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GARDEN CITY, GRANT AND
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BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILLS,

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AND ALL KINDS OF FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS;
Landreth's Garden Seeds, at Landreth's prices; Vick's
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Terra Cotta Ware Trellis Work, Rustic Work, Statuary in
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tomers.
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GET ONE OF THE

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EVERY STOVE IS GUARANTEED

TO GIVE A MORE UNIFORM AND PLEASANT HEAT,
TO USE LESS WOOD, ARE MORE CAREFUL-
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GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, AND SOLD FOR
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Sheet Iron Parlor Stove

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Gardens will consult their interest by corresponding
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together with the well known superior quality of our stock,
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mands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price
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Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries,
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AND

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WE BREED AND HAVE FOR SALE SHORTHORN
Durham Bulls and Heifers, and Berkshire Pigs, all
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stock, two miles from the Agricultural College, Manhattan,
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ple Trees, 2 years old, \$10 per hundred. oct15-2t

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ly reduced rates. Circulars free. Also, a full line of
superior Nursery Stock. Nineteenth year; 200 acres; 11
green-houses. Address
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Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio.
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NURSEYMAN'S DIRECTORY.

ALLEN'S NURSERIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. C. H.
ALLEN & CO., Proprietors. We are now prepared to fur-
nish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale.
sep15-ly-93

**BALDWIN CITY NURSERY—GRAPEVINES, APPLE SEED-
LINGS and Hedge Plants specialties. Sixty varieties Apple
Trees. Full stock of General Nursery Stuff. Address
oct1-ly-208 WM. FLASKET, Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kan.**

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Pears, Dwarf and Standard. Concord Grapevines. Peach,
Cherry, Plum Trees, and Nursery Stock, at lowest figures.
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**ENTERPRISE NURSERIES.—ALLEN & KROH, PROPRI-
tors. Correspondence of Dealers and Planters solicited.
Stock warranted true to name. Agents wanted. Nurseries,
12th st., Kansas City, Mo. and Wyandotte, Kan. dec-ly**

GRASSHOPPER FALLS NURSERIES—COWEN & ELLIOTT,
Proprietors. Growers of General Nursery Stock. Corres-
pondence solicited. Address COWEN & ELLIOTT,
oct1-ly-92 Grasshopper Falls, Jefferson Co., Kan.

**KANSAS CITY NURSERIES, GOODMAN & SON, PROPRI-
ETORS, southeast corner of Twelfth and Cherry Streets,
Kansas City, Missouri. Green-house and Bedding Plants,
Nursery Stock very low. sep15-ly-93**

LATHE NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS.—
A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery
Stock. Nursery and Office, three hundred yards south of the
Depot. [sep15-ly-207] E. F. DIEHL, Proprietor.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup,

SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS ARE THE
only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there
are but two things to do to make the Lungs heal.

First. The Liver and Lungs must be got into a good,
healthy condition; for, when the Lungs are wasting, the
whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even
if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the liver
and stomach are loaded with alime, it lies there and takes
the place of food; consequently, the patient has no appetite,
or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food,
which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off,
without nourishing the system.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and
stomach, and carry off this slime. The SEAWEED TONIC
is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after
eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food,
producing good chyme and chyle. Then, by partaking freely
of the PULMONIC SYRUP, the food is turned into good
blood, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient
begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to
ripen, and they heal up. This is the only way to cure Con-
sumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain
in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room
until they get well. It is very important for them, to prevent
taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and
riding about are all wrong; and yet, because they are in the
house they must not remain quiet; they must walk about
the room as fast as the strength will permit, to get up a good
circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the
house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Flor-
ida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular,
and not subject to such variations as in more northern lat-
tudes. Palatka, Melonville and Enterprise are points I can
recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by
the Messrs. Peterman; while the accommodations and ad-
vantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the
recovery of all who partake freely of my Preparations and
follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more
fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, north-
east corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, where,
on every Saturday, from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M., my son or myself
can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough exami-
nation with the Respirometer, the charge will be \$5.

SCHENCK'S Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of
the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily deter-
mine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the
lungs, and whether the patient can be cured or not. This
the patients must expect to know, if they are examined by
the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my Remedies, so that a per-
son in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict
observance of the same. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, \$1.25
per bottle, or \$7.00 per half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents
per box. Prepared and for sale by

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Northeast corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Phila.
And by druggists and dealers generally. my1-ly-168

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15,000,000 Evergreen Seedlings;
12,000,000 European Larch Seedlings;
4,000,000 Small Transplanted Seedlings;
2,000,000 Small Transplanted Larches;
200,000 Seedling and Transplanted Mountain Ash.

The above are all grown from seeds upon our own grounds,
and are better and cheaper than imported stock.

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aug1-8m Waukegan, Illinois.

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DIFFERENT AGES.

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JOHN S. VAN WINKLE,
Pleasant Ridge, Kansas.
mar15-ly-159

THE KANSAS FARMER



DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

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[\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

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

Published Semi-Monthly, at 317 Delaware Street.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Private enterprise will yet usurp the place designed to be filled by our Agricultural Colleges, unless those having them in charge shall march promptly forward to the music of public opinion, upon this question.

As evidence of this fact, we announce that Mr. THOMAS JUDD, of Sugar Grove, Illinois, will open in early Spring, an Industrial School in that town, in which agriculture, horticulture, geology, botany, zoology, chemistry, &c., will be taught by competent instructors, and a special department opened for women, in which will be taught all branches of housekeeping. It is claimed that the instruction in all the different branches will be thoroughly practical, and the studies such as can be made directly available by the young man who wishes to follow the profession of Agriculture.

THE TOOLS.

Riding over the country at this season of the year, it is not an unfrequent occurrence to see plows, harrows, cultivators, drills and other valuable farm tools lying in the field where last used, exposed to the rain, wind and sun, and the chances are, that the most of these tools will be found next Spring where they are lying now. Yet these farmers, when they find that a new plow, or drill, or other tool is totally destroyed, and a new one has to be bought, will complain of hard times, and the unprofitableness of farming.

The prudent farmer will see that every tool is carefully housed, and the wood parts painted, or at least oiled, and if any repairs are needed to the tools, he will see that they are made now, or at least before the implement will be required for use next Spring.

THE Lawrence Journal seconds our endeavor to have an Arbor Day appointed for the State of Kansas. We must as a State give more encouragement to the planting of forest trees. To trees, more than to any other one thing, will Kansas finally be indebted for its rank as a "leading" State. Let the work begin now.

MRS. JAMES PARTON (Fanny Fern), died at her residence in New York about the middle of the past month. The writings of but few persons have been more widely read, or more favorably received, than those of Mrs. Parton.

1873.

THE KANSAS FARMER

NEW FEATURES!

Farmers and their Families

GREAT WEST!

Best Agricultural Paper

PUBLISHED!

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THE YEAR 1873

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FREE!!!

THIS OFFER GOOD TO DEC'ER 1st.

Subscribe Now!

SHOW THIS TO YOUR NEIGHBORS!

A WEALTHY Englishman has purchased from the K. P. R. R. Co. twenty-five square miles of land in Ellis county, and proposes to sub-divide it, erect suitable tenant houses, import a lot of thoroughbred stock of different kinds, and go to farming.

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

There are some features of the postal law passed at the last session of Congress (one at least), that are quite objectionable, and we are disposed to believe that if the people desire a change, it can be easily obtained.

Under the old law, passed if we recollect rightly, about ten years ago, packages of seeds, cuttings, plants, &c., were transported by mail to the amount of four pounds, at the rate of two cents for each four ounces. The new law permits the sending of these articles at substantially the same rates, one cent for each two ounces, but limits the packages to twelve ounces.

No postoffice law upon the statute books has been of such great and general benefit to the people of this country as the four pound package law, and we think the change to the twelve ounce package was not duly considered, or its value not fully appreciated, and that it will only require citizens in different sections of the country to speak to their Congressmen upon the subject, to have the change effected.

There is another law in relation to postal matters, that is both unequal and absurd in its workings (if it was carried out), and which has been upon the pages of the postoffice instructions for years. This law permits one weekly paper to each subscriber in the county in which it is published, to go free of postage; but a quarterly, a monthly, a semi-monthly, or a daily, must pay postage. This law is obsolete, except in a few instances where the postmaster feels the dignity of his position, and observes the strict letter of the law.

We do not know that any law of justice would require our venerable Uncle Sam to burden his shoulders with these classes of free mail matter, but common sense would say that if he could afford to transport a paper once a week free of charge, he could surely afford to do so once a month.

If these ideas strike our readers favorably, we trust that they will take such steps as will insure their change. The most of the law as it now stands, is a credit to the American people.

HOODLUM.

To the Pacific slope are we indebted for many things, good or otherwise; but in nothing perhaps, more than in slang words, that by constant usage, become a corporate part of our language.

The last of these is the term *hoodlum*, which we venture to predict will soon be generally adopted throughout the country.

As near as we can arrive at it, the word is used to describe a social outlaw; one who bids defiance to all the finer moral feelings that usually govern communities. A rowdy, a rough. There is a kind of attraction about the word, that we think will lead to its adoption, whether we wish it or no, and like many another new phrase, will soon be dovetailed into our language.

The Kansas Farmer

FOREST TREES FOR Shelter, Ornament and Profit

BY
ARTHUR BRYANT, SEN.

THIS IS THE MOST THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL work ever written upon the subject, and should be in the hands of every Farmer in the State of Kansas. It tells you

HOW, WHERE, AND WHAT TO PLANT.

Its low price brings it within the reach of all.

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Address, **GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth.**

THE STATE FAIR.

Official Report of Awards of the Eighth Annual Fair of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

[CONCLUDED.]

CLASS I.—HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Lot 39. Trees and Shrubs.

E. R. Stone, Topeka, best display of nursery grown Fruit Trees..... Diploma and \$5
Blair Bros., Lee's Summit, Mo., best display of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs..... Diploma and \$5
Blair Bros., Lee's Summit, Mo., best display nursery grown Evergreens..... Diploma and \$5
Blair Bros., Lee's Summit, Mo., best display of Deciduous Trees..... Diploma and \$5

FRUIT.

Greatest and best display of Fruit, Kansas State Horticultural Society..... \$100

APPLES.

Best display of Apples, not less than 15 varieties, J. S. Van Winkle, Pleasant Ridge, Kansas..... 15
Second best, A. W. Piley, North Topeka..... 10
Best display of Fall Apples, C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin City, Kansas..... 10
Best display of Winter Apples, C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin City, Kansas..... 10
Second best, J. H. Warren, Topeka..... 5
Best collection of 10 varieties, for family use, for cultivation in Kansas, C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin City, Kan..... 10
Second best, E. Scouten, Big Springs, Kansas..... 5
Best peck Winter Apples, C. B. Lines, Wabunsee, Kan..... 5
Second best, C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin City, Kansas..... 3
Best peck Fall Apples, J. R. Warren, Topeka..... 3
Second best, Joshua Wheeler, Pardee, Kansas..... 3
Best collection Crab Apples, C. B. Lines, Wabunsee, Kan..... 3
Best Maiden Blush, J. Stayman, Leavenworth..... 2
Best Jonathan, Welcome Wells, Manhattan, Kansas..... 2
Best Rambo, John Ward, Topeka..... 2
Best Genet, J. Stayman, Leavenworth..... 2
Best McAfee's Nonsuch, J. Stayman, Leavenworth..... 2
Best Winsap, J. Stayman, Leavenworth..... 2
Best Rome Beauty, Welcome Wells, Manhattan..... 2
Best Ben Davis, J. Stayman, Leavenworth..... 2

PEARS.

Best display of Pears, 5 varieties, J. Wheeler, Pardee, Kan..... \$10
Best collection of Pears for planting in Kansas, Henry Newman, Osawatomie, Kansas..... 10
Best collection of Winter Pears, Henry Newman, Osawatomie, Kansas..... 10
Best collection of Fall Pears, H. Newman, Osawatomie..... 10
Second best, B. O. Curtis, Paris, Illinois..... 5
Best single specimen Winter Pear, Henry Newman, Osawatomie..... 3
Best single specimen of Fall Pears, B. O. Curtis, Paris, Ill..... 3
Best Beurre d'Anjou, B. O. Curtis, Paris, Illinois..... 3
Best Bartlett, Henry Newman, Osawatomie, Kansas..... 2
Best Duchess d'Angouleme, J. Stayman, Leavenworth..... 2
Best Flemish Beauty, J. Wheeler, Pardee, Kansas..... 2
Best White Doyenne, B. O. Curtis, Paris, Ill..... 2

PLUMS.

Best collection of Plums, B. O. Curtis, Paris Ill..... 3

PEACHES.

Best display of Peaches, C. B. Lines, Topeka..... \$5
Second best, J. S. Van Winkle, Pleasant Ridge, Kan..... 5
Best six specimens Budded Peached, J. S. Van Winkle, Pleasant Ridge, Kansas..... 5
Second best, C. B. Lines, Topeka..... 3
Best six specimens Seedling Peaches, J. S. Van Winkle, Pleasant Ridge, Kansas..... 3
Second best, W. W. Cone, Dover, Kansas..... 3
Best six Quinces, J. Stayman, Leavenworth..... 3

NECTARINES.

Best 6 specimens Nectarines, Wm. Swingley, Topeka..... \$5
Best single specimen, Wm. Swingley, Topeka..... 2

GRAPES.

Best collection Native Grapes, not less than 4 bunches of each variety, J. Stayman, Leavenworth..... \$5
Second best, J. G. Clark, Waveland, Kansas..... 5
Best display of one variety, L. E. Gordon, White Cloud, Kansas..... 5
Best collection of Grapes, 5 varieties, J. Stayman, Leavenworth..... 10
Second best, L. E. Gordon, White Cloud, Kansas..... 5
Best display on one cane, J. W. Williams, Grasshopper Falls, Kansas..... 3
Second best, L. E. Gordon, White Cloud, Kansas..... 3
Best single bunch, Wm. Swingley, Topeka..... 2
Best and largest collection of Grapes, L. E. Gordon, White Cloud, Kansas..... 10

Best collection Wine Grapes, J. Stayman, Leavenworth, \$5
Best 3 bunches of Concord, Wm. Swingley, Topeka..... 2
Best 3 bunches Norton's Virginia, W. Swingley, Topeka..... 2
Best 3 bunches of Iona, J. Stayman, Leavenworth..... 2
Best 3 bunches Ives' Seedling, J. Stayman, Leavenworth..... 2
Best 3 bunches of Martha, J. Stayman, Leavenworth..... 2

Lot 40. Confectionery, Canned and Preserved Fruit.

Best Preserved Quinces, in sugar, Mrs. M. D. Morgan, St. Joseph, Mo..... \$5
Second best, Mrs. W. H. Weymouth, Topeka..... 3
Best Preserved Peaches, in sugar, Mrs. M. D. Morgan, St. Joseph, Mo..... 3
Second best, Mrs. W. M. Bluelock, Topeka..... 3
Best Preserved Plums, J. L. Downs, Topeka..... 3
Second best, Mrs. G. W. Herron, Topeka..... 3
Best Preserved Apples, Mrs. Sarah Doan, Topeka..... Cert.
Best Preserved Pears, in sugar, Mrs. M. D. Morgan, St. Joseph, Mo..... 3
Second best, J. A. White, Topeka..... 3
Best Preserved Siberian Crab Apples, in sugar, Mrs. C. B. Lines, Wabunsee, Kansas..... 3
Second best, Mrs. G. W. Herron, Topeka..... 3
Best Preserved Gooseberries, Mrs. S. C. Brown, Topeka..... 3
Best Preserved Strawberries, Mrs. W. M. Weymouth, Topeka..... 3

Best Crab Apple Jelly, Mrs. G. W. Herron, Topeka..... 3
Best Plum Jelly, Mrs. W. M. Bluelock, Topeka..... 3
Best Quince Jelly, Mrs. E. C. Thompson, Topeka..... 3
Best Apple Jelly, Mrs. H. Campbell, Topeka..... 3
Best Currant Jelly, Mrs. H. Campbell, Topeka..... 3
Best Watermelon Jelly, J. M. Stephens, Atchison, Kansas..... 3
Best Gooseberry Jelly, Mrs. G. W. Herron, Topeka..... Cert.
Best Peach Jelly, Mrs. E. C. Thompson, Topeka..... 3
Best Pear Jelly, J. N. Stephens, Atchison, Kansas..... 3
Best Cherry Jelly, Mrs. G. W. Herron, Topeka..... Cert.
Best Grape Jelly, Mrs. E. C. Thompson, Topeka..... 3
Best Tomato Jelly, J. N. Stephens, Atchison, Kansas..... 3
Best Apricot Jelly, Mrs. J. S. Van Winkle, Pleasant Ridge, Kansas..... 3
Best Apple Butter, Mrs. G. W. Herron, Topeka..... 3
Best Peach Butter, Mrs. W. M. Bluelock, Topeka..... 3
Best Peach Leather, Mrs. H. Campbell, Topeka..... 3
Best Preserved Raspberries, Mrs. G. W. Herron, Topeka..... 3
Best Preserved Cherries, Mrs. H. Campbell, Topeka..... 3
Best Preserved Blackberries, Mrs. Bluelock, Topeka..... Cert.
Best Dried Plums, Mrs. G. W. Herron, Topeka..... 3
Best Dried Apples, Mrs. H. Campbell, Topeka..... 3
Best Dried Peaches, J. N. Stephens, Atchison, Kansas..... 3
Best Dried Cherries, Mrs. J. S. Van Winkle, Pleasant Ridge, Kansas..... 3
Best Dried Currants, Mrs. G. L. Gordon, Topeka..... Cert.
Best display of Fresh Peaches, canned, Mrs. G. W. Herron, Topeka..... 3

Second best, Mrs. M. J. Ritchie..... 3
Best Fresh Pears, canned, Mrs. C. M. Steele, Topeka..... 3
Second best, J. N. Stephens, Atchison, Kansas..... 3
Best Fresh Plums, canned, Mrs. W. H. Weymouth, Topeka..... 3
Second best, Mrs. W. H. Weymouth, Topeka..... 3
Best Fresh Quinces, canned, Mrs. H. Campbell, Topeka..... 3
Best Fresh Cherries, canned, Mrs. W. H. Weymouth, Topeka..... 3
Second best, Mrs. H. Campbell, Topeka..... 3
Best Fresh Currants, canned, Mrs. A. Newman, Topeka..... 3
Second best, Mrs. H. Campbell, Topeka..... 3
Best Fresh Gooseberries, canned, Mrs. G. S. Gordon, Topeka..... 3
Second best, Mrs. W. H. Weymouth, Topeka..... 3
Best Fresh Raspberries, canned, Mrs. H. Campbell, Topeka..... 3
Second best, Mrs. J. S. Van Winkle, Pleasant Ridge, Kan..... 3
Best Fresh Strawberries, Mrs. H. Campbell, Topeka..... 3
Second best, Mrs. W. H. Weymouth, Topeka..... 3
Best Fresh Lemons, canned, Mrs. C. M. Steele, Topeka..... 3
Second best, Mrs. G. W. Herron, Topeka..... 3
Best Fresh Persimmons, in cans, Mrs. H. Campbell, Topeka..... 3
Best Fresh Pie Plant, in cans or glass, Mrs. W. H. Weymouth, Topeka..... 3
Best Fresh Blackberries, in cans or glass, Mrs. M. J. Ritchie, Topeka..... 3
Best Fresh Grapes, in cans or glass, J. M. Stephens, Atchison, Kansas..... 3
Best display of Canned Fruits, samples distinct from the foregoing, Mrs. Hugh Campbell, Topeka..... 3
Best Plum Butter, Mrs. J. M. Ritchie, Topeka..... Certificate.

Lot 41. Flowers and Plants.

Best collection of Begonias, Cloggett & Munger, St. Joseph, Mo..... \$5
Best collection, distinct varieties, of Greenhouse Plants, McKie & Rodgers, Topeka..... 5
Best display of Fancies, in bloom, Mrs. G. W. Herron, Topeka..... 10
Second best, Jane Baird, Topeka..... 2
Best display of Gladioli, A. Whitcomb, Lawrence..... 1
Best display of Geraniums, Cloggett & Munger, St. Joseph, Mo..... 5
Best 12 varieties of named Roses, in pots and in bloom, McKie & Rodgers, Topeka..... 3
Best and greatest variety of Roses, in pots and in bloom, Cloggett & Munger, St. Joseph, Mo..... 10
Best and greatest variety of Verbenas, in bloom, Mrs. G. W. Herron, Topeka..... 2
Best Oleander, in bloom, Mrs. D. R. Coultron, Topeka..... Dipl.

Lot 42. Floral Designs and Bouquets.

Best Floral Temple, Esther Ward, Topeka..... \$5
Second best, Cloggett & Munger, St. Joseph, Mo..... 3
Best Floral Arch, Joseph Leichte, Topeka..... 3
Best Floral Wreath, Mrs. L. M. Hadley, Wyandotte, Kan..... 3
Best and greatest variety of named Flowers, J. Whitcomb, Lawrence, Kansas..... 10
Best and most tastefully pair of Flat Bouquets, Cloggett & Munger, St. Joseph, Mo..... \$1.50
Second best, E. Lewis, Topeka..... 3
Best and most tastefully arranged pair Round Bouquets, Cloggett & Munger, St. Joseph, Mo..... 3
Second best, Mrs. C. B. Lines, Wabunsee, Kansas..... 1
Best single Bouquet, Mrs. C. B. Lines, Wabunsee, Kan..... 2
Best and greatest variety of Wild Flowers, named, E. A. Popenoe, Topeka..... 3
Second best, E. A. Popenoe, Topeka..... \$1.50
Best Hanging Basket of living plants, Mrs. E. C. Metcalf, Topeka..... \$5
Best Winter Flower Basket of Dried flowers and mosses, Mrs. J. S. Van Winkle, Pleasant Ridge, Kansas..... 3
Best collection of Dried Plants, or Herbarium, correctly named, E. A. Popenoe, Topeka..... 3
Best collection of Foliage Plants, Cloggett & Munger, St. Joseph, Mo..... 5
Best collection of Calladium Plants, Cloggett & Munger, St. Joseph, Mo..... 10

CLASS J.—FINE ARTS.

Lot 43. Musical Instruments.

Best Square Piano, Velle & Mills, St. Louis, Mo. Certificate.
Best Violin, C. A. Sexton, Topeka..... do

Best Guitar, C. A. Sexton, Topeka..... Certificate.
Best Accordion, C. A. Sexton, Topeka..... do
Best Drum, C. A. Sexton, Topeka..... do
Best Church Organ, Velle & Mills, St. Louis..... do
Best Estey Organ, Velle & Mills, St. Louis, Mo..... do

Lot 44. Sculpture, Painting and Drawing.

Best specimen of Sculpture, Thropp & Stone, Topeka..... Dipl.
Best collection of Statuary, J. A. Byrne, Topeka..... do
Best Photograph, in oil, J. Lee Knight, Topeka..... do
Best Colored Photograph, in oil, J. Lee Knight, Topeka..... do
Best Composition Landscape, in oil, compiled of studies from nature, Miss Nannie C. Swallow, Topeka..... do
Best Fancy Painting, in oil, J. L. Downs, Topeka..... do
Best collection of Paintings, in oil, Miss Nannie C. Swallow, Topeka..... do
Best Copperplate Engraving, H. & J. Deckelman, Leavenworth..... do
Best Monochrome, J. Lee Knight, Topeka..... do
Best Ambrotype, J. Lee Knight, Topeka..... do
Best Photographs, J. Lee Knight, Topeka..... do
Best Porcelain Painting or Gilding, J. Lee Knight, Topeka..... do
Best Porcelain Pictures, J. Lee Knight, Topeka..... do
Best Typography, Commonwealth Printing Company, Topeka..... do
Best Penmanship, M. A. Pond, Topeka..... do
Best collection of Stamps, C. B. Skinner, Topeka..... do

CLASS K.—TEXTILE FABRICS.

Lot 45. Household Fabrics (Kansas Manufacture).

Best pair all-wool blankets, B. R. Denny, Emporia, Dip. & \$5
Second best, Mrs. N. E. Wade, Lawrence, Kansas..... 3
Best display of Yarns, R. J. Stephenson, Newbury, Dip. & 5
Best display of Men's Socks, John Long, Topeka..... 5
Second best, Mrs. Julia L. Lovejoy, Topeka..... 3
Best pair of Lady's Stockings, Mrs. W. D. Morgan, St. Joseph, Mo..... 5
Second best, Mrs. John Long, Topeka..... 3
Best pair Mittens, Mrs. John Long, Topeka..... 3
Best pair Mitts, Mrs. John Long, Topeka..... 3
Best Coverlet, Mrs. Hugh Campbell, Topeka..... 3
Second best, Mrs. J. Lee, Big Springs, Kansas..... 3
Best Carpet, Leavenworth Carpet Co., Dip. & 5
Second best, Leavenworth Carpet Co..... 3
Best Rag Carpet, E. A. Wade, Leavenworth..... 3
Second best, Lewis Roberts, Burlingame, Kansas..... 3
Best Rag Rug, Mrs. C. A. Bailey, Belview, Kansas..... Cert.
Second best, J. H. Wilder, Lawrence, Kan..... do
Best Flax Sewing-Thread, spun by exhibitor, Mrs. W. D. Morgan, St. Joseph, Mo..... \$5
Best Cotton Sewing Thread, spun by exhibitor, Mrs. W. D. Morgan, St. Joseph, Mo. (premium suspended)..... 5

Lot 47. Needle, Shell and Wax Work.

Best Plain Sewing, samples to embrace the different stitches used in household sewing and repairing, Mrs. W. D. Morgan, St. Joseph, Mo..... \$5
Second best, Mrs. C. B. Whitton, Topeka..... 3
Third best, Miss Lizzie Bartholomew, Topeka..... 1
Same, by a child under 13 years, Rose Keechley, St. Joseph, Mo..... 5
Second best, Luella Adams, Topeka..... 3
Best and most tastefully executed Patchwork Quilt, Mrs. J. G. Potter, Topeka..... 3
Second best, Jane Carroll, Topeka..... 3
Third best, Mrs. Hugh Campbell, Topeka..... 1
Same, by a child under 12 years of age, Eudora A. Wade, Lawrence, Kansas..... 5
Best Log Cabin Quilt, Mrs. M. P. Norton, Topeka..... Cert.
Best White Domestic Coverlet, Mrs. J. L. Lovejoy, Topeka, \$5
Second best, Mrs. N. E. Wade, Lawrence, Kansas..... 3
Third best, Mrs. R. R. Denny, Emporia, Kansas..... 1
Best Crochet Work, Miss Lydia Ryan, Topeka..... 3
Second best, Miss Emma Goodwin, Topeka..... 1
Best Silk Quilt, Mrs. W. D. Terry, Topeka..... 5
Second best, Mrs. W. S. Rankin, Tecumseh, Kansas..... 3
Best Lace Work, or Hemstitch, Mrs. S. C. Brown, Topeka..... 3
Second best, Mrs. W. D. Morgan, St. Joseph, Mo..... 3
Third best, Mrs. Mary Edson, Topeka..... 1
Best Transferred Embroidery, Mrs. W. D. Morgan, St. Joseph, Mo..... 3
Best specimen Lady's Embroidered Slippers, Millie Baldwin, Topeka..... 2
Best Lady's Embroidered Portfolio, Rose Keechley, St. Joseph, Mo..... 2
Best Worsted Embroidery, Mrs. J. S. Bullenger, St. Joseph, Mo..... 5
Second best, Mrs. Edward Wilder, Topeka..... 3
Third best, Mrs. G. W. Veale, Topeka..... 1
Best Needlework, or Floss Embroidery, Miss Sophia Frank, Wyandotte, Kansas..... 5
Second best, Augusta Newman, Topeka..... 2
Third best, Mrs. Eva Scott, Philadelphia, Pa..... 1
Best Silk Embroidery, Mrs. J. S. Ballinger, St. Joseph, Mo..... 5
Second best, Augusta Newman, Topeka..... 3
Third best, Mrs. Wm Chase, Topeka..... 1
Best sample of Work in Wax, Mrs. J. L. Downs, Topeka..... 5
Second best, Fannie Johnson, Topeka..... 3
Best sample of Work in Feathers, Mrs. W. Young, Topeka, 2
Best sample of Work in Hair, Mrs. J. S. Ballinger, St. Joseph, Mo..... 5
Best Leather Work, Mrs. W. H. Ryerson, Topeka..... 5
Second best, Miss Bettie Butcher, Atchison, Kansas..... 3
Best Bead Work, Mrs. W. S. Rankin, Tecumseh, Kansas..... 3
Second best, Mrs. Mary Edson, Topeka..... 2
Best Agricultural Wreath, Mrs. A. W. Betzer, Wakarusa..... 5
Second best, Mrs. A. W. Betzer, Wakarusa, Kansas..... 3
Best Shell-work Wreath, C. F. Van Dorn, North Topeka..... 3
Best Worsted Wreath, Mrs. C. M. Burdick, Topeka..... 1
Second best, Mrs. M. D. Kreple, Topeka..... Cert.
Best Chenille Work, Mrs. D. A. M. Cowan, Grasshopper Falls, Kansas..... Dipl.
Second best, Mrs. R. R. Denny, Emporia, Kansas..... Cert.

CLASS L.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Lot 48. Botany, Geology and Zoology.

Best collection illustrating the Botany of Kansas, E. A. Popenoe, Topeka..... Diploma & \$5
Best collection of Minerals, G. C. Merrill, Topeka, do 5
Best collection illustrating the Entomology of Kansas, E. A. Popenoe, Topeka..... Diploma & \$10
Best Entomological collection injurious to the fruits, grains and vegetables of Kansas, George F. Gannier, Lawrence..... 10
Best Flaggling Stone, J. H. Crane, Topeka..... Diploma.
Best specimen of Coal, D. H. Blandin, Topeka..... Diploma.
Best Parlor Aquarium, Mrs. C. R. Crane, Topeka..... Diploma.

CLASS M.—Lot 49. Plowing Matches.

Best Plowing, with Moline Plow, E. D. Snyder, Topeka, Kansas..... Diploma & \$10
Second best, U. H. Shockley, Topeka..... 5
Best Plowing by Boy under 18 years of age, with Mishawaka Plow, Edwin Ryerson, Topeka..... Diploma & 10

CLASS N.—Lot 50. Honey.

Best average yield of Honey, F. Grabbe, N. Topeka..... \$10
Second best, C. W. Stokes, Atchison, Kansas..... 5

Best display of Honey, L. J. Dallas, Baldwin City, Kan. \$10
 Second best, F. Grabbe, North Topeka..... 5
 Best lot of Box Honey, not less than 5 pounds, with statement of hive and treatment of bees, F. Grabbe, North Topeka..... 5
 Best Bee Hive, J. Barnes, Topeka..... Diploma.

KANSAS FARMER PREMIUMS.

No. 1—Butter.—For the best 35 pounds of Butter, made from a dairy of not more than 10 cows, by the lady who exhibits it, a Forty Dollar Farm and Garden Library—Mrs. E. M. Mitchell, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 2 (competition open to the world)—Fruit.—For the largest display of Fruit, grown by the exhibitor, variety, quality and quantity to be considered in the award, a Forty Dollar Farm and Fruit Library—Mrs. Lucinda Loar, Leavenworth, Kansas.

No. 3—Cut Flowers.—For the best display of Cut Flowers, grown and arranged by the lady who exhibits them, a Set of Dickens's Works, Appleton's edition, complete in six volumes—Mrs. W. H. Fagley, Manhattan, Kansas.

VICK'S SPECIAL FLORAL PRIZES.

JAMES VICK, of Rochester, New York, offered the following Special Prizes to his customers in this State:

Best and finest collection of Cut Flowers, Mrs. W. H. Fagley, Manhattan, Kansas..... \$10
 Best collection of Phlox Drummondii, Mrs. Frances Briggs, Manhattan, Kansas..... 10
 Best collection of Asters, Mrs. L. A. Water, Crook's Ford, Kansas..... 10
 Best collection of Balsam, Mrs. A. M. Codrington, Topeka, 10
 Best collection of Dianthus Family, Mrs. A. M. Codrington, Topeka..... 10
 Best collection of Pansies, G. E. Gillett, Topeka..... 10
 Best collection of Everlasting Flowers and Grasses, Mrs. J. S. Van Winkle, Pleasant Ridge, Kansas..... —
 Best collection of Phlox Drummondii, grown by a person under 30 years of age, Harry Briggs, Manhattan, Kan. 5

PRIVATE PREMIUM, BY CRANE & BYRON.

Best kept Double-Entry Books, Theophile Schmidt, Topeka, Kansas..... \$35

MUSIC PREMIUM.

A Special Premium of \$300, awarded to the Bands that furnished the best music at the State Fair:
 First premium, La Cygne Band, La Cygne, Kansas..... \$300
 Second premium, Topeka Cornet Band..... 100

TRIALS OF SPEED—SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

By the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

TROTTING.

FIRST DAY—Purse, \$125. Open to all Horses that have never beaten 3½ minutes: First Horse, \$70; Second Horse, \$35; Third Horse, \$20.

There were four entries: Fritz, by Geo. Wolff, Topeka; J. M. Clay, by A. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.; Wildair, Jr., by M. D. Field, Topeka; and Abner Jordan, by J. M. Hollingshead, Pawnee City, Nebraska.

Abner Jordan, first money..... \$70
 J. M. Clay, second money..... 35
 Wildair, Jr., third money..... 20

SUMMARY.

Abner Jordan..... 1-1-1
 J. M. Clay..... 2-2-2
 Wildair, Jr..... 3-3-3
 Fritz..... 4-4-4
 TIME—2:53; 2:50; 2:59.
 JUDGES—Malcolm Conn, George Crane, James Anderson.

SECOND DAY—Purse, \$125. Open to all Horses that have never beaten 3 minutes: First Horse, \$70; Second Horse, \$35; Third Horse, \$20.

There were six entries: Lady Patchen, by William Young, Topeka; Aristook Boy, by E. P. Whitney, Atchison, Kansas; Wildair, Jr., by M. D. Field, Topeka; Felix, by W. S. Tough, Wyandotte, Kansas; Limber Jim, by J. W. Hollingshead, Pawnee City, Nebraska; and Kansas Jimmie, by S. Rain, Topeka.

Aristook Boy, first money..... \$70
 Lady Patchen, second money..... 35
 Felix, third money..... 20

SUMMARY.

Aristook Boy..... 0-1-1
 Lady Patchen..... 1-2-2
 Wildair, Jr..... 3-5-0
 Felix..... 2-2-3
 Limber Jim..... 0-0-0
 Kansas Jimmie..... 4-4-4
 TIME—2:55; 2:50; 2:49.
 JUDGES—Malcolm Conn, W. D. Terry, Otto Holstein.

PACING.

THIRD DAY—Purse, \$125. Open to all Pacing Horses: First Horse, \$70; Second Horse, \$35; Third Horse, \$20.

There were six entries: Rattler, by James Reynolds, Manhattan, Kansas; Fleetfoot, by E. R. Custer, Fort Scott, Kansas; Butcher Boy, by George Wolff, Topeka; Hole in the Day, by J. C. Crall, Atchison, Kansas; Silver Cloud, by Geo. Dent, Parkersburg, Kansas; Dragoon, by Milo Rowell, Burlington, Kansas.

Fleetfoot, first money..... \$70
 Silver Cloud, second money..... 35
 Butcher Boy, third money..... 20

SUMMARY.

Butcher Boy..... 3-1-4
 Hole in the Day..... 5-5-5
 Fleetfoot..... 2-3-1
 Silver Cloud..... 1-3-6
 Rattler..... 6-2-4
 Dragoon..... 4-1-3
 TIME—2:38; 2:37; 2:42; 2:37½; 2:37; 2:35.
 JUDGES—James Anderson, Geo. W. Crane, W. D. Terry.

TROTTING.

FOURTH DAY—Purse, \$125. Open to all Trotting Horses: First Horse, \$70; Second Horse, \$35; Third Horse, \$20.

There were three entries: Barney, by W. S. Tough, Wyandotte, Kansas; Bourbon Chief, by B. F. Akers, Leavenworth, Kansas; and Lady Patchen, by Wm. Young, Topeka.

Barney, first money..... \$70
 Bourbon Chief, second money..... 35
 Lady Patchen, third money..... 20

SUMMARY.

Barney..... 1-1-1
 Bourbon Chief..... 2-2-2
 Lady Patchen..... 3-3-3
 TIME—2:52; 2:45; 2:45½.
 JUDGES—James Anderson, W. D. Terry, Geo. W. Crane.

BY THE TOPEKA DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.

TROTTING.

FIFTH DAY—Purse, \$300. Open to all Horses, barring Rhode Island: First Horse, \$200; Second Horse, \$135; Third Horse, \$100; Fourth Horse, \$75.

There were five entries: Topeka Belle, by M. D. Fields, Topeka; Lady Patchen, by Wm. Young, Topeka; Aristook Boy, by E. P. Whitney, Atchison; Barney, by W. S. Tough, Wyandotte; and St. Elmo, by B. F. Akers, Leavenworth.

Barney, first money..... \$300
 St. Elmo, second money..... 135
 Topeka Belle, third money..... 100
 Lady Patchen, fourth money..... 75

SUMMARY.

Barney..... 1-1-1
 St. Elmo..... 2-2-2
 Topeka Belle..... 3-3-3
 Lady Patchen..... 4-4-4
 Aristook Boy..... 5-5-5
 TIME—2:49; 2:36; 2:34.
 JUDGES—James Anderson, W. D. Terry, Geo. W. Crane.

ALFRED GRAY, Secretary.

THE NEW HORSE DISEASE.

The telegraph, for the past few days, brings us alarming accounts of a disease that has attacked the horses in several of the large cities of the East—notably in Rochester, Buffalo and New York. The disease is classed as influenza, and subdivided as catarrhal, rheumatic and gastric. In Rochester and Buffalo over two hundred had died within twenty-four hours, owing, it is thought, to improper treatment. The symptoms of the disease are, an excessive flow of tears from the eyes, watery discharges from the nose, great languor, and followed by a cough.

In New York, it has attacked the stables of the street car companies, the express companies, livery stables, &c.; and so general is the epidemic, that it is impossible to obtain stock to keep the regular business of the street going. It has been remarked, in the treatment, that blood-letting and purgations have been followed in almost every case with death, and that, under a tonic and stimulant treatment, most cases have recovered.

The disease started in Toronto, Canada, and visited most of cities on the Canada border. In Toronto there were at one time seven hundred cases, and the disease still spreading.

Should it visit the West, we would recommend isolation from other horses, perfect rest, and the advice of a competent physician obtained at once. Do not bleed or give purgatives of any kind. If any medicine is given, we would recommend five grains of quinine in two ounces of good whisky, repeated at intervals of six hours, and the animal protected from cold draughts by blankets.

The report speaks of some gastric complication. If there be any such symptom, which we take to mean inflammation of the stomach, the quinine and whisky would not be admissible; but we suspect that there is no such complication. It would be indicated by constipation of the bowels, entire refusal to eat, tenderness over the stomach, and increased heat of the surface, marked by the thermometer when held over the region of the stomach.

We expect to hear from our Veterinary Editor upon this subject.

THE KITCHEN.

We wish to give husbands a hint, that the kitchen should be made entirely comfortable for the good wife, especially in Winter. From personal observation we know that the farm-house kitchen is too often a cold, uncomfortable, disagreeable shed; and we are not surprised that women get up cheap meals, when they have to cook them in such a place.

If the farmer wishes a good dinner, he must give his wife a good place to cook it in. No woman can cook a good meal if she has to wrap a shawl round her to keep warm, or hold an umbrella over her to keep off the rain; and in some kitchens we know of, she has to do both.

Before cold weather sets in, see that any holes in the kitchen plastering are patched up. See that the weather-boards are all in their place, and that the roof does not leak; and then, with good wood furnished, the wife will feel like doing her best toward getting up a good meal.

European Correspondence.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

French Farmers—Short Fallow—Green Manuring—Horses—Commercial vs. Farm-Yard Manures—The International Exhibition—The Agricultural University, &c., &c., &c.

PARIS, FRANCE, October 5th, 1872.

French farmers, as soon as the corn is lifted, or even when it is ranged in stacks, break up the stubble, either by a skim-plow, or better, by a scarifier. The advantages of a short fallow are thus secured. The light covering the seeds of weeds are subjected to induce them to sprout, and consequently to be destroyed by subsequent tillage. The practice does get rid of the weeds, beyond doubt; to say nothing of the benefit the exposed soil derives from the atmosphere.

Green manuring is not a new idea; but the Saxon agriculturists have raised it to the rank of a science. The defect of a sandy soil, is want of humidity. In damp and maritime countries—Flanders, for example—sandy soils produce heavy and varied crops; in drier climates, such land is devoted to rye, oats, potatoes, turnips, or spurry. It does not pay to keep stock, and the portable manures that must be purchased are efficacious in proportion as the soil is more or less humid. In Saxony, then, lupine is sown as a stolen, or intercalary crop, between two crops of rye sown in succession. When "the bloom is on the rye," and only then, the lupine is sown at the rate of two and a half bushels per acre. If there be furrows, the seed is scattered from them; if the field be a continuous flat, brush the rye carefully aside, and so make a passage. The yellow lupine is the best; shaded by the cereal, the plant quickly sprouts, sending its long root deep into the soil, to devour what it can; hence, from its rapacity, its Latin name, *lupus*—wolf. When the rye has been cut and removed, the lupine pushes forward rapidly; and when in flower during September, is plowed in. Then a chemical manure, consisting of superphosphate of lime, bone dust and guano, is at the same time applied, and which costs about 35 frs. per acre. The land is now prepared to be sown with another crop of rye, or planted with potatoes. The green and artificial manures mix well. Colza and clover often take the place of lupine. Another singular benefit consists in the destruction of that plague of light lands, couch grass (*Triticum lepeus*), by this Saxon system.

In the diversity of opinion as to what should be the duty of the State in developing the breed of horses, the government is brought to a stand-still. Only on one point all seem agreed—that the State must leave to private interest the production of pure blood, and direct its efforts to that of half-blood. The authorities since sixty years have been dabbled with this question, and spending fabulous sums of money without any visible success. Now they propose to purchase first-class stallions and bulls, and entrust them to farmers on certain conditions, who would be bound to concede the services of these animals to a fixed number of mares and cows, at a nominal price. There is a disposition in France to relinquish the use of bullocks in farm labor, such being found to fatten with difficulty after being employed in draft work. Indeed, the entire horse promises soon to become the only animal employed in agricultural operations. Castated, the horse descends to a secondary rank, and is adapted to lighter work. In the west and the southwest of France, the horses in Summer are provided with a light sheeting, to protect them against sudden changes of temperature and the attacks of flies.

M. RISBER, a distinguished Swiss cultivator, has published the results of his experiments, extending from 1867 to 1870, with commercial *vs.* farm-yard manures, on luzerne, potatoes and oats. They are too incomplete and scattered to be of any value.

One conclusion appears evident, that farm-yard manure alone was superior in its action than when combined with chemical preparations—the latter telling on the succeeding grain crop, however.

Italy has opened an agronomical "station" at Caserte. It will take cognizance of industrial, as well as agricultural experiments, and so far the idea is new. The exhibition at Lyons is wanting in the agricultural section, where hardly a few implements are to be found. The whole is not up to what may be met with in any ordinary local show.

The exhibition to be held next year at Vienna promises to be exhaustive in its arrangements for agriculture. Fields will be set apart for the cultivation of beet, the testing of all implements proper for its culture, and the extraction of the juice; for the province of Bohemia is largely interested in this sugar question. The Agricultural University, recently established, will partly open in October next. This college recognizes the principle of the separation of scientific from practical teaching, as advocated by LIEBIG and others—to the university for theory but to the farmers for practice, say the authorities at Vienna.

The rust-balls that are often found on the leaves of trees, so extensively as to constitute a malady, have generally been considered as the result of insect punctures. M. PRILLIEUX has discovered that they are produced by a parasitical mushroom, to check which, the affected leaves and branches should be collected and burned.

Field mice, in several districts in France, have appeared like locusts in number; and having attacked the grain, now bestow their attentions upon the root crops. Lads are employed to dig out the vermin, and kill them by blows from a switch.

Several cases of diseased beet have attracted attention. The roots had suffered from the wire worm, but recovered; then they were attacked by a sort of caries, that eat into the side, often as far as the heart of the root. Cicatrization ensued, and new leaves sprouted, but the yield was diminished. The malady is peculiar to beet or mangel-wurzel, raised on wet soils or land newly cleared of trees.

Nothing new in the way of a cure for the vine disease. The phylloxera are the conquerors. It is again suggested to drown the enemy, by flooding the vineyards during the Autumn and Winter with three feet of water.

The government recommends the rolling of seed wheat in salt and lime, to destroy smut; caries prevented, by using a sulphate with the seed. Bread made from wheat affected with caries is not dangerous.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NORTHWESTERN KANSAS.—No. IV.

BY PROF. R. F. MUDGE.

Our route on the upper waters of the Solomon and the Prairie Dog had been at an altitude of over three thousand feet. The rise, however, is very gradual, being for the highest portion on an average of about ten feet to the mile; while, toward the mouth of the river, it is not over six feet per mile. There is no fall in the whole valley, and no rapids descending more than five feet in one-fourth of a mile. This shows the gradual slight slope of the country, and its adaptability to the construction of railroads.

Passing down the Middle Fork (Bow Creek), we found the land good, with few steep bluffs, and only a small portion unfit for cultivation. Limestone, for building material, can be procured within a few miles of every section. It is very easily burned, and produces a fine article of quick-lime. This remark holds good concerning all the limestone of Western Kansas.

This portion of the State is well drained. The river bottoms seldom or never hold stagnant water, and consequently there must be far less of chills and fevers than in the more easterly portions of the State.

Following the Middle Fork to its mouth, we then took a course due south to the South Fork. Crossing twelve miles of the high prairie, we found it better than the average, and predict that it will, in a very few years, be occupied with good farms. This is about one hundred and thirty miles from the mouth of the Solomon. But a small portion of the good land in this and the adjoining counties is yet taken by settlers.

We found Bull City (change the name) upon the South Fork—a new, thriving town, with some of its buildings constructed of the nice limestone, neatly dressed, and presenting an appearance worthy of the stores of a large city. A dam across the river is projected, which will furnish an excellent water privilege.

We passed up this valley forty miles, and found it very similar, in soil, timber, &c., to the North Fork. The bluffs on the south bank are somewhat steeper. We found settlers as far west as we traveled, and learned that claims were taken still higher on the river. A new town, Stockton, was just starting.

This valley runs nearly parallel to the Kansas Pacific Railway, and fifty miles distant. This furnishes an easy and speedy method of transportation for all the articles brought into the settlement, and opens a market for the products of the farms. The few farms of more than the first year's plowing show us good crops of wheat, corn and vegetables.

Our route back to Hays was more westerly than when we went out, crossing the Saline twenty miles higher. The high prairies were much like those between the Forks, but the valley or bottom was not so good. Much of it is a sandy, poor soil.

Reaching the railroad, we were soon home, having traveled, in all our windings, about nine hundred miles.

As the western portion of Kansas is rather dry for ordinary farming purposes, the question arises, What is its adaptation to grazing? The fact that the buffalo, by the hundreds of thousands, have, from time immemorial, found food and water upon these prairies, is alone a sufficient answer to the question. Any one who has seen a herd of these animals rush into a river on a hot day, must see that they need drink as strongly as our domestic cattle. The country that sustains the one must support the other. Although the buffalo grass (*Buchloe dact. loides*) covers nearly all the country, there are more of other varieties, particularly in the bottoms, than is usually supposed. Our botanist, P. H. FELKER, of the Michigan Agricultural College, gathered and named twenty-six* species of wild grasses. Most of these would be readily eaten by the mules, and four species were eagerly eaten by horses and cattle, and are highly nutritious. These are bunch grass (*Festuca duriuscula*), beard grass (*Andropogon furcatus*), panic grass (*Panicum virgatum*), and musket grass (*Bouteloua curtipendula*). Some others were also eaten freely by our horses.

As the buffaloes disappear, and almost before white settlers occupy the land, the buffalo grass begins to die out, and these four (and perhaps a few others, in some rare spots), come in and cover the prairies. This fact has long been known, but what appears to me a reasonable cause for the change has never been given.

The steadiness and regularity of this change is interesting. Seventeen years ago the buffalo grass covered the hills and prairies about Manhattan; but it has been gone many years. Six Summers ago, when we first visited the Forks of the Solomon, we found it everywhere, except close to the river bank. Two years later the blue stems had possession of half the bottom. Now the buffalo grass has entirely left the latter ground, and is fast vanishing from the high prairie. In November,

*The whole number noticed in the entire State is thirty-three.

1869, we visited Smith and Phillips counties, then unsettled, and found the buffalo grass in full possession; but this Summer it had disappeared to the extent of one-half in the bottoms, and the tall grasses had become intermingled with it. On the high lands the change has already begun, but to a limited extent. On the Prairie Dog, and at the upper portions of the Middle Fork, we found the change just commencing. In crossing from Cedarville to Bull City, in Osborne county, we noticed that the buffalo grass had left the divide to the extent of one-third, and the coarser grasses, above named, had taken its place.

We thus record a few of these changes, that others may notice the regularity and rapidity of the disappearance of the buffalo grass.

Manhattan, Kansas, October 18, 1872.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FOREST TREES—STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

BY R. S. ELLIOTT.

On the 15th of October, 1872, the grounds of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan were visited, in order to inspect the forest trees under experiment, some of which are on bottom land and some on upland. Regent GALE, under whose charge the experiments have been conducted, was present, and gave us the history of each plot of trees.

ON BOTTOM LAND.

Evergreens, transplanted in the Spring of 1871, made but moderate growth last year. During the present season the growth averages: White pine, 12 to 20 inches; Scotch pine, 12 to 18 inches; Austrian pine, 12 to 20 inches; red cedar, 20 to 54 inches. These trees all appear very vigorous, the development of trunk in most of them being especially worthy of remark. The terminal buds of all the pines were well developed, but some of the Scotch and Austrian have pushed out shoots from the center bud 2 to 8 inches in length; an abnormal growth, due probably to the abundance of rain in July and August, and the clear warm weather since. The unseasonable shoots will probably fail to endure the Winter.

American arbor vitae and Irish juniper, transplanted in the Spring of 1872, had grown 8 to 12 inches. The former is probably available as an ornamental tree west of Manhattan. The latter may prove too tender for our Winters. Both are likely to do better on bottom land than upland. As a timber tree, and even in rapidity of growth, the native red cedar is, I think, to be preferred.

European larch, transplanted in 1871, had shoots 18 to 35 inches, and deciduous cypress 24 to 36 inches. These valuable trees promise well at Manhattan, but it is possible that the cypress may prove to be of more value as a forest tree in eastern Kansas than the larch.

Willow cuttings from U. S. Department of Agriculture, set in the Spring of 1872, had grown: *Salix Babylonica*, 8½ feet; *S. Japonica*, 6½ feet; *S. Acutifolia*, 6 feet; *S. Moschata*, 5 feet. There were other species, but the foregoing are most promising of those received from the Department. Near these willows, Lombardy poplar, from cuttings last Spring, had stems six feet in length.

Native mulberry, third year from seed, had stems 6 feet in length. This tree, in cultivation, grows vigorously but very branchy; it seems to be tender, and kills back badly in Winter.

Norway spruce, well situated on bottom land, does but feebly. It does not promise well as far west as Manhattan. It started well at Wilson in 1871, but has not proved to be well suited to the plains.

ON THE UPLANDS.

Seedlings of 1872: Green ash, 12 to 24 inches; allantus, 20 to 30 inches; catalpa, 12 to 24 inches; silver maple, 24 to 50 inches; shellbark hickory, 4 to 6 inches; black walnut, 12 to 14 inches. All these are on the hills north of the College building, in a locality much exposed to winds, and on a gravelly soil. The ash, catalpa, silver maple and

black walnut, have done remarkably well, considering the soil and location.

Of transplanted trees, European larch in the same soil and exposure, transplanted in Spring of 1872, has shoots 6 to 12 inches. *Allantus*, transplanted Spring of 1872, at one year old, has shoots 3 to 4 feet, and is vigorous. White ash and red elm, yearling trees transplanted last Spring, have made fair growth. Lombardy poplar, from cuttings set last Spring, 3 to 6 feet.

In another part of the upland grounds, silver maples from seed planted in 1871 (not removed), are 8 to 10 feet high; *allantus* of same age, not removed, has shoots 7 feet, very vigorous. White elm, 3 years from seed, not removed, 8 to 10 feet in height. Chestnut, 3 years old, about three feet.

White ash, 3 years old, has shoots of this season's growth, 4 feet in length. Persimmon, 2 years old, is 3½ feet in height, but like the chestnut, can hardly be said to be promising well.

In several places on the upland were cottonwood trees, some from chance seed and others from cuttings, all showing the vigor of this great native tree. Among the willows on the upland, *Salix triandra*, from Department of Agriculture, cuttings set last Spring, has a growth of over four feet, but is not so valuable as some other varieties from the Department.

The native tree willows (of which there is more or less along the Kaw river, also east to St. Louis, and west to Denver,) do well on the upland. Trees 2 years transplanted (small when set), are three inches in diameter and 10 to 12 feet high. Near by are white willows of same age, but inferior in shape and growth. The golden willow is better than the white, but still seems to be decidedly inferior to the native. The Wisconsin weeping willow is graceful in outline, and of rather vigorous growth, but branchy, and does not take the tree form so readily as the native willows. For strips to nail on fences, for gate bars, &c., the native willow has some value; the wood splits well and is durable. The Wisconsin weeping willow, as also the white and golden willows, may be used as low windbreaks. The osier willow on the upland, had shoots 7 to 8 feet, well suited for basket work.

Deciduous cypress on the upland, has grown 24 to 30 inches this season. It stands the locality and the exposure well, doing better, I think, than it does on upland in the neighborhood of St. Louis.

The pines on the upland were not quite so vigorous as on the bottom, but evidently at home, especially the Austrian and Scotch. The same abnormal or second growth that was observed on trees in the bottom appeared on some of those on the upland. No one looking at the pines near the College building, can doubt the feasibility of covering the uplands of eastern Kansas with pine forests.

The nursery stock was not particularly examined, but appeared in good condition. The apple trees were especially fine.

Upon the whole, the experiments with forest trees at the State Agricultural College, though on a limited scale, are highly satisfactory in their results. The Regents will no doubt have them continued with increasing vigor. Already the College upland grounds show with what ease the prairie farmer may surround himself with trees from seeds and cuttings of the natives. But how many farmers will heed the lesson?

SEEDLING PEACHES AGAIN.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

EDITOR FARMER: In my letter of September 7, made a few remarks concerning a seedling peach, which it would be imprudent for me to repeat. Those few words, spoken through THE FARMER, brought me several dozen of letters from every portion of the State. I have fulfilled my promise, but if I have unintentionally misled any, by making it known, the omission may be corrected.

Now come the questions which have been propounded, and answers requested. It would be something of a task to answer each one individually, therefore I avail myself of the medium of THE FARMER.

1st. Pits may be put in the ground immediately after the fruit becomes matured, in the place they are to grow. The usual way is to plant them six or eight inches apart in rows, like nursery stock, and replant when three years old. If your ground is not ready to receive them, put your pits in an open box or bag, bury it a few inches under the ground, the Winter freezing will open the hulls, and then plant the seeds in rows; keep them clean and cultivate them; next year transplant. One writer says he has put out pits for four years, and never got one to grow. Pits should be kept moist, and kept in the ground till Spring.

KIND OF PEACHES.

On this head, I have little to say. Heretofore, the fine budded varieties have not yielded very bountifully, as is evident from the fact that those who are the exclusive advocates of budded varieties, claim that they can obtain \$4.00 or \$5.00 per bushel for them, which is a confession that they are not very prolific. But the last two years these tender varieties have done exceedingly well, therefore I feel like giving them due credit, and perhaps they will redeem themselves with those who believe peaches should be cultivated for profit, as well as for ornamental purposes.

TIME TO PLANT TREES—FALL OR SPRING.

On this department of Horticulture, a variety of views exist—the pros and cons are as plentiful as blackberries in August. All things being equal, I should prefer the early Spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground; but it is frequently the case, that work becomes pressing, and the young trees are placed in the ground without much system or ceremony. My experience is, that Fall will answer in most cases; the only drawback against Fall planting I consider worthy of note is, that we have had one or two winters in Kansas rather too dry for recent planted trees, but as a general thing, this does not apply. Therefore, put out your fruit trees when you have time to do the job well. If you obtain good roots and keep them moist, there is no danger but they will do well. Those who tell us they have lost 20 or 30 per cent. by Spring or Fall planting, assign the wrong cause for their losses. No person need lose one per cent. in transplanting if he exercises ordinary judgment—at least my experience justifies me in taking this position, for out of 250 apple trees put out within the last two years, I have not lost a single one.

Trimming peach trees, as is customary in the Eastern States, by "cutting in," is not often resorted to, although a little pruning in the Spring will help them. They need cultivation, at least as long as you can plow them. No labor repays better than attending to the young peach orchard; grass and weeds retard their growth. It is all folly to dig a hole in the prairie sod and plant peach trees—this has been tried over and over again by the first settlers—but it is labor lost.

The great trouble with the peach is the borer. One writer says he has lost most all his young peach orchard by the borer, and asks for a remedy. He is not the only one who, by neglect, has lost the growth of several years. The most certain and effectual method of exterminating the borer, in the Spring of the year, is to hunt them up. The peach tree when troubled with the borer, emits a gum near the ground—take your pen-knife and a sharp wire, and track them up; sometimes there will be two, three or more in one tree. To one not accustomed to kneel and pray, this is a tedious job. There are partial preventions—leached ashes, washing with soap, &c. The best remedy I have used, is by a strip of felting, such as is used by the patent tar roofs, placed around the tree. This will answer at least for trees, when young. Every Spring, say the middle of May, wash your apple

trees with domestic soap diluted with water to make it run; a shoe brush is a good article to use. This is a remedy which I have used for the last 14 years, and I am satisfied that it answers a valuable purpose, for it is much less labor to wash your apple trees, than to hunt the borer when he has obtained possession. Mulching young trees is, in my opinion, advantageous to their growth. No doubt in some cases it has been overdone, hence the objection against it. Before the hot Summer months set in, halt rotten hay or straw around your trees for several feet, will most certainly retain the moisture and keep them growing. August is the month which tries the vitality of young trees, and if they recover the first year, the danger is generally over.

Various other minor questions have been submitted for opinion, but I have not space to enlarge upon the various topics for consideration.

Hoping your numerous readers, scattered as I find they are to the utmost portions of Kansas, will live to enjoy a good seedling peach at no distant day, I bid them and you my best respects.

P. S.—Wabaunsee county sent more letters than any other one county; from this, I judge they are from New England—the name of Boston charmed them.

Lane, Franklin County, Kansas.

FARMERS' CLUB FAIR.

BY ISAAC COLBURN.

EDITOR FARMER: I take the present opportunity to write to you, in reference to the weather, crops, and our Club Fair.

1st. Very dry and cold for the time of year. Ice this morning as thick as window glass. Streams all dry, and wells failing. Crops good, especially corn, oats and potatoes. Wheat selling at \$1.30 to \$1.60 per bushel, and rising. Corn selling for 15 to 20 cents per bushel; oats, 12½ to 20 cents; potatoes 25 to 50 cents; and sweet potatoes, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel. Live cattle, 3½ to 4 cents per pound. Hogs, same.

At the Loami Farmers' Club Fair, held October 9th, 1872, J. W. Greenwood took the 1st premium on white and yellow corn; F. M. Near, the second premium on yellow, and Abner Bowen the second premium on white corn. Isaac Colburn received the first premium on sugar corn, and A. Meacham the second. J. L. Foster, the first premium on pop corn, and Isaac Colburn second premium. J. and S. Collins, first premium on Fall wheat, and L. B. Mingle, first premium on Spring wheat.

I would send a list of all premiums, but it would be too long; so I only give the number: Classes A, B and C (Men's Department), 55 blue and 46 red ribbons. D, E and F (Women's Department), 37 blue and 20 red ribbons. (Blue ribbon, first premium; red ribbon, second premium).

We had no stock at the Fair, but as good at home as was at the County Fair; and our fruit and vegetables were said to beat those exhibited at the County Fair.

Loami, Illinois, October 18, 1872.

EVERETT TOWNSHIP FARMERS' CLUB.

BY E. F. REPASS.

EDITOR FARMER: Having seen in your paper an article requesting Secretaries of Farmers' Clubs to give their names, &c., I take the liberty to inform you that the farmers of Everett township, Woodson county, have organized a Society, known as the Everett Farmers' Club, with a full complement of officers, and over thirty members. Our Club received the premium at the County Fair, for selection of best farm products.

Our members are awake to the interest of farming and stock-raising, and are making a move in the right direction.

You will please send us a sample copy of THE FARMER, and I will use my influence to get up a Club for your paper.

Woodson County, Kansas, October 17, 1872.

The Kansas Farmer

THE FARMER.

We mean THE KANSAS FARMER—your paper—our paper. It is growing. Notwithstanding the fact that money is close (a fact that newspapers generally appreciate as soon as anybody else), THE FARMER has made a larger growth during the past two months than in any corresponding term under its present ownership. This leads us to believe that, were times easier, our list of subscribers would ere this have increased four-fold. But we are satisfied with the progress we have made. It shows us that in the near future THE FARMER can boast of a circulation such as few Western journals have attained. It shows that our efforts to make an Agricultural paper, of great intrinsic value to all the farmers of the broad prairie States, are appreciated.

Already the great business centers of the country indicate an easier condition of the money market. Hogs and cattle are being sold at good prices, with prospects of an advance in both. Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, are fattening large numbers. These States will have thousands of bushels of apples to sell, which are also bringing good prices. The crop of potatoes in all of these States is very large, and prices satisfactory; and other farm products, less generally cultivated, but which still add materially to the volume of currency distributed over these States, such as tobacco, hemp, flax, &c., have made a large yield and bring excellent prices. These facts are encouraging, and the year 1873 will long be known as a year of plenty.

The plea, when the farmer is asked to subscribe for THE FARMER, that times are "too hard," will then soon be untrue; and we ask of our present subscribers, that have not done so, to renew their subscriptions at an early day. We have said heretofore that THE FARMER for 1873 would be better, would be of more practical value, than ever before. We mean this. We intend to make it a paper of which every Kansas, every Western man, whether subscriber or not, will be proud. But we must have a generous support. We want the subscription and sympathy of every enterprising farmer in the State. We want the support of every man and woman, who believes in progress in Agriculture. We want the help of every one who believes that Agriculture should yield its followers as good a return, in dollars and cents, as the same amount invested in any other business or occupation.

If the farmers of the West will unite with us, and with other first-class Agricultural papers, the profession of Agriculture can in a very few years be placed upon the same financial plane of other money-making occupations. We must interest and educate our boys. We must teach them that knowledge in farming, as in other professions, is bound to succeed. We must teach our girls to make better butter and cheese than their mothers have done. We must teach them that there is a science in house-keeping, as well as other pursuits. We must learn both boys and girls that the farm is the surest road to health, happiness and prosperity.

This is the field that a good Agricultural paper will occupy, and it is this field that we propose to plow in. We shall endeavor to make our culture thorough. Whenever or wherever we see a weed growing, we shall lop it down and plow it under. The corn, wheat, and other valuable crops of this farm, we shall endeavor to cultivate carefully, and coax into a healthy, thrifty growth.

But this field, too, needs fertilizers, in the shape of subscriptions and contributions to our columns. Shall we have them? The product of a good hen for one year will pay the one; and a half-hour's writing will furnish the other. Surely, none are too poor to pay so small a debt.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS vs. MORALITY.

Now that the subject of Fairs and Exhibitions is fresh in the public mind, we beg attention to some of the very grave abuses tolerated in their connection. We say, tolerated, because it is unpleasant to think they are approved. We refer to games of chance and the sale of intoxicating beverages on the Fair Grounds. One or the other, if not both of these evils, we have found at very nearly all of the Fairs attended this year; and in most cases they were admitted by authority of the managers, and as a source of revenue to the Society, by way of license fees.

The chances for loss and disappointment in the conduct of Fairs we fully comprehend. We know, too, how unreasonable exhibitors are, when inclement weather or other cause renders it impossible to meet premiums with receipts. No matter if it be a State Society, where no possibility of gain to managers exists; no matter what the circumstances, if unsuccessful, the premiums awarded are expected to be forthcoming, even if enterprising, self-sacrificing managers have to make them good from their own pockets.

But this does not justify a resort to such doubtful means of raising money, as the licensing of dram-shops and gambling-hells upon the Fair Grounds. It is claimed on all sides that these exhibitions are conducted solely for the public good. Their business value is in awakened pride of profession, and a new spirit of emulation among producers; as, also, lessons of comparison, so instructive to those who have eyes to see, ears to hear, and a mind to comprehend. Social benefits of not less value follow the meeting, mingling and intercourse of men, women and children, untrammelled by conventional rules and irrational lines of social distinction.

If this be the purpose of these annual harvest festivals, then nothing justifies the placing of temptation to wrong before those invited. The young hold these gatherings in high esteem, as a day of relaxation and enjoyment. They go to them impelled by a demand of our natures—sadly forgotten in our form of civilization—for mirthful, rollicking enjoyment. They take a moiety of their savings, to invest in such manner as to yield the greatest return of merriment and pleasure. The old, too, realize a common want in this same direction, and will not neglect a "slow mule race" for any practical fact likely to be communicated to them.

This being the purpose and the frame of mind with nearly all who attend Fairs, it will be understood how susceptible they are to temptation. It is safe to say that the man who had successfully resisted a diseased appetite for strong drink a whole year, would give way if it was thrust in his face under such circumstances. Young men who never have indulged in the use of liquor, will find an excuse on this mirth-seeking occasion, and justification in the respectability with which it is clothed by authority of the Society. So, too, men and boys will enter the open portals of a gambler's den here, who would no more seek it out in the town than be guilty of self-destruction.

The sale of intoxicating liquor is recognized, under certain legal restrictions, as right. It is not permitted, however, without special warrant of law; and any man who should attempt it on or near an Agricultural Fair Ground is liable to arrest and punishment. More than this: Our statutes invest the officers of our Agricultural Societies with power to establish police regulations, appoint police, and fully protect the public morals from invasion of this or any other nature.

But, what shall we say of gambling? It is alike a contempt for the laws of God and men. The gambler is an outlaw, who preys upon the vitals of society. He is possessed of the coolness of an assassin, and the relentless wickedness of a fiend. Neither the tenderness of youth, the promise of manhood, the anguish of broken hearts, nor the desolation of ruined homes, will hold him in check

before his victims. No other crime of which man is guilty, but can plead some excuse, that the forgiving can accept in extenuation. With the professional gambler, pity is an outlawed sentiment; honor a crime in his code of morals. That such men should be tolerated at a place where the young are invited to relaxation and pleasure, is an offense against good morals that should meet condemnation, marked and positive. If managers of Agricultural Societies either *authorize* or *permit* gambling upon the Grounds, or within their jurisdiction, exhibitors and visitors should rebuke it by at once leaving them, not to return again until the most ample reparation possible is made for the wrong.

The mode of gambling introduced is not worth considering. Each and every mode is a wicked device for the attainment of a common end; and the more simple and inviting, the more dangerous. The turn of a dice, the stopping of a revolving spindle, the juggling of cards or the dealing of faro, mean one and the same thing—robbery and ruin of the victim, who permits himself to be charmed by the tempter.

Let it be understood that, from this time forward, nothing is to be permitted on our Fair Grounds that can offend the most refined or endanger the most susceptible. So far as human vigilance can secure such protection, it is a public right, and our duty to demand it.

"AN INSUFFERABLE NUISANCE."

The time was when Kansas depended upon the East for everything wherewith to sustain mental and physical existence. The soil and brain of the State were alike untried, and unrecognized in the competitive tests of the country. The fruit and vegetables of the older States supplied our tables, and their books and papers fed us with mental pabulum. We were not only a source of profit to our elder brothers, but a perpetual feast for their vanity. With the patronizing air of the self-satisfied superior, they admitted representations of our civilization and soil, as curiosities calculated to "draw."

When we first carried our grains and fruits to the East, as evidence of skill in culture and fertility of soil, we were greeted as good things for the show; not so rare, but in the same line of merit with the painted Indian or bushy-headed buffalo from our Western Plains. Fruits exhibited by us as the guaranteed annual returns of soil and climate to intelligent husbandry, were looked upon as astonishing exceptions to a rule of nature, like bubbling springs or blooming flowers in a wild desert. But when it comes to be understood that we are not in the show business, but putting forth an earnest, determined claim for the soil and skill of Kansas, in competition with those of the oldest and most favored portions of the country, and demanding recognition of merit, it ceases to amuse or flatter our old-time friends and patrons, and they declare it "an insufferable nuisance," as does *Moore's Rural New-Yorker*, in its notice of Kansas Fruit now on exhibition at the American Institute, in New York city. It says:

There is no doubt about the resources of Kansas; so little doubt is there that to outsiders who are not interested in Kansas lands, or those of any other State, this eternal advertising of Western lands has become an insufferable nuisance.

Never was a greater mistake made than in this assumption that "outsiders" are not interested in what the writer is pleased to term, "eternal advertising of Western lands." It is doubtless true of those situated like the publisher of the *Rural New-Yorker*, with "up-town" mansion and plethoric purse; but to the toiling millions of the East, who from year to year beat against the waves of adversity, without a hope, even, of gaining an acre of Mother Earth, whereon and wherefrom to live in comparative independence, it is quite different. The demand of the populous East is for homes in a country where frugality and industry will be aided by an advance in real estate from a nominal to a real value. The homestead and cheap lands of the

West are the only supply for such demand. Doubt and uncertainty as to its climate and productive capacity are to-day holding tens of thousands in comfortless lodgings, and the unequal combat of poverty and riches, in the great cities of the East, who will find such exhibitions as Kansas is now making in the American Institute Fair, anything but "an insufferable nuisance."

"This eternal advertising of Western lands," so long as it is held within the legitimate business rules of truthfulness and honesty, is no more "an insufferable nuisance" than the eternal advertising of the *Rural New Yorker*, which its able and energetic proprietor has kept up with such din and success for the past quarter of a century. To some of its inactive, soured cotemporaries it may have seemed a nuisance. And right here, we more than suspect, is the trouble with the *Rural New Yorker*. Kansas commands too much notice. The "insufferable nuisance" of advertising, by her fruits, is attracting the best of the producing classes of the East to Kansas, and a consequent depletion and weakening of the East. The fact begins to dawn upon the understanding, that the ruling power and sustaining vitality of this country are being rapidly transferred from its eastern border to its center. It's no use to growl about it. Better take the advice of the Sage of Chappaqua, "Go West, young man! go West!"

AS WE EXPECTED.

In commenting upon the letter of Prof. J. H. LEE, in the last issue of THE FARMER, we were compelled to assume that, in ordering THE FARMER withheld from the College Library, he was but executing the will of his principals, the College Regents. To do otherwise than this, would involve the charge of a misdemeanor on the part of Mr. LEE, as Librarian, in advance of any evidence above that of suspicion.

We now have letters from President DENISON and several of the Regents, disclaiming the act of Prof. LEE, as representing the wishes of either the Regents or Faculty of the College, and expressing a warm desire that THE FARMER continue its visits to the College, for the use of those who desire to read it. In some of these letters a hope is expressed that Prof. LEE may be able to explain his singular assumption of authority, as well as the reason for such action. We share in this hope, and shall be glad to publish anything which will tend to relieve him.

It is due to Regents and Faculty to say that we did not for a moment believe that THE FARMER was prohibited admission to the College, by their direction or with their knowledge. Nor do we believe that the better judgment of Prof. LEE can justify such action. Some fancied personal wrong, aided by indigestion, must have turned his head and his stomach at the same time.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

It is a beautiful and time-honored custom that each year calls our Nation together, to offer up prayers of thanksgiving to ALMIGHTY GOD for the many blessings vouchsafed to the American people.

As a Nation, we have during the past year been blessed with peace and prosperity; no fatal epidemic has visited our borders; our relations with other nations have remained undisturbed; Nature has dealt out bountifully to us of the treasures of the earth, and general prosperity has reigned throughout the land.

For these many blessings it is meet and proper that we assemble ourselves together for prayer and praise, and to ask our Heavenly Father to continue these blessings unto us during the coming year. In obedience to this custom, President GRANT has issued a proclamation, naming Thursday, November 28th, as Thanksgiving Day, and recommends that "the people of this nation meet together in their respective places of worship, and there make their acknowledgments to GOD for His kindness and bounty."

THE ARKANSAS VALLEY.

Until within a few months past, the Valley of the Arkansas River has been a sealed book to the ordinary traveler. Plainsmen and cattle traders knew that there was a great valley that grew nutritious grasses, that was pleasant to look at, and that was surely fertile, but its great distance from railroad and markets would, in their opinion, prevent its being settled for years.

Within the past ten days we rode over two hundred miles up this valley in a palace coach, and found young and thriving towns at intervals of fifteen or twenty miles for the whole distance, and for a considerable portion of the way we saw farm-houses dotting the landscape, and the valley prepared by the plow for a future usefulness.

This trip was made upon the invitation of S. T. KELSEY, Industrial Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., and we propose to tell our readers briefly of what we saw, and the impressions that the trip made upon our minds.

This Railroad Company, or more properly, Mr. D. L. LAKIN, the Land Commissioner of the road, with shrewdness saw that the quickest way to settle the vast tract of land owned by the Company was to demonstrate to the public that it was capable of growing anything and everything suitable to the latitude, and to this end Mr. LAKIN and Mr. PETERS, the General Manager, engaged Mr. S. T. KELSEY to undertake the task of demonstrating these facts. A section of land (640 acres) at intervals of ten miles, for the whole distance from Hutchinson to the west line of the State, is set apart for Mr. KELSEY's use, and upon each of these he is to plant one hundred and sixty acres of forest trees, and to experiment with all the different grains and vegetables. This work has already commenced, and will be prosecuted with vigor.

The road follows the Arkansas Valley to the Colorado line, a distance from Hutchinson of about two hundred and fifty-five miles. The track is completed and cars running at this date (Oct. 24th) within about seventy-five miles of the west line of Kansas, and the track is being extended at the rate of three miles a day.

The Arkansas Valley as far west as we saw it (Dodge City), is one of the most beautiful tracts of land we ever saw. The whole surface is perfectly smooth, sloping slightly toward the river.

From Great Bend westward, the Valley has been covered with buffalo grass, but we see that the "blue-stem" prairie grass is gradually encroaching upon it, and at no distant day will entirely occupy the ground. The latitude of this valley is principally in 38°, and the climate that of Central Kentucky or Southern Virginia.

The soil, which we examined closely, is a sandy loam, rich in silicates and carbon, and we doubt not, rich also in nitrogenous elements, but for the most part this remains for future experiments to determine. The subsoil varies considerably. In places it is stiff, heavy red clay, in other places sand, and still others a gravel, with a strata of clay below it. In one place we found what appeared to be a kind of cement, in which was bedded some gravel, and when exposed to the air for a time, becomes almost as hard as stone.

Water is reached the whole length of the Valley at a depth of from six to fifteen feet, and the quality of the water is excellent.

The great want of the Valley is stone. With the exception of two or three points, we saw no building stone at all, and although it can be transported by rail, it is a want that will be felt for all time. Unlike timber, it cannot be grown, although the new process of manufacturing stone may supply the deficiency.

There is no timber of any consequence in this Valley west of Walnut Creek, but timber can be so quickly grown, that this disadvantage is greatly lessened. Pine lumber is sold at the different towns at a very slight advance over what it can be

bought for in Eastern Kansas. The prices are \$28 to \$55 per thousand feet, owing to the kind and quality.

Coal is furnished at from \$7 to \$8 per ton at the different stations. The railroad, appreciating the value of cheap fuel to the rapid settlement of the country, agree to transport it at two cents per ton per mile. The supply is now obtained from Carbondale, but it is believed that good coal will soon be obtained much nearer.

The class of people that is settling this section is unexcelled. In the organization and building up of most of the towns, it is a prime consideration that no intoxicating liquors should be sold. At Peace, some fifteen or twenty miles west of Hutchinson, we found quite a large settlement of Quakers, and fifty miles farther west a colony of Ohio people have bought a large tract of land, and will move on it this Winter or early Spring.

As we have stated, the grain-producing qualities remain in a good measure to be proved, but we believe it will prove the equal of any other portion of the State. As a fruit growing section we have great faith in its ability to raise both trees and fruit unexcelled by any other section. For stock raising, there are many advantages, and we believe but little time will elapse ere this will be the great stock producing section of our great and growing commonwealth.

The railroad that passes through this Valley will be a great highway between the East and the West, and we trust will be rapidly pushed forward until it strikes the coast in middle California, and its location insures it in Winter against the troublesome snow blockades that interfere with travel upon the more northern routes.

Through Colorado, the road will pass through some of the richest and most important mining sections of the mountains.

Its eastern connections, which are not yet completed, will tend to draw the whole East and South toward it, so that the settler who locates in the Arkansas Valley, is sure to be upon one of the great highways of trade and travel.

The road, too, is peculiarly fortunate in its officers. Mr. PETERS, the General Manager, is governed entirely in his actions by the future prosperity of the road, and no short-sighted policy is adopted in regard to its management. It is one of the best conducted roads we ever saw.

Mr. LAKIN, the Land Commissioner, is putting the lands of the Company upon the market upon such terms that every man who desires a farm can obtain it, and does everything in his power to help settlers build up a home quickly and cheaply.

THE PRICE OF HOGS.

A friend, in whose good sense and judgment we have much confidence, takes us to task for our article in the last issue, in relation to the price of hogs this season.

He says that any advice to farmers through a paper, recommending them to hold their hogs or other farm produce for the biggest price, is likely to work them an injury. That inasmuch as they (the farmers) are not "packers" but producers, they are not supposed to be competent to judge as to the probable price of hogs, and that any advice that leads them to think that the price of pork will advance, is likely to give them exalted ideas of its future worth, and will probably cause them to be losers by holding too long.

We admit that there is some truth in this reasoning, and that the cupidity of some farmers causes them to be losers, because they do not know when they are offered a remunerative price for their hogs, or in fact for any farm produce, or are not willing to take a fair consideration for the same. This is in part due to the fact, as our friend intimates, that they do not keep themselves advised of the state of the market; do not read sufficiently to appreciate

the various causes that may affect the market; in short, do not keep themselves as well posted as do the packers.

We do not believe, however, that the farmer should take the first offer made him, that barely covers the cost of raising the corn and feeding it to the hogs—If he can get more. We believe that hogs are worth just what they will bring, and that the farmer is only doing himself justice if he tries to get the best price possible.

We know that many farmers lose considerable sums each year by selling their hogs too soon; and we are also free to admit that some money is lost each year by farmers holding their hogs too long. If there is any way of determining just when the hogs should be sold, the farmer should endeavor to ascertain what the way is, and this brings us to the real merits of the case.

Our friend mentioned above, expressed the opinion that the bulk of the hogs this season, would be sold at four cents gross. We think the bulk of the hogs will be sold at four and one quarter cents. The only reasons we have for this belief, we gave in our last article, and the price at which hogs are now selling in all of the large markets.

We do not wish any of our readers, however, to hold their hogs upon our opinion, after being offered a remunerative price. Each one should decide for himself what price he can afford to take. We esteem it a safe rule for the farmer to be governed in his selling, by the progress the hogs make in fattening. Whenever they cease to take on a reasonable amount of fat for the food consumed, they should be sold. But if they are making a good growth, eating heartily, and the prospect seems good for an advance in price, he need be in no hurry to sell.

As we said before, every farmer should take such papers, and enough of them, to keep himself thoroughly posted in the prices elsewhere, otherwise he may be misled by interested parties. One of the most important benefits to be derived from a well conducted farmers' club, is the dissemination of this kind of information. If each member takes one or more reliable papers, these can be brought to the club meeting, or each member can acquaint his fellow members with what he has learned in relation to the markets, and they will thus protect themselves against street-corner rumors, set afloat generally by the small buyers.

This year, with scarcely an exception, all the packers made money. All classes of meats are now selling considerably higher than at this time last year, and can see no cause, and we have no fears of a decline. Hence we repeat, that had we a good lot of hogs fattening, we would refuse to engage them now at four and a quarter cents.

THE CORN CROP.

The western country, but Kansas especially, has rarely had such an excellent crop of corn as it has this year. The general average of the yield will be fully ten bushels greater than heretofore, and the quality is fully equal to the quantity.

It is proverbial, that "some men cannot bear riches;" it is equally true that some farmers "cannot bear a large crop." An over yield causes them to be wasteful. In gathering, if an ear happens to miss the wagon, they do not take the trouble to pick it up, consoling themselves with the remark that "corn is plenty." Few western farmers gather the corn clean, and some few are criminally wasteful.

We once rented fifteen acres of ground in this county, that had been cultivated in corn the preceding year by a man who was a "professional" renter, and who usually raised good crops. A part of this fifteen acres we wished to plow in the Fall, and to accommodate us, the renter gathered the corn from this strip. When we came to plow it, finding more corn left than we could profitably plow under, we first went over the strip and re-gathered the crop, and got for our trouble nine bushels of good corn, on less than five acres. As we have said, in

seasons of plenty, too many farmers are apt to be careless in this respect. See that the whole crop is closely gathered.

The weather of the past three weeks has been very favorable for this work, and most of the corn is in a very fine condition for harvesting. Every prudent farmer will improve it, to get his crop safely housed. It is well, too, to look after the rat holes in the cribs. A little labor and a few strips of old tin, will many times save several bushels of corn.

The fodder that has been cut, should be husked mornings and evenings and on damp days, and the husks will then break off less, and after being husked out, haul it in and stack and "rick" it, and it usually pays to cover with damaged hay or straw.

As a rule, farmers do not save enough fodder. For milk cows or sheep, we prefer it a portion of the time, to the best of hay, but it should be cut early, in fact before it will save, when put up in full sized shocks. Our practice has been to go through the field and cut and put up shocks of about half size, and a few days after, finish up the shocks. In this way there is no danger of the fodder heating.

Sowed corn makes much better fodder than when planted for the grain, but many miss it by not sowing thick enough. It should be sown at the rate of about two bushels to the acre, the ground well prepared, the seed sown and harrowed in, or what is probably better, though we have never tried it, drilled in; but in either case, the ground should be well rolled, using a heavy roller.

The point is, it should be sown so thick that ears will not form, then the nitrogenous elements that go to form the grain are retained in the stalk and leaves, and a feed is thus obtained, nearly if not equal to clover hay.

While passing through Lyon county recently, we saw a piece of four or five acres of sowed corn, from which several ton of excellent fodder might have been obtained had it been cut in season, but it had been allowed to stand until it was entirely bleached, and its value as a food for stock entirely gone.

In visiting the more newly settled sections of the State, it has been a matter of surprise (after making due allowance for surrounding circumstances), that there was not more stock to consume the grain and grass.

In traveling some six or seven hundred miles this Fall, visiting thirteen different counties, we have seen less than twenty sheep and only about the same number of hogs, except what we saw at the Fairs. In Greenwood county, of a dozen or more farmers that we asked, not one of them owned a sheep, and many of the farmers there have not hogs enough to make their own meat. We asked one gentleman the reason of this, and he replied that the country was too new. This is no excuse.

We can understand why a farmer should not be able to get a start of hogs the first year, but after that, in all ordinary cases, there is no excuse. If poverty is the plea, we should reply that a day's work for some of the wealthier neighbors would secure a pig, and but few months are needed to build up a respectable herd. A stock so cheaply obtained, so easily raised, and that multiplies so rapidly, can be upon every farm if the owner desires it.

It is folly to attempt to make money by farming, if the grain is marketed from the farm as grain. It is possible for a man to make a living by such a system of agriculture, but more men get struck by lightning than make anything more than a bare living at grain raising.

The farmer needs something that will be making money while he is sleeping; something that will grow in Winter as well as Summer.

If the farmer will fix himself to keep them, there is no stock that can be kept upon the farm that will pay a better profit than a few well bred sheep. In thinly settled sections, the western sheep-raiser

has the wolves to contend with, but with a little caution, this need not be as serious as is the loss from dogs in the more thickly settled portions of the country.

Fifty sheep can be wintered upon any ordinary farm, and the farmer will never feel the cost, but he will feel the weight of about three hundred dollars in greenbacks each season, as the price of wool from that number of Cotswolds or Southdowns.

It is in this way that the corn crop should be disposed of, and the farmer that markets his corn in this way will pass in the race of life his old foggy neighbors who persist in marketing their corn by the wagon load.

General News.

BURLINGTON, Coffey county, Kansas, is building a \$25,000 school-house.

EUREKA, Greenwood county, has two of the largest grist mills in the State.

THE Wichita *Eagle* say there were shipped from that point in September, 254 car loads of Texas cattle.

ACCORDING to the *Republican*, Doniphan county has one hundred and fifty acres devoted to vineyards.

AT an election recently held at Concordia, to vote bonds for a mill, not a single vote was polled against the proposition.

THE *Empire*, published in Cloud county, claims the largest sweet potato of the season. Weight, seven pounds, ten ounces.

THE *New Era*, published at Grasshopper Falls, thinks corn will not be worth more than fifteen cents per bushel in that section.

THE *Eureka Herald* says if the immense peach crop this season could be divided into a variety of fruits, Greenwood county would be happy.

THE *Garnett Plaindealer* says that four women and seven men were recently hung in Southwestern Kansas for keeping a rendezvous for horse thieves.

THE papers of the State are very wisely urging the farmers throughout the State to take immediate steps to protect themselves against prairie fires. Not a moment should be lost.

THE *Burlington Patriot* says that the Butler Bros., of Coffey county, have recently marketed one hundred head of fat cattle at 5½ cents per pound. The lot averaged 1350 pounds.

THE *Emporia News* says: Mrs. Isaac Wright, of Americus, commenced last Spring with seven "stands" of Italian bees, and now has twenty-nine stands from them. Who can beat that?

DONIPHAN county has a cat that suckles a pig.—*Exchange*.

Well, why shouldn't she? They both belong to the same family, and are both used to make sausages.

THE *Lawrence Journal* says that the bay mare Huntress, trotted three miles at Prospect Park, in the astounding time of 7:21½. Eleven seconds faster than ever made by any other horse in this country.

THE *Lawrence Journal* says that the earnings of the Kansas Pacific Railroad for the month of August, were \$349,381.80. For the same month last year they were \$332,554.97; an increase of five per cent.

HOWARD county recently held a county seat election, and the County Commissioners have refused to canvass the vote, owing, it is said, to the fraud which the vote shows. The entire vote cast in the county was 4,270, giving a population to the county, by the usual estimate, of 21,350. At the time the census was taken, the total population was 2,760.

THE *Journal*, Baxter Springs, Kansas, says that a Mr. Stanley, residing five and one-half miles east of that place, has twenty acres of corn, of which he has husked and cribbed one acre, and obtained one hundred and fourteen bushels and sixty pounds.

DURING the week ending August 10th, from 30 milking cows, Col. G. E. Waring, of Newport, R. I., made 158 pounds of butter, for which he got \$187.70. Of this number, six had aborted at from four to seven months; eleven were two-year-old heifers; six were three-year-olds with their second calves, and one was nearly dry. The cows were all Jerseys.

PETER CARTWRIGHT, the Methodist pioneer minister, who for more than sixty-five years has been a preacher of the Gospel, died at Pleasant Plains, Illinois, September 25th. His eccentricities have given him a world-wide reputation, but he deserves it no less for his true Christian character and blameless life. He was eighty-seven years of age at the time of his death.

OUR CORNER

Wendlin Hund, of Salt Creek Valley, in this county, brought a half-bushel of Peachblow potatoes to us, that deserve special mention. Twenty-eight of them weighed thirty pounds, and three of the largest four and one-half pounds. Mr. HUND received five hundred bushels of these potatoes in return from fifteen bushels of seed, on less than three acres of high prairie land. They were planted in hills, and cultivated both ways. Mr. HUND is one of the farmers who has never been heard to say, "Farming don't pay."

Called.—Our office was recently illuminated with the beaming countenance of Bro. MARTIN, of the Junction City Union. He has been promoted to some big position among the Odd Fellows—*Grandtre* or *Grandame*, we forget which it is—and will hereafter devote a part of his time to leading that somewhat extensive family of Brothers in the way they should go. We are informed, however, that this arduous labor (of love) will not interfere with the literary work upon which he is now engaged, entitled, *Pen, Paste and Scissors*. If it does, we shall move the extinguishment of the Brotherhood, or the appointment of some one else to act as Grandpa.

Also, T. DWIGHT THACHER, editor and proprietor of the *Lawrence Republican*, one of the best papers published in this or any other country, and which we are glad to know is well supported not only in Douglas county but throughout the State. We shall be pleased to entertain either of the above gentlemen, at any time they see proper to call.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The *Standard*—A Collection of Sacred and Secular Music, for choirs, conventions, singing schools, normal academies, and the home circle—has been laid on our table. A million singers have tested the previous works of L. O. EMERSON, the "Golden Wreath," school song, and the "Choral Tribute," church music. Half a million of H. R. PALMER's works have been sold. Both authors have national reputations; but EMERSON is especially known at the East, while PALMER is better known in the West. These composers have united their talent in the *Standard*, and have produced a book worthy the name. Choirs will be just suited in this collection—not too difficult, and yet requiring skill. It has music for every meter, and set pieces for every occasion. LYON & HEALY, Chicago, publishers.

The *Glory*—By Dr. GEO. F. ROOT, is the title of the latest music book issued. It is full of new, useful, interesting and attractive features. The music is all fresh, and so arranged as to be peculiarly adapted to singing schools, conventions and church choirs; and now, in the Fall of the year, the demand for this book will be unprecedented by teachers of singing and convention leaders all over the country. Published by JOHN CHURCH & Co., Cincinnati, O. Specimen copy sent, postpaid, for \$1.25.

"Talking and Knitting."

ODDS AND ENDS.

In these Fall days, this beautiful October weather, when all the time the red and brown and golden glory of the trees, the faint, hazy, purple mist, suggesting so many possibilities of beauty in the landscape which it half veils and half discloses; and the dreamy, half warm, half cool, just right atmos-

phere, are all the time tempting us from household tasks, out into the open air, to enjoy the beauty of these days, which to my idea make Kansas nearest like the Garden of Eden, which people usually imagine it before they come here, how many things we find to do in-doors, which oblige us to resist these temptations, or else suffer for it in the coming days, when our State will be as unlike any preconceived idea of Paradise as possible.

We have found here, in our cozy domicile, that there were "things too numerous to mention" to be done. We doubt you have all found things in the same condition, in the realm of which you are the goddess; but mayhap, our way of doing these things may have varied somewhat from yours, and if yours was the better way, please tell us, in order that we may "go and do likewise."

For one thing, there were the plants to be taken up and potted; for if there is one thing this establishment cannot get along without in the Winter, it is something green—beside the inmates, I mean.

Our garden had been so full of choice bloomers all Summer, and we could not bring all in-doors; so there was considerable deliberation as to what should be taken up, and what left out or given away.

As our great desire was to have flowers all Winter, we decided upon the different varieties of geranium, fuchsia, tea-roses, begonias, and a handsome salvia; these filling all the space we had to spare for flowers, except one window reserved for our fernery. We used large earthen pots, with holes in the bottom, and saucers for water. A little charcoal, lime, and a few small stones in the bottom, to make the drainage perfect; then nice, rich soil from the garden, with a little sand, was what we filled them with. Watered well, and have been careful not to keep too warm or dry. All are nicely rooted now.

We had a shelf, about a foot wide and just the length of the window, fastened to the sill with hinges, and a prop underneath; so, without occupying much room, we keep quite a large number of plants.

We sent to VICK for hyacinth and crocus bulbs and glasses, and have them set away in a cool, dark closet to start. A few little fancy brackets, which one of the boys cut from some cigar boxes, are fastened on the casing, and destined to hold said treasures in the days when they shall be crowned with bloom.

But now I must tell you of the day when, yielding to the tempting Indian Summer weather, we went to the woods to gather leaves for a winter wall basket, which was made from small pieces of bark gummed to card-board, and for material for our fernery. Oh! 'twas such a glorious day! But you know just how beautiful the trees were; how the birds called each other louder and clearer than in the Summer days; how the cunning rabbits for one second eyed us half-audaciously, and then, in a sudden panic, showed the white feather and were off like the wind; and most of all, you can imagine how we enjoyed it all, and were thoroughly happy; so I will let you imagine all that, and tell you how we made that precious fernery, which is now our chief treasure.

First, from slender sticks, of about the thickness of our first finger, we cut forty pieces, two and a half feet long; and as many more one and a half feet long, on an average, allowing them to vary an inch or two, to complete the rustic appearance. Then, from two of each kind we made squares, by tying, at exact distances, each corner with strips of bark, and leaving the ends projecting as in a log house. When all the pieces were tied, giving us twenty squares, we fastened one by a few tacks to a board made the exact size of the inside of our four sticks; then with sticks about six inches long we wove in the other twenty, in a sort of loose basket-work.

When this was done, the sides of our open-work box were lined with moss. The box was then filled

with rich earth and sand, a few small, white, flat stones piled picturesquely in one corner, forming a cave, in which we placed a lake bottom, in the shape of a piece of looking-glass. Around the stones we planted all the different varieties of ferns we were able to find (only four), sowed a little ornamental grass seed, and at the other end planted a dainty little ivy, for which we made a rustic frame, by bending willow twigs across the corners of our box, diagonally; when we covered the whole with moss, and now have "a thing of beauty," in every body's opinion.

One other triumph we achieved, in the flower line, was the manufacture of a frame for a pot of German ivy, one of our particular pets. We took a smooth pine strip, half an inch wide, and bored a number of gimlet holes in it. Then—don't be shocked—we stripped the covering off the wires of an old hoop-skirt, and twisted them in and out through the holes, till we have, quite a pretty frame.

My hanging basket—a rustic one, for which I paid two dollars, and have filled with everything imaginable—is another of my pets.

Next day after fixing up these pretty things, we made a descent upon the useful, in the shape of red flannel under-garments, which, though not very handsome, are so much more comfortable than white, either made or knit; because they won't shrink up to board-like thickness.

By the way, let me tell you how I kept knit flannels from shrinking last Winter. I washed them in cold water—that is, with the chill just taken off—used plenty of hard soap, and rinsed in water of the same temperature as that in which they were washed. They kept soft and large enough to wear all Winter.

The next day's job was "pickel-lilli," which delectable dish we made by chopping a peck of green tomatoes, three small cabbage, and six onions, all fine, salting and scalding slightly, and pressing in colanders until no green liquid came from them; then seasoning with mustard, pepper and clove, and nearly covering them with strong vinegar. It is now covered up in a large stone jar, "getting good."

Next thing was remodeling an alpaca dress, which had been worn some time with a long, full overskirt. From the old overskirt I made six ruffles, and from a piece of new, which was left at the first making, I made a short apron front overskirt, with no back, and a long basque. Now I have a stylish dress, which, I fondly flatter myself, no one will recognize as my old last winter dress.

Next came house-cleaning. My! That was bad enough at the time, without harrowing up the recollection; so I'll say good-night.

THE HOG: ITS DISEASES AND TREATMENT;

WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS UPON

ITS BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER X.—CHOLERA.

[NOTE.—These papers have been withdrawn in the last two numbers, to give place to Fair reports. We expect to complete the series in the issue of Dec. 15.—A. G. C.]

We now come to speak of this dreaded scourge of the hog-breeder, and we only regret that we have no remedy that we can offer as a specific for the cure of this disease. As we have intimated already, there are several diseases in different portions of the country that pass under this dreaded title, with symptoms very dissimilar.

The first recollection that we have of this disease was in 1859 or '60. At that time we were practicing medicine in the neighborhood of the White River Valley, in Indiana, a section of country noted for the large number of hogs annually raised and fattened; when there broke out suddenly an alarming epidemic, that threatened to de-

stroy every hog in the valley. It came without a warning, was somewhat erratic in its travels, and finally seemed to exhaust itself rather than to have been driven out, but was present a part of two seasons. One noticeable feature of this epidemic was, its preference for *large* herds. In no instance that we recollect, did it attack those herds of from ten to twenty-five, while few herds of from one to five or six hundred head, escaped.

The symptoms of this epidemic varied somewhat, but for the most part were, first, loss of appetite, marked sluggishness, weakness and tremblings, staggering when attempting to walk, eyes watering, the skin hot and dry, with intervals of sweating and vomiting, the discharges from the bowels thin, very dark, and frequent; in a few instances, however, there was a costive condition of the bowels.

The symptoms varied in intensity; in some cases producing death within twenty-four hours, in others, lingering for four, five or six days, in some instances perhaps longer. Death was usually preceded by rigors, stertorous breathing, and a semi-comotose condition.

We never had the opportunity ourselves of making, nor have we ever heard the result of a post mortem examination made by competent persons, of any hogs that died of cholera.

The fatality was very great, reaching to 75 and 80 per cent. of the whole herd. A friend burned in his stock field at one time, fifty head that died within a space of twenty-four hours. As is customary in all epidemics, everything appropriate and inappropriate was tried as a remedy, but with little success so far as we could observe.

The statistics of the Agricultural Bureau, at Washington, show that other sections of the country (and in fact, few hog raising districts have escaped) have suffered since that time to nearly as great an extent, with a disease called cholera, and we presume it to be the same disease, principally from its fatality.

It is to be regretted that observations upon the maladies of animals are not more minute and exact, and the desire to *invent remedies* less prominent.

We must know what the nature of a disease is, before we can prescribe a remedy, and we would advise not only stock-breeders, but stock-raisers of all kinds to turn their attention more to the nature and cause, than to seeking after new remedies.

In regard to hog cholera, it strikes us that the disease can come from but one of two causes. It must be either malarial or epizootic. If the former, we should expect to find a congested and engorged condition of the blood-making organs, primarily, and as a secondary condition, congestion of the brain. If epizootic or epidemic in its origin, no opinion can be formed of its operations, save by close observations and post mortems, as in the latter case the cause would be concealed.

There is a theory that Asiatic cholera is produced by animalcules floating in the atmosphere, and that these minute animals or insects having become starved out from their homes upon the banks of the Nile, where their food was formerly supplied by the idolatrous custom of drowning infants and others in this stream, but which was in manner destroyed by the introduction of Christianity, were forced out, in search of food, and were brought to this country by prevailing western winds; and according to this theory, the reason that cities, towns and villages, were more liable to attacks of cholera than the rural districts, was that the more populous places furnished more decaying animal matter than the country.

While we are not an animalculist in hog cholera, we can conceive how crowded and filthy feed lots and pens would present attractions for myriads upon myriads of these voracious but minute animals.

But whatever the immediate cause may be, we expect to find in this disease great intestinal irritation, that makes itself known to us by frequent

and copious discharges from the bowels, and by vomitings, and these discharges very dark and offensive.

The medicines, as we have stated, that have been used in this disease, comprise nearly the whole list of the *Materia-Medica*. Stonecoal and charcoal have been used in nearly every locality where the disease has been known, and both have found general favor. Stonecoal has probably some astringent properties, while charcoal is chiefly valuable as an absorbent of the noxious fluids of the stomach. Alum has also been used, and by some is thought to be valuable. It is an astringent, and is valuable so far. Turpentine has also been used with some success.

After carefully examining the ground, we are prepared to submit the following as a remedy after the disease has actually made its appearance, promising, however, that it will be valuable *only* when there are copious or frequent discharges from the bowels: Laudanum, one ounce; tincture cayenne pepper, one-half ounce; sugar of lead, two drachms; water, one-fourth pint; whisky, one-fourth pint. Mix the two first articles with the whisky. Dissolve the sugar of lead in the water, and add it to the whisky. In a severe case, give one-half of this, and if needed, in half an hour the other portion. More water may be added if desirable. Within forty-eight hours after the discharges have been controlled, a quarter of a pound of salts should be given and repeated every hour until an operation is produced, and after that, little will be needed, except to look after the diet of the animal, which should be light and easily digested. Boiled milk thickened with wheat flour is the best diet, and the pens and troughs should be kept scrupulously clean.

Our Boys and Girls.

ABOUT READING.

BY "HOOSIER GIRL."

EDITOR FARMER: Now, that it will not be very long till husking, and hauling, and all the heavy Fall farm work is done, and the evenings grow long—I suppose "Our Boys and Girls" will be thinking of numberless games and pastimes that are to occupy them.

But life is not *all* for play, and we even tire of pleasure. And there is one thing which does, and should occupy a goodly portion of our time, and that is *reading*. We should indeed grow very narrow if we depended entirely upon our knowledge gained at school. But there can certainly be no fault found with American people for their lack of interest in this particular. The question is *what* to read. Much as has been said, I am sorry to say, I still see a great tendency toward the "yellow covered" style of reading. I confess, with shame, myself to have indulged somewhat. Consequently, I "know whereof I speak," and feel quite safe in condemning them.

Boy or girl, I ask you candidly, did "the tumultuous beating of CALVIDA's heart" ever thrill you with real, healthy, genuine sentiments or feelings? Did not these ghastly ghost stories make you a little timid when you went down cellar in the dark? In short, did these unnatural, unreal, high flown, over-wrought stories, ever do you any real good? Did they make you feel as if you had gained anything? Do you think they are worth a careful re-perusing?

I had a rule for reading given me—never to read "anything that would not bear reading the second time." And though I do not follow it, and think it a little too strict, it contains a good idea, that is, to nil the mind with something better than light sensational stories. I do not condemn works of fiction. Some of the greatest truths have been forcibly brought out by these means. A good novel is profitable and healthy recreation. But some persons have an insane passion for them, and read them to the exclusion of other things; to

this class I think the above rule would apply very well. I think if one can't get along without tragedies, etc., that we will find plenty of the genuine stuff if we read our early history. We might weep to some advantage over Fox's "Martyrs," but the tears shed over this weak trash, are all wasted. I don't know whether the boys cry or not; I believe that is not generally attributed to them. That some girls cry, I am very certain.

Now I think that CHARLES DICKENS' stories are both profitable and interesting. "Little Dorrit" is sufficiently pathetic for the most tender hearted. "Pickwick" is funny enough for the most jolly. DICKENS has tried to portray life as he has found it in all its various phases. Some of his stories were written with a view of exposing certain infirmities in the laws—"Little Dorrit," for to expose the miseries of the "Marshalsea," or debtors' prison. "Barnaby Rudge" contains a historical value. I have heard some folks who just began to read his works, complain of their dullness. But they are unlike anything else, and they will impress the mind as few works will.

It is just bedtime, and I expect the Editor of THE FARMER thinks I have taken up about enough space. So good bye.

Lawrence, Kansas, October 21st, 1879.



BORERS.

Few insects effect such serious and almost irreparable injury upon us, as those species which come under the general head of *Borers*. By this term are designated the larvae of a large number of beetles and of several moths and four-winged flies, and destroying as they do trees which have taken years of care and cultivation to develop, and which it takes years to replace, they cannot be too carefully guarded against, or too thoroughly searched for and exterminated. There is scarcely a tree, native or exotic, which we cherish for its fruit or its shade, that is not subject to the attacks of one or more of these borers, some of which excavate the twigs and small branches, others tunnel the trunk either vertically or from side to side, while others still commit their depredations in the roots, and all, sooner or later causing the death of the tree. The work of these larvae is very insidious, and the evil results are scarcely perceptible until the destroyers are well established, when it becomes a work of time and patience to extract them—if, indeed, it is at all possible to do it.

Fortunately, this dangerous class of insects are the very ones whose habits, when once generally and thoroughly known, will give us complete control over them. But in this direction, much remains yet to be learned. The most important objects of investigation are, first, the limits of the season during which the perfect insects are depositing their eggs; second, the position in which the latter are placed, whether upon the body of the tree, in the forks of the branches, upon the twigs or under the buds, whether upon or inserted under the bark; third, the substances or mechanical means that will deter the parent insects from placing their eggs in these positions, or will destroy the vitality of the latter, if they should be deposited.

The difficulty of pursuing these investigations lies in the fact that many of the most injurious species are nocturnal in their habits, and conceal themselves so artfully during the day, that except to entomologists who have been at the pains to rear them from the larvae, their forms are entirely unknown. Thus the apple tree borer (*Saperda bivitata*—SAY) so common and so destructive in Western orchards, as a beetle is rare, seldom seen

except at night when searched for with a lantern. The case is the same with many others.

The history of fruit tree borers is already quite well understood, and the means of keeping them in check ascertained. For instance, soap applied freely to the butt and crotch of the apple tree, during the months of May and June, will prevent the *saperda* from depositing its eggs in the only positions where the larvæ will be able to make their way into the tree. The peach tree borer (*Agria exilis*), a clear winged moth, can also be in a great measure circumvented by a system of mounding, and so with several others.

Our favorite shade trees, the maples, both hard and soft, are attacked by a borer to which the soap process is also very distasteful. But the insect enemies of these beautiful and valuable trees, which have hitherto been considered unusually exempt, are annually on the increase, and unless great care is taken, we fear that, like the old-time favorite, the locust, they will have to be resigned to their voracious foes. A few days since, our attention was called to a large number of insects that collected on a small English maple. There were innumerable bees and wasps, and several beetles among them, two species of *Euryoma*, and numbers of a large *Cerambycid*. We presently found that this congregation of insects had been attracted by the sap which was flowing quite copiously down the trunk. It started from the juncture of one of the small branches which seemed to be dead. Upon taking hold of the latter it came off in our hand, and at once revealed the cause of the mischief—the larva of some *cerambycid*, which after having excavated the twig for six or eight inches, was about making its way into the body of the tree, for Winter quarters. Its aim had not been exactly true, and it had severed the bark and started the flow of sap. Upon examining the branch, it appeared that the larva had entered at a certain bud which had made an abortive effort to develop. Above this bud the leaves had developed, but had eventually dried up and the entire branch was dead. For borers which work in this manner, the remedy is not yet clear, except what can be done by careful examination and the use of the knife.

In our forests, too, the annual destruction of oaks, hickories and maples by borers, is immense; and against these, preventive measures on the living trees, are of course out of the question. Birds, no doubt, do a great deal of good in searching out the larvæ and devouring the beetles, and the practice of the owners of woodlands of cutting down the dead trees for fire-wood, assists in keeping many species in check by burning them before they have changed to pupæ, or perfect insects.

In conclusion, we would recommend close examination of all favorite trees in the Fall, by which some enemies may come to light, and be dealt with in time to save the tree.



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.]

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

Chronic Glanders.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a good mare, that was taken about seven years ago with something like distemper, running profusely at the right nostril with very offensive matter, and has continued up to the present time. Otherwise, she appears to be

sound. The gland under the right jaw appears to be rather larger than the other. She has run with the other horses all the time, but there is no symptom of the disease among them. She is fat and in nice condition.

What is matter? and, Is there a cure?

Respectfully, A. F. EVANS.

ANSWER.—The mare's complaint is chronic glanders, caused at first, probably, by bad treatment or taking cold, when she had the distemper. The causes of the distemper are many, among which, may be enumerated starvation, filth, and debilitating diseases, as strangles (distemper), catarrh, or lung fever, or, indeed, any disease capable of generating pus. Horses with chronic glanders will live and work for years, and other horses with them, or in the same stable, will not take the disease from them.

There are many wrong ideas entertained, not only in regard to the contagious nature of the disease, but also in regard to its incurability and even fatality.

TREATMENT.—To remove or neutralize the poison, give one-half to one ounce doses of the sulphite of soda, at night, in cut feed, for several weeks, and five grains of the powdered Spanish fly along with it, which will act not only as a powerful tonic, but as an agent whereby the product of the disease will be removed from the body of the animal by the kidneys. This treatment will not interfere with the other medicine, which is—powdered gentian root, three drachms; powdered sulphate of copper, two drachms; mix, and give the whole for a dose, and give one dose morning and mid-day.

The horse must be well and highly fed, and removed from other horses while the treatment is going on. Change his feed often. Remember that glanders, associated with tubercles of the lungs, cannot be cured.

Sprain.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a very valuable horse (the only one I have), that got lame a few days ago on the road. I was bringing a load of freight from Emporia, and changed feed on the road from corn to oats, which appeared to give the horse the scours. He became very feverish and weak, and lost his appetite for both grain and water at noon, but that evening he appeared to be thirsty, but would not eat. It rained that night very hard, and I had no shelter for my horses. The next morning he appeared to be sore all over, and a little stiff in all of his limbs; but his right hind leg appeared to be swelled in the pastern joint, and he was very lame in that leg—could not bear his weight on it.

What is the matter with him? What will cure him? He is a valuable horse. Any information from your veterinary surgeon will be thankfully received. This morning his leg is swollen in the hock or large joint. I have rubbed some bone and nerve liniment on his leg. This is all I have done for him as yet.

The horse now appears to have regained his appetite, and eats and drinks as usual; but his lameness is no better.

AARON S. VANVALEY.

ANSWER.—Your horse has taken cold, and probably he sprained the leg upon which he is lame. Take powdered gentian root, powdered pimento berries (allspice), powdered carbonate of ammonia, two ounces of each. Mix, and divide into twelve powders. Give one powder morning, noon and night, in cold water. Drench the horse with it. If there is any undue heat in the swelled leg, bathe it with the tincture of arnica—one ounce to the pint of water. Apply it several times a day.

After the inflammation subsides, a better liniment to apply than the nerve and bone, is made as follows: Oil of origanum, 2 ounces; oil of spike, 2 ounces; oil of sasafra, 2 ounces; alcohol, 2 ounces; aqua ammonia, 2 ounces; coal oil, 2 ounces; to be used twice a day.

Calculi.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a good horse, that has been of very little use to me this Summer. He commenced last Spring, after driving him a little fast or doing a hard day's work, to take something like colic. I doctored with him awhile, and then turned him out; but every time I do over a half-day's work with him, down he goes. He will roll and groan awhile, then sit up awhile on his fore feet and hind parts. After going through these exercises awhile, he will get up and stretch. Sometimes he will draw himself up and squat down on his hind parts. He whisks himself about in this manner from eight to twelve hours; then he will seem to be all right, but I dare not work him. He is thriving and in good order.

I would like to know what ails him, and what to do for him. Please give your opinion, and prescribe. Yours, truly, A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—I apprehend that the disease is calculi. This variety of stone is sometimes found in the bladder and kidneys of horses. If I am correct, a formidable operation, called lithotomy—of no great magnitude to an expert surgeon, but one that could not be undertaken by an unprofessional—would perfect a cure.

When suffering with pain, give him twenty-five drops of the tincture of aconite root, in a pint of water. Repeat the dose in four hours. Drench the horse occasionally with flaxseed tea, and give him all the water he will drink.

Tumor.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a last Spring colt that has a lump on its stifle joint. When I first noticed it, it was the size of a walnut, and it is getting larger. It is now the size of a man's fist. It is soft, like a wind-gall. It never was much home. It is stiff a little. Please give me your opinion, and prescribe.

If you have any remedy for Texas fever in cattle, please give it through THE FARMER.

Respectfully, yours, PETER BOYER.

ANSWER.—The trouble with the colt is a tumor, and had I the colt here, I would cure it with the knife. As it is, use the biniodide of mercury. It is made as follows: Take biniodide of mercury, two drachms; lard, one ounce. Mix, and apply it to the swelling once a day for five days, rubbing it in well each time. At the end of the five days, wash it off well, and apply a little fresh lard. Tie up the colt's head for an hour after each application.

I have no cure that I can rely upon in Texas fever. Our best men disagree even in the name and cause of the disease. Prof. GUMGEE calls it a splenic fever; Prof. MCCLURE, equally as good authority, says that splenic fever is a misnomer, and names it an impaction of the manyplus. I am inclined to the belief than the latter is the correct name of the disease, the first name being the effect of a cause, and not the disease itself. Last Fall I was called upon to treat two cows. One of them had been taken some twelve hours before I saw her, and the other was taken while I was there. To the first one I administered large doses of epsom salts, dissolved in molasses water, and repeated the dose three times. She died on the seventh day. The other died on the first day, before I had time to administer anything. Hence, I say I have no certain cure, and both the former named Professors agree in saying that there is no cure within their knowledge.

A PARTY in Kentucky named Gill, has brought suit in the courts for the recovery (as he says) of his mare "Joet," alias "Goldsmith Maid." It seems that Mr. Gill's stables were burned some seven years ago, and until recently it was supposed the mare "Joet" perished in the flames. Gill's theory is that the mare was stolen, and the stables fired to conceal the theft.

It is probably a case of mistaken identity.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

A BACHELOR says that if you hand a lady a newspaper with a scrap cut out of it, not a line of it will be read, but every bit of interest the paper possesses is centered in finding out what the missing scrap contained.

A YOUNG lady who has been greatly annoyed by a lot of young simpletons who stop under her window at night to sing "If Ever I Cease to Love," wishes us to say that if they will cease their foolishness, and come in and talk "business," they will confer a favor.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1887, 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 1.**Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.**

HORSE—Taken up by E. H. Cowan, Marion tp, one Horse, two years old, 14 hands high, bald face, a large white spot on each side, right hind foot white. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay Filly, 1 year old, heavy mane and tail. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Chipps, Marion tp, one bay mare Pony, small star in forehead. Appraised \$16.

MARE—Taken up by M. Bowers, Timberhill tp, one bay Mare, 5 years old, left hind foot white, some white on nose. Appraised \$75.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Joshua Cutter, Plum Grove tp, Oct 7, '72, one bay Mare, 12 or 14 years old, 14½ hands high, left hind foot white, small star in forehead. Appraised \$50.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G. A. Luman, Neosho tp, July 10th, 1872, one bay Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded LA on left shoulder and left hip. Appraised \$25. Also, one iron-gray Pony, 14 hands high. Appraised \$25.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by D. B. Clinch, Republican tp, Sept 25, 1872, one light bay Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, black legs, mane and tail, spot on right side of left eye. Appraised \$40.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Watts, Newbern tp, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high, branded ML on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by James Mabray, Lincoln tp, Sept 17, 1872, one bay Mare, 2 years old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, left hind foot and right fore foot white. Appraised \$20. Also, one sorrel horse Colt, 1 year old, flax mane and tail, star in forehead. Appraised \$10.

HORSE—Taken up by A. J. Howard, one mouse-colored Horse, 7 years old, 14 hands high, black mane, tail and legs, black stripe on back and shoulders, white strip on left nostril. Appraised \$40.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Watts, Newbern tp, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 14 hands high, branded ML on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by H. Krouse, Union tp, one dark brown Mare, 2 years old, right hind foot white, star in forehead. Also, one light brown mare Colt, 1 year old.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Cummins, Salem tp, Sept 18th, 1872, one bay Mare, six years old, 14½ hands high, a white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, a few white hairs on right side of neck. Appraised \$65.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm O Park, Oxford tp, Sept 11, 1872, one red Cow, 10 years old, crop and 2 slits in left ear, under half-crop in right ear, lump on left foot, white on each flank, had bell on. Also, one brindle Cow, 7 years old, white on back and belly, point of horns rounded. Appraised \$—.

Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by T. Callery, Fairmount tp, Sept 15th, 1872, one yellow roan Mare, 10 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Horse, 11 years old, 15½ hands high, left fore foot deformed, harness marks. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Geo P Allen, Kickapoo tp, Sept 20, 1872, one bay Mare (age not known), 14 hands high, black legs, mane and tail, scar on left side of neck. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by J. R. Hammond, Kickapoo tp, Sept 2, 1872, one dark sorrel Mare, 10 years old, 16 hands high, branded W on left shoulder, collar marks. Appraised \$40.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo Kiser, Clear Creek tp, one dark bay Mare, 5 or 6 years old, blind in right eye, hind feet white, white in forehead, branded S on right shoulder. Appraised \$25. Also, one dark bay Mare, 1 year old, left hind foot white, branded S on right hip. Appraised \$20.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by O. S. Russel, S Milford tp, one dark brown horse Mule, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, branded AW on the left shoulder, collar marks. Appraised \$100.

Wabauunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James Nelson, Mission Creek tp, Oct 5, 1872, one chestnut sorrel gelding Horse, large white strip in face, a few white hairs on hips. Also, one black gelding Horse, a few hairs in forehead, saddle marks.

STRAYS FOR OCTOBER 15.**Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.**

HORSE—Taken up by Sarah J Butler, Lincoln tp, Sept 24, 1872, one iron-gray Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. A. Senseater, Sheridan tp, Sept 17, 1872, one dapple gray Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$75. Also, one bay mare Pony, 9 years old, 13½ hands high, all legs white, star in forehead, branded HT on left hip. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old, right hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. E. Samis, Belleville tp, Aug 12th, 1872, one bay mare Pony, 5 years old, 12 hands high, the left hind foot hind foot white. Also, one sucking Colt. Appraised \$20.

Jewell County—W. M. Allen, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. C. Smith, White Rock tp, May 15th, 1872, one black Ox, 7 years old, white in forehead, branded on right flank. Also, one light red Ox, 4 or 5 years old. Both of Cherokee stock, and both Appraised \$85.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by P. P. Stall, May 1, 1872, one gray Mare, 12 years old, flea-bitten, right eye has a peculiar appearance. Appraised \$—.

Also, one brown Horse, 9 years old, left hind foot white.

Smith County—Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by W. H. Carpenter, Sept 14, 1872, one sorrel Filly, 8 years old, hind feet white. Appraised \$50. Also, one bay Filly, 3 years old, a few white hairs, three white feet. Appraised \$25.

STRAYS FOR OCTOBER 1.**Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.**

PONY—Taken up by J. H. Washburn, Osage tp, Sept 18th, 1872, one bay horse Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, left eye blind, branded AB on left shoulder and C on left hip, white stripe in face, saddle marks. Appraised \$15.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by S. F. Hyde, Little Walnut tp, Aug 20, 1872, one bay Mare, 8 years old, branded W on left shoulder and C on left hip, 2 notches in left ear. Appraised \$25. Also, one black Mare, 8 years old, hind feet white, branded with triangle on the right shoulder and hip, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$25. Also, one horse Colt, 3 years old, hind feet white, branded with a triangle on right hip. Appraised \$25.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. L. Harvey, Lowell tp, Aug 19, 1872, one gray Horse, 14 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks, has fistula. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Mare, 10 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, lame in left hind leg. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by J. Perkins, Lowell tp, Aug 17, 1872, one dun Horse, 9 years old, 15 hands high, branded JL on right shoulder, black mane and tail. Appraised \$60.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

OX—Taken up by J. N. Morrow, Walnut tp, Aug 6th, 1872, one red and white Ox, branded 2 on right hip, crop and underbit in right ear, underbit in left. Appraised \$25.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. J. Miller, Clear Creek tp, one roan horse Pony, 2 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by Edw Spauigh, Center tp, June 12th, 1872, one dark bay Horse, 8 years old, white forehead, two white feet, saddle marks, scar on right hip. Appraised \$60.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. H. Johnson, Quenemo tp, Aug 15, 1872, one bay Mare, 12 years old, white spot in forehead, hind feet white, white spot on left shoulder, saddle marks, blind in right eye. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Colt, 1 year old, a white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Osborne County—C. W. Crampton, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Otis Holden, Penn tp, one white Cow, 10 years old, red spotted neck, dim brand on left shoulder, branded 1 on left hip, crop and slit in each ear. Appraised \$25.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by T. R. Hair, Madison tp, Sept 18, 1872, one chestnut sorrel horse Pony, 8 years old, 12½ hands high, hind feet white. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J. N. C. Pierce, South Milford tp, Sept 10, 1872, one light bay Mare, 4 years old, black mane and tail, hind feet white, a few white hairs in forehead, a black spot on right hind foot. Appraised \$150.

NOVEMBER, 1872.**Kansas Pacific Railway**

The Short, Favorite and only All-Rail Route

TO
Denver, Georgetown, Golden City, Erie, Longmont, Central City, New Memphis, Villa La Font, Idaho Springs, Greeley,
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ON AND AFTER AUGUST 12, 1872, TRAINS WILL run from Lawrence and Kansas City, as follows:

LEAVE—	GOING SOUTH.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'M.	NIGHT EX.
Lawrence.....	11:20 A. M.	8:10	P. M.	
Baldwin.....	12:00 M.	9:05		
(Kansas City.....	10:00 A. M.	1:55		7:00 P. M.
Olathe.....	11:00	4:15		8:25
Arrive at Ottawa.....	12:35 P. M.	6:55		10:45
Ottawa.....	1:10	10:00		10:55
Garnett.....	2:18			12:35 A. M.
Iola.....	3:34			2:22
Humboldt.....	3:56			2:55
Tioga.....	4:18			3:27
Thayer.....	5:00			4:23
Cherryvale.....	5:47			5:30
ARRIVE AT				
Independence.....	6:40			6:30
Coffeyville.....	6:35			6:40
Parker.....	6:50			7:10

LEAVE—	GOING NORTH.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'M.	NIGHT EX.
Parker.....	7:15 A. M.			6:50 P. M.
Independence.....	7:20			7:00
Coffeyville.....	7:30			7:05
Cherryvale.....	8:20			8:05
Thayer.....	9:10			9:03
Tioga.....	9:48			9:55
Humboldt.....	10:10			10:25
Iola.....	10:30			10:55
Garnett.....	11:42			12:35 A. M.
Arrive at Ottawa.....	1:30 P. M.	8:10 A. M.		2:30
Olathe.....	3:15	11:00		4:18
Arrive at Kansas City.....	4:20	12:35 P. M.		5:30
Ottawa.....	1:10	8:00 A. M.		
Baldwin.....	1:45	8:50		
ARRIVE AT				
Lawrence.....	2:25	9:50		

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7 feet length of stock.....	4 10
8 feet length of stock.....	4 50
10 feet length of stock.....	5 00
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Cucumber Wood Tubing, 10 cents per foot.	
Extra Bands, each, 10 cts. Extra Couplings, each, 30 cts. Extra Valves, each, 5 cts.	

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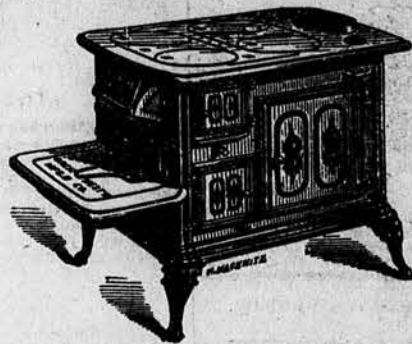
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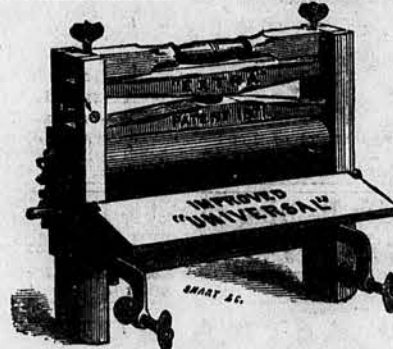
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