

KANSAS THE FARMER

REVOTED THE FARM THE SHOP THE FRES



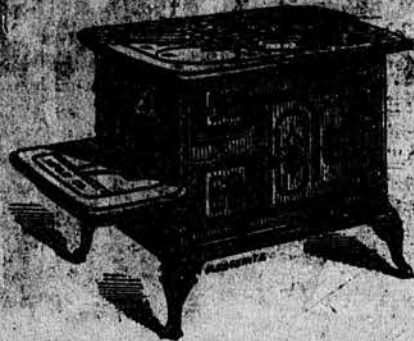
JAMES M. HARVEY, GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.—SEE PAGE 109.



E. SEARS & CO. N.Y.

"KANSAS PACIFIC,"

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



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

SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF OUR WORKS, IN 1885, WE HAVE STEADILY ENLARGED OUR FACILITIES, and are now turning out upwards of Fifty Stoves per day, all of which are made of the best material, and Guaranteed not to Crack from Fire. The plate we are now making is equal to any made in the United States. The "KANSAS PACIFIC" is a Stove of our own design, the flues and every portion being constructed with special reference to burning soft Western coal. It is a Large and Handsome Stove, Burns Wood and Coal equally well, and combines all the modern improvements which secure economy and convenience. Thousands of them are in use, all giving the most perfect satisfaction. We also manufacture a large variety of Cooking and Heating Stoves, for wood or coal, among which is the "WESTWARD," for wood, of which we have sold over Fifteen Thousand in the State of Kansas alone. Our Stoves are for sale by dealers generally in the West.

A KANSAS REMEDY!

For 12 years before the Public

WOODWARD'S AGUE CURE!

THIS REMEDY IS WITHOUT A RIVAL IN THE SAFE and Speedy Cure of the Ague, or Chills and Fever, so prevalent in this State during Autumn months.

It is warranted to contain no mercury, arsenic, or any of those injurious substances so often employed in the manufacture of malarial antidotes.

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Give it a trial! Sold everywhere.

B. W. WOODWARD & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Lawrence, Kan.

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The Great Agricultural Paper.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED WITH SPLENDID superb engravings, and filled with reliable, interesting instruction: giving a clear view of successful Farming, of Agriculture, Horticulture, Home Literature, and all the general news and topics of what is going on around the world. It will be one of the handsomest and best papers ever published in the country. Edited by first-class men and farmers of experience and good sound sense.

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PUBLISHERS INDEPENDENT FARMER,
537 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ENGLISH CHESTER HOGS.

ENGLISH CHESTER AND IMPROVED CHESHIRE and full Chester County White Pigs for sale. Seven full Chester Boars, from eight to twelve months old, for sale. Full Chester Sows, in pig to my imported Prince Albert Suffolk Boar Randor (his weight 330 lbs. in stock order—the largest and finest Boar of the breed in the States), for sale. Also, a very large number (500) of young pigs, in pairs not related, and at reduced prices. Send for circular and testimonials from nearly all the States; they cost nothing. Full pedigrees of pigs sent when shipped. For particulars, inquire of

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THE GEM POCKET ALBUM, HOLDING 20 PHOTOGRAPHS, sent post-paid by return mail for 25 cts. Address

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BREEDERS AND SHIPPERS OF PURE BRED CHESTER White and Cheshire PIGS. Also, Choice Poultry. Houdans and Silver Spangled Hamburgs a Specialty.

Pure Chester White and Berkshire PIGS.

BRED AND FOR SALE BY D. L. HOADLEY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. Send for Price List.

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AGENTS A SALARY OF \$35 PER WEEK, AND EXPENSES, to sell 6 new Articles. To those wanting work, this is a rare chance. Apply at once to

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WRITE TO E. MOODY & SONS, LOCKPORT, N. Y., for Wholesale Trade List, now ready, of one of the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stock of Fruit Trees, Pear Seedlings, and other Nursery Stock in the United States. Extra large and fine lot of

STANDARD PEAR TREES.

150,000
Two and Three Year Old
APPLE TREES.
OF THE BEST QUALITY, FOR THE FALL TRADE. at Johnson County Nurseries. Great inducements to purchasers in large numbers. H. PERLEY, Spring Hill, Johnson Co., Kan.

Lawrence Nurseries,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, &c. Would call special attention to my large and well selected stock of Pears. Send 25 cents for circular, giving full description. Correspondence solicited.

D. W. HIGBI, Proprietor.

ENTERPRISE NURSERIES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF FRUIT AND Ornamental Trees, grown at Kansas City, Mo. Correspondence of planters solicited. Address

ALLEN & KROH,
Kansas City, Mo.

AMERICAN

Fruit Preserving Powder!

WILL PRESERVE ALL KINDS OF FRUITS, &c., without air-tightening the jars, and with or without sugar, in large jars, or even barrels. Proven by three years' extensive use. Sold by merchants everywhere, price \$1 per box. A Manual of 56 pages, containing full particulars and directions, sent on receipt of stamp. Address

L. P. WORRALL & CO., Proprietors,
153 Chambers Street, N. Y.

WANTED AGENTS

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

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WANTED AGENTS (\$20 PER DAY), TO

sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the Under-Feed, makes the "Lock Stitch" (allike on both sides), and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the market. Address **JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Illinois; or, St. Louis, Missouri.**

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QUINLAN & GERAUGHTY,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

Monuments, Mantels, Headstones, &c., Seneca Street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, rear of Market House.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

ITALIAN QUEENS,

FOR FIVE DOLLARS EACH. WARRANTED PURE.

N. CAMERON, Lawrence, Kansas.

FRUIT DRYERS!

E. VARNEY

Has secured the right to Manufacture the celebrated

Pyne Fruit Dryer!

THEY DRY BY STEAM!

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS, CORN, BEANS, PIE PLANT, and Pumpkin, dried on these Dryers, retain all of their original flavor and 25 per cent more of original weight than by any other process.

Price of Dryers:

No. 1 Family, \$15.00; No. 2, \$20.00; No. 3, \$25.00.

No. 1. Horticulturist, \$40.00; No. 2, \$50.00.

These Dryers are a wonder for simplicity and cheapness, and must speedily supersede all canning processes.

The Poor need them, as a matter of Economy.

The Rich need them, as a matter of Luxury.

The Fruit Grower needs them, as a matter of Profit.

D. T. GRIFFITH, of Leavenworth, is Assignee of Patent for all territory west of Mississippi river.

For Sale by

E. VARNEY, 81 Cherokee street, and M. S. GRANT, 143 Shawnee street, Leavenworth, and by Agents in Platte, Jackson, and other counties in Missouri and Kansas.

JOHN BIRINGER, GUNMAKER,

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

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

Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Leavenworth, Kansas.

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

Country Merchants, Attention!

I AM MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER

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HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS!

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A SURE CURE FOR THIS DISTRESSING COMPLAINT is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained of any druggist. Persons desiring a copy may address

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TWO HORSES, FROM TOLEDO, CHASE COUNTY, Kansas. One black, 16 hands high, heavy built, heavy mane and tail, scars from fistula on shoulders, no brands. The other dark bay, near 17 hands high, black mane and tail, a little white on one hind foot, harness marks, no brand, in rather thin order. A liberal Reward will be paid for information that will lead to their recovery. Address

DAVID S. PYLE.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS!

DO YOU WANT AN AGENCY, LOCAL OR TRAVELLING, with a chance to make \$5 to \$20 per day selling our new 7-strand *White Wire Clothes-Line*? They last forever. Samples free, so there is no risk. Address at once, **Hudson River Wire Works, 130 Maiden Lane, cor. Water st, N. Y., or 16 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. jy**

Pure-Bred Pigs for Sale.

I AM BREEDING FROM IMPORTED STOCK FROM England, Essex, Berkshire and Prince Albert Suffolk Pigs, and have for sale at all times choice Pigs of all the above breeds. Send stamp for catalogue, price list, &c.

B. H. ROBB, Garrettsville, Ohio.

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FREE. Offered in *Bee-Keepers' Journal*, Best Agricultural Paper, ONE

YEAR, AND BEST BEE BOOK, for \$1.

Movable-Comb Hives, &c., for sale.

Agents Wanted. Sample copy of Paper, and Hints to Bee-Keepers (a

10-cent pamphlet), both sent free. Address

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CHESTER WHITE PIGS

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL, AT THE Glen Farm, **Pure Bred Chester White Pigs**, at ten to twelve weeks old, for \$20 per pair; or will ship to any point at same price, with \$1 additional for boxing.

Persons ordering, if not satisfied, may return Pigs by express within ten days, and have their money refunded.

AYRSHIRE BULL.

Will also stand, the Thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull, **SIR WALTER**, at Glen Farm, three miles west of the Market House, on Shawnee street. Terms, \$5.00 per season.

D. N. BARNES, Leavenworth, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM, THE SHOP AND THE FINE SIDE

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

VOL. VIII.—NO. 7.]

LEAVENWORTH, JULY 15, 1871.

[\$1.00 A YEAR]

The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.
A. G. CHASE, ASSISTANT EDITOR.
MISS M. E. MURTFELDT, ENTOMOLOGICAL EDITOR.
B. S. CHASE, VETERINARY EDITOR.

Published Monthly, 75 Delaware Street, Leavenworth.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
The Thirteenth Biennial Session of the American Pomological Society is to be held at Richmond, Va., September 6th, 7th and 8th, 1871.

Arrangements are being made for one of the largest displays of Fruit ever held in this country. Besides the regular premium list, the following are some of the special premiums that are offered:

The Virginia State Agricultural Society offers \$100 for the best collection of apples, peaches, pears and grapes.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, of Rochester, N. Y., offer \$50 for the largest and best collection of apples, not less than fifty varieties, three varieties of each.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Boston, Mass., offers \$50 for the largest and best collection of pears, not less than fifty varieties, three specimens of each.

CHARLES DOWNING, of Newburgh, N. Y., offers \$50 for the largest and best collection of American grapes, not less than twenty varieties, three bunches of each.

THOMAS P. JAMES, of Philadelphia, offers \$30 for the largest and best collection of peaches, not less than ten varieties, six specimens of each.

CROP PROSPECTS.

From the Agricultural Reports for June we learn that the corn crop generally promises well. In Illinois, it speaks of cutworms doing considerable damage early in the season, and in some places the want of rain has been felt.

From Iowa and Missouri, the reports are mainly favorable. Worms are quite generally injurious, and drouth has prevailed in several counties.

The reports from Kansas are even more than usually favorable, with less complaint of drouth and cutworms than from more Eastern States.

In Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, an average prospect, with a tendency to drouth, and worms doing considerable damage.

In the Middle and Eastern States, drouth and cutworms have been more injurious than in the West.

Throughout the East and the Ohio Valley, the prospect for hay and oats is not good.

The wheat crop is considerably increased, both in acreage and condition. In sixteen States the average condition of the crop is reported from one to eight per cent. below par; while in seventeen States there is reported a full average, or an increase of from one to ten per cent.

These figures may be changed when the crop comes to be threshed; but with no unusual foreign demand, and with a considerable amount of last year's crop in store, and with our present prospect,

we can see no good reason for supposing that prices will be very high for wheat.

STATE AND COUNTY VALUATION.

The Census Bureau provided for the taking, by counties, the assessed valuation of real and personal property in each State; also, the true valuation of such property in the aggregate. Of course, it was not difficult to procure the first two of the items, as they are a part of the official records of each county; but the third is quite different.

Col. HOUSTON, U. S. Marshal, who by virtue of his office was Census Marshal, asked County Clerks for the statistical information, and also their estimate of the true value of the property of their respective counties. These estimates were forwarded to the Department; but subsequent examination satisfied the Marshal that the returns made were not reliable, and they were recalled for amendment.

Col. HOUSTON has now made up the table which we herewith present. It is the result of a careful and thorough examination, involving a great amount of labor and good judgment, and we are confident is as reliable as anything of the kind in the country. It is a work of great service to us as a State, and for which we thank Col. HOUSTON in its behalf.

As the figures speak for themselves better than words can, we submit them, confident that they will be examined with interest and profit:

COUNTIES.	Assessed Value of Real Estate.	Ass'd Value of Personal Estate.	Total Ass'd Value of Real and Personal Estate.	True Valuation of Real and Personal Estate.
Atchison.....	\$3,235,238	\$1,044,406	\$4,279,644	\$7,450,324
Allen.....	970,015	438,983	1,408,998	2,913,422
Anderson.....	1,287,177	354,839	1,642,016	3,342,036
Bourbon.....	2,096,947	912,289	3,009,236	5,119,236
Brown.....	1,537,000	633,400	2,170,400	4,340,800
Chase.....	2,450,000	1,000,000	3,450,000	5,570,000
Clay.....	128,771	50,491	179,262	340,650
Cloud.....	89,587	116,145	205,732	485,771
Cherokee.....	2,506,155	992,319	3,498,474	5,143,711
Coffey.....	1,781,000	553,581	2,334,581	3,550,580
Crawford.....	2,376,000	765,400	3,141,400	4,390,125
Davis.....	518,734	370,885	889,619	1,105,340
Dickinson.....	969,089	119,538	1,088,627	2,000,000
Doniphan.....	1,928,000	925,307	2,853,307	4,414,534
Douglas.....	4,972,586	1,879,143	6,851,729	11,777,000
Ellis.....	10,350	41,478	51,828	83,636
Franklin.....	1,925,000	850,000	2,775,000	4,675,222
Greenwood.....	1,423,954	668,983	2,092,937	3,390,400
Howard.....	50,000	135,000	185,000	349,240
Jackson.....	1,194,807	387,159	1,581,966	3,965,435
Johnson.....	2,279,651	816,215	3,095,866	6,123,301
Jefferson.....	2,473,000	760,000	3,233,000	5,595,550
Linn.....	1,765,299	1,196,596	2,961,895	5,002,650
Lincoln.....	180,225	18,767	198,992	393,992
Labette.....	515,841	641,418	1,157,259	4,110,510
Lyon.....	5,750,000	2,300,000	8,050,000	6,672,291
Leavenworth.....	8,427,160	2,214,886	10,642,046	23,476,311
Marshall.....	657,425	457,521	1,114,946	3,109,233
Marion.....	159,840	75,636	235,476	640,320
McPherson.....	76,800	800,000	876,800	1,896,564
Montgomery.....	91,000	123,000	214,000	729,631
Morris.....	648,500	394,700	1,043,200	2,312,125
Miami.....	2,143,142	1,016,411	3,159,553	5,876,543
Nemaha.....	1,546,722	548,085	2,094,807	3,998,654
Neosho.....	388,000	576,000	964,000	4,219,876
Osage.....	916,805	179,573	1,096,378	3,676,123
Ottawa.....	420,465	195,742	616,207	1,132,456
Pottawatomie.....	1,338,991	467,562	1,806,553	3,597,990
Riley.....	2,060,000	772,200	2,832,200	3,267,980
Republic.....	135,272	568,235	703,507	1,987,879
Saline.....	1,043,062	616,700	1,659,762	3,297,779
Shawnee.....	3,784,000	913,144	4,697,144	8,313,880
Sedgewick.....	175,000	25,000	200,000	910,000
Woodson.....	312,750	205,188	517,938	1,600,411
Washington.....	600,000	250,000	850,000	1,765,433
Wabanssee.....	634,378	231,000	865,378	1,987,654
Wilson.....	302,000	200,160	502,160	1,311,393
Wyandotte.....	275,000	385,000	660,000	3,656,000
Totals.....	\$70,618,958	\$29,341,324	\$99,960,282	\$183,998,744

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

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

DATE.	Lowest.	Highest.	Mean.	MEAN VELOCITY OF WIND PER HOUR.	AMOUNT OF RAIN.
June 1.....	68	83	77.50	1.87	1.57
2.....	68	89	82.75	2.53	2.53
3.....	69	93	83.25	4.37	4.37
4.....	70	91	84	2.50	2.50
5.....	66	77	72.50	3.33	1.23
6.....	65	84	74.50	3.54	3.54
7.....	65	84	76	3.12	3.12
8.....	64	84	74.75	3.75	3.75
9.....	67	87	78.50	6.87	6.87
10.....	64	86	75.75	2.37	2.37
11.....	65	86	76.50	6.04	6.04
12.....	60	86	77.50	2.50	2.50
13.....	68	91	82.75	3.75	0.73
14.....	60	89	87.50	2.87	0.46
15.....	61	73	73.75	2.92	1.06
16.....	62	84	73.75	3.75	0.60
17.....	68	86	77.50	1.67	1.67
18.....	66	92	84	7.93	7.93
19.....	69	83	81.25	4.87	0.09
20.....	67	77	75	4.75	4.75
21.....	66	90	81.25	4.87	4.87
22.....	70	95	83	6.67	6.67
23.....	73	87	80.25	3.54	0.78
24.....	68	83	78.75	3.54	0.12
25.....	69	86	80.50	2.75	2.75
26.....	75	94	85.50	3.12	1.00
27.....	70	83	77.50	3.12	0.07
28.....	61	76	70	6.67	0.15
29.....	59	78	69	2.06	2.06
30.....	60	84	73.50	3.17	3.17

Mean temperature for the month, deg.....	77.33
Total velocity of wind, miles.....	2,770
Total rain fall, inches.....	6.10
Number of clear days.....	4
Number of one-fourth cloudy days.....	9
Number of one-half cloudy days.....	7
Number of three-fourths cloudy days.....	4
Number of days entirely cloudy.....	6

GEO. H. BOEHMER, Observer.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The Collegiate Year of the State Agricultural College closed June 21st. Commencement exercises were held on the 16th, 19th, 20th and 21st.

The examination was very thorough, and mostly satisfactory. The examining committee report, as worthy of special commendation, classes in German, Arithmetic, class B, Mental Philosophy, Zoology and Agriculture.

The next term of the College Year begins September 6th, 1871, and ends December 20th. Tuition entirely free, except instrumental, and no contingent fee is to be charged hereafter.

We notice that board is furnished at \$3.25 per week, including room rent, bedstead, stove and straw tick. Other furniture is to be furnished by the students.

It is required of students desiring to enter College, that they shall be able to pass a satisfactory examination in reading, spelling, geography, English grammar, and the elementary rules of arithmetic.

Everything promises well for our Agricultural College, and parents would do well to give their children an opportunity of obtaining an Agricultural education.

OSAGE MISSION is to have a new Catholic church.

BEAUTIFY THE FARM.

We are often struck with the rare beauty of some farms; a beauty that belongs entirely to Nature, and not to the arts of man. But there are certain locations that require the hand of man to embellish, and bring out in bas-relief the beauties that Nature has not completed.

Sometimes an unsightly ravine, or a rough, uncouth hill, can be utilized and made to contribute to the beauties of a homestead.

We have an instance in mind of a gentleman of rather poetic temperament, with an excellent piece of land, but broken and rough, through which ran a Summer brook, meandering hither and thither, and into which ran several ditches and small Spring branches. The most of this land was set in fruit—apples, pears and grapes; and all the trimmings and prunings were used to fill the ditches before mentioned. A half-day, now and then, was devoted to straightening the banks of the little brook, and at a point near the south side of the farm a pond was made, and the brook and springs made tributary to it, and the pond well stocked with fish.

Immediately east of the pond, and between it and the highway, was a very broad, deep ravine. This was filled with brush, and covered with earth, and well soddied with blue grass, and a beautiful carriage-way laid out over it, passing near the pond, and by graceful curves approaching the house. The carriage-way was studded upon either side with beautiful evergreens, with here and there a flowering shrub, the whole forming a beautiful picture.

This work was all done at odd-times, and though involving considerable labor in the aggregate, was scarcely felt.

We do not suppose that landscape gardening, as extensive as this we have sketched, is practicable on every farm; but there are none but what may be made vastly more beautiful than Nature has left them, and we doubt if any small investment will pay better than a few hours' labor devoted to embellishing the farm.

But there should be system in whatever is done in this direction. Look over the farm carefully. Study its outlines, and then endeavor to utilize whatever Nature has done for you. If you have a mound or knoll, plant a grove of trees upon it. If a ravine, grade its banks and seed it with blue grass. If there be a brook or stream coursing through the farm, set its banks with willows; and a rocky prominence or hill-side may be made beautiful with climbing roses and evergreens, and useful by planting chestnuts.

Those who are so unfortunate as to possess an entirely level tract of land, will have more difficulty in beautifying it, and will have to depend more on the attractiveness of the buildings and fences than anything else. A cluster of evergreens, a pile of stones covered by a clambering vine, will serve well to relieve the monotony of the landscape.

We fear the majority of farmers do not appreciate the beautiful as they ought; at least, they do not exhibit on their farms and about their houses. The plea of *expense* is not a valid excuse for the most of farmers, as the time wasted at the blacksmith shop and the postoffice in one year would make a paradise of most farms.

The gentleman alluded to above is by no means a wealthy man, and the most of his improvements have been done by his own labor.

We hope to see more interest taken in this matter by our Kansas farmers, and a system of landscape improvements inaugurated that will add materially to our already beautiful farms. As a matter of dollars and cents, we are satisfied that it would pay.

MORE TESTIMONY.

JOHN CADOGAN, one of our most intelligent and observing horticulturists, says: "You can tell

the readers of THE FARMER, who desire to know if clover succeeds well in Kansas, to come to my place, and I can prove to them that it does. I have a piece now in the second year from seeding, that stands as high as the limbs of the apple trees, and a very solid, compact growth. My plans are to cut one crop of hay, and allow the after-growth to fall down, as a mulch for the ground."

EASY LESSONS IN AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

NUMBER V.

We stated in the last paper that clover was one of the best fertilizers we could use. We may not have made it clear why a plant that had grown out of a given soil could add anything to the fertility of that soil by being plowed under. We meant to convey the idea, whether we did or not, that a certain class of plants derived their support more largely from the atmosphere than others, and clover is one of the most prominent of this class. When dried, almost the entire weight of this plant is carbon, which it has obtained from the atmosphere; and this carbon, when turned under, acts as a receptacle for all manures holding them, until the roots of the corn or wheat plant needs them.

Charcoal, which is carbon, has long been known and used as a disinfectant, and also as a filter for depriving water of its noxious qualities. It seems to have a special affinity for those matters that are valuable to plant life. Col. WARING gives a very complete test of this. He says: "Take two barrels of pure sand. In one of them mix a handful of finely pulverized charcoal, and pour on each barrel a pailful of the black liquor from the manure pile. From the barrel of pure sand it will leach off in the same condition that it went in; while, from the one with the charcoal in it, it will come out clear water, deprived of all its color and odors."

This explains, better than a whole volume, the effect of carbon in the soil.

Another manurial element, not rightly appreciated by most of the farmers, is drainage; and it is, in our judgment, the most important one that the farmer has to consider.

It may be asked, Why the most important? For the reason that, however much manure may be applied to the soil, and however much care may be exercised in the selection of seeds, and however much labor be bestowed upon a crop, without some system of drainage we cannot produce the best results. The reasons for it are these: While water is an essential element of plant life and growth, yet an abundance of water about the roots of plants forms, among other deleterious substances, the black oxide of iron, which we have spoken of before, which is a plant poison.

Again, an excess of water prevents the free ingress of air, and consequently deprives the plant of a part of its sustenance. It also keeps the soil cold, which is not favorable to plant growth.

These are not all the reasons, but they are enough, to establish the necessity of drainage, for the best results in agriculture.

Drainage may be accomplished more or less effectively in various ways. Deep or subsoil plowing operates as drainage, and is chiefly beneficial from this fact. Back-furrowing in narrow lands helps to drain land, if care is taken in laying off the lands. But the most satisfactory and effective drainage is by means of ditch and tile.

It will be gathered from what we have said that the benefits derived from drainage are chiefly due to the fact that it allows the escape of water from the soil. This makes the soil more loose and friable; and this, in turn, permits the free access of heat and air, Nature's great manurial elements. No farmer's boy can hardly have failed to notice the effects upon the soil of a mole burrow; how light and loose the soil is above the track of these little pests. This is the precise effect of tile draining; only in the latter we have its benefits extending for yards upon either side of the drain.

For effective tile draining, some information is

necessary. First, as to the kind of ground that needs draining, we would answer, All ground with a clay subsoil will be benefited by draining, whether it be high prairie or low bottom. Drains should be laid at a depth of about three feet, if the slope of the land will permit. A fall of one foot to the mile is considered sufficient for the free discharge of the water. In digging the ditch for laying the tile, make it no wider than is necessary for convenience; and it may be sloped down at the bottom to three or four inches in width. Make the bottom of the ditch perfectly smooth and level, that there may be no unequal strain upon the pipe.

The round tile are now used almost altogether, as they are cheaper than the old horse-shoe tile, and equally effective. For effective work, drains should be laid about forty or fifty feet apart.

In draining a hill, let the ditches be cut straight up and down the hill; and these small supply drains should empty into a main drain, pipe two and a half or three inches in diameter, at the foot of the hill, running at right angles with the supply drains.

IMPROVEMENT OF NATIVE CATTLE.

This is a matter that requires more attention at the hands of the mass of farmers than it has hitherto received. We are aware that, throughout the West, while many farmers are aware of the benefits to be derived from a mixture of thoroughbred blood with our native stock, they have felt that they were not able, pecuniarily, to undertake the improvement of their stock.

In most instances, this is not a valid excuse; on the contrary, we doubt if most of our farmers are able to neglect so important a means of making money. We have known of quite a number of instances, of attempts being made by farmers to secure a thoroughbred bull, but were finally alarmed at the price asked, and in some instances gave up the project entirely, in others procured a grade bull, worth just as much as he would bring for beef, and no more, so far as improving the native stock is concerned.

This is one of the most important lessons for farmers to learn; and they might as well accept the lesson now, as to test it for themselves and waste both time and money in a fruitless experiment. We would not advise farmers to breed thoroughbred stock, for sale as thoroughbred, unless they have some peculiar qualification for the business, as there are already quite too many incompetents engaged in that business; but for the purpose of improving the native stock for market, any farmer can safely and profitably invest.

There are a few things that many lose sight of in buying a bull. First. The character of the man you purchase from. He should be a man that can be believed, without putting him under oath. The stock itself should be such as to commend itself to your judgment, from its general appearance; and not only the animal you are buying, but also sire and dam. The purchaser should always have a written bill of sale, and guarantee as to the genuineness of the pedigree.

It is generally better to buy a full-grown animal, as then a person can see just what they are getting; while with a calf, it is impossible to tell just what its form and shape will be. Many are deterred from buying a full-grown animal by reason of the increased cost; but if the farmer's means will admit of it, it is the better plan. A good one-year-old calf ought to be bought for one hundred dollars—perhaps something less—and a full-grown bull for from three to five hundred dollars.

The breed to be selected must depend upon the wants of the farmer. If beef be the object alone, the improved Durhams occupy the front rank; if large, likely cattle, especially adapted to the yoke, and at the same time excellent beef, then the Devons, among the oldest of distinct breeds, are the best.

If large quantities of milk and good-sized cattle be the desideratum, the Holstein or Dutch cattle—

about the only competitors of the Devons in point of age of breed—will best fill the want. If milk that is especially adapted to making a fancy article of butter, and size of cattle is not an object, then the Alderneys are the ones.

One point in relation to the keeping of a bull. Gentleness is one of the prime requisites, and they should never have any but the kindest of treatment, and every means possible should be used to make them docile. They ought never be let to cows under two years old, and only to a limited number then. Wherever a thoroughbred bull is brought into a neighborhood, the law to prevent bulls running at large should be strictly enforced; otherwise, improving stock will prove slow business.

A grade steer will be found to bring from five to twelve dollars more than a native, and the difference is still greater as the proportion of thoroughbred blood in the herd increases.

We hope to see, at an early day, large importations of thoroughbred cattle into the State, and hope to see them generally distributed among our farmers, that the work of improving our herds may continue.

LEARNING TO FARM.

Farmers "are born, not made." While, perhaps, too broad an assertion, there is, nevertheless, a great deal of truth in the above. Men will follow a certain pursuit, whether it be merchandise, law, medicine, or what not, for nearly a life-time, and after having built up a respectable fortune, conclude that they will turn farmers.

The result in this, as incompetence in any other occupation can hardly fail to do, is failure. We deprecate this disposition upon the part of our wealthy men; not that such experiments do no good, but because of the fact that they might be made *mighty engines* for the general good, and at the same time benefit the experimenters.

Rich men are apt to act foolishly in these experiments, from the fact that they have not been *born* farmers; and when they enter upon this pursuit, they rarely ever select an assistant who has any *more practical knowledge of farming* than they themselves have.

We have an instance in mind that occurred in another State some years ago. A wealthy gentleman in the East, having acquired a princely fortune at a legitimate pursuit, concluded to turn farmer (by proxy), and invested largely in Western lands. He selected for his foreman a man noted at horse races as a good judge of *fast stock*, but one who could hardly tell a Devon from a Durham, or a Cotswold from a Merino. Large calculations were made upon the profits of the farm, and money was not withheld in stocking and working it; but the result proved an ignominious failure, financially and otherwise. On a smaller scale, we have seen the same experiment tried many times, with the same result.

Supposing that, instead of selecting a superintendent from a class that are not supposed to know anything about farming, one had been taken from the class of intelligent farmers, one who had been born and bred upon the farm, one who had used his head as well as his hands, the result would have been far different.

But, as we have intimated, these costly experiments are not without *some* benefit to an Agricultural community. These wealthy men usually invest considerably in improved stock, implements, seeds, &c.; and when the final crash comes, these are usually sold at prices within the reach of many farmers. They also often make experiments, that are not without a useful lesson. But these advantages are slight, compared with what might be done.

There is another class of persons, that bring discredit upon farming operations. The young man, perhaps of some energy and talent, having scraped together a little money in one way or another, finding no other suitable employment, concludes to try

farming. He does try it, and to his sorrow, the little that he learned on his father's farm, when a boy, proves of but little use to him.

Men should remember that farming means business, and, like any other occupation, requires experience and aptitude as well as brains, to make it successful; and when this fact comes to be recognized as it ought, and practiced upon, we will have fewer failures.

DEEP PLOWING.

In 1868 an experiment was made upon the Experimental Farm of Eastern Russia, in growing beets. Two pieces of land, of a little over 14½ acres each, were taken. One was broken nine inches deep, and the other about twenty-one inches. In all other respects the treatment was alike. The first lot, plowed nine inches, produced eighty measures of roots, and the other *one hundred and ninety*. The proportion of sugar was also largely in favor of deep plowing.

We should like to know of an experiment being made this season upon wheat. In one plowing the ordinary depth of five to seven inches, in the other from thirteen to fifteen inches. This latter depth can easily be reached, by following one plow with another.

For the purpose of an experiment, it is not necessary to take very large lands; but let them be side by side, and treated in other respects alike.

We have an idea that wheat upon deeply plowed ground will not freeze out near so bad as upon shallow plowed land.

Will some of our farmers try the experiment?

A GOOD HARROW.

There is no implement used upon the farm of more importance than a good harrow; but there are many farmers who never have this important implement upon their farms. The cost is, many times, one of the most important reasons.

SERENO EDWARDS TODD says, in that excellent work, that should be in the hands of every young farmer, *The Young Farmer's Manual*: "A manufacturer will soon use up five dollars in useless hammering, that is of no practical benefit to the harrow." This is very true, and the farmer should understand just what is needed in a harrow, in order to reduce the expense.

Mr. TODD gives the plan and dimensions of a very good harrow, that cost him \$7.25; but we think the prices given are full low for this section. Ten dollars, however, ought to build one of them here. "It is a double V shape, one inside the other, with hinges in the center. The timber is the best white oak, 3 x 3 inches. The two center sticks are six feet long, and the forward wings are six feet. The hinder wings are a few inches shorter. The wing pieces are thirteen inches apart. The slats are an inch thick, four inches wide. The teeth are less than an inch square, and thirteen inches apart from center to center." This practically brings the teeth six inches apart.

Most any farmer ought to be able to make this harrow, after buying the bolts, hinges and teeth.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

No farm house is complete, no home perfect, unless plentifully furnished with flowers, the poetry of Nature. It is not necessary that there should be a profusion, or that there be costly new varieties. A few plants of contrasting colors, tastefully grouped in the door-yard, add a charm to the farm home, that no husband or father can afford to do without.

It is one of the distinguishing marks between civilization and heathenism, between refined taste and boorishness; and none are so poor that they cannot afford a verbena, a violet, a geranium, a rose, a zinnia or a dahlia.

Aside from its humanizing and refining influence, the cultivation of flowers may be made useful to the little folks, especially in teaching them the nice distinction in shades of color, botanical names and construction.

But, whatever the motive that induces their culture, let us have flowers in the door-yard—wild ones, if no others; and we know they will prove a comfort and a blessing to those who care for them.

STEAM PLOWING.

A gentleman of Western New York sends us a subscription for a friend, and asks the price of the Fawkes steam plow, and if it would probably work well on our Kansas prairies.

We do not know that Mr. FAWKES has ever put his steam plow upon the market; nor, indeed, do we know that he has ever perfected it so as to make it thoroughly practical in all its workings. But we do believe that, with very little alterations, it will meet the wants of the times.

Mr. GREENEY has recently given his observations upon the workings of the steam plows, as he saw them quite recently upon the plantation of Mr. LAWRENCE, in Louisiana; and he seems entirely satisfied. But there is an objection against those English steam plows, which must be overcome before they can come into popular use; and that is the first cost. Ten thousand dollars is more money than most people are willing to risk in an enterprise of that kind; and an immense amount of work would have to be done to pay running expenses and a fair interest upon the investment, at a price for the plowing that a farmer could afford to pay.

The principle that we want in this country is a steam plow, is the same that is embodied in the Fawkes plow—one that will move over the ground and plow a strip six to ten feet, and that can be put upon the market at a price not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars.

This would admit of one or two men buying it, and do the plowing of their neighbors, with some show of profit on their investment; provided, it can be made to do its work as thoroughly as does the English plow, which is run by two engines—one on either side of the field.

Cannot some of our mechanics or inventors furnish us with such a machine? We believe that our boys will do all their plowing with steam plows; but we know of many old farmers, here in Kansas, who would like to see the "thing" commence in their day.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

In different sections of the country, and especially in the Eastern States, there are organizations having for their object the suppression of cruelty to animals. Mr. BERGH, of New York City, if not the pioneer, has been one of the most energetic workers of these societies.

That they strain a point, sometimes, in their prosecutions of individuals for *supposed* cruelty, we have no doubt; but if there is such a place as heaven for the brute creation, we have no doubt that countless thousands of animals will rise up and plead for a future happy condition for the noble men and women comprising these societies.

We do not propose, at this time, to sketch the operations of these societies, but we would impress upon the minds of all parents and teachers the necessity of inculcating lessons of humanity to children. Many grown people are too prone to violate these laws, often without thinking; and needless pain is inflicted upon dumb animals, birds and insects, by those professing Christianity.

SUPPLY THE WANT.

By the middle of August, and perhaps earlier, the stock that run at large upon the prairies, and especially milch cows, will fall off in flesh and milk. This is partly owing to the annoyance of flies, and partly to the parched and dry condition of the prairie grass.

To supply this want, it is a good plan to sow corn to be cut and fed in daily installments. If this has been neglected, cut fodder from the field, and give them a bite once a day, at least.

THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

It is perhaps true that farmers, as a class, do not take and read enough papers devoted to their specialty; but it is no less true that Agricultural papers are better supported than any other class of publications.

There are published in the United States one hundred and six Agricultural, Horticultural and Stock journals, that are devoted to the interests of producing classes. These journals probably reach and are read by five millions of people—possibly more; and the information thus sent out spreads and ramifies, until their influence is felt by a still larger number.

This is very creditable to the intelligence of our farmers, and indicates a wish on their part to know more of their calling.

Notwithstanding this very creditable showing, there are hundreds and thousands of farmers who would be benefited directly by taking this class of publications, who are not subscribers for any.

The physician, were he, after serving a course of study and mastering the college curriculum, to discard his books and medical journals, would soon find himself distanced by his more industrious fellow. So with farmers. No matter how much practical knowledge one may have, in these days if he keeps even with his fellow farmers, he must read. It is not simply the better plan, but an essential to success that no farmer can afford to neglect.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

There is no early potato that has ever been produced that will, in our judgment, compare in earliness, yield and quality with the Early Rose.

This Spring we planted a peck in our garden, in very rich loam soil. They were planted on the 16th and 17th of April, and on the 8th of June we dug a mess of nice potatoes, just fifty-three days from planting. The first mess used were rather watery; but at this writing (June 21st) they are dry and mealy, the skins breaking open when boiled. We want no better early potato.



SILK-WORMS ON THE OSAGE ORANGE.

The desirability of adding silk culture to the other resources of the country, is too patent to need demonstration. The value of the product in various manufactures and arts, is inestimable; and for many of the purposes to which it is now applied—aside from those of personal adornment—it would be almost impossible to find a substitute; and yet, so seriously have diseases of the silkworm in Asia and Europe interfered with its production, that the supply threatens soon to fall far short of the demand. A realization of this fact has stimulated several enterprising men to attempt the introduction and acclimation of the silkworm in this country. A number of years ago a similar project excited very general interest and enthusiasm, and what has since been derisively spoken of as the "*Morus multicaulis* fever," raged from the Atlantic to the western limits of civilization. The failure of the scheme at that time was probably due more to a lack of knowledge as to the treatment required by the worms, and to the want of patience in prosecuting the work, than to the unsuitableness of the climate or the deficiencies of the food-plant.

At present, however, in the more favored climate of California, the production of first-quality silk is already an established fact, and its culture is progressing rapidly eastward, under very encouraging circumstances.

The delay, difficulties and expense incident to starting a mulberry orchard, from which to feed the worms, have been the obstacles which deterred

many from engaging in the enterprise. They hesitated about investing labor and capital in a scheme the success of which they could not be at all certain of. But recent experiments have proved, beyond a doubt, that silk of a superior quality can be produced from the leaves of a plant that thrives in almost every section of the country, and which is already growing on the great majority of farms, viz: the Osage Orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*).

The attention of the public was first called to this shrub, as a substitute for the mulberry (*Morus alba*, of which *multicaulis* is a variety), by Prof. TOWNSEND GLOVER, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; who, two or three years since, published the statement that he had obtained fine cocoons from silkworms fed exclusively upon it. Last year the same experiment was said to have been tried on a large scale by parties in Utah, with perfect success in every respect.

These accounts attracting the attention of Prof. RILEY, of Missouri, excited his interest, and induced him to send, during the past Winter, to Utah for eggs from moths which had been bred on Osage Orange. Obtaining quite a large number, a portion were distributed to parties in different localities, who were instructed to make notes of their treatment of the worms, and the results. In this way the writer also obtained a cluster of the eggs, from which were hatched, about the middle of April, over one thousand worms. The leaves of the Osage Orange were just putting forth, and upon the tender opening buds the little worms began feeding with avidity.

When first hatched, the silkworm is about one-eighth of an inch in length, quite hairy—though the hairs disappear very soon afterward—and the anterior segments are not enlarged, as they become in the more matured insect. The color is a dark smoky brown, with shining black head, and the first segment is rimmed in front with white. The worms are sluggish, and never desert their leaves; consequently, they may be kept in shallow pasteboard trays or boxes, on the floor or tables of any room that is convenient. We devoted an up-stairs room, with south and west exposure, to the purpose, dividing the lots from time to time, as the worms increased in size, so that they might not crowd upon one another; for, though gregarious, they are more easily attended to and healthier, if kept but few together. They were very hardy, and grew surprisingly; and by the 27th of the same month, nearly all had accomplished their first change of skin, became lighter colored, and assumed something of their characteristic form. The molting process occupies from a day and a half to three days, being retarded by cold and accelerated by warm weather, during which the worms should be handled as little as possible, and by no means detached from the twig or paper to which they have fastened themselves.

The second, third and fourth changes of skin took place at intervals of about six days. They were all passed without the loss of a single worm; indicating a degree of health quite unusual.

From the fourth and last molt, through which they passed from the 18th to the 15th of May, to the time of spinning, which commenced on the 22d of the same month, the worms fully doubled their size. The average length, when full-grown, was two and one-half inches, by about two-fifths of an inch in diameter. The color was a bluish or cream white, with eye-like markings of brown upon the third segment, and a pair of faint rings of the same color on each of the fifth and eighth segments. The thoracic segments—the first three—are larger than the abdominal ones, and are very much wrinkled and hunched; on the eleventh segment is a small, pointed, horn-like excrescence. The head is comparatively small, of a brownish-white color; and the spinneret through which the silk is drawn out, may be seen just beneath the jaws. The perfect uniformity in color, throughout the whole lot of over one thousand worms, was quite remarkable.

Every brood of silkworms that we had previously seen, contained a considerable proportion of what are called "brindles"—individuals in which the abdominal sections were of a grayish or brownish color, often quite dark. It is supposed that, in their normal state, silkworms were all dark-colored; and that in these "brindles" is shown a tendency to reversion. Thinking to obtain hardier worms by this means, some silk-growers have encouraged this tendency, by breeding only from moths produced from dark-colored worms. Whether the results have been such as to confirm the theories in regard to the hardness of the dark-colored worms, we are not informed. Certain it is, that ours, upon the Osage Orange, although the very color of domestication, could not be excelled for size and healthfulness; and perhaps these characteristics are due to the greater nutritive properties of their food plant.

In feeding, we at first cut the twigs on which the buds were unfolding; but as soon as the leaves had grown large enough, they were picked from the stems and scattered lightly over the trays—fresh ones being supplied two or three times a day, and oftener toward the last, when the worms are very voracious; the dried leaves and excrements being removed at least once in twenty-four hours. The Osage Orange is admirably adapted for feeding in this way, having this advantage over the mulberry, that its leaves are thicker and of firmer texture, and consequently keeping fresh much longer. But there is one drawback attending its use—the strong, needle-pointed thorns, which it requires constant care in handling to avoid injury from.

The worms commenced spinning on the 22d, and by the end of May we were in possession of a good sized basket-full of beautiful cocoons, very uniform in size and shape, being, without exception, oval—the best shape for easy winding—but diverse in color, a fact that can scarcely be accounted for—about two-thirds being of a light sulphur yellow, varying to almost pure white; while the remainder were of a golden orange color. In order to have the cocoons symmetrical, the worms, when beginning to spin, must have something to attach the stay-threads to, on three sides at least. They spin very nicely in a brush of broom corn, or small hazel twigs, or in a box partly filled with twisted bits of paper; but the prettiest cocoons are made in little cones of stiff paper set in a box, or pinned against the wall or any kind of frame.

The silk has not yet been tested for manufacturing purposes; but it winds off very easily, is remarkably strong, and, compared with silk from mulberry-fed worms, is perceptibly coarser.

Altogether, we feel highly gratified over the result of our experiment, and very sanguine that silk-growing on the Osage Orange might be made an important branch of industry. It is one, too, that can be prosecuted by ladies and children, and is very interesting as well as profitable. Why may not every hedge in the country be made to yield to its owner a harvest of silken fabrics every year, and be all the better for the pruning?

INSECTS RECEIVED FOR NAME.

A. G. C.—The large velvety green caterpillar, with eye-like spots on third segment, and with a stripe of cream-color and black on the posterior edge of the fourth segment, which you found upon the apple tree, is the larva of *Papilio turnus*—(LIN.) one of our largest and handsomest butterflies. This caterpillar feeds upon the wild and cultivated cherry, as well as the apple, and attains a size of from two to two and one-half inches in length, and one-half inch in diameter across the thoracic rings, from which it tapers slightly backward. When suddenly disturbed it protrudes, from an opening in the edge of the first segment, a pair of soft, orange colored horns, and emits a peculiar and rather sickening odor. Like most of the *Papilio* family, it conceals itself in a case made of rolled or folded leaf, which is fastened together, and generally lined throughout with a web of silk; in this case

It rests when not feeding. It completes its larval existence in about six weeks from the time of hatching, when it suspends itself from a twig by a loop, and changes to an angular grayish chrysalis, and in this state passes the Winter, emerging about the first of May as a beautiful swallow-tailed butterfly, with a body of black velvet dotted with yellow, and with yellow wings bordered and slashed with black. There is what is called a dimorphic female form of this butterfly, which bears but little resemblance in color to the typical insect, the yellow ground color of the latter being replaced with dull black; with bluish facings, so that it would be much more readily taken for *P. troilus*, than for *turnus*.

The larva sent, although confined in rather close quarters, came to hand in good order, and, being placed upon fresh leaves, is at present engaged in making up for his long fast.

The small, dark brown, shiny beetles, sent with heads of new wheat, upon which they are supposed to feed, belong to the *Chrysomeladae*, but to what species we have not yet been able to determine. A careful examination of the heads of wheat showed but slight, if any, traces of having been eaten; still, it is possible that they do injure the crop, and we should be glad of further accounts of their habits and more specimens of the infested grain. From the habits of their congeners, we should suspect them of feeding upon the leaves, rather than in the kernels. At all events, they are interesting, and we shall endeavor to prepare fuller notes upon them for our next number. If it should be demonstrated that they feed upon and breed in the grain, we shall, in all probability, have made the rather disheartening discovery of a hitherto unknown enemy of the wheat plant.

Condensed Correspondence

Notwithstanding we have given more than ordinary space to our Correspondence this month, we still find the supply but little, if any, diminished. Subscribers in the Eastern States are constantly asking us, by letter, for information about this and that locality, many of which we are unable to answer, save by our Correspondence, through THE FARMER.

This number will be found to contain a considerable amount of that kind of information.

Among those letters which we have to condense this month, is one from—

J. W. B., Madison, Kansas, who asks: "What is the best time to kill trees, such as elm, &c.? How shall I kill 'poke' (*Phytolacca decandra*)? Will grapes do well on post and wire trellis?"

To kill trees, girdle them in July or August. Three or four inch auger holes bored into the heart of the tree, and filled with salt, is said to be sure death; but we know nothing personally of this plan.

To kill poke root, cut off the tops, below the crown, this month or next.

Grapes do well upon post and wire trellis, which is about the best that can be used, as it is cheap and durable.

J. W. B. regrets that THE FARMER is not big enough to keep him reading from one month to another.

"KANSAS," writing from Emporia, asks: "Will you please inform me, through your valuable paper, what time to sow onion seed, in order to get buttons or sets; best mode of sowing, &c.? Also, what constitutes a lawful hedge fence in this State?"

Onion sets are not obtained from the seed, ordinarily. Of the seed onions there are five or six varieties usually cultivated, and the seed is usually sown in the early Spring, though some maintain that the Fall is the best time. The set onions are of anomalous varieties, and their origin we are not acquainted with; though, no doubt, they are the result of "sports" of the seed onions. To obtain them, procure the sets and plant in early Spring, in well tilled ground, in rows sixteen inches apart and

five inches apart in the row. These will raise large onions. The following Spring set these onions out in similar beds, and they produce the sets. We have never known any kind of onions to be injured by manure.

There is no State law as to the height of hedge fences, that holds good in all counties. In some, a hedge just set out is a legal fence; in others, it must be four and a half feet high.

JOHN W. MOORE, Lyndon, Kansas, writes to ask which is the best time to plant an orchard, Spring or Fall; and wishes to know if there is any book published that will guide a young man to the selection of the best varieties. He adds: "Crops of all kinds look well."

As to the best time of planting, we must refer our friend to Mr. STRICKLER's communication, and to Judge HANWAY's letter in this number. We can say, however, that we prefer Spring planting. If possible, we would advise our young friend to secure a few trees six or seven years old, and with care they will bring fruit two or three years earlier than the ordinary trees sold by nurseries.

We think that, probably, "Barry's Fruit Garden" is about the book Mr. MOORE needs. The price is \$1.75. We can furnish it, or it may be ordered from the publisher, Mr. BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

SUBSCRIBER, Hiawatha, Kansas, writes: "One year ago I purchased a full-blood Durham bull, one year old. This Spring, out of eight calves dropped, four were so badly deformed in their legs that I had to kill them immediately. Will it be best to keep my bull longer?"

We certainly should not blame the bull for this deformity—if, indeed, there was any permanent deformity. One year old is entirely too young to couple a bull with a cow. It is not uncommon to find both calves and colts coming with very crooked legs, and we are inclined to think "Subscriber" was altogether too hasty in killing the calves. A week's time would probably have straightened them.

JOHN TRUET writes quite a lengthy and intelligent letter, upon "Right and Left-handed Plows;" but we think there has been enough written upon this subject to prove the position Mr. TRUET takes, that there is really no practical difference between the two.

WILLIAM RONEY, Oakland, Kansas, asks for the right time to cut prairie grass for Winter use. We prefer it cut from the 20th to the last of June. If the season is wet, it makes good hay cut much later than this.

J. C. METSKER, Clinton, Kansas, in renewing his subscription, says: "In regard to the above subject I train all my horses to drive with the single line, as horses trained in that way mind the word of command better."

CORRESPONDENCE.

A GOSSIPY LETTER FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

EDITOR FARMER: Frequently, when I read THE FARMER, I feel a desire to speak a word or two on the various subjects treated therein by your correspondents; but, the fact is, your space must be limited, therefore, I feel unwilling to trespass on your columns, without there is, in my judgment, some statement which is likely to lead to erroneous conclusions.

TREE PLANTING.

Your correspondent, Mr. STRICKLER, controverts your suggestion to plant out trees in the Spring. He says: "Practical tests are what we desire in Kansas"—an admirable text, and one which I hope all will adhere to; but I fear that, in many cases, our "practical tests" are frequently isolated cases, which are insufficient to be universally recognized as practical. Mr. S. planted, he says, last Spring, a quantity of peach trees; they all died; and he lost three-fourths of other fruit trees. Now, Sir, should

I give my experience in planting fruit trees, it would be very different from that of Mr. S. I have about one thousand bearing peach trees, which have been planted both in the Spring and Fall; and I do not think I lost over ten trees in that number. My apple orchard, twelve years old, were mostly planted in the Spring, and they have done remarkably well. This Spring I put out sixty more apple trees, and every tree looks flourishing. To lose five per cent. of trees transplanted I should think was a serious loss.

If it was more convenient to plant out in the Fall, I should certainly do it; but my observation of tree planting in Kansas for the past fourteen years is, that more trees die by Fall planting than in the Spring. The cause I assign is, that our Winters are frequently dry, and without a good rain after the trees are set in the ground, the roots cannot become compact in the earth. One of my neighbors planted his fruit trees in the Fall. His loss was serious; and he says he will never plant another tree in the Fall—the very opposite of Mr. S., who says hereafter he will plant only in Fall.

HOLLOW HORN.

Your correspondent, Mr. JENKINS, has hit the mark, on the hollow horn controversy: "A sure and speedy cure can be effected, by applying turpentine about the roots of the horn, and in the hollow of the head." Poverty and exposure to the Winter blast, no doubt, is the cause of the hollow horn. Interest, therefore, goes hand in hand with humanity, in giving proper protection to our stock in Winter.

LEFT AND RIGHT-HANDED PLOWS.

The question of left and right-handed plows is a subject which has been talked about for years; and it appears the question is at this day just where it was forty years ago. For one, I am willing to give the verdict in favor of the left-handed plow; though I have always used the right-handed. The only advantage I conceive to be, that in place of throwing the ground year after year into the furrow, you plow it to the field, and there is less turning on the plowed ground. The advantage claimed by plowing with a single line, is all extra; for I claim that a horse, without he is broke to plow with a single line to a right-handed plow, is not thoroughly trained. The same will apply to a team turning to the right or left; if you use a cultivator in plowing corn, you are compelled to turn right as well as left.

TYING GRAPE VINES.

Mr. CUSHING, in his article on Tying Materials for Grapes, recommends two articles which he is using. I think a good material may be found in the tough inner bark of a young linden, or basswood, as it is sometimes called. A stick ten or fifteen feet long, split down the center; then cut the bark the length you need it; take your pocket-knife and peel it into fine ribbons; keep it straight, and when you use it dampen it; roll it in paper to retain the moisture. If there is anything more convenient, I should like to know it. It is preferable to any kind of willow that I have seen used. Mr. C.'s "Adam's Needle and Thread" I should like to try.

THE FLY IN WHEAT.

The fly is in the wheat, but since the last heavy rain its ravages seem checked. The chintz-bug, which made its appearance in some fields of wheat, has been drowned out; so, the prospect is still good.

To remedy the fly, late sowing is the antidote. No doubt on this point; but there is no portion of the human family more liable than our farming community to go from one extreme to another. When grasshopper visited us, several years ago, the next year farmers put in their crop late. A large amount of seed remained in the ground all Winter before it germinated; and the consequence was, a half crop—yet, no hoppers came to molest us. The year before last, the early planted wheat was much the best. Farmers last year sowed early; now, the fly will, in all human probability, deter many from sowing early this Fall; and the result may be, we

shall lose as much, or perhaps more, than the fly has injured us this year.

Lane, Franklin Co., Kansas, July, 1871.

RICE COUNTY HEARD FROM.

BY J. A. BEST.

EDITOR FARMER: A few words from the Southwest. Rice county, one year ago, was unoccupied. Now it is proposed to organize a county, the requisite six hundred inhabitants, it is thought, being on the ground. This county is in the Arkansas Valley. It is well watered by the Great and Little Arkansas, the Plum, Antelope (or Cow) rivers, and their numerous affluents. The land grant to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has been selected in the valley of the Arkansas, and passes around the Big Bend at Fort Zarah. This insures the line of the road on the north side of the river. The railroad is completed to Florence, in Marion county, and soon will be to Newton, in Sedgwick county, where it hopes to take the Texas cattle trade on the old Abilene Trail. It is also expected that the road will at once be extended westward, so that, in a few months, the iron-horse will forever frighten away the Indians and buffaloes from the fertile and beautiful valleys of McPherson, Rice and Barton counties, and the hum of active industry take the place of the sharp report of the hunter's rifle. At present, buffalo and antelope and elk and turkeys are abundant near the Arkansas, especially in the region just west and south of Rice county.

This country is remarkably well adapted for a dense farming population. The soil is wonderfully good, except a few narrow strips of sandy land near the Arkansas. The land is all a deep mulatto or sandy loam. Probably no part of the State will show a better average of deep, tillable soil. On the Little Arkansas there is rock enough for local purposes. On the smaller streams there is timber. Well water is easily found at about twenty feet, and it is pure and clear and abundant. Brookdale is in the exact center of the county. The Town Company have erected a commodious two-story hotel, forty-five feet long; and several other buildings, all of pine lumber, are constructed for stores, shops, &c. Mechanics are wanted. Lots are given to such as will at once build upon them.

The village site is one of some beauty. It is on a gentle slope to the south. A beautiful outline of timber near is seen on three sides. Good homesteads can be obtained within a few miles of the village.

At present, the most direct way of approach is to take the Kansas Pacific Railway to Ellsworth. A stage is soon to run regularly. Teams are constantly hauling lumber. Ye, then, who wish a good claim, near a railroad, in a healthy climate, where stock range out all the year, and where game is so abundant that your meat bill will be next to nothing—come to the valley of the Arkansas; and as you pass, stop at Brookdale, or Atlanta, as some call it, and you will be aided in finding a good homestead.

Brookdale, Rice Co., Kansas, June 27, 1871.

A WORD FROM JEFFERSON COUNTY.

BY E. T. BYRAN.

EDITOR FARMER: It is raining so as to stop plowing, and I will write a line to THE FARMER, which you will, of course, use as you think best.

We are having a splendid season, after the severe cold snaps in April, which destroyed our prospect for a large crop of apples. Peaches will be plenty; also, a fair crop of cherries, and an abundant supply of all the small fruits.

Wheat, oats, corn, &c., seldom ever appeared better. The chinch-bug is at work in some fields of wheat and oats; but the wheat generally is too far advanced to be injured much by them. The greatest danger, I think, will be to the oats and corn. Your suggestion in regard to fighting this small but exceedingly destructive insect, is no doubt good, but almost too expensive for most of us, who

find it difficult to procure boards for pig-pens, and the many other demands for lumber.

I think we used to consider it a good plan, in Illinois, to stir the ground frequently on the exposed side; but it must be followed up every day or two.

C. H. CUSHING, in the May number, advises to use strips of tin for tying grapevines, or to cultivate the Adam's Needle and Thread for that purpose. Good materials, no doubt; but how many farmers, living five to ten or fifteen miles from a tin-shop, would be likely to provide enough for even one hundred vines? or how many, amid the hurry and press of farm work, could or would find time to procure the seed and cultivate the plant, for that purpose?

I often think that very many are deterred from raising grapes, and other small fruits, from the fact that the suggestions given by those to whom we are accustomed to look for advice on these subjects involve too much expense, or require more care and forethought, than we are willing to bestow.

Five years ago this Spring, although over fifty years of age, I commenced making a new farm in Kansas. My means being extremely limited, I have had to resort to all sorts of expedients—seedling apple trees, pears, peaches, cherry sprouts, &c., gathered here and there, and at little or no cost, and worked with the best varieties that are to be obtained in Kansas. I have now, in five years from the time of setting the first tree, an abundant supply of cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries. We shall also have a few apples and some peaches—apples mostly killed with frost, and only three peach trees out of nearly four hundred that are old enough to bear. I have 300 apple, 70 cherry, and some 20 pear trees. My actual cash outlay is \$35.10.

I have never made any serious attempt to raise grapes, until I came to Kansas, when I determined, if possible, to have an abundant supply for my own family. Good burr oak posts and wire being beyond my means, I had to resort to various expedients. I found that the sumach is the most durable of all our small growth, and used it, by setting three or four firmly in the ground around the vine, and twining the bearing canes around them spirally, and confining them where necessary. I set the stakes by driving a sharpened pin into the ground a foot or more, and setting them in, and shortening or breaking off the limbs till they are of convenient size. At first I brought them together just below the limbs, and tied them, something like an Indian tepee; but I find that it is best to leave them as wide at the top as at the bottom; the tying is unnecessary. My vines are planted in rows eight feet apart, and from six to eight feet apart in the row. I think this plan has some advantages. Air can circulate freely, and I have free access to them in all directions. The canes intended for next year's fruit may be trained to the top, out of the way, and along from one top to another, as far as desired. For tying, I use strips of old muslin or calico. Any one who has not tried it will be surprised to find what a strain a strip of old calico, half an inch wide, will bear. I have always found it entirely sufficient, not only for the growing canes but for confining the main vine. Of course, for the main arms in trellis work it would be necessary to have something more durable; but for all else, the muslin will be found sufficient, and very convenient.

Let no one suppose, from what I have said, that my vines are of feeble growth; quite the contrary. Many young canes are now (June 5th) more than ten feet long; and a finer show of fruit would be hard to find.

EXPERIENCE VS. EXPERIENCE.

S. M. STRICKLER prefers setting out fruit trees in the Fall, from the fact that he has succeeded best by so doing. I have planted a good many hundred trees, in Illinois and in Kansas; have almost always planted in the Spring, and think I can safely say that two or three per cent. will cover all

my losses in planting. Do not know that I have lost one of the several hundred that I have planted here. I have no objection to Fall planting; but I think Mr. S. must look for the cause of his failure in something else besides the season. I think such holes as he speaks of are not only unnecessary, but under some circumstances, positively injurious, and may have been the cause of his failure. Heavy rains soon after planting, followed by cold, wet weather, would certainly be injurious.

I think a better way is, to stake out the rows and then break the rows in lands, so that the middle or dead furrow will be in the line of trees. A good span of horses will sink a plow sixteen or eighteen inches deep in the middle, and a little shoveling will be all that will be necessary to receive any ordinary tree.

Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kan., June, 1871.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

BY WILLIAM FOWLER.

EDITOR FARMER: I have just been looking over a leaf or two of your valuable pamphlet, and was surprised to find that there was such an interesting work published in our State. I have not been in Kansas very long, and did not know there was such a paper. I am going to send for it soon.

Well, we have one of the most beautiful counties in Kansas. Our little town is situated on the divide between the Arkansas and Walnut rivers; it is just one-half mile to the river on either side, east and west. It is a most beautiful situation for a town, the vast valleys on the Arkansas river, and on the other side the valleys on the Walnut river. There is no end to the farming land in this country. I think this country is going to take the lead in farming. Corn is now growing to the height of four feet, and this is the 1st of June. Sod corn is from eight to fifteen inches high. My experience leads me to believe that corn will do well in this country. I planted corn on Tuesday, and the following Saturday it was up and growing to the height of two inches; and the seed was not sprouted before planting either. That is a pretty big story, but it is true nevertheless.

Grass has grown to the height of 11½ feet this Spring on the Arkansas river. How is that for our country? There is not much wheat sown in this section, but what there is looks very nice. We have not had much chance yet to tell what our country is. The land is all surveyed, and farmers have commenced to break their hedge-rows, and the country is improving very fast. Immigrants are coming in very fast from the East and North. The Indians have all left our county, and harmony and peace once more rule the land. I hope it may continue.

Well, I must tell you about our fish in the Arkansas and Walnut rivers. There are catfish that weigh from fifty to sixty pounds. There is no end to the amount of fish in the rivers.

We have the best building material in the State. We have the white gypsum limestones, as white as the paper I am writing on. It lies in a bed of ten feet in depth, and no telling the amount there is. It is soft enough to saw, and when exposed to the air it becomes hard and flinty.

By the way, if you have more young ladies than you can dispose of, up your way, just send them to the southwest part of Cowley county. There are plenty of young men here, and all the girls you send will stand a good chance to get husbands.

Arkansas City, Cowley Co., Kansas, June, 1871.

MR. MAVITY, OF CALIFORNIA, ANSWERED.

BY J. C. S.

EDITOR FARMER: After some four months' time has elapsed, I have concluded to write you another short letter, more particularly in reply to the inquiries of JOHN MAVITY, of St. Helena, Cal.

Well, Mr. MAVITY, Kansas is a good State, taking it altogether; but, as I said in my other letter, the Solomon Valley suits me a little better than any

other part of this State or any other State that I have been through. A man can get a homestead that is good land, and suitable for a nursery and a mixed husbandry, and it will pay any man, with industry and the amount of money you name, to come here and settle. But, first and foremost, a man should not come with the expectation of getting rich in a year or two. It takes labor here, as well as every place else I have ever been, to make money by farming; and if industry and capital will not make money in the Solomon Valley, there is not much use to invest any place else.

You ask, have we the ague here in any form. From Delphos up the valley, I say now the climate and health of Northwestern Kansas are among its chief excellences, and are strong recommendations for settlement. The atmosphere is dry and pure, and singularly beneficial to persons predisposed to consumption and bronchial affections. For catarrhal ailments it is a specific. Many enjoy good health here, who have been given up to die at the East. No country in the world has a finer system of natural drainage. Marshes and stagnant ponds are scarcely known, and consequently, malarial diseases are almost unknown.

The Winters are short, dry and pleasant, snow usually lying on the ground but a few hours at the farthest. No country in the world furnishes a larger number of days in the year in which outdoor work may be done. In the hottest days of Summer, there is usually a cooling breeze. The nights, always cool, make the hottest days quite endurable to the tired laborer, who gently falls into the arms of "balmy sleep, Nature's sweet restorer."

This part of Cloud county is improving very fast, and in fact, all of the Solomon Valley. Where the red man and the buffalo roamed as free as the wind but two years ago, now the stone or frame houses may be seen, and fields of wheat and corn on nearly every quarter section of land, and the breaking plows all running to their utmost capacity.

Yesterday I visited Concordia, and the improvements in that town and vicinity are being pushed with an energy that is bound to tell. Six months ago Concordia had a name, and that was all; to-day she boasts one hundred good buildings, with four dry goods stores filled with heavy stocks of goods, three grocery and provision stores, four hotels, and other business in proportion.

To give you an idea of the settlement in this Land District, I will state that there is an average of about eighty homestead entries made per day at the Land Office at Concordia. It is our county seat.

Glasco, our little village, is improving finely. We have a good blacksmith, and he has all the work he can do; and Messrs COPLAND & BIGGS are doing a heavy business in the dry goods and grocery line. Mr. J. M. COPELAND has just finished his fine residence of sawed stone, and it is equal to the best marble. Our stone does excel the famous Junction City stone, being less porous, and perfectly white.

I should like to hear from some of the successful hedge-growers of Kansas, through THE FARMER, their experience in cultivation and setting.

Glasco, Cloud County, Kan., July, 1871.

SUNDRY ITEMS FROM LYON COUNTY.

BY C. S. LAMBDIN.

EDITOR FARMER: I am so well pleased with the May number of your constantly improving and excellent Agricultural paper, that I conclude I must try to say something to help keep up the interest.

Traveling over much of Lyon county, as I do in my trade, I notice that crop prospects have, on an average, never been better since I came to the State, in 1857.

Some wheat was injured with the extreme cold of the Winter, causing it to rust; but much is really good, and the crop will average very fair.

I notice some few instances where Spring wheat is dying, without any apparent cause. Why is it?

Rains have been very timely for gardens and corn crops, and large returns are being made and anticipated. Fruits, on low lands, are almost an entire failure; but on the high lands, especially northern exposures, it is just as certainly a large success. The loss is so keenly felt, that many say they will try mulching the coldest-coming Winter weather, and for future propagation order the latest kinds. Will it help?

As wire fences are the cheapest we can hurriedly make, I am prompted to notice one just put up, adjoining our beautiful town of Plymouth, by Uncle JOHN CARTER. He has placed between the posts slats in the shape of a V, open end down, to fasten the wires to, so as to keep them from spreading; thus preventing cattle from getting through. It is really a large improvement, and makes the best wire fence I have seen.

Hogs are receiving so much attention of late in our new State, and open fences precluding the possibility of pasturage, I took posts 4x4, four feet long, and used four side and end boards, 8x10 feet long, two lower ones 1x6, and upper 1x4; bored one-inch hole through the post, and put on 10-inch wheels, outside. Used two uprights, 1x4, on sides 1x4, eight feet long across, making one end of roof resting on end of pen a bearing of three places, on which I used one-half-inch siding, thus roofing lightly one-half of the pen to screen from hot suns and rain.

One person can move it easily to the weeds, grasses and waste grains, after threshing. We like it much, as it pretty nearly feeds young growing hogs, besides keeping down the weeds and grasses for stock-yards and about barns. I think their general use would give Kansas all her pork pure and good, instead of sending off for still feed.

Plymouth, Kansas, July, 1871.

SORGHUM AND ITS DEFECTION.

BY A. GREENLEES.

EDITOR FARMER: Inasmuch as your columns are devoted to the general interests of Agriculture, a few words upon Sorghum may be acceptable to yourself, and such of your readers as are interested in this production; and we judge there are many.

The great difficulty heretofore existing, and that which destroyed its prospects in many sections, was the proper and thorough defection of the juice, by means that would prove reliable and within the reach of all; for only by perfect defection can a first-class article of sorghum be produced. Of this every thoughtful sorghum man is fully aware, and has labored in many ways to overcome the difficulty, but who of them succeeded? There are, of course, other conditions upon which the manufacture of a first-rate sorghum syrup is dependent, but defection is first and most important. Without this, an inferior grade of sorghum is unavoidable. The natural or crude peculiarities of sorghum are offensive to most persons; and being too frequently made in a crude manner, without reference to the requirements and improvements of the times, the general product to be found under the name of "sorghum," is far from doing justice to the delicious saccharine properties of good refined sorghum syrup, such as is now made by our most progressive manufacturers. In point of excellence and rich flavor, refined sorghum cannot be surpassed; and it is within the power of every intelligent and careful farmer to produce a quality of sorghum not to be excelled by any foreign syrup in the market. This is no dream, but an accomplished fact. Foreign syrups are made after the saccharine matter, in the form of sugar, has been extracted. The essence, the richness gone, the refuse, which includes the uncrystallizable drainage, the impurities of the original product, and the filth which seems to be inseparable from the manufacture of sugar, is then refined and placed upon the market, with numerous and attractive names, to bring as high as \$1.50 per gallon. Refined sorghum syrup, on the other hand, contains all its original sugar properties, cane as

well as grape sugar—for we are satisfied sorghum does contain the true cane sugar. All offensive impurities are removed by thorough defection, and the product is otherwise perfectly clear, for who has witnessed the process of manufacture, as generally conducted by our intelligent farmers, and not been impressed with the cleanliness of the whole process from the time the juice gushes from the mill until it runs syrup and is put cool and bright into barrels, ready to be delivered to a sweet-loving public.

Cane juice, in its crude state, contains various vegetable impurities, which impart to its product the well-known green taste, that so depreciates its value and renders it liable to fermentation. These impurities cannot be perfectly removed by heat alone, no matter how thoroughly the skimming may be done during the entire period of concentration. This is a fact fully demonstrated, and which the most complete machinery now in use cannot disapprove. The use of "bone coal," or what is known as the "Clough Refining Process," will completely and perfectly defecate and refine the juice; and we know of nothing else, having that object in view, that is entitled to public favor. Bone coal, however, involves too much labor and expense, and will not, therefore, be generally adopted. The use of lime is resorted to in the South; but the use of lime alone is objectionable, more especially in connection with sorghum. The principle involved in the Clough process is that of precipitation; so that all impurities are carried to the bottom, doing away, for the most part, with the necessity of skimming. Its value in connection with cane juice is well known.

If your sorghum patrons will take the pains to keep you posted in brief articles upon this subject, valuable hints and facts may be obtained. A feeling of interest and spirit of investigation should be encouraged in this valuable production, which, in many sections, is dying out for the want of an intelligent appreciation of its value.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30, 1871.

SUMNER COUNTY HEARD FROM.

BY L. F. ANDERSON.

EDITOR FARMER: Should you, in your daily avocations, meet with good people wishing to locate in Kansas, please remind them that Sumner county is the garden county of Kansas. I have traveled over the whole State, east and west, north and south, from Kansas City to the Indian Territory; and I can safely say that Sumner county, and the southern part of Sedgwick, surpass anything I have seen for climate, fertility of soil, good water, timber, and advantages for fruit culture. There is an abundance of wild fruit this season, notwithstanding the extensive frosts in Spring. It is undoubtedly the best part of Kansas. It is being rapidly filled up with settlers; but still there are plenty of first-class claims to be had. This will not be so very long. The land is all pre-emption, and is on what is called the Diminished Reserve of the Osage Lands. The Four-Mile, or Neutral Strip, is open for homestead; and I must say that better land does not exist than this.

Some time in the future, when I become domiciled in that part of the county, I may give you a more extended description.

INFORMATION WANTED.

BY J. S. LORVELL.

EDITOR FARMER: If you will answer the following questions through THE FARMER for July, you will confer a favor on a subscriber.

When do the box-elder seeds get ripe, and how should the seeds be planted? Would it pay to set the trees out in a grove for a wind-break and timber? When is the proper time to trim peach trees and forest trees?

Washington County, Kansas, July, 1871.

NOTE.—Will some reader of THE FARMER give the required information?—EDITOR FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer

AGRICULTURAL EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

In June FARMER we noticed a proposed excursion of Agricultural Editors to Kansas and Colorado. Under date of June 27th, HENRY T. WILLIAMS, of the *Horticulturist*, writes us:

I have the pleasure of saying that our Excursion Tour is now successfully arranged. We will arrive at Leavenworth Thursday, at 8:40, A. M., July 5th, via Pacific Railway of Missouri, from St. Louis. We will spend the day there and enjoy the hospitalities of the citizens, be ready to see the city, the neighboring country, and participate in any reception or mammoth Farmers' Club meeting you may plan for the evening. The next morning, at 9 o'clock, we will leave for Denver. I enclose you a list of names, in full, of the Excursionists.

The list here referred to contains the names of twenty-two gentlemen and nine ladies, as follows:

HENRY T. WILLIAMS, Agricultural Editor N. Y. Independent and Proprietor N. Y. Horticulturist.
J. B. LYMAN and wife, Agricultural Editor N. Y. Tribune.
S. R. WELLS and wife, Editor Phenological Journal.
F. D. CURTIS and wife, Agricultural Editor N. Y. Republican.
X. A. WILLARD and wife, Dairy Editor Rural New Yorker.
CLARK W. BRYAN and wife, Pub. Springfield Republican.
A. B. CRANDALL, Agricultural Editor N. Y. World.
Mrs. S. O. JOHNSON, Correspondent Massachusetts Ploughman and New England Farmer.
B. K. BLISS and son, Representatives The Rural Club, N. Y.
J. R. DODGE, C. R. DODGE, Representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
G. M. TUCKER, Editor Country Gentleman.
J. W. STEADMAN, Editor Norwich Advertiser.
R. P. EATON, Editor New England Farmer.
THOMAS MERRILL, Agricultural Editor Philadelphia Press and Editor Gardeners' Monthly.
H. L. READE, Eastern Correspondent Prairie Farmer.
Dr. J. V. C. SMITH, Representative The Farmers' Club American Institute, New York.
L. A. CHASE, American Agriculturist, New York.
P. T. QUINN, Horticultural Editor New York Tribune.
JOHN F. KIRBY and wife, Cor. N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
W. O. LINTHROPE and wife, Evening Mail, New York.
O. O. GREEN and wife, Correspondent Troy Daily Times.

When we consider the practical character of this party, and the great industrial interest it represents, it will be found equal to any that has ever been assembled for such a purpose.

The combined circulation of the journal represented cannot be much less than *one million copies*. What is written of this Tour will, therefore, be read by many millions, who will accept what they read as authority.

Did we not have reason to know that every statement will be made with a conscientious reference to the truth, plain and uncolored, we should feel there was an impending danger in such a visit. As it is, we rejoice that the countless-tongued Press is to speak of the West—its climate, soil and people.

We can only regret that the Tour contemplates so limited an area of Kansas; yet, enough will be seen to fix a truthful impression of the whole State. We but express a universal sentiment, in bidding a heart-felt welcome to our Agricultural friends from the East, in advance.

HEAD AND ACT.

In another place will be found a Circular Letter from A. B. HAVENS, Secretary of the Kansas Immigration Society, appealing to the friends of the State for personal co-operation in collecting specimens for exhibition East, under Act of the last Legislature.

Nature seems to have given a hearty second to this move of the Legislature; and it only remains for the proposed enterprise to be faithfully and intelligently carried out, to make it worth millions to our State.

We would suggest that local Agricultural and Horticultural Societies take this matter in hand, and open communication with Secretary HAVENS at once.

GEN. HORACE CAPRON.

We learn from the telegraphic dispatches that the country is soon to be deprived of the services of this gentleman, his resignation having been tendered, to take effect August 1st.

We regret to lose Mr. CAPRON from the working forces of our great Agricultural Army, as he has proved, during his six years' occupancy of the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, to be well fitted for the position.

The cause of his resignation is said to be an appointment from the Government of Japan, to take

charge of the Industrial and Agricultural affairs of that country, to develop its resources, introduce machinery, &c.

Mr. CAPRON is well fitted for the duties expected of him; and should his life be spared, he will, in a very few years, work a reformation in the Agriculture of Japan.

Wherever he may go, he will carry with him the best wishes of the farmers of the United States.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXCURSION.

We take up the Agricultural Excursion where we left it last month. The party proceeded from Leavenworth to Lawrence, where they were hospitably and handsomely entertained by President KALLOCH and other officers of the State Agricultural Society. An invitation from Superintendent PECK, with the tender of a special train over the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Road, could not be resisted; and the day was given to this most delightful portion of the State.

At Humboldt, the good people had a feast of good things prepared. Dinner and talk filled the stomachs and the time of the party to the very best advantage. Returning, a halt was made at Ottawa, for our guests to "do" a three-year-old Kansas town. Its well-built streets, extensive business establishments, fine residences, and tastefully-adorned surroundings, amazed as well as gratified each of the party. Ottawa was frequently named during the remainder of the trip, as the wonder of Kansas enterprise in city-making.

Lawrence was soon reached, where carriages were in waiting to convey the party to Mount Oread, the pride and boast of Lawrence. Well may the citizens of that beautiful city feel proud of Mount Oread, with its University building. The view from its summit is unsurpassed, in this or any other country; and no people have built to themselves a more expressive and enduring memorial of intelligence and liberality than the people of Lawrence have in the University building, on Mount Oread. A city of less than ten thousand inhabitants contributed one hundred thousand dollars toward erecting this single institution of learning. No one has a right to call them vain, when they point to the neat city nestling at the foot of the hill; the broad, beautiful country about; the edifice rising above all—and say, This is *our* city, this *our* University, and all about is *our* country. It is no wonder that, standing before this party of strangers, the form of President KALLOCH was more majestic and his words more eloquent than usual; that THACHER drank a precious cup of inspiration, and told of the heroic past and classic future of "our young city," and its embryo Harvard, in words of touching beauty; that Col. COLEMAN should feel the electric influence, and pour out an eloquent, earnest appeal for the consolidation and concentration of all our institutions of learning under *one roof, on Mount Oread*. It was a place and an hour for poetic fancies, rather than practical facts.

The midnight train took the party west. At Manhattan Maj. N. A. ADAMS, of the State Agricultural Society, with his estimable wife, joined the excursion. It is a matter of regret that the Kaw Valley, from Lawrence, could not have been traversed by daylight; but it could not be so arranged. From Junction City, however, the beautiful Valley of the Smoky Hill, though less cultivated, served to give a good idea of the natural beauty and richness of the one passed during the night.

This is a favored year for Western Kansas. In no section have we seen better, if equal crops. Saline county, in particular, shows good husbandry. It is "simply splendid," to use the words of an enthusiastic member of the party. If Saline county does not make its mark at our State Fair and at its own Fair, this year, it will be through the culpable neglect of its people.

We have often referred to the important mission of R. S. ELLIOTT, Industrial Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, who is working out experiments in Agriculture and Horticulture on the "Great American Desert." From our first interview with Mr. ELLIOTT, not a doubt has arisen as to the complete and satisfactory solution of the problem he has in hand, if sustained in his labors by the Company. His enthusiasm seems as unbounded as his energies are exhaustless, in this great undertaking.

The first of these experimental farms is at Wilson, 289 miles from the Missouri river, and 1,586 feet above the level of the sea. Here we found wheat, rye and barley, sown November 11th last, in full head, and promising an average yield. Many poorer fields of the same grains can be found in any county of the State. Spring grain and nursery stock also looked well. We have little doubt that this section of the Plains will come under cultivation at no distant day.

Ellis Station, 302 miles from the Missouri river, and 2,019 feet above the sea, had been visited by a severe hail-storm, which had utterly "demoralized" Mr. ELLIOTT's plantation. The grain was cut to its roots, and young trees were nearly destroyed.

Pond Creek Station, 422 miles from the Missouri river, and 3,175 feet above the sea, and within a few miles of the west line of Kansas, was found in good condition, and a complete surprise. Rye, wheat and barley, sown September 28th, had a good stand, vigorous color, and good length of head. We have samples of this grain in our office, brought home on purpose to verify our words. In fact, only seeing would have satisfied us that such grain grew without artificial watering, at so remote a western point.

Nursery stock was equally promising. We noticed apple, cherry, peach and plum trees, and a great variety of evergreen and deciduous trees, nearly all looking well. The European larch looked especially promising. To our Kansas readers no more conclusive evidence of success, so far, can be given, than by repeating the evidence of Prof. S. T. KELSEY, in reply to our question, "What do you think of it?" "Mr. ANTHONY, I have seen nursery stock grown in many States of the Union, some of them the very best, and have very rarely found a better start in the same time than Mr. ELLIOTT has here."

We do not wish to convey the impression that what has been accomplished here is sufficiently conclusive of the producing capacity of soil and climate to justify immediate settlement, by those depending upon farming. It will require a series of these experiments, covering a period of years. But we do say that Mr. ELLIOTT has most conclusively proved the wisdom of his undertaking, and already placed the possibility of reclaiming this vast region of country within the reach of hope. We shall again visit these stations, and watch their development with deep interest.

Aside from the stations we have referred to, there is little to interest in this boundless plain. It is a petrified ocean, whose waves never change with shifting winds or break in the storm. Be it ever so good, it is too much of a good thing. The shadows of the night that cover it from view have a hearty welcome, after a day of vain looking for something new to break the monotony.

The second morning brings us in sight of the Mountains—in full view of Pike's Peak, Long's Peak, and intervening ridges, with their perpetual crowns of snow. Denver is soon reached, and you are in the midst of a live Western city, where the spirit of enterprise finds a congenial home, and where the weary traveler will be equally fortunate, if, like our party, he goes to the American Hotel. As a rule, Western hotels are an abomination; but this one goes far to redeem them. Its genial proprietor, gentlemanly clerks, attentive waiters, clean rooms and acceptable table, form a green spot in a

desert waste of hotel expanse, not soon to be forgotten by the appreciative traveler.

It is hardly probable that Denver will be "ruined by Chinese cheap labor," judging by the experience of our party. Some ladies sent a dozen pieces to a Chinese laundry, which were returned with a bill—a *fac simile* of which will be found herewith. We forbear translation, as the articles pertained to a lady's wardrobe. Enough, that it calls for *three dollars for twelve pieces!*—a kind of labor that will not soon "ruin" by its "cheapness."

Through the courtesy of Superintendent J. B. SHEPHERD, of the Colorado Central Railroad, the party were tendered a car for Golden City, fourteen miles distant, and at the foot of the mountain at Clear Creek Canyon. Saturday night found us at Golden City, in time to ascend Table Mountain and listen to a speech from Colonel COLEMAN, in which he attained an altitude of eloquence as much above the common level, as was the projecting rock upon which he stood, above the dim, distant valley. That solitary owl in the rock crevice, which cheered the Colonel's flights so solemnly, will never forget that

speech! The Colonel can count on the support of that bird, whenever he runs for Governor.

NOTE.—The Editor furnished manuscript to this extent, and has not since been heard from. Whether Col. COLEMAN fell from the Rock, and carried the Editor with him to destruction, the reader must wait to be advised. In the mean time, let us hope that the Excursion, together with its members, will be duly accounted for in a future number of THE FARMER.—Printer.

THE FOURTH AT BLUE RAPIDS.

It was our good fortune to spend the "Glorious Fourth" at this model Kansas town. We say model town, with no thought or purpose of reflecting upon the many enterprising communities that have served to give Kansas a name that is the envy of all without, and the pride of all within, her borders.

But here, where less than two years ago not a house stood or a break was made in the prairie sod, we now have a substantial place, with a hundred well-built residences, numerous business houses, two good hotels (one just to be opened, a model of convenience and comfort), seven miles of trees planted upon street sides; a dam across the Blue river, giving a perpetual force of many thousand horse-power; a mill four stories high, for eight run of mill-stones; a public square, with a cut stone fountain under construction; water-works under contract for completion the present Summer, that will supply every house with water from cellar to garret, and a population fast increasing by immigration with a class of people possessing the character and capital to make them at home in just such a place.

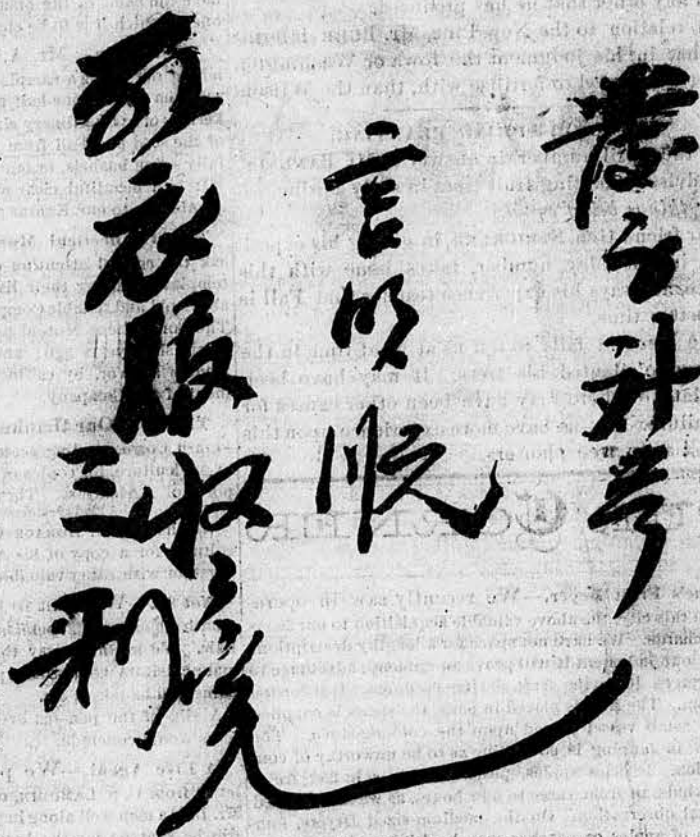
The celebration of the Fourth was of the same character as the people—sober, intelligent, earnest; a genuine reunion of town and country, in a beautiful grove, under the music of the waterfall, and around tables loaded with the just reward of intelligent labor. It was well said by one present, that "The crown jewels of human liberty are safe in the keeping of such a people."

STIR THE GROUND.

Thus far, the season has been very favorable for

the growth of all crops, heat and moisture coming in about the right proportions, and at the right times, to form a vigorous and rapid growth of all plant life.

From this time on the grain crop will need, and



FAC SIMILE OF CHINESE LAUNDRY BILL.

will probably get, a greater proportion of dry heat; and we should not forget to keep the surface of the ground broken, loose and friable, to favor a rapid expansion of stalk, as well as a rapid radiation of heat, whereby the earth gets its just proportion of dew.

We should also remember that the weather most favorable for the growth of grains and grass, is also most favorable for the growth of weeds and noxious plants.

Constant labor and untiring vigilance are necessary to keep the weeds in check; and unless we do, we cannot expect to accomplish the best results in farming.

GOV. JAMES M. HARVEY.

We reproduce the portrait of our "Farmer Governor," this month. A brief biography will be found in the January number.

Electrotypes which we had ordered from New York, of distinguished Agriculturists, failed to reach us. This is the reason for again bringing Gov. HARVEY to the front.

MIAMI COUNTY FAIR.

The Agricultural Society of Miami county hold their Fourth Annual Fair at Paola, September 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th. Miami county people have a reputation throughout the State of getting up a little better Fair than anybody else; and we are sure this year will be no exception. We were present at the last Fair held at Paola, last year, and we know whereof we speak. We hope every farmer and farmer's wife of that county will lend a hand to make this Fair superior to all others.

DURING the month of May there were entered at the Land Office at Augusta, in Butler county, 52,580 acres of land. This shows how Kansas is settling up.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Topeka Commonwealth reports the wheat crop in the Cottonwood Valley as excellent, and says it will average twenty-five bushels per acre.

TO ALL INTERESTED.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS IMMIGRATION SOCIETY,
LEAVENWORTH, JULY 12, 1871.

By Act of the last session of the Kansas State Legislature, an appropriation of \$2,500 was made, for the purpose of exhibiting the Agricultural products of Kansas at the prominent Fairs to be held in the Eastern States for the year 1871. The Kansas Immigration Society was charged with the important duty of this contemplated representation of the State by its products.

It has been decided that the greatest good can be achieved by selecting but few points, and making at each of such places the most complete and effective exhibition possible. It is believed that one great success, like our first exposition at Philadelphia, is worth more than any number of moderate victories.

In order to make the effort State in character, and equal in its benefits, it is important that the greatest breadth of the State be represented by each variety exhibited. To do this, each specimen will bear a plain label, showing the county and (if possible) the township where grown, with the name of the producer. This plan will do justice to all localities and individuals who aid in the effort.

It is quite impossible to make this effort a complete success, without the active co-operation of some person or persons in each county. To this end, I appeal to all who are willing to make a little personal sacrifice for a great public good. The Society cannot send its agents over the State to collect samples, even if it knew where and to whom to apply. It must rely upon local pride and interest to see that samples are collected and forwarded.

I desire to open a correspondence, at once, with individuals throughout the State, who are willing to aid this enterprise, and see their respective localities properly represented. In order to complete all arrangements in time, there should be no delay. Specimens of grasses, and some of the cereals, should be secured at once. A circular will be sent to those who respond to this call, with full particulars of the mode of collecting, putting up and shipping specimens for exhibition.

Words cannot magnify the importance of this undertaking, nor will they impress the necessity of prompt local action in the matter more than the mere announcement. A. B. HAVENS, Sec'y,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

State News Items.

WAMEGO has a new paper, recently started, called the *Dispatch*.

CHINCH BUGS have been doing considerable damage in portions of the State.

THE improvements of the State Fair Grounds, at Topeka, are steadily progressing.

PAOLA is to have a \$35,000 school house. Bonds have been voted, and work is to commence as soon as the bonds can be negotiated.

THE editor of the Atchison Champion has been shown the limb of a plum tree, two feet long, upon which were growing one hundred and twenty-three damson plums.

A GANG of counterfeiters near Parker, Montgomery county, has been broken up and most of them arrested. Large sums of bogus money were found in their possession.

FROM the Topeka Record we learn that freights from Leavenworth to Topeka are now as follows: First class, 39 cents; second class, 34 cents; third class, 28 cents; fourth class, 22 cents; salt, &c., 36 cents per barrel. By car load, grade A, \$42; grade B, \$36.

THE Report of Agriculture for June reports the increase in acreage of the wheat crop in this State to be thirty per cent. over last year; and the condition of the crop is placed at nine per cent. over the average—again leading all the States (save one) in the wheat crop.

DO TAME GRASSES DO WELL IN KANSAS?

We have had this question answered most emphatically in the affirmative, quite recently, by our friend Mr. S. F. BURDET, who presented us with samples of timothy and clover obtained from the farm of our friend CRAWFORD MOORE, near Tonganoxie.

The timothy stands (June 18th) from three and a half to four feet in height, and the clover not quite so tall. The heads of the timothy are from six to ten inches in length. We can produce heads equally large from a dozen fields in this county.

Mr. MOORE has thirty-three acres of this meadow, clover and timothy mixed, and thinks it will average three tons per acre. We think this is good evidence that tame grasses will grow in Kansas.

A SQUARE KNOT TIED BY MACHINERY.

One of the most important small inventions, that we have hitherto looked for in vain, has now been perfected by a New Jersey inventor—that of tying a good knot by machinery.

This invention will still further reduce the cost of harvesting grain, as it will enable manufacturers to attach self-binders to reapers; thus dispensing with one or more hands. The tying of the knot in the band, whether of string or wire, has been heretofore the great obstacle, which is now removed; and we hope to see, at an early day, its application to all reapers.

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS' CLUB.

Lola township, Cherokee county, Kansas, has now a Farmers' Club organized, as the Secretary, J. M. SMITH, informs us; and they propose to do all they can to inform themselves in Agricultural science.

Mr. SMITH writes very enthusiastically, and we hope every member will do his whole duty. One of the most important of those duties is a prompt and regular attendance, without which any Club will languish and die.

Let THE FARMER hear from you frequently as to your doings; and thirty or forty subscriptions would not be objected to.

ATLANTA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

We have been favored by S. A. ECHOLS, Editor of the *Rural Southerner* and Secretary of the above organization, with a list of officers, circulars, &c.

The Annual Fair will be held at Oglethorpe Park, Atlanta, Ga., October 18th to 20th, inclusive. The premium list is not yet completed, but we are informed that it will be very large, and calculated to draw exhibitors from all parts of the country; and provisions are being made accordingly.



BURR'S NEW PINE STRAWBERRY.

At a late meeting of the Montgomery (Ohio) Horticultural Society, the members present generally concurred in recommending Burr's New Pine Strawberry to amateurs, as the best for table, if they can get genuine plants. A few Wilsons, or a male plant, should be planted with them.—*Western Pomologist*.

PARDEE says of this berry: "It is remarkable for its agreeable, delicious, aromatic flavor, surpassing all other varieties; and also for its early bearing and uniform productiveness. It is usually of large medium size, and when well grown, will bear off the first prize from Hovey's Seedling and all other varieties. It is a great favorite with families of exquisite taste, either for the hand or for the table; and we have proved it to be the earliest of sixty varieties in the same garden to ripen its fruit, and one of the latest to cease bearing. The fruit is large, round, conical and even; color pale red; seeds very slightly sunk; flesh whitish pink,

sweet, and too tender for market; quite productive, and berries perfect."

Mr. JOHN BURR, of this city, until recently an attache of this office, is the originator of this berry, also of several other berries that have attracted considerable attention. Mr. BURR has at this time a new seedling, which he thinks promises more than any other that he has produced.

In relation to the New Pine, Mr. BURR informs us that in his judgment the Iowa or Washington is better adapted to fertilize with, than the Wilson.

FALL OR SPRING PLANTING.

In the April number, in answer to Mr. BANDELL, we advised planting fruit trees in early Spring, *all other things being equal*.

Our friend Gen. STRICKLER, in giving his experience, in the May number, takes issue with this advice, and says his experience teaches that Fall is the better time.

The General fails to tell us at what time in the Spring he planted his trees. It may have been very late, or there may have been other causes for the failure. Let us have more experience upon this subject from tree planters.

OUR CORNER

Pyne's Fruit Dryer.—We recently saw in operation, in this city, the above valuable acquisition to our farms and orchards. We have not space for a lengthy description, but in our judgment it will prove an immense advantage to our farmers, in saving fruit, drying corn, &c. It is heated by steam. The fruit is placed in pans, the steam is supplied from a small vessel placed upon the cooking-stove. The expense of running is so trifling as to be unworthy of consideration. It dries apples, peaches, berries, in fact, fruits of all kinds, in from three to four hours, as we have proved by actual observation. On the medium-sized Dryers, four bushels of apples or peaches may be dried each day; thus showing what an advantage it will be in saving our large crops of fruit. See the advertisement, in another place.

New Advertisements.—H. PERLEY, Johnson County Nurseries, advertises a choice lot of apple trees. We saw his stock last Fall, and can say that we never saw better trees.

G. W. W. YATES, druggist, Lawrence, advertises Condition Powders, and other Remedies. The absence of antimony in Condition Powders ought to be appreciated by every horse-keeper.

D. W. HIGBI, at the Lawrence Nurseries, has a choice lot of nursery stock—apples, pears, peaches, plums and grapes. B. W. WOODWARD & Co., druggists, at Lawrence, have become famous for the real excellence of their Ague Cure.

GRAVES, SELOVER, WILLARD & Co., Geneva, New York, proprietors of the Washington Street Nurseries. This old and reliable firm are again offering their goods to Western buyers. They advertised with us last season, and report their Kansas trade as steadily growing.

Silk from the Osage Orange.—With the article which appears in this number of THE FARMER, from our Entomological Editor, we received two skeins of raw silk, spun by the worms Miss MURTFELDT speaks of, that have been fed entirely upon the leaves of the Osage Orange. The silk is of good texture and beautiful colors, and goes very far to establish the fact that the Osage Orange leaves are equal to the mulberry as food for the worms.

In our opinion, much praise is due Miss MURTFELDT, for her pains-taking labor in developing this fact; and we are also gratified that THE FARMER is the first journal in the country to publish the result of a successful experiment in this direction.

Amasa Sprague.—This gentleman—one of the firm of SPRAGUE & Co., of Rhode Island, the great calico manufacturers—has recently visited Kansas, for the purpose of buying a large body of land, for the purpose of starting a large stock farm. It is reported that he contemplates buying about three hundred acres in Leavenworth county, for the purpose of breeding thoroughbred stock for the larger farm, to be located somewhere in Central Kansas.

This State seems destined to attract a large share of the wealth of the East, as well as its intelligence.

Kansas.—The following is the conclusion of a letter written to the *Lawrence Tribune*, by the advertising agent of Van Amburgh's Menagerie, just as they were leaving the State. He seems to have a lively appreciation of what he saw:

Where I went through four years since and found broad prairies, a few days ago I found cities. The Arabian Nights' Entertainment is a humbug; the author should have lived in Kansas. That book don't amount to a good lie in this State. The reality beats it to death. Your writers all fail to do justice to this State. Nothing short of HUMPHREY could.

Yours, very truly,

A. F. NEWKIRK.

To be Remembered.—We must call the attention of correspondents to the necessity of giving their names and postoffice address, and to write them plainly. We frequently receive money, with nothing to show where it comes from.

Persons writing for THE FARMER must give us their correct names; and if they do not wish it used in their communication, sign a *nom de plume* in addition.

In writing to have the address of a paper changed, we must have the name of the office it is now going to, as well as the one to which it is to be changed.

White Rye.—Mr. A. T. PARBOTT, of this county, left at our office a sample of white rye, the heads of which are from six and one-half to seven inches in length, and the kernels of extraordinary size. Mr. P. obtained some pounds of the seed last Fall from the East, and thinks he will have fully seven bushels, or one bushel to the pound of seed.

It is a beautiful clear white grain, and will prove a great acquisition to our Kansas grains.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.—We ask the careful attention of those of our readers who contemplate insuring their lives, to the advertisement of the above old and reliable Company, to be found in another place. The Connecticut Mutual needs no puffing. Its success was established years ago; and we feel that we are doing our readers a favor, by calling their attention to the advertisement of the Company.

Thanks.—Our thanks are due Prof. C. W. MURTFELDT, Corresponding Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, for copies of Missouri and Massachusetts Reports of Agriculture. They are interesting and instructive works.

We thank Gen. HORACE CAPRON, Commissioner of Agriculture, for a copy of his Annual Report for the year 1870, together with other valuable documents.

Not So.—We want to take back what we said last month about our Topeka neighbors, in relation to the State Fair. We meant to say that *all* pains would be taken to make visitors comfortable; instead of which we said *no* pains will be taken, &c.

A slip of the pen—as everybody acquainted with Topeka folks would conclude.

A Live Agent.—We publish in another place a letter from C. S. LAMBDIN, one of our most efficient agents. Mr. L. is a man well along in years; but his letter, and a little slip he sent us for the boys, but which we could not find room for, shows that his heart is young and alive to the best interests of the State.

White Wheat.—Mr. O. F. JOHNSON left at our office a sample of his large white wheat. The straw measures something over five feet, strong and clear; and the heads, though not of unusual length, are filled with very fine grain. The piece will, undoubtedly, make a good yield.

School House Furniture.—A correspondent asks if there is a manufacturer of school-house furniture in this city. We believe there are two or three; but they don't seem to want the fact of their existence here known throughout the State, else they would advertise in THE FARMER.

Henderson & Fleming.—We have received notice of the above old and well known firm, of New York City. The new firm will be PETER HENDERSON & Co. Mr. H. has an enviable reputation, both as gardener and author.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

First Book of Botany, by ELIZA A. YOUNG; published by D. APPLETON & Co., New York. It is a self-evident fact, to those who have given the subject a moment's thought, that one of the great wants of our public schools is books that treat upon their respective subjects in a plain, practical manner. This is just what Miss YOUNG's work on Botany does. It takes up the subject in its simplest form, and step by step, leads the little scholar on, teaching in a manner that cannot be forgotten, the names of all the component parts of plant life.

Botany is a study that should be more generally taught in our common schools, especially to those who expect to make Agriculture their life pursuit; and we have seen no work that compares with this one as an elementary book. Sample copies are furnished to teachers and school officers at half price.

Scribner for July.—Reached us in good season, and contains its usual amount of interesting matter. The article upon Philadelphia is pleasantly written, and very instructive.

The new interpretation given of "Samson's Riddle" is novel, but we think plausible. The article upon Free Trade and Protection will meet the views of most readers. The many short stories, and the installment of "Wilfred Cunniff's Comedy," all tend to make Scribner the very best of family magazines.

Resources of Kansas, by C. C. HUTCHINSON, Ottawa, Kansas. We have received a copy of the above work, for which the public have waited so anxiously, and must say that we are not disappointed, after giving it a careful examination. It is a work of about three hundred pages, profusely illustrated, with a large map of the State, and is full to repletion of valuable information both for the resident and the immigrant. Price \$1.00 in paper; \$1.50 in cloth.

Journal of Chemistry; Boston; Dr. J. B. NICHOLS and W. J. BOLFE, Editors; monthly, \$1. We doubt if there is another publication in the country that gives so much information for the money, as does the *Journal of Chemistry*. Every physician and pharmacist should have it; and if farmers generally read it, they would be saved from a great deal of humbuggery.

Premium List of Adams County (Ill.) Fair. We have received the above, together with a complimentary ticket, from the Secretary, T. BUTTERWORTH. It is the best arranged list of the season, and we commend it to all committees having premium lists to make. Several features can be copied with benefit by all fairs.

The Western Planter—W. B. STONE, Editor; Kansas City, Mo.; \$1.00 per annum. A neat twelve-page paper, recently started. It is ably edited, and promises well for the Agricultural interests of Western Missouri. We wish it a full measure of success; and if it fails, it will be from no fault of Editor or Publisher.

Aultman & Taylor Threshers.—We have received the mammoth catalogue of the above firm, giving a complete description of their machines, and much other valuable information. Persons about to purchase should send to the above firm, at Mansfield, for their catalogue.

The Kansas Spirit, Paola, Kansas. A new paper, recently started, and bids fair to hold its own with the average of our best papers.

Our Boys and Girls.

LETTER FROM A KANSAS GIRL.

BY S. T. PUNK.

EDITOR FARMER: Having read your paper since January last, and not seeing any letters in the "Boys and Girls Column" from the girls, I thought I would try and write a short one.

I think it is time the girl readers of THE FARMER would look to their own interests, and have something to say too. I think if the girls would write a letter every month, stating what they were doing or intended to do in the future, it would be very interesting to both boys and girls.

As for one, I am helping my mother what I can, and raising chickens, and intend to get an education.

Well, well, I have written enough for once. Let us hear from some one else—some girl, I mean.
Sedgwick County, Kansas, July, 1871.

A MICHIGAN BOY IN KANSAS.

BY J. E. B.

EDITOR FARMER: I being one of the boys of Kansas, formerly of Michigan, would like to drop in a few lines, hoping they may be interesting to some one. This being my first effort to write for a paper, I hope you will excuse my many mistakes.

To the boys I would say, Go ahead and write for THE FARMER, as often as you can. I glory in your attempt. I was pleased to read the boy's letter written by K. B., and would like to get acquainted with him. I think he will make an intelligent man, if he goes on, and has good luck. He is some like myself; he don't like to let foreign boys get the start of him.

I have been here only one year last March. I like the soil and climate of Kansas far better than that of Michigan. The soil here is rich and melow, while there it is hard to till. Some parts of the soil are very thin and poor, and only adapted to raising large quantities of white beans. But, boys, beans don't pay there. I have bent my back, day after day, over crops of beans, and never made a cent off them. Just before I came here I could not get eighty cents per bushel for them, so I did not sell them.

Boys, if we had them here, I guess we could sell them; for you know Kansas is always alive, and I hope it will grow more lively as it grows older.

Then, let us all work at something, work for some benefit. This makes business lively. And, above all things, don't get the blues; but if you should chance to get them, shove them down into your boots, out of sight, until you get where you can burn them; for they are dangerous things to have on a farm. I would not have a single "blue" on my farm for anything. They are exceedingly

dangerous. Why, I have known them to chase men across fields and over fences; and when they catch them, they seem to hang on so! I have seen them where they would not let loose for several days. Isn't this awful? Why, I think it worse than the chinch-bug, entirely; for they will let loose when they get sufficiently full.

Perhaps you will hear from me again, and a little of my experience in farming, so far.
Leavenworth County, Kansas, July, 1871.



Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

BY A PROFESSIONAL VETERINARIAN.

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

Nasal Gleet.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a horse which, for three or four months, has been discharging from the right nostril a yellow-looking matter, or corruption, that smells very offensive. Can you tell me a remedy?
W. B. HOUSE.

ANSWER.—Give your horse alum pulverized two ounces, indigo pulverized one ounce, cantharides pulverized two drachms; Spanish brown one ounce; mix thoroughly together, and give one teaspoonful twice a day in the horse's feed. Continue the use of this until the discharge has stopped, and the inside of the nostrils are of their natural appearance. At the same time inject into the nostrils sugar of lead one-half ounce, sulphate of zinc one-half ounce, blue vitriol one-half ounce, warm water one gallon; dissolve the other articles in the water. Inject enough of this to pass entirely up the nostril, once a day, with a syringe. Keep his head raised above a level when using it.

Cow Losing Milk.

EDITOR FARMER: Having seen your advertisement of a Veterinary Surgeon, I would like to know if there is any cure for a cow that loses her milk; and I would like to know the cause of it.

ANSWER.—Your question is too indefinite. If the cow loses her milk by not being able to hold it, the remedy is very simple: Slip over the teat a small gum elastic ring. If it is from disease, or want of condition, you must give a fuller description of her case.

Hip Joint Disease.

EDITOR FARMER: Being a subscriber of THE FARMER, I would like a bit of advice through your Veterinary Department. I have a horse that has been lame in the hip about two months. When not at work the lameness disappears, and returns upon being worked. The hip is shrunk between the joint and the root of the tail. Can it be cured, and how? Answer in your next, and oblige
A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—The probability is that your horse is incurable. His disease is called hip joint disease. It is not a disease of the muscles, as many suppose, but of the joint. The only treatment that avails anything, except a surgical operation, is perfect rest and cold applications to the hip.

Garget.

EDITOR FARMER: Being a reader of your valuable paper, I wish a little advice from you. I have a cow which has been giving lumpy milk since July last. Her bag will be caked at night, and at next milking the milk out of the two hind teats is lumpy, sometimes once a week and then again not more than once a month. She has been giving

milk since the first of last May, and will not be dry before December. What is the disease and what the remedy?
M. A. W.

ANSWER.—Your cow's disease is garget. It is too late now to do anything more than to allay any fever that may be in her bag. To do this, I would bathe frequently with hot water, or tincture of arnica. You had better dry up her milk as soon as possible; and if she is valuable for her milking qualities, at her next calving commence a vigorous treatment, and she may be cured. The better plan would be to fatten.

Heaves.

EDITOR FARMER: Being a reader of your valuable paper, I wish a little advice from your Veterinary Department. I have a valuable horse, affected with something like the heaves. He has a hacking cough in his throat, and when worked he heaves so that I cannot work him hard. He was taken so at early plowing time. There never was anything the matter with the horse before since I owned him, and I have had him three years. I have tried different remedies, but failed to effect a cure. What is the cause, and what the cure? Answer in your next issue, and oblige
W. H. MARSHALL.

ANSWER.—This disease is caused by debility of the paravagum nerves. Any measures you can take to improve the condition of your horse will relieve his complaint. You must give him his food in light bulk, but little water at a time, and feed him but a small quantity of dry hay. My treatment is to give five-grain doses of arsenic once in twenty-four hours for two weeks; then omit the medicine for one week, and repeat as at first. It should be given in chopped feed, and there is no danger in its use, as directed. It will often cure, and always relieve the horse.

Running Sore.

EDITOR FARMER: In reading your columns, I see that answers are given to all inquiries in regard to disabled horses, cattle, &c. I have a one-yearling heifer which, from a slight cut as though from the corner of a hatchet on the inside of the hind knee joint, has lost all use of her leg. It first became a running sore; then healed, and broke on the outside of the knee; then healed and became stiff. Growth stopped. Calf in flourishing condition, with that exception. If you can give me any advice, I will be very thankful.
It was first hurt in October of last year.
A. N. PRATZMAN.

ANSWER.—It is too late to treat your calf now. Fatten and kill it.

A Curious Case.

EDITOR FARMER: About the middle of the last month I traded for a very fine horse, he having, at the time I bartered for him, a very peculiar disease, which baffles the best judges of horses and their diseases. He has had his present ailment for about six weeks. It is about as follows: At eating whatever may be given him, he has a tendency to throw it out of his nostrils; in fact, it runs out, more or less, and also in drinking, most of the water runs out of his nostrils. A milky, slimy substance, oozing out of his nose (not pus or matter, but thin and watery), runs more freely on feeding and watering him; also, when salt is given him. Constantly pining away, but eats grass at times quite freely, also, other food that is given him. Complaints of his throat some little. He was in good condition when taken with this disease. It is not the "distemper," as pronounced by a number of persons who have examined him. Does not hold his head up, as horses do when in good plight.

Will you be kind enough to give, from the above facts, the disease, and also, if in your power, a remedy?
JOHN CRAIG.

ANSWER.—I am unable, from the description, to determine the disease of your horse. I would use

some good liniment or light blister on his throat, as that seems to be the seat of his disease. Write again, and say whether he has a cough or not.

THE APIARY.

DOUGLAS COUNTY BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

BY NOAH CAMERON.

THE BEE-KEEPERS AT BALDWIN CITY.

EDITOR FARMER: Early in the day, on the 8th of June, the Bee-keepers assembled at the Apiary of Dr. DALLAS. The Doctor showed his bees, his hives, his winter repository and his honey extractor. The ease with which he opened his hives and handled his bees, merely with the use of a little smoke, showed that the secret bee charms and nostrums are of but little use. He has about fifty stocks of Italian bees, eight of them swarms of this season. He has a very tastefully laid out lawn, and an abundance of fruit and flowers, which were a chief point of attraction.

After viewing and interviewing about the Doctor's Apiary, the Bee-keepers repaired to the Cavanaugh House, for dinner. After discussing the good things there provided, and having a social chat (which, by the way, the Doctor thinks should be an incorporated custom of the Society; he believes in eating together as well as meeting, when the members will get acquainted with each other, and there will be more interest), the Association met at the Baker University.

The President took the Chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. An opportunity being given for persons to join the Society, the following names were handed in and enrolled as members: C. B. BECKS, R. H. PIERSON, F. B. O'NEIL, Mrs. O'NEIL, Mrs. SELLS, Mrs. KRIPER, JAMES FILL, Rev. C. H. LOVEJOY.

The President then announced that the next order of business was the reading of an Essay, by Mr. CAMERON; after the reading of which, the Society went into a general discussion.

Mr. DALLAS first occupied the attention of the Society. He first stated the way he managed drone comb; that he cut it out of the brood chamber, and if it was full of young drones, he would take a knife and shave off the outside of the comb with the heads of the drones, and then they would easily shake out. They make splendid chicken-feed. He then fastened the comb in frames, and used it in the upper story of his hives for storing honey; and that bees would store honey faster in the large drone cells, than they would in worker cells. He said that when any colony refused to receive a queen he wished to introduce, he broke up the colony by mixing it with several others, and he never found any difficulty. In relation to Italians robbing, he said that his neighbors gave him the credit of keeping robber bees. He rather liked that disposition of the Italian. It showed that they were energetic and industrious. He thought they did not rob from necessity, but that it was pure greed. He thought the pure Italian better than a hybrid or cross, and they are better than the black bee just in proportion to the amount of Italian blood in them. He said it was the general opinion of bee-keepers at the National Convention, that the Italian queens are harder, more prolific and longer-lived, than the common bee.

Mr. BARRICKLOW thinks it is hard for him to decide between the black and Italian bee, which is the best. He has kept both for a long time; thinks the black just as bad to rob, and will store just as much honey; thinks the Italian will go farther after honey. He has kept bees all his life. His neighbors say he has good luck, but any one can have good luck who will pay proper attention to the bees. He once thought the common gum the best; but after awhile he put a hole in the top and a box on the top. He then got so much nicer honey than when the top was removed and the honey cut out, that he made some box-hives, and the bees did much better. After awhile he painted them. Then

his neighbors said his bees would not stay in them; but he found it an improvement. He finally made a frame hive; did not know whether it was before LANGSTROTH invented his frame hive or not; and he found it much better than the box hive.

Mr. GRIFFITH thinks the Italian more inclined to rob. He lays it to their being more vigorous and energetic. They work with a will and a determination. He has known them to work on honey so late, that they were compelled to stay out all night. He thinks it an easy matter to introduce queens; has experienced no difficulty in that respect.

Dr. O'NEIL spoke in relation to the longevity of the Italians; thought they were better in that respect, and would breed faster and store more honey. He wanted to know whether it would do to have two swarms together. It was remarked that two swarms that would come off at the same time would in many cases cluster together of themselves; that there was no danger of them quarreling even if put together.

Mr. CLARKE had very reluctantly come to the conclusion that the Italians were the best. He thought, when they were first introduced, that they were some humbug, and for a long time he would not touch them. Finally he tried a few, and he finds they are much the best. He has had no difficulty in introducing queens.

Mr. MCALLASTER thinks the Italians are better in every respect. He gave his experience in testing them by the side of his black bees, showing that they increased more than twice as fast, and made a deal more honey. He spoke of an increase of seven natural swarms from one in a single season; and they all did well, and wintered over. He found no trouble with the moth among the Italians, but he had experienced some trouble with the queens; they soon disappeared; he did not know what became of them, but he would find they were superseded.

Mr. SHAW said the people complained of the Italians being robbers. He gloried in the determination and spunk of the Italians.

Mr. CLARKE thought there were some bees that were professional robbers. They were known by their black, glossy appearance. They were always flying about the hives, prying into every crack, till they had worn the feathers all off them.

Mrs. SELLS said she had a hive of black bees, and Mr. DALLAS's Italians came over and robbed them. She wanted to know what to do to keep her bees from being robbed.

She was recommended to keep them strong and in good condition, and not too large an entrance; and they would kill the Italians as fast as they would come. Several spoke to this point—that a strong black swarm can kill the Italians faster, in an even-handed fight, than they would get killed.

Mr. BECKS has tried the American hive, and failed with it. He has gone back to the box hive, and he would submit the question to the Society whether the box hive was not the best.

Mr. O'NEIL thought that would be a good question for discussion at the next meeting.

Mr. DALLAS objected to it being put in that form. He did not want anything to go out that would show that we were progressing backwards.

Mr. GRIFFITH thought that would be a good deal like an Agricultural Society proposing to discuss the question whether the old wooden plow was not better than the improved steel plow of the present.

It was finally proposed to discuss the advantages of the frame hive, at the next meeting, which will be held in Lawrence, on the first Saturday in July, at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M., at the court-house.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas, June, 1871.

To Wash Calico.—To prevent calico from fading while washing, infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of water; put the calico in while hot, and leave it till cold. In this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing.

Household Recipes.

Spice Cake.—Five eggs, four and a half cups of flour, three of sugar, one of butter, and one and a half cups of sour cream, a teaspoonful of soda, cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves to taste.

Sugar Drops.—One pound of flour, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, five eggs, one gill of rose-water. Drop them in white paper, grate loaf sugar over them before baking.

Mountain Cake.—The whites of eight eggs, one cup of butter, one of sweet cream, two and a half teacups of sugar, three and a half cups of flour, and two teaspoonfuls of yeast powder stirred in the flour.

Pound Cake.—One pound of sugar, one pound of butter, one pound of flour, ten eggs, leaving out the yolks of four; cream the butter, and add the flour a little at a time; then the whites and sugar alternately, and last the yolks beaten very light.

Jelly Pudding.—Seven eggs, half a pound flour, two teacupfuls of sugar; prepare the butter as you would for a cake, beat the sugar into it, then add a teacupful of jelly; mix the ingredients well together, and bake in a paste. Eat cold.

Spanish Cream.—Make a soft custard of one quart of new milk, yolks of six eggs, and add six table-spoonfuls of sugar; dissolve three-fourths of a pound of Cox's gelatine in a half-pint of water; when dissolved, add to the custard when hot; then strain, flavor with vanilla, orange or lemon—that is, suit your own taste; strain and pour into molds, and set in a cool place to harden.

Virginia Corn Soup.—One dozen ears of corn, cut off and put in a kettle with a pint and a half of water; boil it until done, and the water is nearly exhausted. Then pour into the kettle two quarts of new milk; break two eggs, and mix some boiling milk with them, before putting in the kettle. Then add two table-spoonfuls of butter, mix with one table-spoonful of flour; salt and pepper to taste; let it remain several minutes in the kettle, and then serve up.

Cream Cake.—Boil one pint of sweet milk; take two teacupfuls of corn starch, beaten with a little milk; add two eggs; when the milk comes to a boil, stir this in slowly, with one small teacupful of white sugar. When almost done, add one half teacupful of butter and a teaspoonful of lemon. The cake is composed of six eggs, two cupfuls of white sugar, two table-spoonfuls of water, one cupful of flour, two table-spoonfuls of baking powder in the flour. The cake must be baked in four pie pans; then split, and spread with the above cream, and then lay together again.

Vegetable Soup.—Peel and slice six large onions, six potatoes, six carrots, and four turnips; fry them in half a pound of butter, and pour over them four quarts of boiling water. Toast a crust of bread as brown and hard as possible, but do not burn it, and put it in, with some celery, sweet herbs, white pepper and salt. Stew it gently for four hours, and then strain it through a coarse cloth. Have ready thinly sliced carrot, celery and a little turnip. Add them to you liking, and stew them tender in the soup. If approved of, a spoonful of tomato catsup may be added to the soup.

Cheap Fruit Pudding.—One half pint each cider and molasses, nearly a teaspoonful of soda, one cup each of chopped suet, raisins, and currants; of allspice, cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg, one half teacupful; salt sufficient to season. Put the cider and molasses together, add the soda, into which stir flour enough to make a batter thick enough for pancakes; add the fruit and spices last; citron may be added. Steam from three to four hours, and serve with any sauce you prefer. A nice pudding sauce is made by stirring an egg and a cup of sugar together, and adding a cup of boiling milk, or water will answer, and a little wine is not a bad addition.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

WHY is the first chicken of a brood like the main mast of a ship? Because it is a little forward of the main hatch.

"I THOUGHT you told me, doctor, that Smith's fever had gone off." "O yes, but I forgot to say that it and Smith went off together."

"C-c-c can that p-p-p-parrot t-t-t-talk?" asked a stuttering man of a German. "Ven he don't talk so gooter as you, I schop, py tam, his head off."

A SHORT time since two young ladies were holding high converse over the virtues of a certain new dress. "And does it fit well?" asked one. "Fit—as if I had been melted and poured in."

MRS. EDDY, of Lincoln, Illinois, caught her husband kissing the servant girl. The doctor was sent for. He says he can patch up Mr. Eddy's face, but the poor man will always be bald-headed.

A GENTLEMAN expressed to a lady his admiration of her toilet. She said she supposed he had been impressed with her angel sleeves. He answered with effusion: "No, but he'd like to be."

AN Eastern editor, who doesn't know much about farming, any way, suggests that, for gardening, a cast-iron back, with a hinge on it, would be an improvement on the spinal column now in use.

"A MAN who would maliciously set fire to a barn," said good old Elder Porson, "and burn up a stable full of horses and cows, ought to be kicked to death by a jackass; and I'd like to be the one to do it!"

AN old bachelor says that giving the ballot to women would not amount to anything, practically; because they would insist that they were too young to vote, until they were too old to take any interest in politics.

A SAILOR, whose sweetheart had a very handsome set of teeth, attempted to kiss her, but she eluded him and gave him a box on the ear. "Just my luck," said the good-natured sailor, "I'm always getting wrecked on the coral reefs."

A YOUNG married lady being applied to for a situation by a servant girl, she asked, "Why did you leave your last place?" "Why, you see, ma'am," replied the girl, "I was too good-looking, and when I opened the door the gentlemen always took me for the missis."

A GOOD story is told of a German shoemaker in Utica, N. Y., who, having made a pair of boots for a gentleman of whose financial integrity he had considerable doubt, made the following reply when the article was called for: "Der boots ish not quite done; but der bill ish shust make out."

A GIRL in Indiana is studying law, and intends to practice. A lawyer, after trying to frighten her, at last asked her if she was not afraid of losing her reputation. She replied that it had never occurred to her that lawyers, generally, had any reputation to lose! The "examination direct" was not continued.

AN editor in Alabama having read an article in *Hall's Journal of Health*, advising that husband and wife sleep in separate rooms, says: "Dr. HALL can sleep where he chooses, but as for himself, he intends to sleep where he can defend his wife from rats and all other nocturnal foes, as long as he has a wife to defend."

THE Turkish ambassador was at a public dinner in London, recently, in company with some of the magnates of the land; when the president gave as a toast, in compliment to his excellency, "The Sublime Porte and the Turkish Ambassador." The waiter echoed it down the table, "A supply of port for the Turkish Ambassador."

THE Scranton (Pa.) *Republican* states that it knows of a mule that has been brought up in the coal mines, that understands so well what it is expected to do that, when pulling a loaded car up a slope, and finding its strength is not holding out, it will catch hold of a sill with its teeth, and thus keep the car in position until the driver succeeds in blocking the wheel.

A Single Trial will convince the most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in sick or nervous headache, jaundice, indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, general debility, &c. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh and healthy blood, beautifies the complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling pimples, blotches, moth patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

If you desire a mild, pleasant, safe and agreeable cathartic, which will cause neither nausea nor griping pains, use Nature's Remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable, their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

A GOOD deal of merriment was occasioned, on a Sunday morning recently, in one of the churches of New Orleans, at the expense of a deaf deacon, who had been very industrious in selling a new religious book. Just before dismissing the congregation, the minister announced that mothers who had children to be baptized should present them on the following Sabbath. The deacon, supposing the pastor was advertising his book, rose hastily, and cried out: "All of you who have got none can get as many as you want from me, at seventy-five cents each."

Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood,—after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared, according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of twenty years has proved this. Try them.

GREAT NATIONAL LOAN.

\$134,000,000 NEW FIVE PER CENTS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Coin.

Interest Quarterly—February, May, August, and November.

Bonds Free of all Taxes, Local or National.

The Treasury Department having already received subscriptions to the amount of \$68,000,000 to the first \$200,000,000 of the New Loans authorized by the Act of Congress of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, bearing five per cent. per annum interest, now offers to public subscription the remaining \$134,000,000 of this particular Loan, and is prepared to promptly deliver the Coupon Bonds or Registered Certificates in exchange, dollar for dollar, for any of the United States six per cent. Bonds or Registered Stocks, known as *Five-Twenties*, or for Gold Coin at the par value of the New Loan and accrued interest from the 1st of May. When this amount, to which preference is given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five per Cents, \$300,000,000, embraced in the Act, will be offered in connection with \$300,000,000 Four and one-half per Cents, and any part of \$700,000,000 of Four per Cents, the one running fifteen years and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the Act of Congress:

FORM OF FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881. | 5 PER CENT.
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF
..... Dollars.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved Jan. 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the 1st day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of February, May, August and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form; by or under State, municipal or local authority.

WASHINGTON, 18....
Entered..... Recorded.....
Register of the Treasury.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the 1st days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The interest on the Registered Stock of this Loan,

it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid under the following convenient regulations, thus bringing a Gold Check for the Quarterly Interest, to the postoffice of every holder, free of trouble or expense, dispensing with attendance, in person or by proxy, at the Treasury, for the purpose of receipting for and drawing such interest:

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
LOAN DIVISION, May 15, 1871.

It has been determined by the Department to pay the interest on the Registered Stock of the New Loans (Act July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871), by check, to the order of the party in whose name the stock is registered, and the check will be transmitted by mail to the address of the holder, when furnished; otherwise it will be sent to the care of the Assistant Treasurer or depository, where the interest is to be paid.

It is requested, in order to enable the Department to transmit these checks by mail, that all parties subscribing to the New Loan, or having transfers made to them, will furnish their correct postoffice address, and advise the Department of any change, at least fifteen days before interest days.

During the fifteen days immediately preceding the interest days, February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1, the transfer-books will be closed for the purpose of preparing the checks. If the stock is not presented for transfer previous to the closing, the interest will be declared to the person to whom the transferred certificate was issued, and the assignee must look to that party for the accrued interest to which he may be entitled.

The new certificate issued upon a transfer of stock will bear interest from the first day of the quarter year in which such transfer is made, and will invariably be returned to the party who forwarded the assigned certificates by mail, unless otherwise ordered.

Checks issued in payment of interest will bear the following endorsement: "This check is payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at the office of the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis or San Francisco, or the designated depository at Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Mobile, or Pittsburgh."

Should any checks be returned to the Department as "uncalled for," they will be held by the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the payee.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

The whole proceeds of the New Loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the Five-Twenty years six per cent. bonds; and in addition to those proceeds, the Five-Twenties are being reduced by purchases, averaging, for two years past, about \$10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the New Loan, in connection with the existing Sinking Fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both Principal and Interest of the Public Debt of the United States. The Loan creates no additional supply of Government Stocks, while the application of the surplus revenue is constantly lessening the Funded Stocks bearing six per cent. Gold Interest.

The policy of the Government since the close of the War in 1865, which left a debt upon the country of \$2,755,000,000, and an annual taxation of \$311,000,000, has been to reduce steadily both the Debt and Taxes; to reduce the Principal of the Debt by actual payments, and to lessen the annual burden of Interest, and thereby the burden of Taxation, not only through such payments but by funding the debt at the cheapest rates of interest practicable from time to time, until it is now felt that the very cheapest rates are due to the high Credit, unblemished Public Faith, and the vast and growing Resources of the country. From \$2,755,000,000 the Principal of the Debt has been reduced to \$2,260,000,000—both sums exclusive of accrued interest—and from the heavy burden of \$151,832,000 per annum, the Interest charge has been reduced to \$112,780,000 per annum; while the annual taxation, under the Internal Revenue system, which the necessities of the War, and the Debt thereby created, rendered necessary for at least a short series of years, has been reduced from \$311,000,000 in 1865-66 to about \$154,000,000 per year in 1870-71 (estimating for the highest probable collections in the current month, the last of the fiscal year), or less than one-half the first-named sum. And in the year 1871-72 a further reduction of \$28,000,000 will come in under the Act of July, 1870, so as to give only \$126,000,000 for the year, or about two-fifths of the maximum of 1865-66.

By the successful refunding of the Public Debt at moderate rates of Interest, and by continued economy in the expenditures of the Government—which in two years, from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871, amounted to \$126,700,049, or an average saving per year of \$63,350,024—it is believed that nearly the entire system of Internal Taxes can be dispensed with in a few years, or so much of it as

requires the machinery of District Assessors and Collectors.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just published the Monthly Schedule of the Public Debt to June 1, from which it appears that he has further reduced the total of Funded Gold-bearing Debt since May 1, by the sum of \$8,000,000, by purchase of U. S. Five-Twenties for the Sinking Fund, and reduced the Five-Twenties by the further sum of \$8,217,400 by conversion into the New Five per Cents. The whole Funded Debt now stands \$1,894,128,750, as against \$2,107,846,150 two years ago, when the present Administration came into office. Adding to these sums the net Circulation of the Treasury (that is, Greenbacks and Greenback Certificates, after deducting Gold and Currency on hand), the following is the comparison of Debt of all kinds, at present, and at the close of the War, and in 1869:

	July, 1865.	March, 1869.	June, 1871.
U. S. Stocks.....	\$2,150,784,112	\$2,107,846,150	\$1,894,128,750
Circulation.....	605,211,163	383,545,854	366,333,003

Total\$2,755,995,275 \$2,491,399,904 \$2,260,461,753

The following table affords a classification of the Funded Stock (in Gold) of the United States, as at present outstanding:

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862.....	\$382,358,500	\$103,973,500	\$486,332,000
5-20s, 1864.....	44,752,650	55,924,100	100,676,750
5-20s, 1865.....	123,660,150	53,552,100	177,212,250
5-20s, 1865... (n.)..	179,369,500	70,851,450	250,220,950
5-20s, 1867.....	241,686,550	91,325,100	333,011,650
5-20s, 1868.....	28,009,350	11,603,000	39,612,350
Total 5-20s.....	\$1,000,436,700	\$387,229,250	\$1,387,665,950
Sixes, 1881.....	93,260,400	190,417,700	283,678,100
Fives, 10-40s.....	57,279,650	137,287,650	194,567,300
Fives, 1874.....	13,955,000	6,045,000	20,000,000
New Fives, 1871..	5,117,000	3,100,400	8,217,400
Total.....	\$1,170,048,750	\$724,080,000	\$1,894,128,750
Total March 4, 1869.....			2,107,846,150

Reduction of Funded Debt.....\$213,717,400

Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869.....\$124,255,350

Per cent yearly charge.....111,419,933

Reduction in Interest charge.....\$12,835,357

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt, by refunding, is as follows:

By exchange of \$500,000,000 United States six per cents, for new five per cents of 1881.....	\$5,000,000
By exchange of \$300,000,000 United States six per cents, for four and a half per cents of 1886.....	4,500,000
By exchange of \$700,000,000 United States six per cents, for four per cents of 1901.....	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding.....	\$23,500,000

C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of Advertising U. S. Loans.
TREASURY OFFICE,
NEW YORK, June 3, 1871.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

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

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

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

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

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

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
No. 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

\$100 REWARD

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

Yates' Improved Condition Powder,

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

Yates' Improved Vegetable Liver Pills,

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

McKenna's Empire Baking Powder,

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

All the above articles are manufactured only by

G. W. W. YATES,

No. 100 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kan.

N. B.—For Sale by all Druggists.

ly-ly

STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

STRAYS FOR JULY.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Wolf, Osage tp, one bay Mare, 8 or 9 years old, 14½ hands high, Appraised \$60. Also, one sorrel Horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$70.

MULE—Taken up by R W Wells, Marion tp, one sorrel mare Mule, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, harness marks, flesh wound on ankle of left fore foot. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by Jos Cissna, Marmaton tp, one sorrel Mare, 9 years old, 14½ hands high, sorrel mane and tail, white hairs in forehead, white feet, scar on left hip. Appraised \$55.

BULL—Taken up by R P Willett, Franklin tp, one spotted Bull, good size, 7 years old. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Ira Benham, Freedom tp, one sorrel horse Pony, 10 years old, 11 hands high, left hind foot white, branded P on left shoulder, and OP on right flank, saddle marks. Appraised \$30.

Butler County—A. W. Stearns, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by — West, Union tp, June 6th, 1871, one light sorrel Mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, left eye out, star in forehead. Appraised \$45.

Cherokee County—J. G. Dunlavy, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by S P Egelton, Neosho tp, June 14th, 1871, one light red sorrel Gelding, 14½ hands high, blaze face, hind feet white, scar on rump. Appraised \$80.

Clay County—J. W. Kennedy, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A B Yeager, Republican tp, May 15, 1871, one black mare Pony, 9 years, 13 hands high, white face, 3 white feet, saddle marks, Spanish brand on left hip. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Albert Avery, Republican tp, May 20, 71, one chestnut sorrel Pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, 2 white feet, star in face, collar marks. Appraised \$80. Also, one bay Pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$60.

STALLION—Taken up by H Avery, Republican tp, May 29, 71, one dark bay Stallion, 2 years old, 14 hands high, Appraised \$80.

MARE—Taken up by S N Ackley, Republican tp, May 1, 1871, one dark brown Mare, 2 years old past, 15½ hands high. Appraised \$60.

Cowley County—A. N. Jackson, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E P Hubbard, June 3, 1871, one bay roan Pony, 8 years old, branded O on right shoulder. Appraised \$40.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W T Jett, Osage tp, May 1, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 12 years old, 15½ hands high, white face and hind feet, white spot on right side, collar and saddle marks. No appraisement.

PONY—Taken up by J Jenkins, Lincoln tp, one bright bay mare Pony, 9 years old, 14 hands high, branded K on left hip, star in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, a dark bay horse Pony, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, branded K on left hip, some white inside left ear. Appraised \$40.

COLT—Taken up by David Olds, Washington tp, one bay horse Colt, 3 years old, some white on rump, branded JT on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

Dickinson County—E. S. Wiley, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E W Parker, Lamb tp, May 31, 1871, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 15 hands high, white stripe in forehead, Spanish brand on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$66.30. Also, one sorrel Horse, 8 or 9 years old, 15½ hands high, stripe in forehead, 1 fore foot and 1 hind foot white. Appraised \$77.53.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Kohler, Nov 29th, 1870, one black horse Pony, 4 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$12.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C J Gamble, Hayes tp, March 3, 1871, one black horse Pony, 3 years old, 13½ hands high, blaze face, left hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by R W Ellis, Ohio tp, May 25, 1871, one bay horse Pony, 5 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, and sweeny in left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Geo Douglas, Greenwood tp, May 25, 70, black Mare, 5 years old, 12½ hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, sweeny in both shoulders. Appraised \$10. Also, one gray Mare, 3 years old, 12 hands high, white stripe in forehead, sweeny in right shoulder. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by E Roberts, Ohio tp, June 15th, 1871, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, a little white on right hind foot. Appraised \$20.

Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by D J Moore, Sedan tp, May 29th, 1871, one dark bay stud Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, white strip in face, feet white, left eye glass, saddle marks, pacer. Appraised \$45.

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J T Shepherd, Oskaloosa tp, one dark bay Mare, 10 years old, 15½ hands high, black mane and tail, had just lost a colt, blind in right eye. Appraised \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by W J Klinginsmith, Oskaloosa tp, one bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay Horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high, sores from use of collar. Appraised \$35.

Jewell County—J. A. Scarbrough, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm Parton, White Rock tp, June 1, 1871, one Cow, 10 years old, medium size, speckled on neck and sides, back and hips white. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by H Lapere, Big Timbers tp, May 13, 1871, one dark iron-gray Mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, a splint on right fore leg. Appraised \$65. Also, one light bay Mare, 9 years old, 3 feet white, blaze in face, branded SILL and WJ. Appraised \$40. Also, one black Stallion, 3 years old, 14 hands high, star in face. Appraised \$60. Also, one gray mare Colt, 1 year old, goes lame, caused by one cracked hoof. Appraised \$15.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G W King, Oxford tp, April 29, 1871, one bay Mare, 10 years old, 4½ feet high, branded K on left shoulder, shod all round. Appraised \$45.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo Nunink, Shawnee tp, May 25, 1871, one light bay Horse, 3 years old, 14½ hands high, white hairs all over. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by Noah Spears, Aubrey tp, May 18th, 1871, one bay Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, white on right hind foot, saddle marks. Appraised \$40. Also, one brown Horse, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, hind feet white. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by J A McFadden, Monticello tp, May 29, 1871, one dark bay Gelding, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, heavy built, collar marks, white on hind feet. Appraised \$75.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jacob Rodenhous, Leavenworth city, May 31, 1871, one dark bay Horse, 5 years old, white on inside of left fore foot. Appraised \$65.

MULE—Taken up by Saml Hanly, Alexandria tp, June 3, 1871, one dark bay mare Mule, 6 or 7 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$65.

HORSE—Taken up by W J Rockwood, Sherman tp, May 30, 71, one light bay Horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$45.

PONY—Taken up by A Kissinger, Stranger tp, June 14th, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 14 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, saddle marks. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by W T Edgar, Fairmount tp, June 12, 1871, one sorrel yellow Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, branded EH on left shoulder, 3 white feet, black mane and tail. Appraised \$75. Also, one sorrel Horse, 14 years old, 15 hands high, branded US and IC, star in forehead, white spot on nose, saddle and collar marks, left fore foot white. Appraised \$25.

MALE—Taken up by John Kissinger, Reno tp, May 25th, 1871, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, yellow spot over left eye. Appraised \$37.50.

HORSE—Taken up by Orson Lewis, Reno tp, June 2, 1871, one sorrel Horse, 12 years old, 15 hands high, white face, branded IC on left hip and US on left shoulder. Appraised \$40.

COW—Taken up by J H McHolland, June 24, 1871, one black Cow, 9 years old, white face, line back, short stag horns, swallow fork in each ear. Appraised \$20.

Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jos Rowell, Stanton tp, May 6, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, scar on right side of neck, right eyelid drops over the eye. Appraised \$60.

PONY—Taken up by S L Rider, Centerville tp, May 2, 1871, one bright sorrel mare Pony, 10 years old, 13½ hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle and harness marks, left hip knocked down, branded AA on right shoulder and right hip. Appraised \$20. Also, one light chestnut mare Pony, 5 years old, 12 hands 1 inch high, snip on nose, blemish in left eye, hind feet white, white spot on right shoulder, dark main and tail. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by S Watkins, Valley tp, May 29th, 1871, one bay horse Pony, 5 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Wm Frazer, Valley tp, June 5th, 1871, one bay horse Pony, 6 years old, 13½ hands high, a star in forehead, roan hairs on rump. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by M Paddock, Blue Mound tp, May 31, 1871, one dark brown Mare, 4 or 5 years old, star in forehead, a white strip in left nostril, saddle marks. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by W E Campbell, Stanton tp, June 3, 1871, one black Mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, hind feet white, fore feet partly white. Also, one dark bay Colt, 2 months old. Appraised \$100.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G G Goodsell, Agnes City tp, May, 1871, one brown horse Pony, 10 years old, 12 hands high, branded S on left hip and straight mark on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Isaac Marks, Elmendaro tp, May 31, 1871, one dun horse Pony, 4 years old, light face, branded Q on left shoulder, harness marks. Appraised \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by Robt Mahon, Americus tp, May 18, 1871, one bay Filly, 4 years old, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white, branded FG on left shoulder. Appraised \$65.

STALLION—Taken up by John Wayman, Waterloo tp, May 15, 1871, one sorrel Stallion, 2 years old, 13½ hands high, strip in face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$37.50.

PONY—Taken up by Robt Best, Waterloo tp, May 8, 1871, one dun horse Pony, 9 years old, 13½ hands high, black mane, tail and legs, black stripe on back, saddle and harness marks, branded D on right hip and shoulder. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by G W Burns, Waterloo tp, June 1st, 1871, one dark bay Horse, 9 years old, 14½ hands high, heavy set, tail and mane black, white spot on forehead, roan streak on right side of nose, lame in right fore foot. Appraised \$90.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Murphy, Center tp, May 16th, 1871, one bay mare Pony, 4 years old, 3 white feet, white on nose, right hip knocked down. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by John Starkweather, Center tp, May 15th, 1871, one American bay Mare, 6 years old. Appraised \$125. Also, one American Horse, right hind foot white, a star in forehead. Appraised \$65.

MARE—Taken up by R F McAllister, Clear Creek tp, June 24, 1871, one bright sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, blaze in face, inverted Heart branded on right shoulder. Appraised \$—

MARE—Taken up by —, Center tp, June 24th, 1871, one dark sorrel Mare, 3 years old. Appraised \$60. Also, one dark sorrel Horse, 3 years old, blaze face, 3 white feet. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Horse, 3 years old, white feet. Appraised \$40. Also, one dun Mare, 4 years old, one eye out. Appraised \$45. Also, one iron-gray Stallion, 2 years old 3 white feet. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay Mare, 4 years old, star in forehead, four white feet. Appraised \$75.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Saml Heninger, Middle Creek tp, May 13, 1871, one bay Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, white on tip of nose, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$50.

MULE—Taken up by W J Jones, Middle Creek tp, June 3, 1871, one black Mule, 5 years old, 12 hands high, harness marks, left hip knocked down, branded JE on right shoulder. Appraised \$50. Also, one yellow Mule, 5 years old, 12½ hands high, harness marks, dark streak across shoulder. Appraised \$90.

PONY—Taken up by Henry Vanfleter, Paola tp, May 5th, 1871, one dark bay mare Pony, 7 years old, small size, black mane and tail. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J H Grove, Marysville tp, April 29, 1871, one bay Mare, 15 years old, 15 hands high, branded EWW on both shoulders. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Thos Walls, Osawatomie tp, May 8, 1871, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, white hairs in forehead, sore on inside of ankle of left fore foot. Appraised \$35. Also, one sorrel roan Horse, 3 years old, light spots on body, white in face, light mane and tail. Appraised \$30.35. Also, one bay Stallion, 2 years old, some white in forehead and on nose. Appraised \$30.

Montgomery County—S. M. Beardsley, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John M Gregory, Liberty tp, one brown gelding Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, bald face, white hind feet, collar marks. Appraised \$45.

PONY—Taken up by H D Nichols, Sycamore tp, one light bay Pony, 7 years old, 13 hands high, bald face, white spots on side, neck and under jaw, right hind foot and left fore foot white, branded HC on right shoulder and hip. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by W L Hinman, Liberty tp, one sorrel gelding Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, branded AB on left shoulder, hind feet white. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by F Booth, Independence tp, May 27, 1871, one bay roan Mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, knot on right side of head. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by S M Lowe, Independence tp, May 27, 1871, one sorrel horse Pony, 6 years old, left hind hoof white, white in face, saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by A Hall, Coney tp, one dark brown Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$75.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Steer, Agency tp, in May, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 10 years old, 15 hands high, right fore foot white, a little lame in right hind foot. Appraised \$15. Also, a bay Mare, 7 or 8 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, blaze in face, lame in right stifle, saddle marks. Appraised \$15. Also, one bay mare Colt, 1 year old, black mane and tail. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel mare Colt, 1 year old, blazed face, lame in left hind leg. Appraised \$18.

Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Lemuel Tull, Jackson tp, May 7, 1871, one light bay Mare, 6 years old, 14 hands high, left fore foot white, a small white spot on left hind foot, white spot on forehead and nose, scar on left ear, shod on 3 feet. Appraised \$30. Also, one dark bay Mare, 4 years old, 13 hands high, shod all round. Appraised \$30.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by T J Stansbury, Monmouth tp, May 20, 71, one sorrel mare Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, shoes on three feet, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$25.

Washington County—G. W. Shriner, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Roub, Washington tp, May 3d, 1871, one brown Mare, 9 years old. Appraised \$75. Also, one sorrel Mare, 4 years old. Appraised \$80. Also, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old. Appraised \$60. Also, one bay Horse, 3 or 4 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Horse, 3 or 4 years old. Appraised \$40. Also, one black Colt, one year old. Appraised \$20. Also, one iron-gray Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by A G Randall, Sherman tp, one brown mare Pony, 12 years old, 12 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$25.

Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H H Goodwin, Belmont tp, one bay horse Pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, shod all round, white strip in face. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Ang Cloud, Neosho Falls tp, one sorrel Horse, 12 years old, 16 hands high, one fore foot white, blaze face. Appraised \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by F Hall, Toronto tp, one dark bay Horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, right hind foot white, white spot on left hind foot. Appraised \$80.

Wyandotte County—P. J. Kelly, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J T Moore, Wyandotte tp, one sorrel Horse, 18 hands high. Appraised \$80.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Flowers, one gray Pony, 7 years old, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$18.

STRAYS FOR JUNE.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

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

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

Cowley County—T. B. Ross, Clerk.

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

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jas Harrington, Osage tp, April 22, 1871, one bay Horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, a star in forehead, strip on nose, shod on fore feet. Appraised \$50.

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

Ellsworth County—S. Buckminster, Clerk.

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

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

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

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

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

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

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

PONY—Taken up by S Hoffman, Janesville tp, April 12, 1871, one sorrel Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, glass eyes, nose and face and under jaw white, right hind foot and fore foot white, spots on belly, shod all round. Appraised \$20.

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

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

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

PONY—Taken up by J W Byram, Jarcozie tp, one small black stallion Pony, 3 years old, 12 hands high, star in forehead.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John Harrison, Aubrey tp, May 2d, 1871, one dark brown mare Mule, 3 years old, 14 hands high, roached mane, white nose. Appraised \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by Thos Weston, Shawnee tp, May 18, 1871, one dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 16½ hands high, white hairs on right hind and fore feet. Appraised \$100.

MARE—Taken up by M O Flarety, Shawnee tp, March 25, 1871, one brown Mare, 13 years old, 15½ hands high, hind feet white, collar marks. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Thos Donelson, Shawnee tp, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, blind in right eye, star in forehead, left hind foot white, shod before. Appraised \$70. Also, one strawberry roan horse Pony, 6 years old, 13½ hands high, blaze face, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40.

Leavenworth County—O. Dieffendorf, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by T H Creagar, Reno tp, May 4, 1871, one dark bay horse, 12 years old, 13½ hands high, black mane and tail, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

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

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

Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

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

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

McPherson County—J. R. Fisher, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by L N Holmberg, Smoky Hill tp, March 31, 1871, one sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, right hind leg white, strip in face. Appraised \$25. Also, one sorrel mare Colt, 2 years old, white strip in face, right hind leg white. Appraised \$30. Also, one black mare Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by D Stephens, Sharpe's Creek tp, March 25, 1871, one red and white Steer, 8 years old, unknown brand. Appraised \$26. Also, one red Steer, 6 years old, branded MO and J or I. Appraised \$20.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

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

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

MARE—Taken up by J A Chambers, Paola tp, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 10 hands high, hind feet and left fore foot white, snip on nose, star in forehead. Appraised \$18.

Nemaha County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.

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

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

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

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

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

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

Republic County—Philo P. Way, Clerk.

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

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.

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

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

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

MARE—Taken up by J T Clark, Ohio tp, April 8th, 1871, one light bay Mare, black mane and tail. Appraised \$65.

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

PONY—Taken up by John Rindall, Solomon tp, April 29, 4871, one dark bay mare Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$40.

Sedgewick County—Fred. Schattner, Clerk.

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

HORSE—Taken up by J M Allison, Wichita tp, May 9th, 1871, one bright bay Horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, branded HH on right shoulder, spot in forehead, white on right foot, saddle marks. Also, one bright bay Horse, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, scar on left shoulder, blaze face. Appraised \$30.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

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

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

Wabaunsee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.

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

Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

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

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

STRAYS FOR MAY.

Atchison County—Charles W. Rust, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by D C Vance, Center tp, March 23d, 1871, one red yearling Heifer, small white spot in forehead, white on belly. Appraised \$11.

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

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

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

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

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

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

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.

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

Clay County—J. W. Kennedy, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by L Raenusser, Sherman tp, one pale red Cow, 5 years old, branded TB on left hip. Appraised \$20.

Cloud County—E. Fix, Clerk.

PONIES—Taken up by Q Honey, Shirley tp, two dark brown mare Ponies, 3 years old, 14 hands high, white spot on tip of nose of one, and wart on inside of hind hind leg. Appraised \$60 each.

Colley County—Allen Crocker, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Adaline Giesy, Avon tp, one red Steer, 2 years old, some white in forehead and on belly. Appraised \$10.

PONY—Taken up by —, Rock Creek tp, one bay roan stud Pony, 3 years old, both hind feet white, dark mane and tail. Appraised \$25.

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

STAG—Taken up by J T Dutcher, Hampden tp, a white Stag, 2 years old, red neck, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$17.50. Also, one white roan Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$15.

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

STEER—Taken up by G W Viteto, Leroy tp, one white Steer, 3 years old, branded T or 7. Appraised \$20.

COW—Taken up by J T Dunlap, Hampden tp, one white and red Cow, 10 years old, line back, white face, underslope off left ear. Appraised \$21.

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

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.

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

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

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

Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by V Crary, Center tp, Feb 25, 1871, one roan Cow, white on head and flanks. Appraised \$20.

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

COW—Taken up by W P Floyd, Wayne tp, March 23, 1871, one red Cow, 6 years old, small white spot in forehead, crop and underbit in right ear, slit and underbit in left ear. Appraised \$20.

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

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

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

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

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

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

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

Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Nathan Toothaker, Elk Falls tp, July 18, 1870, two dark bay Horses, one 5 and the other 8 years old, 16 high, star in forehead, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$132.

Jefferson County—A. G. Patrick, Clerk.

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

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

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

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

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

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

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

PONY—Taken up by J F Hill, Richland tp, Feb 6th, 1871, one brown mare Pony, 2 years old, 12 hands high. Appraised \$20.

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

COW—Taken up by Sarah Quinby, Richland tp, one light roan Cow, crop off right ear, 2 bits in left ear, branded 11 on the right side. Appraised \$14. Also, one red Cow, white spot in forehead, right ear cut off, swallow-fork in left. Appraised \$15. Also, one black and white Cow, crop off right ear, 2 bits in left, branded 11 on left side. Appraised \$18.

Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.

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

STEER—Taken up by J W Latimer, Stanton tp, March 10, 1871, one red and white Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$18.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

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

COLT—Taken up by W C Lineker, Waterloo tp, Feb 22d, 1871, one bay horse Colt, 2 years old, stripe in face, hind feet white. Appraised \$45. Also, one bay horse Colt, 2

Nebraska County—J. W. Tuller, Clerk.

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

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

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

Osage County—Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk.

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

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

STEER—Taken up by J. C. Booth, Avenia tp, March 12th, 1871, one red & white Steer, 2 years old, ears cropped. Appraised \$25.

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

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

HORSE—Taken up by F. B. Holway, Burlingame tp, March 24, 1871, one sorrel Horse, 10 years old, 13 hands high, star and strip in face, fore feet white, scar on right hind leg, white on under lip. Appraised \$20.

Pottawatomie County—H. P. Smith, Clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STEER—Taken up by St Hopkins, Pottawatomie tp, March 7, one red Steer, white on face, flank and back. Appraised \$20.

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

Riley County—Samuel G. Hoyt, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Allen, Zeandale tp, March 11th, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, hind legs white. Appraised \$45.

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

Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.

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

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

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

Wabaunsee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.

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

Wilson County—J. L. Russell, Clerk.

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

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

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

Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.

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

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

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

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

Trains going East make close connections at State Line
with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and at Kansas City
with the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis & North Western, and
St. Joseph & Quincy Railroads.

At St. Joseph with the Missouri Pacific and Missouri
Valley Railroads for Chicago, St. Louis, and East.

Pullman's Sleeping Cars are attached to most express
trains, and run through between Kansas City and Cheyenne.

10,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming Lands for sale,
situated along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, at from
\$2 to \$6 per acre. For particulars, address J. P. DEVE-
REUX, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas.

EDMUND S. BOWEN, Gen'l Sup't, Lawrence, Kan.
BEVERLY K. KELLY, Gen'l Ticket Ag't, Kansas City, Mo.

THE OLD AND ONLY Reliable Cane Machinery



18,000 Cook's Evaporators 1,000 Victor Cane Mills

ALL in Use, ALL WARRANTED, and NONE RETURNED.

THE FIRST PREMIUM

HAS BEEN GIVEN TO

COOK'S EVAPORATORS

AT 65 STATE FAIRS.

TO THE VICTOR CANE MILL (since 1863)

AT 45 STATE FAIRS.

TO BOTH, AT THE LOUISIANA & GEORGIA STATE

Fairs two years, for working Southern Cane. All rivals

fail to equal these Machines on trial.

Planters cannot afford to risk crops of Cane on Mills that

Break or Choke, or Evaporators that do second class

work, and only half enough at that.

"While scores of new-fangled inventions have come up,

had their day, and subsided, the 'Cook' goes right along,

constantly increasing in reputation."—*Prairie Farmer*.

The *Sorgo Hand-Book*, containing description, sent free.

ly-3t Address BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., Cincinnati.

POLAND AND CHINA HOGS.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF SEVENTY-FIVE BROOD

SOWS and BOARS, from the best Pens in Illinois.

I am now breeding in this Stock, and offer those who want

Pure Blood Pigs, from six to eight weeks old, at \$30

per pair—as cheap as can be purchased in the State of Illi-

nois, thus saving to the purchaser the cost and risk of

transportation. Address

mh-ly HARVEY WALKER, Winchester, Kan.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF \$30 PER

Week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to

sell our new and wonderful Inventions. Address

mh-6m M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI),

The Great Central Route Through Missouri!

BETWEEN THE
EAST AND THE WEST.

2 EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY!
THE ONLY ROAD
Without any Change of Cars
BETWEEN

St. Louis & Atchison,

PASSING THROUGH
KANSAS CITY AND LEAVENWORTH

No Change of Cars Between
SAINT LOUIS AND FORT SCOTT.

Close Connections at KANSAS CITY and SEDALIA for all
Points in

KANSAS, COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA,

And at St. Louis with all Roads for
EAST, NORTH AND SOUTH!

Palace Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

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

T. McKISOCK, Gen'l Superintendent.

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

The Great Through Passenger Route,
FROM LEAVENWORTH EAST,

IS VIA THE OLD RELIABLE

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH

SHORT LINE.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY R. R.

Connects at ST. JOSEPH with

3 DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS.

Crossing the Mississippi at Quincy on the MAGNIFICENT

NEW IRON BRIDGE, with Pullman Sleeping Palaces and

Palace Day Coaches running from

ST. JOSEPH TO QUINCY,

Without Change of Cars.

Connecting at QUINCY UNION DEPOT with Chicago, Burling-

ton & Quincy and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads to

all points

EAST, NORTH OR SOUTH.

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

FROM LEAVENWORTH:

8:12, A. M. ATLANTIC EXPRESS ARRIVES 11

HOURS IN ADVANCE OF Morning

Trains by any other Line out of Leavenworth, to CHICAGO,

DETROIT, TOLEDO, LAFAYETTE, TORONTO, FORT

WAYNE, MILWAUKEE, MONTREAL, &c., connecting

with the celebrated Fast Express that arrives 12 HOURS

IN ADVANCE to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c.

3:28, P. M. FAST EXPRESS ARRIVES 4 HOURS

other Line out of Leavenworth, to CHICAGO, DETROIT,

TOLEDO, LAFAYETTE, TORONTO, FORT WAYNE,

MILWAUKEE, MONTREAL, and other points East too

numerous to mention. Pullman Sleeping Cars on this

Train.

The above facts will be apparent by comparing the

Time-Table of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Line with

those of other Lines out of Leavenworth.

11:25, P. M. FAST CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE

A through car is run on this Train to CINCINNATI, via

QUINCY, LAFAYETTE and INDIANAPOLIS, making this

the most desirable route from Leavenworth to Southern cities

Baggage Checked Through to all Points East.

BUY TICKETS BY THIS FAVORITE ROUTE

For sale at the Hannibal & St. Joseph Ticket Office, and at

the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Depot, St. Joseph.

RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

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

GEO. H. NETTLETON, Gen'l Superintendent.

TIME TABLE

OF THE

KANS. PACIFIC RAILWAY,

FROM LEAVENWORTH TO ATCHISON.

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE— MAIL. EXPRESS.

Leavenworth..... 12:25, P. M. 7:59, A. M.

Fort Leavenworth..... 12:40, " 8:01, " "

Kickapoo..... 12:55, " 8:15, " "

Fort William..... 1:15, " 8:30, " "

Sumner..... 1:33, " 8:45, " "

Atchison..... 1:45, " 8:55, " "

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVE— MAIL. EXPRESS.

Atchison..... 2:50, A. M. 1:35, P. M.

Sumner..... 3:00, " 1:45, " "

Fort William..... 3:15, " 2:01, " "

Kickapoo..... 3:30, " 2:17, " "

Fort Leavenworth..... 3:53, " 2:30, " "

ARRIVE AT—

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

THE GREAT Wabash Route!

Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway.

THE GREAT THROUGH LINE FROM THE

MISSISSIPPI TO THE ATLANTIC!

Without Change of Cars!

With the choice of THREE Routes, via

St. Louis, Quincy or Hannibal

Three Through Express Trains leave St. Louis, Quincy, or

Hannibal, daily, on arrival of trains from the West.

Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincin-

nati, Louisville, Ft. Wayne, Pitts-

burgh, Harrisburgh, Cleveland,

Toledo, Detroit, Buffalo, Niagara

Falls,

New York, Boston,

Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wash-

ington, and all Points East.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains, and

Pullman's and Wagner's famous Cars Through to

New York without Change.

Tickets may be obtained at all the principal Ticket

Offices in the West.

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

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

G. H. BURROWS, General Superintendent.

OPEN TO THAYER, KANSAS.

LEAVENW'TH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON

RAILROAD LINE.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 5TH, 1871, TRAINS WILL

run from Lawrence and Kansas City, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVE— EXPRESS. ACCOM'N. NIGHT EX.

Lawrence..... 11:30 A. M. 8:00 P. M.

Sibley..... 11:48 " 8:25 " "

Vinland..... 11:58 " 8:35 " "

Baldwin..... 12:13 P. M. 8:55 " "

Prairie City..... 12:17 " 9:05 " "

Norwood..... 12:30 " 9:25 " "

Kansas City..... 12:40 A. M. 8:00 " "

Olathe..... 1:00 " 8:45 " "

Arrive at Ottawa..... 1:05 P. M. 9:25 " "

Ottawa..... 1:15 " 9:45 " "

Princeton..... 1:43 " 9:30 " "

Richmond..... 2:02 " 9:45 " "

Garnett..... 2:35 " 9:30 " "

Welda..... 3:08 " 9:45 " "

Divide..... 3:41 " 9:30 " "

Carlyle..... 4:08 " 9:40 " "

Iola..... 4:38 " 9:00 " "

Humboldt..... 4:55 " 9:20 " "

Toga..... 5:30 P. M. 7:00 " "

ARRIVE AT

Thayer..... 6:30 " 7:50 " "

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE— EXPRESS. ACCOM'N. NIGHT EX.

Thayer..... 8:00 A. M. 9:00 P. M.

Toga..... 8:50 " 9:50 " "

Humboldt..... 9:25 " 10:25 " "

Iola..... 9:55 " 10:55 " "

Carlyle..... 10:14 " 11:15 " "

Divide..... 10:36 " 11:35 " "

Welda..... 11:08 " 12:05 A. M.

Garnett..... 11:40 " 12:35 " "

Richmond..... 12:13 P. M. 1:10 " "

Princeton..... 12:33 " 1:35 " "

Ottawa..... 1:30 " 8:10 A. M.

Olathe..... 3:17 " 11:05 " "

Arrive at Kansas City..... 4:10 " 12:40 P. M.

Ottawa..... 1:00 " 8:00 A. M.

Norwood..... 1:20 " 8:25 " "

Prairie City..... 1:33 " 8:45 " "

Baldwin..... 1:38 " 8:50 " "

Vinland..... 1:58 " 9:10 " "

Sibley..... 2:03 " 9:25 " "

ARRIVE AT

Lawrence..... 2:30 " 9:50 " "

ALL TRAINS CARRY PASSENGERS.

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

All other Trains will run Daily, Sundays excepted.

Connections:

At Kansas City with connecting roads for points East and

North.

At Lawrence with Kansas Pacific Trains East and West.

At Ottawa with Stages for Quenemo, Lyndon, Osage City,

Paola, Burlington, and adjacent points.

At Garnett with Stages for Leroy.

At Iola with Stages for Neosho Falls and Burlington.

At Humboldt with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad

for Neosho Falls, Leroy, Burlington and Emporia, and with

Stages for Fort Scott, Emporia, Eldorado, Wichita, Augusta,

Douglas, Winfield and Arkansas City.

At Toga with Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, for

Parsons, Oswego and Chetopa.

At Thayer with Stages for Neosho, Independence, Park-

er, Fredonia and other points in Southern and Southwestern

Kansas, and the Indian Territory.

This is the best and most direct route to the celebrated

Neosho Valley and the Osage Reservation.

Freight taken from any point in the East to the end of the

track, without break of

WASHINGTON STREET NURSERIES!

FALL, 1871.

WE OFFER STANDARD PEARS, ALL VARIETIES cultivated throughout the United States.

We offer DWARF PEARS, in quantity, at lower rates than they have been sold in Kansas.

We offer PLUMS and CHERRIES, all leading varieties, at bottom prices.

We offer ORNAMENTALS, an extensive stock of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., in quantity, to Western Dealers. Our stock is unsurpassed for the Orchard, Garden or Lawn.

Orders from Kansas and the Far West both Wholesale and Retail, promptly attended to, and correspondence desired.

Trees, Plants and Vines, under 4 lbs., sent by mail, when desired, postage paid.

Send for our *Three Catalogues*—144 pages.

GRAVES, SELOVER, WILLARD & CO.,
17-3m Geneva, New York.

OLD AND TRIED Connecticut Mutual LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

Incorporated 1846;

HAS ISSUED TO DATE 113,000 POLICIES

Has Paid Losses by Death,.....\$11,000,000

Has Paid Dividends to Policy Holders,..... 12,000,000

Has Paid Dividends to Stock Holders,..... Nothing.

—BRING—

A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY!

Having no Stockholders to share in the Profits, it gives Insurance to its Members at Cost.

ITS ASSETS ARE OVER

Thirty Million of Dollars!

HAS AGENTS

In all the principal Cities and Towns in the States and Territories, where all information will be cheerfully furnished to those interested.

Officers:

JAMES GOODWIN, President;
W. S. OLMSTED, Vice-President and Treasurer;
J. L. GREENE, Secretary;
E. W. BRYANT, Actuary.

We give a few examples of Dividends paid to our Citizens:

	Am't Policy.	Premium.	Dividend.
Edward Button, Atchison.....	\$2,500	\$32 75	\$150 62
P. E. Studebaker, St. Joseph.....	1,000	18 90	26 88
R. Stevenson, Leavenworth.....	5,000	118 00	247 00
James Taylor, Leavenworth.....	2,000	135 00	274 00
E. D. Reddington, Lawrence.....	1,000	18 40	29 23
L. K. Perrin, Denver.....	2,000	55 00	119 70
C. W. Lambeth, Nebraska City.....	2,000	55 00	119 70
S. E. Johnson, Lawrence.....	2,000	51 40	108 80
J. W. Franks, Seneca, Kansas.....	2,000	80 20	168 68
Andrew E. Ege, St. Joseph.....	5,000	170 00	351 20
John Ballantine, Nebraska City.....	2,000	61 00	132 68

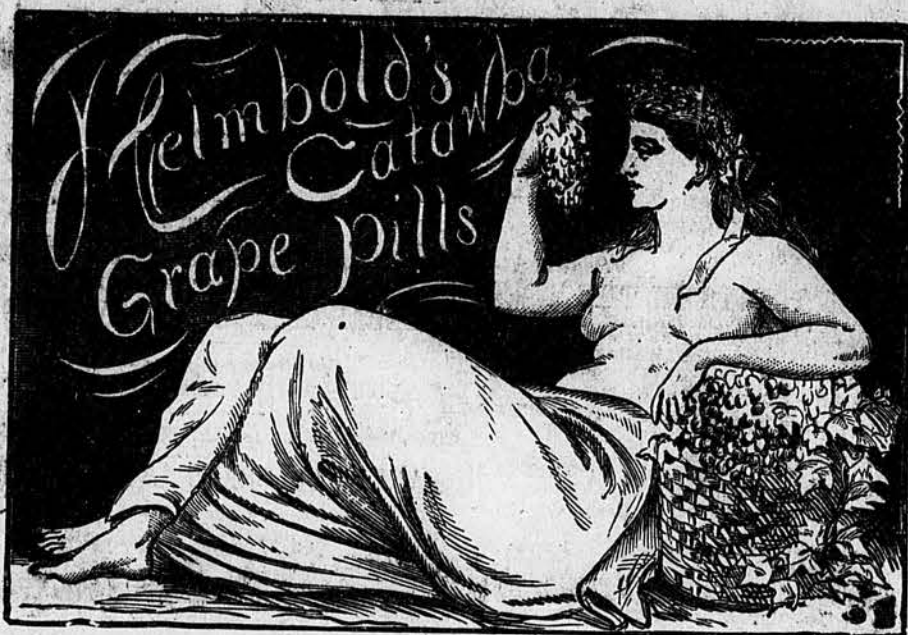
HOPKINS & GRAHAM,
KANSAS STATE AGENTS,

And General Agents for Texas, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, Dacotah, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah.

Office: 317 Delaware Street,
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

GOOD, RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED. my-3t

CATAWBA GRAPE



HELMBOLD'S

PILLS!

PURIFY THE BLOOD, & BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION,

BY USING

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE PILLS!

AND

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla!

THIS IS THE TIME TO USE GOOD BLOOD-RENEWING, PURIFYING, and invigorating Medicines. "HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA" and "HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT GRAPE PILLS" are the best and most reliable.

One bottle of "HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA" equals in strength one gallon of the syrup or decoction as made by druggists; and a wine-glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink—a delightful and healthful beverage.

The "GRAPE JUICE PILL" is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb. Useful in all diseases requiring a cathartic remedy, and far superior to all other purgatives, such as salts, magnesia, &c. "HELMBOLD'S GRAPE JUICE PILL" is not a patented pill, put up as those ordinarily vended, but the result of ten years' experimenting and great care in preparation. Safe for and taken by children. No nausea; no griping pains; but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Two bottles of the "FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA," and one bottle of the "GRAPE JUICE PILLS," are worth their weight in gold to those suffering from bad blood, poor complexion, nervousness, wakefulness at night, costiveness and irregularities, sick or nervous headache, jaundice, indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, general debility, &c.; and to those suffering from broken and delicate constitutions it will give new blood, new vigor and new life. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh and healthy blood, beautifies the complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling pimples, blotches, moth, patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

The "CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS" are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing. Prescriptions accurately compounded. French, German and Spanish spoken. Store open day and night.

All of H. T. HELMBOLD'S Preparations are Pharmaceutical, not a single one being patented, but all on their own merits. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

CRYSTAL PALACE PHARMACY,
594 Broadway, New York.

Palace Pharmacy, Gilsey House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, New York.
Temple of Pharmacy, Continental Hotel, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

17-6m