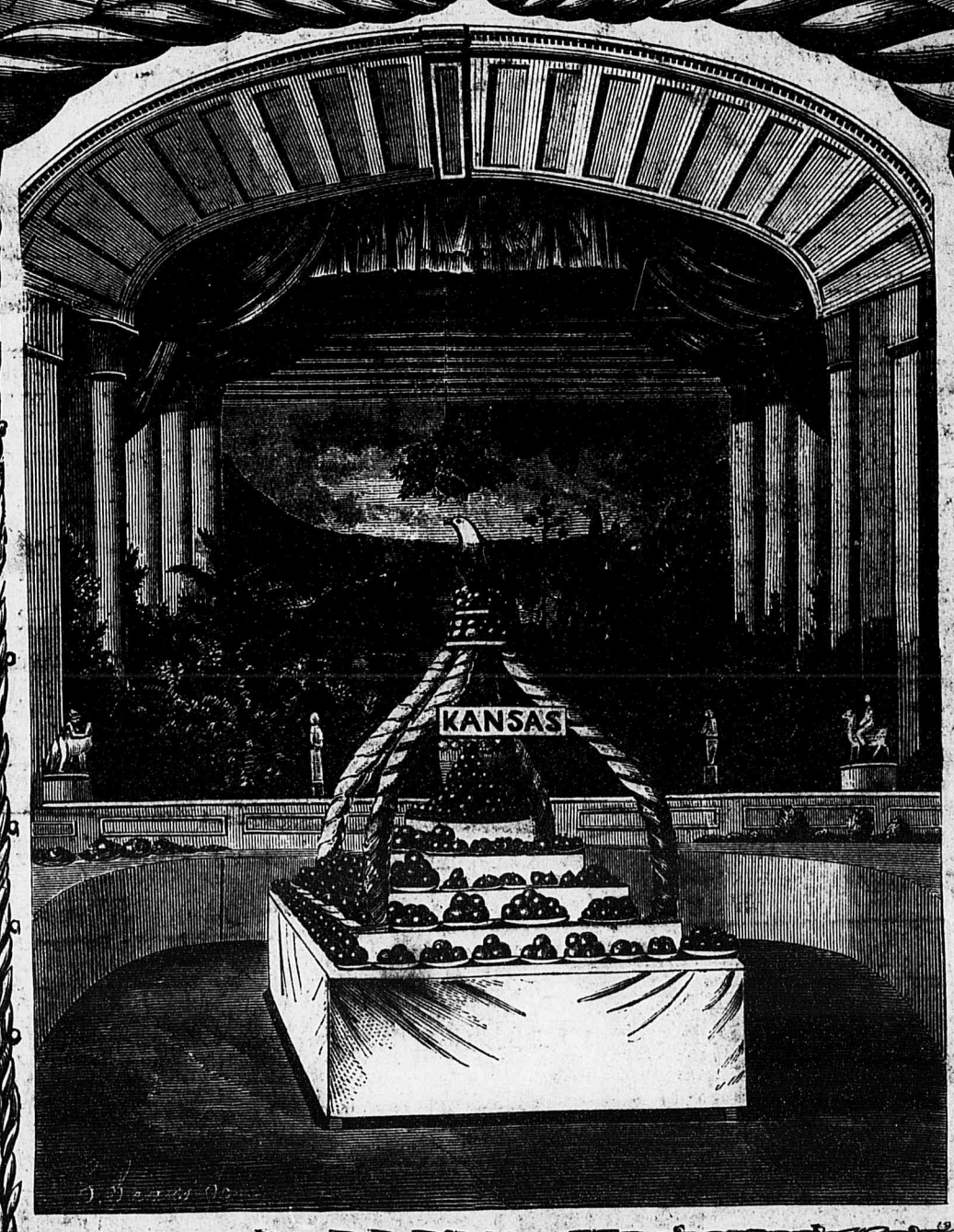


KANSAS THE FARMER

THE FARM THE SHOP THE FRESH

DEVOTED

ADISTRA PER ANIMA



VII
II.
LEAVENWORTH.
NOVEMBER 15, '70.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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ESTABLISHED 1854.



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DEALERS IN

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SEWING MACHINES.

500,000 NOW IN USE.

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SHOULD HAVE

A SEWING MACHINE.

AFTER SIXTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, WE ARE prepared to furnish a better Machine for the purpose of Family sewing, than any other.

The qualities which recommend this Machine are:

- 1st. *Durability.* It will last longer than any other Machine.
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- 4th. *It has no Shuttle, and makes the Lock Stitch.*
- 5th. *Beauty and Excellence of Stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric sewed.*
- 6th. *Strength, Firmness and Durability of Seam, that will not unravel.*
- 7th. *Its wide range of application to purposes and material.*
- 8th. *Compactness and Elegance of Model and Finish.*
- 9th. *Speed and Ease of Operation and Management, and Quietness of Movement.*
- 10th. *It has Fifteen Pieces less than any Shuttle Machine, table included.*
- 11th. *It has Fewer Pieces exposed to wear than any other Lock Stitch Machine.*
- 12th. *It is the most Simple in Construction, and the easiest adapted to different kinds of work; It can be changed from coarse to fine, or from fine to coarse, where a change of Needle, Thread, Length of Stitch and Tension are required, in less time than any other Machine.*

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THE AMERICAN ORGAN.

In power and volume of tone, it is pre-eminent, the result of a peculiarity of construction, producing a grand sonority. No other Instrument receives such faithful attention in tuning and voicing; they

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Further, the mechanical construction of this Organ is unrivaled. The best workmanship is given to each part unparagonably. As an accompaniment to vocal music, its superiority is undeniable.

Make your

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By procuring a first-class

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MANUFACTURED

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

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With full descriptions of all the styles of

Machines, Organs and Pianos,

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Agents Wanted in all the Principal Cities and Counties.

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Is called to the fact, that

We Sell None but the Best Goods.

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

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Those who patronize us may be assured that we will

Take Good Care of every Instrument

AND MACHINE

Sold by us. We offer our Goods at

PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL,

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THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM, THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

VOL. VII.—NO. 11.] LEAVENWORTH, NOVEMBER 15, 1870. [\$1.00 A YEAR.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

Published Monthly, 75 Delaware Street, Leavenworth.

THE AMERICAN CHESTNUT.

To many of our younger readers, the Cuts which we herewith present will be both new and strange, while to most of the older readers of THE FARMER they will call back visions of their youthful days, when, after two or three sharp frosts, and a windy night, they sallied forth, upon a sharp October morning, baskets in hand, chattering like magpies,

one suggesting that "we go to NOR-TON's woods," while another

is equally confident that "GREEN's pasture has got the most chestnuts;" and it is finally arranged that they go first to one place, and then to the other; and the result was, that you generally came home without many chestnuts. But, a few days later, when the men folks concluded to go chestnutting, and the team was hitched up, and all hands and the girls were loaded in, you were more successful.

Well, we don't think it fair that our Kansas boys and girls should be always deprived of the fun of going chestnutting; and so we have procured the annexed plates, and desire to call the attention of our farmers to this really valuable tree. The American Chestnut (*Castanea Americana*) is found growing wild from Maine to Kentucky, and is one of the most hardy of our American forest trees; of quick growth, and beautiful foliage. The New York Tribune, speaking upon this subject last year, says: "On all

light soils, it is doubtful if there is a better forest tree than the chestnut. It yields the most fencing and building material in a given time." In Kansas, it grows with wonderful rapidity and at ten to twelve years is

bearing nuts. One, and not the least

important feature in connection with the growing of chestnut

trees, is the fact that, after the tree has been cut down, the stump will throw up shoots or sprouts, and two or three years' growth brings them to a size for stakes

for grapes, hops, &c. Let us hope that our farmers will take hold of this matter, and at least plant small groves. The nuts can be easily procured,

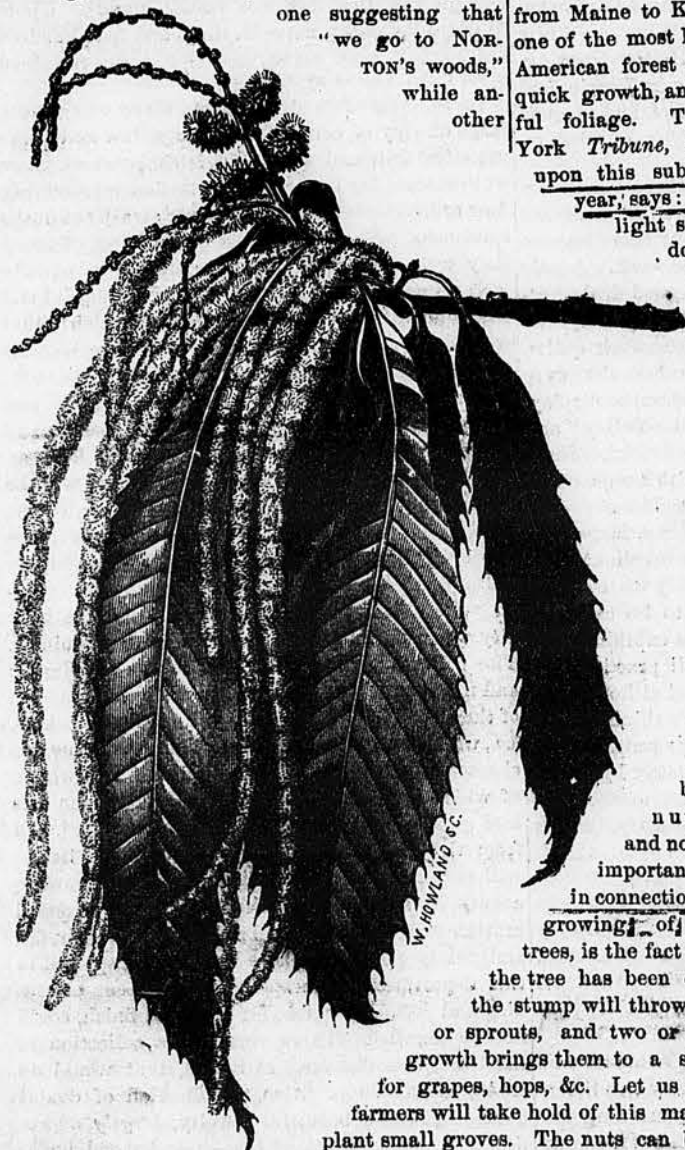
or the trees, one and two years old, can be obtained from the nurseries.

GEORGIA's wheat crop, this year, is said to be the finest ever harvested in that State.

FALL RYE.

There is, perhaps, no crop that pays better, if the ground is fenced so that it can be pastured, than Fall rye. Unlike wheat, the more it is pastured,

the better it seems to thrive; and the better the yield of grain. But, for pasture in late Fall and early Spring, it is a crop that will pay any farmer to cultivate, sown as late as the middle or last of November; and it will afford fair pasture in Spring, long before the grass can be pastured. The



grain, allowed to ripen and "hogged down," it seeds itself, making another crop for Spring and Fall pasture. It would be well for our farmers to pay more attention to rye as a farm crop.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

JEFFERSON COUNTY FAIR.

The Ninth Annual Fair of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, was held on the Grounds of the Society, one mile south of Oskaloosa, October 5th, 6th and 7th. The Grounds comprise a tract of one hundred and twenty acres, forty of which are to be retained as a permanent Fair Ground. They have now only twenty acres fenced, and the recent heavy rains have prevented them from perfecting their improvements. They have erected a very neat and substantial Floral Hall, octagon in shape, surmounted by a cupola, which is reached by stairs outside. Inside, the center of the roof is supported by eight posts, forming a circle about six feet in diameter, in which it is designed to build a pyramid of shelves for the display of fruit. When completed, the building will be well adapted to the purposes it is to subserve. Aside from this building, and the construction of a track, but little permanent improvement has been made. A few temporary pens and stalls have been constructed, and a well dug; but by another year the Society will have completed their improvements, and will then have as good grounds as are in the State.

Financially, the Society is in a healthy condition, and so long as they keep C. B. McCLELLAN at the head of the finance department, we think it will remain so. He is a clear-headed, enterprising man, who has the Agricultural interest of the county at heart; and we think he will long be kept in the position he now occupies.

By an examination of the Secretary's books, we found that there had been nearly four hundred entries made up to noon on Thursday; among which we noticed sixteen of thoroughbred cattle, and nine of thoroughbred horses.

The display of cattle was good. One of the largest exhibitors was J. M. HUBER, of Rock Creek, who carried off five first premiums. His cattle were all good; but one, a yearling calf, was very good. We doubt if there is a better one in the State. Dr. WOOD, of Perryville, exhibited three head, that were very nice. He also showed a yearling, three-quarters Durham and one-quarter Devon blood, that shows signs of making a superior animal. We never saw a larger or better shaped hind quarter than this calf has.

The show of stallions was also very good, among the most prominent of which was a beautiful three-year-old, belonging to JAMES GABBERT, of Leavenworth county; also, a black horse, whose ownership we did not learn.

In the horses for all work, there were forty entries, with some very good animals; and in the roadsters there were twenty entries. In jacks and mules, fourteen. It will be remembered that this Society allowed entries to be made in but one lot; consequently, the number of animals are larger by comparison than at most Fairs.

The show of draft horses consisted of one span of horses and two span of mules; but, horses or mules, they did some of the best pulling we ever saw. The test was a load of four thousand pounds, both hind wheels locked, and an up grade. Both span of mules pulled the load, and the judges felt compelled to divide the premium.

The display of hogs was very good, though not large in point of numbers. One of the most perfectly formed animals we ever saw, was a cross of the Chester White and Cheshire breeds, owned by THOMAS KIRBY, Treasurer of Jefferson county. There is a point in connection with hogs that most breeders overlook, and it is this: They breed in the name, rather than in the animal. If the Magie or Chester White were really thoroughbred, we might, with some propriety, breed to the name; but as it is, we see as many distinct forms and shapes in both these breeds, as there are animals; and in

buying a Magie or a Chester hog, without examining it, gives no assurance of getting a really good animal. We have seen both these breeds, at this and other Fairs, represented by animals unworthy the name; and yet, the name cannot be denied, because they are the result of the specific cross. We must have a hog the reverse of what most of the Chesters and many of the Magie hogs are—small head and shoulders, with heavy sides and hams.

In the sheep ring there were but two entries, and these second-rate animals.

Of poultry, there were several coops, but nothing worthy a premium.

In the Floral Hall, the display was very creditable. It was under the control of THOMAS C. DICK; and much credit is due to the refined taste of this gentleman, for the artistic grouping of paintings, fruit, &c. As we have said, owing to the inclemency of the season, this was the only building the Society had constructed; and consequently, the collection here was rather incongruous. As you entered the south door, and turned to the left, you stumbled first over a pair of the largest pumpkins, not yet ripe, we have seen in the State. Then, there was an egg-plant as big as your head, of the N. Y. Purple variety; then some mammoth turnips, "flat top strap leaf" variety; next, some fine samples of corn; then very fine samples of wheat, two red and one white Fall; two rather indifferent samples of rye, and two first-rate specimens of oats.

In butter and cheese, the ladies of Jefferson county will rank with the best; as also in bread. The display of canned fruit, preserves, jellies, honey, &c., was good.

Of fruit, there was but one variety of peaches, which we took to be Crawford's Late, and nine varieties of apples—Rawles's Genet, Winesap, White Swaar, White Winter Pearmain, Honey Greening, Bellflower, Ladyfinger, Michael Henry Pippin, and Snow. All the fruit was very perfect, and of good size. There were, also, two samples of wine on exhibition.

In plain and fancy needlework, there was a very fine display, upon garments of which men are not presumed to know the names; but there was no discount upon the elegance of the work. A pair of a—"lady's hose" attracted a good deal of attention. Of quilts the exhibition was good. We noticed one log cabin and two patchwork quilts, that were very nice, and several others that were good. There were some very fine chromos displayed, of which the "Sunset in Yo Semite Valley" and "Easten Morning" were the most beautiful. There was also on exhibition one of Smith's organs and the Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine.

The display of manufactures was not large. Of saddles and harness there was some excellent work shown, that would compare favorably with any in the State; also, a pair of boots, not to be excelled. There were also three patent churns exhibited, but one of which, to our mind, was at all practical. It was represented by a Mr. JONES, and although not a new churn, is novel, cheap, and we think practical. Of bee-hives two were represented—the "Hoosier" and the "Buckeye," the latter by Judge GILCHRIST. The Judge, though an amateur, is well posted on the "emblem of industry," and is building up quite an Apiary.

A report of the Oskaloosa Fair would not be complete, if we should omit to mention the Oskaloosa band. They are but tyros, comparatively, but they discoursed some of the sweetest, if not the latest, music we have heard at any of the Fairs. We trust the town will justly appreciate the efforts the boys have made to build up a first-class band.

The attendance on Wednesday and Thursday was good; on the latter day there were fully two thousand people on the Grounds. Saturday morning was ushered in by a drizzling rain, which put a stop to all further efforts; and it was agreed to postpone the remainder of the exercises for two weeks.

We never saw a man who did more heroic work, than did Mr. L. J. TROWER, the accommodating Secretary, to whom we wish to return our thanks

for favors shown us; also, to JOHN N. INSLER, who extended to us a cordial invitation to make our abode with him. We also want to speak a word for Dr. COOPER, who keeps the Jefferson House, and who, in connection with his accomplished lady, keep one of the neatest and most elegant houses in the West, where the weary traveler may be assured of a hearty greeting and all the comforts of home. His large and well kept garden, the fruit and shade trees, and the beautiful flowers, that surround the house, give it an inviting look, that one cannot pass by.

With this we close the report of this Fair. At another time we shall offer some suggestions, and perhaps some censure, to the farmers of Jefferson county, and to the managers of the Society; but if we do, it will be with the best intentions.

SALINE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Second Annual Fair of Saline county opened on Tuesday, October 18th, and was one which we wish every Kansan, and every person contemplating coming to Kansas, could have visited. Away out there upon the border, and nearly two hundred miles west of Leavenworth, right in the midst of the "Great American Desert," we saw vegetables and farm products unexcelled, both in size and quality, by any other portion of the State, and we doubt if they can be equaled by any country.

The Society is organized under the State law, and have purchased forty acres of land, lying one mile and a half south of Salina, and is as level as a house floor, as is all the country in the vicinity of the town. Three permanent buildings have been erected, but no permanent fencing made as yet.

The weather was beautiful during the Fair, although the first day was rather muddy. Up to Wednesday night, between three and four hundred entries had been made; and the entries remained open until Thursday noon.

In the vegetable department, there was a very large display of corn, of both the yellow and white varieties, firm and solid. Of Irish potatoes, there were at least five bushels on exhibition, representing four or five varieties, and they were truly enormous specimens. An Eastern man would hardly believe they were potatoes. Sweet potatoes were equally well represented in quantity, of the Nansemond and Brazilian varieties, some specimens of which would weigh six or seven pounds. There were beets as long as a man's arm, and six or seven inches in diameter; cabbages as large as a bushel measure, and pumpkins as large as we could lift; turnips and mangold wurzel of enormous size. The most attractive feature to us, in this department, was the butter, of which there were nine lots on exhibition, each of ten pounds and upwards; and we venture the opinion that even the far-famed Philadelphia butter don't excel it. It was all of the richest golden yellow, and tastefully arranged, and the only pity was, that they could not all receive premiums. The collection of bread and cake was also large; and much skill was displayed in the ornamentation of the cakes, jellies, preserves, canned fruit, pickles, &c., which were all represented. There was some fine cheese on exhibition. The samples of Fall wheat, of which there were five or six, as well as the oats and rye, were all well developed and matured, and from the yield we heard spoken of them, Saline will soon build up a reputation as a grain-growing county. A new feature was the exhibition of a dressed mutton and a quarter of beef, both rolling in fat, and neatly put up. There were also displayed in this department some splendid specimens of saddles and harness, which, for style and finish, could not be excelled. There was also a collection of furniture, manufactured at Salina, that would do credit to any shop. Also, a collection of dental goods, and some beautiful jewelry, largely manufactured there. Think of that—jewelry and buffaloes! There was quite a collection of stoves, of various patterns; and we could see but little difference in cost there and at Leavenworth.

The department usually filled by carpets, and quilts, and petti—no, skirts, &c., was rather slim.

There were a few fine specimens of embroidery and crochet work, and some neatly worked cushions, table-cloths, one or two bed-spreads, and, we believe, one piece of carpeting. We don't know why there was not more of a display in this department. It is certainly not for the want of women, and good-looking ones, too; but rather, we suppose, that their labors were not enlisted in time.

There was one article on exhibition which we have overlooked—a hair bridle, manufactured by an Indian woman, which required *three months'* labor to complete it. It was an elegant affair, and the owner refused one hundred dollars for it.

There was a nice display of chromos, and twenty-two samples of graining and marbling, which we never saw excelled in any city or country. Salina is fortunate in having such an artist.

In the Agricultural implement line, there was quite a display of plows, harrows, drills, fanning mills, &c., showing that the farmers are fully up to the times in this direction.

There was, from some cause, a very small display of animals. We know it was not for want of good stock in the county; for at the Fair there, a year ago, there was a good ring of both cattle and horses, there being thirty or forty of each. This year there were only ten or twelve horses, and perhaps twenty cattle. But for the stallions that were there, we can say that they were creditable, and two or three were hard to beat. There was a herd of half-breed South American cattle, misnamed by the owner Birmese cattle. There were but eight or ten head of hogs, and but one that was creditable. It is but fair to say that the farmers of Saline county have not heretofore turned their attention to hogs; but there is now a growing disposition to enter this branch of stock-raising, and in a year or two more, no doubt, they will be able to compete with any of their sister counties.

The officers of this Society are a set of whole-souled men, and men who have right conceptions of their duty. The following is the list of officers in full: A. S. NORTON, President; O. P. HAMILTON, T. D. WICKERSHAM, Vice-Presidents; JACOB DEWITT, Secretary; C. E. FAULKNER, Corresponding Secretary; T. J. GOING, Treasurer; I. F. CLARK, L. F. PARSONS, W. S. ALEXANDER, B. S. BEAN, JOSEPH COBURN, Directors; A. C. SPILMAN, General Superintendent.

It is but just, perhaps, that we say a word in regard to the town of Salina. Situated upon the outskirts of society, and upon territory once supposed to be barren and unfertile, it surprises those even who know something of Kansas enterprise. We have here a town of some fifteen hundred inhabitants, with some really elegant private dwellings, large and showy churches, commodious school buildings, and a people unsurpassed for intelligence, enterprise and thrift. Their stores are varied, and contain stocks of goods in the various departments that are certainly astonishing. There are two principal hotels, one at the depot and the other near the center of the town—the latter kept by Major E. L. NORTON, and to our business men visiting Salina, we can do no greater favor than to advise them to stop with Maj. NORTON. It is a quiet, orderly place, with No. 1 beds, and a table that would do credit to any city, and the charges are reasonable. The Major understands just how a hotel should be kept; but after this year the traveling public will probably lose him, as we understand he designs removing to his farm, and while we dislike to see his name removed from the list of good landlords, we can but feel that he has "chosen the better part." There are at this time some two or three dozen houses in process of erection in the town, and we understand that the country is improving equally fast. With a soil unsurpassed for richness and fertility, with a reasonable amount of timber, and an abundance of stone in the neighborhood, we hope and expect to see the valleys of the Smoky and Saline rivers "bloom and blossom as the rose."

WABAUNSEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The First Annual Fair of the Wabaunsee County Agricultural Society was held at Alma on Thursday and Friday, October 18th and 14th; and for a first attempt, and for a thinly settled county, it was one not to be ashamed of. There was not the display of animals and articles that there should have been, which was caused, in a great measure, by the farmers throughout the county being hurried with their Fall work; but another year, we hope, will bring out the whole county.

Wabaunsee county is a fine body of land, an admixture of high prairie and bottom land; and the grains and vegetables on exhibition proved the fertility of the soil. The town of Alma, the county seat, is a thriving village, which promises at no distant day to become an important town.

The Society adopted the somewhat novel plan of making the *entry fees pay the expenses*, and charged no gate fee. They had built a corral, and partitioned it off into pens and stalls for the different kinds of stock. The vegetables and dairy products were exhibited in the court house, and the fine arts, &c., occupied the school house.

In the line of vegetables, we saw some very fine samples of corn, not to be excelled, in fact, by any in the State; also, some mammoth pumpkins and squashes, and something marked "pie melon," that looked like mammoth watermelons, and are said to be excellent for pies, resembling apples in taste; they would weigh nearly forty pounds each. There were also exhibited some very fine sweet potatoes, raised on high prairie land, and weighing seven and a half pounds each; also, Irish potatoes, turnips, cabbage and carrots. The Irish potatoes were of the Peachblow variety, and the best we have seen this season.

The display of butter and cheese was *very* creditable. There were two very large cheeses, evidently made by some one who understands the business. The butter, of which there were eight or ten specimens, was of the kind *not* found on boarding-house tables, and spoke well for the women of Wabaunsee county. There was also exhibited in this room a very nice collection of saddlery and harness work, a sample of shoes, washing machines, patent boxing for wagons, which impressed us favorably, and several other articles of usefulness.

In the fine arts hall there were displayed some very nice pictures, a lot of fancy needlework, which did credit to the makers, some very fine quilts, of different patterns, some fancy lamp-mats, and a host of articles not necessary to mention.

The display of fruit was very limited—a few apples and some Catawba grapes comprised the list. There are some of the largest grape-growers in this county that we have in the State, and they report a very large crop this year, but took no pains to preserve specimens for exhibition. The apple crop in this section was small, and there are but few trees in the county old enough to bear, but they have some very fine young orchards.

Passing on to the stock department, we must say for the Wabaunsee County Fair that in the display of sheep and Poultry they exceeded any other Fair in the State. In horses and cattle, the display was not large, nor very good. There were two or three tolerable bulls, some few passable cows, and one good calf. Of stallions, there were a few pretty fair horses, but, we believe, no thoroughbreds. There were no hogs on exhibition.

But we wish to speak more particularly of the display of sheep and poultry. The sheep were Cotswolds, Merinoes and one Leicester. The Cotswolds and Leicester are the property of Mr. STEVENSON, and were obtained by him from the noted breeder, M. R. STONE, of Guelph, Canada. The sire of the Cotswolds was butchered last Fall, and weighed four hundred and fifty-six pounds. The Cotswolds on exhibition were very large, with fleeces of great length and sufficient fineness of fiber, it seems to us, for all practical purposes. We saw some yarn spun from this wool, *without carding*, as soft and smooth as could be, and of such strength that a

single strand would lift a *twenty-five pound weight*. It seems to us that we must depend upon the carcass for our profit in sheep; and to meet this, we should cultivate the larger breeds. Mr. STEVENSON (who is a sailor, by the way) has visited the large flocks of South America, and other countries, and has examined the subject so thoroughly that we think the business will prove successful in his hands.

The exhibition of poultry was all imported stock, and but recently brought to this country by Dr. and Mrs. BOOKING. It consisted of eight pairs of pigeons, as follows: One pair each of Pouters, Ormonds, Beards, Runts (very large), Jacobins, Bald-heads and Carriers, and two pairs Aylesbury ducks, fine black velvet ducks, and five Rouen ducks, a trio of Bremen geese, a trio of partridge Cochins, a pair of game Bantams, a white Bantam, and a trio of Polands. The pigeons were really beautiful. The little Carriers were too nice to describe by words; the Fantails and Jacobins were odd, rather than beautiful; the Aylesbury ducks were very large and handsome; but the Black Velvets pleased us better than anything else. They are a jet-black, with a greenish tinge to the feathers, and are especially valuable for the quality of the flesh. The Bremen geese are pure white, and would weigh twenty-five or thirty pounds each. All of the fowls showed marks of pure breeding; and in the hands of Dr. BOOKING we are satisfied their purity will be maintained. The Doctor has invested quite largely in land in this county, and designs going into the sheep business as soon as he gets his improvements completed. He was formerly editor of the *Kansas Zettung*, published at Leavenworth.

One very interesting feature of this Fair was the riding, by lads under fourteen years of age, who exhibited considerable skill; also, the riding by the ladies. There were some faulty places in the management of the Fair, which will, no doubt, be corrected another year, as the errors were more from want of time than any other cause. Capt. MITCHELL, the President and Acting Superintendent, labored hard to make the Fair a success. J. H. STUBBS, the efficient Secretary, is as good a man as could be found for the place; and the Treasurer, S. H. FAIRFIELD, is one of the most active, energetic and competent officers the Society could have, and they did themselves honor in re-electing him. The Board, as it now stands for the ensuing year, is as follows: ED. MOREHOUSE, President; J. M. BERRY, Vice-President; S. H. FAIRFIELD, Treasurer; J. H. STUBBS, Secretary; Capt. MOSSMAN, Mission Creek, C. C. STALKER, Newburg, E. PLATT, Wabaunsee, JOHN PEGGERTON, Zeandale, Capt. S. W. WATSON, Alma, and JOS. FIELDS, Wilmington, Executive Committee.

During the whole Fair, everything was quiet and orderly—more so than is common at such places; which speaks well for the society of Alma and the surrounding country. We did not see a single case of drunkenness about the place.

We are under obligations to the SELLERS BROS., editors of the *Wabaunsee County Herald*, for favors shown us while in Alma. The *Herald* is one of the live papers of the State, and a person is never at a loss to know what the editors *think*, after reading its editorials. They have a knack of picking out all the best words, in a controversy.

We also wish to return our thanks to the officers of the Wabaunsee County Agricultural Society, for the many courtesies extended to us during our stay among them. Heretofore, THE FARMER has had a less circulation in this county than in almost any other county in the State; but we feel satisfied that with the organization of this Society, and the spirit of enterprise developed thereby, THE FARMER will soon be in the hands of most of its families.

AN old clergyman, being much pressed by a lady of his congregation, to preach a sermon on married life, the first Sunday after her marriage, complied, and chose the following passage in the Psalms as his text: "And there shall be abundance of peace—while the (honey-)moon endureth."

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Kansas State Horticultural Society will hold its Fourth Annual Meeting in the town of Manhattan, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th, 7th and 8th of December, 1870, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

All State or Local Horticultural Societies are most earnestly invited to send delegates, and all persons interested in the object of the meeting will be cordially welcomed.

Especially is it requested that as large an exhibition of Fruits, or anything interesting to the horticulturist, be made. It is expected that the different railroads will grant the usual reduction of fare, or at least, issue excursion tickets—which must be called for at starting point for meeting.

The citizens of Manhattan will cheerfully extend their hospitality to all delegates from a distance.

C. B. LINES, *President.*

G. C. BRACKETT, *Secretary.*

WILD GAME, such as geese, ducks, chickens and quail, were never more plenty in Kansas than they are now. Flocks of geese can be seen almost constantly through the day, and their coarse "honk! honk!" resounds through the night. They damage greatly both wheat and corn fields.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JONAS CRABB'S PILGRIMAGE.

TOPEKA, KAN., November 1, 1870.

MR. KANSAS FARMER: Wal, I swow to gracious! this beats all natur! I came up here to this 'ere Topeka, 'sposin' I'd find a village of huts and tents, but consarn me if it ain't an all-fired big city—sum of the biggest houses, the pooliest gals, the nicest streets, and the fattest men, I've seen in this 'ere State. I like this town—I do; and I guess I'll stop here a spell. I calculate I've struck a streak of luck. Say! yeon knew durned sneakin' savages—them redskins, what owns this goll-darned big farm, close to Topeka, don't yeon? Wal, I calculate I own a slice ov that farm myself. The way ov it was this. I cum across a man comin' up this way with a wagon, and as I had nothin' partikler to keep me at Emporia, I jest cum along with him. Wal, to make a long story short, we took the wrong road, and got 'way up to Dover, in that Injun Reserve, and right there one of his horses got sick, and we had to stay two days. Wal, sum ov them pesky savages gathered round our camp, and wanted to dicker with us; and after a good deal ov persuasion, I made a trade with one old heathen for six hundred and forty acres of land, in the Mission Creek bottom. I gave the redskin forty-two cakes ov soap, seventeen cents in money, a pocket looking-glass, and a jack-knife. I got his patent, and had it all fixed up jest right; and I calkerlate I'm a landholder in Kansas, and a pretty big one at that. The goll-durned old skunk was slitley intoxicated, and wanted to trade back next morning; and I might have dun it, but I'm a temperance man, and wanted to inculcate the value ov temperance to these heathen; so I calkerlate our dicker was wuth more to that savage than two or three temperance sermons. I take high moral ground on these questions.

Wal, after my spec. down at Dover, I cum up here to see the Capital, and ez I sed, it beats all creation what towns yeon Kansas folks du build. They are all so pooty and nice, that a man gets kinder mixed up; and my advice to everybody comin' to Kansas is, to jest shet their eyes and go it blind; for, ef they go pokin' round, ez I hev, they see so much nice country that they get bothered, and finally squat on the worst piece of land they ken find.

Wal, I'm jest debatin' what I shall do; i. e.—that is (P. S.—that's what it means), whether to continue in the soap business, or go into the land business. The latter seems to be *rather* overdone about here, and I spect I might ez well sell some ov it ez not. There's a big fat fellow here by name of PROUTY (he's an editor); he tells me to "swing to it," what-

ever that means; but I don't want to swing, so I guess I'll either sell or keep it.

Jest imagine, if you please, that a space ov eight-and-forty hours hez elapsed since above woz written. What a change! Ez I woz writin' my letter, two big, rough-lookin' fellers cum up to me, and sez they, "Stranger, a word with you." Sez I, "A dozen, ef you like, fellow-travelers to eternity;" and with that they laid two pairs ov big revolvers onto the table before them; and sez they, "We're lookin' for sum land, and hearin' ez heow yeon traded for a right smart chance ov a lump down on Mission Creek, we thought we'd make a fair and square proposition, which is this: Give us a quit-claim deed to one-half ov that ar land, and we'll say nothin' about yeour trade; and ef yeon don't, we'll inform on yeon, and hev yeon hung ez high ez Haman." [That's what PROUTY meant by "swingin' to it," consarn him!]

"Wal, gentlemen," sez I, "that's a queer proposition yeon make, and I must hev time to consider." "Jest three minits," sez they. Jest then, my eagle eye chanced to lite on a paragraf in one ov the Topeka papers, which these men held up before me: "Two men hung for swindlin'!" and sez I, "Gentlemen, I accept your magnanimous offer;" and forth with the proper papers were made out, and signed, sealed and delivered. Then sez one ov the men, "We'll play yeon a game ov poker for the other half—our half agin yours." Sez I, "Gentlemen, I never play heards; yeon must excuse me"—and they did.

Wal, "a half loaf is better than no bread;" and I calkerlate that three hundred and forty acres is wuth all I gave for it, and mebbe a little more.

But I'm going to leave Topeka to wanst; so now, no more at present. Yours, till death,

JONAS CRABB, Esq.

P. S.—How many postoffice orders is there comin' to me? When it amounts to one dollar, I guess I'll draw it. J. C., Esq.

HOME TALKS.—No. II.

BY "CONLIFF."

OUT OF DOORS.—This morning it was precisely ten o'clock when we had finished breakfast-work, baked our pies for dinner, and prepared cake and sauce for tea; then armed and accoutered our juveniles for school, made three beds, swept and garished five rooms, and folded various papers, which masculine members of our family leave "lying around loose."

To accomplish this work we must hurry—that most ungraceful art—for by eleven o'clock dinner will be at hand; but the walk we could not forego, for our health and good spirits depend upon it.

We have heard of such anomalies as men who, if they see women out of doors often, "wonder if they can't get exercise enough at home!" Plenty of exercise; but not fresh air for blood and brain, nor variety of scene enough to keep life from stagnation.

Exercise in-doors and out are two different things. The blood needs pure air, and in what house do you find it? Within no walls is it pure, other than by comparison. Intelligent housekeepers try to ventilate thoroughly, but in ordinary houses it is almost impossible to do so. I almost never enter a house in which I cannot perceive the odor of something lingering where it has no right. Perhaps last night's fried potatoes unfurl their banner in the very front hall, or yesterday's boiled cabbage heralds itself at the threshold, or your coffee, while browning or boiling, wafts its best aroma all over the house, or a dissolute pie wanders over the oven bottom, or the suds is boiling, or the stove blacking is burning off, a lamp smoked last night, or yesterday's after-dinner cigar is telling its story most flagrantly and vilely to-day. The hay or tobacco lying snugly under the carpet to warn the moths, will perk itself into the very nose of your company, and the upholstery, too little used, will partly remind you of it in a most musty way; in fact, your most sacred kitchen secret betray itself to the very people you would hide it from. One season we have paint,

varnish, whitewash, and their ilk; and thus it goes on, *ad infinitum*, until we are driven to declare there *never* is pure air in-doors; so we go out in pursuit of this best tonic.

It is only a short city walk we have, yet we manage to discover something new every day. As we emerge, the ghost of our old preceptress haunts; for she taught us that "no lady puts on her gloves in the street." I console myself that a woman rushing out from kitchen cares, after a breath of fresh air, was not considered in her inventory, and so draw on my gloves as I leisurely pass down the steps, and observe how much more highly-colored the silver-poplar leaves are than they were last week. In some of them there is a most delicate silver bronzing, for half an inch around the edge of the leaf, while the center is a brilliant yellow. The effect is very beautiful. Passing down the streets, I notice several changes; the baker has newly painted his cart, and flaunts a gorgeous likeness of his bread and cakes in red and yellow paint. The boy at the pea-nut stand has added pawpaws, persimmons, chestnuts, or a new variety of apples. The old clothes man has taken down the dubious pants that fluttered in the breeze yesterday, and a regretful overcoat disports itself upon the frame to-day.

Yesterday's toil has placed new dresses and bonnets in the shop windows to-day, while pains-taking clerks have accomplished new groupings of colors and articles. These things, and the spool of cotton we go to buy, divert us somewhat from the small circle around the cooking-stove; and most women would be healthier and happier, if they took their out-door air more frequently—not as a task, but as a tonic.

Returning from a walk, I always observe the horizon; and each day the beautiful panorama there is changed—never the same shapes, or shadows, or lights, in that picture—new combinations of form and color each day—new groupings, new poses, new effects. It always *reeds* me to look at the sky—so serene, so smiling, so pure, so far off; near to this life, yet, according to our early instructions, the gateway to that Life which the dust and smoke of daily care obscure, which seems so far beyond.

HOW SHALL WE CONQUER OUR INSECT ENEMIES?

BY MARY E. MURTFELDT.

EDITOR FARMER: "Insects devour more herbage than all the rest of the animal kingdom." Such is the substance of a statement which met my eye recently, in some book or paper—the title of which I cannot now recall; and startling as the assertion may appear, a little reflection is sufficient to convince the most incredulous mind of its truth. Now, since all animal life is sustained, directly or indirectly, by vegetation, we see at once what a vast antagonistic influence these tiny myriads oppose to many of the most important human interests. And yet, until very recently, the man who devoted his time and talents to the study of their habits and histories, was looked upon by the majority of people as an eccentric trifler, at the very least; and was himself possessed of an uncomfortable consciousness of singularity, and a sort of apologetic feeling toward the rest of mankind, for his abnormal and useless pursuits.

But, opinions are changing in regard to the value of entomological knowledge. In truth, when our fields of golden grain are being ravaged year by year, our orchards and forests defoliated, and even the trout streams choked by "death webs," how can we longer ignore the fact that insects are the most formidable obstacles to success in most of the rural professions. And, since this is the case, to whom shall we turn for an answer to the significant question: How shall we best defend ourselves against their attacks?—if not to the practical entomologist, who as the result of his experiments and his thorough acquaintance with their habits, can tell us what means to employ, and when to make war, to the best advantage, on these insidious invaders. We can scarcely calculate the worth, in

dollars and cents, of such information, taken at a critical moment; much less can an estimate be made of the cares and distresses it would save to multitudes of the human family.

I have spoken of insects as enemies of the other members of the animal creation; and such they are, in the main. It is true, the ingenuity and necessity of man have suggested a great number of ways in which to turn them to profit, and we are, consequently, indebted to them for many articles of luxury and convenience, while it is also true, that they add much to the charms and variety of natural scenery; yet, taking all these into account, the disproportion between their benefits and their injuries still remains so great as to distinguish them as *foes* rather than as *friends*. Since this conclusion is unavoidable, and their numbers are undoubtedly multiplying year by year by the immigration of foreign species, and by native insects forsaking the indigenous vegetation of the country for the more convenient and luxuriant crops of the field and garden, it follows that we should neglect no means of destroying those that we already have, and no precaution against the introduction of new species. Of course, this involves intelligent and united effort. We need no more think of the possibility of one farmer or fruit-grower securing, by his individual efforts, his fields or orchards from devastation, than we should expect to obtain victory in time of war by sending, here and there, a single soldier to shoot into the ranks of the enemy. No; all must be alive to the interests involved before the practical results of entomological science can be seen. Not that every one should be versed in all its technicalities—that, of course, could not be; but every one should realize the necessity of employing the remedies suggested by those who do thoroughly understand the subject, and the dangers of neglect and indifference at this time, concerning the Lilliputian hosts, that are so insignificant individually, and yet so prodigiously mischievous in the aggregate.

It is very discouraging to contemplate the numerous species of injurious insects that annually attack our crops; but we must not despair of finally conquering them. Gifted and patient investigators, in many sections of the country, are taking up the difficulties of the subject one by one, and showing us the cheering conclusions they arrive at; and though we shall probably suffer much loss before the means of keeping insect life within its proper bounds shall be so generally applied as to be efficient, yet we need not doubt but that the time will come.

Kirkwood, Missouri, October, 1870.

FARMING IN THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.

Two Hundred and Thirty-Six Miles west of Leavenworth—Sowed Wheat, Rye and Barley—Predicts a Good Yield, without Irrigation.

EDITOR FARMER: I write you at Wilson Creek Station, on the Kansas Pacific Railway, two hundred and thirty-six miles west from Leavenworth, and sixteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. How the farmers will smile, if I tell them that I am plowing up the prairie (on 1st November) to sow Winter grains; yet such is the fact, and the ground is almost too wet for the plow to run—entirely too wet to permit the sowing of grain on a small patch broken last June. Such is "Drouthy Kansas." But the rains have been exceptionally copious, perhaps, this Fall.

I have seed wheat for sowing raised in Ellsworth county, on the farm of ROBERT HUDSON—Sole wheat. He sowed four bushels, and had, as the product, one hundred and four bushels of as fine wheat as you would care to look at. In next June, there will be wheat here to gladden the heart of the husbandman.

In any other country, I should be too late seeding; but Kansas, you know, is not like any other country.

On 28th September I sowed wheat, rye and barley, at Pond Creek, four hundred and twenty miles west from Leavenworth, and about 3,200 feet above the sea. On 21st October, I sowed the same grains at

Ellis, three hundred miles west of Leavenworth, and 2,019 feet above the sea. On 20th October, the grain was up in good condition at Pond Creek; and on 30th it was well forward in germination at Ellis.

I shall get good returns at Pond Creek, at Ellis, and here at Wilson; all without irrigation, in the "Great American Desert." Note this prediction.

At Pond Creek and Ellis I have put in timothy seed, and will do the same here. If the fires are kept off, it will do tolerably well. But I look with more interest to Lucerne, perennial rye grass, and Italian rye grass; all of which are sown at Ellis. Lucerne, sowed 25th April, survived the Summer at Kit Carson, and will do better at Ellis. I have great hopes of it as a forage plant for the Plains. We want perennials. There is no trouble in growing corn and oats for fodder; but you don't want to sow every year.

The blue joint-grass is fast coming in, as far west as Ellis. It and other tall herbage will eventually drive out the buffalo grass. In this region, the blue joint is cut for hay in some localities; and a fine crop of seed has been matured this year, to ensure its extension.

This reminds me of Prof. MUDGE's letter in THE FARMER for October. He speaks of the "high divide between the Smoky and Saline rivers, which is probably the poorest land in Kansas." Let me assure the Professor that, if this region is the "poorest" part of Kansas, the richest must be a natural curiosity. I am plowing on the divide, or rather the southern slope of it, and if our excellent friend the Professor were here, he would agree with the gentleman from Michigan, here a few days ago, whose verdict was, "No better soil in the world." There may be poor land, perhaps, miles away; but for thousands of acres around this station, the soil is a calcareous loam, of ample depth, and well drained by a subsoil sufficiently porous.

The Professor says that the soil of the Plains "is certainly good in most places till you approach within sixty miles of the western line of the State." Now, my farm at Pond Creek is within much less than sixty miles of the State line; and the garden beans and oats, "accidentally scattered by the road bed," and which, Prof. M. says, "had borne well," were at Cheyenne Wells and First View, in Colorado.

The truth is, the soil of Kansas, clear to her western boundary, is, as a general rule, all good. The proportion of waste land is very small; and with a more humid climate, the west half of Kansas would be one of the garden spots of the world.

This station is sixteen miles by rail west of Ellsworth. It will be the center of new settlements in 1871. The name of the station ought to be changed. Wilson Creek is only an arroyo; a good enough place for a creek to flow during a rain storm, but dry just at the wrong time, except some fine pools near the Smoky. Immediately at the station, there is abundance of water at forty-eight feet depth; and within a radius of two miles are a dozen springs—one of them the finest I have seen in Kansas. The water in the well and in the springs is remarkably pleasant. The springs are constant through the driest seasons.

Timber is scarce, but fuel is abundant. Within three miles of the station, coal is mined in the bluff of the Smoky Hill river. North of the railway, I found a "prospect" last July, that may lead to a coal mine. The settlers who will begin to farm here in 1871 will find fuel abundant and cheap, both for domestic uses and for machinery.

Applications for walnuts to plant are coming to my address (at Brookville). From fifty to one hundred thousand will be planted this Winter. If they do well, millions of trees will soon be growing in Central and Western Kansas. By another year, I trust that tree planting will be the rule, not the exception, with the farmers. Were I sure that all seeds distributed would be planted in good faith, and taken care of, I should recommend their distribution free by the Railway Company.

R. S. ELLIOTT,
Industrial Agent Kansas Pacific Railway.

THE GRAIN SILVANUS.

BY MARY S. MURTFELDT.

EDITOR FARMER: The small, narrow, brown beetle, about one-tenth of an inch in length, which you enclosed to me, with the report that it had been doing very extensive damage to stored wheat in certain portions of Kansas, is, without doubt, the Grain Silvanus (*Silvanus surinamensis*).—Linn.

It is so small that an ordinary lens scarcely brings out its chief characteristics; but under the microscope, the last three joints of its antennae are seen to be enlarged, and the thorax is marked with three longitudinal ridges on the top, and with six pointed teeth on each side. This insect is called the "red weevil" in some of the Eastern States, though it is quite distinct from and smaller than the true grain weevil (*Calandra granaria*). Its ravages are not by any means limited to wheat, but it attacks indiscriminately rye, oats and barley, and has been known to breed quite freely in some kinds of dried fruit, such as English currants. It has this year made its appearance in many sections of the country, and occasioned much loss in warehouses, mills, &c.; and every precaution should be taken against its introduction into buildings not yet infested.

In grain intended for milling purposes, it may be destroyed by kiln-drying, which is the only method of checking its increase in grain once attacked, that I have any knowledge of. The editor of the *American Entomologist* says, in reference to it: "This is, in all probability, an important insect; and its specific name would seem to indicate that it originally came from Surinam. It is a constant inhabitant of the stores and warehouses in Europe. * * * The best way to get rid of it, where the grain cannot be subjected to killing heat, is to stack the grain a year or two, until the insects are starved out of the barns—just as they lay by ships in the grain trade, or use them for other freight, when they become infested with this insect, or with the grain weevil."

[NOTE.—The insect sent by us to Miss MURTFELDT was obtained from the proprietor of the Louisville flouring mills, Pottowatomie county Kansas.—ED. FARMER.]

THE PARADISE OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

BY "WASTAIL."

EDITOR FARMER: It is now nearly, if not quite, a year since we first became acquainted, and during all that time have I watched, but have never seen or heard so much as a puff from Montgomery county. I begin to think, Mr. FARMER, you must have forgotten that there is a Montgomery county in "Drouthy Kansas." Now, sir, there is such a county within the borders of our great State; and I, as one of her citizens, would like to see—not simply a puff, but a regular gale, blow up, that will waft some of her many beauties and advantages far and wide, and sow the seed of her future greatness wherever you may chance to find a resting-place.

Mr. FARMER, were you ever in Montgomery county? Did you ever look upon her beautiful and extensive prairies; her towering hills, covered with the finest groves of post oak; her many springs of the purest water, and her numerous rivers, creeks, and smaller streams, with their crystal waters winding along over their gravelly and rocky beds—only waiting the coming of wealth and civilization, to minister to the wants and uses of man? Her bottom lands, which stretch away from her streams to the foot of the hills, are of variable breadth, and of the finest quality, rich as cream, black as a crow's wing, from three to ten feet deep, and composed of vegetable loam and alluvium.

Her timber—that which is suitable for lumber—is varied in kind, consisting of black walnut, bur oak, hickory, sycamore, cottonwood, hackberry and blue ash, quite extensive in quantity and excellent in quality. For corn and grass culture, her bottom lands can nowhere in the State be surpassed. For grazing and fruitage, her hills, with everlasting springs bubbling from their sides, and the small streams dancing and frolicking over gravelly and rocky beds at their feet, offer to the husbandman

advantages as yet untold and unsung, and unsurpassed sources of future wealth and independence; and upon her unplowed prairies will grow the wheat, the oats and the barley, as abundantly as in any other part of the Great West.

So, you see, Mr. FARMER, that we have all the elements of great wealth, and of an independent future; and we are determined soon to become wealthy. We also expect to become independent, or as nearly so as a county can be. We, the citizens of Montgomery, are a progressive people; we are not of the stand-still sort. Our motto is, "Onward and upward, to the bright and happy fields of universal freedom." We believe in freedom—freedom for all—and universal suffrage. We also believe in home—a home for each and every one, and sufficient and ample protection to all home enterprises. We expect to pay our blacksmith with potatoes, our bootmaker with hides, our printer with butter and eggs, our weaver with wool, our tailor with cloth, our grocer with flour and pork, our merchant with apples, our milliner with grapes, &c. To come to the point, we believe the shorter the road between the producer and consumer, the better for both. We are not believers in middle-men. We also believe Uncle Sam should have children enough to consume what he produces, and brains enough to meet and supply every family want; and he will have, if he but stays at home, minds his own business, guides with a steady hand and an eagle eye the machinery of his household, protects with an iron will and a giant's strength all home industries from the invasion of foes, and keep his fingers out of all foreign dishes.

Ed. City, Montgomery Co., Kan., October, 1870.

FRUIT-GROWING IN ELLSWORTH COUNTY.

BY J. P. STERNBERG, JR.

EDITOR FARMER: I noticed an essay delivered before the Douglas County Horticultural Society, by Mr. BYRAM, condemning this part of Kansas as a fruit-growing section, giving as a reason that there is no lime in the soil, that the ground dries out too quick, and that experienced fruit men had repeatedly tried raising fruit trees and small fruits, and failed therein. I must say that I am surprised at such an emphatic decision, coming from such a source. He must have some bone of contention to pick against this part of Kansas; for, if he had examined closer, he would have found that some of his decisions are altogether wrong. He states that he saw no limestone near Fort Harker. There he is at fault, as only three miles north of Harker there is a stratum of shell limestone, from six to eight feet thick, running east by northeast, and west by southwest, showing itself at different points in the county. From this stratum the settlers usually get their lime for burning, which is done by building a large log heap and placing the stone on it, setting five to the heap; and when it has burned down, the lime is ready for use. If, as he says, there is no lime in the soil, why is it that nearly all the springs and streams are hard water?

As to the capability of our soil to stand drouth, being a sandy loam, it far excels the eastern portion of the State, and does not bake like a clay loam. In my experience here, I think one thing has been clearly demonstrated, and that is, to insure good crops we will have to apply the subsoil system in its fullest extent. I have often noticed, after some of our heavy beating rains, that in the prairie sod the water did not penetrate the soil but a few inches; while in old ground, which had been plowed deep, the water had penetrated several feet. As to having tested the capacity of this country for fruit-growing, I contend that it has not been done. The first settlements were made in this county in 1867, and most of the settlers were not in condition to try fruit culture. Those who were, took no pains or care of their trees, setting them out on new sod, and letting them shift for themselves. We planted, as others did, on fresh turned sod; the peach trees made a splendid growth; the apple trees and small fruits showed signs of being affected by the dry

weather, and in our ignorance we applied several buckets of water to each tree in the middle of the day, which put the finish on them. I am satisfied that if the failure of growing fruit in this county were traced to its proper cause, the people would find it is not in the soil, but in the carelessness with which the trees are set out.

CROPS, &C., IN WABAUNSEE COUNTY.

BY E. F. R.

EDITOR FARMER: I wish to ask the croakers: Ah! croakers, do you hear that rain pattering upon the roof; and also upon your hay, which, by trusting to dry weather, you allowed to get a good soaking? And our neighbor, whose "sell" we saw chronicled in our county paper, who sold a crop for twenty dollars, which is now worth two or three hundred dollars—we wonder if he feels a little sore!

Although the crops this year are an entire failure (as the twelve-foot corn and fourteen-foot sorghum at our Fair last week fully showed), probably double the amount of Winter wheat ever before planted, has been sown this Fall, and as a general thing looks well; but it is with the wheat as with the corn—the portion that was last sown looks best.

Late potatoes promise a good crop. Since our last, two or three parties have attempted to drive Texas cattle through our county, until one Wm. F. MINTON was arrested, fined one hundred dollars, and allowed the privilege of stopping in the Topeka jail thirty days; which, we believe, has thus far proved a safeguard for us.

Chinch-bugs and army-worms, tried to destroy our wheat and rye; but after being driven under four or five inches of terra firma, by the heavy September rains, they withdrew, quite satisfied.

SOD CORN IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

BY WILLIAM BATEMAN.

EDITOR FARMER: Knowing that you take a deep interest in Kansas and Kansas crops, I thought I would give you some information in regard to a crop of sod corn raised in this county, and within two miles of this place, by WILLIAM BROCK. The ground was broken January 1st, 1870, the seed was dropped in the furrow, and the sod turned upon it; and there has been nothing done to it since, such as plowing or anything else, until gathering time. Yesterday, Mr. BROCK brought into my store four ears of corn of the above crop, the smallest one being twelve inches long, and the largest one thirteen and a half inches, nine inches in circumference, and weighing one pound fourteen and a half ounces. It is said to be an average crop all over the six acres. Is not that a good crop for any county?—anyhow, for "Drouthy Kansas," and sod corn at that.

Peoria, Franklin County, November, 1870.

THE PREMIUM SANFORD CORN.

BY D. H. JOHNSTONE.

EDITOR FARMER: Seeing the above corn advertised in the February number of THE KANSAS FARMER, by S. B. FANNING, of Jamesport, Long Island, N. Y., I was induced to send for one quart of it, price seventy-five cents.

This corn is one of the oldest varieties with which I am acquainted. It was known twenty-five years ago, under the name of Squaw Corn; then the St. Joe Corn; then the Eight-Rowed or Early Six Weeks Corn. How it came to get the name "Sanford Corn" I am not aware, but suppose some person gave it that name in order to humbug honest farmers. It does very well for an early roasting-ear corn, but when Mr. FANNING says "it is the most productive field corn, and with the same chance has produced double the quantity per acre over other varieties," we affirm that he tells a most willful and deliberate falsehood—at least, as far as the Western States are concerned. With the same chance, in every particular, it did not produce for me one-half as much as my white corn. Set it down, therefore, Mr. Editor, as a humbug, and Mr. FANNING as a deceiver of the people, for the sake of self.

Topeka, Kansas, November, 1870.

WOMAN AS A POMOLOGIST.

A Lecture delivered by Prof. Platt, before the Students of the Agricultural College, at Manhattan, on Wednesday Evening, October 18th, 1870.

Much has been said and written, during the past few years, upon the subject of "Woman's Rights" and Woman's Wrongs, Woman's Sphere, Woman's Suffrage, &c. It is said that the avenues for compensated labor are closed to her; there being only one or two occupations (aside from the kitchen) where she may find employment; and that even here, the compensation is so meager as to hardly give her a comfortable support, and not at all comparing with that given for the same labor done by the other sex; and hence, a young lady, having nothing to stimulate her ambition to do anything, or be anything, upon her own responsibility, relapses into the idea that the great object of life with her is to get a husband; and, after spending a few years in getting a smattering of an education at some boarding-school, spends her time in reading the yellow-covered literature of the day, dressing in the most fashionable style (if she be so fortunate as to have parents or friends who are able to furnish her the means), making and receiving calls, using her fingers, perhaps, occasionally in making some fancy article, as a pin-cushion, crocheting a collar, &c, thinking that by so doing she is taking a course to accomplish her object of securing a desirable husband.

It is argued that many young women, having no comfortable means of sustaining themselves, not wishing to be dependent on friends, and dreading the odium of being called old maids, are led to marry men whom they do not really love, and who are not congenial companions; and hence the number of unhappy marriages, which result in almost constant misery to the parties, or what seems but a poor relief, divorce. As a remedy for all these evils, the ballot is urged. It is said, Give woman the ballot, and then, being placed on an equality with the other sex, she will have something to inspire her to great and noble deeds; something to stimulate her to improve her mind, and prepare her for the duties of life; that, then, avenues of employment will be thrown open to her, and she will receive the same compensation for labor that is given to the man. Now, although I am personally in favor of giving the ballot to woman, I fail to see the connection between that and increased compensation for services rendered. These things govern themselves, very much by the same law that the prices of other things do, that of supply and demand.

When potatoes are scarce, the price is high, and I have paid in Manhattan three dollars per bushel for a common article; again, when the supply is abundant, when more are brought into the market than can be eaten, the price must be low, and I have bought them at twenty cents a bushel; and it is so with everything else. If there are more carpenters in Manhattan than can find employment, the wages must be low; and if women confine themselves to one or two occupations, the supply must exceed the demand. If a vacancy occurs in a school in Kansas, or in a clerkship at Washington, and ten women are ready to apply for the position, even at low figures, how can you expect the wages to be raised? There are now in Riley county three or four times as many women who would like employment as teachers, as there are places to be filled. No, ladies; if you would have increased compensation, you must broaden the field of action; you must open to yourselves avenues of employment adapted to your capacity, and seize upon those that are already open, with vigor. Fill them with dignity and success. Then will your position be honorable, your services in demand, and compensation increased accordingly.

And I propose for your consideration to-day, the profession of a pomologist, a fruit-grower. I propose it, first, because it is an honorable calling. "What!" you say, "would you have me dirty my fingers, and soil my hands, in setting out vines and trees? in training, and pruning, and caring for them?" Of course, I would—if you consider that soiling them. A little Kansas soil will not hurt

your hands; soap and water will set it all right in a short time.

A widow, in one of our Kansas towns, has turned her attention to this subject, and has become quite a successful pomologist, and finds it a source of considerable income; and she is in all respects a respectable lady. The wife of one of the Regents of the St. Louis Agricultural College—an educated, intelligent and accomplished woman, and in every respect, perhaps, as much of a lady as any in Riley county—was seen, a few weeks ago, with her hands in the soil, setting strawberry plants; and she took a noble pride in showing me ten varieties of them which she had set, or assisted in setting, with her own hands. The result will be, if she properly cares for them during the next two years, she will not only have a large supply for her own table, and a treat to all her friends who call upon her, but tens of dollars worth to sell to those who have not time, or are too careless, to raise any for themselves. It is an honorable employment, because it is highly beneficial to society. Fruit is the natural food of man. When our first parents were placed in the garden of Eden, they ate of the fruit of the garden, and were, no doubt, perfectly healthy and happy, until they sinned. Plenty of good ripe fruit is acknowledged on all hands to be very conducive to good health. It aids digestion, and hence, is a preventive of dyspepsia. The acid of the fruit tends to counteract that poison generated in the system, which breaks out in ague, bilious fevers, and the like; and as a promoter of good health, it also encourages a cheerful temper, a happy heart, and a pleasant countenance—elements which help to make companionship and society desirable. Therefore, he or she who is the means of placing in the market a barrel of apples, a bushel of peaches, a pound of grapes, or a basket of berries, is in so far a public benefactor, and deserves the praise of all good men.

Ladies, rest assured that all noble, high-minded persons will have a much more exalted opinion of you for so doing, than for sitting down in the parlor reading novels, keeping your hands never so white, and engaging in no occupation for the good of the world.

I propose this occupation to you, in the second place, because it is peculiarly adapted to woman's physical and moral nature. It is acknowledged, on all hands, that, *physically* speaking, woman is man's inferior; that she has not the strength of muscle to cope with him in heavy and long-continued exertion. Now, it is true that by far the greater part of the labor of the pomologist requires but very little physical effort. The setting of plants, and vines, and small trees; the budding and grafting, the training and pruning, protecting from vermin, eradicating the borer, &c., can all be accomplished without any great amount of physical force. If there is plowing or pulverizing the ground, or any great amount of hoeing or digging, to be done, she can employ a strong, two-fisted man to do that; just as, in all probability, a man would do, if he were conducting the same business.

On the other hand, woman possesses the qualities of watchfulness and patience, in a much higher degree than man, which eminently fit her for the occupation. It has been truly remarked, that raising fruit in Kansas requires the price of *eternal vigilance*. There is a bug, or a worm, or vermin of some kind, which is the mortal enemy of almost every useful plant or tree that grows. These must be constantly fought against. Great care and watchfulness are necessary to prevent the enemy from gaining a lodgment; and if they gain it, a great amount of patience and perseverance is required to eradicate them. One-half or two-thirds of all the fruit trees set out by men in Kansas will come to nought, for the want of care. When women put their hands to this work, we may expect to see them more effectually guarded.

On returning from a two weeks' trip, the last vacation, and looking at my thrifty young peach trees, I saw one that was dying. On examining the root, just below the surface of the ground, I found it al-

most riddled by borers. On examining other trees, looking apparently healthy, I found them affected something the same way. I immediately procured a large iron kettle, hauled a barrel of water, and poured a quart or two of hot water about each tree. Notwithstanding this, many trees began to droop, and will probably never put out leaves again. These might have been saved by previous care, which, if my wife had had the matter in charge, would most likely have been given.

I propose this profession to you, again, because it is eminently a *healthy* employment. How many young ladies are there with pale faces, wasted forms, and perhaps a hacking cough, on account of steady application, bending over the needle; or who have grown prematurely old, on account of the care and close confinement of the school-room? These same persons, had they been free from care and responsibility, and had plenty of exercise in the open air, might have been seen with the glow of health upon the cheek, and the sparkle in the eye, which would show that they enjoyed life. There is a sort of animation and satisfaction in seeing the trees and vines, which you have set out with your own hands and cultivated with care, growing to maturity; a pleasure in gathering and tasting the beautiful fruit, which, in connection with plenty of exercise in the open air, conduce to that vigor of health and cheerfulness of temper, which go to make up no small part of the enjoyment of life.

I propose this profession to you, ladies, in the last place, because it *pays* well in dollars and cents. Enough experiments have been tried, to prove that fruit will grow in Kansas, and the best fruit that grows in the United States. No larger berries, no finer bunches of grapes, or fairer fruit of almost any kind, can be found anywhere, than grow in Kansas; so that we may be sure our labor will not be in vain. And there is very little danger that the business will be overstocked. As before remarked, one-half of all the orchards set out by farmers will not amount to anything, for want of proper care; and as fruit increases, they increase who buy and eat it, so that we may expect it to bear a good price for many years to come. A few square rods of ground, carefully prepared, and set out in strawberries, have yielded thirty, forty, fifty, or even one hundred dollars' worth of berries, in a single year. A large farmer in Illinois once told me that his orchard was, by far, the most profitable piece of ground he had.

Probably Mr. HARE, who lives several miles up the Wildcat creek, has sold enough peaches this year to pay him for all the time, labor and expense he has ever put upon his orchard; his sales having amounted to one hundred and fifty dollars in a single day. Five or ten acres of ground, filled with well selected varieties of large and small fruit trees, and those properly cared for, would be as valuable as a small fortune.

In this department of labor, at least, your *compensation* will be equal to that of the other sex; for no living man can raise larger berries, sweeter cherries, or richer pears, than you can; and when they are sent to the market, he cannot get one cent more for them. The question is never asked, Did a woman raise this fruit?—and if so, the price cut down fifty per cent. *No, indeed.* There, the proof of the pudding is in the eating; and he or she who raises the best fruit, will get the best price.

I would, therefore, recommend to you, young ladies, the study of this science. Learn all that you can of it from books; learn from conversation with men and women who have had experience in it; and learn from your own good common sense, and your practice. In almost any circumstances in which you may be placed; except that of a professional teacher, you will find it of ten times more practical value to you, than algebra, geometry, French, German, Latin or Greek.

In the course of human events, a majority of you will meet with some congenial spirit of the other sex, with whom you will think best to join your fortunes for life. This is as it should be—proper and

right, and evidently the plan intended by the great Creator. But you should not be driven into this measure, and perhaps make an unhappy alliance, through fear of being dependent on the kindness of friends, or for the sake of a home. You should have some honorable and useful profession, by which you can gain a competence in life, and do some good in the world. Some of you will enter successfully upon the duties of teachers; others may wield that mighty instrument, the pen; others, still, may lack some important element of success in either of these employments, who would make *first-rate pomologists*. Having decided that this employment is adapted to your taste and capacity, enter upon it in earnest. Post yourself, as far as possible, in the science. State your plans to your father, and ask him to deed to you five or ten acres of land. The moment this is planted in a good variety and quality of fruit trees, its value will be doubled or trebled. An income from the smaller fruit will be received the second or third year; while you must wait longer for returns from the larger. But, in a few years your income from this source may be equal to that of a Professor in the State Agricultural College. If the plan proposed for obtaining the land is not feasible, try some other; put your hands or your head to some employment, by which you may earn enough to buy one or two acres of land; begin on a small scale, and broaden your field of operations as opportunity permits.

Some of you will marry industrious young farmers, or merchants. If your husband should be a farmer, his time and thoughts will be engrossed in raising grain and vegetables, and in the rearing of horses and cattle; and he will have but little time to devote to the fruit garden. If he sets out an orchard, the cattle will get in and destroy some of the trees; the rabbits will girdle a part of the remainder, and the borers will take the balance. Or, if he take time from his farm to devote to the care of the orchard, it is worth (with his team) three dollars a day. Your time (if you are skilled in the business) is worth in the orchard more than his. Can he not, then, well afford to employ assistance in the culinary department, at three dollars a week, that you may have leisure to attend to the fruit garden?

But, if you do not make pomology a regular profession, can you not do something on a small scale toward improving your own home, and raising a supply of fruit for the family? How many families represented at the State Agricultural College have even a bed of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, or grapevines, sufficient to supply the wants of the family? Can you not collect, this Fall, at least a hundred or two peach pits, place them in the ground in a little nursery, and next August obtain some valuable buds, and bud one-fourth or one-half of them? Set them in the orchard the following Spring, and care for them until the rich fruit appears upon the branches. Can you not, next Spring, ask your father to prepare for you four or five rods of ground for a strawberry bed? Send to some nursery, or go to some neighbor, and obtain two or three hundred first quality plants; set and care for them properly, and in a little more than one year you may pick fifteen or twenty quarts of delicious berries; and in another year you may pick fifty or sixty quarts. If you have not the means to obtain the finer quality of raspberry plants, just ask your brother, kindly, to go with you to the timber, and assist you to dig up, and set along the fence, in your garden, one hundred and fifty of the wild raspberries. These, with cultivation, will make a very good substitute for the others.

This is eminently a grape country; and a few dollars, in connection with knowledge and a little labor and care on your part, would furnish the family with a plentiful supply of this most healthful and delicious fruit.

By so doing, you will not only enjoy more of life yourself, but you will bring pleasure to other hearts whom you love; which must be a source of satisfaction to you through life.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

WANTED!
Five Thousand Subscribers!
BEFORE OUR NEXT ISSUE.

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We Propose to Give
ONE MONTH FOR NOTHING!
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

READ! READ!! READ!!!

The next Number of THE FARMER closes the Year 1870. During the portion that has passed, we have made

Numerous Improvements,

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

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

As an Extra Inducement

To persons wishing to subscribe, we propose to give to every subscriber for 1871, who subscribes

Before the 15th of December, next,

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

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

THANKSGIVING.

It has become a custom for the Chief Executive of this Nation to set apart one day in each year, to be devoted to prayer and thanksgiving for the blessings and mercies vouchsafed to this people by an All-merciful Creator. That the day is not more generally observed throughout the country is a shame to our Christianity and our intelligence. As individuals, when we have been safely carried through any great peril or danger, the first word that escapes us is one of thanksgiving; showing that there is that within us that realizes a power greater than our own. It is this power that has guided and controlled the destinies of this Nation through all its days of darkness, and brought us into the broad sunlight of peace and prosperity. No land has been blest as has ours. Nowhere on the face of the globe do the inhabitants enjoy a tithe of the blessings that flow over this land of ours, as rivers of water. Here, under the broad banner of Liberty, we are permitted to "worship God after the dictates of our own consciences, with none to molest or make us afraid." Here, we have opportunities for educating our children, and inducements for all to grow into a better and a purer life. God has given us a land that "blooms and blossoms as the rose," bearing the comforts and the blessings of life, in the greatest profusion. It is meet and proper, then, that we should, in some public manner, as a Nation, give thanks to Almighty God for all these earthly blessings that we enjoy.

President GRANT, following this time-honored

custom, has named Thursday, November 24th, 1870, as the day to be observed; and we trust that our citizens will observe it in a fit and becoming manner. The President's proclamation is as follows:

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It behooves a people sensible of their dependence on the Almighty, publicly and collectively to acknowledge their gratitude for His favors and mercies, and humbly to beseech their continuance; and,

WHEREAS, The people of the United States, during the year about to end, have special cause to be thankful for general prosperity, abundant harvests, exemption from pestilence, foreign war, and civil strife:

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, ULYSSUS S. GRANT, President of the United States, concurring in any similar recommendations from the Chief Magistrates of the States, do hereby recommend to all citizens to meet in their places of worship on

THURSDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, NEXT, There to give thanks for the bounty of God during the year about to close, and to supplicate its continuance hereafter.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety first.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Sec. of State.

THE CENSUS.

We lay before our readers, in this issue, a mass of figures, that will be studied with peculiar interest wherever they may go. No portion of our progressive and prosperous country has ever realized a growth so rapid or so solid in every element of material and moral power, as these figures demonstrate for Kansas; and yet, these statistics speak but half the marvelous truth of Kansas progress. We give population comparatively, in 1860 and 1870, leaving the uninitiated to infer that the increase was spread over the decade equally. But this is not the case. The increase in population and material wealth, of the ten years, has substantially all been achieved within the past five years, and much the greater portion of it within the last three years.

It will be seen that there is not a county which has not much more than doubled in population; while many new counties have come to rank among the most populous of the State. The increase of the State has been nearly three hundred per cent. in population, and much more than that in value of farms and farm products.

We have not time or space to enter into comparative statements, beyond population, at this time. We may, however, bring out at some future time a more detailed review of these statistics. They speak for themselves, sufficiently emphatic, for our present purpose.

The question naturally arises, how it is that the tide of immigration is kept at its flood, and development so far outstripping all precedent, here in Kansas, with no prospect of a check in the immediate future, say nothing of a reverse. HORACE GREELEY gives some very good reasons, when he says: "Settlers are pouring into Kansas by carloads, wagon-loads, horse-loads, daily, because of the fertility of her soil, the geniality of her climate, the admirable diversity of prairie and timber, the abundance of her living streams, and the marvelous facility wherewith homesteads may here be created."

But, does Mr. GREELEY touch the true cause of our growth, in this very flattering but altogether truthful enumeration of the merits of soil and climate? We think not. Have not the soil of Kansas been as rich, its streams and perennial springs as abundant and refreshing, its diversity of prairie and timber as admirable, its climate as inviting, and homesteads as easily made, for these many years? Yet, has it not failed to "draw," until within the brief space of five years, during which time the momentum of progress has increased at such a pace as to turn the heads of the most conservative? Verily, we must look to some other inspiring cause, some other impelling motive, for this anomalous and wonderful movement.

The true secret of our success is to be found in what Mr. GREELEY is pleased to pronounce "madness." He says: "Kansas is railway-mad. She

now reckons over fifteen hundred miles of completed track, and is pushing on the construction of more with reckless rapidity."

How the careful observer, or the thoughtful recorder of current history, can confound the wisdom and true statesmanship of our railway enterprises with madness and folly, or defy demonstrated facts by crediting the results of that wisdom and statesmanship to other causes, we cannot comprehend. Had not Kansas become "railway-mad" in 1865, she would stand in 1870 unappreciated, unknown, with unmolested Indians and buffalo the chief possessors of her soil. Fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, and ease of obtaining homesteads, would have been as dust in the balance, against isolation and want of everything that makes life worth living for, that did exist and would ever have existed here, without the aid of railroads. Gold could not have hired men to accept, as a gift, lands that now find ready purchasers at five to forty dollars per acre, conditioned upon their living upon them, before it became a settled fact that such lands were to be made accessible to markets and civilization by railroads.

If Kansas is "railroad-mad," it is our devout hope that she will not become sane until at least one thousand miles more of railroad makes her prairies accessible, and her soil and climate truly inviting, to the wealth and intelligence that refuse to grow crops beyond the range of markets, or raise families out from under the shadow of church spire and school-house. We have several millions acres of land in Kansas that should be traded for railroads as early as possible. That we have made some loose, bad bargains in this direction, is true; but the "dicker" is a good one, even when we seem to be cheated.

But, to return to our table of census figures. We beg to inform our readers that they are not indebted to us alone for it. Realizing the great value to the State of having the Agricultural Statistics circulated, without waiting the years required for their official publication, we undertook, by the kind permission of U. S. Marshal Col. D. W. HOUSTON, to compile them; but it was soon apparent that we had neither patience nor purse sufficient for the task. At the point of our despair, H. C. F. HACKBUSH, Chief Clerk of the Surveyor-General's office, came to our relief, by volunteering to lay the matter before Surveyor-General BABCOCK. To the liberal and public spirit of Col. BABCOCK we are indebted for an aggregate of forty days' work, by accomplished accountants, in compiling this table; and without which it would hardly have been accomplished. It has required more than the work of a first-class clerk for four months, to prepare it for the printer. It is some consolation to know that its cost will be a thousand times realized by the State, however expensive it may be to us. But we have an abiding confidence in the good sense of our readers, and do not believe they will allow us to suffer by any enterprise in their interest. If each subscriber will do—what he can do without a mill of cost to himself—get a new subscriber to THE FARMER for 1871, it will cover all past outlays, and insure those of still greater importance in the future. Can you do less, reader, than this? and, will you not do more?

"THE VETERAN COLONY."

The title to this article is that of a colony organized in Chicago, and about to settle in the Walnut Creek Valley, twenty miles north of Ellsworth, Kansas. It is strictly a colony of veteran soldiers, embracing one hundred families, who go out to occupy lands, under the Soldiers' Homestead Act of the last Congress.

This colony was organized by Mr. A. ALBRECHT, an energetic and intelligent gentleman, who goes out with those who have confided in his judgment, not as a speculator, but to take up his 160 acres and make a home for himself, as the others do.

Mr. ALBRECHT and wife, in company with nine families, form the pioneer party, soon to be followed by the remainder. A few moments' conversation with him satisfied us that the generous act of Congress is appreciated by a class that will both honor and strengthen the State.

Population and Agricultural Statistics of the State of Kansas, given by Counties.

AS SHOWN BY THE UNITED STATES CENSUS RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1870

made available in a careful Computation of the Official Returns from the various Census Districts of the State, as received by the United States Marshal, and forwarded to the Census Bureau, at Washington, D. C.

and Producers at the Fall were referred from so small a number of Counties as to warrant their omission from the Table. We find a limited product of Cotton in the Counties of Allen, Beaufort, Clarendo, Crawford, Ellsworth, Lenoirworth, Marshall and Rocko. Great Seed in Anclbee, Cherokee, Davis, Johnson, Saline and Wyandotte. Hope in Bourbon, Crawford, Doniphan, Douglas, Johnson, Saline and Wyandotte. Rump in Anderson, Anclbee, Cowley, Doniphan, Douglas and Wyandotte.

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"THE ODOR OF THE OFFICE."

Our old conservative friend, the *New England Farmer*, makes use of the above, applying it to an article we had written in the August number, page 128, under the head of "Profit in Stock-Raising."

Nearly a quarter of a century ago we were regularly reading the *New England Farmer*, up among the sterile hills of Northern New York. It came to us week after week, and was our first Agricultural teacher. From it we thought we had imbibed enough conservatism to save us from the charge of writing "rosy-colored book-farming estimates of the profitability of the different branches of Agriculture," &c.; but it seems that we were not an apt scholar, and therefore we are called upon to defend ourselves from the charge of writing an article that will not bear washing.

Without going over the whole ground, we stated that our Kansas farmers received from eighty-five cents to one dollar per bushel for corn, when fed to hogs. We stated that our corn in Kansas cost us, on an average, a trifle less than thirty-five cents a bushel, among the reasonably good farmers. To contradict this, the *New England Farmer* puts it in this way: "Why is it that Western farmers pay freight on corn to the Atlantic cities, and get but seventy-five to ninety cents for corn, if they can get from eighty-five to one hundred cents by feeding it to hogs?" We answer that, in this Western country we have many, very many, small farmers, who are dependant, almost, upon their daily labor for a support; and the moment the corn crop is perfected, it has to be sold, to meet the pressing necessities of the hour. Many of our farmers have not yet got their farms in a condition to keep stock, and much of our farming is done almost without fences. All of these things necessitate the selling of a large part of the corn crop, and a portion of this naturally finds its way to the Atlantic seaboard. We based our estimate, in the first article, upon a crop of forty bushels per acre, as being a fair average among our good farmers. The general average of the State for the year 1866 was thirty-four bushels, and for the year 1867, it was thirty-eight-and-a-half bushels. There is not a good farmer in the State but averages, one year with another, over forty bushels of shelled corn per acre.

But, to come down to the real gist of the question: What do our Kansas farmers get for their corn with cattle at six-and-a-half cents, and pork at nine cents, live weight? It is upon this point we desire to relieve the mind of the editor of the *New England Farmer*. Our statements were made from actual experiment, as well as from close observation, having lived for the last fifteen years in close contact with the farmer, and a portion of the time engaged in Agricultural pursuits. But, to ascertain if our judgment would be supported, we addressed letters to several practical farmers, men of observation and intelligence; and we quote briefly from their letters.

JAS. SEEVER writes: "My corn costs me thirty-five cents; when fed to hogs, I realize one dollar per bushel."

WM. LOUGHMILLER writes: "My corn costs me twenty-nine cents, if I cultivate myself; my rent-corn costs thirty cents. Fed to hogs, with pork at nine cents, net weight, pays me eighty-two cents for corn." Observe, that the original statement was nine cents, gross weight.

LEVI WILHELM says: "Corn costs me thirty cents. Fed to hogs, at nine cents gross, gives me ninety cents for corn."

We could go on, and multiply these statements by dozens, were it necessary. A conclusive evidence of the profit of stock-feeding is found in the fact, that all over this Western country, in Illinois and Ohio, there are those who buy both hogs and corn, feed, and realize a handsome profit. Some parties that we know have built up colossal fortunes within the past ten years, by this means alone. We know that corn has averaged at least fifty cents a bushel; and it is doubtful if cattle and hogs have averaged

the above prices. We are aware that portions of Illinois have been very dry this year; but it is simply absurd to say that one half the whole acreage of that State will not yield over five bushels per acre. What say our friends of the *Western Rural, Prairie Farmer*, and *Agriculturist*? Let us have facts and figures from all sources. The profits realized from stock-feeding in these great and growing States have been one of the greatest incentives to emigration from the Eastern States. Is it a myth?

SHELTERS.

Doubtless, this Winter will be a repetition of preceding ones with many farmers, and hundreds of head of stock will be compelled to take the chilling blasts of Winter, uncovered and unprotected. Nothing but sheer negligence, or, to give it its proper name, laziness, can be offered in excuse for this. At a very trifling expense, every farmer may have an abundance of sheds and shelters for all kinds of stock; and not only will their comfort be reached, but the farmer will receive an hundred fold for every dollar so expended. The animal heat must be maintained, and it is unquestionably cheaper to do it by means of shelter, than it is with grain. It is in little matters of this kind that the distinction must be made between good and bad farming.

KISS THE CHILDREN.

Mothers, are you trying to knit the hearts of your children into the warp and woof of your own life? Do you guide and direct their little footsteps over life's thorny way? Do you choose for them their playmates? Is your heart ready to sympathize with their little childish troubles? Ah! mothers, if you neglect them in childhood, they will neglect you in your old age. Bend a listening ear to their little troubles. Take them in your arms before their little heads press the pillow; wake them with a kiss each morning, make their little lives as happy as you may, and when old age creeps on apace, when your eyes grow dim, and your step grows feeble, they will be your strength and your support. Many a dear little soul is led astray, into the by and forbidden paths of sin, and all for want of a mother's kiss. Mothers, withhold it not from them.

SMALL FRUITS.

Our farmers, as a rule, neglect the small fruit garden; and there is no spot of ground that will conduce more to the health and comfort of a family, than a small plat, judiciously laid out, and planted to small fruits. The expense is very slight, and there are but few farmers' wives and daughters who would not willingly take upon themselves the most of the labor, after the fruit garden was once established. The small fruit garden should be fenced to itself, and to supply the wants of an ordinary family, need not be large. A hundred feet square will raise a good supply; and no more ground should be enclosed than will be properly worked. Fifteen to twenty dollars will purchase two dozen grapevines, two dozen blackberries, five hundred straw-berries, one dozen gooseberries, one dozen currants. From these, other plants to any amount may be propagated; but for most families these will be sufficient. If the fruit be interspersed with hardy flowers, the general appearance of the garden is improved.

No more profitable investment can be made by the ordinary farmer, than as above indicated, if the health and happiness of the family are counted as worth anything. Now is the time to begin your preparations. The plat should be fenced and broken deep this Fall, plowed again in early Spring, thoroughly harrowed, and the plants obtained as early in Spring as possible. The second year will give you a partial return with the strawberries and raspberries, and the third year all but the grapes ought to be in bearing. Farmers hardly appreciate what they are losing, by not having a small fruit garden; and we trust that steps will be immediately taken to supply the want.

WINTERING CABBAGE.

The most successful plan we have ever seen tried is, to dig a hole about six inches deep, and large enough in area to suit your wants; then set the cabbage in rows as they grew—that is, heads up—and fill in loosely around the roots with earth, but allow no dirt to come above the head; cover with straw or cornstalks, increasing the covering as the weather grows colder. Cut the heads off at the top of the ground as you want them; and in the Spring from the stalks standing in the ground, you will have a fine salad bed. It is worth trying.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

If all the remedies that have been published for the past four or five years for this disease, were collected, it would make a book as large as the dictionary. It is the same way in regard to everything that we do not understand. What is chicken cholera? Is it an inflammation of the bowels, or of any part of them; or is it of nervous origin? What are the pathognomonic symptoms? Who can tell? Has the matter ever been investigated by competent persons? Is there more than one disease called chicken cholera? These are all pertinent questions, that must be decided before we can hope for relief from the pestilence.

First, we think there are at least three diseases, all called by the same name. Second, we know of no instance where a post mortem has been made by competent persons; and, consequently, the symptoms cannot be well understood. With so much doubt and uncertainty surrounding the disease, it seems almost like folly for us to give recipes—for what? Something that we know nothing, or little, about. The remedies we see published are as dissimilar in their effect as it is possible to be.

We would suggest to those neighborhoods in which the disease is prevailing, if you have a competent physician, to get him interested in the subject, and have a post mortem made upon at least two dozen fowls; and when we ascertain the condition after death, find out what organs are affected, then we can select a class of remedies likely to benefit the disease. Such an examination would, very likely, reveal the causes of the disease, in part at least. Up to this time, there has been no remedy put forward that is eminently successful; and the best evidence of that, is the great number of remedies advocated.

WHAT IS KILLING THE WHEAT?

We noticed, a few days ago, in passing some wheat fields, that many of the wheat plants were dying and dead. In every case it was upon ground where wheat had followed oats. It occurred to us that the wheat was being choked to death by the volunteer oats. The latter coming up first, and making a more vigorous growth, naturally crowded out many of the wheat plants, and caused their premature death. Are we correct? If so, it would seem to be bad policy to follow oats with wheat. With this, as with every other crop, we must become acquainted with all the details of culture, and be prepared to take advantage of everything that seems to promise the least hope of increasing our general average. This is one of the distinctions between good and bad farming.

"SELLING OFF AT COST."

This familiar expression frequently greets us, as we pass the shop windows; but in each of these instances there are specific reasons assigned why they sell at cost. But we have now the spectacle of the farmer selling below cost, and no reason therefor assigned. As we have shown elsewhere, our corn costs us in the neighborhood of thirty cents per bushel to raise it; yet we see farmers hauling the same from twelve to twenty miles, and selling it for thirty-five cents. Many thousand bushels of oats have been bought in this market this season, at an average of not more than thirty cents per bushel, and the most of them have been hauled twelve miles and upwards to market. Our oat crop

has cost us this season from twenty-six to thirty cents per bushel to raise it. This is what we call selling off below cost.

How long can our farmers afford this? If there was a necessity for this, it would be different; but there is no good reason for it. It is the result of bad management, and shows a want of financial ability. It is to a few men, comparatively, of this class that the blame must be attached, for whatever want of profit there may be in farming. They are forever in debt, and must sell their crop the moment it is harvested. We claim that there is no valid excuse for the farmer continuing in debt. It is only for the want of a little foresight and energy; and yet, many of these men will set themselves up for patterns of industry and financial ability. There is need for a reform, but it must commence from within the ranks of the farmers themselves. They must first get out of debt. They can only do that, as we intimated in a former article, by calling in every adjunct that will create a revenue. They must depend not alone upon a grain crop for their money.

ON THE WING.

WAMEGO, October 18, 1870.

DEAR FARMER: I have never before so fully realized the beauty of our Kansas October mornings, as I do at this moment, seated on the banks of the Kansas river beneath the shade of a grand old cottonwood, the birds singing around me; while behind me I hear the stroke of the carpenter's hammer and the "twang" of the mason's trowel. The persons who first started the town of Wamego certainly had an eye for the beautiful. It is located upon one of those long horse-shoe bends of the Kansas river, and commands a view of the river, in either direction, of several miles; its turnings and windings being traced by the growth of cottonwood, sycamore and elm trees that fringe its banks, and form a pleasing contrast with the smooth undulations of the prairie on each side. Wamego is one of those towns that have sprung into existence in a day, and is only another evidence of the enterprise of our Kansas population. It has about twelve hundred inhabitants, is compactly built, and has some buildings that are really elegant. The new hotel, just being built, between the railroad and the river, is a building that would be no disgrace to Leavenworth. It is a three-story building, with a mansard roof, and elegantly finished. The National hotel, just north of the railroad, and kept by J. M. LIGHTCAP & Co., is one of the best finished hotels inside, and we may add, one of best kept houses, it has been our pleasure to stop at. There are, at this time, some two dozen houses in process of erection. The business houses seem to be well patronized; and well they may be, for we saw some elegant stocks of goods. There are two very large stores in the hardware and Agricultural implement line, two or three furniture stores, ever so many dry goods stores, and the usual complement of drug stores, boot and shoe shops, blacksmith shops, &c. The Kansas Pacific Railway Co. has built a very substantial round house and machine shops at this point; and in this connection we wish to speak a word in commendation of this Road. Those in the habit of traveling upon Eastern roads, will recollect the importance displayed by all hands, from conductors down to train-boys, to make travelers feel their utter nothingness. You have nothing of that kind upon the Kansas Pacific Railway. Under the able supervision of Gen. ANDERSON, everything moves like clock-work; and a more obliging set of men we never met, than are those employed upon this Road.

The soil around Wamego is a rich sandy loam, on a sandy sub-soil. The crops this year are first-rate, though mostly made after the July rains. As a town and country, we are well pleased with it. The only drawback we could see was, that there were only seven or eight copies of THE FARMER taken at Wamego. But we trust that this objection will soon be removed. The Kansas Valley newspaper, pub-

lished at this point, is a live paper—one of the best in the State—and is doing well. Success to it. C.

MANHATTAN, October 20, 1870.

DEAR FARMER: It being convenient, we stopped off a part of one day to see this town, of which we had heard so much; but more especially to take a first look at our Agricultural College. We found a thriving, busy, bustling place, of some twelve or fourteen hundred inhabitants, situated in the bend formed by the junction of the Blue and the Kansas rivers, and over each of which the town is building a bridge, at a cost of \$85,000. We found some elegant stores and shops, and a lot of cosy, inviting dwellings. We found the town dotted with shade trees, nice sidewalks reaching out in every direction, and a population that reminds one of some of our New England towns, for enterprise and thrift. One of the latest improvements to the town is the building of a new hotel, by Maj. ADAMS, and called the Adams House. It is, without doubt, the finest hotel to be found in the State. It is built entirely of stone; the rooms are very large and airy, well ventilated, neatly furnished, and as good a table as can be found anywhere.

We had the pleasure of examining a part of the vegetable products that were on exhibition at the County Fair, and purchased by the real estate firm of ADAMS & ELLIOTT. There were samples of corn, pumpkins, potatoes, squashes, egg plant, apples, wheat, oats, &c. All and each of these were of mammoth proportions, showing conclusively that Riley county is not behind her sisters in the products of the soil; and that reminds us of a peculiarity in the soil about Manhattan, not found in the most of the State, and that is the unusual amount of oxide of iron found in it. That country is surely a wheat country.

As we have said, we visited the Agricultural College, and spent a very agreeable afternoon with Prof. HOUGHAM, in walking over the farm, and examining the crops, the trees and vines, and afterwards visiting the College library and chemical rooms. Prof. H., who has charge of the farm in addition to his College duties, is a practical farmer and ingenious mechanic; and a man better fitted for the position he now holds could not be found, East or West. A series of experiments in farm crops is contemplated; and these experiments, rightly and carefully managed, will be of immense benefit to farmers all over the State.

We went over the different pieces of wheat sown this Fall, and we must say that we have not seen better wheat anywhere. One piece in particular, put in with the roller drill, excels anything we ever saw, in the evenness of the distribution over the ground. It is to be hoped that before long the College will construct barns and lots, that some few head of thoroughbred stock, of all kinds, may be kept, and experiments made in breeding; and with a little prudent management, the farm might be made at least self-supporting.

From the College you have a beautiful view of the town, and of the surrounding country for miles and miles around.

We called upon Bro. ELLIOTT, of the Manhattan Standard. He reports business very good, and the Standard healthy. Adios.

LABETTE AGRICULTURAL COUNTY FAIR.

(From the Oswego Register.)

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Labette County Fair was well attended. In point of exhibition, it exceeded the expectations of its friends. On the second day, the black, rolling clouds threatened a deluge, but it seemed that Providence held a dipper over and about the Fair Ground. It rained in torrents within half a mile of town on the north, while south, within ten miles, the water fell in streams. Great interest was taken in the success of the Fair by the farmers, and a greater number of entries made than was anticipated, although some departments were not so full as they would have been in favorable weather. There was a large attendance of spectators on the second day, who expressed themselves well satisfied with the exhibition.

The display of live stock was not so large as it would have been under more favorable circumstances. In this department were some very fine Durham and Devonshire cattle, introduced into this county by our enterprising farmers. Stock-raising is one of the features of Southern Kansas; and there is a general desire to introduce the best blood.

Quite a number of horses were exhibited, which, as is always the case, was the most attractive feature of the Fair. While many fine matched teams, buggy and draft horses, were shown, among which were several fair travelers, no pretention was made to fast blood. A year or two, and there will be a great improvement in this respect. Chetopa took the premium on best carriage team.

The display of Agricultural implements, of home manufacture, was good.

Of the products of the soil, such as corn, wheat, potatoes, grapes, peaches, apples, and all kinds of vegetables, no Fair in any county ever made a better show.

There was exhibited by Mr. SAMUEL COLLINS, who has a farm on Spring Creek, six miles northwest of town, a specimen of his corn crop, which will yield 82½ bushels to the acre. Seventy ears make a bushel; and one shock of sixteen hills turned out eight hundred and forty-two ears. He also exhibited a beet which measured twenty-two inches in circumference.

Mr. A. T. DICKERMAN exhibited a half bushel of Poland oats, raised by him this year, which yields from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre. It is certainly the most profitable variety yet introduced. A measured bushel will weigh from seventy-five to eighty pounds.

Of hogs, the Chester White and Berkshire were exhibited. Also, a fine display of sheep.

The ladies contributed liberally to the fine art gallery. Many articles of beauty were brought in, too late to pass examination before the committee. Several ladies competed for the equestrian championship.

Judge ADAMS delivered a very appropriate address near the close of the Fair. Officers for the coming year were also chosen on the Grounds.

Our Corner.

The Fairs.—We are really glad that the Fairs are over for this year, and, no doubt, our readers are not sorry. There is such a sameness about them, that the reports become tiresome reading; yet we felt that, in justice to the State, they should all be reported, or as nearly so as possible, that our readers out of the State (and we have many) can form better conceptions of what the State really is. Hereafter, we shall endeavor to furnish a greater variety, and, we trust, more agreeable reading matter.

Montgomery County.—A communication will be found in another place from this county; and although we have never been there, the glowing description our correspondent gives is proof to us that Montgomery is the peer of any county in the State; and she needs no better historian than our correspondent, "Wagtail."

Bloody Murrain.—We call special attention to the remarks of our Veterinary Editor upon the disease known as bloody murrain, in answer to the queries of GEO. J. MOSHER, of West Muddy, Kansas. It will pay our farmers to carefully preserve this number of THE FARMER, for future reference upon this point.

Next Month.—We have received several valuable communications, that must lie over until our next issue. It looks as though THE FARMER would have to be enlarged, to accommodate our wants.

Chestnut Plates.—To the courtesy of STORRS, HARRISON & Co., nurserymen, Painesville, Ohio, we are indebted for the very natural pictures of the Chestnut, which we present in another place. That chestnut burr seems to invite some boyish hand to

pluck the well ripened fruit. May we soon have an abundance of chestnuts, Kansas grown.

Superior Wheat.—We are informed that Mr. JACKSON CRANE, living in the western part of the county, and one of the oldest residents of the State, has the best piece of wheat in his neighborhood, the excellence of which is attributed to the fact that the ground was twice plowed, and thoroughly harrowed. This carries out our idea that it will pay to pulverize the ground.

A Good Fair, and a Good Letter.—In another place we publish a letter from friend STOKES, of Anderson county, in relation to the Fair at Garnett. We are pleased to know that all old-time differences between different portions of that splendid county have been healed. This is as it should be. We heartily endorse the tribute Mr. STOKES pays to the farmers, in the closing clauses of his letter.

Some Rain.—On Saturday, Northern Kansas was visited by one of the heaviest rain storms of the season. At Leavenworth, there was a rain-fall of 4.23 inches, within the space of twenty-four hours. The streams were swollen to an unusual size, and for a time looked frightful; but the wind veering from east to north, the rain ceased, and the waters abated. It looks as though Kansas was going to be subject to *periodical drouths* for all time.

Correspondence.—We have just received quite a lengthy article from a friend in Douglas county, which we should be pleased to publish, but its tendency is too much toward advertising a particular bee-hive. We have no doubt the points are well taken in the article, but it would be unjust to ourselves, as well as to other advertisers, to publish one not paid for. Our correspondent did not intend this, nor would he be personally benefited by the article; but we think he will see we are correct.

Farmers' Clubs.—The long nights are coming on, and the farmer, as much as the tradesman, needs something to improve his mind and to pass a dull hour. After Agricultural papers and books, we know of nothing that equals a good Agricultural Club. They can be sustained throughout the Winter without much effort; and we advise the farmers of every school district to organize at once. Have no formality about it, but go at it to extract all your neighbor knows, and to impart to him all you know.

Army Worm.—We have received a communication from Hon. JAMES HANWAY, of Lane, Kansas, in regard to the above pest, or rather, in regard to what was supposed to be the army worm. Mr. HANWAY thinks it was *not* our old army worm. The seeming irregularity of our article on the subject, a month after the "worm" had left, resulted from the fact that it was in type for the previous number of THE FARMER, but was crowded out, and the matter, perhaps improperly, was published in the succeeding number.

Berkshire Pigs.—The recent Fairs have demonstrated that there is a determination to grow more of the above-named stock. Mr. ALFRED GRAY, of Wyandotte, long known as one of our best breeders, and most enterprising farmers, has recently purchased a Berkshire Sow, at a cost of three hundred dollars. His stock of Berkshires before was almost unexceptionable; but, with his usual enterprise, he is determined to have the *very best*. He is a careful breeder, and no fears need be felt that, in his hands, the stock will deteriorate. We hope others will imitate his example.

Colorado Fruit.—We are indebted to Mr. M. M. JEWETT, of Leavenworth City, for a collection of Colorado fruit, rarely equalled, consisting of a bunch of Mission grapes, weighing something over three pounds; a bunch of the Muscat grape, with berries nearly an inch in diameter; a Winter pear, which would pass for a good-sized Summer squash in size; eight varieties of apples, among which are the Bellflower, Rhode Island Greening, Russet, Esopus Spitzenberg, Fulton, and three that we cannot name, all of them finely marked, and showing entire free-

dom from disease; also, one very large quince. This collection of fruit clearly demonstrates that our sister State on the west will be, in the immediate future, a strong competitor with Kansas for fruit honors. Success to her. Mr. JEWETT purchased this fruit from B. COMFORT, of Denver.

To Subscribers.—One more number closes the year, and as most of the subscriptions expire with the December number, we invite you to renew your subscriptions *at once*. As we have before stated, we intend to make some valuable improvements in THE FARMER early in the coming year; and it will be to the interest of subscribers to renew EARLY. We feel highly complimented by the large number of new subscribers that have already come in, and most of them are names that we do not recognize, but we want to see the names of our *old* subscribers on our books for the year 1871, *without the loss of one*. So, send in early. Your neighbor may not be a subscriber to THE FARMER; just ask him to send in a dollar with your own. Write all names plainly, giving Postoffice, County and State; and direct to GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kansas. All papers are stopped at the expiration of time paid for.

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

Average of the Thermometer for the month,.....	56.61
Maximum height (33d, 3 P. M.),.....	78
Minimum height (31st, 7 A. M.),.....	30
Amount of rain, inches.....	5.06
Number of days on which rain fell.....	13
Five days entirely cloudy, and none entirely free from clouds.	

First frost (very light) on the 12th, which was repeated on the 20th. First and only heavy frost was on the 31st.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Riverside, for November, is received, and filled to the brim with just such matter as the young-old folks like to read. It should be in every family. Address HURD & HOUGHTON, 18 Astor Place, N. Y.

Arthur's Home Magazine and Children's Hour, for November, are upon our table, full, as usual, with the choicest matter. A husband can do no greater favor for his wife, or a father for his children, than to subscribe for these two publications. Address T. S. ARTHUR & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

Annals of Bee-Keeping, for 1870, by D. L. ADAIR, Hawesville, Ky. Col. ADAIR is doing a good work for the bee-keepers of the country, in publishing this book. It is a work of sixty four pages, and covers a vast field of information. Every bee-keeper should have a copy. Send fifty cents to the above address.

Last Will and Testament.—A death very naturally creates sorrow; but that sorrow is much mitigated, in this very human world of ours, if we are kindly remembered by the testator. The Guilford Citizen, which has been one of our best State exchanges, recently "pegged out;" but before "going," spoke a good word for THE FARMER. We are sorry that the Citizen was not better supported, but we trust that in its new home it will receive that material support it so well deserves.

The New York Musical Gazette, for October, is as well filled as usual—a beautiful anthem, several songs, and a half-dozen metrical pieces—just the publication for a choir, besides sketches of the old masters, and the latest musical criticisms. For the year 1871 the form will be changed, and the price reduced to sixty cents for a single copy, or ten copies for five dollars. The next number will contain a Thanksgiving Anthem, worth the subscription. BIGLOW & MAIN, publishers, 425 Broome street, New York.

The People's Literary Companion, for November, comes to us as bright and as fresh looking as the green fields are after a gentle rain. It is published by E. C. ALLEN & Co., Augusta, Maine, at seventy-five cents a year. A fine steel engraving, entitled "From Shore to Shore," is presented to every new subscriber. It is really one of the most pleasing engravings ever before the public. The Companion

is printed on fine, heavy paper; its columns are filled to the brim with good things, by talented authors; and, withal, it is one of the largest and finest illustrated family papers published.

Old and New.—This sterling monthly magazine reaches our table promptly. The November number, while no better than its predecessors, will attract much attention, two articles in it being worth a year's subscription. We refer to "The French Army," and "Quack Chemists," the latter of which should have a wide circulation, as it is from the hand of a practical chemist, and serves to dispel certain popular delusions in regard to the science of chemistry, which the mass of the people would do well to understand. The publishers announce that between Christmas and New Year they will publish, as a connecting-link, "The Christmas Locket," containing articles from some of our most prominent authors. New subscribers for 1871 will receive the October, November and December numbers, and the "Locket," free. Subscription price, four dollars. Address ROBERTS BROTHERS, 143 Washington street, Boston.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

BY A PROFESSIONAL VETERINARIAN.

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

VERTIGO (MEGRIMS).

EDITOR FARMER: I see by your paper for August that you have added a Veterinary Department to THE FARMER, and that you invite your readers to avail themselves of Mr. CHASE's skill,—which I shall be very happy to do. I have a cow that missed having a calf last Spring, but kept on giving milk till the present time, and is now in good condition, and apparently in good health, except that she sometimes falls down suddenly, and seems in great pain for a short time, and tries to run her horn into the ground. After a time she gets up again, and seems all right, only very much exhausted and frightened looking. She had a turn yesterday morning, and another in the evening, and some more a few months ago. Some people say she has what is known as the blind staggers; but I do not know anything about that disease, and the remedies mentioned by my neighbors are such as to make me think they know as little as myself.

Please give name of disease, and remedy, and oblige yours, respectfully,
MONMOUTH.
Topeka, Kansas, September 13, 1870.

ANSWER.—This disease is not so common in cattle as in horses; yet, we have many marked cases of it in cattle. Impoverished animals are never subject to it—only those that are good feeders, and in full flesh.

The first thing to be done is to administer a dose of physic. The following is one of the best: Powdered mandrake, one tablespoonful; cream-of-tartar, one teaspoonful; hot water, two quarts—to be repeated in twenty-four hours, if the first does not have the desired effect. This to be followed with bran mash, prepared by pouring boiling water on the bran, and keeping it covered until cool. Mix with the mash one tablespoonful of sulphur, and one tablespoonful of salt; this to be given once a day for three or four days.

These remedies will have to be repeated occasionally, as an animal once affected by this disease will ever after be subject to it.

RED WATER.

EDITOR FARMER: I wish to know the name of and remedy for a cattle disease. I have just lost four. The animal first appears a little dull; shows signs of debility (often the fattest); the passages are a little hard, and dark-colored, and the urine of a purple, blood color (no blood passes any other way); often sweating profusely; the nose sweats; little desire to drink water; sinks fast; hair looks

well, but becomes loose, and can be plucked out with the fingers; eyes sunk, and horns cold. They die in from twelve to thirty hours. On examination, the meat was sound, the lungs bloodless and distended, the tallow more yellow than should be, the blood purple and in small quantity—will not coagulate; the bladder contained a similar fluid; the liver was natural outside, but inside it was of a reddish or brick color; the gall-bladder was filled with matter resembling dark curdled molasses.

It is called bloody murrain, Texas fever, black water, and other names. I want the proper name, and a remedy; also, a preventive, if any is known. G. BOZARTH.

ANSWER.—This affection takes its name from the high color of the urine. It is not, strictly speaking, a disease, but only a symptom of derangement, caused by high feeding, or the suppression of some natural discharge. The treatment, like that of any other form of derangement, must be general. Excite all parts of the system to healthy action. But, as we have only a short time to act before the animal is beyond the reach of medicine, the first indications to be fulfilled are to preserve the system from putrescence, which can be done by the use of the following drench: Powdered capsicum (Cayenne), one teaspoonful; powdered charcoal, four tablespoonfuls; lime water, eight tablespoonfuls; sulphur, one teaspoonful. Add to the capsicum, charcoal and sulphur, a small quantity of gruel; lastly, add the lime water: to be given in one dose.

Six hours after this is given, if the bowels are constipated (as in your case), give the following: Golden seal, one tablespoonful; thoroughwort, two quarts: to be given at one dose. Scalded shorts will be the best food, if any is required; but, generally, abstinence is necessary, if the animal be fat. If the surface and extremities are cold, give an infusion of sage tea, hot, and rub the belly and legs with—Hot vinegar, one quart; powdered Cayenne, two tablespoonfuls. If the kidneys are inflamed, which may be known by tenderness in the region of the loins and by the animal standing with legs wide apart, bathe the loins with spirits of ammonia, eight tablespoonfuls, well rubbed in. Then take a fresh sheep-skin, or one as fresh as may be at hand, and pour upon the flesh side boiling water until it be soft and hot; then apply it over the loins, flesh side down, as hot as the animal can bear it; fasten it on with cords from each corner of the skin. As often as the skin becomes cool, wet with hot water. This application should be kept up for two or three hours.

A necessary precaution is, to separate the sick from the well animals, putting them in a dry place; and also to use some disinfectant in the stable or troughs, where the cattle are fed. I have found none better than carbolic acid, two tablespoonfuls, to one quart water. Use it freely.

[NOTE.—We presume Mr. CHASE means two quarts of thoroughwort tea, in the above.—ED. FARMER.]

WOUND ON THE LEG OF A COLT.

EDITOR FARMER: Seeing from a notice in THE FARMER that you are going to open a Veterinary Department, I would like to ask what is the most effectual remedy for a severe cut? My colt cut its leg, between the pastern joint and the hoof, some three weeks ago, and I have applied all kinds of liniments and poultices, to reduce the swelling; but all efforts have been in vain, and the sore has got very foul. Consequently, it is breaking out above the pastern joint. I think the cut interferes with the joint above the hoof, as small scales of bones work out near the surface of the flesh; although I have operated on it, and taken them out, or nearly so. There is so much fever—that is what I want to know how to subdue. There is some proud flesh existing, and I have been using blue vitriol and saltpeter until it has had the desired effect. An early answer through THE FARMER will oblige, Yours, HENRY C. MYERS.

Easton, Kansas, October 22, 1870.

ANSWER.—In all wounds, the use of hot and

stimulating liniments is injurious. Nature itself makes so much of an effort to restore the wounded parts, that it becomes necessary to allay the inflammation, rather than apply stimulating preparations, that only increase it. Any soothing application has a tendency to prevent the swelling that arises from improper treatment. A better preparation for removing the proud flesh, is burnt alum, pulverized, and sprinkled over the parts.

A dressing of Friar's balsam is the best remedy for wounds that I have found in my experience. It is made as follows: Gum benzoin, three ounces; six tablespoonfuls; balsam tolu, one and a half ounces; 3 tablespoonfuls; gum styrax, one ounce; two tablespoonfuls; gum myrrh, one ounce; aloes, one and a half ounces; alcohol, four pints. Macerate for fourteen days, and pour off for use. You can commence using it sooner, but it is better to stand.

To restore the wound to a healthy condition, dress once a day with the following, for three days: Carbolic acid, one-half ounce; water, one pint. Applied with a small sponge or rag. For the swelling, use tincture arnica, one ounce; rain water, one pint—several times a day. Or, you may bathe the leg several times a day with hot water, as hot as the colt can bear it.

You will find the Friar's balsam one of the best remedies you have ever used; and after giving it a trial, you will not be without it hereafter.

BLOODY MURRAIN.

EDITOR FARMER: A few weeks ago, I lost a valuable fat steer, by the disease known as black leg, or bloody murrain; and I wish to inquire, through your Veterinary Department—First, What is the positive, or most probable, cause of the disease? Second, What are the first symptoms? Third, What is the care and prevention? Fourth, Is it a contagious disease?

An early reply to these inquiries is earnestly solicited, by an attentive reader of your valuable paper. Yours truly, GEO. I. MOSHER.

West Muddy, Kansas, October 19, 1870.

ANSWER.—To answer the above questions in order—First, This disease principally appears in marshy and woody districts, or where under-drainage has been neglected, or the cattle have been exposed and half-starved. It is ranked under the diseases of the respiratory system, because that system is first of all affected, and for a longer or shorter time, alone affected; but the disease gradually takes on a typhoid character, and its pestilential influence invades every portion of the frame. Second, The first symptom will be a cough, frequent and painful, and in many cases, for a week or more before there is any other marked symptom. After a few days, some heaving of the flanks will be added to the cough; the pulse will be small, hard, frequent, and sometimes irregular; the mouth hot, the root of the horn cold, the feces sometimes hard and black, at others liquid and black, and then very fetid; and there will be noticed extreme tenderness over the loins. The cough becomes more frequent and convulsive, and a brown or bloody matter runs from the nostrils and mouth; the eyes are swelled and weeping; the patient grinds his teeth; and the animal rarely lies down—or if he does, he rises again immediately. The above symptoms increase in intensity; the beast staggers as he walks; boils and tumors appear on various parts, and if they recede and disappear, the animal will surely die.

Third, The treatment of this disease is most unsatisfactory. If the cough could be properly attended to in time, and the animal thoroughly physicked, the disease might be arrested, or at least its virulence would have abated. I have no patience with those who prescribe blood-letting in this, as in every other disease; because in this, more than in any other disease, you will have to husband all the strength of the animal you can, and to strengthen rather than to weaken. Physic should be given with judgment. Small doses of purgative medi-

cine, with more of the aromatic, will be serviceable; but if the bowels are sufficiently open, and yet symptoms of fever should be apparent, no purgative must be given; but the sedatives should be mingled with some vegetable tonic. The peculiar toxic diarrhea must be met with astringents, mingled with tonics. The external application for the sloughing, gangrenous stage, is chloride of lime, which should not be confined to the ulcerated parts alone; but should be plentifully sprinkled over and about the animal, and a little of it administered with the other medicines inwardly may possibly lessen the tendency to general decomposition.

Fourth, The infected animal should be removed from the sound ones, for the disease is very contagious.

THE APIARY.

WINTERING BEES.

[By A. GAMES, in the Illustrated Bee Journal.]

As the season of the year is approaching when the careful bee-keeper should be making preparation for the wintering of his bees, I thought a few words on the subject would not be amiss.

Much has already been said on this important subject; and yet, after the honey season is over, and the bee-keepers have reaped the reward of toiling thousands, they leisurely fold their arms, as though they had accomplished a great work, and done their duty to their bees. In many parts of the country, the bees have done nobly as regards storing honey and increase of stocks. Now, let bee-keepers see that they have proper care and protection through the Winter; for it is folly to expect an increase of stock and surplus honey, when they are left to fly out every warm day and drop on the snow, and exposed to the piercing winds from December to April. Now, there are two things, in the way of successful bee culture, that demand our earnest attention.

Enterprising bee-keepers tell us the golden rule is to keep our stocks strong; and many bee-men have looked forward, in the Fall, to the coming Spring with great anticipations of future success, when they find their hives well stored with bees and honey; but, alas! how many of them are doomed to disappointment; for, after being exposed to the changes from heat to cold through the Winter, they find many already dead, and the others in no better condition than on the opening of the previous Spring. If we expect success in bee culture, we must have our bees strong in the Spring, as well as the Fall. It must be an extraordinary season to have swarms that are weak in the Spring do much in the way of storing surplus honey and swarming.

Now, it is not so much in the quantity of honey, as it is in the sudden changes; for bees will consume but a small quantity, if properly wintered. Now, what we want for them is a cool, dark, quiet place, with proper ventilation; and we may expect strong stocks in the Spring. Various modes have been tried, with varied success. Not being satisfied with the way my bees wintered in 1868-9, in my house cellar, I thought, last Fall, I would try a different way.

I made a box, without top or bottom, set it on over the hive, leaving a space of three or four inches around the hive, and about six inches higher than the hive after the cap was removed; then filled in with shavings or cheap hay, leaving a passage to correspond with the entrance to the hive; then lay a board over the top, to keep out snow, rain and mice. Keep them shaded after the 1st of December, except about once a month when the temperature is forty-seven degrees, or higher, in the shade, so that it will be safe for them to fly. My bees, wintered in this way, came out in a fine condition, swarming as early as the 26th of May to the 4th of June.

For a larger number of hives, a building like the following would be better: Build your house eleven by twelve feet, and six feet six inches between the floors; make the walls with twelve inch space, and fill in with saw-dust; clapboard outside, and seal inside; have a double door in one end, with shutter and window in the other, the upper and lower floor

to be covered with saw-dust, and ventilated by a six-inch stove-pipe. The cap should be raised, and the room kept dark and still. If we should have very mild weather, the door should be opened nights to change the air.

Those of you that have access to the *American Bee Journal*, will see a good way recommended in volume V, No. 8, by Dr. A. V. CONKLIN, a bee-keeper to be relied on in such matters.

Now, brother bee-keepers, trusting you will adopt some way that your bees will come out strong and healthy next Spring. I close.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

LEMON PUDDING.—Four tablespoonfuls of corn starch, one quart boiling water, juice of three lemons, rind of one, four eggs, quarter pound of butter, sugar to taste. Bake in a deep dish with crust.

CHOPPING DOUGH.—It is not generally known that wheat bread is greatly improved by chopping it at the end of the second kneading. If you want good bread, let there always be a second kneading, putting in all the flour before that.

TARTS.—Lemon butter is excellent for tarts. It is made as follows: One pound pulverized white sugar, white of six eggs and yolks of two, three lemons, including grated rinds and juice. Cook twenty minutes over a slow fire, stirring constantly.

USE OF GERANIUM LEAVES.—It is not generally known that the leaves of a geranium are an excellent application for cuts, where the skin is cut off, and other wounds of that kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied to the part, and the wound will be cicatrized in a short time.

ALMOND PUDDING.—Half a pound of blanched almonds, four ounces of white sugar, six tablespoonfuls of rose-water, half a pint of sweet cream, three eggs, a little lemon peel. Put the almonds in a mortar, and put a few spoonfuls of sugar on them, and rub them fine; then add the rose-water, beat the remaining sugar and the eggs together, and then add them to the mixture in the mortar; when all are well mixed, warm a little, put a little crust around the edges or sides, and bake half an hour.

MUFFIN PUDDING.—For a muffin pudding, cut six stale muffins in very thin slices, lay them in a deep dish, and pour over them a half-pint of brandy, in which you will let them soak. Simmer a half-pint of cream with a stick of cinnamon, the grated peel of a large lemon, and four ounces lump sugar. Let it remain simmering over the fire for ten minutes; then take it off, and keep stirring it till cold; then mix it by degrees with the yolks of eight eggs well beaten, butter a plain mold and line it with the muffins, the crusty side outward. Fill up the mold with alternate layers of dried cherries or other fruit, and the crumbs of the muffin. Flavor the custard with orange-flower water, and pour into the mold. Keep the mold upright, by setting it in bran until the custard has soaked in. Then bake it half an hour.

PUMPKIN PIE.—Peel and cut a sufficient quantity into thin slices, first scraping out the seeds, and set it, with some dried currants and sugar, in a saucepan over the fire, the heat of which draws the juice out of the pumpkin, and makes it tender. No water is required. As this process occupies about three hours, it is better to stew the pumpkin the evening before it is wanted. By stewing the currants and sugar with the pumpkin, a better flavor is imparted to it. When thoroughly tender, so that it might, if required, be passed through a colander, the stewed pumpkin, which dissolves in boiling, is to be put into crust, like mince pies, which it much resembles in appearance and flavor; or a shallow dish may be covered with a thin crust, on which the mashed pumpkin and currants are to be spread; it is then to be covered with a crust, and baked.

A little candied lemon or orange peel is an improvement. In this form, pumpkin pie is a wholesome and cheap substitute for mince pie. The pumpkin is in season in Autumn and Winter.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

CAN you open a banking account with a jimmy? WHEN is iron the most ironical? When it is a railing.

SINGING some kinds of psalms is simply hymn-possible.

THEATERS are often like workhouses—very "poor houses," indeed.

A DEAD reckoning—Calculating one's own funeral expenses.

"If you bite me, I'll bite you," as the pepper-pod said to the boy.

WHY is a goose like a cow's tail? Because they both grow down.

HOW can any Irish ship reach an American port, without a Cork's-crew?

CURE for Earache—Get a pretty girl to whisper in it night and morning.

WHY is the letter H like a cure for deafness? Because it makes the ear hear.

WHY is a water-lily like a whale? Because they both come to the surface to blow.

A DELICATE PARCEL to be forwarded by rail—A young lady wrapped up in herself.

THE horse is a curious feeder, for he feeds best when he has not a bit in his mouth.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES says that the widows who cry easy, are the first to marry again.

It has been asked, "When rain falls, does it ever get up?" Of course it does—in dew time.

WHEN does the rain become too familiar with a lady? When it begins to patter on her back.

ART OF PHYSIC.—Much of the important art of physic consists in knowing when—not to give it.

PAWNBROKERS and hard drinkers often take pledges. We fear the former keep them longest.

A DOG is counted mad when he won't take something to drink, and a man when he takes too much.

WHICH can smell the rat quickest—the man who knows the most, or the man who has the most nose?

"WELL, wife, you can't say I ever contracted bad habits." "No, sir; you generally expand them."

PEOPLE who wish to lead peaceful lives should never go to balls; for hops produce a deal of bitterness.

A MAN, boasting of his temperance habits, said he that never saw a glass of wine without his mouth watering.

"It's a grate comfort to be left alone," said an Irish lover, "especially when yer darlint swateheart is wid ye."

SOMEBODY has discovered that in forty years a snuff-taker devotes twenty-six months to blowing his own nose.

A MAN who has a scolding wife, on being asked what he did for a living, replied that he kept a "hot-house."

AN improved telegraph—Place a line of women fifty steps apart, and commit the news to the first one as a secret.

AN experienced old gentleman says that all that is necessary in the enjoyment of love or sausages, is—confidence.

"I CAME near selling my boots, the other day," said Jones to a friend. "How so?" "Well, I had them half-soled."

THE story of a man who had a nose so large that he couldn't blow it without the use of gunpowder, is said to be a hoax.

THREE things that never agree—Two cats over one mouse; two wives in one house, and two lovers after one young lady.

THE hardest thing in the world to hold, is an unruly tongue. It beats a hot smoothing-iron or a kicking horse considerably.

THE gentleman who "fired at random," did not hit it; and, in disgust, he handed his rifle to the youth who "aims at immortality."

"YOUNG man, do you believe in a future state?" "In course I duz; and what's more, I mean to enter it as soon as Betsy gets her things ready."

WHY is a man's trade-mark like a certain leading Prussian? Because it is a "biz." mark. [The author of the above leaves a wife and twelve small children.]

"If you marry that poor girl," said Smith to his friend, "you'll find matrimony up-hill work, I tell you." "Good," replied the lover; "I'd rather go up hill than down hill, by a good deal."

A SMART girl in Iowa, after waiting seven years for her lover to propose, terminated the long courtship, the other day, by proposing herself, and had the bashful swain securely married before night.

BREAD-AND-CHEESE AND KISSES.

[Selected.]

One day, when I came home fatigued,

And felt inclined to grumble

Because my life was one of toll,

Because my lot was humble,

I said to Kate, my darling wife,

In whom my whole life's bliss is,

"What have you got for dinner, Kate?"

"Why, bread-and-cheese and kisses."

Though worn and tired, my heart leaped up

As those plain words she uttered;

Why should I envy those whose bread

Than mine's more thickly buttered?

I said, "We'll have dessert at once."

"What's that?" she asked. "Why, this is."

I kissed her. Ah! what sweeter meal

Than bread-and-cheese and kisses.

I gazed at her with pure delight:

She nodded, and smiled gaily;

I said, "My love, on such a meal

I'll dine with pleasure daily.

When I but think of you, dear girl,

I pity those fine misses

Who turn their noses up, and pout

At bread-and-cheese and kisses.

"And when I look on your dear form,

And on your face, so homely;

And when I look in your dear eyes,

And on your dress, so comely;

And when I hold you in my arms,

I laugh at Fortune's misses;

I'm blest with you, content with you.

And bread-and-cheese and kisses."

A NEW JERSEY hotel-keeper heard that sparrows would kill mosquitoes; so he went to New York, and stole a couple out of Union Square, and turned them loose in his house—the boarders having complained of mosquitoes. The next morning, all he could find of the sparrows was some feathers and a few bones. The mosquitoes had hunted the sparrows.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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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 NOVEMBER.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. R. Morgan, Mill Creek tp, October 20th, 1870, one brown mare Pony, white spot in forehead, left hind foot partly white, branded T on left shoulder. Appraised \$80.

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

MARE—Taken up by Geo. Hinton, Marion tp, October 23, 1870, one flea-bitten gray Mare, 15 years old, blind in right eye, large pastern joint on right hind leg, branded C on the left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by J. A. Haverly, Freedom tp, November 1st, 1870, one sorrel mare Pony, 3 years old, 12½ hands high, bald face,

white hairs on left flank, small bunch below right knee. Appraised \$30.

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

Coffey County—Allen Crocker, Clerk.

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

HORSE—Taken up by W B Pannely, Pottawatomie tp, one sorrel roan Horse, 9 years old, 14 hands high, white face, branded JM on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.

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

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

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

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

HORSE—Taken up by H A Bundy, Avon tp, one light brown Horse, 7 years old, light mane and tail, shoes on fore feet, had a halter on when taken up. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Robert Murray, Pottawatomie tp, a dark bay mare Pony, 13 1/2 hands high, pigeon-toed. Appraised \$30.

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

PONY—Taken up by C Thompson, Avon tp, one chestnut sorrel stallion Pony, 2 years old. Appraised \$30.

Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A Withrop, Marion tp, September 19, 1870, one light bay mare Mule, 6 years old, 18 hands high, branded B on both shoulders, collar marks. Appraised \$125. Also, one brown Mule, 4 years old, 18 hands high, branded B on both shoulders, collar marks. Appraised \$125.

Douglas County—Paul R. Brooks, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Geo Doherty, Wakarusa tp, September 8, 1870, one bay mare Pony, 8 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, black mane and tail, blazed face, saddle and collar marks, hind feet white. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J G Sampson, Willow Springs tp, Sept. 26, 1870, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, one hind foot white. Appraised \$70. Also, one sorrel Horse, 2 years old, 12 1/2 hands high, one hind foot white, blazed in face. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Horse, 2 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, scar on fore leg. Appraised \$40. Also, one light bay Mare, 3 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, blind in one eye. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by J F L Hughes, Palmyra tp, September 29, 1870, one brown horse Pony, 10 years old, 12 hands high, hind feet white. Appraised \$19.

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

MARE—Taken up by Nathan Wipple, Palmyra tp, September 14, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 15 years old, 14 hands high, blind in one eye, right hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by R Hawkins, Ottawa tp, October 5th, 1870, one bay mare Pony, 6 years old, 12 1/2 hands high, white spot in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$35.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

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

MARE—Taken up by Isaac Ellisor, Eureka tp, August 28, 1870, one black Mare, 6 or 7 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, branded B on left hip, rope mark on left hind leg. Appraised \$70.

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

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

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

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

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

FILLY—Taken up by Chas Williamson, Shawnee tp, one bay Filly, 2 years old, left hind foot white, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$75.

MARE—Taken up by A M Piper, Monticello tp, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, blaze in face, white on left hind foot. Appraised \$75.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by W H Seaver, Osage tp, September 15, 1870, one bright bay mare Mule, branded P on left shoulder, collar marks. Appraised \$75.

MULE—Taken up by J F Frost, Osage tp, September 28, 1870, one dark brown horse Mule, 5 years old, 15 hands high, a white spot on right hip, white hairs over right eye, harness marks. Appraised \$30.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A W Lynn, one dark brown Mare, 15 hands high, 3 years old, collar marks. Appraised \$125.

MARE—Taken up by O M Lynn, Stranger tp, August 16th, 1870, one dark bay Mare, 15 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks, star in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one light bay Mare, 15 hands high, 3 years old, white ring around left hind leg between hoof and pastern joint. Appraised \$30.

STALLION—Taken up by F Carter, Reno tp, August 15, 1870, one iron-gray Stallion, 3 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, black spot on the right side near the hip, legs all black. Appraised \$30.

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

COW—Taken up by Chas Harrod, Fairmount tp, August 22d, 1870, one pale red Cow, 7 years old, swallow-fork in both ears, star in forehead, white on belly and hind legs. Appraised \$30.

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

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

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Nelson Miller, Center tp, September 13, 1870, one iron-gray mare Pony, 8 years old, branded with an inverted Heart on each shoulder. Appraised \$30.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.

SOW—Taken up by L E Johnson, Frankfort tp, September 16, 1870, one large white Sow, right ear off. Appraised \$30. Also, one small white Sow. Appraised \$5.

Osage County—William Y. Drew, Clerk.

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

FILLY—Taken up by B N Wyatt, 8 years old, 15 hands high, black mane, tail and legs, bridle marks behind ears, and collar marks. Appraised \$35.

Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by Charles Neuber, Milford tp, one dark bay Stallion, 3 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, a small white spot in forehead, black mane, tail and legs, right hind foot white. Appraised \$30.

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.

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

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by P Marlett, Auburn tp, September 23, 1870, one black horse Pony, 5 years old, 12 hands high, branded K on left arm, white feet, white spot on nose. Also, one light bay stallion Pony, 4 years old, white face and feet, light mane and tail, branded H on both shoulders, saddle marks.

Washington County—G. W. Shriner, Clerk.

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

Wilson County—J. L. Russell, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J M Mannin, Clifton tp, July 8, 1870, one sorrel horse Pony, 4 years old, 18 hands high, blaze face, all legs white. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J M Nash, Chetopa tp, August 1, 1870, one gray Mare, heavy with foal, 10 years old, 14 hands high, saddle and harness marks, black specks on neck and sides, a Mexican brand on right shoulder, anchor on right hip. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by Samuel Rice, Clifton tp, August 14, 1870, one bay mare Pony, 7 years old, 18 hands high, black mane and tail, black legs, shod before, blind in left eye, white strip in face, wart on right side of neck, saddle marks. Appraised \$35.

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

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

Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Chas Gilmore, Liberty tp, September 10, 1870, one iron-gray Pony, 4 years old, 12 1/2 hands high, lariet mark on right hind leg. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Geo McDaniel, Neosho Falls tp, October 7, 1870, one dark bay Pony, 9 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, branded U on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by E C Kella, Neosho Falls tp, November 8, 1870, one flea-bitten gray Mare, 10 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, wen on breast, white nose, black lips. Appraised \$50.

STRAYS FOR OCTOBER.

Allen County—W. F. Waggoner, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J D Moore, Elmore tp, one sorrel Mare, 8 years old, light mane and tail, right fore foot white, a white strip in face, branded GO on left hip. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by G H Jordan, Elmore tp, one brown Horse, 14 1/2 hands high, branded B on left shoulder, and SX5 on right side of neck, harness and saddle marks. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay Mare, 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high, star in face, harness and saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by John McClure, Iola tp, one light iron-gray Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, is foundered, lame in left fore foot. Appraised \$100.

MARE—Taken up by James Rutledge, Iola tp, one bay Mare, 10 years old, 15 hands high, scar on outside of right hind foot, has had sweeney. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay Horse, 15 years old, 15 hands high, blind. Appraised \$10.

Atchison County—Charles W. Rust, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Pat Kelly, Shannon tp, March 24, 1870, one red Heifer, 2 years old, white spots. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by J D Cox, Mt Pleasant tp, May 23d, 1870, one bay Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, small white spot on right hind foot, black mane and tail. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm Martin, Walnut tp, one yellow iron gray Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, branded I on left shoulder, saddle marks, legs dark, with stripes above knees, a dark stripe down the back. Appraised \$75.

STALLION—Taken up by D M Ellinger, Kaplema tp, one dark bay Stallion, 2 or 3 years old, 15 hands high, branded OO on left shoulder, left hind foot white, small white spot in forehead, tail and mane dark and heavy. Appraised \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by J G Alcorn, Shannon tp, July 15th, 1870, one light bay Gelding 14 1/2 hands high; saddle and collar marks, black mane and tail, small white strip on face, rope scar on right hind leg. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by John Cook, Center tp, July 2, 1870, one black horse Pony, 10 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, feet white, star in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$35.

COLT—Taken up by E H Balliff, Lancaster tp, July 22d, 1870, one brown mare Colt, 3 months old. Appraised \$35.

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

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

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

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Levi Main, Franklin County, one bright bay Mare, 9 years old, 15 hands high, white feet, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$75.

PONY—Taken up by Thomas Darr, Marion tp, August 13, 70, one dappled dun mare Pony, 6 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, black mane and tail, left hind foot white, star in forehead, dim brand on right shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$35.

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

HORSE—Taken up by J B Withers, Franklin tp, one bright bay Horse, 4 years old, 16 hands high, black mane and tail, blind in right hip. Appraised \$30. Also, one bright chestnut sorrel Horse, 14 years old, 16 hands high, white feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.

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

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

MULE—Taken up by J M Davis, Spring Valley tp, one dark bay gelding Mule, 15 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, branded J and 30 on left shoulder. Appraised \$60.

MARE—Taken up by J W Smith, Cherokee tp, one sorrel Mare, 8 years old, star in forehead, lump on left flank. Appraised \$75.

Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.

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

MARE—Taken up by S C Hudson, Wayne tp, September 23d, 1870, one bay Mare, 14 years old, 15 hands high, saddle marks, scar on right fore leg, legs black. Appraised \$35.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by And Curtis, Peoria tp, July 22d, 1870, one bay Mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, blind feet white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$75.

PONY—Taken up by A Combs, Franklin tp, August 25, 1870, one black horse Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by F B Porter, Pottawatomie tp, August 30, 1870, one bay mare Pony, 6 or 7 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot white, white hairs in forehead, Mexican or Indian brand on right hip, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J B Smiley, Longton tp, September 16th, 1870, one bay mare Pony, 3 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by D H Thompson, Elk Falls tp, August 3, 1870, one bay Horse, 10 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, scar on left side of neck, shoes on fore feet, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by J H O'Neil, Elk Falls tp, March 14, 1870, one red roan horse Pony, 7 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white, branded L on left shoulder. Appraised \$31.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by L F Crist, Olathe tp, September 10th, 1870, one pale red Cow, 4 years old, a little white on bag, no marks. Appraised \$25.

Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Moore, Rock tp, July 15th, 1870, one iron-gray Horse, 5 or 6 years old, 14 hands high, scarred on the side and legs. Appraised \$45.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Thompson, Lincoln tp, July 15, 1870, one strawberry roan Mare, 12 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, a small star in forehead, brown spot on left hip, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

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

MARE—Taken up by S O Williams, Centerville tp, June 18, 70, one bay Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, blaze in face, branded CW on on left shoulder. Appraised \$70.

MARE—Taken up by J S Lightfoot, Potosi tp, July 7th, 1870, one chestnut sorrel Mare, 14 or 15 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, left eye out, left fore foot white. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by John Camp, Stanton tp, August 18, 1870, one brown Mare, 9 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, blind, black mane and tail. Appraised \$75.

MARE—Taken up by J S Cox, Scott tp, June 7th, 1870, one bay Mare, 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, hind feet white, small white spot in forehead, a cross (X) cut on front of each fore foot. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by T J Short, Stanton tp, May 25, 1870, one black Horse, 10 years old, 15 hands high, IR branded on the left shoulder, white on left hind foot, star in forehead, blind in left eye, saddle marks, back quite sore. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by W T Manning, Stanton tp, July 17, 1870, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, black tail and legs, small star in forehead. Appraised \$75.

Lyon County—D. S. Johnson, Clerk.

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

MARE—Taken up by H W Kerley, Emporia tp, August 25, 70, one dun Mare, 8 or 10 years old, 15 hands high, dark mane and tail, collar marks, white spot on right fore leg, white ring on left hind foot. Appraised \$130.

MARE—Taken up by E J Miles, Pike tp, September 22th, 1870, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, left hind foot white, saddle marks, a heart branded on left shoulder, very dim. Appraised \$125.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.

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

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J M Reynolds, Rock Creek Agency tp, July 28, 1870, one bright sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, ringbone on the left hind foot. Appraised \$15. Also, one bay Stallion, one year old, star in forehead, both ears cropped. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by G J Coon, Valley Brook tp, August 27th, 1870, one dark brown mare Pony, 8 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, white strip on forehead, hoof of left fore foot white, branded on shoulders and left thigh, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

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

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

Republic County—Philo P. Way, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo Lemke, New Scandinavia tp, September 1, 1870, one dark iron-gray Horse, 4 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, star in forehead. Also, one sorrel Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$300.

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by A Johnson, Walnut tp, September 23, 1870, one brown Colt, heart-shaped brand on right hip. Appraised \$30.

Sedgwick County—J. M. Steele, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by G H Sweet, Wichita tp, June 15, 1870, one roan Mule, 12 years old, 11 hands high, branded NPJMP81 on left hip, blind in right eye. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Samuel Hoover, Wichita tp, September 14, 1870, one dark brown gelding Pony, 4 years old, 12 hands high, white strip in forehead, left fore and hind feet white. Appraised \$15.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

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

HORSE—Taken up by H Boughton, Dover tp, August 22, 1870, one black Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, blind face, legs and feet white, ringbone on left hind foot. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel Mare, 7 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, star in face, left hind foot white. Appraised \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by L Bour, Moundmouth tp, August 15, 1870, one brown Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, saddle marks, branded B on left shoulder, shod all round. Appraised \$25.

Wabawasee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J M Phillips, Newburg tp, August 16th, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, a white strip in face, hind feet white, white spot on right side of belly, saddle marks. Also, one red roan Horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, white strip in face. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by J P Goff, Wabawasee tp, one light bay Mare, 9 years old, 16 hands high, black mane and tail, right fore foot white, white stripes on nose

STRAYS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by F. H. Richards, Mill Creek tp, August 10, 1870, one bay Mare, 8 or 10 years old, saddle marks, some white on right hind foot and face, scar on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.
MULE—Taken up by W. J. Smith, Marmaton tp, July 26, 1870, one dun mare Mule, 20 years old, 14½ hands high, dark mane and tail, saddle and harness marks, lump on left shoulder blade, H branded on left shoulder blade, had 3 shoes on. Appraised \$30.
PONY—Taken up by Edward Plouch, Marion tp, July 27, 1870, one iron-gray horse Pony, 3 years old, both hind feet white, blaze face, branded O on right shoulder. Appraised \$45.
MARE—Taken up by Thos Darr, Marion tp, July 29, 1870, one dark bay Mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, black mane and tail, two left feet white, collar marks, white in forehead, under lip white, sunken spot under right eye. Appraised \$65.
MARE—Taken up by J. M. Eastwood, Marion tp, August 18, 70, one small brown Mare, 3 years old. Appraised \$60.
HORSE—Taken up by John Secrest, Pawnee tp, August 8, 1870, one bay Horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, some white in forehead, collar marks, right eye out, M branded on left shoulder, wind galls on hind legs, knot on inside of right fore leg. Appraised \$40.
STEER—Taken up by Daniel Regan, Franklin tp, January 20, 1870, one white yearling Steer, some red on ears, head and fore legs. Appraised \$12.

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by F. F. Miles, Claytonville tp, June 25th, 1870, one light bay stud Colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, strip on nose, both hind feet white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$30.
MARE—Taken up by Daniel Lane, Irving tp, July 30, 1870, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, scar on the hip. Appraised \$—.
MULE—Taken up by A. B. Anderson, Claytonville tp, August 18, 1870, one brown mare Mule, 4 years old, 17 hands high, scars on back, head, legs and neck. Appraised \$—.

Chase County—William Rockwood, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. S. Howard, Falls tp, August 6th, 1870, one iron-gray Mare, 3 years old, 15½ hands high, hind feet white, white strip in face. Appraised \$100.

Cherokee County—J. G. Danlavy, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Geo McCollum, Sheridan tp, July 19, 70, one dark chestnut sorrel Horse, 6 years old, 13½ hands high, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by H. F. Mitchell, Pleasant View tp, July 8, 1870, one red and white spotted Steer, 9 years old, branded RMW on left side, swallow-fork and underbit in each ear, right hip knocked down. Also, one pale red Steer, 8 years old, star in forehead, branded NT on right hip, swallow-fork and underbit in each ear. Appraised \$75.

Davis County—Daniel Mitchell, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by C. A. Berry, Humboldt Creek, July 29, 70, one light bay Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white. Appraised \$100. Also, one dark bay Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$75.

Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. F. Wilson, Washington tp, August 11, 1870, one bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, fore feet and left hind foot white. Appraised \$55.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by Wesley Joy, Ohio tp, June 30th, 1870, one dark bay mare Mule, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, branded O on left shoulder. Appraised \$75.
COW—Taken up by Charles Ketchum, Ottawa tp, July 25, 1870, one white Cow, 6 years old, red spots on legs, swarled black nose, half crop in under side of each ear. Also, one calf, same color, 4 weeks old. Appraised \$47.

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

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by R. Hundley, Monticello tp, August 15, 70, one dark colored mare Mule, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, red nose. Appraised \$100.
MARE—Taken up by A. Miller, Lexington tp, July 7, 1870, one dark gray or roan Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, branded E or I M on left shoulder, collar marks. Appraised \$70.

HORSE—Taken up by S. C. Washington, Olathe tp, one strawberry roan Horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet and right fore foot white, dim star in forehead, black mane and tail. Appraised \$75.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by T. K. Smith, High Prairie tp, May 5, 1870, one bay Horse 2 or 2½ years old, branded G on left shoulder and left hip. Appraised \$1250.

MARE—Taken up by A. W. Lynn, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, white in forehead, left hind leg white half-way up the hock. Appraised \$150.

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

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by E. W. Parker, Mound tp, one light clay-bank or dun Mare, 14 years old, 16 hands high, black mane and tail, a dark stripe along the back, lame in right shoulder. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by W. A. Mobley, Miami tp, one brown mare Pony, 6 years old, 13 hands high, white strip in face, one hind foot white, branded SE5 on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.
MARE—Taken up by J. H. Ringer, Wea tp, one bay Mare, 8 or 9 years old, branded JC on left shoulder, white mark on back, saddle lumps on right side. Appraised \$90.

Morris County—J. Hammond, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Richard Utt, Council Grove tp, July 28, 1870, one bay Horse, 3 or 6 years old, 15½ hands high, black mane and tail, one saddle mark. Appraised \$—.

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

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

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

Neosho County—Joseph L. Denison, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Solomon Cole, Neosho tp, January 25th, 1870, one white Steer, white forehead, some white on left flank. Appraised \$12.
FILLY—Taken up by Michael Hanlan, Mission tp, January 28, 1870, one sorrel filly, 3 years old, white strip in forehead. Appraised \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by M. T. Maxwell, Ladore tp, November 15, 1869, one light bay Horse, 14 years old, star in forehead, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by J. C. Barrett, Chetopa tp, November 2, 1869, one red roan Steer, 5 years old, half crop and slit in right ear, under half crop in right ear, horns turned in. Also, one pale red Steer, 7 years old, smooth crop and underbit in right ear, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$87.50 each.

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

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

HORSE—Taken up by A. Graham, Canville tp, March 6th, 1870, one bay Horse, 14 years old, blind in left eye. Appraised \$30.
STEER—Taken up by Hiram Hart, Canville tp, February 1, 70, one light roan yearling Steer, split in each ear. Appraised \$12.50.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARE—Taken up by W. B. Hadden, Neosho tp, May 2, 1870, one sorrel Mare, blaze face, right hind foot white, white spot on inside of left hind foot, saddle and harness marks, branded UK on left side of left hind foot, 5 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one brown Mare, 5 years old, harness marks. Appraised \$90.

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

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

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

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by —, Dover tp, July 30, 1870, one sorrel Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, white stripes in face. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by H. B. Cowles, Topeka tp, August 3d, 1870, one dark bay stud Pony, 3 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, sore on neck. Appraised \$20.

Wabunsee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by S. E. Pardee, Wabunsee tp, February 22, 1870, one bay half-pony filly, 2 years old. Appraised \$40.

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

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

MARE—Taken up by L. L. Woolen, Clifton tp, May 28, 1870, one black, 6 years old, 18 hands high, saddle and harness marks, had a halter on, heavy with foal. Appraised \$40.

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

Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Jer McGee, Liberty tp, July 23, 1870, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, blind foot white, a few white hairs in forehead, collar marks. Also, one bay Colt. Appraised \$80. Also, one light bay calf-pony Mare, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$50.

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

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

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

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

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AS THE BEST MACHINE.
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FROM LEAVENWORTH EAST,
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Connects at ST. JOSEPH with
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Crossing the Mississippi at Quincy on the MAGNIFICENT NEW IRON BRIDGE, with Pullman Sleeping Palaces and Palace Day Coaches running from
ST. JOSEPH TO QUINCY,
Without Change of Cars,
Connecting at QUINCY UNION-DEPOT with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads to all points
EAST, NORTH OR SOUTH.

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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

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TIME TABLE
OF THE
KANS. PACIFIC RAILWAY,
FROM LEAVENWORTH TO ATCHISON.

GOING NORTH.		
LEAVE—	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leavenworth.....	12:25, P.M.	7:52, A.M.
Fort Leavenworth.....	12:40, "	8:01, "
Kickapoo.....	12:55, "	8:15, "
Port William.....	1:15, "	8:30, "
Sumner.....	1:33, "	8:45, "
Atchison.....	1:45, "	8:55, "
GOING SOUTH.		
LEAVE—	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Atchison.....	2:50, A.M.	1:35, P.M.
Sumner.....	3:00, "	1:45, "
Port William.....	3:19, "	2:01, "
Kickapoo.....	3:36, "	2:17, "
Fort Leavenworth.....	3:53, "	2:30, "
ARRIVE AT—		
Leavenworth.....	4:02, "	2:41, "

The Kansas Pacific Railway.
OPEN TO CARSON.
487 Miles West of the Missouri River.

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

Going West:		
LEAVE—	MAIL.	L. & T. ACCOMMODATION.
Wyandotte.....	8:45, A.M.	8:00, P.M.
West Kansas City.....	9:00, "	8:25, "
State Line.....	9:55, "	4:00, "
Leavenworth.....	9:55, "	
Stranger.....	10:30, "	7:10, "
Lawrence.....	11:45, "	8:45, "
Perryville.....	12:45, P.M.	10:20, "
Topeka.....	1:40, "	11:40, "
St. Mary's.....	2:45, "	
Wamego.....	3:30, "	
Manhattan.....	4:25, "	
Junction City.....	5:25, "	
Abilene.....	6:35, "	
Solomon.....	7:00, "	
Salina.....	8:05, "	
Brookville.....	8:45, "	
Fort Harker.....	9:50, "	
Ellsworth.....	10:05, "	
Hays City.....	1:20, A.M.	
Sheridan.....	7:00, "	
ARRIVE AT—		
Carson.....	11:45, "	

Going East:		
LEAVE—	MAIL.	L. & T. ACCOMMODATION.
Carson.....	3:00, P.M.	7:50, "
Sheridan.....	7:50, "	1:50, A.M.
Hays City.....	4:35, "	
Ellsworth.....	4:45, "	
Fort Harker.....	4:55, "	
Brookville.....	5:55, "	
Salina.....	6:55, "	
Solomon.....	7:25, "	
Abilene.....	8:05, "	
Junction City.....	9:15, "	
Manhattan.....	10:15, "	
Wamego.....	11:30, "	
St. Mary's.....	11:45, "	
Topeka.....	1:00, P.M.	6:45, A.M.
Perryville.....	1:50, "	7:35, "
Lawrence.....	2:55, "	8:05, "
Stranger.....	3:45, "	8:45, "
ARRIVE AT—		
Leavenworth.....	4:50, "	10:50, "
State Line.....	4:55, "	10:55, "
West Kansas City.....	5:00, "	10:15, "
Wyandotte.....	5:25, "	10:45, "

Mail and Express Trains leave State Line, West Kansas City and Leavenworth daily, except Sunday.
Trains leave Carson daily, except Saturday.
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At Carson with Hughes's Overland Passenger and Express coaches for Denver, Central City, Georgetown, and all points in Colorado.
At Leavenworth with packets for points on the Missouri river, and with the Missouri Valley Railroad for Atchison and St. Joseph.
At State Line with trains of the Missouri Pacific Road, and at West Kansas City with the North Missouri and Hannibal & St. Jo. Railroads, for Chicago and St. Louis and points South and East.
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nov-11



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