



CHARLES DOWNING, THE EMINENT HORTICULTURIST.—SEE PAGE 61.

LEAVENWORTH.  
APRIL 15, 1871.



# THE KANSAS FARMER

## OPEN TO THAYER, KANSAS. LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON RAILROAD LINE.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1st, 1891, TRAINS WILL  
RUN FROM LAWRENCE AND KANSAS CITY, AS FOLLOWS:

GOING SOUTH			
LEAVE	EXPRESS	ACCOMMODATION	NIGHT EX.
Lawrence	11:45 A.M.	8:00 P.M.	
Sibley	11:45	8:00	
Vinland	12:15 P.M.	8:30	
Baldwin	12:15	8:30	
Prairie City	12:30	8:45	
Norwood	12:30	8:45	
At Kansas City	10:00 A.M.	8:00	11:10 P.M.
Ottawa	11:00	8:45	12:35 A.M.
Arrive at Ottawa	12:05 P.M.	8:25	
Ottawa	1:15	8:45	
Princeton	1:45	8:45	
Richmond	2:05	8:45	
Garnett	2:35	8:45	
Wells	3:05	8:45	
Divide	3:45	8:45	
Carlyle	4:25	8:45	
Iola	4:55	8:45	
Humboldt	5:25	8:45	
Toga	5:50 P.M.	8:45	7:00
Arrive at Thayer	6:30		7:50

GOING NORTH			
LEAVE	EXPRESS	ACCOMMODATION	NIGHT EX.
Thayer	8:00 A.M.	9:00 P.M.	
Toga	8:00	9:00	
Humboldt	8:35	9:00	
Iola	8:35	9:00	
Carlyle	8:55	9:00	
Divide	9:15	9:00	
Wells	9:35	9:00	
Garnett	10:15	9:00	
Richmond	10:45	9:00	
Princeton	11:15	9:00	
Ottawa	12:00	8:10 A.M.	8:35
Ottawa	2:17	11:05	4:45
Arrive at Kansas City	4:10	12:40 P.M.	8:10
Ottawa	1:00	8:00 A.M.	
Norwood	1:30	8:25	
Prairie City	1:55	8:45	
Baldwin	2:15	8:50	
Vinland	2:45	9:10	
Sibley	3:05	9:25	
Arrive at Lawrence	3:30	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, Eureka, Eldorado, Wichita, Augusta, Douglas, Winfield and Arkansas City.  
At Toga with Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, for Parsons, Osawatomie and Chetopa.  
At Thayer with Stages for Neosho, Independence, Parker, 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 bulk. Through contracts made for either freight or passenger.  
For full information, relating to either freight or passenger business, apply to  
M. R. BALDWIN, Sup't.  
CHAS. B. PECK, G. F. & T. A., Lawrence. sp-11

## NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD.

TO ALL POINTS  
EAST, WEST, NORTH and SOUTH.

Trains Leave Kansas City Station as under:  
**GOING EAST, 7:00, A.M., AND 4:50, P.M.**

**CONNECTIONS:**  
At ST. LOUIS, WITH ALL RAIL AND RIVER LINES to all points East and South. At CENTRALIA, with Columbia Branch Trains. At MACON, with Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. At OTTUMWA, with Burlington & Missouri River and Des Moines Valley Railroads, for Des Moines, Ft. Dodge, and all Iowa points. At BRUNSWICK, with Omaha & Chillicothe Branch, for Chillicothe, &c. At RICHMOND & LEXINGTON JUNCTION, with St. Louis & St. Joseph Branch, for Lexington and St. Joseph. At HARLEM, with Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, for Leavenworth, Atchison, &c. At ST. JOSEPH, with Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, for Omaha, California, and Union Pacific and Central Pacific points. At KANSAS CITY, with Kansas Pacific, Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf, Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroads, for Ft. Scott, Lawrence, Emporia, Denver, and all points West.

**Pullman's Palace Cars**  
Run through between St. Louis and Ottumwa, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, without change.  
The Short Line between St. Louis and Kansas City and St. Joseph, and between Ottumwa and St. Louis, and Ottumwa and Kansas City and St. Joseph.

W. R. ARTHUR,  
General Superintendent, St. Louis.  
JAMES CHARLTON,  
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.

**Genuine Ramsdell Norway Oats,**  
AT \$1.25 PER BUSHEL; AND ALL THE OTHER  
new varieties of Oats at the same price. New Potatoes  
and choice Seed Corn for sale. Price List free.  
J. K. HUDSON, Box 108, Kansas City, Mo.

## 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. E. 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 with Chicago, Burlington  
and Quincy and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads  
to all points

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

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

3:28 P.M. FAST EXPRESS ARRIVES 4 HOURS  
IN ADVANCE of Evening Trains by any  
other Line out of Leavenworth, to CHICAGO, DETROIT,  
TOLEDO, LAFAYETTE, TORONTO, FORT WAYNE,  
MILWAUKEE, MONTREAL, and other points East too  
numerous to mention. Pullman Sleeping Cars on  
this Train.

The above facts will be apparent by comparing the  
Time-Table of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Line with  
those of other Lines out of Leavenworth.

11:25 P.M. EXPRESS leaves St. Joseph 11:25 P.M.  
A through car is run on this Train to CINCINNATI, via  
QUINCY, LAFAYETTE and INDIANAPOLIS, making this  
the most desirable route from Leavenworth to Southern cities

Baggage Checked Through to all Points East.

**BUY TICKETS BY THIS FAVORITE ROUTE**  
For sale at the Hannibal & St. Joseph Ticket Office, and at  
the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Depot, St. Joseph.

**RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINF.**

P. B. GROAT, Gen'l Ticket Agent. GEO. H. NETTLETON, Gen'l Superintendent.

**\$500 REWARD** offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists or by mail, sixty cents. Pamphlet giving symptoms and mode of treatment sent free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

**POLAND AND CHINA HOGS.**  
FRESH IMPORTATION OF SEVENTY-FIVE BLOOD  
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  
HARVEY WALKER, Winchester, Kan.

**Garden Seeds.**  
SEND STAMP FOR MY CATALOGUE OF FRESH  
Grown Garden Seeds.  
S. M. WALCHER,  
Seed Grower, Paola, Miami Co., Kansas.  
Feb-3m

## The Kansas Pacific Railway.

NOW COMPLETED TO

**DENVER, COLORADO.**

The New All-Rail Route Through Kansas and  
Colorado to all Points in the Territories  
and California.

**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**  
On and after Jan. 22, 1891, Trains run as follows:

Going West			
LEAVE	EXPRESS	MAIL	ACCOMMODATION
Wyandotte	9:50 P.M.	8:15 A.M.	4:35 P.M.
Kansas City	10:45	9:00	5:10
State Line	11:00	9:15	5:30
Leavenworth	11:00	9:30	5:50
Stranger	12:35 A.M.	10:40	6:50
Lawrence	1:00	11:15	7:30
Perryville	1:27	12:05 P.M.	8:10
Topeka	2:30	1:00	9:05
St. Mary's	2:35	2:15	
Wamego	4:15	3:30	
Manhattan	4:55	4:55	
Junction City	5:50	5:15	
Abilene	6:55	6:35	
Solomon	7:30	7:05	
Salina	8:25	8:15	
Brookville	8:55	9:00	
Ellsworth	10:35		
Hays City	1:45 P.M.		
Ellis	2:50		
Carson	11:35		
Hugo	1:45 A.M.		
River Bend	2:50		
Arrive at Denver	7:00		

Going East			
LEAVE	EXPRESS	MAIL	ACCOMMODATION
Denver	10:00 P.M.		
River Bend	2:00 A.M.		
Hugo	3:10		
Carson	5:30		
Ellis	2:55 P.M.		
Hays City	3:05		
Ellsworth	6:10		
Brookville	7:30	8:30 A.M.	
Salina	8:35	8:35	
Solomon	9:30	7:30	
Abilene	9:45	7:45	
Junction City	11:00	9:15	
Manhattan	12:05 A.M.	10:05	
Wamego	12:50	11:10	
St. Mary's	1:27	11:45	
Topeka	2:30	1:00 P.M.	5:30 A.M.
Perryville	3:20	1:55	6:30
Lawrence	3:55	2:35	7:00
Stranger	4:30	3:10	7:35
Arrive at Leavenworth	6:25	4:35	10:20
State Line	5:50	4:25	9:05
Kansas City	6:00	4:35	9:10
Wyandotte	6:35	5:00	9:35

Mail and Accommodation Trains leave State Line, Kansas  
City and Leavenworth daily, except Sunday.

Express Train leaves Wyandotte, State Line, Kansas City,  
Leavenworth and Denver daily.

Connecting at Lawrence with the L., L. & G. Railroad, for  
Baldwin City, Prairie City, Ottawa, Garnett, Humboldt, Fort  
Scott, Parker, and all points in Southern Kansas.

At Topeka with the A., T. & S. F. Railway, for Burling-  
ame, Emporia, Burlington, Neosho Falls, Humboldt and  
Chetopa.

At Junction City with the M., K. & T. Railway, for Council  
Grove, Emporia, Burlington, Neosho Falls, Humboldt and  
Chetopa.

At Carson with the Southern Overland Mail and Express  
Co.'s daily line of coaches for Pueblo, Trinidad, Los Vegas,  
Fort Union, Santa Fe, and all points in New Mexico and  
Arizona.

At Denver with the Denver Pacific Railway for Cheyenne,  
Oregon, Salt Lake, San Francisco, and all points in Califor-  
nia and the Territories; and with Overland Passenger and  
Express coaches for Central City, Georgetown, and all points  
in Colorado.

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.

At State Line with trains of the Missouri Pacific Road, and  
at West Kansas City with the North Missouri and Hannibal  
& St. Jo. Railroads, for Chicago and St. Louis and points  
South and East.

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

**5,000,000 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. F. DEVE-  
REAU, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas.

A. ANDERSON, General Superintendent.  
R. B. GEMMELL, Gen'l Freight and Ticket Agent.

## TIME TABLE OF THE KANS. PACIFIC RAILWAY,

FROM LEAVENWORTH TO ATCHISON.

GOING NORTH.			
LEAVE	EXPRESS	MAIL	EXPRESS
Leavenworth	12:25 P.M.	7:52 A.M.	
Fort Leavenworth	12:40	8:01	
Kickapoo	12:55	8:15	
Port William	1:15	8:30	
Sumner	1:35	8:45	
Atchison	1:45	8:55	
GOING SOUTH.			
LEAVE	EXPRESS	MAIL	EXPRESS
Atchison	2:50 A.M.	1:55 P.M.	
Sumner	3:00	1:45	
Port William	3:10	2:01	
Kickapoo	3:25	2:17	
Fort Leavenworth	3:35	2:30	
Arrive at Leavenworth	4:05	2:41	



# THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM, THE SHOP AND THE FINE SIDE

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

VOL. VIII.—NO. 4.]

LEAVENWORTH, APRIL 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.

### THANKS.

The thoughtfulness of S. S. PROUTY, State Printer, puts us in possession of the session laws of the last Legislature in a neat pamphlet edition of 78 pages. In our next issue will appear a synopsis of such acts as relate to the interest of our readers.

### THOROUGHbred CATTLE.

We are glad to know that not only are our own farmers taking more pride in introducing thoroughbred cattle, but also that the many advantages which Kansas possesses as a stock-growing State, are attracting many eminent breeders from other States. We see by the Humboldt Union, of February 4th, copied from the Real Estate Reporter, that Southern Kansas has recently received an installment from Wisconsin; the HART brothers, from Waukesha county, having brought their entire herd, numbering some of the finest animals among them which the country affords. Among them we notice Imperial Herndon (No. 8,369), said to have weighed sixteen hundred pounds at two years of age; Royal Duchess No. 2, and others of no less notoriety.

Allen county is fortunate in securing the permanent location of this herd.

### CHINESE YAMS.

A correspondent asks for information in regard to this vegetable. It has been in cultivation for several years in this country, and created a great deal of excitement when first introduced; but there is nothing about it, in our judgment, to recommend it especially over the most of our sweet potatoes.

We presume almost any sweet potato grower could furnish our correspondent with them, as we saw them last Fall at most of the Fairs throughout the State.

### KANSAS STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bee-keeping, as a legitimate branch of farming, has not occupied the attention of our farmers to the extent which its profit would seem to entitle it to, until a comparatively recent date. But now nearly all the States have organized Societies to promote this interest. Kansas, not to be behind the others, held a convention in Lawrence recently, and elected the following officers: Dr. J. I. DALLAS, Baldwin City, President; JOHN HENRY, Leavenworth, Vice-President; Judge S. A. WILLIAMS, Fort Scott, Treasurer; JOHN BLACKBURN, Lawrence, Secretary.

Dr. DALLAS and G. W. GRIFFITH represented Kansas in the Bee-Keepers' Convention, which met in February, at Cincinnati.

### SILK CULTURE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

It may be news to some of our readers that we have a silk factory in successful operation in this State. Mr. BOISSIERE, a wealthy French gentleman, established a factory in Franklin county some two or three years ago, which is now turning out several hundred yards of silk ribbon per day, from the raw material. This gentleman is also planting large groves of mulberry and alantus, to feed the silk-worms; and will gradually increase his factories, as circumstances permit.

This is an important enterprise, and one that at no distant day may save to this country vast sums of money, which are now sent out to purchase this costly fabric.



"LUDA REYNOLDS."—(BERKSHIRE.)

Sired by Prince of Wales; bred by ARTHUR STEWART, St. Bridge House, Gloucestershire, England; imported in 1868, and winner of First Prize at the Provincial Show, Canada, 1868; First Prize at Mount Sterling, Ky., 1869; First Prize at Winchester, Ky., 1869; and First Prize at St. Louis, 1869. Dam, "English Maiden," imported by S. H. CLAY, 1866, from Mr. STONE, except among the class of cattle spoken of. Now owned by ALFRED GRAY, of Wyandotte county, Kansas.

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

We have received the Premium List of this Fair, which is to be held at the Fair Grounds, near Independence, Friday and Saturday, May 12th and 13th.

The Premium List is very liberal, and we anticipate for this Fair a splendid success. The stock men about Independence are noted for their fairness and liberality, and we can assure our Kansas breeders' good treatment, if they take a part in the exhibition of stock.

We must say, however, that it seems to us that those who originated the Premium List made too nice a distinction, when they made two breeds of Poland and China and Magie hogs. We cannot imagine where the distinguishing lines will be drawn; and we think it would have been much better to have settled upon one name, and had but one ring.

We hope, however, that all the breeders of fine

stock throughout Missouri and Kansas will attend, as these exhibitions do more to encourage the breeding of good stock than anything else.

Doubtless, the usual arrangements will be made with railroads, as to carrying both persons and stock to and from the Fair.

### HOLLOW HORN.

This subject was introduced in our Veterinary Department last month; and for the purpose of obtaining more information on the subject, we call it up here.

That there is a great difference of opinion as to this disease, we know; but we are of those who believe that the facts may be arrived at by intelligent observation. A gentleman who has followed freighting for years, at a time when oxen were the only motive power, and who frequently owned from five hundred to one thousand head, tells us there is such a disease as hollow horn; but says that farmers know nothing about it—at least, should know nothing about it.

The gentleman referred to says the disease is occasioned by over-work and long-continued want of sufficiently nourishing food, and should properly be called *hollow belly*. At the same time, he believes boring the horn to be essential treatment.

The symptoms, as he gives them, are: Poverty of flesh, always; rough, staring condition of the hair, a wild expression of the eye, a frequent shaking of the head, with coldness about the roots of the horns. In bad cases, he says, when the horn is bored matter exudes, with an offensive odor; and his opinion is, that this matter forming here causes the shaking of the head, indicative of pain. This he considers as only a symptom, or result, of the general poverty of the blood. He has never met the disease, except among the class of cattle spoken of.

If this be the true hollow horn, and it is the result of severe labor

and want of food, the tonic treatment recommended by our Veterinary Editor is the proper one, to which should be added a full, generous diet, and perfect rest.

We shall be glad to hear from our readers upon this subject. The gentleman above referred to says fat cattle never have hollow horn.

### LEAVENWORTH STOCK SALES.

The first of these was held in this city, at the Fair Grounds, March 23d; and the Society starts off well. The next sales commence May 4th, and will continue as long as the needs may require.

We hope the farmers will patronize these sales largely, as it is the cheapest and most effective way of bringing buyer and seller together. It costs nothing unless a sale is effected; and but a trifle then. Bring in your horses, mares, colts, mules, cows, oxen, sheep, hogs, &c., on the 4th of May next.



# **THE KANSAS FARMER** **PREMIUM LIST** OF THE **KANSAS** **STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,** FOR 1871.

FAIR TO BE HELD AT TOPEKA.

September 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th.

## **OFFICERS FOR 1871:**

I. S. HALLOCH, President,.....Lawrence.  
O. E. LEARNARD, Vice-President,.....Lawrence.  
ALFRED GRAY, Secretary,.....Wyandotte.  
THOMAS MURPHY, Treasurer,.....Atchison.

## **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:**

JAMES I. LARIMER,.....Leavenworth.  
S. T. KELSEY,.....Ottawa.  
J. N. INSLY,.....Oskaloosa.  
J. W. SCOTT,.....Carlyle.  
N. A. ADAMS,.....Manhattan.  
E. S. NICCOLLS,.....Garnett.  
JNO. INLOW,.....Olathe.  
ANDREW WILSON,.....Mount Florence.  
J. K. HUDSON,.....Wyandotte.  
GEO. A. CRAWFORD,.....Fort Scott.

## **GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT:**

Gen. JAMES L. McDOWELL,.....Leavenworth.

## **SUPERINTENDENTS OF CLASSES:**

E. S. NICCOLLS, Superintendent of Class A—Cattle.  
ANDREW WILSON, N. A. ADAMS, Superintendents  
of Class B—Horses.  
JAMES I. LARIMER, Superintendent of Classes C  
and E—Sheep and Poultry.  
J. K. HUDSON, Superintendent of Class D—Swine.  
JOHN ARMSTRONG, Superintendent of Class F—  
Agricultural Implements.  
SAMUEL KIMBALL, Superintendent of Class G—  
Mechanic Arts.  
J. N. INSLY, Superintendent of Classes H and M—  
Farm Products, Plowing and Spading Matches.  
S. T. KELSEY, Superintendent of Class I—Horticul-  
tural and Floral Department.  
GEO. A. CRAWFORD, Superintendent of Classes J  
and L—Fine Arts and Natural History.  
J. W. SCOTT, Superintendent of Class K—Textile  
Fabrics.

## **COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION:**

Gov. J. M. HARVEY; Gen. H. J. STRICKLER;  
Maj. T. J. ANDERSON; Col. GEO. W. VEALE.

## **RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE FAIR.**

Gen. JAMES L. McDOWELL, Gen'l Superintendent.

1. Articles, other than Stock, will be received on and after the 4th of September, and may be shipped to the care of the General Superintendent; but in no case will such articles be brought upon the Grounds, and placed on exhibition, except by and at the expense of the owner or his authorized agent.

## **ENTRIES.**

1. Entries may be made any time before the Fair, by addressing the Secretary, at Topeka; or by application to him at the office of the Society, in the Capitol Building, on the payment of one dollar for membership ticket.

Persons making entries by letter, if the entry be of live stock, must give the name and age of the animal, the name of the sire, the name and residence of the owner, and the Class and Lot in which he wishes to enter.

If the entry be machinery, implements, &c., the applicant must give the name and residence of the maker, the name of the patentee, and the name and designation of the article.

Blank applications will be furnished at any time, for that purpose, by the Secretary.

2. All exhibitors must purchase *Membership Tickets*, before making entries.

3. Articles which are the result of mechanical or artistic skill, must be entered by the artist, manufacturer, contriver or agent.

4. Articles which are the product of the soil, must be entered by the producer of the same.

5. Every animal must be entered for competition by the owner or his agent.

6. When an entry is made, the Secretary will give to the party a card, which will contain the number of entry, Class and Lot, which must be attached to the animal or article. A duplicate card will be given to the exhibitor of any article. This the exhibitor must retain; and, after the close of the Fair, the article will only be returned on the presentation of that card.

7. No animal or article will be assigned a place on the Grounds until the entry shall have been made, as above.

8. Such statements and copies of pedigrees as are required to be examined by the awarding committees, must accompany the application for entry.

9. A single animal may also be exhibited as one of a herd or pair, and in sweepstakes; but shall not otherwise be entered in more than one Lot.

10. Exhibitors will, at all times, give the necessary personal attention to whatever they may have on exhibition, and at the close of the Fair take entire charge of the same. All diligence will be used by the officers of the Society to prevent injury to animals or articles on exhibition, but they will not be responsible for any damage or loss that may occur.

11. No entries will be made after the books go into the hands of the awarding committees.

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO AWARDING COMMITTEES.**

1. Members of awarding committees will report themselves to the Secretary at 9 o'clock, A. M., each day of the Fair, when all vacancies will be filled and all necessary arrangements made.

2. No person can act as judge of any Lot in which he may be an exhibitor.

3. No animal or article deemed unworthy shall be awarded a premium.

4. The judges will report only the animals or articles entitled to premiums, except that they may specially commend such others as may be deemed worthy of commendation.

5. Should any doubt arise as to the regularity of entry, or any other important matter which the committee feel incompetent to decide, they may at once report the same to the superintendent of the proper department.

6. The judges on animals, except in Class B, will have regard to symmetry, early maturity, size, and general characteristics of the breed to which they belong. They will make proper allowance for age, feeding, &c., but will not give encouragement to over-fed animals in the breeding classes.

7. No premiums will be awarded to barren females shown in breeding classes, and proof of breeding qualities must be exhibited to the committee. Breeding cows must have produced a living calf within the two years last past. Two-year-old heifers may be shown in the breeding classes, whether they have bred or not. Three-year-olds must have bred, or be in calf.

8. The judges will give the reasons for their decisions, embracing the valuable and desirable qualities of the animals or articles, to which premiums are awarded; in fruits, to give lists of collections to which they award premiums. And, as one great object of the State Agricultural Society is to collect valuable information upon subjects connected with Agriculture and Horticulture, the several awarding committees shall gather all the information from exhibitors in their respective departments, and make their reports as full as circumstances will permit.

Superintendents of each class will see that this Rule is rigidly observed.

9. Any improper interference with the duties of the awarding committees will be promptly reported to the Secretary, and the premiums may be withheld for this reason.

10. Awarding committees will be selected from the various sections of the country with great care,

but their names will not be made public until the Fair.

11. The committees of award will be appointed by the President, Secretary, and General Superintendent, and vacancies will be filled by them. Complaints of inefficiency or impropriety on the part of the committee may be made known to them, or either of them; and committees may be changed by them, for cause.

The committees are instructed to render their awards by ballot, and without consultation with each other or with outsiders, but may receive necessary information through the Superintendent of the Class. No persons allowed in the Ring when animals are on exhibition, excepting the Superintendent of the Class, awarding committee and officers of the Society.

12. No discretionary premiums shall be awarded; but animals or articles not included in the regular list may be commended, and the commendation entered on the books of the committee, for the action of the Board.

## **THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT**

Will have charge of the entire Grounds and necessary police, and will give specific instructions to superintendents of departments. He will direct exhibitors, on their arrival, to proper departments on the Grounds, assign places for encampment, and exercise a general supervision, preserving order and decorum.

He will see that proper supplies of food for stock, and water for all purposes, are on the Grounds and convenient of access.

## **AUCTION.**

Public sales of stock, and other articles, may take place every day during the Fair, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

## **PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.**

1. Cash Premiums, Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, will be ready for delivery as soon as the awards are made, at the Secretary's office, on the Fair Grounds, and afterwards at his office in the Capitol Building, Topeka.

2. All cash premiums and medals may be converted into plate, Agricultural or Horticultural books and journals of equal value, if so desired by the recipient; and if he is awarded more than one premium, he may aggregate them for that purpose.

Premiums not applied for within three months after the Fair, will be considered as donated to the Society.

## **ADMISSION TO THE GROUNDS.**

All persons, whether exhibitors or not, will obtain tickets for admission to the Grounds at the Treasurer's office, near the entrance gate, as follows:

1. Membership Ticket, entitling the purchaser to compete for every premium, and Single Ticket, admitting to the Grounds during the Fair, One Dollar. Life member, Ten Dollars, admitted on equal footing with annual members.

2. Single Ticket, admitting one person once, Twenty-five Cents.

3. Two Tickets, admitting a horse and rider once.

4. Three Tickets, admitting one-horse vehicle and driver once.

5. Four Tickets, admitting two horse vehicle and driver once.

6. Six Tickets, admitting four-horse vehicle and driver once.

7. Each occupant of a vehicle, other than the driver, must have a membership or single ticket.

8. All articles and stock received for exhibition must remain upon the Grounds during the Fair, except upon the written permit of Superintendents of Classes in which such articles and stock may be exhibited, countersigned by the General Superintendent.

## **REPORTERS FOR THE PRESS.**

Editors and reporters for the Press will be provided with every facility for obtaining and transmitting information.

## **REFRESHMENT.**

Ample arrangements will be made on the Grounds for refreshments for all who may attend the Fair.



## CAMPING.

Ample facilities will be furnished to all who desire to camp on the Fair Grounds, with their teams, without extra charge. To all such, tickets will be furnished to go out and return, which will be good from the close of the Fair in the afternoon of each day, until 8:30 o'clock next morning. Any one coming in at the gate at a later hour will be charged the regular gate fee.

## BOOTH.

Keepers of booths, eating-houses, &c., will be furnished with tickets, good from the close of the Fair each day until 8:30 o'clock the next morning. All coming in at a later hour will be charged the regular gate fee.

## STALLS.

No charge will be made for horse and cattle stalls, nor sheep and swine pens. Stalls and pens can be secured by letter, or application to the Secretary.

## DESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.

The President of the Society will wear a White, each of the Executive Committee a Blue, the Vice-President a Yellow, the Treasurer a Green, and the Secretary a Red Rosette. The General Superintendent will wear a Red Sash.

Every Rule published in this Premium List will be strictly adhered to. No officer of the Society has power to make any change.

## LIST OF PREMIUMS FOR THE FAIR OF 1871.

## CLASS A—CATTLE.

E. S. NICCOLLS, SUPERINTENDENT.

## Lot 1, Short Horns—(Pedigree Required.)

Best Bull, three years old and upwards.....	\$100 00
Second best.....	50 00
Best Bull, two years old and under three.....	30 00
Second best.....	20 00
Best Bull, one year old and under two.....	20 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Bull Calf.....	20 00
Best Cow, three years old and upwards.....	50 00
Second best.....	30 00
Best Cow, two years old and under three.....	20 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Heifer, one year old and under two.....	20 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Heifer Calf.....	20 00

## Lot 2, Jerseys—(Pedigree Required.)

Best Bull, three years old and upwards.....	\$50 00
Second best.....	25 00
Best Bull, one year old and under two.....	20 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Cow, three years old and upwards.....	30 00
Second best.....	15 00
Best Cow, two years old and under three.....	20 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Heifer, one year old and under two.....	20 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Heifer Calf.....	10 00

## Lot 3, Devons—(Pedigree Required.)

Best Bull, two years old and upwards.....	\$50 00
Second best.....	25 00
Best Bull, one year old and under two.....	20 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Cow, three years old and upwards.....	30 00
Second best.....	15 00
Best Cow, two years old and under three.....	20 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Heifer, one year old and under two.....	20 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Heifer Calf.....	10 00

## Lot 4, Ayrshire—(Pedigree Required.)

Best Bull, two years old and upwards.....	\$50 00
Second best.....	25 00
Best Bull, one year old and under two.....	20 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Cow, three years old and upwards.....	30 00
Second best.....	15 00
Best Cow, two years old and under three.....	20 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Heifer, one year old and under two.....	20 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Heifer Calf.....	10 00

Best Cow, three years old and upwards.....	\$50 00
Second best.....	25 00
Best Cow, two years old and under three.....	30 00
Second best.....	15 00
Best Heifer, one year old and under two.....	15 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Heifer Calf.....	10 00

## Lot 6—Milk Cows.

Best Milk Cow.....	\$35 00
The exhibitor may commence the account of the yield of milk, and the quantity of butter produced, at such time as may by him be deemed most proper, and continued for ten (10) successive days. Statement to be furnished containing:	
1st. The age, weight, and breed of cow, and time of calving.	
2d. The quantity of milk, in weight and measurement, and of butter, during each period of ten days.	
3d. The butter made to be exhibited with the Cow at the Fair, and the statement to be verified by affidavit of the competitor.	

## Lot 7—Work Oxen and Steers.

Best Yoke of Oxen, three years old and upwards.....	\$25 00
Best Yoke of Steers, under three years old, trained by boy not over seventeen years of age.....	25 00
Work cattle to be thoroughly tested to be entitled to a premium.	

## Lot 8, Herd—Open to all Breeds.

Best herd of one Bull and five Cows, all to be of one breed, and owned by exhibitor.....	\$100 00
See Instruction to Awarding Committee—Rule 7.	
Best five Calves, not over two years old, sired by one Bull, and shown with sire.....	50 00

## Lot 9—Fat Cattle of any Breed.

Best Fat Bullock.....	\$25 00
Best Fat Cow.....	25 00
No animal competing as one of a herd, or in Lot 7, will be allowed to compete singly in this lot.	

Statement of manner of feeding to be handed to the Secretary at the time of entry, properly verified, showing kind, quantity and cost of food, and all the expense connected with the fattening, to be published with the proceedings of the State Agricultural Society.

## Lot 10—"Sweepstakes."

Best Bull, of any age or class.....	\$100 00
Best Cow, of any age or class.....	50 00

## CLASS B—HORSES.

ANDREW WILSON and Maj. N. A. ADAMS, SUPERINTENDENTS.

## Lot 11—Horses of all Work.

Best Stallion, four years old and over.....	\$100 00
Second best.....	50 00
Best Stallion, three years old and under four.....	60 00
Second best.....	30 00
Best Stallion, two years old and under three.....	50 00
Second best.....	30 00
Best Stallion Colt, one year old and under two.....	30 00
Second best.....	16 00
Best Stallion Colt, under one year.....	30 00

## Lot 12—Mares of all Work.

Best Mare, four years old and over.....	\$50 00
Second best.....	30 00
Best Mare, three years old and under four.....	40 00
Second best.....	20 00
Best Filly, two years old and under three.....	40 00
Second best.....	20 00
Best Filly, one year old and under two.....	30 00
Second best.....	16 00
Best Mare Colt, under one year.....	30 00

## Lot 13—Draft Horses.

Best Stallion, four years old and over.....	\$60 00
Second best.....	30 00
Best Stallion, three years old and under four.....	40 00
Second best.....	20 00
Best Stallion, two years old and under three.....	30 00
Second best.....	16 00
Best Stallion, one year old and under two.....	30 00
Best Sucking Stallion Colt.....	16 00

## Lot 14—Draft Mares.

Best Mare, four years old and over.....	\$30 00
Second best.....	15 00
Best Mare, three years old and under four.....	20 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Filly, two years old and under three.....	15 00
Second best.....	8 00
Best Filly, one year old and under two.....	10 00
Best Mare Colt.....	10 00

## Lot 15—Matched Horses and Mares.

[To be exhibited in harness.]	
Best pair of buggy Mares or Geldings.....	\$30 00
Best pair carriage Mares or Geldings.....	30 00
Best pair Farm Horses or Mares.....	30 00
Best pair Matched Roadsters.....	30 00

## Lot 16—Geldings and Mares for Harness.

Best Gelding or Mare for light harness of any age.....	\$35 00
Second best.....	15 00

## Lot 17—Saddle Horses.

[To be exhibited under the saddle.]	
Best Mare or Gelding, for saddle, three years old and over.....	\$35 00
Second best.....	10 00

## Lot 18—Trotters and Pacers.

Fastest Trotting Stallion.....	\$100 00
Fastest Trotting Mare or Gelding.....	100 00
Speed to be tested by time, or by competition, as the Superintendents may decide.	

## Lot 19—"Sweepstakes." (Open to all.)

Best Stallion of any age.....	\$100 00
Best lot of Colts, of any age, not less than six in number, sired by any one horse and shown with the sire.....	100 00
Best Stallion Colt, under three years old.....	50 00
Best Filly, under three years old.....	25 00
Best Mare, four years old or over.....	50 00

## Lot 20—Jacks and Mules.

Best Jack, four years old and over.....	\$30 00
Best Jack, under four years and over one.....	15 00
Best Jack Colt, under one year.....	8 00
Best Jennet, two years old and over.....	15 00
Best Jennet, one year old and under two.....	10 00
Best Jennet Sucking Colt.....	8 00
Best pair of Mules, for draft or farm.....	20 00
Best pair of carriage Mules, exhibited in harness.....	20 00
Best single Mule, three years old and over.....	15 00
Best single Mule, one year old and under three.....	10 00
Best Mule Sucking Colt.....	5 00

## CLASS C—SHEEP.

JAMES I. LARIMER, SUPERINTENDENT.

## Lot 21—Long Wools.

[All Sheep competing for premiums must have been shorn at the usual time the season last past, and not clipped or trimmed afterwards.]

Best Buck over two years old.....	\$15 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Buck, one year old and under two.....	15 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Buck Lamb, under one year.....	10 00
Best pen of three Ewes, over one year old.....	15 00
Best pen of three Ewe Lambs, under one year old.....	10 00

(Long wool Sheep to include Cotswolds, Leicesters and Southdowns, and their crosses.)

## Lot 22—Fine Wools.

Best Buck, over two years old.....	\$15 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Buck, under two years.....	15 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Buck Lamb, under one year.....	10 00
Best pen of three Ewes, over one year old.....	15 00
Best pen of three Ewe Lambs, under one year old.....	10 00

(Fine wool Sheep to include Spanish, French and American Merinos, Saxon and their crosses.)

## Lot 23—Sweepstakes. (Open to all.)

Best Buck, of any age.....	Diploma and \$25 00
Best Ewe, of any age.....	Diploma and \$25 00

## Special Premium.

Best five Fleeces of Wool shorn from Ewes the present year—the Ewes from which the fleeces were taken to be exhibited with the wool.....

First best.....	\$35 00
Second best.....	15 00
The exhibitor shall state, under oath, the time the sheep were shorn the previous and present year, thus giving the exact time the fleeces on exhibition were growing. Each fleece shall be numbered, and a corresponding number shall be placed on the ewe from which it was taken. The fleeces shall be exhibited over the pen of the ewes from which they were taken. The wool must have been washed on the sheep, and put up in the best manner for market. The quantity, quality and condition of the wool; the style, form and constitution of the ewes; also their capacity to produce wool, shall govern the Committee in making the awards.	

## CLASS D—SWINE.

J. K. HUDSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

## Lot 24—Poland—China.

Best Boar, over one year old.....	\$25 00
Second best.....	15 00
Best Boar, under one year.....	15 00
Second best.....	5 00
Best Sow, over one year old.....	20 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Sow, under one year old.....	10 00
Second best.....	5 00
Best lot of Pigs, under six months, not less than eight, shown with sire and dam.....	25 00

## Lot 25—Chester Whites.

Best Boar, over one year old.....	\$25 00
Second best.....	15 00
Best Boar, under one year.....	15 00
Second best.....	5 00
Best Sow, over one year old.....	20 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Sow, under one year old.....	10 00
Second best.....	5 00
Best lot of Pigs, under six months, not less than eight, shown with sire and dam.....	25 00

## Lot 26—Berkshires.

Best Boar, over one year.....	\$25 00
Second best.....	15 00
Best Boar, under one year.....	15 00
Second best.....	5 00
Best Sow, over one year.....	20 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Sow, under one year old.....	10 00
Second best.....	5 00
Best lot of Pigs, under six months, not less than eight, shown with sire and dam.....	25 00

## Lot 27—Essex.

Best Boar, over one year.....	\$25 00
Second best.....	15 00
Best Boar, under one year.....	15 00
Second best.....	5 00
Best Sow, over one year.....	20 00
Second best.....	10 00
Best Sow, under one year old.....	10 00
Second best.....	5 00
Best lot of Pigs, under six months, not less than eight, shown with sire and dam.....	25 00

## Lot 28—Sweepstakes.

Best Boar of any age or breed.....	Gold Medal.
Best Sow, of any age or breed.....	Gold Medal.
Best lot of Pigs, under six months, of any breed, not less than eight, shown with sire and dam, Gold Medal.	

## SPECIAL PREMIUM.

Best and largest exhibition of thoroughbred hogs, shown by the owner..... \$100 00

In Lot 28 the awarding committee is instructed to examine with great care, not only the individual animals that are placed in competition, but the known excellences and defects of the respective breeds of which the said animals are representatives.

The size most desirable for market, early maturity, and the power of any given breed represented to reproduce itself with certainty, and to transmit its good qualities in a cross, shall be duly considered by the awarding committee. In short, it is the object of this Society to point out to the general farmer, the best breed of hogs to raise, as well as feed, in Kansas.

## CLASS E—POULTRY.

JAMES I. LARIMER, SUPERINTENDENT.

## Lot 29.

Best pair of Game Fowls.....	\$5 00
Best pair of Dorking.....	5 00
Best pair of Poland.....	5 00
Best pair of Spanish.....	5 00
Best pair of Brahma.....	5 00
Best pair of Bolton Grays.....	5 00
Best pair of Dominique.....	5 00
Best pair of Bantams.....	5 00
Best pair of any Cross or Breed.....	5 00
Best pair of Turkeys.....	5 00
Best pair of Ducks.....	5 00
Best pair of Geese.....	5 00
Best lot of Guinea Fowls.....	5 00
Best pair of Pea Fowls.....	5 00
Best and greatest variety of Pigeons.....	5 00
Best exhibition of Poultry, owned by one person.....	10 00

## CLASS F—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, SUPERINTENDENT.

## Lot 30—Plows, Sowers, Rollers and Cultivators.

Best two-horse Plow, for general purposes, Kansas manufacture.....	\$35 00 and Certificate.
Best two-horse Plow for sod or turf.....	do
Best Gang Plow.....	do
Best one-horse Plow.....	do
Best one-horse Single Shovel Plow.....	do
Best one-horse Double or Treble Shovel.....	do
Best Trench Plow.....	do
Best Sub-Soil Plow.....	do
Best newly-invented implement by which soil can be well broken up and thoroughly prepared for seeding, at less cost than by ordinary plowing.....	\$10 00 and Diploma.
Best Ditching Machine, for making open drains. Certificate.....	do
Best one-horse Cultivator.....	do
Best two-horse Independent Cultivator.....	do
Best two-horse Cultivator, with combination for seeding and planting.....	do
Best two-horse Harrow.....	do
Best Field Roller.....	do



Best Grain Drill. Certificate.  
Best Broadcast Grain Sower. do  
Best Machine for Cutting and Shucking Corn. do  
Implements in this lot will be subject to trial by the Committee, under the supervision of the Superintendent.  
Best display of agricultural, horticultural and garden implements. Diploma.

**Lot 31—Threshing and other Machines, and Gardeners' Tools.**

Best implement for cutting corn stalks and other rubbish lying on the field, in suitable lengths, preparatory to plowing under. Certificate.  
Best Bulky Hay Rake. do  
Best Revolving Horse Rake. do  
Best Spring Toothed Horse Rake. do  
Best Threshing Machine and Separator. do  
Best two-horse Threshing Machine. do  
Best eight-horse Power. do  
Best two-horse Power. do  
Best one-horse Power. do  
Best Fanning Mill. do  
Best Clover Huller and Separator. do  
Best Corn and Cobb Mill. do  
Best Machine for husking corn. do  
Best Elder Mill. do  
Best Horse-power Corn Sheller. do  
Best Portable Hay Press. do  
Best Horse Hay Fork. do  
Best Stationary Hay Press. do  
Best Hay Pitching Machine. do  
Best Straw and Hay Cutter. do  
Best Root and Vegetable Cutter. do  
Best Smut Machine. do  
Best Machine for Peeling Osier Willow. do  
Best Spading Fork. do  
Best Truck Hoe. do  
Best Spade for Nurserymen's use. do  
Best Steel Garden Rake. do  
Best Self-Adjusting Bag Holder. do  
Best Corn Knife. do  
Best Set of Gardeners' Tools. do  
Best Mowing Machine. do  
Best Reaping Machine. do  
Best Mower and Reaper combined. do  
Largest and best display of Agricultural Implements, by the manufacturer or his agent. Diploma.

**CLASS G—MECHANIC ARTS.**  
SAMUEL KIMBALL, SUPERINTENDENT.

**Lot 32—Engines and Machinery.**

Best Engine, of not less than twenty-horse power (manufactured in Kansas), to be sufficient and used for running the machinery during the Fair. \$50 00 and Diploma.  
Best Portable Engine. do  
Best Steam Fire Engine. do  
Best Garden Engine. do  
Best and Cheapest Wind Mill and Pump for farm purposes. do  
Best Pump for Well. do  
Best Pump for Cistern. do  
Best Water Elevator, other than Pump. do  
Best Hydraulic Ram. do  
Best Steam Boiler and Safety Gauge. do  
Best Portable Grist Mill. do  
Best Portable Saw Mill and Engine. do  
Best Power Loom. do  
Best Machine for laying Drain Tile. do  
Best Machine for making Drain Tile. do  
Best Brick Machine. do  
Best 100 common Brick. do  
Best 100 Drain Tiles, assorted sizes. do  
Best Flour Bolt. do  
Best Flour Packer. do  
Best Mill for Grinding Sugar Cane. do  
Best Sugar Evaporator, with apparatus necessary for making Sirup and Sugar. do  
Best Mortising Machine. do  
Best Tenoning Machine. do  
Best Bash Machine. do  
Best Spoke Dressing Machine. do  
Best Wood Sawing Machine. do  
Best Planing Machine. do  
Best Double Springs for moving buildings. do  
Best Lath Machine. do  
Best Shingle Machine. do  
Best Stave Machine. do  
Best Cordage Machine. do

**Lot 33—Stoves, Castings and Worked Metals.**

\*Best Cooking Stove of any kind. Certificate.  
Best and greatest display of Stoves. do  
Best Cooking Stove for Wood. do  
Best Cooking Stove for Coal. do  
Best display of Sheet Iron and Tin Ware. do  
Best Cooking Range and Furniture for same. do  
Best Steaming Apparatus, cooking food for stock. do  
Best display of Copper Ware. do  
Best Parlor Grate. do  
Best Parlor Stove. do  
Best Iron Fence and Gate. do  
Best display of Plumbers' Work. do  
Best six Axes. do  
Best Gate for farm use. do  
Best Iron Wire or Brass Gauze Sieves, Screens &c. do  
Best Bank Lock. do  
Best Weather Strip for Doors. do  
Best Window Spring. do  
Best Gate Fastenings. do  
Best Window and Shutter Fastener. do  
Best Specimen of Saddlers' Hardware. do  
Best Horse Shoes. do  
Best Horse Coupling. do  
Best Brass Cocks. do  
Best Lamps (kerosene). do  
Best Refrigerator. do

NOTE.—On Monday at 3 P. M., the first day of the Fair, all Cooking Stoves competing for the Society's Diploma, the highest premium it can award, will be tested in the open air, each stove to be supplied with a pipe ten feet long, and the fuel weighed. Pans of an equal size, filled with dough, will be furnished by the Society, and at a given signal, all will be started the fire. The committee will consist of one practical baker, one hotel keeper, and three ladies.

The following must be entered by the manufacturers: Certificate.  
Best Railroad Scales. do  
Best Hay or Cattle Scales. do  
Best Farming Scale with Wheel. do  
Best Portable Scale with Wheel. do  
Best Union Scale. do  
Best Even Balance. do  
Best Grocers' Scale. do  
Best Postoffice Scale. do  
Best Target Rifle. do

Best Fowling Piece, two barrels. Certificate.  
Best Fowling Piece, one barrel. do  
Best and greatest variety of Cavalry Sabers. do  
Best and greatest variety of Line Swords. do  
Best and greatest variety of Military Equipments. do  
Best Revolver, navy size. do  
Best Revolver, six inch. do  
Best Revolver, pocket size. do  
Best Breech-loading Carbine. do  
Best display of Mechanical Tools and Cutlery. do  
Best display of Table Cutlery. do  
Best Machine for Sharpening Knives and Scissors. do

**Lot 34—Vehicles, Furniture and Household Implements.**

Best display of Carriages. Certificate.  
Best display of Buggies. do  
Best two-horse Carriage. do  
Best Top Buggy. do  
Best Open Buggy. do  
Best Barouche. do  
Best Sleigh. do  
Best two-horse Wagon. do  
Best two-horse Carriage (Kansas manufacture). \$25 00 and Certificate.  
Best two-horse Wagon (Kansas manufacture). 30 00 and Certificate.  
Best Top Buggy (Kansas manufacture). 20 00 and Certificate.  
Best Spring Wagon. do  
Best one-horse Cart. do  
Best Ox Cart. do  
Best Wheelbarrow. do  
Best Dressing Bureau. do  
Best Office Chairs, set. do  
Best Parlor Chairs, set. do  
Best set Folding Camp Furniture. do  
Best Dining Table. do  
Best set of Cottage Furniture. do  
Best set of Bedroom Furniture. do  
Best display of Parlor Furniture. do  
Best Window Shades. do  
Best Washboard (Kansas manufacture). do  
Best 13 Brooms (Kansas manufacture). do  
Best Churn (Kansas manufacture). do  
Best Cheese Press (Kansas manufacture). do  
Best Cheese Vat. do  
Best Portable Heater. do  
Best Model for Ventilating Vegetable or Grain bin. do  
Best Washing Machine (Kansas manufacture). do  
Best Clothes Horse. do  
Best Mangling or Ironing Machine. do  
Best Washing, Wringing and Starching Machine. do

**Lot 35—Manufactures of all kinds.**

Best specimen of Rockingham ware. do  
Best specimen of Stone ware. do  
Best specimen of Porcelain. do  
Best display of Pottery of various kinds. do  
Best display of Glass Ware. do  
Best display of Willow Ware. do  
Best display of peeled Basket Willow. do  
Best bundle of Shingles. do  
Best specimen of Window Blinds. do  
Best specimen of Door. do  
Best display of Coopers' Work. do  
Best display of fancy Soaps. do  
Best display and greatest variety of Candles. do  
Best Carriage Harness (Kansas manufacture). \$20 00 and do  
Best Single Buggy Harness (Kansas manufacture). 10 00 and do  
Best Gentlemen's Saddle (Kansas manufacture). 5 00 and do  
Best Lady's Saddle (Kansas manufacture). 5 00 and do  
Best specimen of Horse Collars (Kansas manufacture). 5 00 and do  
Best Printing Paper (Kansas manufacture). Diploma.  
Best Writing Paper (Kansas manufacture). Certificate.  
Best Paper Hanging and Borders. do  
Best Pasteboard (Kansas manufacture). do  
Best specimen of Roofing. do  
Best display of Philosophical and Mathematical Instruments. do  
Best display of Surgical and Dental Instruments. do  
Best Artificial Limbs. do  
Best Body Brace. do  
Best Truss. do  
Best set of Instruments and Apparatus for Telegraphing. do  
Best Electro-Magnetic Apparatus. do  
Best display of Clocks. do  
Best display of Watches. do  
Best display of Plated Ware. do  
Best display of Silver Ware. do  
Best display of Artificial Teeth. \$10 00 and Diploma.  
Best Clock (Kansas manufacture). 10 00 and Diploma.  
Best watch (Kansas manufacture). Certificate.  
Best Sewing Machine. do  
Best Knitting Machine. do  
Best display of Bound Books (Kansas manufacture) Diploma.  
Best display of Blank Books (Kansas manufacture) Diploma.  
Best specimen Book Printing (Kansas manufacture). Silver Medal.  
Best specimen Blank Books (Kansas manufacture). Silver Medal.

**CLASS H—FARM PRODUCTS.**

J. N. INSLEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

**Lot 36—Grains and Seeds.**

Best sample White Winter Wheat, not less than one bushel. \$10 00  
Second best. 5 00  
Best sample Red or Amber Winter Wheat, not less than one bushel. 10 00  
Second best. 5 00  
Best sample Spring Wheat, one bushel. 10 00  
Second best. 5 00  
Best sample Rye, one bushel. 10 00  
Second best. 5 00  
Best sample Oats, one bushel. 10 00  
Second best. 5 00  
Best sample Fall Barley, one bushel. 10 00  
Second best. 5 00  
Best sample Spring Barley, one bushel. 10 00  
Second best. 5 00  
Best sample White Indian Corn, one bushel in ear. 10 00  
Second best. 5 00  
Best sample Yellow Indian Corn, one bushel in ear. 10 00  
Second best. 5 00  
Best sample Corn on stalk, five or more stalks. 10 00  
Second best. 5 00  
Best sample Buckwheat, one bushel. 10 00  
Second best. 5 00  
Best sample Timothy Seed, one bushel. 10 00  
Second best. 5 00

Best sample Clover Seed, one bushel. \$10 00  
Second best. 5 00  
Best sample Blue Grass Seed, one bushel. 5 00  
Second best. 3 00  
Best display of grains produced from seeds distributed by the Department of Agriculture Washington, D. C. Silver Medal.  
Best display of seeds produced from seeds distributed by the Department of Agriculture Washington, D. C. Silver Medal.  
Best exhibition of any valuable new variety Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Oats or Corn, not before exhibited. \$10 00 each.  
The premium samples in this Lot to be the property of the Society, for distribution.

**Lot 37—Vegetables.**

Best sample early Irish Potatoes, 1/2 bushel. \$10 00  
2d best. 5 00  
Best sample late Irish Potatoes, 1/2 bushel. 10 00  
2d best. 5 00  
Best sample Sweet Potatoes, not less than 1/2 bushel. 10 00  
2d best. 5 00  
Best lot Onions, not less than 1/2 bushel. 5 00  
2d best. 3 00  
Best Table Turnips, not less than 1/2 bushel. 2 00  
2d best. 1 00  
Best Beets for table use, not less than 1/2 bushel. 3 00  
2d best. 2 00  
Best Mangold Wurzel, 1/2 bushel. 2 00  
2d best. 1 00  
Best Parsnips for table use, 1/2 bushel. 2 00  
2d best. 1 00  
Best lot of Celery, not less than twelve stalks. 3 00  
2d best. 2 00  
Best Cabbage, not less than six heads. 3 00  
2d best. 2 00  
Best Tomatoes, not less than 1/2 bushel. 2 00  
2d best. 1 00  
Best White Beans, not less than 1/2 bushel. 3 00  
2d best. 2 00  
Best Lima Beans, not less than one peck. 3 00  
2d best. 2 00  
Best and greatest variety Garden Peas, one quart each. 2 00  
Best lot Pumpkins. 3 00  
Best lot Watermelons, 1 dozen to be donated to Society. 2 00  
2d best. 3 00  
Best dozen Muskmelons. 2 00  
2d best. 3 00  
Best sample Carrots, not less than 1/2 bushel. 15 00  
Best and greatest display of Vegetables, samples separate from the foregoing, by any one person. 10 00  
2d best. 10 00

Exhibitors in Lot 36, Class H., and of Irish and Sweet Potatoes, Lot 37, must accompany their entries with a statement in writing embracing the following facts, verified by oath or affirmation:

1. No. of acres planted or sown.
2. Description of soil on which the crops were grown, and whether bottom, timber, upland or prairie.
3. Time and manner of sowing or planting, kind of seed, and how prepared.
4. Time of breaking, depth—if sub-soil, the manner of doing it—mode of tillage.
5. Manures. When and how applied. Kind and quantity.
6. Cost per acre of producing crop, including seed, manure and labor—the cost of each to be carefully itemized.
7. All crops to be weighed.
8. It shall not be necessary that the entire crop shall have been harvested from which the sample on exhibition is taken, but the entire piece on which the crop is grown, as well as the fractional part thereof harvested, shall be surveyed by a surveyor with chains, who, together with the exhibitor, shall make their respective affidavits, which shall embrace the foregoing requirements.

Any information relating to the tillage of any given crop, that may be of interest to the Society, competitors are requested to give, in addition to the foregoing. The reports thus made will be published as a part of the transactions of the Society.

Blank forms for the above can be had by addressing the Secretary at Topeka, Kansas.

The object of the Society is to encourage and promote intelligent and profitable culture of the soil. No premiums, therefore, for accidental culture will be awarded.

Best sample, not less than 10 lbs. Tobacco, on stalk. \$3 00  
2d best. 1 50  
Best Winter Squash. 5 00  
2d best. 3 00  
Best half-bushel Peanuts (raised in Kansas). 3 00

Best peck early Potatoes, new variety, not before exhibited. Silver Medal.  
Best peck late Potatoes, new variety, not before exhibited. Silver Medal.

Premium samples in this lot to be the property of the Society.

**Lot 38—Flour, Starch, Butter, Cheese, Honey, &c.**

Best sample Flour, 1 sack, to be exhibited by maker, with statement of variety and quantity of wheat used to make it. Diploma and \$5 00  
Best Starch, of wheat, not less than 5 pounds. 2 00  
2d best. 1 00  
Best Starch, of Indian corn, not less than 5 pounds. 3 00  
2d best. 1 00  
Best Butter, made in May or June, not less than 5 lbs. 15 00  
2d best. 10 00  
Best fresh Butter, not less than 5 pounds. 5 00  
2d best. 15 00  
Best Cheese, one year old or over. 10 00  
2d best. 15 00  
Best Cheese, under one year old. 10 00  
2d best. 10 00  
The exhibitor must state in writing the mode of making and preserving butter and cheese, and the feed of cows, or no premium will be awarded. \$5 00  
Best Sorghum Sirup, one gallon. 5 00  
Best Sorghum Sugar, 5 pounds. 5 00  
Best lot of Honey, not less than 5 pounds, with written statement of hive and treatment of Bees. 10 00  
2d best. 5 00

**Lot 39—Bread, Cake and Pickles.**

Best two loaves wheat Bread, made with hop yeast. \$10 00  
2d best. 5 00  
Same, with milk rising. 10 00  
2d best. 5 00  
Best 2 loaves Bread from unbolted flour. 10 00  
2d best. 5 00  
Best two loaves rye Bread. 10 00  
2d best. 5 00  
Best two loaves corn Bread. 10 00  
2d best. 5 00  
Best Sponge Cake. 5 00  
2d best. 3 00



Best Pound Cake.....	\$ 3.00
2d best.....	2.00
Best Jelly Cake.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best Fruit Cake.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best Gold Cake.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best Silver Cake.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best Nut Cake.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best Ginger Cake.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best Doughnuts.....	2.00
Best Crackers, not less than 5 pounds.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best sour pickled Cucumbers.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best sweet pickled Cucumbers.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best pickled Gherkins.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best pickled Peaches.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best Tomato Catsup.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best Cucumber Catsup.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best browned pound of coffee.....	2.00
Best Walnut Catsup.....	2.00
Best Mushroom Catsup.....	2.00

With the bread and crackers there must be a statement of the mode of manufacture.  
Professional bakers are debarred from competing for all premiums in this class.

### CLASS I—HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

S. T. KELSEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

#### Lot 40—Artificial Forest.

Best 5 acres Artificial Forest, not less than two years of age.....	\$25.00
2d best.....	15.00

At the time of entry a full statement must be made of the kind of soil, how prepared, when planted, mode of tillage, and an accurate statement of cost of same.

Entries must be made on or before July 1, 1871. A competent committee will be appointed, and a report will be made and premiums awarded during the Fair.

#### TREES AND SHRUBS.

Best display of nursery grown Fruit Trees.....	Silver Medal.
2d best.....	\$5.00
Best display of hardy ornamental Trees and Shrubs.....	Silver Medal.
2d best.....	\$5.00

#### FRUIT.

Best display of Apples, not less than 20 varieties and 8 specimens of each variety.....	\$15.00
2d best.....	10.00
Best display of Fall Apples, not less than 10 varieties.....	10.00
2d best.....	5.00
Best display of Winter Apples, not less than 10 varieties.....	10.00
2d best.....	5.00
Best collection of 15 varieties for family use, for cultivation in Kansas.....	10.00
Best collection of Winter Apples, for commercial purposes.....	10.00
2d best.....	5.00
2d best.....	5.00
Best one-fourth bushel Winter Apples.....	5.00
2d best.....	3.00
Best one-fourth bushel Fall Apples.....	5.00
2d best.....	3.00
Best collection Crab Apples.....	2.00

#### PEARS.

Best collection of Pears, not less than 10 varieties.....	\$10.00
2d best.....	5.00
Most valuable collection of Pears, for planting in Kas.....	10.00
2d best.....	5.00
Best collection Winter Pears.....	10.00
2d best.....	5.00
Best collection Fall Pears.....	10.00
2d best.....	5.00
Best single specimen of Winter Pear.....	5.00
Best single specimen of Fall Pear.....	3.00

#### PLUMS.

Best collection of Plums.....	\$3.00
2d best.....	2.00

#### QUINCES.

Best 6 specimens.....	\$3.00
Best single specimen.....	2.00

#### APRICOT.

Best 6 specimens.....	\$3.00
Best single specimen.....	2.00

#### NECTARINE.

Best 6 specimens.....	\$3.00
Best single specimen.....	2.00

#### GRAPES.

Best collection of native Grapes, not less than 4 bunches of each variety.....	\$10.00
2d best.....	5.00
Best collection of not less than 5 varieties, 3 bunches of each variety.....	10.00
2d best.....	5.00
Best display of any one variety.....	5.00
2d best.....	3.00
Best display on one cane.....	5.00
2d best.....	3.00
Best single bunch.....	2.00
Best and largest collection of Grapes.....	10.00
2d best.....	5.00
Best collection Table Grapes.....	5.00
Best collection Wine Grapes.....	5.00

#### WINE.

Best specimen of Currant Wine, home made, not less than half a gallon.....	\$2.00
Best specimen of Grape Wine, not less than half a gallon.....	Silver Medal.
Best specimen of Blackberry Wine, not less than half a gallon.....	Silver Medal.
Best specimen of Elderberry Wine, not less than half a gallon.....	Silver Medal.
Best specimen of Rhubarb Wine, not less than half a gallon.....	Silver Medal.
Best display of bottled home made Wines.....	Diploma and Silver Medal.

#### VINEGAR.

Best specimen of pure Older Vinegar, not less than one gallon, home made.....	Silver Medal.
2d best.....	Silver Medal.
Best specimen of Vinegar, by any process, with recipe for manufacture.....	Diploma and Silver Medal.

Lot 41—Confectionery, Canned and Preserved Fruits.....	Diploma.
Best display of Kansas manufactured Candy.....	\$3.00
Best preserved Quinces, in sugar.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best preserved Peaches, in sugar.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best preserved Plums, in sugar.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best preserved Pears, in sugar.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best preserved Siberian Crab Apples, in sugar.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best preserved Strawberries, in sugar.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best Crab Apple Jelly.....	2.00
Best Plum Jelly.....	2.00
Best Quince Jelly.....	2.00
Best Apple Jelly.....	2.00
Best Currant Jelly.....	2.00
Best Apple Butter.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best Peach Butter.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best Peach Leather.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best preserved Raspberries.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best preserved Cherries.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best display of fresh Peaches, canned.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best fresh Pears, in cans or glass.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best fresh Plums, in cans or glass.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best fresh Quinces, in cans or glass.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best fresh Cherries, in cans or glass.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best fresh Currants, in cans or glass.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best fresh Gooseberries, in cans or glass.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best fresh Raspberries, in cans or glass.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best fresh Strawberries, in cans or glass.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best display of Fresh and Canned Fruits, the samples to be distinct from the foregoing.....	2.00

#### Lot 42—Flowers and Plants.

Best collection of Begonias.....	\$5.00
2d best.....	2.00
Best collection of distinct varieties Greenhouse plants.....	10.00
2d best.....	5.00
Best display of Heliotropes, in bloom.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best display of Pansies, in bloom.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best display of Phloxes, in bloom.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best display of Gladioli, in bloom.....	5.00
2d best.....	2.00
Best display of double Petunias, in bloom.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best and greatest variety Dahlias, named and in bloom.....	4.00
2d best.....	2.00
Best twelve dissimilar Blooms.....	3.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best pyramidal Dahlia Bouquet, 3 feet high or over.....	5.00
2d best.....	3.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best and greatest variety Roses, in pots and in bloom.....	10.00
2d best.....	5.00
Best 12 varieties named Roses, in pots and in bloom.....	8.00
2d best.....	4.00
Best and greatest variety of Verbenas, in bloom.....	5.00
2d best.....	2.00
Best and greatest variety of Asters, in bloom.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00

Exhibitors will observe, and the awarding committee will be careful to enforce the rule, that each of the entries in this Lot must be a distinct lot of plants and blooms. No single plant or bloom can be exhibited in more than one entry; and any exhibitor attempting to exhibit the same plant or bloom for more than one premium, will be excluded from all competition.

#### Lot 43—Floral Designs and Bouquets.

(Not heretofore exhibited.)

Best miniature Rural Designs, to include cottage lawn, walks, ornamentation, &c., not less than 5 ft. sqr.....	\$10.00
2d best.....	5.00
Best Floral Temple.....	5.00
2d best.....	3.00
Best Floral Arch.....	3.00
2d best.....	1.50
Best Floral Wreath.....	3.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best and greatest variety of named Flowers.....	10.00
2d best.....	3.00
Best and most tastefully arranged cut Flowers.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best and most tastefully arranged pair of flat Bouquets.....	3.00
2d best.....	1.50
Best and most tastefully arranged pair of Vases, with cut flowers.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best and most tastefully arranged Basket of cut flowers.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best and most tastefully arranged pair round Bouquets.....	2.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best single Bouquet.....	3.00
2d best.....	1.50
Best and greatest variety of Wild Flowers, named.....	5.00
2d best.....	3.00
Best Hanging Basket of living plants.....	3.00
Best winter flower Basket of dried flowers and mosses.....	1.50
2d best.....	1.00
Best arranged and labeled collection of native Forest Leaves.....	3.00
2d best.....	1.50
Best collection of dried Plants, or Herbarium, correctly named.....	3.00
2d best.....	1.50
Best collection Foliage Plants.....	5.00
Best collection of Calladium Plants, named.....	10.00
Best and greatest collection of Flowers and Plants, by one exhibitor.....	Diploma.

#### CLASS J—FINE ARTS.

GEO. A. CRAWFORD, SUPERINTENDENT.

#### Lot 44—Musical Instruments.

(To be exhibited by the manufacturer or his agent.)

Best grand or semi-grand Piano Forte.....	Certificate.
Best Soudor Piano.....	do
Best square Piano.....	do
Best Violin.....	do

Best Melodicon.....	Certificate.
Best Viola.....	do
Best Dulcimer.....	do
Best Flute.....	do
Best Clarinet.....	do
Best set of Band Instruments.....	do
Best Violoncello.....	do
Best Guitar.....	do
Best Harp.....	do
Best hand Organ.....	do
Best Banjo.....	do

#### Lot 45—Sculpture, Painting, Drawing, &c.

Best specimen of Sculpture.....	Silver Medal.
Best collection of Statuary.....	do
Best Carving in Wood.....	do
Best Kansas Landscape in oil.....	do
Best Fancy Painting in oil.....	do
Best Cattle Piece in oil.....	do
Best Animal Painting in oil.....	do
Best Fruit Painting in oil.....	do
Best collection of Paintings in oil.....	do
Best Lithography.....	do
Best Copperplate Engraving.....	do
Best Wood Cut.....	do
Best specimen Fruit Painting in water colors.....	do
Best specimen Flower painting in water colors.....	do
Best specimen Bird Painting in water colors.....	do
Best Monochromes.....	do
Best Ambrotypes.....	do
Best Photographs.....	do
Best Porcelain Painting and Gilding.....	do
Best imitations of Woods and Marbles.....	do
Best Typography.....	do
Best Architectural Drawings and Specifications for farm house and out buildings.....	do & \$5
Best Drawings, Plans and Specifications for school house, having reference to heating and ventilation.....	do & \$5
Best plan for Fair Grounds for county agricultural society on an area of ten acres.....	do & \$5
Best Kansas Landscape in pencil.....	do
Best collection of Woods, of Kansas growth, most tastefully arranged, and showing the annual growth.....	\$10.00
(The premium lot to be the property of the Society, to be placed in the Agricultural Rooms.)	

#### CLASS K—TEXTILE FABRICS.

J. W. SCOTT, SUPERINTENDENT.

#### Lot 46—Mill Fabrics—Kansas Manufacture.

Wholesale prices per dozen, pair or yard, must be stated on entry card.

ALL WOOL.....	
Best piece not less than ten yards of all wool plain cloth.....	Diploma and \$10
Best piece not less than ten yards all wool Cassimere.....	do 10
Best piece not less than ten yards all wool Flannel.....	do 10
Best pair all wool Bed Blankets.....	do 5
Best pair all wool Horse Blankets.....	do 5
Best twelve pair machine knit Socks.....	do 5
MIXED COTTON AND WOOL.....	
Best piece not less than ten yards Satinet.....	do 10
Best piece not less than ten yards Jeans.....	do 10
Best piece not less than ten yards Linsey.....	do 5
Best piece not less than ten yards Flannel.....	do 5

Best piece not less than 10 yds coarse Linen.....	do \$10
Best piece not less than 10 yards fine Linen.....	do 10
Best piece not less than 10 yards Table Cloth.....	do 10
Best piece not less than 10 yards of Toweling.....	do 5
Best ten pounds dressed Flax.....	do 5

SILK.....	
Best display of manufactured Silk.....	do 10
Best sample of raw Silk.....	do 5
HEMP.....	
Best bale Gunny Bags, price per bale stated.....	do 5
Best display of Cordage.....	do 10

#### DISPLAY OF GOODS.

The exhibitors to have the privilege of selling during the Fair, at the discretion and under the direction of the superintendent of the department.

Best display of Hats manufactured in this State.....	\$5.00
Best display of Millinery and Mantua-makers' work.....	5.00
Best display of ladies' and gents' Boots and Shoes.....	5.00
Best display of Gloves and Mittens.....	5.00
Best display of Brushes.....	5.00

#### Lot 47—Household Fabrics—Kansas Manufacture.

Price per yard or pair, to be stated on entry card.

ALL WOOL.....	
Best 10 yards all wool Flannel.....	Silver Medal and \$10.00
2d best.....	5.00
Best pair all wool Blankets.....	Silver Medal and 5.00
2d best.....	3.00
Best display of Yarns.....	Silver Medal and 3.00
2d best.....	2.00
Best display of Men's Socks.....	3.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best pair Ladies' Stockings.....	5.00
2d best.....	3.00
Best pair Mittens.....	3.00
2d best.....	1.00
Best pair Mts.....	3.00

#### MIXED WOOL AND COTTON.

Best Coverlet.....	\$ 5.00
2d best.....	3.00
Best piece not less than ten yards Jeans.....	10.00
2d best.....	5.00
Best piece not less than ten yards plain Linsey.....	5.00
2d best.....	3.00
Best piece not less than ten yards plaid Linsey.....	5.00
2d best.....	3.00
Best Carpet.....	5.00
2d best.....	3.00
Best Rag Carpet.....	5.00
2d best.....	3.00

#### FLAX.

Best display of Linen Goods.....	\$10.00
2d best.....	5.00
Best Flax Sewing Thread spun by exhibitor.....	5.00
Best Cotton Sewing Thread spun by exhibitor.....	5.00

#### Lot 48—Needle, Shell and Wax Work.

Best plain knitting.....	do
2d best.....	do
Best plait sewing, the samples to embrace the different stitches used in household sewing and repairing.....	do
2d best.....	do
2d best.....	do



Same by child under twelve years.....	\$5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best crocheted or fancy knitting work.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best and most tastefully executed patchwork quilt.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Same by a child under twelve years of age.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best white domestic coverlet.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best bead work.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best silk quilt, not before exhibited.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best cone work.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best lace work, or hemstitching.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best transferred embroidery.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best specimen of landscape embroidery.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best specimen of lady's embroidered shippers.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best lady's embroidered portfolio.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best worsted embroidery.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best needlework or floss embroidery.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best silk embroidery.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best sample of work in wax.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best sample of work in feathers.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best sample of work in hair.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best sample of crape work.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best shell work.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best leather work.....	Medal and 5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best bead work.....	Medal and 5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best mosaic or papier mache work.....	Medal and 5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best agricultural wreath.....	5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00
Best shell work wreath.....	Medal and 5 00
1st best.....	3 00
2d best.....	1 00

### CLASS L—NATURAL HISTORY.

GEO. A. CRAWFORD, SUPERINTENDENT.

#### Lot 49—Botany, Geology and Zoology.

Best collection illustrating Botany of Kansas, S. Medal & \$5	5 00
Best collection of Minerals.....	do 5 00
Best collection of Fossils.....	do 5 00
Best collection of Birds.....	do 5 00
Best Conchological collection, not less than 66 specimens named.....	do 5 00
Best collection illustrating Entomology of Kansas.....	do 10 00
Best Entomological collection injurious to the fruits, grains and vegetables of Kansas.....	do 10 00

### CLASS M.

J. N. INGLEBY, SUPERINTENDENT.

#### Lot 50—Plowing and Spading Matches.

To commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, September 14th, and continue at the discretion of the Committee.

First premium.....	Medal and \$10 00
Second premium.....	10 00
Third premium.....	5 00

#### BOYS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE.

First premium.....	Medal and \$10 00
Second premium.....	10 00
Third premium.....	5 00

The plowing will be in old ground, and competition open to the world.

The name of the plowman must be given, as well as the kind of plow to be used, at the time of entry.

#### RULES FOR PLOWING.

1. The quantity of ground for each team to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre.
2. The time allowed to do the work will be two hours.
3. The width of the furrow to be eleven inches, and the depth not less than six inches.
4. The furrow slices in all cases to be lapped.
5. The teams to start at one time, and each plowman to do his work without a driver or other assistant.

6. The premiums offered by the Society will be awarded to the individuals who, in the judgment of the committee, shall do their work in the best manner, provided the work is done within the time allowed for its performance.

7. No person except the "Viewing Committee" will be permitted to enter upon the ground after the work is commenced, until the Committee leave it.

8. Each plowman to strike his own land, and plow entirely independent of the adjoining land.

9. Within the fourth of an acre plowed, each plowman will be required to strike two back-furrowed lands, and finish with the dead furrow in the middle.

Best sub-soil plowing, by gang-plow..... \$10 00

Best trench plowing, by gang-plow..... 10 00

To be done under such Rules as the Awarding Committee may prescribe at the time.

### WINTER MEETINGS, 1873.

The Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Agricultural Society takes place in the Agricultural Room, Capitol Building, Topeka, Kansas, on the second Wednesday evening of January. The meetings are continued semi-weekly during the session of the Legislature. The experience and methods of farmers from different sections of the State are compared, and freely discussed. The following Premiums are offered at the Winter Meeting. Entries can be made by addressing the Secretary before

the 1st of January; articles to be sent to the Rooms by the 10th. The Premium Essays will be read at the semi-weekly meetings, followed by discussions on the merits thereof:

#### CANNED FRUIT.

Best display of Fresh Peaches, canned in 1871.....	\$3 00
Best fresh Plums, in cans or glass.....	3 00
Best fresh Quinces, in cans or glass.....	3 00
Best fresh Currants, in cans or glass.....	3 00
Best fresh Gooseberries, in cans or glass.....	3 00
Best fresh Raspberries, in cans or glass.....	3 00
Best fresh Strawberries, in cans or glass.....	3 00
Best display of fresh Canned Fruits, the samples to be distinct from the foregoing.....	3 00
Best Apple Butter.....	3 00
Best Peach Butter.....	3 00

#### GREEN FRUIT.

Best six varieties, three each, Winter Apples.....	\$5 00
Best three varieties, three each, Winter Apples.....	5 00
Best four varieties, three each, Winter Pears.....	5 00
Best two varieties, three each, Winter Pears.....	5 00
Best fresh Grapes, three varieties.....	5 00
Best fresh Grapes, one variety.....	5 00
Best fresh Quinces, three samples.....	5 00

#### FIELD CROPS.

Best 10 acres Corn.....	Gold Medal
Best 5 acres Fall Wheat.....	\$20 00
Best 5 acres Spring Wheat.....	20 00
Best 5 acres Oats.....	20 00
Best 5 acres Rye.....	20 00
Best acre Irish Potatoes.....	20 00
Best half-acre Sweet Potatoes.....	10 00

Rules governing Lot 36, Class H, shall also be applicable to "Field Crops," except that the entire crop shall have been harvested and measured. See Rules Class H. Samples (a half-bushel) of grain and vegetables produced, to be sent to the Rooms of the Society at the January Meeting, 1873, for gratuitous distribution.

#### WINES.

Best specimen Native Wine.....	Diploma.
Best collection Native Wine.....	Silver Medal.

Samples of each to accompany entry.

#### ESSAY PREMIUMS.

The Committee will give an engraved Silver Plate, worth not less than twenty-five dollars, to be presented at the Winter Meeting, on each of the following subjects, using the right of withholding any, if none of the Essays seem worthy of the premium. Writers must preserve a copy, the manuscript forwarded being the property of the Society:

1. Best Essay on Kansas Fruit.
2. Best Essay on Kansas Grains.
3. Best Essay on Kansas Grasses.
4. Best Essay on Raising, Feeding and Management of Cattle in Kansas.
5. Best Essay on Raising, Feeding and Management of Horses in Kansas.
6. Best Essay on Raising, Feeding and Management of Hogs in Kansas.
7. Best Essay on the Proper Uses of Manures, and the Maintenance of the Fertility of Soils.

It is designed to make the Winter Meeting at the Capital an occasion of interest and importance to all who may choose to attend.

A proper Exhibition Hall will be provided, competent committees appointed, and all the requisite attention given by the Executive Committee.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Several very interesting letters have been crowded out this month. One is from a correspondent in Washington county, who says some persons in that section have drawn seed wheat, under the late act of the Legislature, and sold it for whisky and other valuables. Such conduct should be noticed by the courts and if they have no jurisdiction, by the people.

### Correspondence.

#### "SICK OF KANSAS" DISCOVERED.

BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

EDITOR FARMER: With your permission, I would like to say a few words about the writer of the letter which appeared in the February number, under the head of "English Cockneyism." I am not mistaken in the man, for I have heard him talk. A few rods only separate the house he occupies from mine. I have often heard him say that his "effusions" from the press and forum, in England, were the cause of his exile from a prosperous home. I presume the article referred to is a fair sample of what offended his neighbors there. Perhaps he is ambitious of meeting a similar fate here; but I do

not think he will find many who will stoop so low as to notice his lying tirade against this community.

Before going further, I will state what first "soured his temper," as he expresses it. When he first came to this busy neighborhood, he sought a brother Englishman to pilot him over the breakers of initiation, and immediately found "that donkey S—s," of whom he speaks; who took him in hand with true brotherly interest. Now, S—s is one of your two per cent. a month men, and therefore advised "Sick of Kansas" to let him loan one-half of his capital for him. This Johnny Bull did very willingly, but took the precaution to take the Donkey's note of hand for the amount. Next, Donkey advised a cattle speculation, in which Bull should furnish the money and labor, as an equivalent against the said Donkey's brains, and share and share alike. But this broke the chain; for "Sick of Kansas" could not stand the imputation of a literary man like himself lacking brains. They quarreled—the sick man out five thousand dollars, with a scrap of paper due in May, 1871, and if collectable, drawing only seven per cent.

I having been born in England, only a few miles from his lost home, rather dislike being classed with those who are "hollow to the ankles;" but, knowing that myself and relatives are about the only ones who have eaten at his table, I take it for granted we are the ones referred to. The fact is, his lady knows how to cook beef, *when she can get it*; but, how are you, "plum pudding?" I have never seen it there!

This expert workman helped me some through the busiest season, and was always put in the easiest place, such as on the machine, hay stack, &c.—more to save him breaking down than to get the benefit of his skill; for the reason that the change of climate seemed to have a very bad effect upon him. What most amused us quiet farmers was, to compliment him on his strength and endurance, and then see him nearly kill himself to keep just a little ahead (with their permission) of men weighing from thirty to fifty pounds less than himself. Then would follow, perhaps, a week of prostration in consequence. The average Kansas farmer can excell him in everything I have seen him try, with the exception, perhaps, of killing hogs. The neighbors are glad to get him at this job, for two reasons—first, he does it well; and, second, he is glad to take as pay such parts as would otherwise be wasted, such as ears, tails, &c. In one case, being supplied with meat, he took damaged apples in pay. He is a very economical man, and ought to save all he can get in any country. His young Nimrods are sent out daily with dog and cudgels (ammunition costs money in Kansas), and told that if they fail to bring home rabbit they will fare roughly at the festal board—that is, have no board at all. I think only one American has eaten with him, and that was when my lady was sick in bed, and my lord chief cook, &c. The American failed to take the hint that company was not acceptable under the circumstances, and dined there; but this was at a time when pigs' ears and rabbits were cheaper than beef, and none of the latter had been seen there for months. He was a long man, and, if "hollow to the ankles," would hold several rabbits.

I know men weighing thirty or forty pounds less than Mr. "Sick of Kansas," who can endure more labor than two like him; and I believe the letter you published was written under the pangs of trying to keep up with such a one in husking corn. The job nearly killed him.

This man is a voracious reader; and the only excuse I can find for his article in the *Farmers' Advocate* is, that it brought him a file of papers for weekly perusal. His capacious memory is stored with a smattering of facts and fancies, where they are stowed away like the scraps in an old woman's forty-years-old rag-bag. There she can always find something that will do in a pinch, but there is nothing that is just right.



I have written this at the request of my neighbors, they knowing that I have the most acquaintance with this sick animal; and I thought the best refutation of his slanders would be a description of the ape who uttered them. But, perhaps, the more proper way would have been to cite our rapid progress as a community, to refer to our rich soil, fine farms, orchards, stock, nurseries, vineyards; our capacious school-houses, and large public libraries. If any one wants a more complete refutation of this fellow's batch of lies, let him ascend to the summit of Blue Mound, and take a view of the Coal Creek Valley, in which he has made a temporary home.

#### FOREST CULTURE.—WHAT IS HERD'S GRASS?

BY JAMES HANWAY.

EDITOR FARMER: The article in the March number of THE KANSAS FARMER, from the pen of Dr. J. A. WARDER, is satisfactory on the poplar tree. I admit that Mr. HUTCHINSON, at the Horticultural Society, had a different forest tree in his mind's eye than your correspondent had, when he offered an explanation. Well, for one, I admit, also, I was not knowing to the fact that there was any other tree growing in the United States of a like name to the one which I described in the January number. Being ignorant of this fact, has drawn forth a valuable and interesting article on "Timber Planting," by Dr. WARDER. So, we are all mutually benefited; and, while on the subject of "common names which are very uncertain in their meaning," &c., let me illustrate another case which, by proper ventilation in THE FARMER, may save some one trouble and expense.

A neighbor sent to the seed store for a bushel of "Herd grass." The dealer in seeds sent back word, "None in town." The next day, feeling satisfied that there was a mistake about it, the purchaser goes himself (twelve miles), and calling at the seed store, said: "I sent yesterday by my boy for a bushel of Herd grass seed, and here is your note, stating, 'None in town;' yet I see you have plenty of it for sale." "We have only timothy and blue grass; no Herd or red top," was the reply. "Why, here it is," said the purchaser; "this seed which you call timothy, is what I call Herd." They looked at each other with perfect amazement. The seed man was a Western man, who had been raised on a farm, and knew nothing more about names than common use taught him. The purchaser was from Massachusetts, and had also been taught to call timothy seed, Herd seed.

Webster's Dictionary was called for, which reads:

HERD'S GRASS—A name given to various grasses, which are esteemed for hay, particularly timothy, fox tail and red top.

The merchant claimed the verdict, alledging that the purchaser ought to have stated the variety of the Herd's grass he wanted; but the Massachusetts man insisted that both names were proper, because, he said, he had read somewhere that one TIMOTHY HERD, a foreigner, when he came to this country, introduced the grass known as timothy, and as his name was HERD, hence it is called in the Eastern States by both names, Timothy and Herd.

Our Western Descriptive Catalogues of Agricultural Seeds advertise Red Top, or Herd Grass. Mr. Editor, can you harmonize all these conflicting opinions?

The nomenclature of apples is happily undergoing a change. It has been said that one variety of apple has seven different names in Kansas, and many orchards have the same fruit with two names, which have been purchased at different nurseries. We have such heterogeneous population, that each person brings with him the name of the apple, or forest tree, by which it is known in the locality he comes from.

One of my neighbors, after reading the article on "Timber Planting," by Dr. WARDER, desires me to say, through THE FARMER, that the soft maple, which has been recommended so highly as a forest tree for cultivation, is not so valuable for Kansas as many have asserted. The reason assigned by my

friend is, that the borer will most likely kill it. He planted several rows of soft maple around some lots, seven or eight years ago. They made a noble growth within that time; but the borer, during the last few years, has worked destruction upon them, and this Spring they are mostly killed.

This is not an isolated case. I have seen other cases, where the soft maple has been attacked by the borer. Two years ago, a great many of these beautiful trees were transplanted for shade and ornamental trees, in this neighborhood; and the same Fall the borer showed his skill in perforating the young trees. Last year, they were less troublesome. Yet, there are other cases where the soft maple has never been troubled with borers. I have a few soft maples which have been transplanted for eleven years; others that are three to five years old; and not in a single instance, that I am aware of, has the borer attacked them. Where ground is left uncultivated, and grass and weeds are permitted to grow up, the borer, I think, is more likely to infest them.

As the planting of forest trees is engaging public attention, I thought it not amiss to give these facts to your readers; for it is necessary that we start right, in selecting the most hardy and valuable varieties. It has been suggested by some, that the soft maple is less liable to be attacked by the borer when black walnut is planted in alternate rows. There is a case or two which apparently goes to support this opinion; but then, there are so many other cases where the soft maple has been growing for years in yards, &c., which have escaped the ravages of this little pest.

A general exchange of opinion, founded on facts, is the only safeguard and correct plan of procedure. Lane, Franklin Co., Kansas, April, 1871.

NOTE.—Throughout New York and the New England States, Timothy is known as Herd's Grass; but the gentleman alluded to by our correspondent is in error as to the derivation of the name. This grass gets its first name from TIMOTHY HANSON, and not TIMOTHY HERD. The last name is derived from a Mr. HERD, but we have no evidence that his first name was TIMOTHY.

From Pennsylvania westward, the small Red Top is improperly called Herd's Grass; but, by whatever name called, we hope no Kansas farmer will waste his time in cultivating this insignificant grass.—ED. FARMER.

#### SPRING BEAUTIES.

BY "HARRIET."

EDITOR FARMER: This weather is very suggestive of "a oad to Spring," and there will, no doubt, be a good crop of this peculiar annual produced at all the schools and seminaries throughout the land; but, somehow, to the men and women, who are no longer infants, the very hard first work of Spring completely puts to flight all poetical fancies. "The blissful bowers" and "enchanted dells" of youthful brains are, to older heads, nothing but shady places, full of mosquitoes, spiders and miasma. But these fairy visions and dreams will be indulged in by young men and maidens as long as the world "swings on its axle-tree." And it is well that it is so. Better dream now and then of beauties and castles and unheard-of happiness, even if they are only dreams; for the realities of this life are sometimes very real and pretty rough.

Work among the flowers, although a fascinating employment, means hard work; and the digging of holes, taking up and dividing large masses of roots, planting out and transplanting, are back-aching, as well as a "delightful and healthy exercise;" and the thorny, tearing business of trimming rose-bushes calls forth oft-repeated "Oh's!" but never an ode to the vexatious thorns.

India rubber gloves are capital helps in this branch of floriculture, while they are whole; for they resist all but the very longest thorns, besides keeping the hands soft, and protecting them from that disagreeable roughness that is sure to follow working in the dirt.

When the removal of plants, which is sure to occur every Spring, is accomplished and over, we can rest a little from our labors, and delight our-

selves in the shrubs and plants fast coming into blossom. Just now, the fragrant Neapolitan violet is scenting the air with a fragrance like ripe plums, although the little white blossoms are scarcely noticed so close to the ground among the green leaves. The pink mezeron is going out of blossom, and looks for all the world like a short branch of the Judas-tree, or red bud, stuck in the ground. Close under the sheltering protection of a large sweet-brier is seen a small patch of the "scilla alberta," the flowers of a beautiful peculiar blue, rising on little stems about three inches high, and so close together that one sees nothing but flowers; and the blue "shot hyacinth" has appeared, with its little bits of bells; and the great thorny bush of "pyrus japonica" is quite rosy with its unopened buds of scarlet flowers, and will in a few days be very gay. The yellow bell-shaped flowers of the forsythia are open, and, scattered up and down the stems, make a showy Spring flowering shrub. The lilacs show their colors, and there is now and then a little white blossom to be seen on the "spired prunifolia," which will soon be covered with its white blossoms. A little clump of blood-root, which I brought from the woods, is full of white flowers, and very attractive.

The peach-buds show the pink of their complexion, and the cherry and plum their pure white; and now, if there is no more freezing, what a prospect for fruit! Plenty of flowers next month.

Wyandotte County, Kan., March, 1871.

#### MORE ABOUT "SICK OF KANSAS."

BY LANGLEY HITCHINGS.

EDITOR FARMER: I have read, with surprise and indignation, the slurs cast upon this beautiful prairie State, by an Englishman, in a letter quoted by you in the February number of THE FARMER.

Being myself an Englishman, and only lately from "Cockneydom," and having farmed in Australia and New Zealand, and being no stranger to Canada, I think I am as competent as he to compare this fertile State with other lands.

He asserts that a man is double as well off in Canada as here, on the same capital; which I deny. A man can make a farm here in Kansas on less than half the capital required elsewhere, I care not where it is, and with ordinary exertion surround himself with every comfort of life. I am as fond of roast beef and plum pudding as he; but I don't expect to find them growing on the hedge-rows.

He says he cannot find one hundred acres of good wheat and grass land, and has no faith in the productiveness of the soil. Let him come here, and I will show him ten thousand acres of the best wheat and grass producing land in the world.

I sincerely hope his neighbors will confront him with his letter in THE FARMER, and thus cause him to have more regard for the truth in future.

Kickapoo Reserve, Jackson Co., Kan., April, 1871.

#### A QUESTION ASKED.

BY M. HOOGLAY.

EDITOR FARMER: I wish to seed down forty acres in tame grass. Finding, with pleasure, that your most valuable paper is used for the instruction of such as wish to make Agriculture their business, I wish to learn through your columns, if permitted the space, the time to sow, what kind of seed to sow, how much seed per acre, and such other information as may be necessary for success. The ground is now sown in oats, so that the crop will be out of the way in case Fall sowing is preferable. Could I sow the ground in rye this Fall, and use for pasture, without hindrance to the grass?

By giving me such information in the above matter as may be necessary, you will receive the thanks of a farmer.

This county is filling up fast with an industrious and intelligent class of people. A nice rain on the morning of the 25th of March made everything look lovely.

Adilene, Dickinson County, Kan., April, 1871.



## The Kansas Farmer

### STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We lay before our readers in this issue the Premium List of the State Agricultural Society for its Seventh Annual Fair, to be held at Topeka, September 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, next.

This early publication of the List, as well as its broad and liberal terms, means business, and will awaken an interest and enthusiasm among the people, in full sympathy with the activity and determination of the Board.

That the coming Fair will be a great triumph for the State, as well as the Society, there is little room for doubt. Its location could not be improved. Topeka is the Capital of the State. It is a place attractive alike to citizen and stranger. It is centrally located, and accessible to all portions of the State. But above all else, it has a live, active set of men, who wanted the Fair, and who have its success so interwoven with local and personal pride, as to forbid any neglect of preparation that depends upon the citizens of Topeka.

The opening Spring is propitious, and the Summer promises a bountiful return. The hand of industry was never invited to activity by stronger pledges of a rich return, than it is in all the fields of productive labor in Kansas in 1871. The harvest festivals of the coming Autumn may well be looked forward to with more than ordinary hope of overflowing granaries and heart-floods of gratitude.

Let no jealousies and unworthy local rivalries interfere with preparations. Local Societies should all work with zeal and a determination to excel. But it should be so arranged, if possible, that no Local Fair occur in the same week of the State Fair. Let that time be kept clear of all other engagements; let it be recognized as a State matter, and make a State pride, to lend every effort to the most complete success of the State Fair.

We understand that a large list of volunteer premiums are to be offered. As soon as they are arranged, we shall place the list before our readers. In the mean time, look over the regular list, here-with published, and determine now what prizes you will compete for, and prepare yourselves for success, if it is attainable by any honorable endeavor.

### THE CHINESE LABOR QUESTION.

We have spoken favorably of this subject in the columns of THE FARMER heretofore, and we desire to call attention to the subject again.

No man can look at the vast amount of uncultivated land in this and other States, without asking the question, Why is it that farmers do not cultivate, or at least make profitable, all of their land? The answer is, that labor cannot be obtained at prices that will justify it.

As a result, we see on nine-tenths of the farms from fifty to one hundred acres of land which yields the owner not one farthing.

We have a case in point. A friend has a prairie farm of one hundred and sixty acres; ninety acres under fence. The farmer has two boys—one eighteen, the other twelve. Between the three, they manage to cultivate well, fifty acres in corn, twenty acres in oats, and fifteen in wheat; the other five being in orchard, garden, &c. He could easily fence the other seventy acres; but in reply to our question, why he did not do so, he answered, that ninety acres was as much as he and the boys could cultivate, and it did not pay to hire labor.

We think this a mistake, even at the price of labor here now; but most of our farmers are not of this opinion, and the result is, they do not hire. But even if they did think it profitable, in this section there is a great scarcity of good farm labor; so much so, that at times the farmer cannot hire at any reasonable price, and his interests suffer.

One great want of the State is more, if not cheaper labor. The Chinese meet this want. If they can work cheaper than others, we believe it will in

the end work injury to none. All we would ask in the premises is, that they be placed upon the same footing of all other labor, in this country; that is, work for whom they please, at what price they please, and for how long they please.

We have before us a circular from B. J. DORSEY, commission merchant, of San Francisco, California, who proposes to supply parties with Chinese labor, and states that they may be engaged at from fourteen to sixteen dollars, in gold, with rations and fare from San Francisco to destination.

Parties desiring to investigate the subject, would do well to write this gentleman on the subject.

### AN IMPORTANT VISIT.

Through the favor of CHAS. E. MURTFELDT, Esq., Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, we learn that a resolution was adopted to visit Kansas at an early day, passing over the Kansas Pacific, Missouri River, Ft. Scott and Gulf, and other roads of the State.

The Board is composed of the very best, as well as the most intelligent, men of our sister State. The visit, we presume, is one of business, as well as pleasure, and has reference to the duties of the Board. It is a tour of observation, for the profit of its members. The corresponding Board of our own State will be invited to join the party and make the excursion. We trust every attention due so distinguished and practical a body of visitors will be extended to them.

### NATIVE TREES OF KANSAS.

The following is not a complete list of the trees and shrubs of the State, but embraces, perhaps, the principal varieties:

TREES.	
Black Jack Oak.....	<i>Quercus Nigra.</i>
White Oak.....	<i>Quercus Alba.</i>
Red Oak.....	<i>Quercus Rubra.</i>
Burr Oak.....	<i>Quercus Macrocarpa.</i>
Black Oak.....	<i>Quercus Tinctoria.</i>
Water Oak.....	<i>Quercus Aquatica.</i>
White or American Elm.....	<i>Ulmus Americana.</i>
Red or Slippery Elm.....	<i>Ulmus Rubra.</i>
Black Walnut.....	<i>Juglans Nigra.</i>
White Walnut.....	<i>Juglans Cathartica.</i>
Cottonwood.....	<i>Populus Canadensis.</i>
Box Elder.....	<i>Negundo Aceroides.</i>
Hackberry.....	<i>Celtis Occidentalis.</i>
Honey Locust.....	<i>Gleditsia Triacanthos.</i>
Willow.....	<i>Salix.</i>
Shellbark Hickory.....	<i>Carya Squamosa (F).</i>
Pignut Hickory.....	<i>Carya Porcina.</i>
Pecanutt Hickory.....	<i>Carya Olivaformis.</i>
Sycamore.....	<i>Platanus Occidentalis.</i>
White Ash.....	<i>Fraxinus Americana.</i>
Sugar Maple.....	<i>Acer Nigrum.</i>
Red Mulberry.....	<i>Morus Rubra.</i>
Linden.....	<i>Tilia Americana.</i>
Crab Apple.....	<i>Malus Coronaria.</i>
Wild Cherry.....	<i>Cerasus Serotina.</i>
Coffee Tree.....	<i>Gymnocladus Canadensis.</i>
SHRUBS AND VINES (UNDERGROWTH).	
Elder.....	<i>Sambucus Canadensis.</i>
Shoemaker.....	<i>Sumach, several varieties.</i>
Greenbrier.....	<i>Smilax Rotundifolia.</i>
Gooseberry.....	<i>Ribes.</i>
Hazel.....	<i>Corylus Americana.</i>
Pawpaw.....	<i>Anona Triloba.</i>
Prickly Ash.....	<i>Zanthoxylum Americana.</i>
Raspberry.....	<i>Rubus Strigosus.</i>
Blackberry.....	<i>Rubus Villosus.</i>
Prairie Rose.....	<i>Rosa Stigmaria.</i>
Grape, two or three varieties.....	<i>Vitis.</i>

The foregoing list is copied from the Report of Dr. C. A. LOGAN, on the Sanitary Relations of the State, contained in the Preliminary Report of the Geological Survey, 1866. The Red Cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*) is omitted from the list of trees. It is native in various parts of the State. Plums are also native.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

We desire to call attention of our readers to our advertising columns. They are full to overflowing, and we have reason to believe that our advertising patrons are reliable.

In this connection, we wish to say that THE FARMER is the best medium west of the Mississippi river, to bring information before the Agricultural community; and if you have anything to sell to

this class, advertise in THE FARMER. See what Mr. FANNING says, in another column.

### THE KANSAS FARMER FOR 1870.

We can supply a few Bound Volumes of THE FARMER for 1870, in paper covers, with the portrait of Hon. HORACE CAPRON, Commissioner of Agriculture, and a complete Index of the Volume.

As a book for future reference, THE FARMER for 1870 is very valuable; containing, as it does, over five hundred articles, upon almost every conceivable subject, forming a perfect Encyclopedia of Agricultural Information.

As a present to friends in the Eastern States, it will prove valuable, and is the best Immigration document ever published. We offer it upon the following terms:

For \$2 we will send the bound volume of 1870, and THE FARMER for this year; or,

For \$4 and four new subscribers for 1871, we will send the volume for 1870 free; or

We will furnish bound volume for 1870 at \$1.25.

We send it in all cases postage paid, and those who desire it should order at once, as we have but a limited number on hand.

### THE STATE FAIR.

The State Fair is to be held this year at Topeka commencing September 11th, and to hold six days. Gov. HARVEY, H. J. STRICKLER, T. J. VEALE, and T. J. ANDERSON, are the Committee of Reception; and Col. JAMES L. McDOWELL, General Superintendent. The Department Superintendents are as follows: Of Cattle, E. S. NICHOLS; of Sheep, J. I. LARIMER; of Swine, J. K. HUDSON; of Horses, A. WILSON and N. A. ADAMS; of Farm Products, J. N. INSLEY; of Agricultural Implements, J. ARMSTRONG; of Mechanic Arts, S. KIMBALL; of Horticulture, S. T. KELSEY; of Fine Arts, G. A. CRAWFORD; of Textile Fabrics, J. W. SCOTT.

### A TABLE FOR THE FARMER.

The following table will be found valuable, as many lack information on this point:

Kind of Seed.	Amount per Acre.
Beets, lbs.....	4½
Beans (Navy), lbs.....	16
Beans (Castor), quarts.....	3
Carrots, lbs.....	3½
Clover (Red), lbs.....	10
Clover (White), lbs.....	6
Irish Potatoes, bushels.....	7
Timothy, lbs.....	10
Kentucky Blue Grass, lbs.....	10 to 12
Hungarian Grass, bushel.....	1½
Onions, lbs.....	4
Turnip, lbs.....	1

### CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE.

We have no doubt, many of our friends and correspondents wonder why their letters do not appear in THE FARMER. We have before us, at this writing, enough matter to fill two or three numbers, and every mail adds materially to the supply. We get discouraged, sometimes, to think we have to cut out so many good things; but we shall try to do the very best we can.

The first letter we pick up is not a very long one, but it is rich in its native juices, and comes from a Jerseyman, recently arrived in Kansas. Hear him: "I read a dozen papers at home—always take the best (he takes THE FARMER). I received a specimen number of THE KANSAS FARMER just before I left New Jersey. I like it—think it the best paper out. My father was a successful farmer. I served an apprenticeship of twenty-one years; also, three years in the army; six years in the school-room; and now am 'Out West.' Now, you have my biography and my dollar: please send me THE KANSAS FARMER."

HERE is one from GEO. W. WILSON, Auburn, O., who says: "Mr. JOHNSON was too severe in his strictures upon the Sanford Corn. It is a new and distinct variety, the result of careful hybridization. This is the testimony of the best Long Island farmers. I planted last year two quarts on one-fourth of an acre, and got a yield of thirty-five bushels of ears (about one hundred bushels of corn to the acre). I consider it a valuable corn."

THEN comes a long and interesting letter from



our friend G. W. STRICKLER, Delphos, Ottawa county, Kansas, which we would like to publish entire: "I am interested in our fellow-man in the crowded cities of the older States. Why don't they come and possess themselves of the free lands which Kansas offers? They must bear in mind, however, that farming means work, and a 'homestead' does not mean honey standing in pools and pancakes growing on bushes." He gives an interesting description of Ottawa county and his immediate neighborhood.

THEN comes a letter from a friend away out west, who gives an authentic history of that "Sick of Kansas" chap, which is rich and racy. But we have two letters concerning this fellow—one from a near neighbor of his, and the other from an Englishman—which completely meet the merits of the case; and we give the preference to them.

THE next one is from T. BAKER, Avon, Coffey county, Kansas, who sends us items from his section: "Our town is ten miles east of Burlington. The country is rolling and well watered, with a belt of timber along each creek. Soil good, and plenty of limestone for building purposes. Winter wheat looks as well as it could; peaches are killed in the bottoms, but on the uplands we will have a good crop. Our farmers have formed a Farmers' Club, which has been of material benefit to all. The Club has offered a premium of THE KANSAS FARMER and the Rural New-Yorker for the best acre of corn raised this year among its members. We are all getting ready for Spring crops. Gardens are being made (March 4)." That Club means business; so do we. Send us a careful statement of the culture of the successful competitor, and we will donate THE FARMER.

HERE we have a report of a Farmers' Club from Williamstown, Kansas, which says: "Our Club is called the Sarcosie Township Farmers' Club, having for its object the improvement of its members and the general diffusion of knowledge. The officers are W. T. BLACKER, President; J. W. MAIN, Vice-President; JAS. M. COTTON, Secretary; JOHN M. COTTON, Treasurer. The work is done by committees. The Society has discussed several important questions, and agree upon the following: Corn Culture—Plow deep, plant early and four or five inches deep. Small grains should be drilled in east and west, and rolled. Winter wheat is preferable. Excelsior oats recommended. Timber should receive more attention, and great care should be used to keep out fires. All of the Club like THE KANSAS FARMER."

"YOUNG SQUIB," Lostine, Cherokee county, Kansas, comes next. He says: "We have good soil, a good climate, plenty of timber, and no end to coal. Plenty of unimproved land, waiting for settlers. This county is watered by Spring river, the Neosho and their tributaries. We invite all who desire to settle, to look at Cherokee county."

JAMES ANDERSON, of Perryville, Kansas, writes: "The subject of right and left-handed plows is one some persons make quite a hobby of; but I have used both, and can conceive no advantage of one over the other. Is there any difference?" There can be no difference in the practical working of the plow. Men, and horses too, for that matter, form habits; and if we attempt to change those habits, it may be awkward to us. If a team has been broken or trained to turn to the left, it will take some time to train them to turn them to the right, or the reverse. Further than this, we think the question of right and left-handed plows a humbug."

#### CHARLES DOWNING.

We present our readers this month on our title page the portrait of this noted author, horticulturist and florist.

CHARLES DOWNING was born at Newburgh, N. Y., in the year 1802. Early in life he commenced the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and showed a remarkable aptitude at the business. He established a nursery upon his father's estate, and in connection with his brother, A. J. DOWNING,

did very much to elevate the profession of fruit culture to its present high position.

It is said that CHARLES DOWNING has grown and fruited every species of fruit known to the latitude. It is to this fact, principally, that the revision of "Fruit and Fruit Trees of America" owes its success, as it has enabled him to remark any peculiarities or values of a fruit for himself.

In Pomological Societies, he has always been one of the most active working members, but he has steadily refused to serve as an officer of such Societies, though there are none better fitted by nature and education for such positions than he.

The artist has failed to some extent to impart the kindly expression of the countenance and the softened glance of his eye, that give to his face the greatest beauty, due to the fact that a good photograph was not to be had. Still none will look upon the face we present without recognizing the pure man and Christian gentleman.

#### DURHAM vs. HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

BY J. M. HUBER.

EDITOR FARMER: In your issue of February 15, under the heading of "Holstein Cattle," you say: "The Dutch cattle are among the oldest of any of the distinct breeds, and seem to have been bred with a great deal of care. These cattle contributed largely, about a century ago, to build up the Durham breed, and it is to the Holsteins the Durham breed is largely indebted for size, and whatever milking qualities we see cropping out in certain strains of Durham blood."

I am of those who think it is essential to success to have correct ideas about everything we have or undertake; and especially so as regards the origin and treatment of the improved breeds of the different kinds of stock which are now receiving public attention. If the Durham cattle are an artificial breed, made by the crossing of the native cattle of Durham and other North-eastern counties of England with the Dutch, as you have it, or with the Galloways, as the Rev. HENRY BERRY, in his history for Youatt, asserts, breeders should know it, that they might be stimulated to greater improvements by the further mixing of different blood; but if the opposite is true, and the noble Shorthorn is a distinct breed, capable of improving every other breed with which they have been crossed, and has never been improved by any admixture of other blood, breeders should certainly know it, that they may not depreciate the value of their herds by any such experiments. I believe the last proposition to be true; and in proof of my position, I shall quote the following testimony, taken from the best authority in my knowledge. The late Mr. BATES, in one of his accounts of the Durham cattle, written in the year 1784, says: "The estates of the Earl of Northumberland had fine shorthorns upon them for two hundred years previous to that time." BAILEY, in his survey of Durham, written in the year 1808, says: "Seventy years since (1738) the colors of the cattle of Milbank and Croft (two noted cattle-breeds of that day) were red and white, with a little red about the neck, or roan"—as related to him by old men who knew them at that time. CULLEY also states the same fact.

As a sample of what these early Shorthorns could do in the way of flesh, Mr. A. B. ALLEN mentions, in the *American Agriculturist*, vol. I, page 162, that in 1740 Mr. Milbank, of Barningham (for it is on record there), fed an ox five years old, which dressed 2,100 pounds in the four quarters, and had besides 224 pounds of rough tallow; and a cow of the same breed, which weighed 1,540 pounds. These facts seem to me to go rather to show the Durham had considerable size previous to the "Dutch cross" a century ago."

In the year 1780, CHARLES and ROBERT COLLING established themselves as cattle-breeders. We have no knowledge of their ever crossing with "Dutch" or any other blood, excepting one experimental cross that CHARLES made with the Galloway, in

which he improved the Galloway, but not the Durham. But it is said they bought the best cows they could get of the older breeders, and early purchased the bull "Hubback," said by some to be the great progenitor of the improved Shorthorn. He was a pure Shorthorn, as his pedigree, in the first volume of Coates' Herd-Book, attests.

As a specimen of what these cattle could be made, the "Durham Ox," bred by CHARLES COLLING, calved in 1796, got by Favorite (352), when sold in February, 1801, then five years old, weighed 3,024 pounds; and "the white heifer that travelled," another animal bred by COLLING, weighed 2,800 pounds. In these cattle were said to be no Galloway or alloyed blood.

Again: I infer from your article that you consider the Durhams as a breed of very ordinary milkers. In this you come in direct conflict with Mr. ALLEN, who says, in his "American Cattle," that after more than thirty years' personal experience with hundreds of them, first and last, they are the greatest milkers in quantity of any breed whatever, both in thoroughbreds and grades, excepting the Dutch.

Again: ALLEN, in his "American Cattle," speaking of the Holstein cattle, says: "Of their early history we have but little accurate knowledge," but he favors the idea that they and the Shorthorns may have sprung from one common ancestry, and says: "We are content to let the matter rest upon the one indisputable fact, that the improved Dutch cattle of the present day, in many of their characteristics, do possess so great a resemblance to the Shorthorns, that no wide stretch of imagination need be exercised to presume that the progenitors of each, many centuries ago, may have been traced to a common ancestry." He says, further: "There is sufficient distinction between them to show that, for centuries past, they have been bred for somewhat different uses, by different nationalities, and under a different system of Agriculture."

I think these facts show the Shorthorn and Holstein to be at present two distinct breeds of cattle; and certainly do not favor the position of their having been crossed at any time, much less so late as a century ago. And further, they show for more than a century past, their (the Shorthorns') color has been much the same as it is at present; and that, in point of size and weight, they were but little inferior to anything we have now.

Mount Florence, Kansas, April, 1871.

#### HOLSTEIN vs. DURHAM CATTLE.

In the February number of THE FARMER we took occasion to speak of the Holstein, or Dutch cattle; and in the very brief history we gave, we took occasion to say, that "these cattle contributed largely, about a century ago, to the building up of our present race of improved Shorthorns."

We did not intend, by that article, to say anything that would militate against the Durhams; for this breed has no warmer friend than ourselves.

Our friend, J. M. HUBER, of Mount Florence—and who, by the way, has some splendid cattle—thinks we do the Durhams an injustice, as will be seen by his article in another place, and we are called upon to substantiate what we then said.

It will be seen by Mr. HUBER's article that, in his opinion, the Durham is one of the oldest breeds, at least more than a century old. We do not care to disprove this; but we do maintain that about one hundred years ago there was made a large admixture of Holstein and Durham blood.

In proof of this, we refer Mr. HUBER to "Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming," page 131, where he says: "No breed of horned cattle has commanded more universal admiration, during the last half-century, than the improved Shorthorns, whose origin can be traced back for nearly a hundred years."

JENNINGS, in his "Cattle and their Diseases," says: "The Dutch cattle contributed largely, about a century ago, to build up the Teeswater, or Durham."

The same language is used by other authors that



we could cite. But we do not mean to prove by this that the Durham cattle only had their origin a century ago. On the contrary, we doubt not there was a distinct race of Durhams, or, as they were generally called, Teeswater stock, as far back as the 17th century; but those Durhams were entirely different animals from the smooth, neat, trim-built Shorthorns of the present day.

Again: It will be seen that Mr. HUBER objects to our language, when we imply that the Durhams, as a race, are not a milk stock. We were not aware that it was claimed, even by breeders of this stock, that they are what we could call a milk stock, in any sense. We do know that certain strains of Durham blood furnish very acceptable milkers, and occasionally a first-rate milker; but that as a breed they are milkers, we deny.

In proof of this, we quote again from "Flint's Dairy Farming," page 37: "In sections where the climate is moist and the food rich, some families of the Shorthorns may be valuable for the dairy; but they are most frequently bred for beef in this country, and in sections where they have attained the highest perfection of form and beauty, so little is thought of their milking qualities, that often they are not milked at all, the calf being allowed to run with the dam."

But, we are not saying a word against the Durham cattle. It matters not what nor when the origin, nor whether as milkers they can do more than raise a calf or not, so long as they reproduce themselves in shape so perfectly, and so long as it is admitted that as beef cattle they stand unexcelled, we think it enough for them; and this position they undoubtedly hold in this country, and wherever known.

#### GYPSUM.

It may not be generally known, but such is the fact, that Kansas has inexhaustible beds of gypsum (sulphate of lime). We may not feel the want of this important element in the soil to any considerable extent as yet; but the day is not far distant when we will have to resort to gypsum, as our cheapest and most valuable manure. Even to-day, we do not believe there is a farmer in the State but what would be benefited, to some extent, by the use of this article upon his land, especially in dry seasons. To those who have even our prairie grass under fence, we believe it would pay to use this article, if it could be laid down at the farm at an expense of not more than three dollars per barrel. When there shall be a demand for gypsum to justify it, there will be mills erected for grinding it; and it can, no doubt, be furnished at much cheaper rates.

The Michigan Agricultural Society made an experiment in 1868 with gypsum, on a piece of clover which was sowed and mowed once in 1867. The gypsum was used at the rate of only two bushels per acre, and the experiment was conducted with great exactness in all respects; and the result showed a gain in favor of the gypsum, over the ground on which none was used, of twelve hundred pounds per acre; and it must be recollected that the effects of the gypsum are continued for two or three years at least.

Our own Agricultural College will institute this year experiments with this fertilizer, and we are satisfied the results will be highly favorable.

#### GRASSES AND CLOVER—DO THEY DO WELL IN KANSAS.

The following letter was received a few days ago from an old subscriber, at Albany, New York. Others may desire the same information:

"I would like some information as to whether the cultivated grasses and clover grow well in your State. I have purchased a half section in Marshall county, on the Central Branch Railroad. It is upland prairie, and would like to know if, after taking two or three crops from it, whether it can be seeded down with the tame grasses, with good prospect of success. I would, also, like to know if I can obtain from upland prairie, hay sufficient for wintering stock, with little trouble? Or is your hay

crop cut from the bottom lands? If the latter is the case, I shall be sadly disappointed in my purchase, for I did not take that into consideration in making my purchase, but it has been an after-thought, coming from something I read in some agricultural paper. Hoping to find these inquiries answered in some future number of your paper, and that favorably as regards the hay question, I remain yours, truly,

THOMAS H. SCHUYLER.

ANSWER.—The tame grasses have been tried only to a limited extent in Kansas; but so far as they have been tried, have succeeded well. The great abundance of prairie grass has, no doubt, been the cause of delay, rather than any doubt on the part of our farmers that the tame grasses will not succeed. All along the old military highways the blue grass has obtained a start, and in places there will be found several acres where it has rooted out the prairie grass, and proves conclusively that all it needs is for the seed to be applied to the soil. Timothy has, in a few instances within our knowledge, been sown for meadow; and in no other place have we seen such vigorous growth. Hon. J. I. LARIMER, one of our wealthiest and most successful farmers, informs us that his neighbor, Mr. McNAMARA, has a meadow of timothy, of some years' standing, which excels anything he ever saw in Pennsylvania, the heads growing from four to six inches in length. Mr. L. also informs us that he is sowing quite largely this Winter on his own farm, of both timothy and clover, having demonstrated that the latter succeeds well. We have seen several pieces of clover ourselves, which were all that could be desired. We do not think there is a reasonable doubt but what all the valuable grasses will succeed in Kansas. The high prairie yields an abundance of hay, and of a quality far superior to the bottom land. It yields, ordinarily, from one to one and a half tons per acre.

#### WHAT TIME SHALL THE COWS "COME IN?"

EDITOR FARMER: On page 194 of THE FARMER, there is an article on "Milk Cows," and particular attention is directed to the time of calving, which I consider of great importance; but I find it a question with two sides. If the object is stock-raising or cheese-making, April is the best time; but for stock-raising and butter-making, I should prefer the cow to come in the first of December.

I will give my figures, and take a good country farmer as a foundation for my estimate, with such conveniences as such farmer would have, who does not go into the business as a specialty:

1 cow, come in December 1st.....	\$50.00
5 months at hay.....	5.00
20 bushels corn meal.....	15.00
40 bushels bran.....	4.00
Care of cow, and making butter.....	15.00
Interest, taxes and insurance, 5 months.....	5.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$94.00</b>

Such a cow would make one pound of butter per day for five months:

Credit by 150 lbs butter, at 40 cts per lb.....	\$60.00
Calf, fed with the skimmed milk.....	10.00
Cow sold to butcher 1st of May.....	50.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$120.00</b>
<b>Cost and expenses.....</b>	<b>94.00</b>

Net profit.....\$26.00

I would like to see your figures upon a cow coming in in April; but for the sake of investigation, I will take a case similar to the former, coming in the 1st of May:

Cost of cow.....	\$50.00
Feeding seven months.....	8.50
Care and milking.....	10.00
Interest, taxes and insurance, 7 months.....	7.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$75.50</b>

Credit by 7 quarts of milk per day for 7 months, 1,470 quarts, 3 cents, which is about what is paid at the cheese factory in this country.....	\$44.10
Calf, sold 1st of December.....	10.00
Cow sold.....	35.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$89.10</b>
<b>Cost and expenses.....</b>	<b>75.50</b>

Net profit.....\$13.60

I think there is more difference than my figures show. The amount of butter the Winter cow will make may be too large, but the price is too small, as butter here sells at forty-five to fifty cents most of the five months, while the farmer who makes butter in Summer, unless he has more than usual conveniences, sells his butter at from fifteen to twenty cents per pound; and a cow will make more butter in the Winter months than during the hot months of Summer, without better conveniences than most farmers have.

Respectfully, yours,

W. A. ELA.

ANSWER.—The above letter was received in January, and we laid it away for notice in the February number—so carefully that we never found it until recently.

Our correspondent misapprehends the purpose of our article in the December number. Butter-mak-

ing, upon our ordinary farms, is but an incident of stock-raising; that is to say, most farmers keep cows for the purpose, first, of raising calves, butter being a secondary consideration.

We maintain, as we expressly stated in the former article, that if we expect to raise good calves, the cows must not "come in" during cold weather. We think all farmers will agree to this.

But to take the direction which our correspondent gives to the subject, let us see if he is correct. In his estimate of the food of the Winter cow, he puts the meal at seventy-five cents per bushel. We think fifty cents is high enough for that. His other figures will bear reducing somewhat, too.

On the credit side, he places the butter at one pound a day. Is there a cow in the country that will do that, during the cold weather? Two-thirds of the cows will not average half that.

Forty cents per pound has been the full average in this market, this Winter. Putting the butter at this price, and reducing the yield to four pounds per week, makes the account stand:

Butter, calf and cow sold.....	\$92.00
Food, keep, &c.....	89.00
<b>Balance.....</b>	<b>\$3.00</b>

In the other statement, he argues it from the stand-point that no butter can be made during the Summer season; and if a cow will give no more than seven quarts of milk per day during the Summer season, is it not a little unfair to ask her to yield a pound of butter per day during the Winter, even on such feed as our correspondent speaks of?

If you raise the calf without allowing it to suck in Winter, in fairness you should do the same in Summer.

We cannot understand why our friend ELA should deduct fifteen dollars from the value of the cow. But, let us have this subject fully and fairly discussed, now that we have it up, and decide, if we can, the proper course to pursue; not for the butter or cheese-maker, but for the general run of farmers. Who writes first?

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### CONIFEROUS TREES.

BY JOHN A. WARDER.

EDITOR FARMER: In setting out artificial forests, shelter belts and ornamental plantations, we should never overlook the great value and beauty of the conifers, or cone-bearing trees, most of which are evergreens. These are generally exceedingly hardy, and of very rapid growth. The pines, and some of the spruces, are particularly desirable; one of the junipers, the common red cedar, ought to do very well on the hill-tops where the limestones crop out, though, indeed, it is almost cosmopolitan and at home wherever planted.

##### PINES.

The Silver pine (*Pinus Strobus*), which furnishes the white lumber so much in demand by builders, is not only a beautiful evergreen, but it appears to thrive very well on prairie soil, and it grows very rapidly. The Scotch and Austrian pines (*P. sylvestris* and *Austriaca*) are very successfully grown in this country; and all these may safely be planted everywhere for shelters and for timber. Many others may be found in the catalogues, but these have proved so hardy and so satisfactory that they have been selected as safe to recommend to all planters.

##### SPRUCES.

Foremost among these as a shelter tree, highly ornamental, and one of the most valuable for timber, is the Norway spruce (*Abies excelsa*). This is said to be the largest conifer, if not the largest tree, of Europe, and certainly the most valuable (HOOPES); hence, we find that it is very largely grown from seed, and planted for timber purposes in Europe. In our own country it has become a prime favorite, and is universally planted, being perfectly hardy and adapted to almost every soil and situation. Though rather formal, it is yet beautiful when grown singly upon the lawn; but its dense foliage



makes it especially valuable for shelters, while it is invaluable for screens and hedges, because it bears the shears, that thicken it into a dense wall of green. The growth of the Norway is rapid.

The white spruce (*A. alba*) is another beautiful object for ornamental planting. Though not a very large tree, it grows rapidly while young, and forms a beautiful object, and the glaucous green of its dense foliage forms a fine contrast with other evergreens.

There are several other species and varieties, some of which may prove valuable.

#### HEMLOCK SPRUCES (*Tsuga*).

First among these for the American planter is our beautiful *Abies canadensis*, or hemlock. This is a northern species, but is found on the limestone cliffs of streams even south of latitude 40 degrees. When favorably situated, the hemlock makes a noble timber tree; but it is also one of the most beautiful things that can be planted on the lawn. Its conical yet very graceful form, its slender and depending spray, bearing dark green foliage, glaucous beneath, and especially the tender green of its shoots when forming the new growth, that contrasts finely with the deeper tints, altogether make this one of the most lovely objects of the planter's care. Unfortunately, this tree is somewhat fastidious as to its soil, and in some few of its situations it fails to produce its best effects. The hemlock is particularly valuable as a lawn tree, grown singly or in groups, excellent as a shelter belt, and especially admirable for a screen hedge to plant upon a wall fence, or to enclose the garden. It bears the shears remarkably well, and when neatly trimmed the sides of a hedge may be brought to a perfect plane.

The Douglas spruce (*Tsuga Douglasii*—CARRIERS) is a splendid tree, discovered by MENZIES, at Nootka Sound, on the Northwest Coast, in 1797. In its native forests, where it is very abundant, it is often found one hundred to one hundred and eighty feet high, and from two to ten feet in diameter. In England a specimen had attained a height of sixty feet in twenty-one years from the seed.

The hardness of this beautiful tree has been questioned, but Mr. HOOPER judiciously ascribes the failures to a want of adaptation of the soil and location. He recommends a "cool, open, porous subsoil, that is not too rich, and a slight protection from the northerly winds." SARGENT finds it to suffer on low, damp ground, but to do well on an exposed hill side, on poor, slaty soil.

#### PICEAS, OR FIRS.

These are remarkable for their stiff and formal characters, and for their dark green foliage. Many of them make noble trees, of great size and height; but the timber is not highly esteemed. When standing singly, they retain their branches from the ground, and form perfect cones.

*Abies balsamea*, the Canada balsam, is the common American representative of this group. It is found in almost every nursery, and has been largely planted as an ornamental tree; but though beautiful when young, it is apt to grow shabby and bare in its lower branches as it reaches maturity. Nor can it be recommended for timber plantations.

*Abies cephalonica* is a beautiful species, brought from Greece. This may be recommended for ornamental planting. The timber is said to be very firm, hard and durable.

*Abies nobilis*. The noble silver fir is one of the noblest productions of our country, found by DOUGLAS on the Columbia river, where the trees grow to an immense size, being two hundred feet high and four feet in diameter. These species are still rare.

*Abies pectinata*, or silver fir of Europe, is a worthy representative of the type that has been more generally introduced; and, indeed, it is deserving of our admiration. Its tall and regular cone-like form, of deepest green, with base resting on the ground, makes it a notable object, which could be seen for miles upon your prairies, where it might prove a prominent landmark, leading the traveler to the charming home of some earnest tree planter.

#### DECIDUOUS CONIFERS.

One of the noblest of these is the Southern cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). Though growing most abundantly in the low alluvial lands of Louisiana, where it is subject to overflow from the rivers, this tree is also found on the banks of the Ohio and its tributaries, and is cultivated successfully on uplands in the interior. It is a very rapid grower, and would, no doubt, succeed admirably in Kansas, especially on low lands and river bottoms. It is well worthy of trial, as the timber is both soft, fine-grained, light, elastic and durable.

The cypress swamps of the Atlantic coast formerly furnished an abundant supply of shingles, which were famous for their enduring qualities.

#### LARCHES.

In all the Northern States we have tamarack swamps, in which the American larch (*Larix Americana*) is found. This tree will thrive upon almost any soil. It grows rapidly, and makes good timber, strong and durable, but heavy. The American larch is not nearly so valuable for a timber plantation, however, as the

#### EUROPEAN LARCH

(*Larix Europea*), which bids fair to be the timber tree for our artificial forests. It has been for a long time most extensively planted in Europe, especially as a nurse for other forest trees, though it is also highly esteemed for its timber, which is applied to many purposes in the arts, and is largely used for railroad ties. This tree has proved itself of great value for plantations, after trial in many parts of our own country. It is well adapted to almost all soils, even the poorest, but should never be planted in wet places, being in this respect unlike its American cousin. The European larch bids fair to become a universal favorite on account of its hardiness, cheapness, rapid growth, and its applicability to so many purposes in the arts. It makes the most rapid returns to the planter. The following figures, which were prepared by M. L. DUNLAP ("Rural"), of the Chicago Tribune, will make this apparent:

RESULTS OF A LARCH PLANTATION.	
3,000 young larches per acre, at \$10.....	\$30.00
At the end of 12 years each acre will contain at least 2,500 trees; thinning out 1,000, leaves 1,500 standing to grow larger. He estimates that the thinnings will make 500 first-class posts, which can be sold at 30 cents each.....	\$150.00
And 1,000 posts, at 20 cents each.....	200.00
Total.....	\$380.00
Less expense for cutting.....	30.00
Net profit.....	\$350.00

Which he claims will, at the end of twelve years, pay for the land and all the expenses, with interest at ten per cent.; but the land is left, with 1,500 larch trees from five to ten inches in diameter at two feet from the ground, and are already paid for.

At the end of twelve years more the account will stand as follows:

Cost of land and trees.....	Nothing.
Credit, by one acre of land, with 1,500 larch trees of suitable size for ties, at 50 cts per tree, amounts, for land and trees, say, to.....	\$750.00

He also says, very properly, that the larch stands at the head of the list, not only in this country but in Europe, where more than three-fourths of all the timber-planting is of this tree. He refers to his own experience. Trees planted in 1859, cultivated three or four years and then left to blue grass; where standing thickly, they are from four to six inches in diameter, two feet from the ground; those having more space are from eight to ten inches in diameter, and twenty-five feet high.

In support of this, the reader is referred to the plantations of A. R. WHITNEY, Franklin Grove, Ill.; SAM'L EDWARDS, Laneville, Ill.; and to the trees of R. DOUGLAS and others, in Waukegan, Ill., many of which are one foot in diameter.

Besides these, there is quite an extensive grove of European larches, set by D. SCHOFIELD, near Elgin. These are about twelve years old; they stand about four feet apart each way, and are more than twenty feet high. A section from the log of one of these trees was recently shown at Rockford, twelve inches in diameter at the base.

Beside them are rows of Norway spruce, that are

nearly as tall, and very beautiful. Some white pines, in the same plantation, had made as large a growth; while the walnuts, ashes, and even the soft maples, of the same age, were decidedly inferior to them.

Your readers are urged to plant forests, shelters, belts, groves, and at least shade trees about their dwellings. Let them plant whatever they can procure; but especially let them plant Norway spruce (*Abies excelsa*), White or Silver pine (*Pinus strobus*), Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), and do not let them fail to plant the European larch (*Larix Europea*), as representatives of the cone-bearing trees.

Finally, read carefully the remarks of Mr. DOUGLAS on planting evergreens, as reported in THE FARMER, page 189. They are full of practical good sense.



#### THE WAVY-STRIPED FLEA-BEETLE.

This is, in the Spring of the year, one of the first insects to manifest itself in the vegetable and flower garden, where it attacks indiscriminately all cruciferous plants, such as cabbage, radishes, turnips, cresses, mustard, and, among ornamental plants, wall-flowers, stocks, candytuft, &c.

These insects (*Haltica striolata*—ILLIGER) together with their allies, are familiarly known as "Flea-Beetles," from their habit of jumping, often to great distances, when disturbed; so that unless one proceeds very cautiously, it is a difficult thing to capture them. They are very small, scarcely on-tenth of an inch in length, of a shining black color, with a wavy stripe of dull gold or bronze extending longitudinally down each wing cover. They hibernates in the perfect state, and consequently are ready as soon as the first tender leaves of our salad plants appear above ground, to begin their work of riddling and discoloration.

Depending upon the law of "Unity of Habits," entomologists for many years supposed that the larvae of these beetles fed upon and bred in the leaves, in a manner similar to the turnip flea-beetle of Europe; but Dr. SHYMER, of Mount Carroll, Ill., who first traced them through their transformations, demonstrated the fact that the leaves of the plants were eaten only by the perfect insects, and that the larvae worked in a more insidious, though equally destructive, manner upon the roots.

The beetles that we observe early in the Spring are, in all probability, the brood from the previous year, seeking the proper locality in which to provide for the continuance of their species. After a week or two they disappear, having entered the ground to deposit their eggs; and our young cabbages, cresses, turnips, &c., enjoy a short immunity from their attacks. In the course of a couple of weeks, however, especially in dry weather, the young plants begin to droop; and if the roots be examined, there will be found working on them numbers of minute whitish grubs, which occasion the sickly state of the plant by devouring the delicate fibrillae and burrowing in the larger roots.

How long these insects remain in the larvæ state is not definitely known, but as the beetles appear again in great numbers during the latter part of June, we may infer that they pass through their transformations, from the egg to the perfect beetle, in less than eight weeks.

The only known remedy is to dust the infested leaves liberally with wood ashes, or wet them thoroughly with strong soap suds.

The experiment of killing the grubs on the roots with hot water has been tried, but with scarcely enough success to enable us to recommend it for general practice. Many growing plants will



bear a bath of water heated to very nearly the boiling point, but it is doubtful whether the roots can bear as much as the leaves; at all events, it should only be resorted to as an extreme measure, when there is no hope of saving the plants except by its use.

The cucumber flea-beetle (*Haltica cucumera*—HAB.), a still smaller insect, not so pretty as the *striolata*, being entirely black except the antennae, works in a very similar manner upon the leaves and roots of plants of the gourd family, and may be treated in the same way.

The grapevine flea-beetle (*H. chalybea*—ILL.) is one of the most destructive of the numerous foes of the grapevine. It is rather larger than the two preceding species, and varies in color from a brilliant steel-blue to purple, greenish blue and metallic green, and is very handsome. The larvæ, as well as the parent beetles, subsist upon the grape leaves, and as their habits in other respects differ from those of the *Haltica* above described, we will not at present enter upon their history.

#### THE WHITE-MARKED TUSSOCK CATERPILLAR. (*Orgyia leucostigma*—SN. & ABB.)

During the Winter, when our apple trees ought to be destitute of leaves, we occasionally see a single leaf, or cluster of leaves, attached to a twig. If these are examined, they will in almost all cases be found to contain an old gray cocoon, and the greater number to have a mass of eggs, covered with a white, glistening, froth-like substance, attached to them as well. These eggs, two or three hundred of which may be found upon a leaf at once, are the first stage of the white-marked tussock caterpillar; or, as Dr. FITCH styles the insect, the American vapourer moth. Each egg has a deep hollow on the top, giving it the appearance of a tiny, opaque, white head. The caterpillars which come out of these eggs, in the early part of Summer, are remarkably pretty creatures. When full-grown, they are over an inch long, of a bright yellow color, with thin yellow hairs along the sides of the body; the head is bright coral-red, the next segment has two long pencils of long black hairs projecting forward; and the last segment but one, a single similar pencil pointing backward; on the fourth and three following segments there are short, thick, brush-like tufts of yellowish hairs; and on the ninth and tenth, two little coral-red knobs or warts.

These caterpillars feed singly on the leaves of apple, plum, and a large number of other trees sometimes, doing a good deal of damage. When full-fed, they spin their thin silken cocoons on twigs of the trees which they frequent, or on fences; in the former case, they draw down a leaf as a covering, and firmly attach it to their cocoon. The male cocoon is white, or yellowish, and so thin as to show the insect through it; but the female cocoon is twice as large, and much more firmly constructed, and contains also a different shaped and much larger chrysalis.

The insect remains about a fortnight in the chrysalis state, and then comes forth in the form of a moth. The moth has broad ashen-gray wings, which expand about an inch and a quarter; the fore-wings have a few indistinct black lines across them, and a white crescent-shaped dot near the lower corner. The antennae are broadly and beautifully feathered, the tips of the plumes bending and approaching each other. The female is extraordinarily different, and would never be suspected of laying claim to the title of moth. She has the merest rudiments of wings, which are not observable except on the closest inspection, and thin, simple antennae; in fact, she is more like an animated bag of eggs than anything else. Being unable to fly, she remains in her cocoon, where she is found by her mate, whose boastful, ostentatious flight is the origin of the English name, "vapourer." After pairing, the female lays her eggs upon the cocoon, covers them with the curious frothy matter, which becomes hard and brittle and protects them from the weather, and

then—her work being accomplished—drops down and dies.

The best remedy for these insects, when sufficiently numerous to be troublesome, as they often are, is to go round the orchard during Winter, and take off all the cocoons that have eggs attached to them. They can be at once discovered by their attendant withered leaf.

The foregoing is from an essay on "Insects Affecting the Apple," by Rev. J. C. S. BETHUNE, in Report to the Fruit-Growers' Association of Ontario, Canada, for 1870.

#### THE RASCAL LEAF-CRUMPLER.

OFFICE OF "THE HOMESTEAD,"  
MANHATTAN, KANSAS, March 24th, 1871.

EDITOR FARMER: On examining my apple trees yesterday, I found a quantity of curled leaves attached to the small twigs, and in them worms seemed to be domiciled. I send you several specimens of them, to ask if they are a new thing or an old, and into what insect they would naturally develop. I also found the enclosed cocoon, or nest of eggs, attached to the bough of one of my soft maples. As my trees have been badly used by borers, I would like to know whether this nest of eggs would not naturally produce the borer, and also what it would produce, if not the borer.

Yours, &c.,

S. R. ELLIOTT.

The small, reddish-colored worms, in tufts of curled-up leaves, are the larvæ of *Phycita nebula* (WALSH), the Rascal Leaf-crumpler, described at length in the February number of THE FARMER.

The larva remain in their tough, water-proof cocoons, until the leaves have started in the Spring, when they come out, feed greedily for a few days, return to their Winter habitations to undergo transformation, and eventually come out as moths. Now is the time to take them from the trees, and prevent their injuries to the tender foliage.

The egg-mass, taken from the bark of soft maple, is that of the Rear-horse, or Camel-cricket (*Manis carolina*), a cannibal insect, which should always be protected, for the service it renders by devouring other insects injurious to vegetation. We will give a more extended account of its habits in some future number of our paper.

Soft maples can be protected from the attacks of borers, by giving the trunk and main branches a thorough coating of soap, two or three times in the course of the season—soap and other alkaline washes being so distasteful to the beetles, that they will not deposit their eggs where such applications have been made.

#### BOYS AND GIRLS.

##### LETTER FROM A "HOOSIER" BOY.

BY L. G. O.

EDITOR FARMER: After having rested through the long months of Winter, and been housed up so closely, we are reminded by the warm, sun-shiny days, the green fields, and singing birds, that it is no more time of rest, but that the time has come for work. Spring is the pleasantest time of the whole year, but it brings with it a great deal of work. There are a great many things around the house that need to be fixed up; and these ought to be done early, before the time for putting in the Spring crops. I think a few hours each day, for a week or more, would be well spent in picking up the rubbish that is scattered around in the doorway, in fixing flower beds, and cleaning up things generally. I am sorry to say, I am not much of a hand for flowers. I like to see nice beds of flowers in the front yard (or anywhere else), but do not like to work among them myself very much. Some persons, passing our house the other day, remarked that they thought everything around looked very well, except those broken-down flower beds. I was up stairs, and overheard them; so, next day I went to work, and worked two days, building new beds, fixing up old ones, and setting out flowers. I think hereafter I shall work and cultivate flowers to some extent. I think the Kansas boys could beautify their homes, by building nice flower beds around in the front yard, and planting flowers. I know, if you will make the beds, if you have sisters they will attend to the flowers. And it will do you good, after having worked hard all day, to return home at night, and while waiting for supper to sit down

among the flowers to rest, and smell the sweet odors that fill the evening air. Then, a person is always in better spirits, and feels happier, when everything around home presents a tidy appearance.

I have just got through pruning our grapevines. We have two varieties, the Catawba and Isabella. I spent two days digging round the currants, gooseberries and raspberries. I have spent a good deal of time this Spring, in working among our large bed of strawberries. It was three years this Spring since they were set out. I expect a very large crop this coming season. By attending to the above-named, I get half of the money made from them. If the Kansas boys would raise currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, they could sell them and make considerable money. Your father would give you a piece of ground, large enough to set out a few of each kind; and in two years you would have quite a crop. I have set out a good many peach trees this Spring, and a few pear and cherry trees. If a person has a little waste ground, he could not put it to a better use than by planting in fruit trees.

I have begun to make a garden. I have a small piece of ground, all to myself. What I raise and sell, I get the money for. I have planted early potatoes, and quite a large bed of peas. I set out my onions (potato onions) last Fall, and in a short time they will be large enough to use.

If every boy who is a reader of THE KANSAS FARMER would get his father to give him a small piece of ground, he could work it, and raise a great many vegetables, besides attending to his other work. By getting your vegetables into the market early, you could get a good price for them, and thus make a considerable sum of money of your own. Now that Spring is fairly upon us, it is high time we were at work. If we have made any resolution of anything we intend to do this Spring, we should be at work at once, and not put off. We all could do something to make a little pocket-money of our own, to buy books and papers, and thus make the dreary days of Winter pass pleasantly, and be prepared for another Spring's work.

Bloomington, Indiana, April, 1871.

#### Our Corner.

The Kansas Farmer.—THE FARMER has never received a higher compliment, in our estimation, than in the following notice, especially the closing sentence. It is taken from the Dexter (Maine) Gazette:

THE KANSAS FARMER is a monthly, published at Leavenworth, Kansas, by GEO. T. ANTHONY. It is particularly devoted to the interests of Kansas, and gives a great fund of valuable information connected with that State. From what we have seen of it, we should say that it attaches especial importance to straightforward common sense.

Called.—Our young friend, GEO. W. STRICKLER, postmaster and merchant, of Delphos, Ottawa county, gave us a call a few days ago, while in the city buying goods. He reports business good, immigration lively, and the promise of Winter wheat the very best. GEORGE is a staunch friend of THE FARMER, as the long list of subscribers he has sent fully proves.

Obituary.—We regret to announce the recent death of WILLIAM H. WHEELER, one of the Editors of the New England Farmer. Mr. WHEELER was fifty-four years of age, and been connected with the editorial profession for many years. His many friends will sadly miss him, and we esteem his death a great loss to Agricultural Science.

Advertisers, Take Notice.—S. B. FANNING, the noted Seedsman of Long Island, New York, writes us under date of March 8th. He says: "THE KANSAS FARMER has proved a good advertising medium with me." Short, but very emphatic. We have scores of letters giving the same testimony.

To Agents.—We hope the Agents of THE FARMER will not abate their efforts to form Clubs. Now is as good a time as any to procure subscribers, and although money may be a little scarce, yet there are hundreds in the State who would subscribe if the matter was only presented to them. Try them.

Thanks.—Hon. ED. RUSSELL will please accept our thanks for a copy of "Onion Culture." We have given it a careful perusal, and shall retain it for future reference.



**Leavenworth Plow Works.**—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the large manufacturing establishment of the Leavenworth Plow Works. Messrs. HOWELL & FRANK are the proprietors, and they are thorough going enterprising gentlemen, who are doing a good work, not only for their immediate locality, but for the whole State. The plows manufactured by this company are not excelled in the country, and we doubt if they are equalled. See their advertisement.

**Our Reading Room.**—Recollect, farmers, that the KANSAS FARMER Reading Room is open for you at all hours of the day. We have nearly two hundred papers on file.

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

Maximum height of the Thermometer (14th, 2 P. M.)	83
Minimum height (16th, 7 A. M.)	29
Average height	47.22
Total range	54
Number of days on which rain fell	1.02
Number of inches of rain	6

One day entirely cloudy, and none wholly free from clouds. Ground in good condition for plowing all the month. Only one and a half days unfit for work in the open air. Prospect for fruit of all kinds excellent.

## BOOKS AND PAPERS.

**Scribner for April.**—We always pick it up with delight, and lay it down with regret, wishing we could have a Scribner every week. The April number is full to overflowing with things "witty and wise," and none can read it without deriving information. "Life in the Cannibal Islands," and "The Anthracite Problem," especially the latter, should be read by every one. "Willfred Cumbermede" maintains its interest, and other short stories are entertaining.

**The Wichita Tribune, Vol. 1, No. 1.**—Kansas enterprise seems to be trying what it can do. A. W. GALE has started the above thirty-two-column paper where, a year ago, there were scarcely one hundred inhabitants. It has a bright, clean face, and its columns are filled with able and interesting articles. Our wholesale merchants should look after the trade down that way, by advertising in the Tribune.

**Illustrated Christian Weekly.**—We have received the first copy of this beautiful religious journal, and we feel like commending it to every family. It is not a sectarian paper, but will advocate Protestant Evangelical Christianity. Its illustrations are beautiful and instructive. Send for it. Terms, \$3.00 per annum. Published by the American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York.

**The New York Musical Gazette,** published by BROWN & MAIN, New York, is one of the best edited journals of its class in the country. It is largely devoted to sacred music, containing anthems, metrical tunes, and Sunday school music; besides popular secular pieces. The March number has "The Watch on the Rhine," so universally popular with the Prussian armies. The reading matter is very interesting. "Answers to Correspondents" is a feature of the paper very satisfactory to those engaged in the study of music. One copy, per annum, 60 cents; ten or more copies, 50 cents each.

**Howe's Musical Monthly,** ELIAS HOWE, Boston, publisher, is a magazine of 28 pages, all music—20 pages of the very best dance-music, and 12 pages of songs, by the best authors. The following are a part of the contents of this magnificent monthly: Boston Dip Waltzes; On the Rhine Waltzes; Juliet Waltzes; On to Paris March; Leicht zu Fuss Polka; Songs; Chatelard to Mary Queen of Scots; The Agreeable Young Man; Down below the Waving Lindens; The Free, the German Rhine; Wearing of the Green; Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep, &c. Three dollars per annum; single numbers, 35 cents.

**Peters's Musical Monthly,** J. L. PETERS, publisher, New York, is a magazine of 40 pages, all music, by popular composers. The March number has five songs, with choruses; two sacred, and five instrumental pieces. The music in this number would cost \$4.75, if bought in sheet form. It is printed on full-size music plates. Every one owning a piano or organ should have this reliable magazine. Three dollars per annum; 80 cents single copy.

**The Farmers' Journal,** Lexington, Ky. This excellent Agricultural journal has been considerably improved lately, and we now consider it one of the most valuable of our exchanges. Mrs. HANSON, widow of the late Col. ROGER HANSON, one of Kentucky's most accomplished daughters, has been engaged upon the editorial staff, and the readers of this journal have a treat in store.

**Leffell's Illustrated Mechanical News,** Springfield, Ohio; monthly; 50 cents per annum. We have received the initial number of this publication, and can say that it speaks well for its enterprising publisher. Every mechanic ought to have it.

**The Ruralist,** Cincinnati, Ohio. This charming journal, under the management of J. S. SHEPHERD & Co., is improving with each issue. The farmers of the Great Valley of the Ohio ought to, as they no doubt do, give it a generous support.

**Bee-Keepers' Guide.**—We acknowledge the receipt of "First Lessons in Bee Culture, or Bee-Keepers' Guide," by N. C. MITCHELL, Indianapolis, Ind. Price, 50 cts. From

the examination we have given it, we think this is the best work on the subject ever published. It is plain and practical.

**The Art Review,** Chicago, Ill.; Bi-monthly; \$1.50 per annum. A journal which does credit to Chicago and the Great West, and we trust it will have the support its merits deserve.

**The Little Corporal,** for April, keeps up its attractions, and is every way worthy its predecessors. Its contents this month are unusually interesting, and we wish every one of our little readers could have the *Corporal* for one year.

**The Live Stock Journal,** Buffalo, N. York. This is one of the largest, as well as the best, of the Stock Journals, and we welcome it to our table. Send to GEO. A. MARTIN, the editor, for a sample copy.

**The Utah Pomologist,** St. George, Utah. We have received this interesting little sheet, which we are glad to place upon our exchange list.

**Catalogues.**—We have received the following: List of Varieties of Apple Root Grafts, from HOSHA HOWARD, Bloomington, Illinois. See his advertisement, in this number.

One of the finest and best arranged Flower and Vegetable Seed Catalogues of the season is that of Briggs Bros., Rochester, N. Y. The engravings are beautiful and natural, and the prices as cheap as the cheapest. Send for it.

**Kansas Papers.**—Our List of Kansas Papers is still growing. We now have—

*Ottawa County Independent*, published at Minneapolis; J. W. WHARTON, Editor.

*Solomon Valley Pioneer*, Lindsay, Ottawa county; W. GODDARD, Editor.

*Republican Valley Empire*, Concordia, Weekly.

*Republican Valley Watchman*, Clyde, Weekly.

The *Leavenworth Daily Call*, of this city, was omitted from our List unintentionally.

## THE APIARY.

### DOUGLAS COUNTY BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

BY NOAH CAMERON.

**EDITOR FARMER:** We have here a live Bee-Keepers' Association. Although it has been started but lately, we number now about fifty members. Mr. H. S. CLARKE is President, and Mr. JOHN BLACKBURN Secretary. The Society meets on the first Saturday of each month.

The subject for discussion at the last meeting was "Feeding and Breeding Bees." Various opinions were advanced, as to how to feed and what to feed; also, as to the best time to feed, and whether it was best to feed any but weak stocks, that would be liable to perish without it. While it was held that honey was the best food, it was generally conceded that white sugar dissolved answered the purpose very well; and that feeding in Winter was not advisable. Weak stocks should be prepared in the Fall to go through the Winter safely. In Spring bees need food most, and for the purpose of rearing brood; consequently, if they are short of honey, feeding is an absolute necessity, or your bees will be lost. Some might think that when the weather is fine in the Spring, and the bees could fly, that they certainly could gather enough to keep them from starving. It might be so, if they were not raising young. While a swarm will consume but four or five pounds of honey during the Winter, if properly taken care of, they will consume sometimes as much as six pounds per week in Spring, and before they can gather any honey from flowers; and therefore the necessity of keeping all weak stocks and stocks short of honey regularly supplied; and as feeding stimulates breeding, it is considered by some of advantage to feed even those stocks which had enough honey to carry them through, especially if they were not very strong in bees.

Nearly every one had a plan of his own for feeding. Some put the food under the hive; others removed a frame, and poured the food into the cells; and some put it in a drawer, to slide into the hive, and others poured it right among the bees. All agreed on one point, that it would not do to feed outside the hive. It is also very important to feed something as a substitute for pollen. Rye meal is recommended by our leading apiarians; but as none of them has explained why it is better than wheat, oats, barley or buckwheat, we are inclined to think either one of them would answer the purpose very

well. Whatever is fed should be ground fine, and the bran left with it. The reason the bran should not be extracted is, that it makes a slight covering to the flour, on which they can alight and load themselves, without getting smeared all over. Our bees took in some four or five pounds of unbolted flour on the 4th of March, and it was not a very good day for bees either. The way to attract bees to this food is, to put on a drop or two of the oil of anise.

With the permission of the Editor of THE FARMER, we will make a short report of the proceedings of each meeting of our Society; and we will answer questions in relation to bees and bee culture, after the style of the American Institute Farmers' Club. While we do not profess to be as wise as that famous Club, we pretend to know as much about bees, if not a little more.

At the meeting of that Club for February 14th, J. H. MARTIN makes the following statement: "The moth will lay its eggs on the alighting-board, and upon the blossoms daily visited by the bees. The eggs stick to the bees, and are carried into the very center of the hive. The only safety, and the very best moth-trap, is to keep the swarm strong." Now, this statement passed for gospel among the wise agriculturists and horticulturists of New York. We don't believe a word of it, nor will we without proof. The last sentence contradicts the others; for it is plain reason, if the bees themselves carry in the moth-eggs, the more bees, the stronger the swarm, the more moth-eggs will be carried in; consequently, a strong swarm would have no advantage over a weak one.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas, March, 1871.

## THE SCIENCE OF BEE CULTURE.

BY W. T. BROOKMAN.

**EDITOR FARMER:** I see but little said in THE FARMER in regard to the profits arising from a more thorough system of bee culture. What I mean by a thorough system, is the improved manner of keeping bees in good movable frame hives, and not in log gums or boxes.

The science of bee culture is now attracting the attention of every intelligent mind; and the time is not far distant when bee-keeping will be made as much a business as farming, stock-raising, merchandising, &c. Indeed, even at the present time, there are many men engaged in this great and noble work; I say noble, because I think it one of the most scientific pursuits; men who count their colonies of bees by the hundreds; men who are "shrewd," and understand the value of dollars and cents—such men as QUINBY, HEATHERINGTON, KELLOGG, MITCHELL, LANGSTROTH, GALLUP, GRIM, BENEDICT, and a host of others, who are making money simply by keeping bees. Why, I have had persons tell me that any person who went into the bee business was lazy, and not capable of going into any other business! Kind reader, this is a mistaken idea. Some of the most scientific men in the world are engaged in keeping bees. Because a few selfish persons desire to make fun of a bee-keeper, is no sign that the business is degrading. No, sir; quite to the contrary. Remember, the world is moved nowadays by dollars and cents; and just imagine yourself a HEATHERINGTON or a KELLOGG, selling your twenty tons of honey from one season's gathering—which, at twenty-five cents per pound, is \$50,000. Do you see any little business about that? No, sir; I say not. On the contrary, it is one of the most pleasant and profitable occupations in the world.

Yes, sir; there is money in bee-keeping. The more I look at this question, the more simple it appears. Still there are some who will not believe a simple or plain truth. Do not expect that, in your log or box hive, you can ever expect to make much money in bee culture. No, sir; you must use some kind of a movable comb hive, one in which you can open up and examine your bees, note their condition, and if anything is wrong you can remedy



the difficulty. If a queen is destroyed, you remedy the evil—how? either by giving them a fertile queen, or larva to rear themselves a new one. If they are weak in honey and brood, you take a sheet of brood and honey from a strong colony and give it to the weak, and you benefit both colonies. In fact, in a movable frame hive your bees are under your control; in the box or gum, the moth takes possession and destroys your hive, or the supply of honey gives out, or they become queenless; and the first thing you don't know is, where are your bees?

As I said before, with proper attention bee-keeping is profitable. If there is any business in the world worthy of a man's attention, it is bee culture. Don't expect to start with fifty or a hundred hives, and get rich in a year or two; for if you do, you will surely fail. Purchase a few hives; get some books on bee culture, and take a bee journal, and read; and as your colonies increase, so will your knowledge.

Bees are unlike any other stock: they work for nothing and board themselves, and still give us a large profit every year. How much easier it is to attend to bees, than to take care of a large quantity of stock, which requires your attention the whole year round. You must have sheds, barns and feed, in order to derive much profit; and no farmer grumbles at the trouble he has, or thinks of complaining. Reader, draw the comparison between cattle and bees.

Some men are so situated that they cannot give their attention to a large number of colonies; but any man—be he farmer, lawyer, doctor, or following any pursuit—can find time to attend to a few colonies, and they are amply repaid by the busy bee, by giving the owner from one hundred to two hundred pounds of nice surplus honey to each hive.

I have often wondered why farmers do not more generally keep bees. They are the best stock on the farm, giving a large profit at small expense. Every farmer should keep a dozen hives, thereby supplying his table with one of the most delicious sweets, palatable even to a sick man. I notice, in my frequent travels through the country, that not one farmer in fifteen keeps bees. Why it is, I cannot say. Brother farmers, this should not be. Purchase a few good hives this Spring, and buy you a good movable frame hive, so that the moth cannot destroy the bees; put your bees in it, and when Fall comes, I'll guarantee you will all say you have derived more pleasure and profit from your bees than anything else on the farm in proportion to capital invested. If not, call on me for the oysters.

Rolla, Missouri, April, 1871.



#### THE TIME TO PLANT TREES.

EDITOR FARMER: Will you be so kind as to inform me, through THE FARMER, when is the best time to plant fruit trees? whether in the Spring or Fall; and how a southern, or rather southeastern inclination will do for apples and peaches?

L. W. BLANDELL.

ANSWER.—The principal advantage of planting in the Fall is, that usually the farmer has more time than in the Spring; otherwise, we would prefer early Spring planting.

A northern exposure is preferable for the apple and peach, as the buds start later, and consequently are not so liable to be killed in the Spring by frosts. Probably the best site for an orchard is upon high ground, in close proximity to low land, as the temperature here during Winter and Spring is relatively warmer than upon any other location. High ground, without the proximity of low land, does not give you this advantage; at least, not to so great an extent. Fruit is not so apt to be scalded by the rays of the sun, or by hot winds, upon a northern inclination as upon a southern.

#### PRAYER AND POTATOES.\*

FROM A SERMON BY THE REV. J. T. PETTEE.

"If a brother or a sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful for the body; what doth it profit?—James 1: 15, 16.

An old lady sat in her old arm-chair,  
With wrinkled visage and disheveled hair,  
And hunger-worn features;  
For days and for weeks her only fare,  
As she sat there in her old arm-chair,  
Had been potatoes.

But now they were gone; of bad or good  
Not one was left for the old lady's food  
Of those potatoes;  
And she sighed, and said, "What shall I do?  
Where shall I send, and to whom shall I go  
For more potatoes?"

And she thought of the deacon over the way,  
The deacon so ready to worship and pray,  
Whose cellar was full of potatoes;  
And she said, "I will send for the deacon to come;  
He'll not mind much to give me some  
Of such a store of potatoes."

And the deacon came over as fast as he could,  
Thinking to do the old lady some good,  
But never thought once of potatoes;  
He asked her at once what was her chief want,  
And she, simple soul, expecting a grant,  
Immediately answered, "Potatoes."

But the deacon's religion didn't lie that way;  
He was more accustomed to preach and to pray  
Than to give of his hoarded potatoes;  
So, not hearing, of course, what the old lady said,  
He rose to pray, with uncovered head,  
But she only thought of potatoes.

He prayed for patience, and wisdom, and grace;  
But when he prayed, "Lord, give her peace,"  
She audibly sighed, "Give potatoes!"  
And at the end of each prayer which he said,  
He heard, or thought that he heard, in its stead,  
The same request for potatoes.

The deacon was troubled; knew not what to do;  
'T was very embarrassing to have her act so  
About "those carnal potatoes."  
So, ending his prayer, he started for home,  
But, as the door closed behind him he heard a deep groan,  
"O, give to the hungry potatoes!"

And that groan followed him all the way home;  
In the midst of the night it haunted his room—  
"O, give to the hungry potatoes!"  
He could bear it no longer; arose and dressed;  
From his well-filled cellar taking in haste  
A bag of his best potatoes.

Again he went to the widow's lone hut;  
Her sleepless eyes she had not yet shut;  
But there she sat in that old arm-chair,  
With the same wan features, the same sad air;  
And, entering in, he poured on the floor  
A bushel or more from his goodly store  
Of choicest potatoes.

The widow's heart leaped up for joy;  
Her face was haggard and wan no more.  
"Now," said the deacon, "shall we pray?"  
"Yes," said the widow, "now you may."  
And he knelt him down on the sanded floor,  
Where he had poured his goodly store,  
And such a prayer the deacon prayed  
As never before his lips essayed;  
No longer embarrassed, but free and full,  
He poured out the voice of a liberal soul,  
And the widow responded aloud, "Amen!"  
But said no more of potatoes.

And would you, who hear this simple tale,  
Pray for the poor, and praying, prevail?  
Then preface your prayers with alms and good deeds;  
Search out the poor, their wants and their needs;  
Pray for peace, and grace, and spiritual food,  
For wisdom and guidance—for all these are good—  
But, don't forget the potatoes!

\*Of this Poem—a fragment of a Charity Sermon, preached in  
Dorchester, Mass., twelve or fourteen years ago—JOHN G. WHIT-  
TIER wrote: "It is more valuable than some epics. I am not  
sure but it is more to the Master's purpose than any learned  
theological tome which has been published since it was written."

#### BLACK LOCUST.

M. M. COLLIER, of Bloomingdale, McPherson county, Kansas, asks for information, "How soon locust seed may be planted, and how long they should be soaked before planting?" and says he has the seed for two acres, but is unacquainted with it.

The seed may be planted from the middle of April

to the middle of May, and may be soaked in lukewarm water until the seed commences to swell. It is a very certain seed to grow.

We doubt the propriety of planting two acres of the black locust, unless our correspondent wishes to plant a large grove, say of fifteen or twenty acres. In that case, it is said the borers will not molest the locust if planted in the middle, so as to be shaded. But, if our correspondent designs planting a grove of two acres only, he had better plant black walnut, maple or chestnut, or better still, all three.

#### AN ENTERPRISING HEN.

A hen, belonging to our friend, Mr. N. MITCHELL, of the firm of HERSHFIELD & MITCHELL, of this city, recently produced a remarkable egg, or rather two of them. The specimen consisted of two eggs of average size, united together by a link as large as a lead pencil, and about a quarter of an inch long. One of these eggs contained all yolk, and the other all white, or albumen.

We consider this the most remarkable feat on record. The hen is "doing as well as could be expected."



#### 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.)

#### Eczema.

EDITOR FARMER: Being a reader of your valuable paper, I wish a little advice from you Veterinary Department. I have a horse, which was taken with a swelling in one of his hind legs in October last. Since that time, lumps or knots have made their appearance, varying in size from a hazel to a hickory nut. They extend from the thigh to the pastern joint. He is in good condition, and eats well. I have tried corrosive and other liniments, and while he is no worse, he is no better. What is the disease, and what the remedy?

Respectfully yours, E. A. CARPENTER.  
Franklin County, Kansas, March 2, 1871.

ANSWER.—As near as we can determine from your description, the disease of your horse is what is called Eczema. It is an affection peculiar to some horses during the Summer months and in early Spring.

Rub the raised places with diluted carbolic acid (one-half ounce of the acid to one pint water), twice a day, and give internally one-half ounce doses of the sulphate of soda once a day for two weeks.

#### HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

POTATO PIE.—Scald one quart of milk, grate in four large potatoes while the milk is hot; when cold, add four eggs beaten, and four ounces butter; spice and sweeten to taste; lay in paste. Bake half an hour.

INDIAN PUDDING.—Take a pint of meal and one teaspoonful of salt, and wet with a quart of milk; sweeten, and put in a strong cloth, leaving room for the pudding to swell, and put in a kettle to boil for four hours. This is very nice. Use sweetened cream sauce.

APPLE FLOAT.—To one quart of apples, partially stewed and well mashed, add the whites of three eggs well beaten, and four heaping tablespoonfuls loaf sugar; beat them together fifteen minutes, and eat with rich milk and nutmeg.

FOR A COLD.—As the season of colds and coughs is at hand, we publish the following: Take a heaped dessert-spoonful of flaxseed, put in a pint of water, cover, and let it boil to a half-pint. If the seeds do not settle to the bottom, pour in a little more hot



water and stir well. Put in a tablespoonful of genuine older vinegar, and take after getting into bed. It is a powerful sudorific, and cuts the phlegm.

**HOT SLAW.**—Cut cabbage in fine shreds, boil in clear water until perfectly tender, allowing so little that when it is sufficiently cooked there will scarcely any left in the stew-pan. Just before dishing, add to a common-sized stew-pan a teacupful of sharp vinegar, a piece of butter half the size of a hen's egg, a little salt, and a dust of pepper. The latter can be added at the table, if desired.

**A MINUTE PUDDING.**—Place over the fire one teacupful of sweet milk for every guest; let it come to a boil, and stir in one egg, one tablespoonful flour wet with a little milk; stir well, and let it cook for a few minutes; oil common teacups with butter, and put the pudding into them. When cool, turn the cup into a saucer, and the pudding will slip out nicely; serve with sweet cream. This is a quick and cheap dessert.

**ROLLED JELLY CAKE.**—Five eggs, two cups sugar, two cups flour, two teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder sifted with the flour, two tablespoonfuls of water. Bake in four jelly-pans. Have ready for each a cloth a little larger than the cake, thickly sprinkled with powdered sugar, on which turn the cake while hot. Spread with jelly, and, beginning at one end, roll up, pushing it with the cloth, which may be wrapped around the roll to preserve the moisture of the cake.

**A RELISH FOR BREAKFAST OR LUNCH.**—Take a quarter pound of cheese, good and fresh; cut in thin slices, and put in a spider, turning over it a large cupful of sweet milk; add a quarter of a teaspoonful of dry mustard, a dash of pepper, a little salt, and a piece of butter as large as a butternut; stir the mixture all the time. Have at hand three Boston crackers, finely pounded or rolled, and sprinkle them in gradually; as soon as they are stirred in, turn out the contents into a warm dish, and serve. It is very delicious.

**APPLE ROLL.**—Make a paste with one-fourth of a pound of butter to one pound of flour mixed with water, not very stiff. Peel and slice rather thick tart apples, roll the paste rather thin, or as thin as the bottom crust of a pie, spread the apples on the crust so as to cover it, dredge on a little flour, and roll as tight as possible. Cut the ends even, and put in the steamer or wrap in a thick cloth and boil. It will take one hour's steady cooking. Serve with butter and sugar; and cut in thin slices from the end when serving.

**A BEEF PIE.**—Take cold roast beef or steak; cut into thin slices, and put a layer into a pie-dish; then shew in a little flour, pepper and salt; cut up a tomato, or onion chopped fine; add another layer of beef and seasoning, and so on until the dish is full. If you have any beef gravy, put it in; if not, a little beef dripping, and water enough to make sufficient gravy. Have ready one dozen potatoes, well boiled and mashed, half a cup of milk or cream, and a little butter and salt; spread it over the pie an inch thick; brush it over with egg, and bake about twenty-five minutes.

**FRESH BLOWN FLOWERS IN WINTER.**—Choose some of the most powerful buds of the flowers you would preserve, such as are latest in blowing, and ready to open; cut them off with a pair of scissors, leaving to each, if possible, a piece of the stem three inches long; cover the end of the stem immediately with sealing-wax, and, when the buds are a little shrunk and wrinkled, wrap each of them up separately in a piece of paper, perfectly clear and dry, and lock them up in a dry box or drawer, and they will keep without corrupting. In Winter, or any other time, when you would have the flowers blow, take the buds at night and cut off the end of the stem sealed with wax, and put the buds into water, wherein a little niter or salt has been diffused; and the next day you will have the pleasure of seeing the buds open and expand themselves, and the flowers display their most lovely colors and breathe their agreeable odors.

**BREAD CRUMBS.**—Be very careful that no piece of bread that can be used, is wasted. Gather all waste or broken pieces, and set into the "heater," if you have one to your stove or range; if not, into the oven after the cooking for the day is done, leaving the door open so that the pieces may not burn. When thoroughly dried, roll them fine on a board, and with a rolling-pin kept expressly for the purpose, as it makes a pastry board and pin rough to roll any hard substance. Sift the crumbs through a colander, and keep them in a stone pot, covered closely, in a dry place, or put in a linen bag and hang in a cool place. They are excellent to use in cooking many things, as well as for stuffing, and you cannot save too large a quantity. If well dried and properly aired, they will keep a year, and be as sweet as when first rolled; and, aside from the economy, they are a great convenience.

## "WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

"WELL, there is something in that!" as the man said when he tried to put on his boot with a kitten in it.

A LITTLE GIRL, who was suffering somewhat from a tight shoe, regarding it with a contemplative expression, remarked, "I guess God put a little too much bone in that foot!"

EVE was the only woman who never threatened to go and live with mamma; and Adam was the only man who never tantalized his wife about "the way mother used to cook."

"Do you know Brown?" "Yes." "What kind of a man is he?" "O, tolerable." "There are worse men than he is—ain't there?" "Y-e-s; but I think they are all in the penitentiary!"

A MINISTER asked a tipsy fellow, who was leaning against a fence, where he expected to go when he died; to which he replied: "If I don't get along any better than I do now, I shan't go anywhere."

AN attorney once asked Mr. Beecher: "Suppose the parsons and the devil should litigate a cause, which party do you think would gain it?" "The devil, no doubt," replied Mr. Beecher, "as he would have all the lawyers on his side."

A LITTLE GIRL in Ohio, about three years old, after being corrected the other day for something she had done, said: "Ma, I wish whipping cost something." "Why?" inquired the mother. "Because," said little Pert, "you never give me anything that costs something."

A YOUNG MAN, living in Lafayette, Ind., is humility personified. The other day, he asked a young lady if he might be allowed the privilege of going home with her, and was indignantly refused; upon which he inquired, very humbly, if she would permit him to sit on the fence and see her go by!

A NORWEGIAN LADY arrived in Milwaukee, a few days ago, with some twenty of her children. She said there are so many accidents nowadays, she did not think it safe to bring them all on one boat, as, in case of a wreck, she wouldn't have any heart to commence life in a new country. She expects the rest of them early in May.

THAT was a sad blunder one of the young clerks in a store on Delaware street, made the other day. A lady, wishing to purchase some hose, stepped into a store, made known her wish, and a box of stockings were shown her. Desiring to know the price, she inquired, "How high do these come?" when the youth innocently replied: "I don't know, ma'am; about to the knees, I guess."

A LAWYER was once pleading a case, which brought tears into the eyes of the jurors, and every one gave up the case as gone for the plaintiff. But the opposing counsel rose, and said: "May it please the Court, I do not propose, in this case, to bore for water; but—" Here the tears were suddenly dried, laughter ensued, the ridiculousness of the case was exposed, and the defendant won the suit.

A JERSEY GIRL and her lover were out horseback riding, recently, when a race was proposed, which ended in a victory for the firmly-seated young man. But the girl would not give it up so, and demanded a renewal of the trial, with a change of saddles. The change was soon made, and soon they were off again, the lad sidewise, and the girl endwise—the heat resulting in a complete triumph for the lady.

A YOUNG LADY in the mountains of Virginia once asked a member of her Sunday school class, who made him. Upon his confession of ignorance upon that subject, she tried to shame him, by pointing to a very small boy who was *au fait* on the rudiments, but was rather taken aback, when he replied: "I rather think he oughter. He don't look like he's been made more'n three weeks, an' hain't had time to forget where he come from."

A FARMER, who wished to invest the accumulation of his industry in United States securities, went to a broker's office to obtain treasury notes. The clerk inquired: "What denomination will you have them, sir?" Having never heard that word used except to distinguish religious sects, the farmer, after a little deliberation, replied: "Well, you may give me part in Old School Presbyterian, to please the old lady; but give me the heft on't in Freewill Baptist."

ONE of our young acquaintances, not long since, was endeavoring to enjoy an evening in the company of a young lady, fair and entertaining, upon whom he called, but found a serious obstacle in the person of her stern and not very cordial father, who at length ventured to very plainly intimate that the hour for retiring had arrived. "I think you are correct, my dear sir," returned the unabashed young man; we have been waiting to have you go to bed for over an hour."

TWO LADIES in New York were talking about the sparrows, and their usefulness in ridding the city of the canker-worms, which used to be such a nuisance. One said the noisy chirping of the sparrows, early in the morning, when she wanted to sleep, was as great an evil as the worms. The other disagreed. Just then a gentleman came in, and was appealed to: "Mr. A—, which do you think the worst—sparrows or worms?" He immediately answered: "I don't know; I never had sparrows."

**RICE FRITTERS.**—Boil a teacupful of rice until it is tender, strain upon it one quart of milk, and let it boil ten minutes; cool, and add flour enough to make a batter as thick as will fry easily on a griddle, and two tablespoonfuls of yeast; let it rise three hours; then add two well beaten eggs, and cook on a heated griddle. Scatter sugar and cinnamon, mixed together, over each cake, when baked.

**JELLIED RICE.**—Put a teacupful of rice to three pints of milk, add a little salt, cover close, and let it simmer three hours. Beat well, put into molds, and eat as blanc mange, with sugar and cream.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, LIVING IN NEWBERRY township, Wabunsee county, Kansas, December 14th, 1870, one HORSE and two COLTS, described as follows: One bay Gelding, 18 years old, 15½ hands high, black mane and tail, one hind foot white, lame from soft spongy frogs in fore feet, upper part of shoulder sore from collar; \$5 reward. Also, one cream-colored Gelding, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, light mane and tail, face long, straight and narrow, a short heavy body, trots easy, wasn't broken to ride or work; \$10 reward. Also, one dark iron-gray almost black, stud Colt, 3 years old, about 15 hands high, roman nose, not broken; \$10 reward. I will give the above rewards for information that will enable me to get the Horse or Colts, as stated above. Address J. C. P. MALONE, St. Mary's Mission, Kansas. mh-3m

## 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, coughed 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 mucous 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 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 chyliification, and is made into good blood. When the stomach has got into this condition, the Pulmonic Syrup soon ripens the matter in the lungs, and a cure is effected.

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

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

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

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle, or \$7.50 per half-dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. mh-1y

## STRAY LIST.

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

### STRAYS FOR APRIL.

Atchison County—C. W. Rust, Clerk.

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

MARE—Taken up by H. Benton, Grasshopper tp, Feb 11th, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 10 years old, 13 hands high, light mane and tail, star in forehead, snip on nose. Appraised \$45.

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

COLT—Taken up by —, one chestnut horse Colt, 1 year old, 11 hands high, white spots on forehead. Appraised \$30.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

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

Clay County—J. W. Kennedy, Clerk.

CALF—Taken up by Wm. Silver, Sherman tp, Jan 16, 1871, one roan yearling steer calf, star in forehead. Appraised \$15.



**Coffey County—A. Crocker, Clerk.**

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

**COW**—Taken up by Angeline Burr, Avon tp, one black and white Cow, 7 years old, branded TM on left hip, crop off right ear, half upper crop off left. Appraised \$30.

**STEER**—Taken up by Thos Williams, Ottumwa tp, one red and white Steer, 8 years old, red neck, smooth crop off left ear, triangle branded on left hip, H on right. Appraised \$34.

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

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

**HEIFER**—Taken up by John Chess, Neosho tp, one red and white yearling Heifer, star in forehead. Appraised \$12. Also, one brindle Steer, 8 years old, white face, line back, crop off left ear, dim brand on right side. Appraised \$12.50. Also, one large yellow Steer, white nose, branded PI on right hip, slope in right ear, slit in left. Appraised \$12.50. Also, one pale red and white Steer, 6 years old, 4 indistinct brands on right side. Appraised \$12.50. Also, one brown spotted Steer, 8 years old, white in face, 8 dim brands on right side. Appraised \$12.50. (Also, one pale red Steer, 11 years old, right ear cut to a point. Appraised \$12.50.)

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

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

**PONY**—Taken up by R Norton, Leroy tp, one bay horse Pony Colt, 2 years old, 8 white feet, white strip in face. Appraised \$12.

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

**HORSE**—Taken up by W J Long, Sherman tp, Feb 11, 1871, one bay Horse, 5 years old, white strip in face, three white feet. Appraised \$50.

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

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

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

**MARE**—Taken up by David Cole, Endora tp, Jan 4, 1871, one dark brown Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$65. Also, one bay horse Mule, 7 years old, 14 hands high, shed all round, collar and harness marks. Appraised \$70. Also, one black yearling mare Mule, 14 hands high. Appraised \$55. Also, one bay yearling mare Mule, 13 hands high. Appraised \$40.

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

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

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

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

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

**MARE**—Taken up by Robt Hastings, Janesville tp, Feb 8, 1871, two bay Mares, mixed throughout—one 4 years old, 15 hands high, white spot on end of nose, white on right hind foot. Appraised \$90. The other 3 years old, 13 hands high, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$80.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Labette County—L. C. Howa, Clerk.**

**COW**—Taken up by Wm Hammond, Mount Pleasant tp, one small white Cow, 9 years old, crumpled horns, black nose, underbit in left ear, half-crop off right, branded R on left hip. Appraised \$20.25.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**COW**—Taken up by Aaron Evans, Delaware tp, Feb 7, 1871, one red Cow, 5 years old, roan spot on right eye, crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left. Appraised \$20.

**HEIFER**—Taken up by G W Starns, Delaware tp, Jan 26, 1871, one white Heifer, pale red neck and legs, under half-crop in left ear, under and upper bit in right ear, branded H on right hip. Appraised \$15. Also, one black Heifer, swallow-fork in left ear, branded S on left shoulder. Appraised \$12.

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

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

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

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

**Linn County—J. W. Miller, Clerk.**

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

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

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

**Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.**

**FILLY**—Taken up by Carl Scheel, Fremont tp, Feb 17th, 1871, one black Filly, 3 years old, 14 hands high, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$70. Also, one red Steer, 5 years old, crop and underbit in left ear, some white on belly, white spot on hip, scar on left hip. Appraised \$25.

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

**STEER**—Taken up by D Williams, Emporia tp, Feb 20th, 1871, one brindle Texas Steer, 8 years old, crop, 2 slits and underbit in each ear. Appraised \$18.

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

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

**MARE**—Taken up by P B Maxon, Fremont tp, Feb 17, 1871, one dark bay Mare, 2 years old, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$80. Also, one bay Mare, 2 years old, 15 h's high. Appraised \$70.

**Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.**

**MARE**—Taken up by A Kerschner, Stanton tp, Feb 22d, 1871, one sorrel Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, harness marks, thin in flesh. Appraised \$55.

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

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

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

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

**MARE**—Taken up by D Mitchell, Mound tp, Jan 5th, 1871, one dark bay Mare, 8 years old, star in forehead, dim brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$40. Also, one dirty gray Mare, 2 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay Mare, 2 years old. Appraised \$25. Also, one black Mare, 2 years old, hind feet white, white hairs on left side and left fore foot. Appraised \$30.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.**

**HORSE**—Taken up by J Whitney, Valley Brook tp, Dec 21th, 1870, one bay Horse, 6 years old, fore feet shod. Appraised \$75.

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

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

**PONY**—Taken up by P Griggs, Avonia tp, Feb 3, 1871, one bay Pony, 5 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, white on hind foot. Appraised \$45. Also, one bay Pony, four years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

**COW**—Taken up by W F Coffmann, Ridgway tp, Dec 1st, 1870, one light red Cow, years old, medium size, line back, scars on left side. Appraised \$15.

**STEER**—Taken up by C McCormick, Burlingame tp, Jan —, 1871, one pale red yearling Steer. Appraised \$4. Also, one white Steer, 2 years old, red ears and nose. Appraised \$7.

**COW**—Taken up by Henry Locke, Superior tp, Jan —, 1871, one black Cow, 10 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, one red Cow, 4 years old, bell on. Appraised \$35. Also, one red Cow, 8 years old. Appraised \$36. Also, one black yearling Heifer, some white on left side. Appraised \$10.

**Saline County—D. Beebe, Clerk.**

**STEER**—Taken up by M Sullivan, Solomon tp, one red and white spotted Texas Steer, 2 years old, end off right horn, under cut in right ear, crop off left. Appraised \$12.

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

**COLT**—Taken up by C Balseger, Newberry tp, Feb 16, 1871, one light bay horse Colt, one year old, 10 hands high, right hind foot white, 2 white spots in forehead. Appraised \$10.

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

**HORSE**—Taken up by Wm Shaffer, Guilford tp, Dec 26th, 1870, one light bay Horse, 4 years old, 13 hands high, branded P on right shoulder. Appraised \$50. Also, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 13 hands high, white strip in face. Appraised \$50.

**COLT**—Taken up by Chas Symonds, Cedar tp, Jan 3, 1871, one brown horse Colt, right hind foot white. Appraised \$20.

**STEER**—Taken up by Basil Norris, Guilford tp, Jan —, 1871, one dark brown Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$20. Also, a deep red Steer, 3 years old. Appraised \$30.

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

**STEER**—Taken up by Chas Anderson, Chetopa tp, Feb 3, 1871, one red and white Steer, 5 years old, Texas brands, a slit in each ear, medium size. Appraised \$20. Also, one black Steer, 5 years old, white face, Spanish brands, crop off right ear, underbit in left, medium size. Appraised \$20. Also, one dun Steer, 5 years old, Spanish brands, swallow-fork in right ear, crop off left ear. Appraised \$20.

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

**STEER**—Taken up by John Smith, Neodosha tp, Feb 3d, 1871, one dark brown Steer, 6 years old. Appraised \$35.

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

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

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

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

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

**STEER**—Taken up by L Birlew, Cedar tp, Jan 25, 1871, one deep red Steer, 3 year, small size, smooth crop off left ear, brush of tail gone. Appraised \$16.

**COW**—Taken up by A Davis, Cedar tp, Jan 26, 1871, one brindle Cow, brockle face, crumple horns, medium size, smooth crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left. Appraised \$35.

**Woodson County—W. W. Sain, Clerk.**

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

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

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

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

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Col. Cheney (warranted genuine), \$3 per dozen. My plants were obtained from Col. Cheney himself, before Mr. Purdy secured them.

Kittatinny, Early Wilson and Lawton Blackberries; Miami, Doolittle, Philadelphia and Clark Raspberries; Houghton Gooseberries; Red Dutch Currants, \$1.00 per dozen, post-paid. Concord Grapevines, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen, post-paid. Address C. H. CUSHING, mh-3m Box 38, Leavenworth, Kansas.

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Jan-4m JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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