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every man who is the owner of a farm, for we consider no one of them is so stupid as to omit the planting of his orchard, and few who would not prefer to spend intelligently.

It is not expected that every one interested in horticultural pursuits will be present, but there should be enough interest to insure an intelligent representation from every county, at least; and no one should come without specimens grown in his locality.

This matter of appointments of parliament importance in determining nomenclature, and facts as to the adaptation of the several varieties to localities. It will be found, ultimately, that many kinds will succeed in one part, but fail in another portion of our broad State. The sooner this information can

homogeneous of fruit, so that *Sambucus* and *Cornus* may have a common color, recognized as a standard all over the State.

We are pleased that the January meeting on the day of our issue was so fruitful in providing a guide to the proceedings in the January 1968 issue. The January meeting will contain all the subject fields and subfields, however, that are worthy of permanent record.

In another place will be found the Official Call which we trust our friends will all enjoy.

In calculating error, Einstein is accustomed to let his reason, and his sense of reality, take precedence over logic. The pen of logic is a great instrument is a power for good when controlled by conscience in the service of a just end.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

REVENUE TAX ON FARMERS' SALES.

Much noise has been made of late about a ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, governing the sale of farm products by the producer. It has been a fruitful theme for that class of cheap politicians who have such an affectionate regard for farmers and working-men—just before an election. Democrats, of course, charge it as a Republican outrage upon the dear, good farmer, that should make every one of them a "dagger-drawn Democrat, hot for reform," in an instant. On the other hand, dishonest, thin-skinned Republicans, having no confidence in an honest defense of right by a frank admission of all that is true, undertook to relieve the law of its imputed odium by charging the trouble to local officers, who, "clothed in a little brief authority," were substituting their pompous little wills for law.

It is not strange that, between two such boisterous and uncertain elements, the truth has been lost sight of in a whirlwind of dust and doubt. And now that election is over, and an explanation of the matter will not involve THE FARMER in politics, we deem it best to make a simple statement of the case, for the better understanding of all concerned.

It was clearly the intention of the law, when framed, to allow the farmer to sell the products of his own farm, without the payment of a special tax as a dealer. It, therefore, provided that every farmer might sell the produce of his own farm, upon his own premises or from his wagon, free from liability to tax. In other words, he was allowed to peddle his own productions everywhere. The framers of the law evidently did not contemplate the opening of a store or place of business by the farmer, in town or city, as necessary to the sale of his grain or vegetables, and restricted them to their own farms, or from wagons traveling from place to place.

But, municipal authorities having more greedy wants than the General Government, have very generally enacted, in cities, that producer and consumer shall not come together at will, and enjoy the freedom of untaxed "dicker," contemplated by revenue laws in this instance. By an ordinance of the Common Council, peddling by farmers is forbidden under heavy penalties, and he is not only compelled to make his sales from a given place, or stand, but that place is selected for him and he made to pay for it.

This local law drives the farmer out of his profession, as a peddler of his own produce, and brings him directly under the legal definition of "produce broker," compelling him to pay a special tax of \$10 a year; provided, he makes a business of selling his produce in this manner. This is a simple recital of the facts, and shows how a local law may drive a class of men under the provisions of a Congressional Act not intended for or applicable to them, outside of city limits.

It is not our purpose to discuss which of these laws works the wrong, or which should be amended; but we do say that the luxury and distinction of a City Government has no more costly condition, than its interference with the normal relations of supply and demand, by its market laws.

So far as the decision of Commissioner DELANO is concerned, it was a legal necessity, which, to disregard, would be the most positive defiance of a law he was sworn to execute.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS.

All who come to Kansas, prospecting or for actual settlement, seem alike impressed with the fertility of soil and character of climate. Hardly an Eastern paper comes to hand without some reference, by correspondence, extracts or editorial, to our State. Many of the letters written by residents here to the

local papers of their former homes, give evidence of good judgment, careful observation, and a close adherence to facts; and must have a good influence in directing attention to our State, and bringing to it the very best of citizens.

In a late number of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Gazette we find a letter written by a citizen of Jefferson county, J. COPLEY, Esq., from which we make the following extracts, for the benefit of Eastern readers who may have more confidence in the words of new-comers than of old settlers, who would naturally look upon the bright side. He writes under date of October 1st:

I have now been here about four months, and have seen the whole of a Kansas Summer. For a few days the thermometer ranged above 90° and one day it touched 100°; but at no time have we had what in the East we most complain of—oppressive sultriness. We have had an unusual amount of rain, and frequent floods.

Take one year with another, more rain falls in Kansas than in Pennsylvania—less in the Fall and Winter, but more in the Spring and Summer; but, unlike Indiana and Illinois, the ground does not become covered over with a sheet of water after a heavy rain.

It takes a very heavy rain, indeed, to cause water to flow off a well-plowed field. On the unbroken prairie it flows freely. The effect of this will be, that as the land is brought under cultivation floods will be less and the permanent flow of springs greater. This, in the well settled parts of the country, is already observable.

As this is a limestone country—more so than any I ever saw—the water of wells and springs is hard; hence, disterns are coming into general use, not because the water of wells is not good, for it is excellent, but to secure a supply of soft water.

Many men, when they come out here, make a great mistake. They choose the richest land they can find, which is generally the lowest; and the consequence is, that they and their families lose more by ill health than they gain by heavy crops. Indeed, most of the upland prairie is very rich; and better adapted for wheat, fruit, potatoes, and many other things, than the rich bottom lands. I have noticed, in my excursions through this country, more evidences of solid thrift on the high than on the low lands. Since I have been here I have been on the high prairies, breathing the purest air I ever enjoyed; and I feel younger, stronger, more active, than I have felt for ten years. Although settlement and cultivation will ultimately render these low lands healthy, yet I would advise immigrants to choose the high ground for the present, provided they set a higher value upon good health than upon monster crops of corn.

These uplands are composed of rich, sandy loam, resting upon successive strata of limestone. In some places sandstone is found. The subsoil is strongly impregnated with lime, and is of a light chocolate color. The top soil varies in color from dark chocolate to black, and is from one to three feet deep. In no place that I have seen can the plow reach the subsoil, but the roots of grass and trees penetrate it deeply. If it could be intermixed with the top soil it would be good.

A very large proportion of these high prairies is composed of drift. Quarantine boulders, from a ton weight down to mere pebbles, are scattered over the soil, some lying partly above the surface, and some below. On the southeastern points of the higher lands these boulders are most numerous, and often intermixed with water-worn pebbles of quartz and other hard stone, which have been deposited by some mighty forces of water during the drift period. Some of these boulders are very beautiful, a mixture of red, white, green, and other colors, some mottled, and some having very pretty wavy lines; but they are the hardest, heaviest, and most impracticable stones I ever saw. They are of igneous origin, and have been drifted from the Rocky Mountains far to the north.

It is to these drifts that this State owes its matchless adaptability to fruit-growing. In Illinois there are some drifts, at long intervals, and it is there that we find the finest and most productive orchards. The high grounds of Kansas are nearly all drift; and hence its beauty and fruitfulness. Moreover, the atmosphere is purer here than it is in any part of the country east of the Mississippi. Hence, fruit trees not only grow with great vigor, but the fruit is "fair." I have not seen a scabby peach in this State.

You have seen the announcement that Kansas took the Gold Medal, the highest prize, at the late biennial meeting of the American Pomological Society, at Philadelphia, for the best collection of fruit exhibited on that occasion, where more than twenty States were represented.

In a series of letters to the Gazette, written more than two years ago, I spoke of Kansas as likely to become the best fruit and grape growing State this side of California; but I hardly expected then that it would so soon be able to enter the lists successfully against all the other States. I saw that it was admirably adapted to that business, and expressed my convictions. Some thought me a little enthusiastic; but, after reading the foregoing, they will perhaps be satisfied that I spoke soberly enough. The day is not distant when the fruits, grapes and wine of this State will be of great commercial value. Fruits, large and small, can be grown here more cheaply and of better quality than in any other part of the Union which drains into the Atlantic.

Except California, no part of the United States produces such grapes as this. I speak both as regards quality, abundant bearing, and freedom from blight. The people here are beginning to manufacture wine; and, as millions of new vines are planted every year, the business must increase with great rapidity. But, so long as grapes can be sold in the cities for ten cents per pound and upwards, the profit of growing and disposing of them in that shape is quite satisfactory. The business is yet quite new, however; and this day there are probably ten vines not yet come into bearing for one that has.

I might speak of the corn crop of the present year, which exceeds anything before known in this State, both for breadth and heaviness of crop. Farmers are afraid there is so much of it that the price will be very low; but, as the crop in other States is a short one, I have no fears of the kind.

The crop of potatoes is enormous, and the size and quality the very best. Sweet potatoes grow finely, and are fully equal to those of New Jersey in quality. I think the high prairies suit them best.

I might say many other things of this singularly beautiful and productive country, but this letter is already longer than I intended to make it.

Such letters as this are of immense service to the State; and if the example of Mr. C. was followed by all who can write intelligently of what they see and know of Kansas, their old home papers would

publish cheerfully, and many a blank quarter section of Kansas be turned into a home of thrift and beauty, as the result.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Never did a Legislature gain so much honor and notoriety, at so little outlay of money and thought, as did ours of last year by its appropriation of five hundred dollars, to defray the cost of exhibiting fruit at Philadelphia. To read the papers, one would suppose that all the other States combined had not so much legislative wisdom and liberality as Kansas. Not only is the Legislature credited with the successful exhibition of our fruit at Philadelphia, but for making the fruit grow—creating it by legislative enactment.

We have no objection to this, except that it detracts from the merits and belittles the triumph of Kansas Fruit at the National Exhibition. From the commencement, we labored to keep the space clear between our fruit and the public eye. The Committee did not make it a point to show themselves, and gain personal notoriety; nor did they allow localities or individuals to be aggrandized by the show. It was to honor Kansas, by the simple but irresistible logic of her own fruits, that the enterprise was inaugurated and carried out, and we do most earnestly protest against the injustice of taking the crown from our neglected but faithful fruit-trees, and putting it upon the head of men—even as clever men as composed our last Legislature—as the Iowa Homestead does in the following paragraph:

FRUIT MEDAL TO KANSAS.—We have already noticed that our Western sister, Kansas, was awarded the Gold Medal, at the late meeting of the National Pomological Society, for the best display of fruits. This display was enabled to be made by an appropriation of \$3,000 from the State of Kansas. A Western State that provides so liberally and judiciously to present her productions to the view of the world, and her sister States failing to do so, will always be triumphant in her competitions in fruit or anything else. If Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Nebraska, had made the same preparations to exhibit the best fruits they produce, Kansas would have had such a competition as the world has never seen, and perhaps the medal would have gone elsewhere. But we must not be understood as envying the proud triumph of our young and enterprising sister; on the contrary, we view it as a triumph of the Northwest. We hope the Legislature of Iowa, at its next session, will place in the hands of our State Horticultural Society sufficient means to enable it to have Iowa fruits as well represented at future exhibitions, as were those of Kansas at the last. The award of that Gold Medal to Kansas will give her a reputation that will be worth millions of dollars to her.

We beg to assure the Homestead, and every other man, that the Legislature did not give three thousand dollars for the purpose named; that the whole cost of the collection and exhibition was less than eight hundred dollars, fully three-fourths of which will have to be borne by the four clever individuals composing the Kansas delegation, unless the next Legislature possesses a little of the liberality, so much of which is credited to its predecessor. Not only was the fruit gathered and exhibited without the appropriation named, but it grew without the aid of legislation, and took the Gold Medal because it was "unsurpassed in size, perfection and flavor." Kansas Fruit won the victory for Kansas soil and Kansas climate. Then, why not let the honor rest where it belongs?

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

This is a subject of such magnitude, and one requiring such radical changes in the statutes and general practice of the State relating to it, that we should not attempt to discuss it, but for the demands of an imperative duty.

No one will claim that the breadth, uniformity and direction of highways is a matter immaterial to the public; nor will it be said that the market value of property along their borders is not affected by the conditions named. Yet, no one can dwell with earnestness upon the beauty of broad roads, well fenced and carefully worked, intersecting each other at right angles, and lined upon either side with lofty shade trees, without incurring ridicule and the charge of more sentiment than sense in his composition.

Admitting the principle that wide, pleasant roads are desirable, and profitable in the increased value of lands through which they pass, the practice is to lay out stingy lanes instead of liberal roads, and

allow the greatest latitude as to widths and directions; the result being a narrowness and irregularity that must work an ultimate loss of untold millions to the State, to say nothing of chagrin and mortification, unless we mend our ways, and that quickly, too.

In States surveyed by the General Government, there is no excuse for want of harmony and beauty in their system of highways. The whole State is surveyed into townships, sections and quarter sections, so that every farm of a quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres, is perfectly square; and highways upon section lines will give each a road upon two sides of it. Taking it for granted that the great majority of farms will consist of a quarter section, and that such settlement would demand a highway upon every section line, it only remained for the Legislature to fix a uniform demand upon which such roads should be opened, and a uniform width where opened in obedience to such legal demand.

We use the word uniform in its strict sense. The same form of petition and number of petitioners that would open a highway in one county should have equal power in every county in the State; and no discretion should be vested in any board of commissioners, viewers, or other officers, to change, fix or determine the width of the proposed road. The statute should determine this in advance, so that every community would know just what kind of a road they must have, if they decided to have any. In this way the highways of the State would be a perfect and symmetrical system, free from the breaks, gaps and set-offs that now characterize our roads, bewilder the traveler, and fairly disgrace the State.

Instead of this, our statutes provide for every conceivable oddity and enormity, that may suit the avarice or caprice of a neighborhood. The important provisions upon this point are as follows: Chapter 89, section 9, provides that highways laid out upon county or city lines are to be *sixty feet wide*. Section 81, same chapter, declares: "The width of all county roads shall be determined by the viewers, and shall not be less than *forty feet* nor more than *sixty feet wide*." These provisions are general in their application; but an act of February 26, 1867, allows the opening of highways upon section lines, in *twelve* counties named in the act, said roads to occupy one-and-a-half rods on each side of the section line, equal to *forty-nine and one-half feet*, and be opened by the county commissioners, on petition of ten freeholders, setting forth the necessity for the road.

Could more irregularity or absurdity, relating to one subject, be crowded into the statutes? Under this law twenty roads may be laid out in a single township, and no two of a width; or the same road may have as many widths in a distance of ten miles!

In our judgment, the widest road provided for by our statutes is too narrow. *Sixty-six feet* is not one inch too much for a road. It is the width allowed in most of the older States, where land is not so cheap, or the people so liberal, as here. But, whether sixty or sixty-six feet be determined upon, let us have it alike all over the State.

We appeal to every man interested in the intelligent progress of the State, to give this subject careful thought, and see if it is not important to have action upon it by the coming Legislature. It seems impossible that any one can drive through the fenced bridle-paths, called highways, that we find in the older counties, without picturing to himself the damaging results of such a policy when the State becomes settled.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

Farmers' Clubs are, beyond a question, the most available means of mutual improvement at the command of agriculturists. A properly organized Club in every school district, where farmers meet once or twice a week during the Winter, for the purpose of well-conducted discussion of the modes

and methods of culture, with a relation of the experience and observation of each during the past season or seasons, will bring a net return to each participant a hundred-fold greater than can be realized from any equal investment of time and labor.

Such occasions bring mind in contact with mind, arouse a spirit of investigation, sharpen relish for observation, and set every one on the run for facts, touching his life profession.

It is a mistake to suppose that such meetings must be addressed by *Hon. or Gen. Somebody*, who, because distinguished by a title, is erroneously supposed to have a title to common sense. It is not necessary to convert such Clubs into stumps, from which demagogues may declaim upon the dignity of labor and the royal pathway of agriculture. All this stuff is as much out of place in Farmers' Clubs as a ruffled shirt in a corn-field.

What is required, and all that is required, is the presence and hearty co-operation of those directly interested—the farmers themselves.

If some of the members will read carefully prepared essays, and occasionally a lecture from some practical mind may be secured, such lecture or address being *always* followed by a discussion of the theories and propositions of the speaker, it will add variety and interest to the meetings. But, as a rule, intelligent farmers will have enough to tell each other, and enough bones of difference to pick, to keep up an interest.

We urge upon the attention of every agricultural reader of this article, the importance of this subject. Organize a Club now, and if it fails to interest and profit you, draw on us for the cost of fuel and lights.

TOMATO-WORMS, NOT POISON.

The *American Entomologist*, in its last issue, devotes an article to this subject, in which it is sought to disabuse the public mind in relation to a common fallacy, promulgated by the press and pretty thoroughly incorporated in popular superstition.

After showing the tomato-worm and the tobacco-worm to be as near alike as two peas, and each of them powerless to sting with the horn growing out of their tails, with their heads, or any other part of their bodies, and consequently buckskin gloves an unnecessary precaution in the tomato patch, it goes on to show the second charge, that they "eject with great violence a green caustic fluid from their mouths to a distance of three to fifteen inches," equally unfounded and slanderous with the first. It is denied that these worms can eject this greenish fluid even one-fourth of an inch, or that it is in the least poisonous when ejected, as all practical entomologists know, having had their hands daubed with it repeatedly, with no ill effects.

Having thus cleared up the character of the tomato-worm, the writer facetiously says:

Now, then, gentlemen of the public press, if tomato-worms neither sting nor spit, what is the next charge that you are going to bring against them? Why not assert that they can leap a distance of from ten to twenty feet, having taken deadly aim at the human eyes, which they forthwith proceed to gouge out with their rough, rasp-like pro-legs? Of course, you would follow this up by recommending everybody never to go near a tomato patch, without a large pair of green goggles, to protect the eyes from being destroyed.

THINK IT OVER.

Our Agricultural Societies offer premiums on the best half-bushel or peck of a given grain or vegetable. This offer is made without any restriction as to the representative character of the sample offered in competition. In this way a door is opened for a sharp man and a poor crop to carry off the prize belonging to modest merit.

A man with a good eye can select a bushel of "splendid" potatoes from an acre, the aggregate of which might be truthfully summed up as "small potatoes and few in a hill." A careless man, educated to a reliance upon simple merit, might take a sample from an acre of great perfection, and yet have them show to a disadvantage beside his neighbor, his sample being less uniform in size and perfect in form.

In other words, it is not possible for the best committee in the world to judge correctly of a crop

by selected sample. The accidental lodgment of fertilizers may make twenty ears of corn in a field of ten acres as unit representatives of the whole lot, or its average, as a carefully-fed animal would be of a half-starved herd from which it was originally taken.

It is *crops*, not an ear of corn or sample potatoes, that we desire to encourage. The largest yield of merchantable products is the object of farm labor; and just this is what premiums are offered upon, if we rightly understand it.

Then, why not require the exhibitor to bring the complete product of say nine hills of corn or potatoes, to be taken from three rows, three hills from each row; the rows to be equidistant in the field, and the hills equidistant in the rows, by actual measurement? Make him show, by satisfactory evidence, that his samples were thus arbitrarily chosen, and that every specimen produced by the hills are on exhibition. In this manner a sample bushel at a Fair would represent a crop at home from which it was taken, and premiums would follow in the track of merit.

Think this over, gentlemen managers of Agricultural Societies, and see if such an innovation upon time-honored usage may not be made next year, with profit to all concerned.

LOOKING BACK.

Up to a certain period of life, it is the tendency of man to look forward; but as we arrive at middle age, we find ourselves looking back. To a man of middle life, existence is no longer a dream, but a reality. He has not much more now to look forward to, for the character of his life is generally fixed by that time. His profession, his home, his occupation, will be, for the most part, what they are now. He will make a few new acquaintances—no new friends. It is a solemn thought connected with middle age, that life's last business is begun in earnest; and it is then, midway between the cradle and the grave, that a man begins to look back and marvel, with a kind of remorseful feeling, that he let the days of his youth go by half enjoyed. It is the pensive autumn feeling; it is the sensation of half sadness that we experience when the longest day of the year is past, and every day that follows is shorter, and the lights fainter, and the feeble shadows tell that nature is hastening with gigantic steps to her winter grave. So does man look back upon his youth. When the first gray hairs become visible, when the unwelcome truth forces itself upon the mind that a man is no longer going up the hill but down, and that the sun is already westering, he looks back on things behind.

Now, this is a natural feeling; but, is it wise? We answer, No. We have an "inheritance, incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away." What have we to do with things past? When we were children, we thought as children; but now, there lies before us manhood, with its earnest work, and then old age, and then the grave, and then home. And so, manhood in the Christian life is better than boyhood, because it is a riper thing; and old age ought to be a brighter and a calmer and a more serene thing than manhood. There is a second youth for man, better and holier than the first, if he will look on and not back. There is a peculiar simplicity of heart, and a touching singleness of purpose, in Christian old age, which has ripened gradually and not fitfully. It is then that to the wisdom of the serpent is added the harmlessness of the dove; it is then that to the firmness of manhood is joined the gentleness of womanhood; it is then that the somewhat austere and sour character of growing strength, moral and intellectual, mellow into the rich ripeness of an old age made sweet and tolerant by experience; it is then that a man returns to his first principles. Then comes a love more pure and deep than the boy could ever feel; then comes a conviction, with a strength beyond that which the boy could ever know, that the earliest lesson of life is infinite. Christ is all in all.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST.

When our Agricultural friends in Saline county began to agitate the subject of an organization, a few months ago, we felt apprehensive that the movement was premature. A Farmers' Club can be made perfectly successful, where a County Society, with annual Fairs, cannot be sustained. In fact, it takes a great deal of working faith and stubborn courage to make such an enterprise a success, even where the county is all under cultivation. To do it in Saline county, as we understood its agricultural resources and population, seemed a hazardous undertaking.

But we never told them so, nor did we discourage the effort; for we have lived in the West long enough to know that men and women are not bound by the rules that govern success in the slow-going East. The old maxim, "Where there is a will there is a way," is no more applicable here than East; but there is at least a bushel of will here to a peck there, and you "can't most always tell" what a man or community in Kansas will undertake and accomplish.

The Society was organized late in the Summer, but acted promptly in sending out a liberal Premium List for its First Annual Fair, to be held at Salina October 13th to 15th, ultimo. Forty acres of land was bought, and means raised to pay one-fourth down for it. These grounds are over a mile south of the town, and admirably adapted to the purpose chosen for.

Grounds thus located, the Society purchased some 20,000 feet of pine lumber, put up two good temporary exhibition buildings, an office, sheds and stalls, and a high, close fence, about a square, large enough for the first show. So far as offices, buildings, and accommodations for exhibitors and visitors, the Salina Fair Ground was fully equal—barring race track—to that at Lawrence, where our State Fair was held three years ago.

We have been thus particular in describing the preliminary arrangements of the Saline County Society, to show others that boldness in such enterprises is the key to success. The few men who carried this undertaking, risked a great deal upon the contingency of weather. Three rainy days would have made it an expensive failure. On the other hand, they pursued the only possible course to attain success. The Society that leaves one thing undone from fear of rain, has already made it impossible to attain complete success in fair weather. Rain may spoil the best laid plans, but sunshine cannot bring success without such plans. In this case, as in most others, victory was won because it was earned and deserved.

It was our intention to devote two days to this Fair, but we were detained as a witness, and only reached Salina on the evening of the second day. Friday morning found us among the first upon the Grounds, but not a moment too early for a careful inspection of the Exhibition, which, in every department except that of live stock, far exceeded our expectations. In justice to the stock men of Saline, it should be stated that many exhibitors removed their stock the evening previous. This reduced the number quite too low for the credit of a "stock country." R. MUIR, J. E. GARRETT, JOSEPH COBURN, L. WARRY, G. GAVIN, L. BAXTER, W. MUIR, A. BEEBE, and LOW & HILLER, each showed very good stock, all Durham or Durham grades, except one lot of Durham bred to a Brahma bull. Mr. GARRETT had a yearling heifer and a calf, that would do credit to the best thorough-bred herd in the State.

CLASS B.—Horses, had thirty entries, among them some decidedly meritorious horses of all work, suited to the farm and road. There was less "pony" stock than we expected to see. Our mind would have been disabused on this point in advance, however, if we had looked at farm products first. Such grain and vegetables as we saw at the Saline County Fair do not grow without deeper tillage than ponies, with "large legs and small bodies," can master. The sooner we eradicate the pony non-

sense from our State, the better. Dwarfs, whether of men or horses, won't work in Kansas.

Competition in mules was very slight—only two entries, we believe; and right here we have a word to say about mules. No man with three years' experience in the army can fail to respect the mule. Next to soldiers, mules are entitled to the gratitude of patriots for saving our country. But mule tactics and military tactics are out of place on the farm. We want neither in time of peace.

Swine and poultry were each represented. Mr. GARRETT showed some good Berkshire, and Mr. HUSSEY a Berkshire and Suffolk cross. Our wife, who is a judge of chicken kind, says that Mr. WICKERSHAM exhibited the best brood of May chickens she has seen in Kansas. She says it is almost as difficult to prove the age of a chicken as of an unmarried woman; but if Mr. M.'s chickens were hatched in May—and he ought to know—they were "splendid."

Dairy products cannot pass without special mention. They do make better butter in Western than in Eastern Kansas. There is a marked difference in both color and flavor; a difference, we apprehend, not all due to skill in making. Nowhere have we seen that deep, rich color, or tasted the flavor of Orange county (N. Y.) butter so distinctly as here. Don't call this nonsense, now; for we know the butter made west of the Blue river is superior to that east, growing better as you go west. A butter-tasting expert in our great cities will tell, the instant he puts his tongue to butter, what section of country it was made in, the variation in flavor being often very marked in separated localities of the same State. If farmers in Western Kansas will make a note of this, it will be to their advantage; for Kansans are not always to be content with eating grease and calling it butter, as they have been and are doing.

In this department we found the "Springdale Cheese Factory" represented. It is at Fort Harker, owned by D. B. LONG, and consumes the milk of fifty cows. This is the second year of the enterprise. Mr. LONG is an old Western Reserve (Ohio) cheese maker, and his experience in cheese making fully corroborates our theory of superior milk in Western Kansas. Mr. L. says he can produce more weight of cheese from a given amount of milk at Fort Harker, than in Ohio. He believes the yield greater than anywhere else in this country. We commend the good sense of Mr. LONG in declining the use of all artificial coloring. This cheese was a fine, delicate shade, soft, rich and pungent, without suspicion of paint on outside or dyestuff within.

Grain and vegetables were in all their perfection and glory. It may be truthfully said that no exhibition, in Kansas or elsewhere, in 1869, excelled this one in this department. Messrs. HOLMBURG, JOHNSON, SHARPE, COBURN, PETERSON, WHITE, DAY, BARTON, TOLLE, HUSSEY, FLAGG, and many others, were contributors. It is useless to mention special cases of merit, where all was meritorious, both in sample and in evidence of yield per acre.

Women are as necessary at a Fair as angels are in Paradise. It is impossible that either should be complete without the other. Not only must women be present in person, but they must present the work of their refined taste and peculiar skill, in the practical and ornamental results of their handiwork, as a part of the exhibition.

If the women of Saline had not been present at the Fair, we could not have known what we now do, that the exhibition in Floral Hall did not do them justice. Having seen and heard them, we know that apathy, or lack of appreciation, caused neglect of a duty in connection with the Fair. It was only necessary to gather up the pictures, house plants, and other adornments of home, to cut and arrange the garden flowers, and bring them out, in order to complete the picture of a Harvest Festival in its perfection of beauty and utility. Don't scold the women, you say. Why not, when we get all our scolding from them, and particularly when we

know they have good sense enough to appreciate truth plainly spoken?

We do not mean to say that this department was a failure. It was a success, modified by want of interest that another year will supply, as we heard dozens of them say they should have brought such and such things, "if I had only thought."

Of the more noticeable contributions were some fine bouquets of cut flowers, by Mrs. STEVENS and Mrs. WICKERSHAM; needle-work, by Mrs. J. H. PRESCOTT, Mrs. MOBLEY, Mrs. BISHOP, Mrs. GRAINGER, Mrs. SHELTON, Miss MARTIN, Miss PARSONS, Mrs. SLOAN, Miss NAISMETH, and Mrs. GARRETT; hosiery, Mrs. GRAINGER, Mrs. SMITH and Mrs. ROSEMOND; hair flowers, Mrs. J. PHILLIPS and Miss E. BITTMAN; oil painting, Mrs. J. C. WATERS; pastel painting, Miss F. L. WRIGHT; rag carpets, Mrs. SNODDY and Mrs. MOON.

Miss MATTIE GREER, ten years old, a lady's twilight and some hair flowers. These, and a home-made shawl, by LOUISA JETERSON, a little Swedish miss, are worthy of special mention, as remarkable specimens of precocious skill and perseverance.

Space will not admit a more extended notice of individual contributions. The mechanical department was very well filled, some articles possessing true merit, showing conclusively that the mechanic arts are not without representation in Saline.

Equestrian exercises by ladies formed an attractive feature. The contest was closely waged, and we pitied the poor judges, who had the delicate duty of deciding. Misses WOOLSEY and SMITH, and Misses MCKENZIE and TRIP, were the victors in their respective classes.

The attendance on the last day was quite large, and the receipts sufficient to protect the Society in its liberal outlays, loss upon lumber incident to its use included. In short, it was a success, highly creditable to its managers, to the county and State. No class was unrepresented by an entry, the whole number of entries being 421.

To the officers and superintendents we are under great obligations for courteous attentions. We append their names, and commend the pioneer Society of Western Kansas to the State, as a model of harmonious, energetic action, well worthy of emulation.

The following are the names of the officers of the Society:

A. S. NORTON President; A. P. COLLINS, J. H. JOHNSON, Vice-Presidents; G. G. LOWE, Secretary; B. J. F. HANNA, Corresponding Secretary; A. C. SPILMAN, Treasurer; D. W. HENDERSON, T. D. WICKERSHAM, J. C. TERRY, O. P. HAMILTON, D. C. FULLER, Directors; D. R. WAGSTAFF, General Superintendent; R. H. BISHOP, H. D. BAKER, JOEL H. DAY, L. F. PARSONS, B. S. BEAN, ROBERT ANDERSON, D. M. DUNN, H. F. WOOLLEY, C. H. MARTIN, THEOBALD WERRY, EVANDER LIGHT, J. R. LULL, Class Superintendents.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

[From the Lawrence Republican-Journal.]

The Douglas County Fair closed Saturday night. It was the first County Fair ever held in Douglas county. Following so close after the State Fair, many predicted a failure; and, no doubt, some lukewarmness existed, in consequence of the larger exhibition so recently held here. But its success is so marked, and the reunion of the farmers and fruit-growers was so pleasant, that we are sure neither managers nor participants will regret the exhibition was held. It has demonstrated both the capacities of our goodly county, and the liberality of our farmers and fruit-growers. They donated their entries, which realized the handsome sum of \$136, at auction—a single apple bringing two dollars. It was a Farmers' Festival, and one every way creditable to the county.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

EDITOR FARMER: The Managers of the Protestant Orphan Asylum wish to make application, through your columns, for homes for orphan chil-

dren. We have under our care a bright, pretty little girl, two years old; one ten, and another thirteen. Also, several little boys, varying in age from three to eleven years. The eldest of these we wish to make special mention of. He is somewhat of a cripple, from curvature of the spine, which unfits him for manual labor; but he exhibits some mechanical genius, and any one who would adopt him, for "charity's sweet sake," and furnish him with opportunities suited to his capacity, will find him an interesting and affectionate child.

Further information can be had by addressing
Mrs. THOMAS CARNEY,
Chairman Reception Committee Protestant Orphan Asylum,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

DR. TRIMBLE EXPLAINS.

The reader will remember the report of Dr. TRIMBLE, of New Jersey, made on his return from the Pomological Congress, to the Farmers' Club of New York, as quoted and commented upon in the October FARMER.

It appears that some one wrote a letter upon the subject to the Club; whereupon, Dr. TRIMBLE writes the following letter, which has been placed at our disposal by Mr. GOBLE. We give it a place cheerfully, knowing, as we do, that its writer would not do an injustice to Kansas, or any other State, if he knew it:

NEWARK, N. J., 10TH MONTH 29, 1869.
W. F. GOBLE: A letter was read in the Farmers' Club this week, complaining of a report of some remarks made by me about the late meeting of the American Pomological Convention, and especially with reference to the State of Kansas. The complaints were just, but the fault was in the reporters. I had read the report myself, and was surprised that so many errors could occur in so short a paragraph. I see by one of the reports of the proceedings of this week that the errors are acknowledged and partially corrected. I was very much mortified by the occurrence. We were all so pleased with the fruits from Kansas, and the delegation also, that we were more than anxious to do justice. The reporter for the New York World (who is probably the best attending the Club) has to make out his same evening, and being put in type during the night, he is unable to see the proof, and he told me to-day that the errors occurred in that way. The World's report being the first one out, and containing all the letters copied, is copied almost exactly by the Tribune and other papers. Hence, we have the errors of this paper in all the others.
If you see my friend ANTHONY, please tell him how this apparent injustice occurred, and, if you think it best, correct it; or, if necessary, I will write out the remarks I did make, and send them on. Very respectfully,
J. P. TRIMBLE.

IMPORTANT TO LAND-OWNERS.

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, October 8th, 1869.

JAMES F. FORMAN, Esq., County Surveyor of Doniphan County, Doniphan, Kansas:

SIR: I received your letter of the 26th ult., asking for instructions, so that you may be safe in replacing corner stones, not standing where the field-notes of the Government survey place them. You instance a case of a quarter-section corner, on line between sections 27 and 28, in township 3, south range 20, east, Kansas, which you found to be a stone corner, three chains and twenty-two links too far east, and two chains thirty-two links north of where the field-notes of the original Government survey place it.

In reply to your request, I have to say that in the case presented by you, this office finds the stone quarter-section corner was set forty chains north from the common corner to sections 27, 28, and 33, 34. The manual of surveying instructions not requiring any witness-trees in a country where stone abounds, and no such trees are found, to use them in commemorating corner boundaries of public surveys, the quarter-section corners of this character are only required to be marked with a cut on them, $\frac{1}{4}$, on the west side on north and south lines, and on the north side of the east and west lines.

No deposits of charcoal, or other witness-trees or monuments, being employed in the field to unmistakably identify such corners in their original places, the only means is found in replacing them, in cases like the one under consideration, and to do so in accordance with the description given in the field-notes of the original survey, in the following manner, to-wit: After identifying the common corners to the sections 27, 28, 33, 34, and 21, 22, 27, 28, as the original corners, then run and measure a straight line between these corners, on the line between sections 27 and 28 of the aforesaid township and range, and if the present measure corresponds

with that recorded in the original field-notes, then establish the quarter-section corner at forty chains, otherwise, at an equi-distant point between the said common corners.

The foregoing method is deemed, under the circumstances, to render equal justice to parties concerned, and re-establishes the quarter-section corner to its intended and proper place, under the law governing the establishment of the same, and corrects the mischief occasioned either by design or other causes not now susceptible of demonstration.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

THE PRESERVATION OF FLOWERS.

[H. C. COLLINS, in Lawrence Republican-Journal.]

The Pomological Fair has given a start to fruit culture in this State, more than any one thing; but we have a climate fully as fair for flowers as for fruits. Some of the finest roses I have ever seen, we raised from buds of tea and China roses, put in strong, thrifty wild-rose stocks only last June; they were in bloom by the 10th of July, and have been ever since. Many of the finest monthly roses will live over Winter, with only a covering of leaves from the timber, put on in November, about six inches deep.

Verbenas flower nicely all summer without the rust, which injures them so much, farther East. Plants of the best varieties can be had from any florist, by mail, and can be planted out in April or May. By July they will cover all the ground, if put three feet apart—the cost being from \$1.25 to \$4.50 per dozen plants. Next to verbenas, zonal, or horse-shoe geraniums, make most show, and will stand the hot sun well. They, too, are very fine for Winter flower, in pots or boxes set in the windows.

Nothing gives even the roughest log house such a really home look, as a few plants in the windows through the Winter. Probably the best, for just one window, would be: One rose geranium, one scarlet geranium, one heliotrope, one lantana, and a few verbenas. Towards Spring, take off cuttings two or three inches long, and put in wet sand in a saucer. Keep wet as can be, all the time, and in the sunshine. They will root in two weeks. Transplant in a pot or box of sandy soil, to grow until the weather is warm enough to plant out of doors. Shade for the first week or two, until they start, from the sunshine through the hottest part of the day.

The cost of plants of most kinds, except verbenas, ranges from twenty-five to fifty cents; but any florist will send, for one, two, three, or more dollars, what you want, at these prices or less, and may be put in some extra plants.

Last Spring I had plants of double geraniums sent by mail from Springfield, Mass., which came in real nice order. All lived and did finely, though they were twelve days on the road. One can hardly take up an Agricultural paper without seeing the advertisements of one or more florists or seedsmen, who, as a general rule, are honest men, and will send whatever is ordered.

In the Fall is the best time to buy plants, as then one has the pleasure of keeping them through the Winter, and the work is very little. I do not know of anything that does so much as flowers to educate and civilize a family of children, and they very soon take an interest in them, and do the work. Boys can make the boxes for them, where it is not convenient to get flower-pots; and if flower-pots can be bought, never get a saucer, as the soil will get soggy if one is used. Three-inch or four-inch pots are better than larger ones, for any plants with stems less than a half-inch in diameter; and it takes a very large plant to do well in a six-inch pot. It takes a colder night than I have ever seen for plants to freeze, if put in a tight box and covered, and a hot brick put into it at bed-time; and there are few nights when they would be hurt on a window-sill.

FATTENING HOGS.

[From the American Stock Journal.]

The length of time required for fattening hogs is from three to five months, depending upon the feed-

er's means, the breed he adopts, and the attention he bestowed upon them, as also the amount of judgment brought to the assistance of the work. When hogs are first put up they should be in moderate condition, not confined until they are so; the food then should be somewhat better than that on which they have already been fed, but not at once in too great a degree. It should be improved step by step, till the digestive powers are adapted to that of the most nutritious quality with which the fattening is to be completed. Over-gorging is sure to cause indigestion, and the only remedy for this is abstinence. It is essential that pigs be fed at regular intervals. Any animal fed regularly thrives better than those fed at irregular intervals; and where the diet is varied, and not administered to satiety, the process is accompanied by profitable results. The best period to commence fattening is in the Autumn; then almost every kind of food is to be had in plenty, as well as in perfection; the weather is neither too hot nor too cold; and the humidity generally prevalent at this season acts beneficially upon the skin and the tissues, and, as it were, lubricates the whole animal economy. Besides, they are ready to be slaughtered at the period when this can be done to the best advantage, when the lowness of the temperature allows more time, and consequently enables the owner to turn the flesh to the greatest advantage; whereas, in warm weather, the meat must be salted or pickled, eaten, or disposed of immediately, or it turns off and is spoiled. The best kind of food for fattening pigs is pasturage on clover or lucerne, or a run in the corn field immediately after the crop has been taken in; milk or whey mixed with corn, oats, barley, or pea meal, alone or in connection with each other, or with boiled or mashed potatoes; peas given whole, or crushed, or in the form of soup, and either alone or mixed with potatoes or meal; potatoes and rice; potatoes and meal of any of the above kinds, or mashed potatoes and whole grain.

A small portion of salt should always be mingled in whatever food is given, as it tends to stimulate the appetite as well as the digestive functions; it will also be found advantageous occasionally, to administer a little sulphur or powdered antimony, say about once or twice a month: these tend to purify the blood, and also to facilitate digestion and maintain the appetite. Small meals, and many of them, are preferable to few and large ones; for swine are very apt to over-eat and gorge themselves, or, if any be left in the trough, to return to it by fits and starts, until it is all gone; in both cases the digestive functions are impaired, and the process is not fully and beneficially performed. Regular hours of feeding should be strictly observed. Pigs soon learn to expect their meals at certain hours, and their stomachs are ready for it. Indigestion follows irregularity, and prevents much benefit being derived from the meal when it does come.

In the opinion of the writer, the most economical and advantageous form in which grain can be used, is that of meal moistened with sour or skim-milk or water, into a kind of porridge. Some authorities recommend, when mixing with water, the proportion of five bushels of meal to a hundred gallons of water; the mixture to be stirred several times a day, for two or three weeks, until an imperfect fermentation takes place, and it becomes accecent. In this state, its fattening powers are claimed to be greatly increased. Says one who has pursued this method in a large way: "The difference in profit between feeding in this manner and feeding the grain whole, is very great, so that whoever tries it once, will not be apt to change it for the common method." Hogs put up to fatten, highly fed and taking little exercise, are very liable to acidity of the stomach. Calcareous matters remedy this evil, and are found in occasional feeds of ashes, cinders or earth, which the animals champ and swallow. Too many pigs should not be fed in the same pen; three are sufficient, and they should be as nearly as possible of the same age.

THE WHEELS MUST BE REVERSED.

Nothing is more certain than that an entire change is predetermined in the nursery trade. Hitherto, the East has grown nursery stock for the West, and also largely for the South. This is unnatural, and cannot long continue.

It is plain to be seen that trees should be sent from the earlier to the later Spring-time. For instance, stock taken up in Kansas can be kept in check by heeling-in until the later Spring-time of New England is ready for them, and then be shipped, free from danger of freezing on the way, or arriving too late for successful setting. Reverse this, and see what difficulties are to be encountered. When our soil is ready for tree-planting, the earth is frozen solid in New England or New York. Hence, stock raised there must be taken up in the Fall, and heeled-in so as to be within reach in time for Spring shipment. Not only this, but it is not safe to take them out as early as they should be on the way, lest they freeze while in transit. Thus, every tree or shrub raised in New York, for Kansas, must run the gauntlet of cold on one side and heat on the other. Transfers in Fall are less objectionable, but not satisfactory. We do not believe a practical nurseryman in the country would dispute the proposition, that stock should be raised in the South and West for the North and East, if consistent with soil and climate.

Through the kindness of Rev. Mr. ATKINSON, of the Ottawa University, we were allowed to take specimens of nursery trees, one and two years old, from the University Farm to the Philadelphia Pomological Convention; and it is not exaggeration to say, that the astonishment of practical nurserymen was more excited by those specimens of Kansas trees, than that of the public by our fruit. It was admitted at once, by such men as ELLWANGER, BARRY, SMITH and PARRY, that our two-year apple trees were equal to the best of their three-year growth. No one, in our hearing, questioned our having one year in three the advantage of them in growth.

At the Fair in Salina, of which an account is found elsewhere, Messrs. RAMSEY & GREER exhibited one year apple trees, fully equal to those taken to Philadelphia. We have a specimen, and shall take it to Ottawa for comparison at the approaching State Horticultural Meeting. Now, what does all this show? Why, simply that so soon as capital and enterprise are invested in the nursery business in Kansas, sufficient to create a surplus, the wheels so long run backward will be reversed, and the East come to us for nursery stock, just as they would have done long ago, had not our country been settled wrong end first. Who lives twenty years will see those great square boxes, now daily landed in Kansas full of trees and shrubs, going back as full as they came.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

No man can form an approximate estimate, even, of the value of machinery, in economizing the use of time and perfecting the results of labor, nor can the human imagination fix a limit to the inventive genius in this direction.

It often occurs that a machine devised for one purpose, proves most useful when applied to quite a different one; but the latest and most novel diversion of this kind that has come to our notice, is the use of a clothes-wringer for the destruction of the apple-worm.

The use of hay-bands about the trees, in which the larvæ will secrete themselves, and may be removed and destroyed with the hay, by burning, is an excellent means of getting rid of the pests; but a Mr. D. N. BROWN, of St. Joseph, Michigan, has improved upon this wonderfully. His invention (?) as described in the *Herald*, of that place, is as follows:

Place early in June rags, not hay bands, in the forks of the tree, or trunk below the lower limb, and in these the larvæ will secrete themselves to enter the chrysalis state. Once in two weeks remove these rags, and destroy the insects. Mr. Brown does it very quickly and effectively, by passing the rags through a clothes-wringer. In this manner he believes

the nuisance may be got rid of; and yet, the effort will be useless, unless every owner of an orchard does the same thing. There must be united effort. Let every man feel it his duty to urge his neighbor to act at once and persistently, remembering that "eternal vigilance is the price of—" good fruit!

This is good Yankee, for you, and well worthy of imitation.

CALL FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING.

OFFICE COR. SEC. K. S. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS, November 8, 1889.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held in Ottawa, Franklin county, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 14th, 15th and 16th, 1889, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday.

All persons engaged or interested in Horticultural pursuits, residing in or out of the State, are most earnestly invited to join in this meeting. Contributions of fruits, flowers, scions, seeds, &c., from the different localities, are requested.

It is expected that the different railroads will pass members and visitors at reduced rates. (N. B.—Call for return tickets when you start for the meeting.)

The citizens of Ottawa will extend their hospitality to members and visitors; and a committee, composed of the following gentlemen, will assign quarters to all in attendance: Messrs. E. TOPPING, A. W. ADAMS, H. F. SHELDON, P. FALES, J. C. W. PAYNE, P. L. EARNEST.

Mr. C. B. LINES, Vice-President of the Society, will deliver an address at Ottawa, on the evening of the 18th December, on the subject, "Fruit the proper Diet of Man."

PROGRAMME:

- 1st. Reading of Call of Meeting.
- 2d. Welcoming Address.
- 3d. The President's Annual Address.
- 4th. Reading Minutes of last Annual Meeting.
- 5th. Reports of Officers.
- 6th. Election of Officers for ensuing year.
- 7th. Reports of Standing Committees.

STANDING COMMITTEES:

On Orchard Sites—G. C. BRACKETT, Lawrence; W. E. BARNES, Vinland; W. W. RANDOLPH, Douglas county. Discussion.

On Vineyard Sites—J. LABARRIERE, Baldwin City; F. GODDARD and J. RIVARD, Leavenworth. Discussion.

On Nomenclature of Fruit—J. STAYMAN and Dr. HOWLEY, Leavenworth; J. C. BAIRD, Easton; C. J. JONES, Troy; G. C. BRACKETT, Lawrence; S. T. KELSEY, Ottawa. Discussion.

On Atmospheric Influences upon Fruit—Dr. HOWLEY, Leavenworth; C. B. LINES, Wabunsee; A. H. GRIESA, Douglas county. Discussion.

Ad Interim Committee—Geo. T. ANTHONY, JOHN A. HALDERMAN, J. STAYMAN, Ed. RUSSELL, D. C. HAWTHORNE, C. H. CUSHING, Leavenworth; C. B. LINES, Wabunsee; G. C. BRACKETT, Lawrence; S. T. KELSEY, Ottawa; J. P. BROWN, Baldwin City. Discussion.

8th. Revision of recommended lists of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, and Small Fruits. QUERY—Shall we have a State Horticultural Exhibition in 1890?

WILLIAM TANNER, President.

G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FARM NOTES—NO. X.

BY CARLOS.

Ere this reaches the readers of THE FARMER we may expect to be greeted by the chilling blasts of Winter, and we trust the farmer will take the first of these as a forerunner, and so shape his plans as to have his crops safely garnered, and comfortable shelter prepared for all of his stock. We referred to this in a former article, but it is a subject that will bear repeating many times. In the matter of crops, don't overdo the thing. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c., if they are to be stored out-doors, must have time to go through a preliminary sweat, before the final covering is placed upon them. I have observed that those who were most successful in storing root crops, placed them in small heaps, say forty or fifty bushels together. I cover first with a

heavy coat of straw or hay alone, if the weather be not too severe, and let them remain so a week or longer, if the weather be not too cold, and gradually add earth to the covering as the season advances.

Potatoes are ridiculously low at present writing. We trust that none will, for this cause, neglect to harvest the entire crop, and safely house them. Large numbers are already lost by the early freezing; many are being fed to hogs and cattle; and, notwithstanding the immense numbers raised, we are much mistaken if potatoes do not command remunerative prices in the Spring.

In storing cabbage, I usually dig a shallow trench, and in this place the cabbage, heads down, and cover with an inch or two of dirt first, and then let them remain till freezing weather, when I add more earth, or cover with a litter of cornstalks (as less liable to blow off), leaving the roots exposed. Those heads you desire to save for seed heads, should be housed in a cellar, or sufficiently buried, roots and all, to prevent the hard freezing. If you have good varieties of cabbage, try and save some for seed.

Celery should have been banked up some weeks ago, for early Winter use. If you have practiced trenching, I would advise the lifting of the plants, roots and all, and reburying on top of the ground, as easier to get at when the ground is frozen. Boards may be fastened to support the earth at the sides. The plants should be set slightly inclined, and the earth thrown loosely around them. Over all should be placed some shelter, to keep the water from soaking down around the plant.

Corn should be husked and cribbed, while the weather is good, or we may have a repetition of what occurred to so many last year, i. e., Spring may come, and find a good deal of corn not gathered.

Now is the time to pour the corn to the hogs, by the wagon load. It is poor economy to withhold the corn from a fattening hog. Keep it by him, and that, too, of the soundest and best of corn. Do not forget to give him a pinch of salt two or three times a week, and fresh water twice a day. I do not argue that this is the cheapest way of fattening a hog; but it is the best way, where the base of the food is uncooked corn. It may be done much more cheaply, by boiling corn, pumpkins, potatoes, &c., together, and feeding in the form of slop. But, it causes some extra trouble, and I know how prone we are to adopt such measures as will cause us the least trouble. Hence, I say, "Pour the corn in by the wagon load."

Start the calves and colts into the Winter with plenty of roots and green food. Potatoes, turnips and cabbages, with a sprinkling of salt once or twice a day, will give them a start upwards, which even neglect and cold weather will not entirely overcome. Still, if we consult profit, we will not neglect to provide shelter for every hoof of stock under our care. It pays, and pay is what we are all working for.

Don't neglect the flues about the house. Many and many a farmer has been rendered houseless and homeless, by not using a little precaution in the Fall, to see that his stove-flues were in good order. Attend to it now.

The smoke-house may need some repairs. If so, do it at once.

If any of your fields need the Winter fallow, November is the time to start the plow. A half-hour now is worth a half day in the Spring, to any farmer. Permit us to impress upon your mind the necessity of economizing time. No other calling will admit of the waste of time that farmers take; no other calling complains of hard times so much as the farmer. Reason from "cause to effect," and see if there is not a connecting-link between the two. The farmer needs some recreation, and the farmer's wife, also; but there should be a judicious economizing of time, that recreation should not conflict with positive duties. Your postoffice or a neighboring store may have attractions for you; but these attractions should never outweigh the

attractions of the farm; else the profits of farming will come out on the wrong side.

Don't content yourself with one Agricultural paper. Take two or three. 'Tis money well spent, and it will encourage a habit of reading among the children, and will bind them closer to the old homestead. Make home pleasant, if you would keep your children around you.

THE "CROSS TIMBERS" OF TEXAS.

BY GEN. J. W. DAVIDSON, U. S. A.

EDITOR FARMER: I have looked up some facts with regard to the "Cross Timbers" of Texas, which may be of interest to your readers.

If you will look at MARCY'S Map of Texas and the Indian Territory, for 1854, you will find along the ninety-seventh meridian a Strip of Timber, extending from the North Fork of the Canadian as far south as the thirty-second parallel, and running nearly at right angles to the great water-courses. This is one of the most anomalous features to be found upon the face of any country. Capt. MARCY, who crossed this belt of timber at six different points, reports it as being from five to thirty miles wide, and nearly four hundred miles long. At all points where he crossed it he found it, as he says, characterized by the same peculiarities; the trees being principally post oak and black jack, standing at such intervals that wagons can without difficulty pass through them in any direction. It forms a boundary line, separating the country suited to agriculture on the east of it, from the great prairies to the west.

Here is material along the line of your Gulfward Railroad, within easy reach! President HITCHCOCK, of Amherst, who wrote out the geological portion of the report of Capt. MARCY, from the specimens sent him, says as follows: "From the specimens and notes, we get glimpses of several very valuable facts. The four most important points are the gypsum, copper, gold and coal. At Fort Belknap, on the Brazos river, occur large beds of bituminous coal. Dr. SHUMARD gives the following section of the strata at this place: 1st. Sub-soil arenaceous, red, three to ten feet. 2d. Black shale. 3d. Seams of bituminous coal two to four feet. The same formation occurs fifty miles northeast of Fort Belknap, on the Trinity river. The same formation is largely developed between Fort Washita and Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river, nearly three hundred miles northeast of Belknap. Also, on Coal creek, near the South Fork of the Canadian, in longitude 96, and latitude 34½; the coal being of excellent quality."

Prof. HITCHCOCK further says that, on locating the several patches of coal upon the Map of the United States, he was struck with one fact: Starting with the beds marked upon MONK'S Map in the southwest part of Texas, and running along the range of carboniferous limestone described by Dr. ROEMER, we come to the coal at Fort Belknap; next, to the extensive deposit lying between Washita and Fort Smith; and all the way we find ourselves almost in the range of the great coal field of Iowa and Missouri; and it seems to me that every geologist will at once infer that the Missouri field does follow this line, not only across Arkansas, but also through the Choctaw Nation, in many places interrupted, and in others covered.

Capt. MARCY'S explorations were along east and west lines, but I have followed them upward "across lots," and cannot avoid the conclusion that a road running southward, within easy reach of the ninety-sixth meridian, has rare facilities in ties and fuel.

State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Nov., 1869.

THE VALLEY OF THE SOLOMON.

BY PROF. D. E. MUDGE.

EDITOR FARMER: When I left you at Solomon City, I proceeded up the valley of that river, and found a most valuable farming country. It is similar to that of Saline county, which exhibited such fine vegetables and grains at the Fair we visited.

At Lindsey, twenty miles from the mouth, and at other places higher I saw vegetables fully equal to any exhibited at the State Fair. The settlements extend sixty miles from the mouth of the Solomon, and we found the crops of all kinds excellent; and the Winter wheat looks finely. Claims are taken as far as the Forks, twenty miles farther. The valley thus far is well known to your readers, as well supplied with creeks, some quite large, and with timber, better than most of the large valleys of our State. Salt creek and Limestone creek have fine valleys, the former timbered for twenty and the latter for over thirty miles. At Minneapolis we found the Solomon had a dam, which had stood three seasons, running a saw and flouring mill, with much surplus power. The flume is tunneled through sandstone for ninety feet, and is a fine piece of workmanship. There are two other rapids on the river, on which works have been commenced to use the water power. Many of the creeks can be used in like manner, when the population is such as to need it.

I saw, also, three salt springs, which are stronger than any I have visited in Kansas. Other salt springs are found as far up as the Wacanda, or Great Spirit Springs, which also furnish good brine—west of which, I think, there are no salt springs.

At the Forks, eighty miles above the mouth, we met our escort of State Militia, under Capt. STANFIELD. From this point, not one of our eighty men (though most of them Western Kansas settlers) had traveled the valley fifty miles, and the land is almost unknown. But we proceeded sixty miles, traveling slowly, so that we could examine the country seven to ten miles wide from our route. For seven miles above the Forks the limestone bluffs, thirty to forty feet high, are nearly fifteen miles apart, the bottoms of the two streams rising so gradually that the land may be plowed easily to the top of the hills. Thinner limestones are, however, seen in the ravines. This geological formation is the same as that at Fort Hays. The stone is much like the celebrated buff limestone of Junction City, but of more uniform grain. In some places it is rather soft, but enough of the hard for all practical building purposes. This stratum extends nearly sixty miles, but the westerly portion is capped for twenty-five miles with a softer, chalky limestone.

We passed up the North Fork, and found the valley three to seven miles wide; but the bottom, most of the way, passes to the high prairie so gradually, that it is difficult to tell where the former ends and the latter begins. We returned by way of the South Fork, and in passing over the divide, eighteen miles wide, we found no difficulty in driving our wagons in nearly a straight line. The south valley is nearly if not quite as good as the north.

We frequently, at various points, rode out to the top of the hills, where we could see the country ten miles distant; and in every instance we found branches in sight, well timbered as far as the edge of the horizon. We passed up some of these creeks three to five miles, and found, as we usually find in Middle and Western Kansas, that away from the main valley the timber improved in quantity and quality. We found white oak trees from two feet to thirty inches in diameter. The other trees were elm, cottonwood, hackberry, and in the higher ravines, red cedar. Our last day's march carried us one hundred and fifty miles from the mouth of the Solomon, and in each valley we found as much timber as in any part of the settled portion; and it was the unanimous opinion of our company that there was double the amount of timber in both valleys, above the Forks, that ever existed in the same distance below.

The soil in all our journey is superior. We saw no tract of three acres which would not suit some crop that a farmer should plant. Anything that can be raised in any part of Kansas will grow here. The grasses, weeds, bushes, and trees, all show that the country is well watered. At a point twenty

miles above the Forks, I rode on to the high prairie, where the surface soil was not increased by wash, and dug with a spade twenty-eight inches into the fine black loam, without going through it, the grass roots extending to that depth. Near Limestone creek I dug in a similar position, with a like result. A small box of this soil I have placed in the Agricultural College Cabinet. *Where grass roots run down over twenty-eight inches, why may not corn root do the same, especially when aided by the sub-soil plow?* This is the character of more than three-fourths of the soil we saw.

We were farther west than Fort Hays, but the country is far superior to the Smoky Hill valley, as will be seen from our account of the timber. Several of the United States surveyors tell that for seventy-five miles farther, the valley of the Solomon is equally well timbered. Next Summer I hope to pursue it to its source.

Our journey ended nearly three-fourths of the way across the State. That is, the traveler from the Missouri river rides one hundred and seventy-two miles in the cars to Solomon City; then one hundred and forty miles up the valley, or three hundred and twelve miles from his starting-point. Yet here extends a country equal to the Eastern part of the State. We found the water pure and abundant, and those streams "so brackish that cattle die for want of water," rather than drink at them, we could not find. Although late in the season (October 20) we found buffalo still in large herds, and our escort killed about one hundred. Turkeys became a drug. Deer, antelope and elk were seen daily.

We found it rich in geological interest. Though we were restricted in time, yet fine cretaceous shells and parts of three saurians, one eight feet in length, rewarded our search.

In conclusion, we do not hesitate to predict that in less than seven years this valley will present one of the finest farming regions in the State.

State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Nov., 1869.

BOTANY.—FIRST PAPER.

BY REV. D. DE G.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF BOTANY.

Botany is the science of vegetable life. It teaches the knowledge of plants and vegetables, the arrangement of their several kinds, and their various medicinal or noxious properties. The knowledge of this science is very important; it enables us to distinguish between such vegetables and plants as are noxious, and those that are useful for food, or for other purposes of life. This study is in a high degree interesting. It, moreover, contributes to our health, as it often attracts us to the country, and renders us acquainted with the wonderful works of Nature. It also enlarges our minds, by affording us new and useful ideas, and fills us with the most exalted admiration of the great Creator of the Universe.

It is a remarkable fact, says FRANCES H. GREEN, that with all the beauty of flowers, and the universal love of them which prevails in the world, the science of flowers is one of the most unpopular, the driest and the dullest, in the common estimation.

The reason of this is very simple. Books of this kind contain too many hard words, taken either from the Greek or from the Latin; words which, for many, it is impossible to recall to mind.

In these few lessons, which we give willingly to the readers of THE FARMER, such terminology will be avoided, to make the study easy and agreeable, and thus make the sons and daughters of our farmers love the life which they lead, and thus render them happy.

Now, since we intend to study plants, it is necessary to know what plants are. Plants and vegetables are bodies that grow out of the earth; they are supported by air and food, endowed with life, and subject to death, but incapable of voluntary motion. Botanists have discovered upwards of twenty thousand different species of plants.

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

THANKSGIVING—NATIONAL AND STATE.

A PROCLAMATION—BY THE PRESIDENT.

The year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence. Health has prevailed throughout the land. Abundant crops reward the labor of the husbandman. Commerce and manufactures have successfully prosecuted their peaceful paths. The mines and forests have yielded liberally. The Nation has increased in wealth and in strength. Peace has prevailed, and its blessings have advanced the interest of the people in every part of the Union. Harmony and fraternal intercourse are obliterating the marks of the past conflict and estrangement. Burdens have been lightened, and means increased. Civil and religious liberty is secured to every inhabitant of the land, whose soil is trod by none but freemen. It becomes a people thus favored to make acknowledgment to the Supreme Author, from whom such blessings flow, of their gratitude and their dependence; to render praise and thanksgiving for the same, and devoutly to implore a continuance of His mercies.

Therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do recommend that THURSDAY, the 18th day of NOVEMBER next, be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise, and of Prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and the Ruler of the Universe. And, secondly, I do further recommend to all the people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship, to unite in the homage and praise due to the bountiful Father of all mercy, and fervently pray for the continuance of the merciful blessings He has vouchsafed to us as a people.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1869, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

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

A PROCLAMATION—BY THE GOVERNOR.

In view of the many blessings vouchsafed to us as a people during the year that is just drawing to a close, it is meet and proper that we make acknowledgment to the great Giver of every good and perfect gift, for the health which we enjoy, the abundant crops which we have gathered, the unprecedented development and prosperity of our State, and the many other evidences of His beneficent care, which are round about us on every hand.

Now, therefore, in accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, and in harmony with a custom which has existed since the foundation of the State, I, JAMES M. HARVEY, Governor of the State of Kansas, do set apart THURSDAY, the 18th day of NOVEMBER next, as a day of Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe. And I do recommend to all the people of the State that they assemble on that day in their accustomed places of worship, unite in the homage and worship due to the bountiful Father of all mercy, and in fervent prayers for the continuance of His watchful guidance.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of State to be affixed, at Topeka, this 26th day of October, A. D. 1869. JAMES M. HARVEY.

By the Governor: THOMAS MOONLIGHT, Sec. of State.

DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

How to dispose of the immense area of public lands owned by our Government, has been one of the hardest nuts for American statesmanship to crack. Everybody knew the grand central idea of our system of government to be no more nor less than that the tillers of the soil must be the owners of the soil. A landed aristocracy, with its system of tenantry, could no more exist in the United States, than a free ballot could be made to sustain a Throne in Europe. The public domain was only held in trust by the Government until the governed should need it for occupancy; and any disposition of it that would tend to retard its settlement according to this American idea—this national necessity—was a crime that few were reckless enough to contemplate.

But, with all this unity of sentiment and oneness of purpose, both in and out of Congress, no one was able to grasp a system sufficiently comprehensive in scope and elaborate in detail, to bring these lands into market under an equitable appraisement by quarter sections, so that farms could go direct from the ownership of the Government to that of the practical husbandman, thereby securing the settlement of the country just in proportion to the sale of its public lands.

The pre-emption and homestead laws emanated from a correct sentiment, and rested upon principles of justice; but a chance to select from millions of acres of the choicest land the sun ever shone upon, at \$1.25 an acre, or having it for nothing except the living upon its bounty, did not induce a rapid and healthy settlement of the West. Not even the guaranties of education in the future, by the setting aside of every sixteenth and thirty-sixth section for the support of common schools, could induce men to cut loose from kindred, and leave the shadow of school-house and church, for ever so promising homes beyond the reach of regular mails, and a ready means of transit for themselves and the fruit of their labor.

How shall the broad, rich prairies of the Great West be populated? was a question without hope of intelligent answer, until Congress made its first land grant to aid in the construction of a railroad. This was a solution of the vexed problem, at once conclusive and satisfactory. It introduced a compensating balance into the public land machinery, that gave it steadiness of motion and certainty of action. The prospect of increased value to lands made accessible by a line of railway through them, was sufficient to tempt capital into the construction of such roads—the only possible means of making the lands worth living upon. By this master-stroke of policy, a small portion of a then worthless territory was made to create for itself, and all its surroundings, a real value and a sharp demand at rapidly enhancing prices. Railroads were as essential to the growth and development of the West, as light and heat are to vegetation. The country could no sooner be populated without the one, than could the soil be covered with verdure without the other.

The talk about the right of every man to a farm, whereon to work and live, is all well; in fact, it sounds decidedly pretty. The idea of a Government uniting goodness to greatness, by giving to each of its citizens a farm of his own selection from an almost limitless domain, is particularly grand, and has furnished material for many a Fourth-of-July feast, spread by orators before a patriotic people. The very word, HOMESTEAD, has a charm for the ear, and a power to awaken the most delightful dreams of a neat white cottage upon the hill-side, with murmuring brooklet, peaceful flocks, grazing herds and waving grain in the distance,—all of which are "mine, by virtue of a free title from a beneficent Government, and the honest toil of my own hands." But, the experience of pioneers in search of homesteads has proven, too often, that the enchantment of the picture was mainly borrowed from its distance.

What cares an intelligent American citizen for a homestead of unsurpassed natural beauty and productiveness, unless it is within reach of a school-house for his children, newspaper for himself, and church for all? How long will he be deprived of these things voluntarily, unless sustained in his privations by a sure promise of being soon reunited to the living world by lines of intercommunication, and an open passage from his homestead to important market centers? Not long, as all observation shows. How long would it have been before Kansas realized its present inflow of population and capital, if no other inducement had been held out than that of *free homes*, or the pick from millions of acres at \$1.25 per acre? Not until the youth of today became venerable with age. It required some other incentive than cheap lands, or free homes even, to set the tide of emigration in positive motion, and keep it active. That power was found in the rapid extension of railroads, fostered and aided in their construction by Congressional land grants, and other forms of aid, without which they could not have been constructed in the next half-century.

It is our firm conviction that no class of national legislation in the progress of our country, will better bear the severe test of time, and command a more universal verdict of applause from the students

of history, than that relating to the great national railroad enterprises brought into being and sustained by its fostering care. This, too, in spite of the mistakes, extravagance and corruption that have burrowed themselves in many railroad enactments, and disgraced not a few connected therewith. These grants of land to railroad companies, viewed from the stand-point of selfishness or sentiment, seem far below the pre-emption, school land and homestead acts; but, correctly estimated, they are above them, because, without the railroad grants, the others were but an empty promise—a pot of gold at the foot of a rainbow.

In the first place, we could neither sell nor give away the land to actual settlers, until it was made accessible. We could neither fence nor build upon prairies, without the means of transportation to bring material from the place of supply to the point of need. We could not tempt people of means to endure the delay, cost and hardship of a trip to view the country. All this was modified by a sure promise of railroads, and wholly changed by their construction. A railroad track is the chosen path of civilization, out of or beyond which it is slow to travel.

But the most objectionable feature of these immense land grants, strange to say, has proved the most advantageous to the public. We refer to the monopoly of land incident to such franchises in the history of other countries. The cry of "Land Monopolies!" was the chief cause of uneasiness. The possession by individuals, or corporations, of such immense tracts of land, is anti-American in principle, and in any other than American hands, dangerous in practice. Let us see how it has worked in this case, in Kansas.

Three years ago, the value of land was purely nominal. There was no real value at which it could be sold. Large landholders were as helpless as babes in a boundless wilderness. They could neither live where they were, nor find a way out of the labyrinth of tax titles that enveloped them. School lands were of little service, except as food for hope; and our Agricultural College, with its ninety thousand acres of choice land, could not find sale for enough to protect the current salaries of its Professors, and had to borrow of the State, or turn out its students and lock its doors. Our Government land offices enjoyed a perpetual Sabbath. We remember to have visited two of these offices four years ago last month. The very air in them partook of the cheerless coldness of neglected apartments—prison-houses for molding documents and decaying officials.

This is no fancy picture. Land as good as there is in the State was at that time being hypothecated at fifty cents an acre, for money at twenty per cent. interest to pay taxes and save title; the only hope of owners resting upon the prospect of an early construction of the Union Pacific Railroad across our State. The change that has taken place is a fact understood, but not so the cause of so radical a revolution. It is generally attributed to immigration, which in reality is only an incident, not a cause.

The whole secret is found in the systematic graduation of prices, equitable rates, and inviting terms adopted by the Railroad Companies, and the energetic, persistent manner in which the lands have been advertised by them. Maps, circulars, descriptions, placards, envelopes, letter-heads, and other advertising devices, have been multiplied into millions, and sent out like forest leaves in a whirlwind. Grand excursions have been gotten up, and the telegraph and newspapers of the whole country laid under contribution, in sounding the fame of Kansas lands. Senators, Congressmen, Judges, and great men of all degrees, have been brought to Kansas and sent back over the East, advertising Kansas lands, unconsciously, but as earnestly and effectually as ever a man in tri-colored coat, with bell in hand, singing, "Auction! Auction!!" did the goods of his employers.

Desiring correct data for this article, we addressed a letter to each of the Companies, desiring the closest approximate figures, representing land sold by them to actual settlers. The replies, we presume, were not written for publication, but merely to convey the facts called for; yet, we are so confident that the statements will have more weight in the words of the writers, that we reproduce them, as follows:

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, OFFICE OF GEN'L SUP'T.,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS, November 2, 1869.

GEO. T. ANTHONY, Editor "Kansas Farmer":
DEAR SIR: Your letter of 26th ult. is received. I am told by Judge DRYER, the Company's Land Commissioner, that an approximate estimate of the lands passed from the hands of this Company into those of actual settlers, would amount to the greater portion of the lands sold.

It is the intention and supposition of the Company, that all their lands sold are to actual settlers, or persons soon to become so. The conditions of the sale stipulate that at least one-tenth of the land shall be improved by tillage in the first two years, and one-tenth in each of the third and fourth years; so that at the expiration of four years, not less than three-tenths of the premises shall have been used for cultivation.

The Company has sold of its lands up to October 30, 1869, 416,378 acres, of which was sold in 1868, 111,371 acres; showing sales for ten months of this year to be 305,107 acres—something over a two-thirds proportionate increase for this year over last. There is said to be an increase of month over month through this year, showing that the tide of immigration is swelling.

Large amounts of land are purchased or contracted for by the National Land Company, and retailed by them to actual settlers, whom they induce from the Eastern States and Europe; and the same is done by representatives of colonies organized in foreign countries. They purchase the land, and apportion it to members as they arrive. The principal ones are—

An English Colony, having..... 35,000 acres.
A Swedish Colony, having..... 15,000 "
A Swedish Colony, having..... 12,000 "
A German Colony, having..... 9,000 "

Many of their members have arrived and are at work, and have organized churches and schools.

They take up from the hands of speculators and non-residents much land lying adjacent to or between the sections bought from the Railway Company.

I trust this information may be of some aid to you in preparing the article alluded to, though not as explicit as might be desired. Yours, very respectfully,

A. ANDERSON, Gen'l Sup't.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY,
(LAND DEPARTMENT),
TOPEKA, KANSAS, October 27, 1869.

GEO. T. ANTHONY, Esq., Editor "Kansas Farmer":
DEAR SIR: Your favor of 26th instant to Commissioner LAKIN, to hand this date.

We opened this office for the sale of lands on the 18th of March last, and up to the 1st of this month had sold 115,000 acres of land. Of that amount I feel confident that 90,000 acres has been to actual settlers. A large amount of this land has been "broken up," and in other ways improved, and the balance will be next Spring.

I am, Sir, very truly yours, &c.,

H. BARTLING, Secretary.

CENTRAL BRANCH U. P. R. R., OFFICE GEN'L SUP'T.,
ATCHISON, KANSAS, October 27, 1869.

GEO. T. ANTHONY, Esq., Editor "Kansas Farmer":
DEAR SIR: I do not like to publish my business, but your inquiry pertains to an interesting subject, and I have taken some pains to insure accuracy in my reply, which, if it will accomplish any good, you are at liberty to use.

"For occupancy by purchasers," I have sold 138,715 71-100 acres of land, most of which has been sold during the past year.

W. F. DOWNS, General Sup't.

Every reader will have observed the wise provisions incorporated in the terms of sale by the Kansas Pacific Company, whereby actual settlement and cultivation of the soil are made a condition of the contract. We do not know that this is a condition of contract by the other Companies; but if not, it should be. We know it has been adopted by the Southern Branch Company, which has just put 1,800,000 acres of land upon the market. We desire special attention to this central fact in the history of railroad land sales, viz: That actual settlement is sought, and non-resident, speculating purchasers discountenanced.

Here, then, we find that three Companies have sold, for actual settlement, 670,000 acres of land within the period of two years, nearly four-fifths of which has been sold in the past ten months. We do not feel at liberty to tell what we know, even, about the average price realized; but it is proper to say that hundreds of quarter-sections have brought from three to eight dollars an acre, that could not have been given away on condition of occupancy, except for the construction of railroads and the advertising incident to them.

We do not present these figures to convey the idea that all, or nearly all, the land absorbed by immigrants has been purchased from these railroad companies; but to show the sound business principle underlying the original grant of the lands, and governing their disposition by the companies. But we do say, and believe no man after a little reflection can doubt it, that the sale of State, College, School and private lands, as also the taking up of

the immense amount under pre-emption and homestead acts, are due to a market created by the construction of railroads, and the liberal and wise manner adopted by them in advertising the State.

In the interest of the State, not of railroads, we do most earnestly wish that the public lands of Kansas could be judiciously traded for railroads, to the extent of perfecting a system of main and connecting lines, so complete that few need be added for the coming fifty years. Five years is enough to accomplish this, and our unappropriated domain sufficient to pay the bill. Let Congress give as much as it will of land—the more the better; but go slow in voting bonds.

We give expression to these views because we believe them to be correct and just, and not from any expectation that they will please all, or a majority, even, of our readers. We do expect, however, that they will command thought and examination before being condemned; and, if carefully considered, we have no fears of a serious difference upon this important subject.

A SERIOUS ERROR.

The *Practical Farmer*, of Philadelphia, Pa., has long been esteemed by us as one of the best conducted and most thoroughly reliable of our Agricultural Journals. It is edited with marked ability, and in a style that imparts a distinctive character peculiar to itself; a feature, by the way, much wanted in this class of literature.

We looked for its report of the late National Pomological Meeting with much interest, and read it with equal disappointment: a feeling the reader will be sure to share with us, on reading the following extract from it:

It is believed an equal display of choice fruits was never before brought together in this country. The dishes of apples on the tables numbered 1,254; dishes of pears, 1,594; grapes, 261; plums, 51; peaches, 38; and other fruits—nectarines, quinces, figs—7. A total of 3,906 samples.

Kansas was well represented in pears and apples. The Bartlett pears were the finest in the collection, enormously large, of true shape, and perfect in color. Many of the apples were superior to the same kinds raised in the sea-board States. On one plate was a large number of German Prune plums, marked "Curculio proof"—a recommendation worthy the immediate notice of our fruit-growers.

Of other States, Pennsylvania and New Jersey appeared to take precedence, both in quantity and quality. A Gold Medal was awarded to these by the Horticultural Society.

We have italicized the last sentence, for the purpose of attracting attention to it. Now, the *Practical Farmer* knew that one Gold Medal, only, was awarded, and that to Kansas; yet, if we can understand English, it says a Gold Medal was awarded to the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Had the italicized sentence closed the paragraph preceding the one it is found in, it would have told the truth, as the word "these" would then have applied to the Kansas fruits described so justly in that paragraph; but as it now stands, charity cannot torture it into a reference to the fruit or the State which received the Medal.

We cannot for a moment suppose this to have been an intentional misstatement of facts, or an ambiguous form of expression, intended to confuse the mind of the reader, and detract from the brilliant triumph of Kansas. But, whether an error of rhetoric or of statement, it does great injustice to the writer and the subject written upon; and we shall expect an ample correction, now that the attention of the *Practical Farmer* is called to it.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

[From the Gardener's Monthly.]

As we write, the session of this Society is being held, in connection with the Pennsylvania Horticultural Exhibition, in their Hall in Philadelphia, and is probably one of the most successful ever held. The number of members and delegates is so large, and the contributions so full, that probably no similar meeting ever excelled it in interest and enjoyment to all concerned. It is impossible, at this early day, and the meeting not closed, to give any details, which, as a Boston friend remarked, is nearly impossible at any rate, as there is no way of foreseeing the end of any attempt at a beginning. The fruits of Kansas, however, elicited the warmest admiration from every one, and much regret was

expressed by the Committee on Fruits, that by a by-law of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, which says, "all plants and fruits for competition must be entered by the grower," and "The State of Kansas" not being an "individual" under this rule, that they could not award premiums to them, except as "specials," for their superiority in many cases was freely acknowledged. Much praise was also given to the Kansas delegation, for the handsome manner in which the fruits were displayed; and when the State of Pennsylvania follows in the wake of Kansas, if she gets as worthy representatives as Messrs. ANTHONY, KELSEY and HOWSLEY, she will be fortunate.

[The above is from the veteran Horticulturist, THOMAS MEEHAN. It was written before the action of the Society awarding the Gold Medal. The idea of Pennsylvania, the old Keystone State, "following in the wake of Kansas," is good; but we hope she will soon come up alongside, and keep within hailing distance, as she will do if such men as friend MEEHAN are allowed to stand at the helm.—[EDITOR FARMER.]

THE CROWNING TESTIMONY.

It would require the whole *FARMER*, with Supplement doubling its pages, to reproduce the notices of the Press inspired by the late exhibition of Kansas fruit at Philadelphia. In selecting such as we have room for, none have been taken except those having weight and character throughout the country.

It is not cheap, airy puffs that Kansas wants in connection with this subject, but an affirmative judgment upon the merits of the fruit itself, so solid in its authority as to forbid the thought of an appeal from it by the most doubting mind. The opinion of the news press alone does not possess the requisite solidity for this, inasmuch as every one knows something of the hasty and crude character of the statements sent out as facts by the daily press.

In view of this, we have aimed to give the best, and feel confident that no unbiased mind can read them and still have a doubt as to Kansas fruit being absolutely, and in a marked degree, superior to that from any of the twenty-three States in competition with her on that occasion. But the crowning compliment is still in reserve. It is from that veteran periodical, so long at the right of the line and head of the column of Agricultural journals, *The American Agriculturist*, as follows:

KANSAS AT THE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Kansas deserves a separate item. The State Legislature made an appropriation to defray the expenses of a delegation to the meeting. The Legislature did well, and the delegation did well also, for they had something to show and something to say. Only a few years ago Kansas was a State known to most people as something to be wrangled over by politicians. Now she comes with fruits which put the older States in the shade. The collection, for its size, and the beauty of its individual specimens, was the principal point of attraction in the room.

Never was a great fact more tersely or forcibly expressed. A word could not be spared from it—a thousand could not add to its breadth or force. It will be read by millions, and believed by every reader.

KANSAS FRUIT, CORN AND TUBERS.

[From Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

We are indebted to Mr. H. T. BEMAN, Secretary of the Shawnee County (Kansas) Agricultural Society, for specimens of Corn, Apples and Potatoes, grown in that county. The apples (including Holland Pippin, Northern Spy, Talman Sweet, Roxbury Russet, Red Gilliflower, &c.) are much larger than fruit of the same varieties grown in this State, and their appearance, in size, shape and color, so different as to render it somewhat difficult to recognize them by the eye. They are all unusually fair and large—the Talman fully twice the size of those grown here—indicating that they came from a fine fruit-growing region. Also, samples of yellow dent, white gourd seed, and eight-rowed yellow corn—all fine and well ripened; and two varieties of sweet and several Irish potatoes. The sweet potatoes are large and well matured. Judging from the size and quality of these fruits of Mother Earth, we reckon there is no immediate apprehension of a famine in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH BRIDGE & KANSAS RAILROADS

In order to secure the concentration of Railroads, enhance the prosperity of Leavenworth, and meet the increasing demands of commerce, our citizens have undertaken the construction of a Railway and Highway Bridge over the Missouri river, a short distance above the city, on the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation. The Bridge will unite the Railroads centering on the east side of the river with those on the west side, and will connect the Metropolis of Kansas, containing forty thousand inhabitants, and Fort Leavenworth, one of the largest military depots in the Union, with the rich and flourishing country on the opposite side of the river, in Missouri. The Government has granted to "The Kansas and Missouri Bridge Company," to aid in the construction of the work, a strip of land three hundred feet in width, entirely through the Reservation, on both sides of the river.

The Bridge was designed and located by Gen. W. W. WRIGHT, Engineer-in-Chief, and is being constructed under his supervision. The superstructure is to be of wrought iron, resting upon cast iron piers, formed of large pneumatic piles sunk to a bearing on solid rock. These piles are eight and one-half feet outside diameter, with a thickness of metal of one and three-quarters inches, and weigh about one ton to the foot in height. They are manufactured in sections of ten feet in length, with inside flanges at both ends, to enable them to be connected together during the process of sinking, and thus form a continuous cylinder from foundation to bridge-seat. These columns will be filled with cement masonry and concrete from the bottom to an elevation ten feet above high-water line. There will be two piers of this kind in the river, and one on the eastern shore. The western end of the Bridge will rest on a stone abutment. The three spans, thus formed, will be each three hundred and forty feet in length, and the bottom of the lower chord will be fifty feet above extreme high-water, thus leaving ample space between the piers, and sufficient height above the surface of the water, for steamboats to pass at any stage of the river. The approach to the Bridge at the eastern end will consist of a substantial trestle-work 1,500 feet long, connecting with an earth embankment extending 2,500 feet further.

The contract for constructing the Bridge, as above described, was awarded last January to L. B. BOOMER & Co., of Chicago, for \$700,000, they agreeing to take \$175,000 in stock of the Company in part payment for the work.

The whole cost of the Bridge, including engineering and other necessary expenses, will not exceed \$750,000. The County of Leavenworth subscribed \$250,000, and issued bonds therefor, payable in one, two and three years, which have been sold in New York, and the proceeds are available for the use of the Company as the work progresses. Our own citizens have subscribed \$175,000 in addition, which, together with the subscription of the contractors of \$175,000, makes \$600,000 available means, leaving \$150,000 unprovided for, which we are now taking measures to obtain by the time it is required.

By an act of the Kansas Legislature, the tax levied to pay the bonds issued by the County to aid in the construction of the Bridge is convertible into stock of the Company, so that instead of the Bridge stock being owned by the County, it will belong to the individual tax-payers, according to the proportion of tax each will have to pay for this purpose.

That the Bridge stock will be a highly remunerative investment, is evident to any one who has properly investigated the subject; and we are confident that a revenue will be derived from the transit business over the Bridge, that will soon reimburse the stockholders for their investments, to say nothing of the incidental advantages that will accrue to them from the increased growth and prosperity of the city, consequent upon its completion.

The Engineer-in-Chief, after a careful investigation of the present transit business, estimates the

receipts of the Bridge for the first year after its completion, as follows:

Twenty car-loads of freight each way daily (forty car-loads of nine tons, 360 tons per day for 313 days), 112,680 tons per annum, at 70 cents per ton, \$78,875 00
Fifty passengers each way daily, for same length of time, at 25 cents each, 7,835 00
Highway traffic, including Government business on the Reservation, 80,000 00

Making a total for one year of \$116,710 00
Or more than fifteen per cent. on \$750,000, the total cost of the Bridge.

This estimate of receipts is believed to be entirely within the probable business for the first year, and much too low for the business of succeeding years. The rapid development of this country makes it not only highly probable, but almost certain, that the business over the Bridge for the second year after its completion will double that for the first year. The gross receipts from highway traffic alone, over one of the two Ferries at this place, exceed \$40,000 per annum.

The Bridge being entirely of iron, and constructed in the most substantial manner, and upon the most approved plan, without a draw to interrupt its traffic, will consequently require but a trifling expenditure for repairs and attendance; so that nearly the whole of the receipts will be available for division among the stockholders.

The work on the Approaches is now progressing rapidly, and the iron for the piers is being delivered. The work of putting these in the river will soon be commenced, and it is expected that everything will be ready for the superstructure by the first of January, 1870, and that the Bridge will be completed and ready for the passage of trains by the 4th of July following.

LIST OF RAILROADS
Connecting with the Bridge over the Missouri River, and Centering at Leavenworth City.

1. *Missouri Pacific and Missouri River Railroads*, from St. Louis via Kansas City and State Line to Leavenworth—Completed.

2. *North Missouri and Missouri Valley Railroads*, from St. Louis via St. Charles and Harlem to Leavenworth—Completed.

3. *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Missouri Valley Railroads*, from Chicago via Quincy and St. Joseph to Leavenworth—Completed.

4. *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Southwestern Railroads*, from Chicago via Rock Island, Washington and Cameron to Leavenworth—Completed from Chicago to Washington, and from Leavenworth to Platte City; the intermediate distance to be completed by September 1, 1870.

5. *Missouri Valley and St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroads*, from Council Bluffs to Leavenworth—Completed.

6. *Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern Railroad* from Omaha via Nebraska City, White Cloud and Atchison to Leavenworth—Completed from Leavenworth to Atchison, and work progressing rapidly on other portions of the line.

7. *Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern, and Central Branch Union Pacific Railroads*, from Fort Kearney (on the U. P. R. R.) via Waterville and Atchison to Leavenworth—Completed from Leavenworth to Waterville, leaving a gap of one hundred and fifty miles to construct.

8. *Leavenworth & Topeka, and Leavenworth, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads*. This line is intended to be the great Southwest Line from Chicago to the Pacific Ocean at San Diego—Completed from Topeka to Burlingame, and work progressing rapidly southwest of the latter place. The link between Leavenworth and Topeka is to be completed by the time the Chicago & Southwestern line reaches the former place.

9. *Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Railroads*, from Cheyenne (on the U. P. R. R.) via Denver and Sheridan to Leavenworth—Completed from Leavenworth to Sheridan, and work progressing on the remaining portion of the line.

10. *Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad*, as its name indicates, from Galveston, Texas, via Lawrence to Leavenworth—Completed from Leav-

enworth to Ottawa, and work progressing south of the latter place.

11. *Olath & Leavenworth Railroad*, connecting these two places by a direct line—Projected.

12. *Missouri River, and Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroads*, from Galveston via Preston, Fort Scott, State Line and Wyandotte to Leavenworth—Completed from Leavenworth to near Fort Scott, and work progressing south of that place.

An inspection of the map, together with the above list of Railroads, will show that this system resolves itself into—

1. Two competing lines between Leavenworth and St. Louis.

2. Two competing lines between Leavenworth and Chicago.

3. Two competing lines in the Missouri Valley, and south to the Gulf of Mexico.

4. Two great lines from Leavenworth across the Continent to the Pacific Ocean—the one connecting St. Louis with the Union Pacific Railroad, and the other connecting Chicago with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The direct line from Chicago via Omaha to San Francisco is completed, and Chicago is already reaping the benefits of a through trade; while St. Louis has no direct connection with this line. She must have one, however, and her shortest line to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad, and the one that can be constructed for the least money and in the shortest time, is through Leavenworth to Fort Kearney. The two great railroads of Missouri (the Missouri Pacific and North Missouri), as well as St. Louis, are vitally interested in having this connection completed at the earliest day possible. St. Louis will then be one hundred miles nearer Ft. Kearney by rail, and all points west of there on the Union Pacific Railroad, than Chicago. Such an advantage she cannot afford to neglect, when it can be secured by the construction of only one hundred and fifty miles more of railroad.

Below is a comparative statement of distances from Chicago and St. Louis to Fort Kearney:

Chicago to Omaha, completed, miles.....	494
Omaha to Fort Kearney, completed, miles.....	191
Total.....	685
St. Louis to Leavenworth, completed, miles.....	309
Leavenworth to Atchison, completed, miles.....	21
Atchison to Waterville, completed, miles.....	100
Waterville to Fort Kearney, miles.....	150
Total.....	580
Difference in favor of St. Louis, miles.....	105

This distance from St. Louis to Leavenworth is taken by the Missouri Pacific Railroad; by the N. Missouri Railroad the saving in distance is some fifteen miles more than given above.

But, while it is a matter of congratulation to the whole country that we have one completed railroad to the Pacific, which is developing a large belt of our great and valuable Territorial possessions, and is creating a trade for which the Western Commercial Centers are contending, it is well to bear in mind that there is yet a richer field for development in the Southwest, and one that awaits but the construction of a railroad to it, to yield a generous return to the enterprise that reaches it with a cheap and quick means of transportation.

The trunk line of a Southern Pacific Railroad should, most certainly, be built along the Valley of the Canadian river, to near the 104th meridian of longitude, and thence strike for the easy route, by the Gila river, or the more difficult and expensive one of the 35th parallel, to the Pacific. Its Eastern connections will be with Memphis, St. Louis and Chicago. The line to Memphis will cross to the Arkansas, and follow down that river to Little Rock, there connecting with the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad; while that to St. Louis will cross the Arkansas river, probably near the mouth of the Red Fork, and entering the State of Missouri at the southwest corner, connect with the Southwest Pacific Railroad now constructing via Springfield.

The line to Chicago should leave the Canadian at the Big Bend, near the 98th meridian, and strike off in the direction of Topeka, to connect with the

Leavenworth, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, now in course of construction, as mentioned in the foregoing list of railroads centering at Leavenworth, marked 8.

Thus, it will be seen that the best connection for St. Louis with the completed Union Pacific Railroad is through Leavenworth; and the best connection for Chicago with the proposed (and certain to be built) Southern Pacific Railroad, is likewise through this city. With these great through lines crossing here, and the many other shorter lines radiating from this common center, the future prosperity of Leavenworth is assured.

To secure and perfect this system of Railroads, and obtain the advantages resulting therefrom, the great Railway and Highway Bridge is now being built over the Missouri river.

WHAT A SENSIBLE WOMAN THINKS OF KANSAS.

[From Editorial Correspondence Rural New Yorker.]

Lawrence, "strong-minded and radical" as it undoubtedly is, and should be, is equally as beautiful and admirable. Its main street, Massachusetts, is a grand avenue. The men are shrewd, money-making, business fellows, and the women are unusually intelligent, and what may seem paradoxical, much given to fashion. The handsomest woman in the city is the most prominent and "strong-minded" one, which is most generally the case, and a very comforting fact to the craft. The sign of a lady "dentist" hangs out on Massachusetts street, and a milk-woman drives her morning and evening round in her cart.

Our brothers of the quill extended the right hand of fellowship, and were as courteous and gallant in extending help in the professional line, as they could possibly have been in a social way in the drawing-room. In truth, from what we have seen of Western newspaper men, we are inclined to think they are more given to "hospitable thoughts intent," than those in the East. They don't seem "so hurried to death." This, too, reminds us of a woman editor we met here, ELIZABETH C. WRIGHT, from Paris, Texas, where she has been editing a paper for the last nine or ten months. She came all the way here in a wagon, being eighteen days making the journey, camping out o' nights. Her sojourn in Texas was an extremely dangerous and adventurous one, and her numerous friends everywhere will hail her return to civilization again. She wields a very charming pen, as all readers of her "Lichen Tufts" know, and is, in herself, the embodiment of sunshine. She is Kansas-"struck," and will probably remain here.

The general confession women make in visiting Kansas, or after having lived here, is that they would be content to live in Lawrence, or Topeka, or Leavenworth, or in any of the large towns; but in the country, never! And it is to be confessed that many of the farmers' homes are anything but inviting. They fail to put out trees, fruit or ornamental, and seem utterly regardless of fixing up their homes as they ought to do. Money is not found in fishes' mouths here, any more than elsewhere; but downright, earnest labor pays vastly better than in the East. In ten years an enterprising young couple can be worth as many thousand dollars, the value of a good farm, and with everything comfortable without and within.

We spent a few hours a few days ago at the residence of W. E. BARNES, ten miles from Lawrence. Mr. BARNES came out from New England at the time Kansas needed volunteers, and in fighting border-ruffians, broke but four acres of prairie the first year. His farm now blossoms like the rose. Flow-ers, evergreens and deciduous trees and vines and acres of grapes, make a small paradise; and there is no reason why nearly every farmer in Kansas cannot be equally as well situated in the same length of time.

The lack of timber is held objectionable by many people, and of course is a drawback to the welfare of the State. But the rapidity with which trees grow here, and the ease with which they may be grown, modifies the objection in a great degree.

In Jefferson county, on the farm of S. STIERS, one of the earliest settlers, we saw hedges of maple, grown from the seed, that exceeded any growth we ever before saw. Mr. STIERS prefers maple and Osage Orange for hedging, and was the first man in the State to raise maples from the seed. The seed is gathered as soon as ripe, which is early in the Spring, and is planted in May. We measured a peach tree on September 7th, out of curiosity; it was a pit last Spring. We found the height of the tree to be six feet two inches; number of limbs, thirty; length of the longest, four feet nine and a half inches. The tree was not an exceptional one, and had received no cultivation. The circumference of this year's growth of maple (white) was, not unfrequently, from three to four inches. Locust trees do not thrive here, on account of the borers.

Osage Orange is used largely for fencing, four years being required to make it reliable. These hedges are so ornamental withal, that in a few years Kansas will look like a vast park. Lands are rapidly increasing in value, and we have no hesitation in prophesying that a decade of years will give as great value to the farms here, as is now attached to the best farms in Central New York. Of course, there are some features we don't like—the high winds, for instance; but if your head and back hair are well "groomed" on, Kansas is a "right smart powerful" State to "tie to."

In the afternoon we looked our last look on Lawrence, and reached this city (Leavenworth), after a two hours' ride by rail. * * * Nothing of special interest occurred on the route.

Leavenworth City sits on the bank of the Missouri, very much as Richmond does on the James. It is one of the marvels of Western growth, and contains a number of remarkably fine residences. The town is thoroughly city-fied, with twice or thrice the business activity of Lawrence. "The difference between Lawrence and Leavenworth," said a gentleman an hour ago, "is considerable. At Lawrence, everybody is esteemed on his grandfather's account. Most of the inhabitants are from New England, or that class of Eastern people who talk of 'blood' and 'ancestry' and 'heir-looms.' Here, in Leavenworth, every man stands upon his own merit. We don't care whether he had a grandfather or not, so long as he has brains and sense."

But, as brainful and sensible as they may be, they are foolish enough to want the National Capitol moved to their city, and so hopeful in regard to it as to quite believe it must be. They utterly dispute the righteousness of the St. Louis claims upon it, and are full of eloquent and "convincing" reasons.

The Government owns a magnificent farm about the city and Fort, with enough variety of surface to furnish really admirable sites for the various public edifices. Kansas made a brave fight for freedom, and it must be confessed the Capitol could hardly be removed to a more beneficial spiritual atmosphere. As it now stands, there will, doubtless, be eloquent rivalry between the two river cities.

To-night we take our adieu of Kansas—the land of "milk and honey"—the place to get rich in; the most promising State we know of; leaving it regretfully that we haven't so much as a "shilling" to spare to plant in Kansas soil, so we might come back some day and find ourselves rich. Ah, well! Finally, as the preachers say, we beg leave to acknowledge special kindness and courtesy from the President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and the Superintendent of the Missouri Valley Railroad; also to those of the editorial fraternity in Leavenworth, who so generously contributed to our happiness while in their city.

SYSTEM IN FARMING.

[By Prof. MILES, of the Michigan Agricultural College.]

Thoroughness in all farm operations is essential to the highest success, but this cannot be readily attained where labor is dear, without the aid of machinery.

Does not, then, the great gain in the use of improved implements consist, in the main, in a saving of time that can be profitably expended, not only

in the more thorough performance of the work in hand, but in other directions where an ample return may be reasonably expected?

If required to point out the great defect of American husbandry, I should unhesitatingly reply, Want of System.

Each operation of the farm, and each department of its management, should be conducted with reference to its influence on every other department and interest, in accordance with a definite plan, extending through a series of years. The aggregate of results should be considered, rather than numerous special interests that are entirely disconnected, and have nothing in common.

The farm is a manufactory—the soil a machine for converting mineral and decaying organic substances into vegetable products.

Unlike other machines, a portion of raw material for the manufacture of its peculiar products constitutes a part and parcel of the machine itself, that cannot be diminished without involving a positive loss of power and efficiency.

Here, as in the use of other machines, it is necessary to furnish an abundant supply of the raw material, or the manufactured article cannot be produced. In other words, the vegetable products of the farm are obtained at the expense of the elements of fertility in the soil, while the universally prevailing law of compensation requires an equivalent return to be made, to maintain its productiveness.

If the hay and grain raised upon the farm are all sold off, a portion of the soil goes with them, and the farm is by so much diminished in value.

To prevent this enormous waste, other machinery, in the shape of live stock, is provided, to convert the vegetable products manufactured by the soil into animal products of still greater value, and at the same time to return to the soil, for future use, the waste materials resulting from the process.

Each set of machinery employed in this farm factory is thus furnishing raw materials, to be worked up by the others, and a constant circulation of materials is produced.

If we accept the law of modern philosophy, that motion is force, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the more rapid and active the circulation of matter, in the machinery of the farm, the greater will be the results accomplished.

A correct system of farm management involves the adjustment of this machinery, so as to give the largest profit, with the least possible loss to the farm, of the elements of fertility and wealth.

In carrying into practice any consistent system, particular attention should be given to the alternation or rotation of crops, which, when consumed on the farm, are of greatest value in restoring the elements of fertility to the soil.

Moreover, by introducing a variety of crops in rotation, and making a judicious selection of animals to consume the coarser and valuable vegetable products, the farmer, from the variety of resources, is more sure of obtaining remunerative returns for his labor in the course of a series of years, than when depending upon a single staple, which, by a decline in the market, may subject him to serious loss.

It will be perceived, from what has already been said, that one great object in planning a system of farm economy, should be to economize and make available a sufficient supply of manures to maintain, and if possible increase, the productiveness of the soil. This is, in fact, the sheet-anchor of good husbandry.

That eloquent writer, H. C. CAREY, has truly said: "Of all things needed for the purposes of man, the one that least bears transportation is manure, and yet this is of all the most important. Each crop draws from the earth certain elements, and if these are not replaced, that crop must soon cease to be produced. It is indispensable that man be enabled to pay the debt which he contracts toward mother earth, when taking from the soil the elements of those commodities required for his support. It is the condition upon which alone progress can be made."

HOW TO BUILD A CORN CRIB.

[By a Correspondent of the New York Farmers' Club.]

I have a corn-crib that has stood for twenty years, and has never had a rat, and but one mouse in it, to my knowledge. Posts ten or eleven feet long, and eight inches square; mortise two feet from one end; for end-sills, two inch mortise with tusk. Taper post from sill to the end, by hewing off inside until the end is reduced to four inches diameter; make smooth half-way to the end, below the sill. Let sills be eight inches square, also, and tie them and the rafter plates with moderate inter-ties. Brace well, and lath up and down with three-quarter-inch lath; dovetail or counter-sink joints crosswise; lay the floor, and board up the ends with ungrooved boards; let each bent be twelve feet long, six feet wide at the sill, and seven and-a-half feet at plate; and if full to peak, it will contain two hundred and fifty bushels. I have never had an ear to hurt on account of the great width. If preferred, lay the floor with lath or narrow boards, with room for ventilation. Each post should stand on stone, about three inches from the ground, and each stone have a foundation two feet square, and below the frost.



We are satisfied that no feature of THE FARMER has been more acceptable to its readers, or more profitable to the State, than its wide-spread and extended Correspondence. In this way it has been the medium of ready inter-communication and exchange of facts, among men far removed from each other. It has also enabled residents of the most remote localities to bring themselves, and the merits of their localities, into notice throughout the country.

Premium Lists, Reports of Fairs, and the press of matter incident to the season, have crowded out many very excellent letters, that were out of date except in the current issue, and consequently lost to the reader. We beg our friends to understand that this omission was from no want of merit in the matter, or want of desire on our part to give place to it. Send along your favors, and we will try and find room for them all in future.

Fruit or Grain.—The Revenue laws provide a less expensive and vexatious procedure in taxing and guarding the manufacture of spirits from fruit than from grain. This distinction is based upon a general principle, running through the whole system of National taxation—protection to the producer. It is to allow the farmer to convert his surplus of fruit into the most profitable form, at the least cost and vexation to him, consistent with the nature of the article made.

This distinction has brought up a curious case for decision by the Commissioner of Revenue. In Virginia, sweet potatoes are being used extensively in the manufacture of whisky. The question was whether sweet potatoes, used for this purpose, were entitled to the exemption of fruit, or liable to the regulations governing grain. The Commissioner decided that, for the purpose of distillation, this vegetable became grain.

Lost Corners.—In another place will be found a letter from JOSEPH S. WILSON, Commissioner of Public Lands, to JAMES F. FORMAN, Esq., Surveyor of Doniphan county, that is of general interest. It is conclusive as to the manner of determining corners, lost by accidental or willful displacement of the monuments originally set up by Government surveyors.

Chicago & Southwestern Railroad.—In our last issue appeared an article upon the importance of this trunk road from Kansas to the seaboard, then just completed from Leavenworth to Platte City. Since then the contract has been let to KNAPP & CANTWELL, responsible contractors, to grade, bridge and lay the track, from Platte City to Cameron, a distance of forty-one miles. This enterprise is one

of so much interest to our State, as to justify mention of this progressive step.

A Meteorological Report for October, 1869, by Prof. B. F. MUDGE, of the State Agricultural College, Manhattan:

Average of the Thermometer for the month,.....	44.88
Maximum height (7th),.....	79
Minimum height (23d),.....	19
Total range during the month,.....	60
Average of the Barometer, inches,.....	29.88
Total range during the month, inches,.....	70
Amount of rain for the month, inches,.....	.43
Number of days on which rain fell,.....	3

Only one day entirely cloudy, and three days entirely free from clouds. The month has been a dry one, but the Fall wheat, which was planted early, looks finely.

For Breakfast.—We look with great suspicion upon the multitude of cookery receipts that are kept dancing the rounds of newspaper circulation. Unless they are endorsed by the Secretary of our Home Department, we do not print them. But here is a receipt for breakfast rolls, that is conclusive on that subject. If any of our lady readers have got a surly husband, and cannot subdue him with such rolls as this receipt produces, she may give him up as incorrigible:

Take two quarts of wheat flour, make a hole in the center, put in a piece of butter the size of an egg, a little salt, a table spoonful of white sugar; pour over this a pint of milk previously boiled and cold, and one-half teaspoon of yeast. When the sponge is light, mold for fifteen minutes. Let it rise again, and cut out in round cakes; when light, flatten each cake with the rolling-pin; put a small piece of butter on top, and fold each over on to itself. Put in pans to rise, and when light, bake in a quick oven.

American Dairymen's Association.—This Association, by its Secretary, GARDNER B. WEEKS, of Syracuse, New York, offers a premium of \$100 for an original Essay upon "*The claims of Cheese, as a wholesome, nutritious and economical Article of Food.*" The papers are to be sent forward on or before December 20, 1869, and the award made at the Annual Convention, January 12, 1870. No limit or conditions are imposed as to the length of the Essay.

"Cross Timbers."—In another place will be found an interesting article upon this subject, from the pen of Gen. DAVIDSON, Military Instructor in our State Agricultural College. Nature seems to have anticipated the wants of our great North and South Line of Railway, and provided for the chief one in this peculiar Timber Belt.

The Solomon Valley.—In another place will be found an interesting letter from Prof. MUDGE, of the State Agricultural College, descriptive of the Solomon river valley. The party of which Prof. MUDGE was a member are the first to examine and give reliable information of the country, so great a distance from the mouth of the river.

Hon. C. B. Lines.—The address announced by Secretary BRACKETT to be delivered by Mr. LINES, at Ottawa, on the evening of December 18th, will be one of great interest. It is an important subject, and will be ably handled.

LEAVENWORTH.

The interesting article herewith published, upon "Leavenworth: Its Bridge and Railroad Connections," is from the pen of Gen. W. W. WRIGHT, Chief Engineer of the Kansas and Missouri Bridge.

MILKING WITH DRY HANDS.

[From Correspondence of the Practical Farmer.]

I believe that much of the milk gets tainted with noxious or bad odors, before it reaches the pail. Some persons, and hired help especially, have a habit of wetting their fingers with the milk once in a while, and then wetting the cow's teats, as they say, to make them milk easier. Now, this wetting process causes much foul stuff to drop from their hands or the teats into the pail while milking. This is all wrong. Cows can be milked as easily with dry hands as wet ones. I have been in the habit of milking cows; and although I have met with some very hard milkers, that require their teats to be softened in order to draw the milk, I have generally found it both easier and pleasanter to milk with dry hands. If the teats are dirty, the udder should be washed with tepid water, and allowed to dry before milking; and if the teats are very hard

and tough to draw, the cow had better be turned into beef, or kept to raise calves from.

It is just as easy to make good, sweet, clean butter, as to make poor butter. The best of butter is made from sweet cream, gathered as free from milk as possible. To make good butter requires more than ordinary care and attention. Everything should move on with the regularity of the sun. To make butter profitable, great care must be taken in milking the cows. To milk clean is important. It not only adds to the quality of the butter, but saves the cow from positive injury. Let a farmer or his dairy get the reputation of keeping a good article of butter in every respect, and he will find it not only to pay, but to pay well, too.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

"Which shall it be?—Which shall it be?"
I looked at John: John looked at me
(Dear, patient John, who loves me yet,
As well as though my locks were jet);
And when I found that I must speak,
My voice seemed strangely low and weak.
"Tell me again what Robert said;"
And then I, listening, bent my head.
"This is his letter:

"I will give
A house and land while you shall live,
If, in return, from out your seven,
One child to me for aye is given."

I looked at John's old garments, worn;
I thought of all that John had borne
Of poverty, and work, and care,
Which I, though willing, could not share;
I thought of seven mouths to feed,
Of seven little children's need;
And then of this:

"Come, John," said I,
"We'll choose among them as they lie
Asleep;" so, walking hand in hand,
Dear John and I survey our band.

First to the cradle lightly stepped,
Where Lillian, the baby, slept.
Her damp curls lay like gold alight,
A glory 'gainst the pillow white.
Softly her father stooped, to lay
His rough hand down, in loving way,
When dream or whisper made her stir,
And huskily John said, "Not her—not her!"

We stopped beside the trundle-bed,
And one long ray of lamp-light shed
Athwart the boyish faces there,
In sleep so pitiful and fair.
I saw on Jamie's rough red cheek
A tear-undried. Ere John could speak,
"He's but a baby, too," said I,
And kissed him as we hurried by.

Pale, patient Robbie's angel face
Still in his sleep bore suffering's trace.
"No, for a thousand crowns, not him,"
We whispered, while our eyes were dim.
Poor Dick! bad Dick! our wayward son,
Turbulent, reckless, idle one—
Could he be spared? "Nay, He who gave
Bids us befriend him to the grave;

Only a mother's heart can be
Patient enough for such as he;
And so," said John, "I would not dare
To send him from her bedside prayer."
Then stole we softly up above,
And knelt by Mary, child of love.
"Perhaps, for her 'twould better be,"
I said to John. Quite silently
He lifted up a curl, that lay
Across her cheek, in willful way,
And shook his head: "Nay, love, not thee."
The while, my heart beat audibly.
Only one more, our oldest lad,
Trusty and truthful, good and glad—
So like his father. "No, John, no;
I can not, will not, let him go!"

And so he wrote, in courteous way,
We could not give one child away;
And afterward, toll lighter seemed,
Thinking of that of which we dreamed,
Happy, in truth, that not one face
We missed from its accustomed place;
Thankful to work for all the seven,
Trusting the rest to One in heaven.

It is not true that HENRY WARD BEECHER is going to sue MARK TWAIN for libel, in saying that Mr. BEECHER had planted \$1,500 worth of dried apples. HENRY WARD hasn't denied the planting of the dried apples, however.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

THE young lady who "jumped at an offer," dislocated her ankle.

DUCKS enter the water for *divers* reasons, and come out for *sun-dry* motives.

JENKINS teaches book-keeping in one lesson of three words: "Never lend them."

THE young lady who "took the eye of everybody," has been arrested for petty larceny.

WHY is a man who never lays a wager, quite as bad as one who does? Because he's no better.

BRIGHAM YOUNG conducts his connubial affairs on the principle of "a large business and small prophets."

The poor fellow who "couldn't hold his own," has got himself into a worse difficulty by trying to hold another's.

GO TO strangers for charity, acquaintances for advice, and to relatives for nothing; and you will always have a supply.

ONE man, in reprimanding another, said he talked like a fool. "True," he replied; "but it is that you may understand me."

DOBBS says he would have died of yellow fever in August, if it hadn't been for one thing—"The doctors gave him up."

A LOVER has been pithily described as a man who in his anxiety to get possession of another, has lost possession of himself.

A GENTLEMAN, the other evening, objected to playing cards with a lady, because, he said, she had such a "winning" way about her.

It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles—the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.

A YOUNG LADY being asked whether she would wear a wig when her hair turned gray, replied with great earnestness, "Oh, no! I'll dye first."

A LADY complaining that her husband was dead to fashionable amusements, he replied, "But, then, my dear, you make me alive to the expense."

A GENIUS remarked, the other day, with a grave face, that however prudent and virtuous young widows might be, he had seen many a gay young widow-err.

In describing a new church organ, a country editor says: "The swell died away in delicious suffocation, like one singing a sweet song under the bed-clothes."

A SAILOR who had hired a violin-player to perform certain airs, on being asked what tune he preferred, replied, "Nep-tune, you lubber! and so does every jolly tar."

"EPHRAIM, this baby's legs are monstrous fat, a'n't they?—what temperament do you think the child has?" "Rather heavy, Simon: decidedly of the *limb-fat-ic*." "Well, I guess so, too."

"How do you manage to get along in Paris without knowing the French language?" inquired a gentleman of Mrs. Shoddy. "Oh, we had an *interpreter* with us," complacently replied the old lady.

THE following advertisement lately appeared in a London newspaper: "Children taut to dance, if agreeable, at 6d. a week, by J. Williams, who buys and sells old iron and coals—shoos cleaned and mended."

THE Detroit Post thinks that our naval vessels, if we would have them inspire terror, should receive such names as Cholera, Yellow Fever, Nitro-Glycerine, Susan B. Anthony, Anne Dickinson, and Mrs. Stanton—which is very ungallant in the Post.

At one of the last bull-fights in Madrid, one of the most pugnacious and stubborn animals was called Andrew Johnson. This horned Andrew Johnson died game, after ripping up the bellies of several horses, and hurling the matador twice in the air.

HERE is an epitaph lately found on a tombstone in a graveyard Down East:

Beneath this stone, a lump of clay,
Lies Arabella Young,
Who, on the twenty-fourth of May,
Began to hold her tongue."

EPIGRAM.

A doctor, well skilled in the medical art,
Mong others, for Europe resolved to depart,
And leave his domestic concerns;
"But what will become of his patients the while?"
"Oh, fear not," a neighbor replied, with a smile;
"They will live till the doctor returns."

"Look here, ma," said a young lady, just commencing to take lessons in painting, holding up a sample of her skill to her mother; "see my painting! Can you tell me what this is?" The old lady, after looking at it for some time, answered, "Well, I reckon it's a cow or a rose-bud; can't tell which."

THE COFFEE TREE FOR FOREST CULTURE.

JEFFERSON BARTLETT, of Marshfield, Warren county, Pennsylvania, writes: Some time ago I saw a discussion on the subject of cultivating timber; and there appeared to be a query as to what kind of plant that would be most lasting. Some suggested black walnut, some chestnut, some one kind, some another. Well, gentlemen, I am a man sixty-six years old. I was born and raised in Virginia, and have been familiar with all kinds of timber, and their uses; and if I was to plant timber to raise for durability, I would go in for a good chance of coffee nut, or coffee-bean, just as you please to have it. Locust is liable to be injured by the borers. Chestnut will not last on the ground or in it. Cedar is too slow a growth, and too dwarfish. Coffee-nut grows thrifty and tall, and will last as a post twenty years or more. I have now got posts set around my yard that have been in use twelve years, and there is no sign of their rotting yet—indeed, the sap is not clogged; and I have noticed stumps within the past few days, where the land has been cleared upwards of twenty years, that were perfectly sound. The tree is very comely to look at, and it bears seed plentifully. I have a quart or half-gallon of the nuts that I gathered last Spring, which I will forward to any person who will signify his wish to obtain them, if he will be at the expense of charges for expressage, and tell me where to send them.

Multum in Parvo.—There is contained in Doctor Morse's Pills the Principle of Health. We have many thousands of testimonials of their having restored the sick to health, which can be seen at our office. Use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and you will find them not only a curative of disease, but also a preventive. They should be used in all cases of biliousness, headache, liver complaints, female irregularities, &c. We make no secret of the formula from which this medicine is prepared. Ask your storekeeper for the *Ometa Almanac*. Read it carefully. Use Morse's Pills. Sold by all dealers.

"Of what use forms?" exclaimed a petulant legislator to Dr. Franklin; "you cannot deny that they are often mere empty things." "Well, my friend, and so are barrels, but nevertheless, they have their uses," quietly replied the Doctor. Rules are not the sweetest part of wisdom, but, like barrels, they hold the substance together, so that it cannot run to waste.

Important to Dairy Farmers.

Many of our best Dairy Farmers have testified in the most flattering terms, not only to the excellence of Sloan's Condition Powders in curing the ordinary diseases to which cows are subject, but also to the advantages that are gained by giving them to cows in health, that are giving milk. They find that the supply of milk is not only greater, but that the quality is much richer, and the yield more abundant in cream. Sheep, too, are found to be more healthy, and much less liable to take contagious diseases, when they receive at stated intervals some of these Powders in their food. No medicine has ever been found so effective as this in curing the blind staggers, or hog cholera, which has carried off so many swine in the West. In short, we only reiterate the sentiment expressed by thousands of those who have used this remedy, that there is nothing like it for all the common diseases to which domestic animals are subject, and that great good results from giving them to animals for the purpose of warding off diseases, and keeping them in good condition.

SIDNEY SMITH was once walking through the hot-house of a lady, who was very proud of her large collection of rare flowers, and used, not very accurately, a profusion of botanical names. "Madam," said he, "have you the *Septennis psoriasis*?" "am," said he, "I had it last winter, but I gave it to the Archbishop of Canterbury; it came out beautifully in the Spring." [*Septennis psoriasis* is the medical name for the Itch.]

THE difference between an editor and a wife is—One writes articles to "set," the other set articles to rights.

How True, and How Strange, that people should seek relief in the hieroglyphics of a doctor's prescription, when they can buy as good, and nine times out of ten a better, remedy than most doctors give, for the insignificant sum of twenty-five cents. We refer to Judson's Mountain Herb Pills. These Pills cure headache, liver complaint, indigestion, female irregularities, and all bilious disorders. They are prepared from a formula pronounced by the most learned physicians of our country to be the best and most universal of family medicines. Give them a fair trial, and you will never be without Judson's Mountain Herb Pills. Sold by all dealers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Secret of Beauty lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the Complexion. Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles and Tan, disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful Complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with Healthful Bloom and Youthful Beauty.

Remember, Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any Lady can secure it for 75 cents, at any of our stores.

LYON'S KATHARON is the best Hair Dressing.

STRAYS FOR NOVEMBER.

Anderson County—J. H. Williams, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Wallace McWilliams, Osage tp, August 6, 1869, one light bay mare Pony, dark mane, tall and legs, a dark strip on back and over shoulders, star in forehead, 14 hands high, age unknown, 4 or 12 years old. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J. L. Hill, Reeder tp, August 20, 1869, one dark chestnut sorrel mare, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, a few white hairs on outside of left thigh. Appraised \$30.

Bourbon County—C. Finch, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Neah Huff, Timber Hill tp, September 25, 1869, one sorrel horse, dark mane and tail, 10 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white to the hock, saddle and harness marks, heavy set. Appraised \$77.50.

COW—Taken up by Anderson Carter, Osage tp, October 6, 1869, one red and white spotted cow, underbit out of each ear, saw low fork in right ear, 5 years old. Appraised \$35.

Clay County—W. H. Fletcher, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John Dixon, Clay Center tp, September 17, 1869, one bay mare, right fore foot and both hind feet white, 3 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$75. Also, one bay mare PONY colt, spot on each hind foot, pigeon-toed, two years old. Appraised \$15. Also, one dark sorrel COLT, star in forehead, one year old. Appraised \$30.

Crawford County—J. T. Bridgman, Clerk.
STEERS—Taken up by Franklin West, Sheridan tp, one yoke work cattle, a brown steer, staggy horns, some white in face and under belly and on legs, crop on right ear, split in same, underbit in left ear, also, a black steer, smooth horns, left horn scored, left ear cut off, underbit in right ear, some white on face, shoulders, rump and right flank, tail short, and bush white, ten years old. Both appraised at \$75.

Cherokee County—William Little, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. H. Walker, Columbus tp, October 15, 1869, one bay mare Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, small strip down the face, and snip on nose, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by John Long, — tp, September 22nd, 1869, one black mare Pony, star in forehead, 5 years old, branded F on left shoulder and S on left jaw, left hind foot white, 13 hands and 1 inch high; also, a black Sucking Colt, star in the forehead, snip on nose. Appraised \$—.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinchbaugh, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by E. A. Carpenter, Franklin tp, August 10, 1869, one dark bay mare Pony, dark mane and tail, saddle marks, 12½ hands high, eleven years old, Mexican brand on each hip. Appraised \$35.

COW—Taken up by B. F. Hasty, Peoria tp, August 18, 1869, one black and white cow, smooth crop off left ear, right ear torn by dogs, 14 or 15 years old. Appraised \$10.

PONY—Taken up by Dennis Hard, Centropolis tp, September 15, 1869, one bay mare Pony, 4 years old, 13 hands high, stripes in forehead, left hind foot white, some white on right hind foot, saddle marks, split in right ear. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Joseph Reed, Franklin tp, October 5, 1869, one light bay mare Pony, black legs, mane and tail, white stripes in face, blind in right eye, six years old, thirteen hands one inch high. Appraised \$30.

Jefferson County—W. N. Allen, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by A. J. Kleinhaus, December 21, 1868, one light roan heifer, 2 years old.

HORSE—Taken up by Jacob Hetzel, May 27th, 1869, one bay horse 14½ hands high, 5 years old, white legs, blaze in face, some collar marks.

Miami County—D. Childs, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. R. Young, Middle Creek tp, September 12, 1869, one chestnut sorrel mare Pony, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, blaze face, right hind foot white, some white on left fore foot, scar on left hind pastern joint, saddle marks, had 3 shoes on. Appraised \$55.

COLT—Taken up by O. Matthews, Osage tp, September 22, '69, one iron gray stallion colt, 2 years old, 11 hands high, stripes in face, large. Appraised \$30. Also, one dark bay MARE, 2 years old, star in forehead, 10 hands high. Appraised \$35.

MULE—Taken up by John Timpkins, Miami tp, October 11, 1869, one brown mare mule, 2 years old, 12 hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$50.

Osage County—F. M. Jennings, Clerk.
MARES—Taken up by W. B. Segen, — tp, October 5, 1869, one dun colored mare, small white spot in forehead, ten years old. Also, one bay mare, small white spot in forehead, 5 years old. Also, one black HORSE, white spot in forehead, three years old.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by H. Wilder, 1½ miles north of Topeka, May 25, 1869, one strawberry roan mare, 4 years old, had on a small bell, works in harness or under saddle.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Hartrock, — tp, October 23, 1869, one bay mare, 4 years old, 15½ hands high, four white feet, a few white hairs in forehead, stringhalt in hind legs. No appraisal.

STAG—Taken up by John Catlick, in Topeka city, October 16, 1869, one stag, 4 years old, red head and neck, balance of body white. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by Henry H. Clement, Dover tp, September 21, 1869, one red and white cow, supposed to be of Texas stock, 15 years old, branded D on left hip, dewlap cut and hanging, both ears cropped. Also, a red CALF, with white spot in forehead. Appraised \$20.

Wabash County—S. R. Weed, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Aug. Piper, Alma tp, one light bay horse, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, branded U/S on left shoulder, and 10 and two hearts on left hip. Appraised \$30.

Wilson County—Joseph Robbins, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by R. M. Maxwell, Fall River tp, Sept. 17, 1869, one mare Pony, branded S on left thigh, left eye glass, bay, spotted, 13 hands high. Appraised \$40. Also, a bay mare COLT. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by J. M. Edmiston, Fall River tp, September 8, 1869, one bay horse Pony, black mane and tail, hind legs white above pastern joints, white blaze in forehead, lump on each side of backbone, right eye weak, 13 hands high, 10 years old. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by Edward Sina, Clifton tp, June 25, 1869, one sorrel horse, small white spot in forehead, wingsalla on one hind leg, Indian brand on left shoulder, saddle marks, 14 hands high, 9 years old. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by E. B. Richards, Clinton tp, June 15, 1899, one black horse, 9 years old, 15 hands high, saddle marks, slight split in each ear. Appraised \$50.

Wyandotte County—J. J. Keplinger, Clerk.

OXEN—Taken up by S. B. Bell, Shawnee tp, October 2, 1899, one yoke oxen, 4 years old, one red, with white face; the other red, with white spots. Appraised \$40 each.

STRAYS FOR OCTOBER.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by George Dearing, Osage tp, September 2, 1899, one flea-bitten gray mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, flat lamp on right side near the girth. Appraised \$30.

Cherokee County—William Little, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by J. Sanders, Lola tp, July 21, 1899, one light sorrel stallion, white stripes in face, 8 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Mary Fuller, Salamanca tp, August 19th, 1899, one cream-colored horse pony, branded P L on right shoulder and hip, three years old. Appraised \$30.

COWS—Taken up by A. Felton, Neosho tp, August 4, 1899, two cows—one a brown cow, has a young calf, is 7 years old, branded H on left hip, M O on left side, and M O on right side and hip, crop and underbit on both ears, brush of tail off, medium size. Appraised \$20. Also, one white cow, brush of tail off, medium size, has a young calf, twelve years old, branded (S) on left hip and side, and (S) on right hip, under slope of right ear, and crop and underbit on left ear, over medium size. Appraised \$20.

Crawford County—J. T. Bridgema, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Robert Adams, Lincoln tp, Sept. 22, 1899, one dark bay mare pony, star in forehead, right fore foot and hind foot white, small white spot on left hind leg, saddle marks on back, left shoulder sunken, branded F on each hip, 8 years old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. Tutcher, Ottawa tp, August 1, 1899, one large flea-bitten, gray mare pony, 14 years old, 14 hands high, paces under the saddle. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by W. G. Young, Ottawa tp, August 1, 1899, one bay mare, sixteen hands high, averaged in right shoulder, scar 8 inches long on same shoulder, white stripes on face, hind feet white, black mane and tail, ten years old, branded with a heart on left hip. Appraised \$70.

MULE—Taken up by N. J. Weldon, Ohio tp, May 2, 1899, one mouse-colored mare mule, 3 or 4 years old, dark stripes down the back, 15 hands high. Appraised \$100.

MARE—Taken up by C. L. Hughes, Harrison tp, August 17, 1899, one strawberry roan mare, bone spavin in left hind leg, has had poll evil, 15 hands high, 10 years old. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by J. P. Stevens, Franklin tp, August 20, 1899, one dark bay mare pony, black mane and tail, star in forehead, crop on right ear, a little white on back part of fore feet, saddle marks, 11 hands high, 7 years old. Appraised \$35.

Miami County—D. Childs, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by N. G. Maloy, Osage tp, in August last, one cream-colored mare pony, 7 years old, 12 hands high, white mane and tail, white stripes in face, branded 2 on left shoulder, scar on left side of head. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by J. Stevens, Osage tp, in August last, one brown mare pony, 2 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by F. E. Bowland, Morrillville tp, August last, one bay horse, 8 or 4 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, white stripes on nose, small bell on. Appraised \$30.

MULE—Taken up by J. F. Bell, Stanton tp, in August last, one black mare mule, 8 or 10 years old, 15 hands high, Mexican brand on left hip. Appraised \$35. Also, bay mule, 7 years old, 15 hands high, white on hind feet and on right fore foot, a star in forehead, some white on under lip. Appraised \$30.

Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.

ONES—Taken up by J. G. Miller, Manhattan tp, July 1st, 1899, two mare ponies and a colt—the colt with a colt bay, white star in face, 15 hands high, 12 years old. Appraised \$30. The other bay, with saddle marks, 15 hands high, 7 years old. Appraised \$30.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by T. H. Haskell, September 1, 1899, one red roan cow, white star in forehead, underbit in each ear, 8 years old. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by J. C. Catlick, Dover tp, September 1, 1899, one brown horse pony, 14 hands high, 4 years old, scar on left hind leg below gambrel joint. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by E. L. Wheeler, Topeka city, July 30, 1899, one gray roan mare, 4 years old next spring. Appraised \$50.

Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. P. Howard, Neosho Falls tp, September 4, 1899, one sorrel mare, 15 hands high, three feet white, blaze face, collar marks. Appraised \$125.

PONY—Taken up by A. H. Sherman, Neosho Falls tp, September 11, 1899, one dark dun mare pony, 15 hands high, branded G on left shoulder, three years old. Appraised \$30.

STRAYS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Allen County—W. F. Waggoner, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Ard, Ellimore tp, one light bay mare 5 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks, black mane and tail, legs dark up to knees, paces. Appraised \$70.

Anderson County—J. H. Williams, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Fountain Deloxier, Jackson tp, on 29th day May, 1899, one horse pony, bay, with few white hairs in forehead, saddle marked, curly tail, short mane, fetlocks trimmed. Appraised \$70. Also, on 29th day June, 1899, one light bay mare, feet white, some white in forehead, branded on the right shoulder and right hip, seven years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by J. F. Rickets, Jackson tp, on 29th day June, 1899, one brown horse, little white in forehead, 14 hands high, 4 years old, saddle marks. Appraised \$30. Also, on 29th day of June, 1899, a black horse PONY, 7 years old, fourteen hands high, white on right hind foot. Appraised \$35.

STRAY—Taken up by Ransom Mundell, Walker tp, on 4th day August, 1899, a light bay—black mane and tail, star in forehead, white nose, white underlip, white hind feet, shod all round, branded on the left shoulder, unintelligible, 15 hands high, 5 years old. Appraised \$70.

PONY—By Mrs. E. Holman, Washington tp, on the 17th day May, 1899, one sorrel mare pony, bald face, blind in left eye, both hind feet white above the pastern joint, branded on left shoulder with brand resembling a Mexican brand, 15 hands high, 15 years old. Appraised \$10.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. Rymus, Walker tp, on 19th day of June, 1899, a dark brown mare pony, black legs, blaze face, left hip down. Appraised \$30.

Atchison County—C. W. Rust, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. N. Landon, Grasshopper tp, July 22d, 1899, one bay mare, four years old, thirteen hands high, black mane and tail, near hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by Morgan Lynch, Lancaster tp, July 28th, 1899, one dark horse pony, 8 years old, branded N Z on left shoulder and right jaw, white spot in forehead, collar marks, twelve hands high. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by J. W. Elliott, Center tp, August 7, 1899, one red and white cow, medium size, ten years old, white on back, face and belly, hole in left horn. Appraised \$27.

PONY—Taken up by A. A. Howell, Lancaster tp, July 5th, 1899, one sorrel horse pony, pacer, 7 years old, 13 hands high, bald face, right hind foot white, saddle marks, scar on nose, heavy mane and tail. Appraised \$30.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. F. Schmitt, Ft. Scott tp, one sorrel mare, left eye a little sore, 8 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Chase County—A. S. Howard, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. A. Brees, Diamond Creek tp, August 8, 1899, one dun horse pony, black legs, gray mane and tail, star in forehead, 15 hands high, 4 years old. Appraised \$30.

Coffey County—S. C. Jenkins, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. S. Rhoads, California tp, April 28, 1899, one cream-colored horse pony, 8 years old, 12 hands high, white face, left fore and right hind feet white, saddle marks, branded X on both thighs and right shoulder. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay mare PONY, 18 hands high, 5 years old, white spot in forehead, saddle marks, bunch on left side. Appraised \$30.

STALLION—Taken up by U. M. Davidson, Neosho tp, May 1st, 1899, one bay stallion, 8 years old, 14 hands high, ringbone on left hind foot, white on hind feet. Appraised \$35. Also, one black mare and sucking colt (also black) three years old, small size. Appraised \$40. Also, one black mare, with sorrel roan sucking colt—the mare small, 8 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by James H. Lee, Ottumwa tp, June 14, 1899, one bright bay horse pony, 12 hands high, 8 years old, branded F on left thigh, both hind feet white, black spot on outside of left foot. Appraised \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by W. F. McAllister, Burlington tp, May 22, 1899, one dark chestnut sorrel horse, branded B on left shoulder, 14 hands high, 7 years old. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by William Rich, Neosho tp, July 29th, 1899, one bay mare, 4 years old, star in forehead, black mane and tail, legs black up to knees, a few white hairs in mane, no brands or marks, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Crawford County—J. T. Bridgema, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Dr. Harris, Sherman tp, February 1, 1899, one mouse-colored mare, 8 years old, very small feet, unbroke to saddle or harness. Appraised \$30.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Harrison Reed, Greenwood tp, June 10, 1899, one strawberry roan mare, 7 years old, sixteen hands high, small rump around neck, no marks. Appraised \$30. Also, one spotted gelding horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, light mane and tail. Appraised \$70.

Jackson County—E. D. Rose, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H. McBride, Franklin tp, one roan mare pony, star in the forehead, both hind feet white, 14 hands high, 8 years old. Appraised \$37.50.

STALLION—Taken up by Thomas Schantz, Jefferson tp, one brown stallion, 3 years old, 14 hands high, a few white hairs in forehead, white spot on the right hind foot. Appraised \$75.

HORSES—Taken up by Jesse Dwyer of Douglas tp, one dark bay horse, star in forehead, left hind foot white, 8 years old. Appraised \$100. Also, one dark bay mare PONY, star in forehead, four years old. Appraised \$100. Also, one bright bay mare, supposed to be 4 years old. Appraised at \$100. Also, one bright sorrel horse COLT, one year old. Appraised at \$45. Also, one dark horse COLT, one year old. Appraised at \$45. Also, one brown mule, three years old. Appraised \$100.

MULE—Taken up by W. F. Davis, of Douglas tp, one brown horse mule, 4 years old, 13 hands high, harness marks. Appraised at \$70. Also, one mare mule, three years old, 12 hands high, harness marks. Appraised at \$70.

STALLION—Taken up by J. M. Lamb, of Jefferson tp, one iron gray stallion, 2 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised at \$35.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by James Brown, Reno tp, June 26th, 1899, one dark brown mare, star in forehead, right hind foot white, branded letter F on right hip, 7 years old. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Morgan and posted before R. R. Rees, J. P. Leavoy on July 30th, 1899, dark brown mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, blind in one eye. Appraised \$55.

Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. Van Orman, July 4, 1899, one red roan mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, small star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by W. B. Clark, Blue Mound tp, July 5th, 1899, one gray horse, dark mane and tail, 10 years old, 16 hands high, nearly blind in right eye. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by Frederick Dedo, Potots tp, July 5th, 1899, one black mare, 15 hands high, small white spot in forehead, 7 years old, branded D F on left shoulder. Appraised \$75.

MARE—Taken up by S. A. McClure, Lincoln tp, July 21, 1899, one dark bay mare, nine years old, some white hairs in forehead, small white spot on nose, right hind foot white, underbit in each ear, scar on outside of right hind foot, branded S F on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

HORSES AND MARE—Taken up by Robert Wald, Lincoln tp, July 23, 1899, one bay horse, 5 years old, white star in forehead, saddle marked. Appraised \$25. Also, one dark bay horse, six years old, star in forehead, strip on nose, Spanish brand on each shoulder. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel mare, 8 or 4 years old, left fore foot white, figure 2 on right hip. Appraised \$30.

Miami County—Daniel Childs, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. Craig, Sugar Creek tp, July 9, 1899, one black mare pony, 4 years old, white spot in forehead, and same on left shoulder, left hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by John Oldinger, Paola tp, August 6, 1899, one black and white Texas steer, 10 or 12 years old, crop and underbit in right ear. Appraised \$30.

MULE—Taken up by H. Martin, Osawatomie tp, July 29th, 1899, one black mare mule, three years old, fifteen hands one inch high. Appraised \$100.

PONY—Taken up by S. C. Wollard, Stanton tp, August 1, 1899, one brown horse pony, 12 years old, white in forehead, white feet, shod forward, saddle marks, lame in right fore foot. Appraised \$35.

Neosho County—J. L. Denison, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. W. Lyman, Walnut Grove tp, one cow, 3 years old, white, with roan sides, red ears, red on right fore leg, small horns, underbit in left ear, had a young calf. Appraised at \$35.

PONY—Taken up by John C. Cunningham, Walnut Grove tp, July 12, 1899, one brown horse pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, had a small bell on, small white spot on left side. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Thomas Dutton Mission tp, July 1st, 1899, one roan mare pony, hind feet white, 14 hands high, 5 years old. Appraised \$40.

OX—Taken up by J. M. Plael, Walnut Grove tp, August 1st, 1899, one ox, 8 years old, dark brown, under half crop off both ears. Appraised \$30. Also, one work ox, 9 years old, brown, tips horns sawed off, blind in right eye, crop off both ears, underbit in right, slit in left, white belly and tail, large scar on side, had on a small bell. Appraised \$30.

Osage County—M. M. Murdock, Clerk.

MULES—Taken up by Francis Eaton, Ridgeway tp, July 25, 1899, two mules—one a brown horse, branded on right rump with a mule shoe, fourteen hands high, five years old, with mealy nose. Appraised \$75. The other a dark bay brown mare mule, branded on right rump with a mule shoe, mealy nose, 13 hands high, 5 years old. Appraised \$75.

Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Solomon Whitney, Manhattan tp, July 18, 1899, one bay stud colt, star in forehead, branded X, 14 hands high, 2 years old last spring. Appraised \$70.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Edwin Stock, Auburn tp, July 30, 1899, one iron gray horse pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, branded P on right shoulder. Appraised \$30.

Wyandotte County—J. J. Keplinger, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John Moore, Wyandotte tp, July 10, 1899, one light bay horse mule, 8 years old, 12 hands high, branded H M on shoulder. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by W. J. Reams, Quindaro tp, July 25, 1899, one bay horse, star in forehead, one hind foot white, branded U S on shoulder and J O on hip, ten years old, sixteen hands high. Appraised \$65.

M. S. GRANT,

(Successor to Grant & Pratt.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

SEEDS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

Nos. 141 and 143, Shawnee Street,

Leavenworth, Kansas.

TO FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY. I would say that I have, and keep constantly on hand, the largest and best selected stock in the West, consisting in part as follows:

Garden City, Moline and Industrial Plows, Vibrator Threshing Machines, Excelsior, Champion and McCormick Combined Reapers and Mowers,

Brown's Illinois Corn Planters, Ridding and Walking Cultivators, Buckeye Grain Drill, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Scotch Harrows, Fanning Mills, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers, Wheel Barrows, Hoes, Rakes,

Forks, Shovels, Spades, Grind Stones, Scythes, and Snathes, Pruning Knives, Shears, Garden Drills, Reels, Cultivators, and a great variety of other Garden Implements. Grass seeds of every variety, Seed Wheat, Surprise Oats, Black Oats, Osage Orange Seed, Garden and Flower Seeds by the pound, paper or in quantities to suit purchasers. I am prepared to furnish

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS. Very fine selected stock at low rates.

In offering this CARD, I desire to return my sincere thanks to those who have been my patrons from the first; also, for the liberal patronage extended to the house. And would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself, as heretofore, to spare neither pains nor expense in bringing forward all improvements that tend to lighten the labor and expense of the Agriculturalist. In order that every implement I sell, may give as near satisfaction as possible, I shall keep none which are known to be of an inferior quality. M. S. GRANT.

SALEM

GRAPE NURSERIES,

REMOVED TO LOCKPORT, N. Y.

200,000 VINES FOR SALE.

FALL OF 1899. STRONG PLANTS.

HAVING PURCHASED OF MR. T. L. HARRIS, OF Salem-on-Erie, his entire stock of Vines for Transplanting, and also the Wood for Propagating, from his Salem Vineyard of Thirty Acres, we now offer to Dealers and Planters a large and superior stock of this Choice Grape, the best of Mr. Rogers' remarkable collection of Hybrids, being derived entirely from Mr. Rogers himself. It is known to be genuine. Bearing Vines of Salem this year in our Vineyard are perfectly healthy, while the Concord is affected with both mildew and rot. A general assortment of all Leading and New varieties for sale very low.

For Price List, containing Cut of the Salem, and testimonials, address sep-3m I. H. BABCOCK & CO., Lockport, N. Y.

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF NURSEYMEN, Dealers and Planters, to the following Stock, which will be sold low for cash:

200,000 Apple Trees; 30,000 Peach Trees; 6,000 Standard Pear Trees; 10,000 Dwarf Pear Trees; 20,000 Currants; 20,000 Gooseberry; 100,000 Grape Vines; 5,000 Cherry Trees; 30,000 Sugar Maples, small, transplanted; 10,000 Beech, small, transplanted; 20,000 Blackberries, mostly of the new varieties; 20,000 Raspberries, all the leading kinds; 5,000,000 Osage Hedge Plants; 500 White Birch, four to seven feet high.

And a large stock of Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, Bulbs, Poinsettias, Phloxes, &c.

New Wholesale Price List now ready. Send stamps for our Descriptive Catalogue of 64 pages. Address

sep-3m HARGIS & SOMMER, Star Nurseries, QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

BELLS.

Established [In 1837.]

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

CHURCH, ACADEMY, FACTORY, FARM, FIRE-ALARM Bells, &c., made of Pure Bell Metal, (copper and tin) warranted in quality, tone, durability, &c., and mounted with our Patent Improved Rotating Hangings. Illustrated catalogues sent free. VANDUZEN & TIPT 103 & 104 E. 2d st., Cincinnati, O.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WE HAVE ON HAND BUCKEYE REAPERS AND MOWERS, with all the new improvements, at manufacturers' prices and freight.

We have a large lot of EAGLE MOWERS to sell, at less than cost, and warranted equal to any in the market.

We are Agents for COOK'S EVAPORATOR and VICTOR CANE MILL, the best in use. BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILLS, WAGONS, and other Agricultural Implements, for sale on as good terms as can be had in Kansas.

sep-11 GRIFFITH & DUNCAN, Lawrence, Kansas.

TO WOOL GROWERS.

WE WILL WANT ALL THE FINEST WOOL, OF Kansas Growth, we can get this year, and will be glad to communicate with those who have fine Sheep. Address

THE FT. SCOTT MILL & MANUFACT'G CO., Fort Scott, Kansas.

Or, G. A. CRAWFORD, Kansas Farmer Office, Leavenworth, Kansas.

LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES,

BLAIR BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS,
Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Plum and Peach Trees, Standard and Dwarf, Quince, Apricot, &c.; Grapes, Currants, and Small Fruits, of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHRUBS, ROSES, &c., &c., &c.

Osage Orange Hedge Plants.

All our Authorized Agents will be accompanied by Certificates of Agency. Send for Catalogue to Nursery, or to

THOMAS W. IRWIN,

GENERAL AGENT, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

Office—At Garrett & Kirk's Grocery Store,
P. O. Box, 1107. [J66m] Corner Cherokee and Fifth Sts.

T. J. HUFFALDE, H. D. PRESTON, Surveyor and Engineer.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY.

H. D. PRESTON & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents,

Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas.
WILL PAY TAXES FOR NON-RESIDENTS, INSURE Lives and Buildings, furnish plats and descriptions of lands and improvements, upon short notice; will go with parties to view land, and furnish conveyance when desired, free of charge, when purchase is made through us. Information given gratis.

FARMS ON THE KICKAPOO RESERVATION.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST, MOST PROLIFIC, BEST Watered, best Timbered

LAND IN NORTHERN KANSAS.

The undersigned, Land Commissioner of the

Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

Is now offering for settlement the Lands of the celebrated Kickapoo Reservation.

Embracing 152,417 Acres!

These Lands are situated in the counties of Atchison, Brown and Jackson, on the line of the Railroad, but twenty miles from the City of Atchison and the Missouri River. By treaty stipulation with the U. S. Government,

They are not Taxable for Six Years.

They will be sold at from
\$2.50 TO \$15.00 PER ACRE,
And 10 years credit will be given, if desired.

FARMS!

Unequaled in fertility of soil and beauty of scenery.

FARMS!

In a young, prosperous and rapidly growing State.

FARMS!

Located near a navigable river, and on the line of a railroad.

FARMS!

With a good market at the farmer's door, and within twenty miles of one of the largest rivers on the continent.

FARMS!

Which will, in a few years, be worth five times the price paid for them, and are in every way desirable as a home, are thus

Offered on Terms to suit Purchasers.

Send for a Circular, containing particulars, to
W. F. DOWNS,
Land Commissioner for C. B. U. P. R. Co.,
Atchison, Kansas.

SPENCER & WARD,

Council Grove, Kansas,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PLOWS, AGRICULTURAL Implements, Garden and Field Seeds,
Cook and Parlor Stoves and Tin Ware.
Immigrants coming to the Kansas Reservation and Morris county, can be supplied cheap.

B. S. RICHARDS,

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

CHESTER WHITE PIGS

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL, AT GLEN FARM, THREE miles west of the Market House, or deliver in the city of Leavenworth, PURE BLOOD CHESTER WHITE PIGS, six to eight weeks old, at \$15 per pair; \$1 extra for boxing to ship.
[37]

MAGUIRE'S

SARSAPARILLA BITTERS!

The No Plus Ultra of Stomach Medicines.

DELICIOUS TO THE TASTE.

IT IS PREPARED FROM SARSAPARILLA, STILLINGIA, Yellow Dock, Blood and Snake Root, and Calisaya, Frickly Ash and Wahoo Bark, and is the best Tonic, Stomachic and Blood Purifier extant. The ingredients of which it is composed are well known, and ought to be a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Read the following testimonials, selected from among many others which we have, commending it:

Col. George T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms United States Senate, writes that the case of Sarsaparilla Bitters he obtained from us, through the kindness of Mr. John Maguire, of St. Louis, was well tested by Senators and Members of Congress, and gave such great satisfaction that it must, on becoming known, gain rapidly in popular favor.

Gen. John S. Cavender, member of the Missouri State Senate, says the bottles of Bitters we sent him to Jefferson City, during the last session of the Legislature, were freely distributed and made use of by the members, who were exceedingly pleased with its effects. The reputation established at Jefferson should make the Sarsaparilla Bitters known throughout the State.

Father DeSmet, well known Indian missionary, says that it is the only Tonic that has relieved him of debility caused by exposure and fatigue, from long travel on his missions.

Messrs. McKee, Fishback & Co., proprietors of the Missouri Democrat, have tested it, and cordially recommend it as a valuable stomachic.

Dr. Winston, one of the oldest and most successful physicians of Jefferson City, writes that he has used the ingredients in the form of tincture, in his practice, with the most satisfactory results, says this contains the virtues of all in a concentrated form, and pronounces it the most reliable remedy of the age. Prepared only by J. & C. MAGUIRE, Practical Pharmacutists, St. Louis, and sold by all druggists.

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Children's Teething, and the Greatest Preventive of Asiatic Cholera.

MAGUIRE'S BENNE PLANT.

This extraordinary Medicine, the fame of which is spread broadcast throughout the country, is undoubtedly superior to any remedy ever offered to the public for the complaints for which it is intended. We have in our possession testimonials voluntarily furnished by Col. Long, late Topographical Engineer Bureau at Washington; Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Gen. Pleasanton, and others of the army; also, officers of the navy, surgeons, hospital stewards, commanders of nearly every steamer plying on the Mississippi and tributary rivers, the Western Sanitary and Christian Commissions, army chaplains and others, far too numerous to mention. No other medicine has such recommendations. J. & C. MAGUIRE, sole proprietors, St. Louis. Sold by druggists and medicine dealers everywhere.

Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Diseased Liver, &c.

MAGUIRE'S AGUE MIXTURE.

For more than fifteen years this great and infallible specific has been used as a remedy for the above complaints, and it has effected the most extraordinary cures, controlling the disease after every other medicine has been resorted to without effect. Thousands have testified to its efficacy, and all who have used it will give testimony to its wonderful success.

Maguire's Hair Restorative.

This elegant article, for the restoration of the growth of the Hair, as well as preserving it from turning gray, and changing gray hairs back to its original color (without dyeing it), stands at the head of all Hair Restoratives. It is one of the oldest, and its popularity and fame cannot be taken from it. Price, \$1.00 per bottle.

Maguire's Alternative Elixir,

The Great Cure for

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Mercurial and Syphilitic Affections, Goitre, Swelling of the Joints, Caries of the Bones, Ulcers, Cutaneous Eruptions, Blotches, Pimples, Enlargement of the Glands, Constitutional Disorders, and all diseases arising out of impurity of the blood. This medicine has no rival. It is warranted to give relief in any of the above complaints. "The life of the flesh is in the blood," and the Alternative Elixir will remove any foreign substance from the blood, no matter how long it may have remained there. It is the only reliable remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Try it.

Maguire's Jamaica Ginger,

The best preparation of Ginger in use; and is warranted superior for strength and purity to any other. J. & C. MAGUIRE, sole proprietors, St. Louis. Sold by druggists and medicine dealers everywhere.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OPEN TO SHERIDAN.

405 MILES WEST OF THE MISSOURI RIVER.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after May 2, 1869, Trains will run as follows:

Going West:		LEAVENWORTH AND TOPHERA ACCOMMODATION.	
LEAVE	MAIL	LEAVE	MAIL
Wyandotte.....	7:30 A.M.	Lawrence.....	5:45 P.M.
Kansas City.....	8:00 " "	State Line.....	5:45 " "
State Line.....	8:40 " "	Leavenworth.....	5:45 " "
Leavenworth.....	11:10 " "	Lawrence.....	8:10 " "
Topeka.....	12:40 P.M.	Lawrence.....	10:30 " "
Wamego.....	2:30 " "		
Manhattan.....	3:15 " "		
Lawrence.....	4:20 " "		
Fort Harker.....	5:30 " "		
Lawrence.....	6:30 " "		
Hay City.....	7:00 A.M.		
Sheridan.....	10:00 A.M.		
ARRIVE AT—		ARRIVE AT—	
Going East:		Going East:	
Sheridan.....	8:00 P.M.	Lawrence.....	5:45 A.M.
Hay City.....	10:30 " "	State Line.....	5:45 " "
Lawrence.....	5:45 A.M.	Leavenworth.....	5:45 " "
State Line.....	5:45 " "	Lawrence.....	8:10 " "
Leavenworth.....	5:45 " "	Lawrence.....	10:30 " "
Topeka.....	12:40 P.M.		
Wamego.....	2:30 " "		
Manhattan.....	3:15 " "		
Lawrence.....	4:20 " "		
Fort Harker.....	5:30 " "		
Lawrence.....	6:30 " "		
Hay City.....	7:00 A.M.		
Sheridan.....	10:00 A.M.		

Trains leave Leavenworth daily (except Sunday).

Trains leave Sheridan daily (except Saturday).

Mixed Train leaves Wyandotte, State Line, Kansas City and

Lawrence, State Line, Kansas City and Wyandotte.

Connecting at Lawrence with the Leavenworth, Lawrence &

Galveston Railroad, for Galveston, Texas, and all points on the

Missouri River, and all points in Northern and Southern

Kansas.

At Wamego with stages for Council Grove, Mission Creek,

Rock Creek, Emporia and Marysville.

At Sheridan with United States Express Co.'s Daily Overland

Mail Coaches for Denver City and all points in Colorado, Mon-

tana, Utah, California and Idaho; and with Sanderson's daily

line of coaches for Fort Union, Santa Fe, Taos, Albuquerque,

and all points in New Mexico and Arizona.

At Leavenworth with Packets for points up the Missouri River

and with the Missouri Valley Railroad for Atchison and St.

Joseph.

At State Line with trains of the Missouri Pacific Road, and at

Kansas City with the Hannibal & St. Jo. Railroad for St. Louis

and points South and East.

For 10,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale, situated

along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, at from one to five

dollars per acre. For particulars address J. P. Devereux, Land

Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas.

A. ANDERSON, General Superintendent.

R. B. GEMMELL, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD,

FOR ST. LOUIS AND THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Two Trains Each Way Daily.

Making the following Connections:

At Kansas City—

With Kansas Pacific Railway (main line) for Lawrence, To-

peka, &c.; with Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, for Fort

Scott, Fort Gibson, Galveston, &c.; with Pacific Railroad

of Missouri, for Sedalia, Jefferson City, St. Louis, and the

East and South; with the North Missouri Railroad, for

St. Louis and all Eastern and Southern points.

At Leavenworth—

With the Kansas Pacific Railway, for Lawrence, Topeka,

Fort Riley, Denver, &c.

At Atchison—

With trains of Central Branch Union Pacific Railway, for

Seneca, Centralia, Irving, Waterville, &c.

At Saint Joseph—

With express trains of Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, for

Quincy and the East; and with trains of St. Joseph &

Council Bluffs Railroad, for Council Bluffs, Omaha, Den-

ver, Salt Lake and California.

At Savannah—

With Missouri & Iowa Stage Line, for Maryville, Clarinda,

and all points in Northwestern Missouri and Southern

Iowa.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner Shawnee and Main

streets, Leavenworth, Kansas.

TIME TABLE

Going South—Express leaves East Leavenworth at 10:35,

A. M., and 5:57, P. M.

Going North—Express leaves East Leavenworth at 7:55,

A. M., and 4:00, P. M.

J. F. BARNARD, General Supt.

Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 6.

[To take effect at one o'clock, P. M., Sunday, Nov. 22, 1869.]

Going South.

LEAVE. ARRIVE. STATIONS. LEAVE. ARRIVE.

7:15 P.M. Lawrence, 8:30 " "

8:04 " Vinland, 8:08 " "

8:30 " Baldwin City, 8:33 " "

8:36 " Prairie City, 8:39 " "

8:50 " Norwood, 8:53 " "

8:50 " Ottawa, 8:53 " "

JOHN R. VLEIT, Superintendent.

SEED POTATOES.

I OFFER FOR SALE A FINE STOCK OF

Genuine Harrison and Goodrich Potatoes.

Harrison, \$2.00 per Bushel, \$4.00 per Barrel; Good-

rich, \$1.25 per Bushel, \$2.50 per Barrel.

Early White Sprout, \$1 per Bushel; \$2 per Barrel.

A discount on large quantities.

JOS. HAYTON,

Troy, Doniphan County, Kansas.

The price of this knicker is but \$25, which places it within the reach of every family. It is destined to be very popular, and we can offer these knicker and apron combinations

BUREAU OF THE
 S.W. cor. 12th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
 SENT FREE!
 M. O'KEEFE, SON & CO.'S

THIRD CATALOGUE AND GUIDE

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN
FOR 1870.
Published in January. Every lover of Flowers
wishing to obtain the new and valuable work, free of charge,
should address immediately
M. O'NEILL, SON & CO.,
Sep 10th. Ellwanger & Barry's Block, Rochester, N. Y.