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THE FARM

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KANSAS

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LEAVENWORTH.
OCT. 15, 1871.

VIII
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E. SEARS. ENG. N.Y.

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Complete and Perfect Stoves for Wood or Coal, Six Sizes.



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BY MAIL, 35 CENTS PER DOZEN; \$1.25 PER 100. By Express, 500 for \$5; 1,000 for \$8. Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue of Bulbs and Winter Blooming Plants. sep-2m F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

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MRS. E. BYRAM,
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Tulip, Linwood, Ash, Elm, Beech, Maple, Chestnut, Hemlock, &c. Price, \$3 per 1,000, and upwards. Some varieties by mail, 50 cents per 100. Send stamp for Circular. Interests all. oct-3m A. BATTLES, Girard, Pa.

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START A NURSERY—HOW TO.—Second Edition. Price 25c. Price List of Trees, Plants, Seedlings, Root-Grafts, &c., free. HEIKES' NURSERIES, Dayton, O. [sep-3] (Established 1832.)

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FINE PIGS!
MAGIE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS, BRED FOR SALE.
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THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM, THE SHOP AND THE FIRE-SIDE

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

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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.

SALINE COUNTY FAIR.

It was our good fortune to attend the first Fair of the Saline County Agricultural Society, two years ago. As we said at the time, it was in many respects the peer of county exhibitions in counties supposed to be far in advance of Saline in settlement and cultivation.

A day spent at its late Fair served to confirm opinions often expressed in these columns, that few counties in the State, if indeed any, possessed greater capacity for agricultural production, or superior inducements for the intelligent husbandman, than Saline.

It is not in our heart to scold so clever a people as cultivate the soil and manage the Fairs of Saline; yet it must be said that the last Fair did not sustain its proper relation to the first one. A lack of interest and a want of appreciation were too apparent in the limited number of exhibitors of stock and farm products. The specimens on exhibition showed, beyond question, that this meagerness did not arise from want of material so much as want of interest.

It is apt to be the case that the management of a Fair is not acceptable to a class of producers; that there is too much horse, or too much something else, in its composition. This does not justify neglect on the part of the aggrieved. They should show all the more, thus forcing upon attention the manifest injustice of the managers.

These remarks, although made in connection with Saline county, are intended to be general in application. It is too apt to occur that fruit men, grain men, stock men, or horse men, grumble and stay away from Fairs, as exhibitors, through jealousy or supposed under-estimate of their particular branch of industry. It is quite impossible for the best men in the county to please all interests in a Premium List. It is conceded, in nearly every case, that they do what is by them believed to be for the best. This should insure a hearty co-operation of all classes, and a correction of errors in the next election of Directors.

The officers of the Society, as also the citizens of Saline, will accept thanks for courtesies, and count us in as a regular attendant of their Fairs in the future.

AN APOLOGY.

THE FARMER owes an apology to its friends, in different parts of the State where Fairs have been held, for not being represented. The Senior Editor has been away from home most of the time for the

past two months, attending to matters that could not be neglected; while the Assistant has been engaged in helping to represent Kansas at some of the Eastern Fairs. For three weeks past THE FARMER office has, for the most part, "run itself."

Will our friends notify us of any matters of general interest that have come under their observation at any of the County Fairs?

KANSAS FRUIT AT ST. LOUIS.

At a comparatively late day the Kansas Immigration Society concluded to make an exhibition of Kansas fruits at the St. Louis Fair. These were hastily collected, from Leavenworth and Wyandotte counties, mostly from the former, and placed under the care of Dr. J. STAYMAN and WILLIAM TANNER, who were selected by the Immigration Society to make the exhibition. There were collected in all one hundred and twenty varieties of apples, mostly of our well known sorts.

The collection arrived in St. Louis on Tuesday evening, and was immediately placed on exhibition. Contrary to custom, the fruit committees commenced the work of examination on Monday, and by Tuesday noon their reports were made up and handed in to the Superintendent of the Fruit Department. Consequently, the Kansas collection did not come in competition in the general awards.

Desiring, however, to place the Kansas collection upon its merits, the agents of the Immigration Society succeeded in securing the appointment of a special committee, consisting of HENRY MUDD, President of the State Board of Agriculture, CARLOS SANDERS, and Rev. Mr. PEABODY, members of the State Board, to examine the fruit and pass upon its merits. The following is their report:

After the committee on fruits had completed their examination on Monday, and made their awards on premiums, there was placed on exhibition by Dr. J. STAYMAN and WM. TANNER, Esq., committee on behalf of the Kansas Immigration Society, 120 varieties of apples, which for beauty and size we have never seen excelled. We, the undersigned, of the committee on fruits, believing that such an exhibition should not be passed without favorable notice, would recommend that the Agricultural and Mechanical Association give the Kansas Immigration Society a diploma for the best exhibition of apples.

CARLOS SANDERS,
HENRY MUDD,
Of the Committee of Fruits.

In this connection we may also give an extract from the St. Louis Times, of the 5th inst.:

Since our report of the products of the "American Desert," Kansas has sent forward an additional display of fruit, which ought not to be passed by without comment. The show is under the charge of Messrs. J. STAYMAN and WM. TANNER, of Leavenworth, representing the Kansas Immigration Society. This comprises some of the finest results of pomological culture we have ever seen, among which we particularly noticed a plate of Gloria Mundi apples, one of which weighed 27 ounces, Winesaps, Jonathans, Blue Pear-mains, Yellow Bellefleurs, Duchesse pears, and a number of other specimens, all remarkable for their beauty and size.

The other papers of St. Louis also gave the Kansas fruit very flattering notices.

The display of fruit from Missouri, Illinois, and other States, was very large and of superior quality, and it was only by comparison with our Kansas fruit that it suffered; and this has been true to a greater or less extent at all the Fairs at which our fruits have been shown this Fall.

Our citizens were treated with every courtesy by

officers of the State Society, by prominent citizens of St. Louis, and by the papers of that city.

Monthly Weather Report.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

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

DATE	High.	Lowest.	Mean.	Miles.	Inches.
Sept. 1	85	62	73.25	5.33	
2	87	64	75.75	3.71	
3	86	63	74.50	3.71	
4	89	66	77.50	4.79	
5	90	65	77.50	5.79	0.47
6	77	65	69.35	4.73	
7	80	58	70.35	5.04	
8	90	69	78.85	6.79	
9	75	61	68.75	9.21	
10	65	59	63.00	4.09	
11	71	60	63.75	4.71	
12	75	60	66.75	2.94	
13	72	61	63.75	5.25	0.70
14	65	59	62.00	2.54	
15	73	61	66.75	2.25	
16	85	58	73.75	4.54	
17	86	68	76.80	4.42	0.01
18	89	62	70.25	6.33	
19	66	49	55.25	5.29	
20	65	46	54.50	4.08	
21	71	45	60.50	7.50	
22	62	59	70.00	8.96	
23	81	58	70.50	2.29	
24	76	59	67.00	3.04	
25	77	54	64.50	7.00	
26	62	44	51.00	7.75	
27	59	38	50.75	3.37	
28	61	39	49.00	2.66	
29	68	38	56.50	5.12	
30	75	48	62.25	7.16	

Mean temperature for the month, deg. 66.17
 Mean Barometer, inches 30.18
 Mean direction of wind S. 68.20° E.
 Mean velocity of wind, miles per hour 5.01
 Mean humidity for the month, per cent 41.91
 Total velocity of wind, miles 3,662
 Total rain fall, inches 1.18
 Number of one-fourth cloudy days 4
 Number of one-half cloudy days 5
 Number of three-fourths cloudy days 1
 Number of days entirely cloudy 5
 Number of clear days 15

GEO. H. BOEHMER, Observer.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The cultivation of castor beans is limited to a very small portion of Kansas; less, we presume, from want of fitness in soil than knowledge of their habits and mode of culture. Johnson county produces more of this crop, probably, than all the balance of the State. The following letter is respectfully referred to our castor bean cultivators, with request for response from as many of them as feel disposed to communicate the facts called for:

EDITOR FARMER: In the September number of THE FARMER, under "State Items," I find an article in relation to castor beans. Could you, through THE FARMER, give particular information as to the amount that may be grown per acre; the mode of culture; whether they will grow on sod breaking; the time to plant; how deep to plant in a sandy black soil; if there is any part of the plant good for anything; oil making; and how much per bushel the beans will sell for at wholesale?

Yours, faithfully,
 JOHN PERRY.

HON. MARCUS J. PARROTT's imported Percheron Mare took the first premium at the St. Louis Fair over one of the best draft rings we ever saw.

The Kansas Farmer

THE STATE FAIR.

The Seventh Annual State Fair was held at Topeka, September 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th. The city of Topeka and the county of Shawnee, as soon as it was known that the Fair was located at that point, set to work to procure and fit up the proper Grounds for the same. Public meetings were held, and committees appointed, to devise ways and means to accomplish this object; the result of which was to raise, by different means, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, which was expended under the direction of the worthy Secretary, ALFRED GRAY, and that indefatigable worker, Gen. JAMES McDOWELL.

The Fair Grounds consist of forty-eight acres of gently undulating land, adjoining the town site, and bordered by a stream and wooded copse on one side. The land is enclosed by a high board fence of pine lumber, with rows of stalls and pens upon each side. A large and very substantial amphitheater, capable of seating two thousand persons, is located near the center of the Grounds, and commanding a fine view of the half-mile race-track for its entire length.

Floral Hall is a large and sightly building, built in the form of a cross, and tastefully finished upon the outside, and surmounted by a cupola.

The Secretaries', Executive Officers' and Reporters' Hall is in a building of similar design as Floral Hall, but on a smaller scale, and removed from the former perhaps twenty rods. Besides these buildings, there are quite a number of others, such as judges' stands, booths, dining-halls, and other necessary out-buildings. The Grounds are furnished with some half-dozen wells, conveniently located, and furnishing an abundance of good water.

The track and ground adjacent is underlaid with tile drains, affording abundant protection against a spongy road-bed, and for most of the way is surrounded with a substantial railing.

This is, in brief, a description of the Grounds; and we must say that the people of Topeka, and of Shawnee county, deserve great praise for the money and labor they have expended to perfect and complete those Grounds, which will compare with any in the Western country.

For ten days or two weeks previous to the opening of the Fair, the Secretary was kept busy receiving and entering upon the books the applications for entries; so that, when the Fair opened, Monday morning, there were over two thousand entries already recorded.

All day Monday and Tuesday the Secretary's office was thronged, and four clerks were kept busy making entries and issuing cards; and stock of all kinds poured in from every direction, together with farming implements and farm products to an extent that satisfied the most ardent friend and well-wisher of the Fair.

To go through the exhibition and mention, even by name, all the prominent features or articles, would require a paper many times larger than THE FARMER; and we shall have to content ourselves with a general description of the most important features.

Entering the north wing of Floral Hall, one's attention is first directed to the large display of our most important cereal, corn. The quality is first-class, and in quantity would reach many bushels. Next, the display of bread strikes one with astonishment—enough in quantity to stock several city bakeries, and no doubt of the best quality.

Vegetables and small grains were there in the greatest abundance; but to enumerate them by entries would be tedious. One lot of fifteen bushels, exhibited by Hon. C. B. LINES, of Wabaunsee, deserves special mention. It was gathered from as many different farmers, and represents an average yield of over twenty-five bushels, and an aggregate crop of 387 acres. The highest yield was that of

W. F. COLTON, twelve acres, which averages thirty-six bushels per acre; and one from ROBT. BANKS, one hundred acres, which averaged twenty-four bushels. In this department we found, too, a very large display of Kansas cheese, as fine in quality as the best New York factory.

In the west wing we found a display of fruit that taxes one's descriptive powers to the utmost, and well preserves the excellent reputation Kansas has already obtained. B. G. BILLINGS, of Wyandotte, exhibits thirty-seven varieties of apples, some specimens weighing twenty four ounces; one R. I. Greening weighing twenty-two ounces. W. P. NELSON, of Buchanan county, Mo., exhibited 212 varieties of apples. Mr. MCBRIDE, Jackson county, exhibited 68 varieties. Mr. CADWALADER exhibited a large collection of the seedling bearing his name, that were perfect beauties. Rev. C. H. LOVE JOY, of Baldwin City, exhibited 55 varieties of apples, that were almost faultless. Injustice was done this exhibitor, evidently. The committee ruled out his collection of best fifteen varieties of Winter apples for family use, on account of the R. I. Greening, the Yellow Belleflower, and the Roxbury Russet being of the number. The latter may not be as good a keeper as some others, but we doubt the propriety of excluding the other two.

Mr. CADOGAN, of Leavenworth, and Mr. VAN WYNKLE, of Pleasant Ridge, were present with very fine collections. Many others, whose names we did not learn, exhibited specimens and collections not one whit behind the others in quality or quantity.

By previous arrangement, California was represented in the fruit department, by a large and very beautiful collection of apples, pears, grapes, figs, almonds, and perhaps some other semi-tropical fruits. The grapes and one variety of pears excelled anything on exhibition; but in apples, Kansas and Missouri were both ahead. In this connection it is but fair to say that our Missouri friends carried off a good share of the first premiums, most of them going to the two gentlemen from that State who have been already named.

The collections of grapes, pears and peaches were large and creditable, but we have not space to enumerate them.

The display of exotics and rare flowers, in the center, was an attractive feature of this department, and attracted marked attention.

In the south wing we have the display of needlework and fancy articles, which was an attractive feature of the Fair. The sewing machines were out in full strength, and the competition was lively, not to say exciting.

In the east wing there was a heterogeneous collection—music, art, geology, fine mechanism and millinery all being represented. Prof. MUDGE, of the State Agricultural College, was in charge, and had on exhibition a fine collection of fossils and geological specimens. The marked features of this exhibition was the splendid specimens of gypsum gathered from different portions of the State, that for quality, cannot be equaled in any other section of the country. The twin-leaved crystal gypsum was very fine, and among those acquainted with geology, created marked surprise. The Professor also had specimens of Kansas chalk, which is found in abundance in certain portions of the State. This exhibition was not competing for a premium, but was exhibited solely for the purpose of showing something of our Kansas geology.

In this department the exhibition in crochet work, card flowers and pictures, and ladies' handiwork generally, was the best we ever saw.

Our friend JOHN KENMUIR had on exhibition his fine cathedral chime clock, which was the wonder of all who saw it. He also exhibited some watches of his own manufacture; as did also Mr. ENDWEIS a watch of the latter, called a quarter second stop watch, that created marked attention. Mr. E. is a young mechanic of Leavenworth, and deserves well of our people.

Mr. A. TALCOTT, of Topeka, exhibited some fine specimens of upholstery, and, of course, carried off the blue ribbons.

Our friend Capt. J. LEE KNIGHT, was on hand with an enormous exhibition of photography, and was, we believe, the only exhibitor in this lot; but it was sufficient. For artistic skill he stands without a peer, and Topeka is fortunate in retaining his services.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Topeka, exhibited an elegant collection of silver and china ware, and was a marked feature of this department.

There was a very fine collection of oil paintings, but we did not learn the name of the exhibitors.

We have in the above but merely glanced at the contents of this building. The many and very excellent vegetables and grains should receive more attention, but our space forbids.

Before leaving this building, we must not fail to mention the very large display of nursery stock. There were ten exhibitors, among whom were S. T. KELSEY, of Pomona; H. PERLEY, of Springhill; D. W. HIGBIE, of Lawrence; Mr. CADWALADER, of Paola; E. R. STONE, of Topeka; Mr. BAYLESS, of Lee's Summit, Mo.; STEWART & HUMPHREYS, Macon, Mo.; and BLAIR BROS., of the Lee's Summit (Mo.) Nurseries. For superior excellence, we doubt if this collection was ever excelled. The committee found it difficult to award the premiums, as all the specimens were so nearly perfect; but the blue ribbon was finally awarded to E. R. STONE, of the Topeka Nurseries, and the second premium was given to the BLAIR BROS. These latter gentlemen also exhibited a superior collection of evergreens, embracing some eight or nine varieties. They are thoroughly enterprising gentlemen, and deserve well at the hands of our Kansas orchardists. Friend HIGBIE, in addition to his apple trees, had some choice specimens of budded peach trees, and a fine collection of flowering and ornamental shrubs. Both he and the BLAIR BROS. took premiums on these latter.

Our friend R. S. ELLIOTT, Industrial Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, had on exhibition specimens of the results of his labor in developing the resources of the Great American Desert. He exhibited nine specimens of trees grown from seed this year at Wilson, 270 miles west of Leavenworth, among which we noticed the oak, chestnut, catalpa and ailantus, which were all planted last Fall, and show a growth of from two to four feet. He also exhibited specimens of evergreens, that have succeeded well. Mr. ELLIOTT is confident that all of his experiments will succeed; and it is difficult to imagine the great amount of good that is to result from these carefully conducted experiments.

One other object of interest about Floral Hall was the Buckeye Beehive, exhibited by BARNES & SON, of Topeka. We have noticed it is hive for two or three years, and in our judgment it meets every requirement for the speedy, profitable and easy handling of both bees and honey.

From Floral Hall we pass to the department of Agricultural Implements and works of mechanical skill. This department was well filled—was, in fact, the largest exhibition of the kind we ever saw. We must here, as in the other departments, glance only at the most important features, but we could not help thinking that the many thousands of our citizens who were not at the Fair, were losing more than they could imagine, by not being present to see for themselves the many new inventions that were there represented, to aid and assist them in developing the resources of their Kansas farms.

Prominent in this department was the display of plows. Every size, style and variety was here represented. The large, cumbersome, four-horse sod plow; and the neat, trim-built twelve-inch plow; gang-plow and the cultivator, the single-shovel and the double-shovel plows, with all manner of colters and other appliances for facilitating the work. As usual, the veteran plow-maker of Illinois,

JOHN DEERE, was among the largest exhibitors, and was also present in person.

HARGOOD & Co., of Chicago, were also represented by a very large and very excellent collection of plows, among which we noticed a *revolving mold-board* plow, which impressed us very favorably, although we did not see it in operation. It is unique in construction, and we think will certainly greatly relieve the draft. All of the plows of this firm, as indeed were all of the others, were of superior finish, and evidently gotten up by those who understood their business perfectly. The two-horse cultivators were largely represented, JOHN DEERE & Co., taking, we believe, the premium on them.

Of harrows there were quite a number, all of them embodying some good features; but the one that impressed us most favorably was the revolving—the first we have ever seen. The harrow is round in form, and as the team moves, revolves at about the same speed that the team walks. The effect of it is to thoroughly pulverize and level the ground. We saw it in operation; and while it is not yet up to what we really need, it is far in advance of any of the old-fashioned implements.

Nearly all of the reapers and mowers manufactured in the country were represented; but for reasons that we did not fully understand, they were all withdrawn from competition and left merely for competition.

It is with this class of implements as with sewing-machines—they all have certain excellent qualities and advantages, but we have no doubt that there will still be important improvements made in this class of implements.

The Marsh Harvester—a cut of which will be found in the June number of THE FARMER—was on exhibition, and made hosts of friends; as did also the Wood Self-Raker.

The display of farm wagons was large and excellent, ten or twelve factories being represented. We believe the first premium was awarded to the FISH brothers; but there were several others that were nearly if not quite as good.

Mr. HURD, of Dixon, Ill., had a windmill on exhibition, of a size suitable for ordinary work.

WILDER & PALM, of Lawrence, exhibited the Ditcher spoken of in our report of the Douglas County Fair.

There were quite a number of corn-shellers, hand and horse-power; straw-cutters, cider-mills, &c., all worthy of special commendation.

In the line of carriages and buggies, there were but two exhibitors, B. MILLER & BRO., of Paola, and CRETORS & POTTER, of Leavenworth. In point of quality and excellence of finish, we never saw these two exhibitions excel. There were several different styles of vehicles, MILLER & BRO. taking the first premium upon best single buggy and carriage, and CRETORS & POTTER taking it upon the double carriage.

There was quite a large display of stoves, embracing almost every variety; among the successful ones was the Western, manufactured by our townsmen, WILSON, ESTES & FAIRCHILD, of the Great Western Foundry. The Stewart also took a premium.

We have omitted to notice the display of corn-planters. There were several horse-planters, that show important improvements; and it does seem that this tool has about reached perfection. The precision and accuracy with which they do their work, leaves little to be desired.

Feeling that we have done small justice to this department, we pass to the cattle department.

Durhams, Devons, Ayrshires and Jerseys were all represented; and we can safely say that a better display has never been made in the West. There must have been fully one hundred Shorthorns exhibited, and nearly all of them of superior excellence. The West is breeding up a style of Durham cattle that is not excelled by any, and an immense amount of capital is being invested in them. The blood, too, is being largely infused into our common stock.

The Devons were represented by a single specimen, and it was not first-class. Of Ayrshires, there were five or six animals, all owned, we believe, by Maj. J. K. HUDSON, of Wyandotte. They are noted for their milking qualities, and are not excelled by any save the Holsteins.

The Jersey ring was better represented, there being some twenty-five head on exhibition. The beautiful hert of Rev. WINFIELD SCOTT, of this city, took five of the seven premiums awarded—four of them being first premiums.

The exhibition of sheep was fair. Cotswolds, Southdowns, Leicesters and Merinoes were all represented—the latter being most numerous. The quality of the animals was creditable; but the Long-wools, so far as we noticed them, were not fully up to the standard of excellence.

The exhibition of hogs was the feature of the Fair. Nearly six hundred animals were upon the ground; and for superior excellence we doubt if they were ever equaled at any exhibition in the country. Black and spotted hogs were largely in the majority, embracing Berkshires, Essex and Poland-China and Magic. There were nearly two hundred head of as well bred Berkshires as we ever saw, many of them being *par excellence*.

It was hardly to be expected that the awards made by the committees would be satisfactory to all, that being almost impossible; but for the most part we heard little complaint. One exception was in the case of the best boar of any age or breed. We thought that, in this case, the premium fell to the wrong animal; as, in our judgment, there were a dozen better ones on the ground.

The pork-packers' prize was awarded to a beautiful trio of Magic hogs, belonging to ANT. WAY, of Springdale, who, together with his partner, Mr. JENKINS, exhibited some splendid animals of that stock.

ALFRED GRAY, of Wyandotte, exhibited sixty head of thoroughbred Berkshires. Mr. ROGERS, of Lawrence, exhibited twenty-odd head of the same; and several other parties, whose names we did not learn, also exhibited choice animals. Our friend O. W. BILL, of Manhattan, had some good specimens of the Magic—one a monster boar, weighing nearly seven hundred pounds, and as active as a colt. Another gentleman from Manhattan exhibited a hog of the Cheshire and Yorkshire cross, twenty months old, that weighed six hundred and one pounds, and in many respects was one of the best boars on the ground.

J. H. PIERSON, of Windsor, Mo. (lately from Ohio), exhibited two beautiful specimens of the Magic.

The Chester Whites were but slimly represented, and we are glad to know that they are fast falling into disrepute.

Quite a number of hogs changed owners on the ground, and for the most part at reasonable prices. It is an undisputed fact, that good stock can be bought for a less price in the West than in the East. Such Berkshires as were shown at Topeka and that could be bought there for from twenty to seventy-five dollars, would bring in Kentucky, Indiana or Ohio, from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars. There is about the same difference in thoroughbred cattle. We can show as good pedigrees in Kansas and Missouri as any section can offer, and yet animals can be bought here for about one-half what is obtained farther East.

From the exhibition at Topeka we find, too, that Kansas is in the front rank as regards choice poultry. Although the display was not as large as we had hoped it would be, yet nearly all the fowls exhibited were well bred. Some Light Brahmans and Black Spanish were both the very best of their classes; and one coop of White Leghorns were a fair average. There were also a few Derby Games, Dominiques (very fine), two or three varieties of Bantams, Bronzed Turkeys, &c.

We come now to speak of what is to many the most attractive feature of a Fair, the Horses.

We did not ascertain the whole number of en-

tries, but it must have reached well up into the hundreds. In the ring of draft stallions there were fourteen entries; and a handsomer lot of horses it has never been our portion to see. Twelve of these horses would tip the scales at fourteen hundred pounds, and the other two were over twelve hundred. They were all horses of fine carriage, though of massive proportions; every one of them horses that ought to walk off with a load of two tons, with ease.

Mr. LEWELLEN'S Norman horse, owned in Johnson county, took the blue ribbon; and the second premium was awarded to one of the two smallest horses, which award was questioned by many. The ring of younger draft stallions was quite good, but did not equal, in our judgment, the older horses.

The ring of draft mares, four years and over, was but little if any behind the stallions.

Horses of all work were by far the largest ring on the ground; and while it was creditable, it was not of superior excellence, though there were some few thoroughbreds, that caused considerable attention. The rings of matched buggy horses and matched carriage horses were both very good; the latter much the best. One team of the carriage horses was about the handsomest we ever saw—one a pure white, and the other a coal black; matched by contrast, certainly, but still well matched.

There were some of the best colts exhibited that we have seen in the West; and they speak well for our future stock of horses.

The rings of jacks, jennets and mules were not large; but there were some excellent animals, especially in the latter.

The weather was propitious, with the exception of one day; and though it rained most of the day Wednesday, still it did not seem to damp the ardor of any. The number of people in attendance each day was large—probably double that of any previous year in the aggregate; and the gross receipts will probably exceed ten thousand dollars.

Good order and decorum were a marked feature of the Fair. Not one single disturbance, so far as we noticed, occurred during the week.

Quite a number of booths, lunch stands and dining halls, were located on the Grounds; but the dining hall in the Baptist Tabernacle tent, and under the management of the ladies of the Baptist church of Topeka, deserves more than a passing mention. The tent is about the size of an ordinary circus tent, and in it were arranged tables corresponding to the shape of the tent. The tables were supplied with everything the market afforded, in the shape of meats, vegetables and fruits; and no parsimony was exhibited in supplying each guest. The ladies were untiring in their efforts to please; and we are glad to know that the net profits amount to about one thousand dollars, which goes to the church.

Very much of the credit of the good management and clever arrangements of this Fair, must go to the untiring energy of Superintendent McDOWELL, and to the unceasing labors and skill of the Secretary, ALFRED GRAY. No two men ever worked harder than they did, to make this the best Fair ever held in Kansas; and they succeeded in their object.

The Superintendents of Classes also did well; but Maj. HUDSON, in the hog department; S. T. KELSEY, in the horticultural department, and Maj. ADAMS in the rings, deserve special commendation.

The people of Topeka, without an exception, extended a cordial reception to all visitors, and were untiring in their efforts to please; and we doubt not all came away from the Capital City of Kansas favorably impressed with both town and people.

Probably no Fair in the West was ever more largely attended by the Press, than was this. The Record office, of Topeka, was located upon the Fair Grounds, and issued four or five editions daily, giving the awards as fast as made. The Commonwealth was also upon the Ground—or rather, Mr. FAOURY

was, which is pretty much the same thing, and published daily lengthy reports. The North Topeka Times was there, in the person of its lively local Mr. STOTLER, of the Emporia News, and Mr. TAYLOR, of the Wyandotte Gazette, were both around. In fact, almost the entire Press of Kansas was represented. Each of the Kansas City dailies had a reporter on the Grounds, except the News; and the Bulletin and Times furnished full reports. The Prairie Farmer, of Chicago, was represented by Mr. JONES; the Western Rural by one of its editors, D. L. HALL; the National Live Stock Journal, by C. E. POND; the Rural World and Chicago Tribune by CHAS. W. MURTFELDT; the Western Planter, by its Editor, Mr. STONE. There may have been others of the Agricultural Press, but we did not meet them.

The officers elect for the ensuing year are: H. J. STRICKLER, President; GEO. W. VEALE, Vice President; ALFRED GRAY, Secretary; THOS. MURPHY, Treasurer; WM. MARTINDALE, MARTIN ANDERSON, MALCOLM CONN, GEO. YOUNG, J. W. ROGERS, Executive Committee.

THE OHIO STATE FAIR.

The many residents of Kansas who were formerly citizens of the Buckeye State, will, no doubt, be pleased to hear from their former home.

We had the good fortune to be present at the late Fair, held at Springfield, and will briefly sketch it as we saw it. The Fair opened Monday, September 25, and continued until Friday evening. The weather for the most part was favorable, being, however, a little chilly, but we hardly think this was a disadvantage. An immense throng of people was present throughout the Fair, numbering on Thursday, it was thought, fully 25,000, and but little less on Wednesday and Friday.

The mechanical department was one of the largest we ever saw at any Fair, and to our mind was one of the most important features of the occasion. The southeast corner of the State is the home of some of the largest and best of our reapers and mowers, and here is also situated some of the largest manufacturing establishments of the country, and they are all out in force.

Floral Hall and Farm Product Hall were well filled with the choicest specimens of their class. Fruit Hall was literally crowded with all manner of fruit, and from all parts of the State, and the specimens were generally good. In this hall the Kansas Immigration Society were permitted, by the officers, especially Mr. RICHMOND, not only to exhibit the fruits of Kansas, but also the grains, grasses, vegetables and minerals that the Society had sent out, to show our sister State what we were doing out on the borders of civilization.

Our fruit, which arrived there in excellent condition, was the marked feature of this part of the exhibition, and on Thursday was examined thoroughly by fully ten thousand people. All manner of questions were asked and answered, and great surprise was exhibited to think that Kansas could excel Ohio in the way of perfect fruit. Our grains also called forth many encomiums, and we have no doubt that this exhibition of our products will secure hundreds, if not thousands of citizens to Kansas. The cattle ring, especially Devon cattle, were very large, and of superior quality. In numbers, the Durhams hardly equaled the exhibition of our own State.

They had the largest exhibition of Magie, or Poland-China hogs that we ever saw, and we may say that we never saw the quality equaled. We shall hereafter discuss the merits of this display at greater length.

The horse ring was small, comparatively, and not of superior excellence. The display of sheep, especially of long and middle wools, was a superior one, and we only wish that Kansas could make such an exhibition.

We made inquiries as to prices, and found them comparatively cheap. One excellent flock of Cotswolds from Canada were offered at twenty dollars each, and we believe, without a buyer.

A description of the Ohio State Fair would not be complete, without speaking of the poultry. The number exhibited was simply immense, and almost every variety was represented. The specimens, with scarcely an exception, were almost perfect, from the little Seabright Bantams up to the mammoth Shanghai. A colored man of Springfield exhibited some forty or fifty coops of fowls, embracing as many varieties, that could not be excelled for pure breeding. Several other gentlemen exhibited quite as many, making altogether a splendid display.

The Ohio State Agricultural Society is migratory in its habits, having no fixed habitation for its exhibitions. This season Springfield gave them ten thousand dollars and the use of the County Fair Grounds. The Grounds are as beautiful as one could desire, situated as they are in a grand old forest, abundantly supplied with water and other conveniences, and a street railroad running to the very gate. The buildings are large, and well arranged. The hotel accommodations are of a superior character, the Lagonda House being one of the best hotels in the country. The people of Springfield generally are generous to a fault, and seem to desire to make strangers feel at home. The Press is represented by two enterprising dailies, the Republic and the Advertiser, to both of which we are indebted for favors.

We wish also to express our thanks to GEO. H. FREY, for many favors shown us during our short stay in Springfield. Mr. FREY is the owner of some of the largest lime-kilns in the State, and has been connected with many of the most important business enterprises of the city. Our thanks are also due to Mr. KLIPPERT, the energetic Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; to the President of the same, to Dr. JOHN A. WARDER, the veteran pomologist, and to Mr. RICHMOND, Superintendent of the Fruit Department. We trust we may have the opportunity of repaying in kind the favors shown us by all of these gentlemen.

Judging by what we have seen at this exhibition, we conclude that the money expended by the State of Kansas, to make these exhibitions of her products at the various Eastern Fairs, has been the best investment the State has ever made. It has served to correct the prejudices held by many against the State, as it has shown them exactly what our State is capable of doing, and will be the means of bringing thousands to Kansas, who otherwise would not come.

Immigration is already setting in, every western bound train being crowded with those seeking homes with us; and although our territory is very broad, it is yet likely to be thickly settled much sooner than any of us imagine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CULTIVATION OF HEMP.

BY W. MOORE KINCAID.

EDITOR FARMER: An article appeared in THE FARMER last month, headed, "Shall we Grow Hemp?" which left the way open for something else to be said. There are many reasons why our farmers in Kansas should grow hemp. First. We can raise it successfully on any of our rich, dry bottom lands. 2d. It does not interfere with the growing of other crops; for after being sown in April, it requires no further labor until August. 3d. It gives Winter employment, in breaking and preparing for market. 4th. It is as light work, when regularly and systematically followed, as any other farm work. 5th. If it does not enrich soils, by the decay of waste matter and the destruction of all weeds, soils most certainly retain much original vigor throughout long years of culture. 6th. The present prices, and those likely to be obtained for years to come, will pay our farmers a larger percent. on labor and investment than any other crop grown.

To raise a good crop of hemp, and have it grow luxuriantly, a rich, dry soil is necessary. It should

be black sandy loam, rich in decayed vegetable matter. Our river and creek bottoms afford the best soil for raising hemp. The soil should be thoroughly broken in the Fall, and again the following Spring. The drag should be used before sowing. Sow about 1½ bushels of seed on an acre. That amount of seed may be relied on as sufficient, one year with another. After sowing, harrow well, and follow up immediately with the roller. Early sowing has always been regarded with favor, and the first or second week in April should not pass by without having the seed in the ground. Farmers should raise their own seed after the first year, and thus avoid a pecuniary outlay at the very time economy should be practiced.

Hemp cutting usually begins in August, from the 1st to the 15th of the month. The straw at that time assumes a yellow color, the lower leaves drop off, and the seed begins to ripen. These appearances indicate exactly the time when the sickle should be laid at the root. Farmers, years ago, cut hemp with hooks and cradles; but the labor was considered hard, and necessarily slow. This is no longer necessary, as the reapers in use do the work speedily and efficiently. The "Manny" and "McCormack" have been used on Stranger, and found to do the work well. Doubtless, other machines would answer the purpose just as well.

When it is cut and laid in swaths, two or three weeks should elapse before the leaves are beaten off and the hemp put in shock. These shocks should be placed in rows, so as to facilitate plowing. A common wooden hook, cut in the woods, was formerly used in bunching hemp; perhaps iron or steel would be better. Growers should see to it that their hemp is not injured by lying too long, as the fiber may damage.

During the time hemp remains in shock (through September and October), the ground should be deeply plowed, and put in condition for another year's crop. Fall plowing should never be neglected, as it insures a good crop, when other methods fail.

About the 1st of November hemp should be spread down again—spreading it thinly and evenly over the field. This is not easy work; yet, after acquiring a sleight, men and boys regard it more as a pleasure than a task. A week would suffice to scatter down in rows a large crop of hemp. The object in spreading down, is to expose to the action of moisture (snow and rain) every stalk, so that the fiber may be removed, and it be fitted for the break. This is accomplished generally by the 1st of January, when work in earnest begins.

The month of January, with its clear sunshine and frosty mornings, helps the work on; and oftentimes by the last of the month, the major part of a large crop has been broken and ready for market. Such work may be delayed by bad and changeable weather, and continue so late as the 20th of March—seldom later.

I have thus given an imperfect and hurried sketch of the manner of growing hemp. That it is a profitable crop for our farmers to raise, admits of scarcely any doubt. That it can be sold, for years to come, at remunerative prices, the increasing demand and the falling off in the supply clearly show. Russia is raising more wheat and less hemp. Jute cannot be manufactured, except in combination with hemp; and the 300,000 tons of jute made into sacking, cordage, matting and carpetings, require thousands tons of hemp in combination.

Foreign production, used in this country, will gradually cease, as soon as sufficient quantities are raised to supply the factories. The rich valleys, West and Southwest, may be utilized and made to grow the hemp; while the poorer lands, in the Middle States, as well as our own highlands, are made to grow wheat, oats, rye and barley. Disclaiming any desire to see our farmers raise one crop to the neglect of others, and believing that the ends justify the means, I submit, with all candor, if it would not pay our farmers to raise more or less hemp; thus adding to the store of profits which so surely result from farming in Kansas.

Easton, Leavenworth Co., Kan., October, 1871.

THE BUCK CREEK FARMERS' CLUB.

BY JOHN M. COTTEN.

EDITOR FARMER: On Saturday evening, September 9th, the members of the above Club assembled at the Buck Creek school-house, for the purpose of

discussing the subject of hay and hay-making. Mr. J. W. MAIN in the Chair, and JOHN M. COTTON Secretary.

The Secretary read the following Essay on the subject of

HAY AND HAY-MAKING:

In the August number of THE KANSAS FARMER, Mr. W. A. ELA, of Emporia, in speaking of hay and grasses, says:

When we are under the necessity of cultivating grasses for meadow, we may say good-bye to stock-raising, as much of the profits of stock-raising are derived from being able to cut the Winter feed without cultivation; and if a farmer has a good piece of bottom land, he will find it for his profit to fence it and keep it for meadow, for if cattle are allowed to range on it, they will eat out the grass and leave the weeds; but if protected, the grass will remain equally good for years. Indeed, I can see no difference in grass protected during the sixteen years I have lived in the Neosho Valley.

It would seem that the above was very sensible advice, and so it is. I agree with him that meadows ought to be fenced; and I also think that, with proper care, the yield can be increased every year. But that is not all. He infers that we cannot profitably raise tame grasses in Kansas. It is true that many have tried to raise timothy and clover, and failed; but that does not prove the point, for others have tried, and raised abundant crops. One thing that has proved a drawback to the culture of clover and timothy in Kansas, is the comparative newness of the soil. It takes the soil some time to change itself from sod to a mellow field.

In sowing the seed for timothy, and in fact, for any grass or plant, we should endeavor to act upon as natural a plan as possible. Men who have had experience in the business, inform me that the proper time to sow is directly after the seed ripens, when it would fall off—say in August. The timothy can thus be sown at the same time with the Winter grains.

Mr. W. Ross, living about seven miles north of Lawrence, informs me that he sowed his in that manner; and his first crop yielded nine wagon loads off of about two and a half acres. He did not mix his timothy and clover together. He thinks it is not a good plan, as they do not mature at the same time, and consequently make trouble in curing.

Mr. C. MAYHEW, living north of Williamstown, has about four acres. He has mixed the grasses, and raises good crops. I could mention many others who have tried timothy and clover in the right manner, and have in every case succeeded.

Another item is, that many farmers only sow about half enough seed, expecting it to grow up and seed itself. Their crops are thin; they get not much hay; they plow it under, and blame Kansas soil for not producing good timothy. We are informed, upon good authority, that ten pounds per acre is the right quantity for timothy.

But if it is true, as Mr. ELA says, that we cannot raise timothy and clover to advantage, we have other grasses besides, which are equally good, if used with care. I speak of hungarian and millet grasses. I know that many are opposed to these grasses, partly from rumor and partly from experience. I know that a great many of the members of this Club oppose hungarian and millet; but I ask them to try it once upon a right principle. We must know that hungarian is very rich, and if allowed to become dead ripe, and then feed it in quantities, the same as any other hay, it will certainly kill. But we must cut the grass when the grain is just beginning to form. It is not the seed that we are after, but the hay; then, why not cut it when the hay is the best?

The following sensible advice in relation to the proper time for cutting grass for hay, is from the Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1867:

It is a fact that a plant is in its fullest vigor, and contains the largest quantity of nutritious juices, which are laid up in store for the growth of the young seeds, when the flower is in its greatest perfection, and the pollen is fully matured and commences its fertilization. This condition may be known by observing in the larger flowers the pollen scattered on the stigmas, or in the smaller ones, as the grasses, by striking the spike, or head, when the pollen will appear like yellow dust on the hand. This is the time the plant should be cut, and stored away for future use. If delayed beyond this time, the nutritious elements are abstracted to perfect the seeds, and the plant gradually becomes a withered, dry and tasteless stalk. All the grasses, whether upland or lowland, should be cut at this time; as the increase of the seeds will bear no comparison in value with the loss of the nutritious properties of the stalk and flower. It seems almost

cruel to deprive domestic animals of the sweet and nutritious new-mown hay, by failing to cut it in season.

Mr. ELA infers that, when we have to grow tame grasses for stock in Kansas, stock-raising will become unprofitable. You must excuse me, if I step off from the subject for a few moments, to answer this inference. The inference he has drawn, all must admit, is in our present circumstances true; for a great portion of our cattle are the Texans, and they can hardly be counted profitable, even when their food costs nothing. But when we get our sleek Durhams, I can assure you that it will be profitable. What other State can produce more beautiful cattle or more noble-looking horses than Kentucky? and she has pastures of blue grass, and meadows of clover, hungarian, millet, &c., for her stock. And what she can do, why not we?

I know that Kansas was once called "The Great American Desert;" I know it was supposed that people would starve to death here; I know that, in the early settlement of Kansas, fruit-raising was thought to be a preposterous idea; but all these things have vanished under the mighty hand of experiment, and so will the idea that we cannot raise tame grasses in Kansas. Mr. ELA also says:

From my past experience, I would not stack high prairie hay if it was cut for nothing. The experiment would be most easily tried with a horse, but will prove the same with cattle. A horse fed on high prairie hay will become constipated, and require physic. But there is a difference in the soil on high and low prairie, which may produce that effect upon stock.

I agree with him, that different soils produce different grasses; also, that there is a certain kind of grass which grows on uplands, which is worth nothing. I refer to what is known as "wire-grass." But all must admit that "blue stem" is the best prairie grass we can get, let it grow where it will. As for high prairie grass producing constipation, that is a novel idea to me—that is, any more than other grass. I do not think it will stand a test. For my part, I prefer upland grass to that coarse stuff which grows in some parts of the bottom.

The curing has considerable to do with making good hay. In the East, and also in some parts of the West, people use a tedder to stir their hay, so that it will dry evenly. HORACE GREELEY, in his new book, *What I know about Farming*, says:

From the hour in which grass falls under the mower, it ought to be kept in motion until laid at rest in the stack or barn. Keep stirring it with the tedder, until it is ready to be raked into light winnows, and turn these over and over until they will answer to go upon the cart. In any bright, hot day, the grass mowed in the morning should be stacked at night; while, if any is mowed after noon, it should be cocked and capped by sunset, even though it be necessary to open it out the next fair morning.

That is all well enough, but would hardly seem practicable in this Western country, where everything partakes of a bustle and rush, which would not admit of it. Mr. GREELEY is somewhat of a dreamer, and he sees far ahead of his day. He says:

I have a dream of hay-making, especially with regard to clover, without allowing it to be scalded by fierce sunshine. In my dream the grass is raked and loaded nearly as fast as cut, drawn to the barnyard, and there pitched upon an endless apron, on which it is carried slowly through a drying-house heated to some 200 degrees Fahrenheit, by steam or by charcoal in a furnace below, somewhat after the manner of a hop-kiln. While passing slowly through this heated atmosphere, the grass is continually forked up and shaken so as to expose every lock of it to the drying heat, until it passes off, thereby deprived of its moisture, and is precipitated into a mow or upon a stack-bottom at the opposite side, load after load being pitched upon the apron continuously, and the drying process going steadily forward by night as well as by day, and without regard to the weather outside.

I do not assert that this vision will ever be realized; but I have known dreams as wild as this transformed by time and thought into beneficent realities.

Let Mr. GREELEY'S dream be characterized as Utopian. We will yet see the day when a process will be established which will do away with so much loss by wet weather as is now experienced.

Mr. ROBERT NEILSON, of Halewood, Liverpool, England, in a letter to the *London Times*, states that he has for several years cured hay successfully, during any kind of weather, by the following process: The hay was stacked below a wooden cover, and upon a base bearing a wooden air-trough measuring nine inches inside, extending horizontally the whole length of the rick, and provided with slides to let on and cut off the flow of air. At the center of this trough, and opening upward, was an aperture nine inches square; and over this aperture was

placed a sack filled with straw. This sack was gradually lifted as the formation of the stack proceeded, and thus formed a vertical chimney, which was carried to within six feet of the top of the stack. The dimensions of the rick were 24x16 feet by 20 feet high. Currents of cold air were driven through the aperture, by means of a fan connected with the air-trough, and driven by a steam engine of one-horse power. By these means the hay was so thoroughly cured that it was sold at the full market price.

I do not expect that every farmer will adopt a means so effective (for some are naturally slovenly), but I claim that the better class of well-to-do farmers will eventually adopt this, or some other more effective plan, and be able to put up their hay in any kind of weather.

Mr. MAIN thought Mr. GREELEY'S idea would never be realized. He preferred upland to bottom grass. Bottom grass sour. Makes the milk sour when fed to milch cows.

Mr. STOFFEL favored upland hay. In Germany, hay is always put up the same day it is cut.

Mr. JAMES COTTON said that all prairie hay produces constipation, unless well salted. Would rather have "blue stem" than any other. Cattle like it better.

Mr. PEARSON preferred bottom grass, but did not believe there was much difference.

Mr. GEORGE BLACKER would rather have bottom grass, but could not see much difference.

The discussion was long and interesting, but space will not permit of its reproduction.

The Club meets again on the evening of the 28d of September. Subject: What kind of Stock is most profitable for us to raise?

Buck Creek, Jefferson Co., Kan., Oct., 1871.

NOTES FROM THE PINE-TREE STATE.—NO. I.

BY J. W. LANG.

EDITOR FARMER: A peculiar Summer we have experienced, of short, severe drouths and sectional showers, with an uncommon visitation of grasshoppers. Sections of the State have been much more dry than others lying not more than twenty miles away; and the grasshoppers have followed up these dry streaks with a persistency and determination worthy of a better cause than devastation. Our hay crop is but two-thirds of the average yield, feed is short, and great reductions have been made by farmers in the numbers of their flocks and herds. It is an untold blessing that Western corn is so plenty and cheap; for we shall have to lean heavily upon it in the coming Winter, to lengthen out our shortened forage crops. Stock bears a low price, and really has no established rates. Prices are what purchaser and seller may agree upon, irrespective of real value or former figures.

Grain crops are not extensively cultivated with us, and in this respect we make but a poor show in the light of Western practice. Wheat culture, however, is reviving among us, and we look forward to the day (not distant) when Maine shall again grow her own breadstuffs. The grain this year was short in straw, and dwarfed in the ear, by the drouths. Oats, barley and wheat are the principal grains cultivated, with a sprinkling of buckwheat and rye upon new lands.

Our potatoes promise an abundant harvest, and are our principal reliance to sell, in exchange for flour and ready money; though, near markets, large quantities of hay are shipped annually. There have been fears of rot, but at present it has done but little damage. Our market variety of potatoes is widely known here as the "Footes," but in other States as the "Jackson Whites."

Fruit trees are not producing largely this year, but enough will be raised for home consumption. Fruit culture is on the increase with us, and we may successfully compete with more favored sections in the production of apples and some of the smaller fruits. In writing of fruits, I am reminded of what I saw recently at the New England Fair, holden at Lowell, Mass., from your State. A pyramidal stand, surmounted by a buffalo's head, bore

upon its shelves its tempting display of rich and varied productions of your orchards and fields. It spoke volumes for the young and vigorous State of the West, and of the forethought and enterprise of her inhabitants. "The liberal hand maketh rich." May you be of "those that scattereth, yet increaseth."

Many of the industrious and worthy sons of the old Pine-Tree State are within your borders, scattered up and down beside the rivers, on your hills, and subduing your virgin soil to fruitful fields and pleasant farmsteads. They have brought to you not only broad shoulders and brawny muscles, but ideas and brains, and will plant the New England schoolhouse in every hamlet, and lay broad and deep your foundations of future prosperity.

THE FAIRS

All over the United States are now in their season, and much may be gleaned from the opportunities they present for acquiring knowledge. Farmers are brought together to compete for premiums, and to associate together for mutual improvement. Much may be learned by observation of the stock and products present, and by inquiry and attention. We wish to know how SMITH raised that big pumpkin, that we, next year, may emulate his example; we wish to know how JONES feeds his stock, and keeps them in such nice condition; we wish to know BROWN's experience with Herefords, and that of BRIGGS with Devons; we wish to know which breed of swine pays the best, and Neighbor SWILLPAIL has experience with both Poland-China and Chesters, and is present to exhibit and talk hog with any who are so disposed. We wish to know what others are doing in other parts of the county, and here we may see.

And we may see also matters that need reform, and can prepare ourselves to be reformers, by becoming familiar with abuses and learning their weak points. "Horse-racing, catching and holding greased pigs, climbing greased poles, foot-races, ball-playing, and so on to the end of the list of sporting and sportive entertainments, do nothing to promote progress and improvement in the noble art of Agriculture; while they do tend directly to stimulate discontent and uneasiness in boys on the farm, leading them to think that the farm is the most undesirable place one can be confined to. In these respects the management of Agricultural Fairs greatly needs reform." Horse-racing has about as much connection with the real interests of Agriculture and the morals of community, as prize-fighting; and it will be a vast stride toward a better state of things, when races are excluded from Agricultural Fairs altogether. I may be treading upon some horseman's toes; but I think the farmers will back me up in the assertion, that racing is of no real benefit to the farming community, and does not tend to further the true object of Shows and Fairs, which are for the benefit of the Agricultural people of the country.

HOW MUCH HAY WILL A HORSE EAT

That is of no real benefit to him? is a question that is of interest, when hay is scarce and high. We append the opinion of a man who has had ample opportunity to know whereof he affirms. Mr. W. F. BLUNT, of Anson (better known to the staging fraternity of twenty years ago as "BILLY BLUNT," by which familiar name he is yet called), whose knowledge of horse-flesh is second to that of few men in the State, says that with nine pounds of hay and three quarts of meal per day, he can make a horse gain in flesh all Winter; not a horse that is standing still, but one that is worked all the time.

Weigh the hay a few times so as to take up about three pounds at a time, shake this lightly into a tight box crib, and sprinkle thoroughly with cold water; then throw over it a quart of dry meal three times a day, at regular hours. Any horse put upon this fare, and fed uniformly, will gain steadily, and perform an amount of work that will surprise those accustomed to feed large measures of hay and grain. The present Winter will be a good time to try this

plan, especially as most farmers will be forced to some such course, on account of the small bulk of hay secured. The exact cost of wintering a horse under this regimen can be ascertained in two minutes. It will be found to be much less than many would think.

WHO IS THE OLD FOGY?

BY NOAH CAMERON.

EDITOR FARMER: We are sorry that our article stirred up friend DUTTON, so that he should lose his temper and call names. He thinks we "exhibit a spirit of old fogysm, requiring correction." We should be very happy to be corrected, but we look in vain for it in his article. We have thoroughly tested sorghum, and are satisfied it will not pay. Every sorghum maker that we know of, except Mr. D., is of the same opinion. We abandoned it, as a played out humbug. We will leave it to the reader who the old fogy is. Neither did we intimate that all patented articles are humbugs. What we said was, that all humbugs were patented. Now, if we had said that all sorghum makers were fools, Mr. DUTTON would have had just as good a right to accuse us of insinuating that all fools were sorghum makers.

But, if the Clough process is going to redeem sorghum, we think it is very slow about it. No one would be more rejoiced than ourself to know that sorghum could be made cheap enough and good enough to drive other molasses and syrups out of the market. Mr. DUTTON tells us that he has got it in the Clough humbug. Let us see what he says: First. "By the old method he made an article that took the premium wherever competing for it;" yet it would not keep a year without fermenting or turning to jelly! That goes to show that a premium is no recommendation to an article. "But with the Clough process he has made an article that was recommended by S. S. PROUTY, State Printer." We used to make an article that would keep without turning to vinegar or jelly, and it was also recommended by JOHN SPEER, State Printer (and everybody knows that JOHN is "honest.") But even the recommend of honest JOHN would not make it sell.

But farther on, Mr. D. says he can sell all his sorghum for seventy-five cents per gallon, and fifty barrels more than he could make he could have sold. Well, that shows that he is a remarkably good salesman. He could get a big salary in Lawrence, just for to sell sorghum.

Mr. D. admits that twenty per cent. is wasted by the use of the Clough process. Then, the extra cost of manufacturing it in that way is at least thirty per cent. more, which will add fifty per cent. to the cost of the Clough sorghum; so we find that even seventy-five cents is no more profit than fifty cents manufactured in the old way.

But, finally, Mr. DUTTON took the first premium for sorghum at the State Fair, at Topeka. We got a sample out of the same lot that took the premium; and we have been trying to sell sorghum for Mr. DUTTON in Lawrence, by sample. Mr. R. S. JOHNSON, who has handled more sorghum, probably, than any man in the State, says it is very good sorghum; has had several barrels better this season; has not paid higher than fifty cents per gallon; can buy for less now. Mr. WHITE says it is very good sorghum, but no better than what we buy for thirty-five cents per gallon. HOWARD & SPENCER say they cannot pay more than thirty-five cents for that kind of sorghum. Here we became somewhat discouraged, and remonstrated, saying that it was a refined syrup, costing some twenty-five cents per gallon more to manufacture than the common sorghum; but we were answered that it was not refined enough to make any difference in the price. HAZELTINE & MOORE thought it worth forty cents. MOORE & BENNETT would be willing to pay forty cents, if they wanted any.

Now, this is not very much encouragement for an old fogy to go back to sorghum making, by the Clough humbug.

KANSAS PIONEERS EXCURSION.

At the Old Settlers' Meeting in Lawrence on the 15th of September, steps were taken to have an excursion East this Winter, to accommodate farmers, who cannot leave at any other time of the year. It is proposed to start about the 1st of December. It is supposed that we will get tickets cheaper than any excursion heretofore.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kan., Oct., 1871.

THE GRASS QUESTION.

BY P. G. LOWE.

EDITOR FARMER: Your August issue contains two articles, "Is It So?" and "Save the Straw," to which I wish to refer. Your correspondent is correct concerning the superiority of bottom or slough grass over the high prairie leaf grass. There is no comparison between the two. The high prairie leaf grass is fine, nutritious grazing, but the nutriment seems to evaporate from it when cured for hay; and though it makes very good "roughness" for horses that have plenty of corn, the substance in the hay itself amounts to but very little. Cattle will come very near starving upon it; and I have known many of them to die of constipation and starvation, with their bellies full of this fine prairie hay. On the contrary, bottom or slough grass, blue joint, &c., that grow rank and high on low ground, are worth double, pound for pound, for any kind of stock. The blue joint, and other kinds of seed-bearing grasses, sometimes grow on high ground, and when found there, make excellent hay. No matter how you cut and cure it, there is nothing so likely to constipate the bowels of animals as the high prairie leaf grass hay, unless plenty of corn is fed with it. Of course, this does not apply to the bunch, buffalo; and other fine grasses found on the high plateaus of Western Kansas and Colorado, and which remains good, and will fatten cattle Winter and Summer, whenever the snow does not prevent, but which does not often grow high enough to cut for hay, unless it be cut with a hoe, as is sometimes done in Mexico.

As to tame grasses, I do not believe they succeed better in any country. Timothy, clover, blue grass, orchard grass and red top, I have tried to my entire satisfaction, and they are a complete success. Ten miles from this city I have ten acres of clover, fifteen of timothy and clover mixed, and fifty acres of timothy, clover, blue grass, orchard grass and red top, mixed—all except the ten acres of clover seeded down one year ago last Fall and Spring, the clover having been sown in the Spring and the other grasses in the Fall before, with wheat and rye. On the fifty-five acres of timothy and clover, there has been cut this season (and at one cutting) over one hundred tons of as fine grass as I ever saw; and on the ten acres of clover a second crop of about ten tons. No humbug about this. The hay is there in stacks, to show for itself. The other fifty acres is being pastured, and is finely "set" with the different kinds of grasses mentioned. Nor is this an isolated case. I have had several, and seen many cases equally as favorable.

In your September issue, Mr. SPONABLE has an excellent article on grasses. I tried fifteen acres on my home place, a year ago, on his plan—seeding with new seed as soon as it is ripe; and with the best results with timothy, clover, blue grass, orchard grass and red top; and I think the rule a good one, though in a very dry season it may not always be certain. Any system may sometimes fail to come up to our expectations, but no oftener in this than in any other country.

If farmers would seed down to the tame grasses all the land they cannot cultivate well, it would be a vast improvement upon the burrs and other weeds that many of their wide spread cornfields and fence corners are filled with. Whenever a man finds that he has more land in cultivation than he can keep clean, he should at once sow it with tame grass. On good blue grass pasture cattle will live without other food, when there is no snow on the ground;

and no feeder of beef cattle can afford to, though he may get along without it. Prairie grass is worthless for beef cattle after the frost strikes it—generally in October, and then you must depend on corn till May—say six months. But if you can take your cattle from the prairie grass in October, and put them on blue grass till December—earlier or later, according to the season; then corn them until the end of March—generally about three months corn feeding. Then turn them on to the blue grass again. It will certainly be more profitable than feeding corn six months. Graze your blue grass judiciously, and you have a perpetual crop, with no labor, and the land becoming richer every year; while corn-growing is expensive, and the land gets poorer, and with many farms weedier every year. I know many farms in this and adjoining counties, that will cost ten dollars an acre to clean them of weeds and make the land as valuable (barring the buildings and fences) as when it was wild prairie. Can any farmer tell why he is continually adding to his plowed acres and to his weed crop, when with less labor he could cultivate half as many acres of corn and get as many bushels, and cut two tons per acre of timothy and clover on the other half, or have a blue grass pasture, where his cattle could feed themselves, without his labor?

Now, as to the straw question. By all means, save the straw. Any kind is worth much more per ton than prairie hay; and at threshing time two extra hands will stack it, so that it will keep all Winter. There is nothing more healthy for cattle, and it is in every respect the very best roughness for them, next to tame hay. And then the immense value of the manure that would be made from the thousands of tons of straw that is burned every year, must appeal to the common sense of every farmer, and make them resolve not to be guilty of such a thing again.

Leavenworth County, Kansas, October, 1871.

THE PLANT—ITS GROWTH AND ITS FOOD.

BY A. G. O. E.

EDITOR FARMER: Allow me to depart from "the even tenor" of my way, and add a few lines to your columns, which may be of some interest to your young readers, and to some of your numerous baby correspondents.

I wish to talk about the Plant—its growth and its food; and probably, by a close inspection, you will see that I have omitted much that might be said in relation to it. I did not mean to enter into particulars, but I wanted to be brief, concise.

THE PLANT.

The plant, like everything else, must have an origin. Before there can be a plant, there must be a seed, a perfect seed, in which must be the rudiments of a plant. This rudiment is called the *germ* or *embryo*. The embryo of some varieties of plants is so complete that the microscope reveals its formation—root, stem and leaves. The plant lies enclosed within the leaves, which is composed of starch and gluten.

In this state the gluten remains at the disposal of external agents; and until these agents act upon the embryo, it remains at rest in an inactive state, having no power of exertion, no volition within itself; but when the external agents go to work, to perform their part of the labor, so soon it awakens from its slumber, exerts a vigorous power, and begins to grow, the process of which is called *germination*.

ITS GROWTH.

To explain the growth of the plant, we will first refer back to the seed, and trace it through to maturity into a plant.

The seed is derived from and formed in the flower, the essential parts of which are the stamens and the pistils. The stamens bear the anthers, and these contain the pollen. The pistil is situated centrally in the flower; and by the aid of the microscope you will discover a perfect flower of the same order of the flower in which it grew. The pistil

contains in its ovary the ovules, which, when matured, become seeds.

In the ripe seed we find the embryo, which is a small plant, with stem and leaves. This embryo is formed by the formation of a cavity in the center of the ovule, and is called the embryo sac. At the top of this sac we see what is termed in botany a vesicle. This is the germ of the embryo; and in order that it may commence its growth, it must be acted upon by the pollen.

The pollen, which has fallen from the anthers, can be seen in small grains resting on the top of the pistil. Now it sends out what is known as the pollen-tube, which penetrates the tissue of the pistil, and extends itself until it reaches the vesicle. Now it begins to grow, and thus the embryo is formed.

The vesicle, at first, is a single cell, filled with liquid; and after it has been acted on by the pollen tube, it enlarges, a partition forms across its interior and divides it into two cells. Each cell grows and divides in a similar manner. Time gives the mass shape. One end is called the radicle, or the beginning of the root of the plant; the other develops into the cotyledons, or seed-leaves. It is now a perfect embryo, with root, stem and leaves, but is still shut up in the seed.

The growth of the plantlet, in the seed and out of it, is identically the same. The division and multiplication of cells still go on, and the plants are formed by the clustering together of these cells, which at first are alike in shape and texture, but afterwards receive modifications in shape, if not in texture.

ITS FOOD.

Many farmers, as well as those who make no pretensions to farming, think that the plant is fed exclusively from mother earth. Not so, however. The plant obtains its food from the earth and air—the greater part from the latter. There are plants that exist on barren soils, naked rocks, overhanging precipices, and some again are suspended in the air, having no connection with the earth. The atmosphere, then, is the granary from which plants receive their "daily bread."

Contrary to the views held by some, plants restore to the earth more than they receive. Look at the broad acres of undisturbed, uncultivated prairie land in Kansas, where the soil receives immense deposits of vegetable matter from year to year. What is the result? We find a broad expanse of land unsurpassed in fertility; and the more rank the vegetation, the more rapidly this deposit increases, the richer the land is made for us—verifying the fact that the plants not only restore to the soil all they have imbibed from it, but are annually transferring fresh, rich matter from regions of "aerial honey and ambrosial dew."

Again: While the soil is enriched by the annual accumulation of vegetable matter, it is equally true that it is impoverished by agriculture. Our farmers carry away the crop (the reward of their labor) from the fields, with all it has absorbed from both earth and air. The land is robbed, then, in a two-fold degree. To keep the land at its maximum fertility the farmer must restore to the earth an equivalent for that which he removes—haul manure from your barnyards.

Plants derive their food from carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. These four elements are essential to the growth of the plant, and are contained in their food. These elements are found in the "cellulose," or woody fiber.

The plant receives the hydrogen and oxygen from the water which it absorbs through its roots and leaves. It receives carbon from carbonic acid, which is furnished it in the form of a gas found in the atmosphere. The carbonic acid is decomposed; the carbon finds lodgment in the plant, and the oxygen is set free in the air from whence it came.

It receives nitrogen from ammonia, which is also found in the atmosphere; and by the gentle showers which wet the thirsty earth, it is separated from the air, dissolved in the falling waters, distributed

through the earth, and is then absorbed by the rootlets (spongioles) of the plant.

BROWN COUNTY.

BY A FARMER'S SON.

EDITOR FARMER: Not seeing anything concerning our county and vicinity in your excellent paper, I thought I would write a few words if it would be acceptable.

In the first place I will notice the wheat, which was excellent, yielding from twenty to forty bushels to the acre; one farmer threshing from two and three-quarters acres one hundred and five bushels. Oats are not much of a crop. Corn is splendid, standing from twelve to fifteen feet high, and from one to three ears to the stalk. Competent judges says corn will be about twenty-five cents a bushel this Fall.

We are located in as fine a country as the sun ever shone on; rolling prairie as far as the eye can reach, with a strip of timber now and then to enchant the scene, and dotted over with neat farms and tidy farm houses, set in groves of cottonwood and walnut, which thrive with little or no care, except the first two or three years.

About eight miles on either side of us there is a railroad; the St. Joe & Denver road, and the Central Branch railroad, affording grand facilities for farmers of both Atchison and Brown counties for shipping off their grain to market. I would advise all who want a farm to come to Kansas—one part being almost as good as another. There is a good living for all who will take hold, nearly every quarter section being tillable.

Fruit in this section was injured somewhat with frost last Spring, but still there is considerable left for the farmer's share. Wild fruit is a total failure.

Nearly every farmer in this vicinity takes your paper, and will not do without it.

If this is acceptable I will write occasionally.
Kennekuk, Kansas, September, 1871.

THE PRAIRIE GRASS SUBJECT.

BY W. A. ELA.

EDITOR FARMER: Under the head of "Is it so?" in the August number, you say that I made two statements in my communication, which you believe to be wholly incorrect.

In the first statement, I made use of high prairie to distinguish it from bottom prairie grass. You left out the word "high." However, that is of no consequence. But the subject is up for discussion; and let us have it as it reads.

Second statement. I do not see, exactly, where you get that in my communication, without it is in the sentence where I said, "Good-bye stock-raising," which might have been a little too sweeping, and needs a little explanation.

I believe that stock-raising will always be profitable in Kansas, even if we cultivate our Winter feed, as the land is so productive and the Winters so short; but to cultivate our Winter feed would lessen the profits so much, that the Winter feeding would be confined to the farmer, and he would keep just so much stock as would eat his straw, corn fodder, &c.; and I do mean that all of our large herds that roam over our prairies in Summer, and for which Winter feed can be stacked at from one to two dollars per head, we may say good-bye to.

Emporia, Lyon Co., Kansas, October, 1871.

REPLY TO J. S. RENSLEYER, IN JULY NUMBER.

BY E. SNYDER.

EDITOR FARMER: Box Elder, or Ash-Leaved Maple seeds may be gathered in the Fall, kept in sand or earth over Winter, where they will not mold or freeze, and planted in the Spring from one to two inches deep. The tree is ornamental, but not considered valuable for groves or wind-breaks.

September is the month for pruning peach trees, as well as other fruit trees. The time to prune forest trees depends upon what we want with them.

Highland, Kansas, September, 1871.

The Kansas Farmer

STATE FAIR OFFICERS.

It would be wrong to forego mention of incidents and neglect to draw a moral from the late election of officers at our State Fair. That there should be a manly rivalry for the prominence and honor connected with such positions, is but natural. To be elected President of a State Agricultural Society by a voluntary expression of the people directly interested in the industrial pursuits it represents and was organized to encourage, is a distinguishing mark of confidence and esteem, worthy of a higher ambition than feeds upon the honors of political preferment.

An Agricultural Society seems so far removed from the dirty pool of personal politics, as to make its prostitution to the base service of such interests quite impossible. It is incredible that men can get so low as to attempt the purchase, with trickery or money, of representative positions in such Societies, as a means of leading honest, unsuspecting men into their political support; yet, as strange and incredible as this may appear, the election held upon the State Fair Grounds, at Topeka, demonstrated its possibility.

One ticket was headed by H. J. STRICKLER, an intelligent, thrifty farmer, who has been connected with the Society from its organization, as he has been with Agriculture from his youth. He is a man so intimately connected with the interests and purposes of the Society, and withal a man of such irreproachable character, that no possible objection could be urged against his selection save one of geographical location or want of peculiar mental fitness for the position. Some believed that the election of STRICKLER was a test question as to the permanent location of the Fair at Topeka. If this were true, it would be a serious objection to him—one that should have defeated him, and would have done so if substantiated and a fit man offered in opposition to him.

The other ticket was headed by THOMAS CARNEY, a man who has never been connected with the industrial interests of the State by the most trivial link; a man who has made merchandising a respectable basis for political jobbing, contracting and office-seeking; a man whose corrupting hand has been felt upon the press, in political conventions, and upon the Legislature of the State, whenever a Governor or a Senator was to be elected. This man had the hardihood to make himself, or allow his tools to make him, a candidate for *President of the State Agricultural Society*. If assurance and impudence can ever raise itself to the sublime, this was its hour of triumph.

Not only was Mr. CARNEY a self-made candidate for a position he does not possess a single qualification for—a place that no man having the interest of the Society or "the eternal fitness of things" in view, would ever have associated his name with—but he came upon the Grounds with his "Senatorial Headquarters," where money, cigars and whisky were ready to do service in demoralizing and degrading men into his support. Debauchery and shame marked this politico-agricultural canvass, and excited a feeling of profound disgust in the breasts of all right-minded men.

Thanks to the intelligence and character of our people, this effort to debase the State Society, and through its constituents, the State itself, met an emphatic condemnation, an ignominious defeat, that should serve as a perpetual bar to like efforts in the future. Mr. STRICKLER was elected by a vote of nearly *eight to one*.

KANSAS FRUIT ON ITS TRAVELS.

BY C. H. CUSHING.

The Kansas Immigration Society has become pretty well known, through its efforts to attract settlers to its broad and fertile prairies. This Society, while recognizing the power of the Press in disseminating information; and while spreading

tens of thousands of circulars over the land, setting forth the advantages of a home in our State, realized that something more was wanting. The shifting, floating class of a country—those who are easily induced by the flaming promises of an advertisement to pull up stakes and strike for "new diggin's"—are by no means the most desirable material out of which to build a substantial fabric of prosperity. The careful farmer who, by hard labor, close economy, and a thorough mastery of all the details of his art, has dug out of his hard and stony acres a good living for twenty years, and laid by something for a rainy day, is not going to be humbugged by any of your big stories of Western farming. He is naturally slow to believe that he and thousands of others have grubbed away the best part of their lives in clearing a farm, when millions of acres of the choicest land lie ready cleared and waiting for the plow. There must be some catch in it. "You can't believe a word these fellows say—They've got land to sell." As their neighbors and friends, one after another, turn their faces to the West, and send back their stories of its wonderful fertility and easy cultivation, they become uneasy, but still afraid to move. They are accustomed to seeing everything of value demonstrated, and believe nothing they cannot see or handle.

Now, this is the most desirable class of immigrants for a new country. They stay put. Once they get a good thing, they keep it. They are the men who build churches and schoolhouses, bridges, good roads, and railroads—who go in for all real improvements, because they want *homes*.

Such men are needed among us. They bring with them the seeds of wealth and prosperity. But they will not budge for circulars and advertisements—with them, seeing is believing. To convince such men, and furnish a complete demonstration of our resources, the Kansas Immigration Society this year decided to send specimens of our various productions—grains, fruits, vegetables and minerals, as far as practicable, for exhibition at the Eastern Agricultural Fairs. In pursuance of this plan, the writer, in company with HENRY NEWMAN, of Osawatomie, and the Secretary, A. B. HAVENS, attended the New England Fair, at Lowell, and the Fair of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, for the purpose of showing our products, and furnishing such information as might be called for in regard to our climate, productions and resources.

The Lowell Fair was one of much importance. It drew from the whole of New England, the oldest and most highly cultivated portion of the country, and of course was attended by crowds.

Our fruits had been packed with great care, but being delayed on the road much longer than was expected, we feared that many of the riper specimens would be spoiled. The grapes, indeed, had become jelly, and the noble Bartlett and Flemish Beauty pears were fast melting away, but retained enough of their rotundity to astonish and delight the down-east fruit-growers.

We were most kindly and cordially received by the officers of the Society, who allowed us to choose any position we liked in the spacious hall, and afforded us every facility and assistance possible. Near the center of the hall an octagonal pyramid was built, nine feet high, with shelves wide enough for plates of fruit. These were filled with apples, pears, peaches, bottles of grain, &c. The lower shelf was flanked by huge squashes and watermelons, with piles of sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, ears of corn, &c., between. The whole was surmounted by the shaggy head of a huge buffalo, from each side of which rose masses of rank prairie grass, nine feet high. To two pillars, on each side of the stand, at a little distance, stalks of corn seventeen feet high were attached, bending over their tasseled heads to meet the tall grass in a graceful arch. The ears were nine feet from the floor, high above the reach of the crowd, and elicited constant exclamations of surprise.

During the whole four days of the Fair, the Kansas stand continued to be the center of attraction; and the President assured us that, after the first day, the first inquiry of hundreds of people arriving was, "Where is the Kansas fruit? We came a-purpose to see it." Around the stand a continual crowd was pushing its way, and a constant chorus of exclamations arose, such as, "What beauties!" "Did you ever see the like?" and from the more observing, "Is that a Northern Spy?" "We can't raise such Bellflowers as that!" "You can beat old Roxbury on Russets; I shouldn't know them," &c. Although most of our apples were picked out of season, too late for Summer and too early for Winter apples, they certainly were a splendid sight. It was undoubtedly a favorable year to make an impression on New England, as apples are almost an entire failure in that section; but all admitted that even last year, when fruit was abundant and fine, the apples bore no comparison to ours, in size and beauty.

Occasionally one would say, "Well, your fruit is large and fine, but ours is closer-grained and finer-flavored." Our answer was, "We will see what the committee say about that." Of course, most of the fruit was not in eating condition; but a number of well known varieties were cut and tasted by the committee, who were unanimously of the opinion that the flavor was not only equal but superior to that of their own fruit. This committee was composed of old and experienced fruit-growers—men not easily deceived—and their opinion is worth something. It is of especial value, since the showy fruit of California has been pronounced by these Eastern tasters as deficient in flavor.

Of course, we were overwhelmed with inquiries about our State, and everywhere we found a deep interest in Kansas and all that concerns her. Old Massachusetts has many sons and daughters in Kansas, and she rejoices in our growth and prosperity. One white-haired old man said to us, "I gave fifty dollars to make Kansas a Free State, and I'm glad on't—I'm glad on't." He looked upon that pyramid of noble fruit as partly his own work, and justly so, and took pride in it.

The Kansas products were not entered for premiums, but the Society voluntarily awarded a silver medal to the display of fruit, accompanied by a report speaking in the highest terms of its beauty and excellence.

The exhibition at Lowell will undoubtedly do great good, in diffusing correct ideas of our State and its products, and correcting many false impressions that had obtained currency, and were difficult to eradicate.

FAIR OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the close of the exhibition at Lowell, as much of the fruit as was in a condition to ship was repacked, and sent to Philadelphia. Additional specimens were also forwarded from Leavenworth; but on Monday, the day of opening and preparation, neither had arrived. Tuesday morning, however, it was on hand, and we commenced unpacking. Much of the fruit was seriously damaged by long confinement in warm weather, and we were unable to do full justice to the display for want of time. The peaches, pears and grapes had about melted down, so we built up a massive pyramid of apples. Some seventy varieties were represented on the stand, mostly Winter fruit; and nothing in the room could begin to compare with them in size, richness of coloring, or freedom from imperfections. Here we had to come before a critical tribunal. This is the heart of the great fruit-growing region. Here are concentrated the skill and experience of a hundred years' practice in the art; and very naturally they claim to know all that can be learned about fruit. Two years ago the Kansas fruit burst upon them like a new revelation. They could scarcely believe it a normal growth; they suspected it might have been accident—the luxuriant growth of an unusual season. But now, when we brought

them the same fruit, with its size, coloring and symmetry undiminished, the veriest skeptics were compelled to acknowledge that the scepter had departed from the East. Of course, to those who were present two years ago, the display was not so much of a surprise; but we think a deeper appreciation was reached, and thoughtful men could not fail to see where the great fruit-growing region of the continent must soon be found.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society has long stood at the head of such organizations, both in the variety and extent of its exhibitions and the crowds who are attracted by the choice products gathered in its halls. Evidently the Philadelphia people have at least as high a regard for the luxuriant beauty of nature's productions as for the elaborate results of art. They live in square brick boxes, with ghostly white shutters, and do business in blocks as severely plain in style of architecture as a Quaker lady's costume. But the attractions of rare flowers, ornamental plants, and luscious fruits, they cannot resist. In most other cities, horticultural shows are thinly attended, and never pay expenses. In vain gardeners and florists spread their choicest treasures to tempt the public eye; opera and theater and concert are too much for them, and roses and heliotropes waste their sweetness in empty halls. Not so in Philadelphia. This exhibition is looked forward to as the attraction of the season. The elite of the city are there, and for three days a perfect throng pours through Horticultural Hall, to admire and enjoy.

And the Society, with a liberality and taste worthy of so appreciative a public, spare no pains in rendering their exhibitions most attractive and interesting. A tropical luxuriance of vegetation meets the eye on every side; foliage plants of immense size and brilliant colors abound on the tables; florists exhaust their taste and skill in building turrets and arches of flowers, each specimen of which is a gem; dashing waterfalls and sparkling fountains add their peculiar charm to the scene; while far away in the distance, by a skillful and artistic arrangement of natural trees, flowers and grasses, a most charming stage effect is produced. A beautiful park stretches away as far as the eye can reach, with lake and meadow and streamlet; while lofty mountain peaks tower in the hazy distance, their bald and rugged tops bringing out in fine contrast the luxuriant vegetation between. By gas light the effect is magnificent; light and shade are deepened or toned down by its skillful use, and the whole is a vast and charming picture, colored by the inimitable hand of Nature herself.

But ornamental effects are not the only ones aimed at. Here are long tables filled with luscious pears. What an infinite variety! E. SATTERTHWAITTE exhibits 237 varieties; ELLWANGER & BARRY over 200, and HOVEY 160! On one side of the central fountain is a splendid collection of hot-house grapes—four and five-pound bunches of Hamburgs, Muscats and Prince Alberts; while on the other side towers our own pyramid of apples. Around this a crowd was constantly gathered, admiring, comparing, and asking all sorts of questions. Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, CHARLES DOWNING, ROBERT MANNING, and other eminent pomologists, were present Wednesday evening. Our apples were a puzzle even to these veteran pomologists. They said they grew so differently from Eastern apples, that they were often unable to recognize old acquaintances. Even the pears (of which we had saved a few), although more readily distinguished, assumed a different shape. Beurre Clairgeau, while preserving its peculiar crimson flush, had grown broader and more corpulent. Bartletts, Louise Bonnes and Flemish Beauties, had swelled out into aldermanic proportions on our fat soils. The great feature of the show (by Eastern growers) was pears; and the Pennsylvania pears were beauties. Great skill and care were evidently expended in their growth. Compared with our own, they appeared like spruce and slender Chestnut

street dandies by the side of rotund and portly magnates.

Some very handsome apples were shown, but none that could compare with the Kansas fruit. This was not our own judgment only, but it was admitted by all. Kansas fruit stood by itself; there was no competition with it and none was attempted.

The Kansas fruit not being offered for premium, but only for exhibition, the committee generously awarded it a special premium of a Silver Medal—“Awarded to the Kansas Immigration Society, for a collection of fruits unsurpassed for beauty and freedom from imperfections, showing the admirable climate of Kansas for the production of fine fruit.”

As on a previous occasion, the officers of the Society received us most kindly and courteously, and offered us any position we chose to occupy in the Hall. Throughout the Exhibition they did everything in their power to make it pleasant for us; and the visit will always be an agreeable remembrance. At the same time, we are confident that our State lost none of the prestige acquired two years ago, but that the impression has been deepened and strengthened that Kansas is certain to become a great fruit-growing State.

As a specimen of the way our productions appeared to Eastern eyes, we append a few of the many notices of the press. These unsolicited testimonials indicate the kindly feeling with which the success of our young commonwealth was everywhere regarded. Not a single envious or dyspeptic criticism did we observe—all rejoiced that, while their own choicest fruits seemed going to destruction, there was a place out West, where Pippins and Bellflowers, Virgalieus and Flemish Beauties could still be seen in all their pristine glory:

[From the Boston Cultivator.]

The exhibition of the products of Kansas, by the Kansas Immigration Society, attracted more attention than anything else in the hall. HENRY NEWMAN, of Osawatimie, assisted by CUSHING & HAVENS, came in charge of the samples, and arranged them in a pyramidal cone in the centre of the hall, tastefully displayed, surmounted by the head of a buffalo; sweet potatoes, maize seventeen feet high—not “spliced”—with one thousand kernels per ear, with the smaller grains, and the tall grasses of the prairie, with apples, pears and peaches that attracted all for size, with Osage orange, which attracted as much attention as anything in this remarkable collection. The company are entitled to much credit and warm praise, for thus affording New Englanders such a chance to look upon the products of that far off State, rich as the richest of the commonwealths in agricultural resources. The show of that far off new State quite eclipsed New England in the grand display of fruits, grains and vegetables.

[From the Massachusetts Ploughman.]

Of the fruits, the most attractive display is made by the Kansas Immigration Society, who have a pyramid in the center of the hall, which is covered with apples, pears and peaches, splendid in size and color, the whole surmounted by the head of a buffalo. There are also specimens of the cereals and vegetables of that young and growing State, the whole testifying more effectively than any word, however eloquent, to its wonderful fertility, which recalls the witty saying of Jerold in reference to the soil of Australia, “If you tickle it with a hoe, it laughs in a harvest.”

[From the Boston Post.]

The Kansas Immigration Company make a large show of cereals and fruits, the latter of immense growth—they are the products of several counties, and attracted universal attention.

[From the Concord (N. H.) Monitor.]

Of sixty varieties of apples, thirty of pears, eight of peaches, wheat, oats, barley, corn, melons and vegetables of various kinds, raised in different counties of Kansas, one apple measured 14½ inches, and the fruit generally was raised on trees from four to seven years old. One melon weighed on trees from four to seven years old. One melon weighed 49½ pounds, and specimens of corn 17 feet high, and corn grown on sod broke up last Spring, 12 feet high, were exhibited; also blue-joint and prairie grass which would astonish most of our farmers, and very fine specimens of wheat raised in five counties. These articles were not selected on account of their size, but were specimens sent to the office of the Kan. Im. Society, and were intended to be only a fair showing of the products of that young and productive State. A commission, consisting of Messrs. A. B. HAVENS, of Leavenworth, Secretary of the Society, C. H. CUSHING and H. NEWMAN were sent on by the State to attend the Fair, and to report the results of their observations for the benefit of Kansas citizens. The Commissioners were very intelligent and courteous gentlemen, ready to impart information to all who desired it, and they expressed themselves highly pleased with the Fair in all its departments.

[From the New York Semi-Weekly Tribune.]

The center of attraction, however, was a great pyramid crowded with luscious-looking fruits, and capped by an enormous buffalo's head. Over all was the word “Kansas.” Inquiry determined all this to be samples of the products of Kansas, exhibited by the Kansas Immigration Society, and in charge of Messrs. HAVENS, CUSHING and NEWMAN. We asked, “What right has Kansas to exhibit at a New-England Fair?” Mr. CUSHING: “If Kansas is not a child of New England, then another never had a child. The boy has come back to the old home to show himself. This fruit was gotten together hastily, and by voluntary contribution from all sections of our State. Many of our best pears, peaches and grapes were destroyed by transportation, being over-ripe. Many of our Winter specimens are not full grown.” While I was standing talk-

ing to him and examining the articles, an old gentleman came up and looked on with intense admiration. At length he said: “Well, I never expected this. I gave fifty dollars for Free Kansas, and now I don't begrudge it one bit.” The articles exhibited were dozens of apples, pears and peaches, watermelons, sweet and Irish potatoes, corn, wheat and grass, native and cultivated, in fact, every product of the soil, and samples of the noted magnesian limestone, which can be cut in any shape when first taken out of the ground, but hardens rapidly and firmly; also marble coal of three varieties, salt in crystals and salt water.

[From the New York Express.]

Under the auspices of the Kansas Immigration Society, and aided by an appropriation of that State, a committee of its citizens, consisting of Messrs. A. B. HAVENS, H. NEWMAN and C. H. CUSHING, are here, and making a highly creditable display of some of the agricultural products of that State. They have about fifty varieties of apples, twenty of pears, numerous specimens of grapes, grain, coal, stone, soils, etc., showing conclusively that Kansas is not behind any of her sister States in the facilities of gaining a livelihood.

[From the Lowell Courier.]

The display is the center of a crowd of admiring observers. It is really a wonder. But yesterday “Osawatimie” Brown was fighting border ruffians in the wild State. To-day Osawatimie Newman brings all the fruits of peace and civilization from her borders. Standing near the dividing line of imaginary latitude, as laid down by Mason & Dixon, she partakes of the climates of both sides, and gives us sweet potatoes as fine almost as the Carolinas, and Irish potatoes as fine as those of Maine. Her corn (and there are samples here) is seventeen feet high, and produces ears which bear one thousand kernels. Here are all the favorite Eastern apples—magnified. Luscious pears—magnified. Magnificent peaches—magnified. All the cereals plump heavy and clean. And grasses to match. In viewing this we must not forget how many hundred miles this fruit has traveled, nor under what difficulties it has been gathered. The Immigration Society published advertisements asking for contributions. They were gathered from different counties, and fairly represent the products of the State. Some of the fruit is a little out of season. Bartlett pears, for instance, have “gone by,” and the samples are not so fresh as though it were earlier. Many of the apples had to be gathered before they were fully grown. The peaches have mostly rotted. But with all these drawbacks Kansas is magnificent, and we thank the Company for affording us this view of the wealth of her production.

[From the Mirror & Farmer, Manchester, N. H.]

In imitation of last year's exhibition in Manchester, a larger show was made from Kansas the present year. Our Eastern friends who have gone West, aided by those who would like more Eastern people, “fixed up” the choicest samples of their products, and sent them on to Lowell, hoping to induce the soil-workers of New England to abandon their hard and unremunerating farms and emigrate beyond the “Mississippi.” Let the boys go, if they will, and girls too, but it is not best to go too fast.

[From the Boston Herald.]

The display of fruit was exceedingly fine, the most prominent feature being a collection of all kinds of fruits and cereals, the contribution of the Kansas Immigration Society, which were finer than anything that has been seen in this section for many years.

KANSAS FRUIT IN RICHMOND.

The meeting of the American Pomological Society was held this year at Richmond, Va., commencing September 4th. The Kansas State Horticultural Society appointed a committee, consisting of Dr. J. STAYMAN, Dr. HOWSLEY and Mr. SNYDER, to attend this meeting with a collection of Kansas Fruits. The latter gentleman was detained by pressing business, and appointed F. WELLHOUSE in his stead.

These gentlemen collected an excellent lot of apples and pears, mostly from Leavenworth, Doniphan and Douglas counties, and placed them on exhibition at Richmond. There were about two hundred and fifty varieties of apples, and fifty of pears—the long journey and close packing rendering a part of the latter unfit to place on the tables.

Our fruit received here, as elsewhere, the highest encomiums for its size, beauty and perfection. The following, from the Richmond Daily Journal, tells the story:

The collection of fruits from Kansas is under the special charge of the delegates from the Kansas State Horticultural Society, all of whom are intelligent men and experienced pomologists. This fruit was not entered in competition for any premium whatever, the gentlemen having it in charge preferring that the specimens should speak in their own mutes but beautiful language, the praises of the generous soil from which they sprung. We learn, however, that the Virginia Horticultural Society has awarded the collection the highest honor which it confers—a Diploma.

The following is a copy of the Diploma:

This Diploma is awarded to Messrs. WM. M. HOWSLEY, J. STAYMAN and F. WELLHOUSE, delegates of the State Horticultural Society of Kansas, the highest premium for the largest and best display of Fruit, unequalled in size, beauty and excellence, during the session of the American Pomological Society.

THE DOUGLAS COUNTY FAIR.

Our neighbors in Douglas county rarely undertake to do anything, without its being well done. The late Fair was no exception to this rule. Although commenced at rather a late day, and notwithstanding the fact that the Fair was not so well advertised as it should have been; yet, in all that constitutes success, the late Fair can be called a complete success.

One of the peculiar features of the Fair, and

one, too, that contributed no little to its interest, were the premiums offered for the best and handsomest baby, and the best family, to consist of father, mother, and not less than three children. This idea, we believe, was presented and worked up by our old friend and correspondent, A. G. NORMAN, of North Lawrence. The points taken into consideration in awarding the premiums were of a physiological and phrenological character, as well as mere facial beauty. In the first lot there were nineteen entries, and of families in competition there were twelve entries.

The display of fruits was large and excellent, embracing all varieties of the season. The only objection to the display was, that there were too many unnamed varieties of apples.

The floral display was not large, but very good; Capt. JAMES CHRISTIAN being on hand with some very rare and handsome exotics.

In the ladies' department there was rather more than the usual display of clothing and fancy articles, carpets, &c., as well as bread, cake, confections, preserves, canned fruits, &c.

Grains and vegetables were large and excellent, and did credit to the gardeners and farmers of this county—which is saying a good deal.

The stock department was the most important and attractive feature of the Fair; and we are proud to know that the Durham and Jersey cattle are represented in Kansas by such fine specimens as we saw there. We doubt if better Shorthorns can be found in the country than were exhibited here; and we know there are no better or more perfect specimens of the little Jerseys than were shown by Revs. WINFIELD SCOTT and I. S. KALLOCH, and two other parties whose names we did not learn.

Mr. SCOTT sold his Jersey bull to Mr. KALLOCH on the ground, but we did not learn the price.

The horses exhibited were principally draft stock, and would compare with the best.

In the sheep department there were quite a number of entries, but we noticed no really excellent animals of any of the different breeds.

The display of hogs was excellent, in quality and quantity, improved Berkshires largely predominating. Mr. CYRUS ROGERS had on exhibition twenty-four head of Berkshires, without a single faulty animal. Several other gentlemen had fine specimens of the breed, and the judges would have great difficulty in awarding the premiums. E. A. SMITH, of Lawrence, had some specimens of the Essex hogs on exhibition, but they did not impress us favorably. Two parties, whose names we did not learn, exhibited some excellent animals of the Suffolk breed.

The Poland-China stock was there, but only one or two choice specimens. The Chester-Whites exhibited but added to the already bad repute of the hog, with one single exception.

The poultry was excellent—one coop of Black Spanish, two or three coops of Brahmas, and one coop of White Bantams, that all showed excellent breeding. There was one coop of black fowls that we did not recognize. In size and build they seemed to be a cross between the Irish Game and the Malays, with a jet black plumage—the cock with an erect, highly colored comb and long, pendent wattles, and large, bright red ear-lobes. They are large, fine carriage birds, and we would like to know more of them.

The agricultural implement department was well filled by plows, reapers, mowers, fanning mills, straw cutters, cider mills, &c.

On Friday afternoon the breaking down of the amphitheater caused considerable alarm, and we cannot understand how all escaped serious injury. There must have been from eight hundred to a thousand men, women and children seated on the seats, when, without a moment's warning, it came down with a crash, causing a shudder to run through all who witnessed it; and for a few mo-

ments the scene beggared description. The neglect to properly brace the seats was criminal to the extreme.

As to the general management of the Fair, we can say but little. We have never, however, been at a place where we felt so thoroughly that we were away from home, as we did on the Douglas County Fair Ground.

JOURNEYINGS.

"Daisy Eyebright" (Mrs. S. O. JOHNSON), in a late number of the *Country Gentleman*, in writing of her Western journeyings, says she had the good fortune to become acquainted with — (a gentleman well known to Kansans), and he told her that while crossing the Plains once, with a large train under his charge, he had some difficulty in finding a camping ground; and while looking for water one evening, came suddenly upon one of those large flowering cactus plants, all abloom with beauty; and, says he, "I got down off my mule, and knelt before that beautiful plant, and thanked God for having made it."

Business called us, a short time since, through the southern portions of Illinois and Indiana, and on into Ohio; and looking at those States after a lapse of five years, we felt a good deal like the old gentleman, only we thanked God for having made Kansas.

We had supposed that the farmers of those States had kept up with the onward march of improved Agriculture; but instead, we found worn-out land and broken down fences, dilapidated houses, inferior stock, and a general lack of industry. We found that extreme dry weather had prevailed, and crops of all kinds were cut short.

Some few crops of corn were tolerable, but the most of it would not yield more than twenty or twenty-five bushels per acre. Wheat was an entire failure, the product not paying the expense of cutting and threshing. Oats were a little better, but still not a paying crop. The pastures seem to be entirely burnt out, and stock looks bad. Fruit, especially apples and peaches, have done very well, although of inferior size, as compared with our Kansas fruit. People very generally are talking of selling out, and Kansas seems to be the objective point.

After a careful examination, we feel more and more satisfied that our young and growing State is destined to become one of the most powerful commonwealths in the nation. We are getting not only the money, but the brains also, of a large part of the East.

AYRSHIRES.

Prof. COOK writes the *Country Gentleman* that on the New Jersey Agricultural College Farm, the average Ayrshires are better milkers than the common stock, and are always in better condition on the same food. One Ayrshire cow, pronounced medium, gave 2,957 quarts of milk last year. The best of the common cows gave 2,921 quarts. At the Norway Agricultural College, very favorable reports are given of the Ayrshires. The greatest amount of milk reported from one cow in one year is 4,558 quarts.

HOGS.

Anderson county seems likely to bear off the palm in hog-breeding. It is reported that the noted breeders, SPRIGGS & NICHOLS, have two hundred and forty head of thoroughbreds on hand now, and are making arrangements to breed from four to six hundred head per annum hereafter. Besides this firm, there are several other parties in that county who raise good-sized herds of thoroughbreds and improved stock.

CHILIAN WHEAT.

We were recently shown, by Mr. G. G. PHILLIPS, of Connor's Station, Wyandotte county, a specimen of what is called Chilian wheat; and it deserves more than a passing mention.

Mr. P. raised this year one-eighth of an acre, which he thinks will yield fully twelve bushels, or at the rate of one hundred bushels per acre.

This wheat was used in California at an early day very extensively for bread, and the flour brought the same price of the American wheat.

The tops look somewhat like a head of the Chinese sugar cane, each stalk furnishing from two to six heads. The grain is nearly pure white, nearly round, and very easily threshed from the husk when ripe. Stock of all kinds eat it greedily; and a peculiar advantage of it is, that after cutting in the Fall, it throws up new nervous shoots, after the heads are cut, making a quantity of nutritious fodder.

The specimens before us were planted June 7th, and at this date (September 11th) the grain is fully ripe. As soon as it is dry enough, Mr. PHILLIPS proposes to place samples of the bread on exhibition. We believe it is a matter worthy the attention of our farmers. Mr. P. proposes to sell some of his present crop for seed. It can be seen at our office.

A NEW PRINCIPLE IN CHURNS.

Mr. A. G. STILL, of Baldwin City, has invented a churn, upon a principle entirely new to us, and we doubt not it will prove to be as useful as it is novel. The ordinary dash churn is used; but instead of the ordinary dasher there is a half-inch galvanized iron rod, moved by a crank, pinion and cog-wheel at the top, while at the bottom are two arms, with a ferule at the end of each, nearly at right angles with the arms, and slightly inclined. These ferules, or thimbles, are about three and one-half inches in length, one inch in diameter at the large end, and one-half inch at the small end. These arms, with the thimbles, revolve very rapidly, forcing the cream through the thimbles with such rapidity and force that the globules of caseine are readily broken. This result is produced in two different ways—in part by the pressure of forcing a one inch volume through a half-inch hole, and in part by the force with which the cream is forced against the sides of the churn before it enters the tube. The churn is very easily operated, and is said to produce butter from cream in the shortest possible time.

NEW PRUNING SHEARS.

Mr. A. PALM, of the firm of WILDER & PALM, of Lawrence, is the inventor of a pruning apparatus that will certainly prove of great value to orchardists and hedge-growers. It is simply a pair of strong-gear shears, with handles about two feet in length. The jaws are short, and bent around in such shape as to secure the greatest amount of leverage. There is but one cutting edge, and limbs are not bruised or split a particle in pruning. We cut off a limb an inch and a quarter in diameter, using but little more force than would be required to cut a twig with an ordinary pair of shears. For trimming hedges, they will, undoubtedly, prove of great value.

HARVESTING THE CORN CROP.

It is in what a farmer saves, as much as in what he makes, that marks him as successful in his calling. Nearly every farmer makes enough, in the course of fifteen or twenty years, upon the farm, to make him independent; or, to state the case more plainly, nearly every farmer wastes enough in a twenty years' life upon the farm, to make him rich.

This is a startling proposition, but we believe it is susceptible of easy proof; and most farmers will acknowledge it, after thinking upon the subject a short time.

In the single item of the corn crop the wastage is fearful, amounting, in the State of Kansas, to thousands of bushels annually. Farmers entrust the gathering of the crop to careless men and boys, and it is stored in unsafe pens and cribs, where rats and squirrels can depredate on it at their pleasure. We think it would be very safe to say that there is

left in the field of every corn crop two bushels to the acre. When we add to this the amount that is damaged, or lost altogether, by reason of not gathering it at the proper time, and the wastage from rats, &c., it will amount to a very fair profit on the entire crop.

For these reasons, then, we would urge upon farmers the importance of supervising, at least, the work of gathering the corn. Gather the crop early, and store it in safe cribs.

Secure an abundance of fodder, and rick in such a manner that it will not be wasted; and if possible, protect it by some kind of a roof.

GOOD ADVICE.

BY J. W. LANG.

"Why don't you take THE FARMER?"
Said JONES to SMITH, one day;
"I think that you would like it well,
And find that it would pay.
I would n't be without it
For twice its asking price;
I think you'd find it just a fit—
I find it very nice.
Now, SMITH, you are a man
That takes to good counsel;
So, go, subscribe at once—"
Says SMITH, "I think I will."



STINGING CATERPILLARS.

The aversion to worms, caterpillars, grubs, and so forth, which is so general as to be considered almost instinctive, is, in the main without any reasonable foundation; for these little creatures, though not formed according to our narrow conceptions of beauty, are, with very few exceptions, entirely harmless and incapable of inflicting on our persons the slightest wound.

There are, however, a few larvæ which we have sufficient cause to shun, or at least to use caution in handling. Among these may be mentioned the curious and beautiful class of insects known as "slug-caterpillars," which present some of the most interesting forms of insect life. Several species of these, including the unique "saddle-back" (*Emprelia stimulea*) and the gaily-colored *Callochloa viridis*, are armed with minute, sharp spines, the least touch of which leaves a severe sting. But these singular larvæ, though occasionally found in corn-fields and on fruit trees are, consequently, seldom complained of. Besides these, there are but two other poisonous larvæ with which we are acquainted, viz: *Saturnia maia* and *S. Io*. These are quite common, and the probabilities are that many of our readers have already made their acquaintance, either by sight, or (what would be more stimulating to their memory) by touch.

Saturnia maia feeds upon various species of oak, showing a decided preference for the white oak group, which it often infests in considerable numbers. It makes its appearance during the latter part of May, being already by that time pretty well grown; for it keeps very quiet and close to its hatching place until past the second molt. It is a dark-colored, prickly caterpillar, and when mature, two inches or more in length and about a third of an inch in diameter. The ground color is dark grayish brown, sprinkled with minute specks of yellowish white; and on each side extends a broad, longitudinal band of cream white, variegated with fine lines and markings of reddish brown. This stripe includes the breathing spiracles, and forms a fanciful lateral border. Each segment is further provided with six to eight tufts of stiff black bristles. These spines or bristles are tipped with fine points, which penetrate at a touch, and through which extends an irritating poison, if they come in contact with the naked skin of the hand or face.

The effect is precisely the same as stinging by nettles, causing swelling and redness, with a burning smart. No dangerous results attend it, however, and the pain is much allayed, by bathing the wounded part in saleratus or soda water or diluted ammonia.

The caterpillars feed for seven or eight weeks. At the end of that time they enter the ground, where, in the course of a few days, they transform to naked, oval, dark-brown chrysalids, from which the moths will not issue till the following Spring. The moth is a singular looking insect, expanding nearly three inches, with wings of the color and texture of black crape, crossed by a broad band of white. In the center of this band, on each wing, is a half-moon-shaped spot of black, marked in the center with a fine curved line of white.

The other saturnia, *S. Io*, is more frequently met with than the *maia*, on account of its feeding on corn and clover, as well as on a variety of trees and shrubs. The larva is entirely of a light pea green color, except a broad lateral band composed of a stripe of pinkish purple, speckled with minute dots of white on each side of a stripe of cream white. The inconspicuous light brown stigmata are situated in the upper purple line; and the lower line of the same color is much narrower than the other two. Between the pro-legs are large triangular spots of the same speckled purple color, and the legs are marked just above the pads with the same. The head is green and smooth, sometimes with iridescent reflections; the jaws and the thoracic feet are brown. The first four segments are marked with eight and the remaining ones with six little round tufts or brushes of stiff, green spines, tipped with fine black points. The touch of these points to the unprotected skin produces a sting equal to, if not more severe than, that which the *maia* is capable of inflicting; and no doubt, many of the "horrible green worm" stories are founded on the smart occasioned by accidental contact with this larva.

Saturnia Io hatches from the egg during the latter part of June. The young larvæ are orange colored, with black hairs, until after the third molt. They are very gregarious, clustering together while feeding or resting, and keeping in line when moving from one place to another. Their bristles will sting after the second change of skin. In about eight weeks they attain their full size; when they draw a leaf or two together, and spin under the shelter thus formed a dingy-yellow, thin cocoon, in which they change, above ground, to a chrysalis very much resembling the first mentioned species.

The moths issue late the following Spring, and are very beautiful, as well as remarkable for the difference between the sexes. The male is smallest; and its fore wings are of a deep, bright yellow, crossed by scalloped and waved lines and spots of purple. The hind wings are of the same color, bordered with alternate stripes of purple and yellow; and in the center is a large, round, eye-like spot, composed of black, blue and white. It has a thick, yellow body, ornamented with a line of purple on each segment.

The front wings of the female are much darker, being of a purplish and grayish color, arranged in cloudy spots and wavy bands; the hind wings are like those of the male. The average expanse is four inches.

These moths are exceedingly attractive from their gay coloring, and indispensable in any collection of insects where beauty is a desideratum. They are quite easily captured; but as we have never observed that either this or *S. maia* are attracted to the light, the only way to secure perfect specimens is to rear them from the larva, in the insect cage; which, on account of the prickly armor of the caterpillars, requires some courage to undertake; though with care, there is no need of being stung, nor is the sting so formidable as to deter any collector from seeking in this way to add to his cabinet such a "thing of beauty" as this moth certainly is.

TROUBLESOME INSECTS IN THE NORTH.

BY MISS M. E. MURFELDT.

EDITOR FARMER: During a recent trip to Northern Illinois, we made various entomological memoranda, some of which may possess interest for our readers; and we accordingly transcribe a few notes.

From Chicago westward to Rock river and beyond, the forests and orchards at this date (July 25) present a most curious spectacle; several, frequently the greater number, of twigs on the upper branches of the trees seeming to be dead and dry, giving to the landscape the general effect of Autumn, yet without any of the brilliant coloring that usually attends the first stages of leaf decay, and lends such a peculiar charm to that season.

Travelers from other sections of the country, who were not posted in such matters, were very much puzzled to account for the phenomenon; but the entomologist recognizes it at a glance as the work of that most anomalous insect, the seventeen-year cicada or locust (*Cicada septemdecim*—LINNÆUS.) Throughout Northern Illinois, and in portions of several other States, these insects appeared in great numbers during May and June of the present year, and they are reported to have done immense damage to nursery stock and young orchards, which could scarcely endure such a wholesale pruning as their innumerable tiny saws effected.

If we break off one of the injured twigs, we find the main stem usually pierced by two parallel rows of little grooves or slits, each about one-third of an inch in length, and from six to fifteen of these punctures in a row. On cutting into these wounds, we find in each one from twenty to twenty-four elongated, semi-transparent white eggs, rather more than one-tenth of an inch in length, and deposited in pairs, with a slight partition of the fibers of the wood between them. These eggs are so deeply imbedded in the wood that they are entirely concealed from sight until the coverings are cut away. After the eggs are placed, the mother insect uses her saw to partially sever the bark below them, which, interrupting the flow of sap, causes speedy death to the injured portion. The leaves do not drop off, but drying on the stem, serve by their weight and by receiving more of the force of the winds, to bring the latter to the earth. They are now dropping in considerable numbers; and very soon the tiny, grub-like young will have found their way into the earth, in which they are destined to burrow in darkness and seclusion for seventeen long years, feeding sparingly, meantime, on tender roots of various kinds, and slowly developing to the perfect state.

The most curious problem in connection with these insects, is their appearance during different years in different sections of the country; and their limits and chronology were, until very recently, involved in much uncertainty and confusion. Their history was still further complicated by the discovery of a thirteen-year brood, which did not differ in appearance from *C. septemdecim*, but seemed to be the southern form of the same insect, issuing at intervals shorter by four years than its seventeen-year namesake, and which for convenience was named *Cicada tredecim*. The entomologists of the age are indebted to Prof. RILEY for tracing out the history of this thirteen-year brood, as well as for clearing up various puzzling questions regarding these cicades.

While the locusts are execrated on all sides for their noise and the injury they do in the process of ovipositing, we must still record one thing in their favor, viz: that they furnished such abundant and tempting food to poultry and birds, that fruit-growers could gather their berries and their cherries at leisure, even the saucy robins preferring the animal diet.

THE COLORADO POTATO BEETLE.

Farmers and gardeners in many localities in Northern Illinois were, this season, almost ready to yield the field to this pest, which, with them, threatens to become omniverous; for, when driven

from the potatoes, or when the latter were all devoured, it turned to the tomatoes with almost equal relish, and in many instances greatly injured the growing cabbages also, even breeding in great numbers upon them. But its vast numbers have caused its parasites also to multiply greatly, and there is every reason to hope that by another year the latter will have obtained the ascendancy, and the reign of the Colorado potato bug will be over.

DATANA MINISTRA ON LINDEN.

While visiting in Chicago we noticed that the linden (or basswood) trees, largely planted as shade trees on Wabash, Michigan, and other of the lake side avenues, were being defoliated by some insect, which, on closer examination, proved to be the striped, hairy caterpillar of the "handmaid moth" (*Datana ministra*—DRURY.) These larvae are, when full size, from one and one-half to one and three-fourths inches in length, rather slender and cylindrical; black, with a few fine longitudinal yellow stripes; with large, dull black head and cervical shield, and sparsely clothed with long, fine, whitish hairs. The caterpillars congregate together in great numbers, and after their last molt eat voraciously, stripping the foliage very rapidly from the trees. We were rather amused at some of the expedients used to get rid of them. One gentleman thought that he should be able to drown them by a thorough watering of the tree, by means of the hose-pipe, for several successive evenings. Another related, with considerable complacency, his method of "fixing them," which was to dig a hole in the ground, near the tree infested, and then, with a sudden jar of the tree, bring the caterpillars to the ground, and sweeping them into the hole, cover them quickly with the soil. Now, this burying alive would certainly have terminated their existence in their earlier stages; but as they cannot be easily shaken from the tree until pretty nearly grown, and as they go into the ground naturally to change to pupa, we fear that the plan pursued was a failure, except in the case of the few caterpillars that were mutilated by the sweeping-up process. For those that escaped that danger, a covering of loose earth was the very thing required to facilitate their transformation.

On telling our friend this, he said he had followed the same practice last year, and so had many of his neighbors; and they were surprised to find that after all their efforts at extermination, their trees were this year infested to a greater extent than ever. He concluded that, henceforth, the worms should be gathered and put into the sewer, or burned, as a more effectual way of getting rid of them.

INSECTS NAMED.

The eggs enclosed are those of the oblong-winged katydid (*Phylloptera oblongifolia*—DE GEER). They are of an oval or bivalve shape, rather more than one-eighth of an inch in length, of a grayish or slaty-brown color, and are deposited on small twigs, usually in double rows, with the edges slightly overlapping.

These katydids hatch during the latter part of May, appearing first as small, green, wingless hoppers, and feeding upon any kind of vegetation that is convenient, but with a decided preference for the leaves of fruit-trees and grapevines. We can assure our correspondent, however, that they have never been known to attack any orchard or vineyard in such numbers as to inflict serious damage.

They acquire their wings in August, and with them their musical apparatus, which consists of a pair of taborets, by which they are enabled to produce certain rapid, shrill chirrups and clickings, which form no inconsiderable part of the insect choruses that enliven our Summer nights. They differ from the true katydid (*Platy phylum concavum*—HARRIS) in having longer, narrower and more pointed wings, less conspicuous ovipositor, opaque taborets, and in various other points of structure, as well as in their notes, which would not admit of any such interpretation as that which we are accus-

tomed to attach to the distinct stridulations of the latter. We have made their habits a subject of special study for the last two or three years, and find them in the main so harmless and interesting that, without further evidence against them, they scarcely deserve a place among noxious insects.

OUR CORNER

Monster Apples.—We have been presented by Mrs. G. W. LOAN, residing near this city, with three *Hille* apples, the weight of which is 77 ounces, or an average of 25½ ounces each. The measurement of one of these apples is 15½ inches in circumference, and there is not a sixteenth of an inch difference in the size of the three. Mr. J. W. BINGOOD, and Dr. CHASE of this office, took these small squashes to Springfield, Ohio, for exhibition with other Kansas fruits. We are of the opinion that the good people of that State will open their "peepers" when they behold such fruit from the great American Desert, or "Drouthy Kansas."

To Nurserymen.—We have been solicited by many of the most prominent nurserymen of the West to open a *Nursery Directory Column* in THE FARMER. Feeling the necessity of this, we propose to start it in this issue. We will insert in the Directory column the name of the nursery, name of proprietor, and postoffice address, together with any speciality desired to be mentioned; the whole to occupy not more than four lines space, for *five dollars per annum*, in advance. The following is the style of the Cards:

BELMONT NURSERIES, J. C. W. SMITH, PROPRIETOR.—Makes a speciality of Apple Trees. Catalogue furnished on application. Stock warranted true to name. Best of references given. Belmont, Clarke county, Ohio. oc-ly

CYNTHIANA NURSERIES, C. MELNOTTE, PROPRIETOR.—Standard Pears a speciality. Apple Trees all transplanted in Nursery. Send for Price List of Fruit Trees and Hedge Plants. Cynthiana, Kentucky. oc-ly

Douglas County Bee-Keepers' Association.—Owing to the press of other matter, we are compelled to omit the publication of the proceedings of the above Society. We do this partly to make room for the report of the State Bee-Keepers' Association, recently held at Topeka, and which we had the pleasure of attending. This Society, and the Douglas County Society, are doing an immense amount of good for the State; and we believe THE KANSAS FARMER appreciates this fact, and we propose to give the subject of Bee-Keeping more attention in its columns.

Pleasant.—A lady of Tonganoxie, Kansas, sends us an encouraging letter. Among other things, she says: "I regard it as every farmer's privilege, yes, *duty*, to take his own State Agricultural paper; and also, if capable, to write for it." True words. But the farmers' wives, sisters and daughters should consider that they have an interest in such publications, and should aid, by their labors and their pens, to build up and support the same. Will Miss ELLEN set the example?

Pomona Nurseries.—Among our prominent and upright nurserymen in Kansas, S. T. KELSEY, proprietor of the above Nurseries, must rank the peer of any. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been engaged in the cultivation of fruit and forest trees, and it is safe to say that none understand the business better than friend KELSEY. In addition to the above, he is a man of sterling integrity, whom to know is to honor. See his advertisement, on another page.

The Durfee House.—Travelers who appreciate good, clean beds, attentive treatment, and a good table, should always stop at the Durfee House, in Lawrence. We can certify that all the above requisites to comfort are furnished by our friend, Mr. A. E. SKINNER; and in addition to the above, the terms are very reasonable. See the advertisement, in another place.

G. W. W. Yates, the druggist of Lawrence, probably manufactures and sells more and better *Condition Powders* than any firm in the West. See his advertisement.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Agriculture: By Prof. ALEXANDER HYDE, Lee, Mass. This is a work of 372 pages, it being a course of lectures delivered by Prof. HYDE before the Lowell Institute.

We have not as yet found time to give it a thorough examination; but from the hasty sketch we have given it, we are satisfied that it is one of the most valuable of recent publications upon Agricultural subjects. The subjects treated on are: Agriculture as a Pursuit; History of Agriculture; The Soil; Drainage; Mineral Fertilizers; Vegetable and Animal Manures; The Hay Crop; Potatoes; The Corn Crop; The Root Crops; Fruit; Cattle Husbandry. The subjects are cleverly handled; and it is safe to say that the book should be in the hands of every progressive farmer. We shall notice the work at greater length hereafter.

The Little Corporal for August has an enticing table of contents. Stories from Mrs. E. D. KENDALL, LUCIA CHASE BELL, SUSAN COOLIDGE, and others. The second installment of "Summer Days at Kirkwood," by the stor-

Arts and natural history, put into fascinating dress by popular writers; and some very charming poems. This number has several fine illustrations, which now form an attractive feature of this popular juvenile. Terms, \$1.50 per year. JOHN E. MILLER, publisher, Chicago.

Our Boys and Girls.

SOME GOOD IDEAS.

BY J. WILL. FISHER.

EDITOR FARMER: We are sorry to see that this (the August) number of THE FARMER contains no contribution for the "Boys' and Girls' Column." It is hardly fair for some to expect one to write twice in a short space of time; for there may be some fear of wearing a welcome out, although the very fair and friendly stand taken by our Editor cannot be too well treated with letters.

Let me here take the liberty of correcting two mistakes, made by the printer, in my May letter. The first is that the amount of land to be given to the boys for life insurance is two, instead of twenty acres; the other is, my receipt of eighty, instead of fifty acres.

I was very thankful that my letter was so well received, and hope I may always make them of interest. I also hope to add a large club to the subscription list of THE FARMER, if my time and work will allow.

Last night we had a very fine rain, which helped Fall wheat already sown, and plowing that is yet undone. Let me here make a few remarks about Mr. G. W. HUGH's letter on breaking. It is very wrong for any one to be so sure about the *only* time for breaking, when we have immigrants coming in every month of the year, who wish to make some improvements, and look to the columns of THE KANSAS FARMER for advice. We came out here in March, 1869. We broke one hundred and twenty acres the first year, during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August and September. The breaking done in the first and second months was put in broom corn; that done in May was put in Indian corn; that done in June, July and August was put in wheat, from the 1st to the 15th of September, and it did as well as that put in on land broken May 15th to June 15th; that broken in September was left alone until the following Spring, and then put in corn, after plowing again. We broke ground two, two and a half, three, four and five inches deep. That broken two to three inches was very hard, on account of roots; but of that that I broke four and five inches I could break one-fourth acre more a day, and with less filling, as I had very few grass and red roots to shoestring that deep. This was broken when quite wet last year, and my neighbors will testify that not a cleaner piece can be found here, and we have over three hundred acres broken within our neighborhood.

This Spring I stirred it seven inches, and found not a sod unrotted, except back-furrowed ground. The only piece of ground we have had trouble with was the March breaking, on which grew grass as tall as the corn, as we did not cultivate it.

One of our neighbors broke a piece this year in April, harrowed it twice, planted it in corn with a hand cornplanter, then harrowed it again before it came up, then hoed the young corn, plowed twice with a double-shovel, and will now have twice the amount off this, that he will have off that broken last June and stirred this Spring. These are facts, which will do the early or late immigrant good to consider.

Turnips, hungarian, oats, corn, broom corn, cane, wheat and rye, have all been tried on March and April breaking, and have done well when rightly put in and attended. From the 15th of May to the 15th of July does the best for Fall wheat; and we ought to know, for we put in 120 acres of wheat on this kind of breaking, and know of 430 acres in vicinity being put in on that kind of breaking in 1869, which beat old ground. Stirring the sod crossways and five inches deep, yielded four bushels the most off an acre; but where a man has eighty

acres to put in, if he harrows lengthways and crosses ways twice it does as well as stirring, and takes less time, as that kind of stirring needs two harrowing. Good corn will do very poorly in a dry season, but most wet ones is a success. We raised nearly thirty bushels to the acre in 1869, while last year it was not worth gathering.

This is enough for once. You may place this in the "Boys' and Girls' Correspondence," if you see proper.

Prairie View, Kansas, October, 1871.

THE APIARY.

THE KANSAS BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

BY NOAH CAMERON.

EDITOR FARMER: A special meeting of this Association was held on Thursday evening of the week of the State Fair. The President, Dr. L. J. DALLAS, called the meeting to order. The minutes of the last meeting, with the call for the special meeting, were read by the Secretary.

The President then delivered a very interesting Address on the subject of "Bees and Honey for Profit," at the conclusion of which he gave some figures as to what he has done this season. In the Spring his Apiary numbered forty-two colonies, all Italians, which he had increased (principally by artificial swarming) to sixty colonies. Last Spring was very poor for honey; bees gathered very little before June. Up to July 20th, he had extracted 111 pounds of honey. His bees then began to do better, and by the 5th of August he had bottled 225 pounds; and by the end of that month had 1,778 pounds; September 6th had out 2,977 pounds; and on the 18th of September 3,232. Before the close of the honey season he expected to make a total of 4,000 pounds. He had emptied some of his hives as many as five times. His success is due to the frame hive and honey extractor.

It was here remarked that there was a great necessity for a honey-producing plant for the Spring and Summer. As it is now, we get no surplus honey of any consequence before August and September. If white clover, or any other plant, could be introduced, that would produce a good honey harvest for the Spring and Summer, Kansas would be one of the best of States for bee-keepers.

Dr. O'NEIL said that there was a large amount of white clover in his section, but the bees did not seem to make much honey from it. He was of the opinion that this climate was too dry for white clover to be of much use as a honey plant. He thought that some seasons it would do well.

Mr. SPENCER had found the hoarhound to be an excellent honey plant, and it blooms nearly the whole season.

Mr. BARNES, Jr., said he had visited Mr. SPENCER, and found his bees doing well, when in other places they were scarcely making a living; and on looking round, he found that there was considerable hoarhound, which was swarming with bees. He was of the opinion that it was an excellent honey-producing plant.

Dr. DALLAS said there were three things necessary for success in bee-keeping: A frame hive, good honey-producing plants, and the honey extractor; and they all needed to go together. The honey-extractor was of no use without honey. He recommended farmers to sow Alsike clover, because it was an excellent plant for stock, and to make butter and cheese; but the bee-keeper need not depend on the farmer to sow honey-plants for him. If he can procure the seed, let him scatter it in the by ways and waste places, and the country would soon be covered with honey-plants.

Mr. BARNES gave an account of how bees were doing at several places that he had visited during the season. At Little Rock, Arkansas, he found they were swarming in April, and getting honey very fast. At several places in Missouri, they were doing well early in the season. White clover seemed to be the best honey-plant at that time.

It was here suggested that the Constitution be so changed that the annual meeting be held at the time and place of the State Fair; but on examination it was found that the Constitution could not be changed, except at an annual meeting.

The Association then proceeded to elect delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday in December. Dr. J. DALLAS, W. BARNES and NOAH CAMERON were elected as delegates.

Judge GUTHRIE thought the Constitution should be so changed as to hold our annual meeting during the State Fair, and moved a committee for that purpose. Judge GUTHRIE, Mr. MERRIAM and Mr. BLACKBURN were appointed said committee, to report at next meeting.

The same committee were also instructed to present a memorial to the next Legislature, asking for a law requiring assessors to enumerate the number of hives and amount of honey produced each year. Twelve names were added to the roll of members.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas, October, 1871.



Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free. BY A PROFESSIONAL VETERINARIAN.

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

Milk Trembles.

EDITOR FARMER: I bought a cow this Spring, and in one week she had a calf—a good common fellow; but she is a "No. 1" milker. For the past two months she has been acting queer. She will begin to cough (hack, &c., choke like), and draw her head around until it comes to her shoulder, and tremble all the while, until she falls down; and then she will get up, and appear as if nothing had happened—until about two weeks, and then the same thing is re-enacted. She is in good order, has a good appetite, and the calf is doing as well as any calf. On her *cupplings*, where the hip bones unite with the back, the hide appears to be grown to the bones; and for a space of ten inches circumference, is very scabby. She is very touchy in that part. Please tell the disease, and a remedy. Is it well to use her milk? J. C. G. SMITH.

ANSWER.—Milk trembles is the disease of your cow. It is common in the South and Southwest, principally in the wooded parts, and depends upon cold, moisture and miasma. Give of powdered gentian, ginger and fencogreek, each, one-half ounce; mix, and make one dose, which may be repeated once in the day. You had better let the calf have all the milk for three or four weeks.

Paralysis.

EDITOR FARMER: A year ago, the 28th of this month, I lost a mare under peculiar circumstances; and there being no surgeon near, I could not learn, by giving a description of her appearance at the time, what ailed her. An hour before I found her down, she appeared as well as ever. When I went to her, she seemed distressed for breath, and unable to rise to her feet; could only get upon her knees, her hind legs being powerless; inhaled her breath with a quick stroke, but the return was, to outward appearance, easy and natural. Her pulse was in keeping with her breathing, heavy and light. She lived about six hours. Was eighteen years old, and plowed the two days previous. Was on grass feed. One veterinarian said it was pneumonia; another, at the hospital, said it was heart disease and paralysis of the spine; and still another, that it was sim-

ply a giving away of the system from old age. "When doctors disagree," &c. Please give your opinion, and oblige. L. C. WATERS.

ANSWER.—My judgment, from your description of the mare's symptoms, is, that it was a case of paralysis.

Hide Bound.

EDITOR FARMER: My father has a horse that is in poor health. We think it is the gravel. He is distressed when making water, and it is quite yellow. His skin is tight on him. He was foul, but we cleaned him. He has a good appetite, but is very dull and weak. Can you give a remedy, and oblige a Kansas boy? JOHN MAYHEW.

ANSWER.—I do not think your horse has the gravel. It is what is known as hide-bound. It is not a disease, but the symptom of a bad condition; "out of sorts," debility, &c. Feed in large bulk mixed feed—cut hay, corn meal and bran, in good proportion, with no more water than will keep the particles together. Give the following powder in feed every night, for twelve nights: Powdered sulphate of iron, three drachms; powdered gentian root, four drachms. Mix with cut feed.

Mad Itch.

EDITOR FARMER: We have a disease through here, which at present has outwitted our best veterinarians. We call it mad itch. Mr. HART had a cow that was attacked with it. She commenced rubbing her head—that is the first sign—and kept on rubbing until it was sore. She ran over a high bank (probably twelve feet high), and died soon afterwards. Mr. BLACKER had lost one; and a few evenings ago, when he milked his best cow, she was apparently well, but next morning she commenced rubbing her head. During the day he bled her about two gallons. The blood, after standing a few minutes, became a solid mass, and could be handled like liver, having about the same appearance. She grew worse, and finally died.

QUERIES—1st. What is the name of the malady? 2d. What is the cause? 3d. What treatment should have been resorted to?

Yours, very respectfully, J. M. COTTON.

ANSWER.—I am unable, from your description of the symptoms, to determine the disease of the cows. First, you say they commenced rubbing their heads. All cattle do that, more or less, with inflammation of the brain, hydatids on the brain, and frequently when the irritation is in the sinuses of the horns or in the nasal cavity, and in all cases of poisonous snake-bites. If you will tell me the condition of the horns at the base, hot or cold; also, the ears; whether they have cough or not; are the foeces dry or otherwise? do they move round in a circle when not rubbing their heads? and any other symptoms that may be noticeable, I will endeavor to prescribe for you. One thing Mr. BLACKER did that was wrong—that was bleeding. It is no evidence of unhealthy blood, because it coagulates after standing a short time. I would like to hear from you again.

Sweeney.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a large horse, that has had the sweeney some time ago—I cannot say when. Both shoulders are shrunken. I work him, but he travels very badly, trots lame and stiff, eats hearty, and looks well; but he appears stupid, and don't care for the whip. He has worked hard all Summer. Please give the necessary information in your next, and oblige. A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—A good liniment for the sweeney is made as follows: Take oil of spike, two ounces; oil of origanum, two ounces; aqua ammonia, two ounces; spirits turpentine, two ounces; sweet oil, two ounces; alcohol, two ounces. Mix. This is to be applied to the shrunken parts, and well rubbed in, every other day. Four applications will be sufficient.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN,"

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

MOTTO for a bottle of hair dye—Keep it dark.

A FAVORITE tune of the milkmen—Shall we gather at the river?

EVEN with "children half price," it costs Brigham Young \$75 to go the circus.

JEALOUSY in married life is described by the French doctors as "Zoanthropic insanity."

PRENTICE says man was the chief consideration at the creation. Woman was only a "side issue."

WHICH is most profitable business? Shoemaking; because every pair of shoes is soled before it is finished.

AN Iowa editor says that "since the recent rains farmers are smiling like new shingles on a patched roof."

WHAT is the difference between a girl and a night-cap?—One is born to wed, and the other is worn to bed.

SAMBO, in speaking of the happiness of married people, said: "Dat ar 'pends altogedder how dey enjoys demselves."

AN exchange, wishing to compliment a "Live Stock Journal," says it is edited by a man whose head is full of live stock!

A BORE, meeting Douglas Jerrold, said: "Well, what's going on to-day?" "I am," exclaimed Jerrold, darting past the inquirer.

THE establishment of female suffrage in Wyoming is said to have brought political ruin upon all male candidates who are not good-looking.

"CAN you steer the mainmast down the fore-castle stairs?" said a sea captain to a new hand. "Yes, sir, I can, if you will stand below and coil it up."

KISSES are like creation, because they are made out of nothing, and are very good. They are also like sermons, requiring two heads and an application.

"MR. SMITH, I wish to speak to you in private. Permit me to take you apart for a few moments." "Certainly, sir, if you'll promise to put me together again."

"SEE here, mister," said a lad of seven summers, who was driven up a tree by a ferocious dog, "if you don't take your dog away, I'll eat up all your apples."

A MAGISTRATE asked of a prisoner if he were married. "No," replied the man. "Then," said his worship, amid peals of laughter, "it's a good thing for your wife."

A MAN whose wife hung herself in his presence, on being asked why he did not prevent the tragedy, replied: "I cut her down three times last week, and I can't be always cutting her down."

A NOTICE of a recent steamboat explosion in a Western paper, ends as follows: "The captain swam ashore. So did the chambermaid; she was insured for \$15,000 and loaded with iron."

"WHY," asked a governess of her little charge, "do we pray God to give us our daily bread? Why don't we ask for four days, or five days or a week?" "We want it fresh," replied the ingenuous child.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "When a young man a'n't good for anything else, I like to see him carry a gold-headed cane. If he can't borrow enough to buy a cane, let him part his hair in the middle."

A FRENCHMAN, wishing to speak of the cream of the English poets, forgot the word in his enthusiasm, and said: "The butter of poets." An Englishman remarked that he fairly churned the English language.

A BOY, having complained to his father that Bill had thrown the Bible at him, and hurt him on the head, the father replied: "Well, you are the only member of my family on whom the Bible ever made the least impression."

"HERE's your money, dolt, and now tell me why your rascally master wrote eighteen letters about that contemptible sum?" "I'm sure I can't say, but if you'll excuse me sir, I sort o' reckon t'was because seventeen didn't fetch it."

Pomona Nursery.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND Plants, Forest Trees, Seedlings, Hedge Plants, &c. No Agents employed. Good, fresh, reliable Stock, true to name and of the best varieties, at wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. Call on or address S. T. KELSEY, Pomona, Franklin County, Kansas. sep-ly

KANSAS SONG.

[The following Song was written in 1855, and received the Prize of Fifty Dollars offered by Dr. THOMAS WEBB, of Boston, Secretary of the Emigrant Aid Society,—being selected from eighty poems offered.]

BY LUCY LANCOM.—AIR, *Nelly By.*

Yeomen strong, hither throng!
Nature's honest men;
We will make the wilderness
Bud and bloom again.
Bring the sickle, speed the plow,
Turn the ready soil!
Freedom is the noblest pay
For the true man's toil.

CHORUS—Ho, brothers! come, brothers!
Hasten all with me,
We'll sing upon the Kansas Plains
A Song of Liberty!

Father, haste! o'er the waste
Lies a pleasant land;
There your firesides, altar-stones,
Fixed in truth, shall stand;
There your sons, brave and good,
Shall to freemen grow,
Clad in triple mail of right,
Wrong to overthrow.

Ho, brothers! come, brothers, &c.

Mother, come! here's a home
In the waiting West!
Bring the seeds of love and peace,
You who sow them best.
Faithful hearts, holy prayers,
Keep from taint the air;
Soil a mother's tears have wet
Golden crops will bear.

Come, mother! fond mother!
List! we call to thee;
We'll sing, &c.

Brother brave, stem the wave!
Firm the prairies tread!
Up the dark Missouri's flood
Be your canvas spread.
Sister true, join us too,
Where the Kansas flows;
Let the Northern lily bloom
With the Southern rose.

Brave brother! true sister!
List! we call to thee;
We'll sing, &c.

One and all, hear our call
Echo through the land!
Aid us with a willing heart
And a strong right hand!
Feed the spark the Pilgrims struck
On old Plymouth Rock!
To the watchfires of the free
Millions glad will flock.

Ho, brothers! come, brothers!
Hasten all with me;
We'll sing upon the Kansas Plains
A Song of Liberty!

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

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

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

In order to do this, the stomach must be prepared, so that digestion will go on. The Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels of all mucus slime and vitiated matter, that clog up the system and prevent digestion. The Seaweed Tonic mixes with the food, and strengthens it so that it does not sour, and it goes through the process of chyli-faction, 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-ly

SOME years ago, in one of our Western courts, three men—an Englishman, a Scotchman and an Irishman—were found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hung. The Judge told them that they could each choose the tree upon which he would like to be strung up. The Englishman promptly chose an oak tree, and the Scotchman an ash tree. "Well, Pat, what tree will you be hanged on?" asked the Judge. "If it please yer honor, I'd rather be hanged on a gooseberry tree." "Oh!" said the Judge, "but that is not big enough." "Begorra, thin," replied Pat, brightening up, "I'll wait till it grows, yer honor!"

A GENTLEMAN about whose Teutonic origin there could be but one opinion, was passing along the street a few days since, when he came to a halt before one of the huge posters announcing the coming of the Panorama of Paradise Lost. He read the line, "A Rebellion in Heaven," when he broke out as follows: "A Rebellion in Heaven! Mine Got! that lasts not long now—Onk! Abe is tare."

"How do you feel, with such a shocking bad coat on?" said a young clerk of more pretensions than brains. "I feel," said old Roger, looking at him steadily, with one eye closed, as if taking aim at his victim, "I feel, young man, as if I had a coat on that has been paid for—a luxury of feeling which I think you will never experience."

A KANSAS REMEDY!

For 12 years before the Public
WOODWARD'S AGUE CURE!

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

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

It is highly recommended by thousands who have used it.

A Cure Guaranteed, when properly used.

Give it a trial! Sold everywhere.

B. W. WOODWARD & CO.,

jjy-3m Sole Proprietors, Lawrence, Kan.

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 OCTOBER.

Atchison County—C. W. Rust, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. C. Krider, Grasshopper tp, April 7, '71, one roan horse Colt, 3 years old, 14 hands high, light face, three white feet. Appraised \$50.

Bourbon County—C. Fitch, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. W. Barge, Mill Creek tp, one sorrel Horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, branded T on right shoulder, spavin in right hind leg, left hind foot white. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay Horse, 16 hands high, stiff neck, branded T on left shoulder. Appraised \$70.

HORSE—Taken up by N. Lowry, Osage tp, one bay Horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high, blaze in face, marks of poll-evil on head and neck, left hind foot white, bush of tail off. Appraised \$75.

Clay County—J. W. Kennedy, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Geo. Deiter, Chapman tp, July 6th, 1871, one cream-colored Mare, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$50.

Coffey County—Allen Crocker, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by Edw. Drum, Pottowatomie tp, one bay Stallion, 2 year old, black mane and tail, white hairs near left eye and on right hind foot. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Whistler, Burlington tp, one sorrel Mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, white strip in face, white near hoof of left hind foot. Appraised \$50. Also, one bay Horse, 10 years old, 14 hands high, white strip in face, white nose, branded US on left shoulder and S on right side of neck. Appraised \$60.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Hugh Grant, Williamsburg tp, Aug 19th, 1871, one roan mare Pony, 5 years old, 13½ hands high, hind feet white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by Andw. Sharp, Harrison tp, Aug 15, 1871, one light roan Horse, 3 years old, with a white spot in forehead. Appraised \$55.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Reed, Peoria tp, one bay Mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, star in forehead, scars on right hip and left fore leg, left hind foot white. Appraised \$65.

Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. Austin, Elk Falls tp, Sept 1, 1871, one light brindled Texas Steer, branded 55 on left side. Appraised \$25.

Jackson County—E. D. Rose, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by John Omera, Franklin tp, one sorrel mare Colt, one year old, right hind foot white, blaze face. Appraised \$21.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. H. Harper, Mound Valley tp, one red and white spotted Steer, 7 years old, right horn drooped. Also, one red Steer, 7 years old. Appraised \$50.

STEER—Taken up by O. Berentz, Elm Grove tp, July 21, 1871,

white. Appraised \$85. Also, one bay Mare, a star in forehead, had poll evil. Appraised \$20.

Cloud County—E. Fox, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Isadore Lacleff, Elk tp, one white Steer, 2 years old.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Cale Brooks, Baker tp, May 29, 1871, one light gray Mare, 8 years old, blind in right eye, all feet turn in. Appraised \$80. Also, one bay stud Colt, one year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

FILLY—Taken up by J H Miller, Walnut tp, June 7, 1871, one roan filly, 2 years old. Appraised \$35.
MULE—Taken up by R Robinson, Crawford tp, one dark bay Mule, 2 years old, 13 hands high, unbroken. Appraised \$25.

Doniphan County—John T. Kirwan, Clerk
HORSE—Taken up by Geo Day, Iowa tp, one bay Horse, 7 or 8 years old, 16 hands high, star in forehead, collar marks, black mane and tail. Appraised \$112.
HORSE—Taken up by Geo Moore, Iowa tp, one bright bay Horse, 3 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Howard County—Charles S. King, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by Samuel Edgerton, Belleville tp, June 23, 1871, one light brown mare Mule, 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, mane roached, tail shaved, branded LC and DC on left shoulder, and 8 on right shoulder.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J J Emerson, Waterloo tp, one dark brown horse Pony, 8 years old, lame in right fore leg, branded spur on left hip and circle on left shoulder, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$36.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by E D Newton, Marysville tp, June 4, '71, one bay Horse, 8 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, saddle and harness marks, branded S on right shoulder, hind feet white, points of shoulders sunk in, black mane and tail. Appraised \$40.
HORSE—Taken up by S P Boon, Paola tp, July 7th, 1871, one dark bay Horse, 4 years, 15 1/2 hands high, white spot in forehead, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$75.

Osage County—Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Ralston, Agency tp, June, 1871, one bay Horse, 10 years old, 16 hands high, white ring round left fore foot, heavy set, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$65.

MARE—Taken up by A T Oxley, Quenemo tp, June, 1871, one one bay Mare, 6 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, lame in left fore leg, shod all round, black mane and tail, lump on leg between pastern joint and knee. Appraised \$75.

MARE—Taken up by L White, Lyndon tp, June 17th, 1871, one bright bay Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks, nearly blind. Appraised \$50.

COLT—Taken up by J H Crumb, Superior tp, July, 1871, one brown stallion Colt, 3 years old, small size, a few white hairs in forehead, light behind. Appraised \$30.

Ottawa County—A. C. Stull, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by W T Clayton, Ottawa tp, June 22d, 1871, one dun Mule, 12 years old, 13 hands high, black stripe on back and shoulders, branded CS on left shoulders, saddle and collar marks. Appraised \$45.

Wabaussee County—J. M. Matheny, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by C S Montgomery, Wilmington tp, May 1, 1871, one sorrel mare Pony, star in forehead, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$40.

Wilson County—J. L. Russell, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by R J Stewart, Neodesha tp, one gray Mare, 7 years old, 14 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$50. Also, one cinnybank Mare, 7 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, a ringbone on left hind foot. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by W F Scott, Verdigris tp, one cinnybank mare Pony, 4 years old, 12 or 13 hands high, dark mane and tail, black stripe on back, dark legs, a few white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by E Sirra, Clifton tp, one sorrel Mare, six years old, 14 1/2 hands high, some white on point of left hip. Saddle and harness marks, tip of right ear gone. Appraised \$70.

COW—Taken up by Geo Knones, Clifton tp, one white Cow, 8 years old medium size, well broken, giving milk, points of ears red. Appraised \$45.

OXEN—Taken up by W H Morgan, Verdigris tp, one work Ox, 9 years old, black speckled sides and neck, white head, neck and belly, black legs and feet, blemish on left eye, large horns, had a large bell on, branded CS on left hip. Appraised \$40. Also, one work Ox, 9 years old, black sides and head, white back and belly, black legs and feet, left hip broken down, branded E on left hip, had large bell on. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by W McWilliams, Neodesha tp, one dark chestnut sorrel Mare, 9 years old, 15 hands high, left hind foot white, shod all round, pacer. Also, one bay sucking Colt, three white feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by Martha Longnecker, Cedar tp, June 17, 1871, one sorrel Horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, flax mane and tail, white stripe in face, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$80.

COW—Taken up by Martha Shelton, Center tp, June 17th, 1871, one red and white spotted Cow, 2 years old, crop off left ear, upper slope off right. Appraised \$20.

Desirable Homes!
THE VALLEY OF THE BLUE IN KANSAS, IS ONE of the most beautiful, healthful and fertile in the world. It is abundantly supplied with water, fuel and building material of the best quality. The water-power of the Blue is unsurpassed. It is accessible by three Railroads, and is rapidly improving. Lands are still cheap. For Government Claims, or for Choice Farming Lands, improved or unimproved, apply to
JASON YURANN,
Blue Rapids, Kansas.

Country Merchants, Attention!
I AM MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
STAMPED, JAPANED & PLAIN
TIN-WARE!
AND
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS!
No. 411 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kan.
je-1y J. W. CRANCER.

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, REVOLVERS, GUN MATERIAL. Write for Price List, to GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Army Guns, Revolvers, &c, bought or traded for. *Agts Wanted.* a-6
Pure Chester White and Berkshire PIGS.
BRED AND FOR SALE BY D. L. HOADLEY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. Send for Price List. jan-1y

BIDGOOD NURSERIES.
FALL TRADE.

Apple Trees a Specialty!

ALL TESTED VARIETIES, AND GRAFTED FROM our own bearing trees. We defy competition in quality and price, and invite buyers to examine our stock.
Two-year-old Apple Trees, 5 to 8 feet high, \$15 per 100; \$125 per 1,000.

PEARS.
Dwarf—Two and three years old, 3 to 5 feet high, \$35 per 100.
Standard—Two years old, 4 to 6 feet high, \$50 per 100; 60 cents each.

CONCORD GRAPE VINES.

One year old, \$5 a 100; \$30 a 1,000. Well rooted. Also, a full line of Peach, Cherry and Plum Trees, and Nursery Stock, at best figures. Postoffice address, Leavenworth, Kansas. Nurseries on the Leecompton Road, adjoining the city. Prices on large lots given on application.
sep-3m J. W. BIDGOOD, Proprietor.

THE TWO
Most Successful, Popular and Perfect
COOKING
MACHINES
Of the Period are our
WELL KNOWN



AND
Epicure Broilers.

Both are of the Simplest Construction, and so Easily Managed that we Guarantee them to give
ENTIRE SATISFACTION!

As no Article in the Household has a greater influence in promoting the Health, Comfort and Happiness of the Family Circle than the Cook Stove, it is Economy as well as Polley to get the Very Best; and in Buying the CHARTER OAK, you can rely upon getting the most Successful, Popular and Perfect Cooking Stove ever made.

In using an Epicure Broiler, you are always sure of having
Juicy, Tender and Delicious Beefsteaks!
CHICKENS, HAM, CHOPS, &c.

SOLD BY THE
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
612 & 614 North Main Street,
Saint Louis, Missouri.

AND
By all Live Stove Dealers in Kansas.
my-6m

JOHN BIRINGER, GUNMAKER,

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, &c.,
CORNER SHAWNEE AND SIXTH STREETS,
Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Leavenworth, Kansas.
BEING AN EXPERIENCED WORKMAN, AND HAVING good facilities, I am able to guarantee good work, at reasonable rates. Repairing done in the very best manner. Also, all kinds of Sporting Apparatus and Fishing Tackle, Pocket Knives, &c.
jy-1y



TO ANY PERSON PRODUCING ANY MEDICINE showing half as many living, permanent cures as Dr. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Used inwardly only. A pleasant medicine, free from injurious drugs. Warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured 95 out of every 100 patients treated in the past ten years. (See testimony). It is the scientific prescription of Prof. Jos. P. Fitler, M.D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833—now one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians, and the Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology—who has made Neuralgia, Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the specialty of his entire professional life—a fact vouched for by the signatures accompanying each bottle, of many prominent and renowned physicians, clergymen, and other testimonials. To protect sufferers from poisonous quack nostrums and useless expenditure of money, a legal signed guarantee, stating the exact number of bottles warranted to cure, will be forwarded gratis to any sufferer sending by letter a full description of affliction. In case of failure to cure, amount paid positively refunded. Medicine sent anywhere by express—collect on delivery. Afflicted invited to write for advice; all information and medical advice sent by letter gratis. Principal office 29 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa. The Remedy is sold or obtained by all druggists. mh-1y

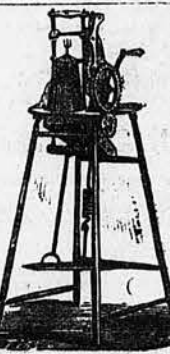
Evergreen & European Larch Seedlings.
12 MILLION EUROPEAN LARCH SEEDLINGS;
8,000,000 Evergreen Seedlings;
3,000,000 Small Transplanted Evergreens;
200,000 Transplanted Larches;
200,000 Seedling and Transplanted Mountain Ash.
The above are all grown from seeds on our own grounds, and are better and cheaper than imported stock.
aug- ROBT. DOUGLAS & SONS, Waukegan, Ill.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, ILLINOIS.
20th YEAR! 600 ACRES! 13 GREEN-HOUSES!
LARGEST ASSORTMENT. BEST STOCK. LOWEST Prices. Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs, Seeds, Stocks, Grafts, &c. 100 Page Illustrated Catalogue, 10 Cents. Bulb, Plant, Seed Catalogues, all for 10 cents. Wholesale Price List, free. Send for these, before buying elsewhere.
aug-3m F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

POLAND AND CHINA HOGS.
FRESH IMPORTATION OF SEVENTY-FIVE BROOD SOWS and BOARS, from the best Pens in Illinois. I am now breeding in this Stock, and offer those who want Pure Blood Pigs, from six to eight weeks old, at \$80 per pair—as cheap as can be purchased in the State of Illinois, thus saving to the purchaser the cost and risk of transportation. Address
mh-ly HARVEY WALKER, Winchester, Kan.

Lawrence Nurseries,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, &c. Would call special attention to my large and well selected stock of Pears. Send 25 cents for circular, giving full description. Correspondence solicited. [jy-6m] D. W. HIGBI, Proprietor.

QUINLAN & GERAUGHTY,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,
Monuments, Mantels, Headstones, &c.,
Seneca Street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, rear of Market House, je-1y LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.



BEST MACHINE EVER OFFER-ed for Paring, Coring, Quartering or Slicing apples. Does the entire work expeditiously, promptly and well—separating core and parings from the fruit at once. Will prepare more fruit for drying, pies, or family use, than six of the ordinary parers. For farmers it is indispensable. Fruit can be taken care of in season, instead of allowing it to rot in the orchard. Three times the price of Parer can be saved on every crop. A barrel of apples can be got ready for pies in one hour, saving in labor alone in a single year, many times the price of the Parer. Territory for sale. Agents wanted. Send for circular.
TIPPECANOE APPLE PARING MACHINE CO., 49 Cortlandt St., N.Y. au-3m

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

WANTED—AGENTS (\$20 PER DAY), to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the Under-Foot, makes the "Lock Stitch" (alike on both sides), and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHN H. CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Illinois; or, St. Louis, Missouri. oct-1y
\$60 A WEEK PAID. IF YOU WANT BUSINESS, send stamp to NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

AUGUST, 1871.

Kansas Pacific Railway

The Short, Favorite and only All-Rail Route

TO
Denver, Georgetown, Golden City, Erie, Longmont, Central City, New Memphis, Villa La Font, Idaho Springs, Greeley,
Colorado Springs, Evans, Green City, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, Sacramento, Marysville, San Francisco,

AND ALL POINTS IN KANSAS, COLORADO, THE TERRITORIES, and on the Pacific Coast.

No Omnibus or Ferry transfer by this Route. EXPRESS TRAINS run daily. MAIL and ACCOMMODATION Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Trains Leave Leavenworth, Going West: EXPRESS, 11:00, P. M.; MAIL, 9:00, A. M.; TOPEKA ACCOMMODATION, 4:35, P. M.

Trains Arrive at Leavenworth: EXPRESS, 8:35, A. M.; MAIL, 4:35, P. M.; TOPEKA ACCOMMODATION, 11:20, A. M.

188 miles the shortest Line between Kansas City or Leavenworth and Denver.

Passengers taking this Popular Route will make close connections, as follows:

At Lawrence, for Baldwin City, Prairie City, Ottawa, Garnett, Humboldt, Thayer, Parker, Burlington, Oswego, Chetopa, and Fort Scott.

At Topeka, for Burlingame, Emporia, Burlington, Neosho Falls, Humboldt and Chetopa.

At Junction City, 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 Passenger and Express coaches for Georgetown, &c., and with Colorado Central Railroad for Central City, Golden City, &c.

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

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


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

Trains going East make close connections at State Line, Kansas City and Union Depots, with trains for Chicago and St. Louis, and all points South and East.

Pullman Sleeping Cars are attached to night express trains, and run through between Kansas City and Cheyenne, without change.

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. P. DEVEREAUX, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas.

EDMUND S. BOWEN, General Sup't.
 BEVERLEY R. KEIM, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.
 General Offices—Kansas City, Mo.



\$300 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.

SAMUEL SOYSTER,
 MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, BRUSHES &c.,
SPURS, COMBS, &c.,
 No. 107 Delaware Street, of the GOLDEN SADDLE
 Between Fourth and Fifth Streets, Leavenworth, Kansas.

GET THE BEST
BLANCHARD CHURN
 SOLD EVERYWHERE

SHERMAN & CO.,
 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
 DEALERS IN
 PURE BLUE GRASS SEED, ORCHARD GRASS SEED, Red-Top Seed, Clover, Timothy, &c.—All of which we offer at lowest market rates.

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 Canadas.
 T. McKISOCK, Gen'l Superintendent.
 W. B. HALE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

The Great Through Passenger Route,
 FROM LEAVENWORTH EAST,
 IS VIA THE OLD RELIABLE

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH
 SHORT LINE.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY R. R.
 Connects at ST. JOSEPH with

3 DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS.
 Crossing the Mississippi at Quincy on the MAGNIFICENT NEW IRON BRIDGE, with Pullman Sleeping Palaces and Palace Day Coaches running from

ST. JOSEPH TO QUINCY,
 Without Change of Cars,
 Connecting at QUINCY UNION DEPOT with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads to all points

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

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

Baggage Checked Through to all Points East.
BUY TICKETS BY THIS FAVORITE ROUTE For sale at the Hannibal & St. Joseph Ticket Office, and at the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Depot, St. Joseph.
RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
 P. B. GROAT, Gen'l Ticket Agent. GEO. H. NETTLETON, Gen'l Superintendent.

TIME TABLE

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

GOING NORTH.

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

THE GREAT Wabash Route!

Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway.

THE GREAT THROUGH LINE FROM THE
MISSISSIPPI TO THE ATLANTIC!
 Without Change of Cars!

With the choice of **THREE** Routes, via
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 On all Night Trains, and
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OPEN TO INDIAN COUNTRY.

LEAVENW'TH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON RAILROAD LINE.

ON AND AFTER SEPT'R 3rd, 1871, TRAINS WILL run from Lawrence and Kansas City, as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVE—	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'M.	NIGHT EX.
Lawrence.....	11:30 A. M.	8:00 P. M.	
Baldwin.....	12:12 P. M.	8:58 "	
(Kansas City.....	10:00 A. M.	5:00 "	6:30 P. M.
Olathe.....	11:05 "	6:45 "	7:55 "
(Arrive at Ottawa.....	12:55 P. M.	9:50 "	10:15 "
Ottawa.....	1:35 "		10:35 "
Garnett.....	2:40 "		12:30 A. M.
Iola.....	4:00 "		2:30 "
Humboldt.....	4:25 "		2:55 "
Tioga.....	4:50 "		3:32 "
Thayer.....	5:35 "		4:35 "
Cherryvale.....	6:30 "		5:45 "
ARRIVE AT			
Coffeyville.....	7:30 "		7:00 "

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE—	EXPRESS.	ACCOM'M.	NIGHT EX.
Coffeyville.....	7:30 A. M.		5:00 P. M.
Cherryvale.....	8:05 "		6:45 "
Thayer.....	8:55 "		7:58 "
Tioga.....	9:35 "		9:02 "
Humboldt.....	10:00 "		9:40 "
Iola.....	10:22 "		10:15 "
Garnett.....	11:40 "		12:30 A. M.
(Ottawa.....	1:30 P. M.	8:10 A. M.	2:15 "
Olathe.....	3:17 "	11:05 "	4:18 "
(Arrive at Kansas City.....	4:20 "	12:40 P. M.	5:30 "
Ottawa.....	1:00 "	8:00 A. M.	
Baldwin.....	1:38 "	8:50 "	
ARRIVE AT			
Lawrence.....	2:20 "	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 Tioga with Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, for Parsons, Oswego and Chetopa.
 At Thayer with Stages for Neodosha and Fredonia.
 At Cherryvale, with Stages for Independence, Elk City, Elk Falls, Greenfield, Winfield, Douglas, and Arkansas City.
 At Coffeyville with Stages for Parker and Chetopa.

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
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20 VARIETIES, ALL FROM PRIZE STOCK. SEND
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 Roup Powders, 25 cts. per box; five boxes, \$1.00. Chicken Cholera Pills, \$1.00 per box.
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 sep-3m

\$100 REWARD

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

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

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

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PROPERTIES—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint. **MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.**—Buchu Leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs. They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the age of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-Wetting in Children, &c.

In Affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled or delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copalba in affections for which it is used, in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask For Helmbold's. Take no other.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

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The Great Blood Purifier and Beautifier of the Complexion.

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Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetters, Humors of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

Being prepared expressly for the above Complaints, its Blood-Purifying qualities are greater than any other Preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the Complexion a clear and healthy color, and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and known remedy for the cure of pains and swellings of the bones, ulcerations of the throat and legs, blotches, pimples on the face, erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and beautifying the complexion.

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The most reliable PURGATIVE and CATHARTIC known, superseding Salts, Magnesia, &c., in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, General Debility, &c. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant and safe in operation. The CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS are purely vegetable, being composed of Catawba Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb.

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