:10 " 12:40 P. M. 6:10 " "

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**OLD AND TRIED**  
**Connecticut Mutual**  
**LIFE**  
**INSURANCE COMP'Y,**  
**Incorporated 1846,**

**HAS ISSUED TO DATE 113,000 POLICIES**  
Has Paid Losses by Death,.....\$11,000,000  
Has Paid Dividends to Policy Holders,.... 12,000,000  
Has Paid Dividends to Stock Holders,..... Nothing.

—BRING—

**A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY!**  
Having no Stockholders to share in the Profits, it gives Insurance to its Members at Cost.  
**ITS ASSETS ARE OVER**  
**Thirty Million of Dollars!**

**HAS AGENTS**

In all the principal Cities and Towns in the States and Territories, where all information will be cheerfully furnished to those interested.

**Officers:**

**JAMES GOODWIN, President;**  
**W. S. OLMSTED, Vice-President and Treasurer;**  
**J. L. GREENE, Secretary;**  
**E. W. BRYANT, Actuary.**

We give a few examples of Dividends paid to our Citizens:

	Am't Policy.	Premium.	Dividend.
Edward Button, Atchison,.....	\$2,500	\$38 75	\$186 62
P. B. Studebaker, St. Joseph,.....	1,000	18 90	26 88
R. Stevenson, Leavenworth,.....	5,000	118 00	247 00
James Taylor, Leavenworth,.....	2,000	135 00	274 00
E. D. Reddington, Lawrence,.....	1,000	18 40	30 23
L. K. Perrin, Denver,.....	2,000	55 00	119 70
C. W. Lambeth, Nebraska City,.....	2,000	55 00	119 70
S. E. Johnson, Lawrence,.....	2,000	51 40	108 80
J. W. Franks, Seneca, Kansas,.....	2,000	80 20	168 68
Andrew E. Ege, St. Joseph,.....	5,000	170 00	351 20
John Ballantine, Nebraska City,.....	2,000	61 00	132 68

**HOPKINS & GRAHAM,**  
**KANSAS STATE AGENTS,**

And General Agents for Texas, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, Dacotah, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah.

**Office: 317 Delaware Street,**  
**LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.**

**GOOD, RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED. my-3t**

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

**SEED POTATOES.**

**I OFFER FOR SALE A FINE STOCK OF**  
**Genuine Harrison and Goodrich Potatoes.**  
Harrison, \$2.00 per Bushel, \$4.00 per Barrel; Goodrich, \$1.25 per Bushel, \$2.50 per Barrel.  
Early White Sprout, \$1 per Bushel; \$2 per Barrel.  
A discount on large quantities. **JOS. HAYTON**  
mch 1f Troy, Doniphan County, Kansas.

**300,000**  
**Sweet Potato Plants!**

Carefully Packed and Shipped to any part of the Country.

**PRICE, \$3.00 PER 1,000!**

**THERE WILL BE A SMALL CHARGE FOR PACKING** small quantities. Five thousand and upward, no charge for package. **One Hundred, Free by Mail, for \$1.**  
**Varieties—Yellow and Red Nansemond and Bermuda—**mostly Yellow Nansemond.  
My Plants are grown under muslin, and will be found healthy and hardy.  
my-3m **C. H. CUSHING,**  
P. O. Box 38, Leavenworth, Kansas.

**THE TWO**

**Most Successful, Popular and Perfect**  
**COOKING**  
**MACHINES**  
**Of the Period are our**  
**WELL KNOWN**



**AND**  
**Epicure Broilers.**

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

**ENTIRE SATISFACTION!**

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

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.

**By all Live Stove Dealers in Kansas.**

**QUINLAN & GERAUGHTY,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN  
**FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,**  
Monuments, Mantels, Headstones, &c.,  
Seneca Street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, rear of Market House,  
je-1y **LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.**

**E. W. HORTON & CO.,**  
Muscatine,.....Iowa,  
**BREEDERS AND SHIPPERS OF PURE BRED CHES-**  
ter White and Cheshire **PIGS.** Also, Choice Poultry.  
Houdans and Silver Spangled Hamburgs a  
Specialty. my-3m

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

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

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

**KANSAS WOOL!**

All Inquiries about Wool Promptly Answered.  
**Wool Sacks for Sale.**

**Hides and Peltries**  
**BOUGHT FOR CASH**  
**AT THE**  
**HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.**

**W. C. LOBENSTEIN,**  
**LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.**  
je-4m **Corner Cherokee and Third Streets.**

**I WILL PAY!**  
**AGENTS A SALARY OF \$35 PER WEEK, AND EXPENSES, to sell 6 new Articles. To those wanting work, this is a rare chance. Apply at once to**  
je-3m **C. M. ROWLEY, Ovid, Michigan.**



**TO ANY PERSON PRODUCING ANY MEDICINE** showing half as many living, permanent cures as Dr. FITLER'S **VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY.** Used inwardly only. A pleasant medicine, free from injurious drugs. Warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured 95 out of every 100 patients treated in the past ten years. (See testimony). It is the scientific prescription of Prof. Jos. P. Fitler, M.D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833—now one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians, and the Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology—who has made Neuralgia, Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the specialty of his entire professional life—a fact vouched for by the signatures accompanying each bottle, of many prominent and renowned physicians, clergymen, and other testimonials. To protect sufferers from poisonous quack nostrums and useless expenditure of money, a legal signed guarantee, stating the exact number of bottles warranted to cure, will be forwarded gratis to any sufferer sending by letter a full description of affliction. In case of failure to cure, amount paid positively refunded. Medicine sent anywhere by express—collect on delivery. Afflicted invited to write for advice; all information and medical advice sent by letter gratis. Principal office 29 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa. The Remedy is sold or obtained by all druggists. mh-1y

**IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION**  
**NAPOLÉON II.**

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

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

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

**WANTED—AGENTS.**  
**SEVENTY-FIVE TO TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS PER** month, everywhere, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, blind, braid, cord, quilt and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only \$15. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay \$1,000 for any Machine which will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents \$75 to \$200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. For Circulars and Terms, apply to or address **C. BOWERS & CO., 436 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

**CAUTION.**—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron Machines, under the same name, or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap Machine manufactured. ap-3m