

REVOTED

THE FARM

THE

THE SHOP

THE REST

# KANSAS

# FARMER



The Little Gardener.—SEE PAGE 185.





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ELGIN WATCHES! FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE!

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINT'D ERIE RAILWAY, NEW YORK, February 7th, 1870. T. M. AVERY, Esq., Pres't National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill. DEAR SIR: Having for three months tested, in various ways, the "time-keeping" qualities of one of your Elgin Watches, I most cheerfully award it the praise that is its due. For one month the Watch was carried by one of our Locomotive Engineers, and since then by different persons, so that its full value as a time-keeper could be known under different modes of treatment. I will simply say that it has given perfect satisfaction; and in my opinion is as near perfection as I believe it possible a Watch can be made. Respectfully, yours, L. H. RUCKER, General Sup't.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., CHICAGO, February 17th, 1870. T. M. AVERY, Esq., Pres't National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill. DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to state that the two or three Elgin Watches I have at different times purchased for presentation, have given entire satisfaction, and are highly valued as elegant and correct time-keepers. A very large number of your Watches are being carried by the Messengers in the employ of this Company, and are giving entire satisfaction,—their time-keeping qualities being implicitly relied upon. CHASLES FARGO, Sup't.

OFFICE GEN'L SUP'T C. & N.-W. RAILWAY, CHICAGO, February 16th, 1870. T. M. AVERY, Esq., President National Watch Company. DEAR SIR: I have pleasure in expressing my opinion of the Elgin Watches—the more so, since I do not think that there is a better Watch made. A large number of them are in use by our conductors and engineers, and other employees, and I have heard no dissenting opinion upon their merits. They run with a smoothness and uniformity fully equal to any other Watch that I know of, and justify all your claims of excellence in manufacture and fitting of parts. Yours, truly, GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, January 25th, 1870. D. W. WHITTLE, Esq., General Agent National Watch Co. DEAR SIR: I have carried one of the Elgin Watches for some time, and am much pleased with it. It has kept excellent time under all circumstances, and I consider it perfectly reliable. Yours, respectfully, J. C. McMULLEN, General Sup't.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R., CHICAGO, January 27th, 1870. T. M. AVERY, Esq., President National Watch Company. DEAR SIR: I have carried the Elgin Watch long enough to be able to pronounce it a first-rate time-keeper. I am making a very careful test of its performance, and will soon give you the results. I think it will show that the West can produce Watches equal to the manufacture of any part of the world. Yours, truly, E. B. PHILLIPS, Pres't L. S. & S. M. R. Co.

OFFICE GEN'L SUP'T UNION PACIFIC R. R., OMAHA, NEB., December 16th, 1869. HON. T. M. AVERY, Pres't National Watch Co., Chicago, Ill. DEAR SIR: During the months that I have carried one of your B. W. Raymond Watches, it has not failed to keep the time with so much accuracy as to leave nothing to desire in this regard. For accuracy of time-keeping, beauty of movement and finish, your Watches challenge my admiration, and arouse my pride as an American; and I am confident that, in all respects, they will compete successfully in the markets of the world with similar manufactures of other nations. They need only to be known to be appreciated. Yours, most respectfully, C. G. HAMMOND, General Superintendent.

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STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, AT DEEP CREEK, CLAY county, Kansas, on the 11th of April, 1873, a LARGE BROWN MARE, 7 years old, with the letter P branded on her left hip, a small star in her forehead, no shoes on, a cork mark on one of her fore feet. I will give \$15 for her recovery. [je-15 3t] JOHN GILL.

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SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup.

SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS ARE THE only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the Lungs heal. First, The Liver and Lungs must be got into a good, healthy condition; for when the Lungs are wasting, the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the liver and stomach are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food; consequently, the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off, without nourishing the system. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The SEAWEED TONIC is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle. Then, by partaking freely of the PULMONIC SYRUP, the food is turned into good blood, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up. This is the only way to cure Consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well. It is very important for them, to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong; and yet, because they are in the house they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit, to get up a good circulation of the blood. To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman; while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my Preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines. I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be \$5. SCHENCK'S Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether the patient can be cured or not. This the patients must expect to know, if they are examined by the Respirometer. Full directions accompany all my Remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, \$1.25 per bottle, or \$7.00 per half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Phila. And by druggists and dealers generally. my1-1y-168

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# THE KANSAS FARMER

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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 Semi-Monthly, at 317 Delaware Street.

### A LARGE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

From the Altoona Union we learn that a large convention of farmers was held at Wisburg Grove, Allen county, Kansas.

The convention was composed of delegations from sixteen farmers' clubs, from the counties of Allen, Neosho, Woodson and Wilson.

The object of the convention was to secure a system of co-operation, and to devise ways and means to render to each other mutual assistance.

There was supposed to be at least two thousand persons in attendance, and the occasion was enlivened by the presence of the brass band from Humboldt. Speeches were made by different parties, but the report above mentioned, leaves us wholly in the dark as to the actual proceedings.

We shall be pleased if some of our readers who were there would furnish us a report of the resolutions adopted, if any, and a summary of the discussions. It is reported that the people had a good time, and everything passed off pleasantly.

### CHESTER FARMERS' CLUB.

Elsewhere will be found an excellent report from the above body, upon an interesting and important subject, to-wit: Birds.

We know of nothing more vexatious than to see your cherries, raspberries, grapes, &c., slowly but surely disappearing from your grasp, melting away as it were, by the depredations of the birds, except it be to see the same result accomplished by noxious, disagreeable insects.

The question, then, resolves itself into this, Shall we let the birds have a portion of our fruit, or shall we kill them off, and thus permit the insects to multiply and consume not only the fruit but our grain and grass fields as well; and destroy, too, our trees, the fruit of which the birds do not molest?

The report discusses this subject, and fully proves that our interest requires the protection of the birds.

We think we can do our readers more service in publishing reports from such practical bodies as this, than in giving them a rehash of that eminent (?) body, the New York Farmers' Club.

### THE HINNEY.

A writer in the *National Live Stock Journal* calls attention to this animal, supposed to be unknown in this country.

It is a cross between the mule horse and the female ass. The writer above referred to claims for

it several advantages over the ordinary mule. He says that in form and general contour they resemble the horse. The head, ears, neck and withers are those of the horse, or nearly so; while the tail, legs and feet are those of the mule. The voice, too, resembles that of the horse, and they are rarely or never heard to bray. In addition, they are hardy, long-lived, sure-footed, and well adapted to the saddle. Do any of our readers know anything of this animal?

### LEAVENWORTH COUNTY FAIR.

The Directors of the Leavenworth Mechanical and Agricultural Association have completed their arrangements for holding a Fair at this place this Fall, and a committee is now at work preparing a Premium List.

The grounds have been thoroughly refitted and repaired, and the buildings placed in good order. The Society has set out the entire ground with groups of forest trees, that will make this one of the most beautiful sites for a Fair in the State, or indeed in the West. We hope to see a large exhibition of the products of the farm and the shop this Fall. There is no reason why we may not have a Fair second only to the State Fair, and we trust that farmers and mechanics will give it their cordial support. The Fair opens September 10th, and holds five days.

### FARMERS' CLUB.

The citizens of Chetopa and vicinity recently organized a Club, to be known as the Richland Farmers' Club, and adopted a Constitution and By-Laws similar to those published in a late issue of THE FARMER. The following officers were elected:

T. J. CALVIN, President; Dr. GEO. LISLE, Vice President; W. A. NIX, Treasurer; JOHN W. WATSON, Secretary. We hope THE FARMER may hear from them.

### MORE ABOUT BLACK WALNUT SUGAR.

Former writers upon this subject, will now have to stand back. They are perfect tyros in the black walnut sugar making business.

ISAAC COLBURN, Secretary Loami Farmers' Club, Sangamon county, Illinois, writes us as follows:

"I can cite you to one man in Loami, that helped make sugar from the black walnut, within one mile of this place in 1837, thirty-five years ago. The same season, these parties, Jos. H. SWEET and cousins (the latter all dead), made sugar also from the blue eye and hickory sap."

### APPLE VINEGAR.

Cut apples in small slices without removing skins or cores, and dry in usual manner. When wanted for use, cover with boiling soft water. When cooled, add cold water to the desired quantity. One bushel of dried apples will make nearly half a barrel of good vinegar. When through fermenting strain into a clean cask, and keep in the sun or in a warm room.

### QUERIES.

EDITOR FARMER: What is Plaster?—that is, the article used as a fertilizer. I am told that it is magnesia limestone. Is it correct? On what kind of land and crops is it most desirable, and what is the method of applying it?

Also, what is the best time to sow blue grass? and, should it be harrowed or rolled in? You see my questions are numerous, but I trust much more easily answered by experienced heads than by yours, truly. A YOUNG FARMER. Geneva, Allen Co., Kan., June 5, 1872.

ANSWER.—Plaster is sulphate of lime—or gypsum. It is not magnesian limestone, as some one has told you. It is of most benefit upon stiff clay soils, but is of advantage to almost any alluvial soil. We do not esteem it of particular advantage to a strictly sandy soil, though it is a good "fixer" of nitrogen, receiving it from the atmosphere and holding it for the benefit of the plant.

For grass or wheat it should be sowed broadcast, about the first of May. For corn, it may be used to advantage two or three times in the early part of the season, applying a small handful to each hill.

The next question (when to sow blue grass) is a disputed point, and we conclude that it may be sowed with success at different times. We have seen it sowed here, with good success, about the time the seed ripens. It should be both harrowed and rolled.

### COLES COUNTY FAIR.

We have received the Premium List of the Coles county Fair.

It is very complete, and premiums liberal. The Society proposes to give agricultural papers in lieu of the smaller premiums, which in our judgment is the best plan.

### CLEAN UP.

If you have not done it already, lose no time in cleaning up all rubbish, vegetable or animal refuse, stagnant pools, &c.

The heated term is at hand, and it should not find anything of the kind to work upon, as it will certainly breed disease and death.

The weather that we have had this Spring, if followed by extremely hot weather, will create a favorable condition for bilious diseases, and it becomes us to ward against these evil effects so far as we may.

If you have any stagnant water near the dwelling house, drain it at once, if possible. The plow and scraper will make it an easy job in most instances. Sprinkle lime about the dwelling house and outbuildings, cut and remove all rank growths of weeds, &c., and then with temperate living and the free use of the bath, you may enjoy an immunity from disease.

A CHEESE factory at Farmington, Michigan, made last year, 290,747 pounds of cheese, and sold the same at an average of 12½ cents per pound. Something over \$25,000 in the aggregate.

## The Kansas Farmer

### FOREST TREES FOR Shelter, Ornament and Profit

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

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

#### KEEP COOL, AND SPEAK SOBERLY.

In another column will be found an interesting letter from Dr. REYNOLDS, in relation to our State Agricultural College, of which he is one of its most distinguished Regents—distinguished by reason of great learning and deep devotion to his duties. If our Agricultural College is not what it should be (and we are sure Mr. REYNOLDS will agree with us that it is not), no man is less to blame for it than himself—if, indeed, it were just to ascribe anything to his fault. We do not notice his communication, however, to vindicate him, as he needs no such work at our hands. We desire to assure Mr. REYNOLDS that THE FARMER is not engaged in "the unprofitable and unjust war" of which he speaks. If any such war is "now waging so fiercely over our Agricultural College" as he states, we are not wearing the uniform of either army; nor do we propose to "enlist"—not even with the "three months' troops." More than this: THE FARMER will not take the chance of "indirect damages," by sympathy or by aid to either "belligerent." Nor shall we allow Mr. REYNOLDS to place us in a doubtful position in relation to this subject.

The largest latitude is given to correspondents, consistent with courtesy. We do not think for, nor can we mold the forms of expression in which writers, over their own signatures, send their thoughts to our readers.

Mr. HUDSON is a severe thinker and a terse writer, who generally knows whereof he speaks. He is as true a friend to the Agricultural College as it has in the world, but not so confident of the wisdom of its management as its managers themselves are. Nor is he so obscure a man as intimated. "An honest and intelligent farmer" does not express the estimation of him eighteen months ago, when he was singled out as the fittest man in Kansas, excepting only Prof. S. T. KELSEY, to fill the position of Farm Superintendent at our Agricultural College; a position he was sought to accept by the most inviting offers, but declined, as a sacrifice he could not afford to make.

We did speak highly of the curriculum of the Agricultural College of Iowa, and have several times spoken in quite as warm terms of like evidences of progress in our own College. But a curriculum does not make a College, more than a rose makes a Summer. At an early day we shall come up and compare the curriculum with "farm development," and then judge, "not by what we were," but by what we are.

#### THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

Two Agricultural Associations, both originating in the South, and each desiring to assume a national character, were set on foot some two or three years since. One was called the Agricultural Congress; the other the National Agricultural Association. The history of each shows an honest determination to accomplish good.

Last year, by concert of action, an effort was made to unite them and thereby accomplish the object sought by each, and obtainable by neither without a greater breadth of base. F. JULIUS LA MOYNE, of Pennsylvania, was elected President of the Agricultural Association, and R. J. SPENCER, of Kentucky, President of the Agricultural Congress, the two adjourning to meet this year at St. Louis for the purpose of a union. They did so meet on the 27th of May, ultimo, and after some time spent in conference committees, and interchange of views, agreed upon a basis of union under the name of the "Agricultural Congress."

The attendance was not large, neither was it representative of the whole country, not half the States having delegates, and many of them but one to three. There were enough, however, to justify proceeding in the effort. A more earnest, determined body of men are not often brought together, or a more intelligent or able either. J. K. HUDSON and Mr. NICHOLS, of our State Board of Agriculture, represented Kansas, and did it well.

The officers elect of the new organization are Col. JOHN P. REYNOLDS, of Illinois, President; CHARLES W. GREEN, of Tennessee, Secretary; Maj. T. R. SHRYOCK, of Missouri, Treasurer; and a Vice President for each of the sixteen States represented.

No better selection could have been made for President. Mr. REYNOLDS is a thoroughly representative man. Many of our readers will know him as the originator and editor of that best of journals of its class, the *National Live Stock Journal*, of Chicago, and more lately of the *Prairie Farmer*. Mr. GREEN, the Secretary, seems to be the right man for the place. It is not often that we have been impressed with the efficiency and earnestness of a man as we were with Mr. GREEN. His task is a thankless and laborious one, but he will prove equal to it. The Treasurer, Mr. SHRYOCK, we understand is able and willing to foot the bills. He talks and acts business.

The work of the Convention was not satisfactory to its best friends. Too much time was wasted in organization, and for want of a systemized plan of business, rigidly enforced by the Chair. Some valuable papers were read, and important subjects of a general interest discussed. Thus two whole days were consumed in effecting the union between the two organizations, and electing the officers. One half of the third day was taken up in deciding where the next meeting should be held, and the afternoon in a visit to SHAW'S Garden and the Fair Grounds. This was all pleasant, but it was not business.

Among the most valuable papers read was one on Economic Entomology, by Prof. RILEY, and one by Mrs. TUPPER, of Iowa, on the Future of Bee-keeping.

The following Committees were appointed, to report at the next meeting of the Congress, which is to be held in Indianapolis, May, 1873. One each on Meteorology, Forest Tree Culture, Experimental Agriculture, Agricultural Education, Grasses, Transportation and Commerce, Fertilizers, Labor and Immigration, Public Lands, Live Stock, Statistics, and Horticulture. Thus has started out one of the most important Agricultural movements that our country has seen, and it is not strange that this, the first meeting, accomplished no appreciable good, farther than one of fraternal greeting between the different sections, and the laying out of important business for the next meeting.

Time will be required to get the organization into effective working condition, but we doubt not if the mass of the Agricultural Societies, Farmers' Clubs, and Agricultural Colleges, send the deputations to these meetings that they are entitled to, that there will be no need of organizing secret societies to protect the farmer's interests.

#### TRIAL OF MOWING MACHINES.

By the courtesy of M. S. GRANT, implement dealer of this city, we were enabled to witness a con-

test between the Champion Mowing Machine (not the Little Champion) manufactured at Springfield, Ohio, and the Smith Mower & Reaper, manufactured at Bellaire, Ohio.

The trial took place upon the farm of Hon. M. J. PARROTT, the grass cut being a piece of moderately good clover, the bottom being rather uneven. A committee was appointed to decide between the two machines, and Mr. PARROTT acted as a special committee for himself, as he had agreed to buy one of the two, his choice to be decided by the trial. It is sufficient to say that the trial was thorough, both machines doing their work in a satisfactory manner; but in our judgment there were several points in favor of the Smith machine, which we here state briefly, and the report of the committee, which we did not get in time for this issue, will sustain our judgment in most if not all the points:

- 1st. The Smith machine is 104 pounds lighter than the Champion, of the same width of cut.
- 2d. The draft of the Smith, as proved by the dynamometer, with the same team and driver, was twenty-seven pounds less than the Champion.
- 3d. The Smith is so arranged as to admit of an up and down motion at the inner end of the cutting bar.
- 4th. The Smith has two motions; one for reaping and one for mowing, easily changed, and in our judgment of decided advantage.
- 5th. The great simplicity of construction of the Smith over the Champion, makes it decidedly preferable. There are other slight advantages that might be named.

Mr. PARROTT bought the Smith machine. It is proper at least to say, that Mr. M. M. JEWETT, one of the judges, now owns, and has used a Champion Reaper and Mower, and has been fully satisfied with its work; but upon this trial he agrees to all the above points in favor of the Smith machine.

We recommend the farmers of Kansas to examine the Smith before purchasing, and we offer this further advice, "do not purchase the Smith or any other machine, until you see it in the field in operation, and if you can get two or more machines in competition, so much the better."

#### Our Correspondents.

Dr. Robert Marley, Wilson county, Kansas, writes a word for that section. He says: "I consider this one of the most fertile counties in the State. Our population is increasing very rapidly. The corn crop promises well. Our people are improving their stock—very rapidly."

Henry Senft, Russell, Kansas, writes: "All crops look well here. The weather so far has been very favorable. The potatoes are in bloom, and no bugs yet."

W. B. Hamilton, Garnett, Kansas, under date of May 26th, says: "The prospect for corn here is not very flattering, by reason of too much rain. Few farmers are done planting. Oats look well. Wheat is very poor."

Jas. McDermott, Dexter, Kansas, asks: "There is a bug similar to the rose bug in the orchard of one of my neighbors, destroying his trees. It effects an entrance into the body of the tree on the upper side of the base of the new growth, and works downward through the heart or pith of the tree. In color, the bug is dark brown, nearly black, has a hard, smooth shell, and apparently, wings. Can you inform us what it is, and how to get rid of it?"

From our correspondent's description, we are of the opinion that it is the rose chafer. W. B. HAMILTON of Garnett, sent us a similar report and two of the bugs, which our Entomological Editor pronounces the genuine rose bug. For further information we refer our correspondent to that article, to be found in the Entomological Department.

C. P. S., of Beloit, Mitchell county, Kansas, tells us what he knows about beans, in a very succinct

manner: "When beans are inclined to run to vine too much, the fault is as much in the seed as the growing. My experience is that the small white or pea bean is the best for field cultivation. Select the poorest ground you can find, plant your seed common depth, and roll with heavy roller. If the vines still incline to run, clip with knife or shears, once or twice during the season, and I think you will find the result to be a well matured crop."

N. L. Oxford, Sumner county, Kansas, informs us that a Farmers' Club has been organized at Oxford, and two meetings held. The officers are C. S. BRADFORD, President; J. H. FOLKS, Secretary; and Mr. FELT, Treasurer.

Our farmers have failed, many of them, to get hedge seed. Wants to know if it will do to plant hedge seed this Fall.

We never saw it tried, but would think it would not do. The question is open.

**THE LITTLE GARDENER.**

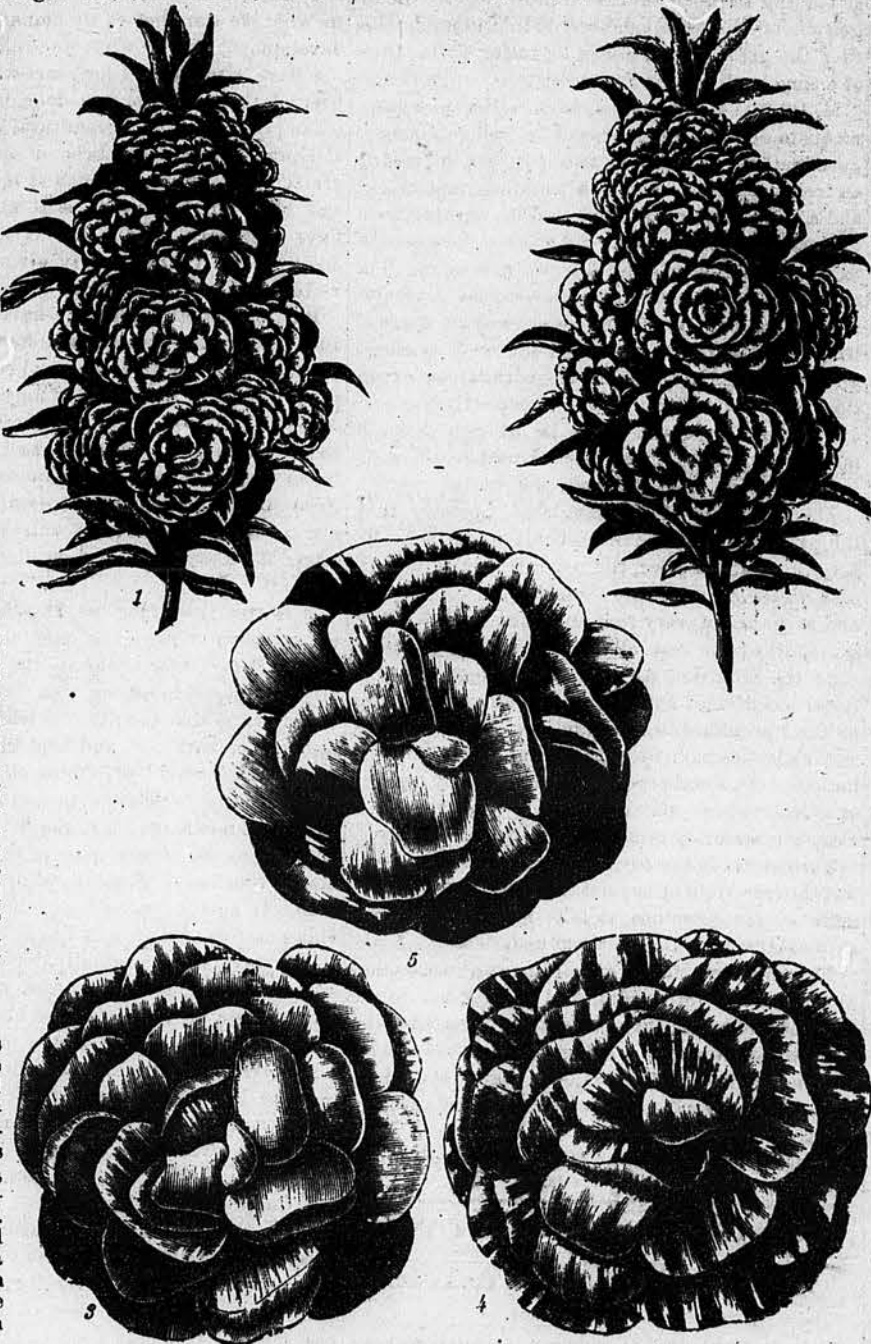
The picture on the first page of this issue tells its own story. The warm, pleasant June morning has brought the little girl out, with her tiny rake, to

make garden. Of course, those tireless feet are not allowed to run about loose in Papa's big garden; but in some sequestered nook she has a spot that is all her own. Here she can plant and pull up, and plant again, and none (not even the big brother) dare molest.

And here, with her wrinkled sun bonnet thrown loosely over her head, the strings streaming out behind, or as in this case, bare-headed, she spends hour after hour, while the older children are away at school, busily at work, talking to herself the while, or perhaps conversing with some imaginary playmate, upon the prospects of her garden for good crops or rare beauties yet unborn. Happy childhood!

**BALSAMS.**

The Balsams are among the most beautiful of our half-hardy annuals, producing flowers in abundance, and are deservedly popular. The seed should be sown in a frame, and when two or three inches high transplanted.



**BALSAMS.**

No. 1. A Branch of Rosa-Flora Nana Caryophyllodes. 2. A Branch of Striata Punctata Victoria. 3. Flower of the same. 4. Striata Punctata Solferino. 5. The Flower of No. 1.

**BLUE GRASS SEED.**

Some of our readers may have the opportunity of gathering blue grass, without understanding just how it may be done with the least labor.

As soon as the seed is nearly ripe—that is, before it is ripe enough to shatter, take a sharp scythe and

mow the grass as close to the heads as practicable. Let the seed heads lie upon the ground until dry, or nearly so, when take up and store in a dry loft until ready to use.

When you wish to sow, run the heads through a cutting-box—the roller cutting-box is best for this purpose—and sow at the rate of about fifteen bushels of the chaff to the acre.

The best time for sowing blue grass is a disputed point. If we desired to seed a field to blue grass, we would, if the season were suitable—that is, not too dry—sow the chaff early in July, upon a well prepared seed bed, and with it, about a peck of oats to the acre.

Clover, too, may very profitably be sown in the chaff; some claiming that it is more sure to catch than to sow the clean seed.

**General News.**

JUDGMENT was obtained against E. O. JUDSON, the "branching corn man," by JOHN T. YARD, for \$750 damage with costs. YARD had bought of JUDSON the right to sell in parts of Illinois, Indiana,

tea, which is advertised to cure cancer, and which is said to grow in all parts of the country.

Wild tea is a myth, a humbug; and whosoever invests a dollar with said advertiser is out just that much. The plant known as wintergreen (*Chimaphila*) is called wild tea, and has some valuable medicinal qualities, but it will not cure cancer.

**PURCHASE OF TROTTERS.**—Mr. A. B. DEHART, of Reading, Penn., purchased last week, some valuable young trotters at Cincinnati, Ohio, and some in Kentucky. He purchased at Cincinnati, of Mr. CHAS. KAHN, his bay mare, Hannah K, and his brown gelding, J. L. Beck, for \$7,000. This team is represented as well bred, and can trot low down in the thirties, and are six years old. He also purchased two of Capt. JAMES BUBBER, one of SAM'L MORELAND, one of M. ALDRICH, one of T. OLIVER, and one of D. WRIGHT, Mount Pleasant. He paid over \$15,000 for the ten horses. A friend to whom we are indebted for the above information, says that Mr. DEHART shipped the best car load of trotters ever shipped East in a palace car; that he is a worthy young gentleman, and made a good impression on all with whom he came in contact, and will receive a hearty welcome on his return visit to the West.—*Turf, Field & Farm.*

A BRIGHT, active boy, son of Col. TAYLOR of this city, aged about 16 years, was shot and instantly killed a few nights ago, by a playmate. The boys had been reading dime novels, and their minds were full of the daring exploits of Indian hunters, and being in possession of a pistol, it is supposed, for the facts are not fully known, that the boy SPRING, shot the other boy in an imaginary Indian fight. The boy TAYLOR lay dead in an alley in the rear of his father's house all night, his body not being discovered until morning.

This is a melancholy warning to parents to keep both firearms and cheap novels from the hands of their children; the one being about as dangerous as the other.

THE people of Lawrence, Kansas, insist upon their right to "dam" the Kaw river, which right, by the way, is not seriously objected to, but Prof. F. W. BARDWELL of the State University, a hydraulic engineer of established reputation, states in a letter to the *Tribune*, that the project is not feasible, and that no dam will be built by any private corporation, unless granted special privileges that would work an injury to the public.

SOME folks are never satisfied. Our Holton neighbors commenced agitating the question of a grist mill about a year ago, and got it. Now they have raised a howl for a woolen mill, and if they don't hush, they'll get that too, as Jackson and Pottawatomie are two of the largest sheep raising counties in the State.

GREENWOOD county proposes to hold its first Fair this Fall. The managers of the Association urge the people of that county to give them a cordial support in this their first attempt, which we cordially second. A good Fair will be worth hundreds of dollars to that county.

THE Kansas Central (Narrow Gauge) have at this date, June 3rd, their track completed and construction trains running twenty miles west from this city. A passenger train will be put on, we understand, about the 15th inst.

CHAS. LOWDER, of Hendricks county, Indiana, recently sold to a gentleman in Iowa, six head of Shorthorns for \$2,500. All young stock.

**BREEDING HORSES.**

This is a subject to which too little attention has been paid by farmers, and this neglect has cost the country many millions of dollars.

In the West, particularly that part lying west of the Mississippi river, the stock of horses has been greatly damaged by a mixture of pony blood; but this disadvantage might be overcome, if farmers rightly understood their own interest, or understanding it, would act upon it.

We have known farmers who passed for men of

and Missouri, and it was proven in court that the specimen stalks all had more or less of the ears glued on, most of them so deftly as to almost defy detection, without destroying the entire specimen.

In an exchange we see an inquiry from a citizen of Kansas, asking an advertiser to describe wild

good judgment and sound mind, who, during the breeding season, would go from stand to stand, to ascertain where they could get their mares served for the least money. The question as to the qualities of the horse was apparently never raised in their minds; and the fact that one horse was a thoroughbred and the other a plug, seemed to make no difference. It was with them simply a question of present dollars and cents.

We would not advise any one to breed to a horse simply because he was a thoroughbred, or called such; but it is an approved fact, that only thoroughbred horses have the power to transmit their qualities perfectly to their offspring.

There are three important features of the horse, that the farmer should consider, if he is breeding for his own use only, viz: Size, constitution and endurance. If breeding for sale, to these should be added speed, or action.

It costs no more to raise a good colt than a poor one, and every farmer that expects to make money by raising horses must not let a matter of twenty or twenty-five dollars for the service stand in the way.

A writer in the *Michigan Farmer* proposes to insure the breeding to only good horses, by compelling all stallions offered for service to be inspected and examined, by an officer to be appointed by the State Government—claiming that the State has as much right to do this as to pass game laws.

We do not believe such a thing possible, or necessary. If farmers will breed only to thoroughbred horses, the race of scrubs would soon cease to ask to be patronized.

## European Correspondence.

### OUR PARIS LETTER.

World's Fair; its Departments—Beet Sugar Experiments—Insect Destruction—Agronomist Experiments with Grain and Dry Fodder, &c., &c., &c.

PARIS, FRANCE, May 20th, 1872.

Quite a crowd of exhibitors are forthcoming—and where every department of rural economy will be fitly represented. Next year Vienna will open its World's Fair. On the first of next month that at Lyons will be inaugurated, and where the processes of silk and wine culture in the most minute details will occupy a prominent position. As the season advances, there will be cattle shows and trials of machinery; plans for the storage of grain are specially encouraged.

At Roubaix a very important show will take place, and in addition to the ordinary subjects for competition, there will be prizes open to farmers, and medals awarded to treatises on the preservation of grain, the destruction of weeds and insects, and the diseases of cultivated plants. The beet sugar factories offer prizes for improvements in instruments for the culture of beets, as the sowing, tilling, pulling up and transporting of the roots. Rewards will be given for experiments conducted to test the cultivation of beets in drills at diverse distances, according to tillages of various depths, and executed at various epochs. The object is to produce a root of medium size, known to be richest in sugar, and with fewest cares. Over manuring, or too fat soils, are prejudicial to the production of sugar, as is also the culture of the plants at wide intervals. The Silesian beet, proverbially rich in saccharine matter, degenerates when these conditions are departed from.

At Saint Brienc, prizes will be awarded to those who shall have destroyed the greatest quantity of insects injurious to agriculture, notably the wire worm in its various stages. M. PROSKAN, a distinguished German "agronomist,"—let us adopt this term which represents at once a chemical, experimental and practical agriculturist—has devoted his attention to the comparative value of green and dry fodder. He set aside two plats of ground sown with a mixture of clover and grass; on one plat the herbage was plucked by the hand, to resemble

the grazing of animals; the other plat was cut three times by the scythe, and the produce dried. In both cases the fodder indicated no difference in point of digestion, but the yield was greater from the part mown. Two sheep of the same breed and age—Southdown and Merino—were fed on the green and dry fodder; their excretions were carefully preserved and analyzed, to determine the nature and importance of the elements digested. The green food proved to be richer in nitrogeneous, the dry in carbonaceous matters, the excess of the latter compensating for the deficiency of the former. There is loss attending the mowing, and in bad weather, the converting it into hay, against which is to be placed the larger quantities consumed when the animal grazes. In point of digestibility there appears to be no difference between green and dry fodder. M. WOLF's experiment proves that the fatty matters in dry, are better assimilated than such in green food. When the grass is mown, it should be allowed to ultimately assume a brownish color, and not much winnowing adopted. This is KLAPPMEYER's method, now favored in Germany, as tending to give in the highest degree the digestion of fibrous substances. M. WEISKE passes even the green food through a cutter, gives little at a time to stock, but frequently.

M. DUCLAUX is engaged in a series of experiments to demonstrate that cold is indispensable to germination. He placed two portions of seed in an icehouse, for one and two months respectively, and a third portion was deposited in an apartment moderately heated. Cold is known to be essential to the hatching of the silk worm's eggs. The three lots were placed in circumstances favorable to germination. The third lot showed no signs of life, while the others sprouted; the seeds enclosed for two months in the ice house without an exception, those for one month but imperfectly.

The Swedish churn made in wrought iron, is much patronized; it has the advantage of being easily cleaned, and produces the butter rapidly.

The butter is more granulated, however, than lumpy, and rather more difficult to gather. To give the butter a color, the red carrot juice is mixed with the cream before the churning commences, and to impart a very rich, superfluous look, a wine glass full of the best olive oil is similarly added.

At the Gregirion Agricultural College, the professor has divided France into six regions; lectures on their peculiar products and systems of culture, and embodies side by side, the practices of other nations. This comparative plan is highly spoken of. Everywhere the evidence is apparent that France is seriously occupied with rural economy.

The census of the country is about being taken; but the government has not insisted, in the form of a few simple questions, to take stock of the agricultural interest in some prominent details.

The Minister of War, according to custom, has published the 18th volume of reports, &c., on the hygiene and treatment of the army horses by the military veterinarians. It is full of valuable information, and no agricultural club library should be without it; especially as a copy can be had by sending a very polite invitation.

Soot, applied to the vine attacked by the phylloxera, has proved very efficacious.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

BY CHARLES REYNOLDS.

EDITOR FARMER: It was my intention to keep entirely out of the unprofitable and unjust war, now waging so fiercely over our Agricultural College; but the last number of THE FARMER has led me to change my mind. I shall not "rush into print," however, for the purpose of pouring "ridicule and insult" upon those from whom I differ, but simply for the purpose of correcting a few of the errors into which you and some of your correspondents have fallen.

Mr. HUDSON, although a stranger to me personally, is undoubtedly an honest and intelligent farmer, and a man who, if in the heat of combat has passed the Rubicon of the real facts of the case, will be quite willing to be set right.

And you, Mr. Editor, in praising so highly and so justly the curriculum of the Agricultural College of Iowa, gave the highest commendation you could utter of the course of study laid down, nearly two years ago, for the students of the Agricultural College at Manhattan. It may be true, as you say, that the "dead languages do not appear" in the Iowa course of study; but I can assure you that Latin is taught there, for I heard President WELCH say so last Winter. He did lay out his course of study without it; but he soon found that time would be saved and interest gained in the English and scientific studies, by adding it to the list; and, like a wise educator, as he is, he added it to the curriculum, and, if I mistake not, taught it himself for a term or two, and until he could place it in competent hands.

With this explanation, let me ask you to examine the curriculum of our College, and judge us, not by what we were before we had any funds for farm development, but by what we are to-day.

I have sympathized for years with those who regretted that so little was done by the Regents to make prominent the Agricultural Department; but although I may have been of the number whom Mr. H. thinks were appointed to ignore Agriculture and build up Literature, still my voice and vote have ever been for the development he so justly desires; and I have nearly always found myself voting with a large majority of the Board.

But our stumbling-blocks have been numerous, and time and legislative aid have been necessary to take up an old-time classical college, and transplant it so as to bear fruit fit for the mouths of the industrial masses. Had the Legislature furnished the Regents with wild lands, and money for buildings, fencing, stock and implements, she would have saved them many perplexities and much unjust abuse. The onus of this error should fall where it belongs, and not on the present Board of Regents.

It is true that I, for one, have ever been loath to the omission of too much from the curriculum, believing it far better to elevate the farmer intellectually, to a peership among men, rather than to level him down to that condition to which feudalism and purveyance cast him, and held him in bondage for centuries. I would give him all the science and literature that is possible, in conjunction with agricultural knowledge; but the latter I would make as broad as the present state of the science, and the means vouchsafed, could possibly give.

But, in another periodical I have expressed my views on this subject, and I need not repeat myself. These views were originally delivered before farmers and others, some eighteen months ago; but they contain my more matured and deliberate opinion to-day. I want to see the professional farmer a full-sized intellectual man—the peer of educated men, as he was in the days of DENTATUS, CATO, CINCINNATUS and VARRO; and not the unintellectual drudge which war, rapine and "the dark ages" made him. I want to see our State Legislatures—aye, Congress—not simply salted with, but abounding in, farmers, who can measure lances with the educated of the other professions. If I live to see that time, I shall see purer legislation than that which has dishonored most of our States for the past few years; and if I aid in this consummation, I shall have lived to some purpose.

But, in expressing my own policy as a Regent, I have not answered all the charges which Mr. H. has made, nor could I, without taking up more space than your limits allow. I cannot be led into a controversial and personal correspondence with any true friend of the Agricultural College; but as long as I have a voice in its Board of Regents, I shall be happy to listen to all practical and thought-

ful men, and, as far as my own judgment will permit, adopt their suggestions. I have but one object in view, in my policy as a Regent, and that is to give the student that training which will make him a wise, practical farmer, and a true and intelligent citizen. I yield to no one in my love for the farmer and his noble calling; but this love, and the little observation and reading which I have given to agriculture for forty years—for I began to read and observe on this great subject when I was a mere boy—may by no means fit me for the trust which Gov. CRAWFORD and the State Senate imposed, when they made me a Regent. I find myself of the number of those "who at present have the advantage of possession," and I am an "advocate of Greek and Latin," although I voted for the omission of Greek from the curriculum, for the sake of having more means for Agricultural science.

I have not "rushed into print" to "ridicule and insult" others, nor even to defend my own policy; nor has a single Regent done so that I wot of, or believe. But I am ready to write, and ask you to "print," the declaration that if my views and policy are not approved by a majority of the intelligent friends of Industrial and Agricultural Education, I stand ready, at any hour, to resign my commission as a Regent. I can work with a will for the true interests of intelligent farm culture, and I can lend a listening ear to calm and courteous criticism; but I have no desire to fish in waters made turbid by the projectiles of those who, however well-meaning and intelligent, are not conversant with the many difficulties which have beset our path, and for which the Regents are not responsible.

Fort Riley, Kansas, June 4th, 1872.

#### THE CHESTER FARMERS' CLUB.

BY H. E. TAFT.

EDITOR FARMER: The regular meeting of this Club was held at the usual place, on Monday evening, May 13th, the President, B. GARDNER, in the Chair, and R. E. TAFT Secretary. The subject for discussion was "Birds." The essay was read by J. L. VOORHEES. The essayist was strongly in favor of protecting all birds, except hawks, crows and blue jays. The benefits the farmer derives from the feathered songsters are incalculable. The quail, in his opinion, should be protected by law the year round, as they seem to make it their special mission to destroy the chinch-bug. The paper was an able one throughout.

Mr. STEWART was in favor of all birds, hawks and crows included. Hawks destroy mice and rabbits. Thought we should build bird-houses. He had twenty different kinds of birds upon his farm, and was not troubled with insects. Thought all birds should be protected by law.

Mr. BRADFORD read extracts from remarks of Prof. C. V. RILEY and TOWNSEND GLOVER, U. S. Entomologist, showing the value of birds in destroying insects. Thought the quail should be protected the year round, and heavy penalties imposed the year round. A law to this effect had been passed in Iowa, with good effect.

Mr. J. C. VOORHEES favored the absolute protection of birds of all kinds. Spoke of the great value of the snow-bird (called sky-lark in the Summer Society); it preys upon the eggs of various insects in Winter, destroys the larvae of insects in the Spring, and makes itself useful in destroying insects in the Summer.

Mr. KEERAN said the crow was a great rascal—a very great nuisance. Thought that if quails were protected, they would wipe out of existence the chinch-bug in a short time.

Mr. DUNCAN agreed that the crow is a great scamp. Thought that if there were more birds in this country, it would be better for orchards. In examining his orchard, he found that the twig borer was making sad havoc. He said that if there were plenty of tom-tits in this country, they would destroy this borer. Agreed that we should build homes for the birds.

Mr. STARKWEATHER said he had shot a few kinds of birds, supposing they did harm, but he had since discovered his mistake. Was opposed to the crow, for reasons mentioned. Considered the jay-bird a nuisance.

Mr. MOORE believed in universal protection to all members of the bird family. Thought crows and hawks had some good traits. Spoke of the effort that was being made in his (Leavenworth) county to introduce the California quail. Thought it would be as well to protect our native quail. Thought it a very good plan to provide comfortable homes for the little birds.

J. C. VOORHEES defended his essay, and said that if we wish to protect the small birds, the farmer's friends, we must destroy their enemies. The crow and the hawk are the worst enemies of the small birds. They kill and devour the small birds, and destroy their nests, eggs and young, which is evidence enough to condemn them.

Chester, Jefferson Co., Kan., June 8, 1872.

#### FARMING IN NEW ZEALAND.

BY CO-RO-LO.

EDITOR FARMER: Much has been written upon the islands New Ulster, New Munster, and New Leinster. There is hardly a schoolboy of fourteen summers who cannot give an accurate account of the latitude and longitude in which this group of islands lie, the Malay origin of the natives, their ferocious and cruel manners, and their cannibal habits.

The story of TASMANN, and his discovery of the island in 1624, the history of Capt. COOK's circumnavigation in 1770, the record of Lieut. CORZET's visit, betrayal, losses and mysterious escape, early in the present century, are themes upon which many a juvenile composition has been written, and many a feeling oration delivered; but who has dwelt upon the fertility of these isles of the sea, or given a passing thought to the agricultural resources and developments of these far removed and isolated lands.

While one writer has told of the cannibalism of the inhabitants, another of the humidity of the climate, and a third, of the mammoth trees, lofty mountains, vast caverns, and volcanic eruptions, let it be Co-Ro-Lo's province to furnish the numerous readers of THE KANSAS FARMER with a few facts, less known, less honored, but of more value than those above named.

The soil of New Zealand, like that of the Sandwich and all other volcanically formed islands, is marvelously productive; while its climate being that of the torrid and temperate zones, gives it a capacity for agricultural wealth, which few countries possess. Its flora is remarkable for its diversity and brilliancy, its birds for their fantastic and varied plumage, its quadrupeds for their original paucity, its fruits for their former sparseness, and its esculents and cereals for their abundant yield and fine flavor.

The climate of these islands is so genial that nearly all cereals and fruits of the temperate zone flourish there. The American potato and Indian corn mature readily, while the turnip and other European esculents grow remarkably well, and mature early. Two valuable edible roots common to many of the Pacific isles, are indigenous and abundant, viz: the *taro* and *kumera*. The former, which is abundant in all of Polynesia, is a vegetable nearly as large as a pumpkin, and when roasted or boiled resembles the potato. The *kumera* is much like our sweet potato, or the West India yam, and was, two centuries ago, the chief food of the natives of these islands. "It is held," says MORDHUFF, "in great veneration, and is declared by the natives to be an especial gift of the gods. Those who plant it, as well as the field on which it grows, are made sacred from the touch of others."

The common fruits of Europe and America thrive and mature in nearly every part of these productive and extensive islands.

But, Mr. Editor, the fact to which your corres-

pondent wishes to call the especial attention of your readers, and which struck all the early visitors with astonishment, is the neatness of their farms and the thoroughness of their tillage. A Mr. POLACK, who resided there for a number of years before the missionaries had penetrated the interior, states that few farms in civilized countries are kept in better order. "The potatoes and *kumeras* were planted in rows of small hills, laid out with strict regularity. Between these hills the *taro* was set out. Large patches of Indian corn grew in neat order, and all the cultivated land was well cleared of weeds. These weeds were piled on top of walls of stone surrounding the field we saw, which was about twenty acres in extent."

Mr. P. adds: "We passed plantations before we entered the native village. Potatoes, *kumeras*, Indian corn, melons, pumpkins, vegetable marrow, *taro*, turnips, and several other vegetables were planted here with a regularity and neatness that astonished traveling Europeans at the advanced state of tillage among these people, who are so far behind in everything else. A *taiaapa* or fence, surrounded each plat of ground, to prevent the dogs and pigs from following the natural bent of their inclinations."

Now, if a modern Mr. POLACK, on visiting Kansas, could say as much for the noble Anglo-Americans who have peopled our fertile prairies, we should not only be a better, but a richer commonwealth than we are at present.

Husbandmen of Kansas, are any of us too wise to receive lessons in neat tillage from the man-eaters of New Zealand? I trow not.

Davis county, May 22, 1872.

#### HOW TO PROTECT TREES FROM RABBITS.

BY G. WRIGHT.

EDITOR FARMER: A kind friend sent me a copy of your excellent paper, and in return for the favor I will tell you "what I know about killing rabbits." Take pieces of apples—sweet are best—and cut a little arsenic into them, and scatter the pieces where you see their tracks in the snow. You will have no more trouble until a new delegation comes in, when you may repeat the process. I have kept my nursery entirely free from these pests for two or three years, by two applications each Winter.

If the dogs eat the dead rabbits, you will be doing your neighborhood a double service.

Rock Falls, Illinois, May 30th, 1872.

#### BLACK LEG.

BY JOHN H. WHEATSTONE.

EDITOR FARMER: I see in the last number of THE FARMER, some inquiries in regard to the disease among cattle called black leg. I have had some experience with that disease in Illinois, and thinking it might be of some use to your readers, I concluded to give you the benefit of such experience.

Black leg seems to prevail in new settlements, and attacks chiefly calves and yearlings, that is, the more growthy ones.

The first appearance of this disease I noticed on one of my calves, was in the evening when milking, it was lame in one forefoot. It refused to suck next morning. By noon it was down, and died at night. Soon after, another one of my calves was taken with the same disease, and in twelve hours it got down. Thinking it would die anyhow, I concluded to try the following experiment: The disease beginning to all appearances in the foot on foreleg at the hoof, and extending to the body, I took my pocket knife and scarred and cut gashes all around the lower joint of the leg (where the disease commences), and applied a poultice of the yolk of an egg and salt, that being the strongest poultice I could think of, and kept it renewed from day to day until the calf was restored to its mother.

In this case it took about seven days to effect a complete cure.

Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas.

## The Kansas Farmer

### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Agricultural Colleges, just at this time, are forced into unusual prominence, and are exciting more thought, if not controversy, in most of the States, than at any previous period in their history. Two causes, uniting from opposite directions, have served to produce this new awakening and public notice.

On the one side, a profound interest and deep-seated anxiety on the part of the friends of Agriculture, intensified by hope long deferred, demands a taste of the practical fruits of these colleges, promised them when planted by Congress at the expense of the Nation. From the other side, we have a concerted movement on the part of those who handle the endowment and hold Agricultural College trusts of the various States, for an additional grant of public land, to be used by them as the first has been, or as their judgment may dictate.

By every rule of reason governing trusts, this call of the custodian for an increase of means opens the door for investigation, and demands the most careful scrutiny of past accomplishment and future promises of such endowment. This door is promptly entered by honest, but very earnest, men, who have had the greatest interest but the least voice in these institutions up to the present hour. Pertinent business questions are brought home to every one interested, and the public mind will not be satisfied without intelligent answers.

*First.* Has the original trust been managed with integrity, intelligence, and in harmony with the purpose and conditions of the grant?

*Second.* If the original trust has been faithfully observed, do the results warrant an additional appropriation, to be used in like manner?

*Third.* If the trust has, through neglect or design, been used with indiscretion and disregard of law, is it wise or prudent to increase the trust by a second appropriation, upon the expectation or promise of better management in the future, by the same men and without additional guarantees?

We hold all discussion tending to a satisfactory solution of these questions, as legitimate, and that, until they are answered to the satisfaction of the public judgment, the additional aid asked for should not be encouraged by the people or considered by Congress. Nor should the people rest until the endowment already provided, such as remains of it, is put at work in a clear, intelligent and positive manner, for the accomplishment of the end desired by the people and declared by Congress in the act of endowment.

The issue is made up. The Agricultural Press and the thinking farmer are a unit. The best minds in the industrial pursuits of life are awakened to it. Neither professional clamor nor personal claims of old-time educationists will stand for argument. There will be no rest until a want as wide as our country, and as deep as the foundation of human industry, is met by Agricultural Colleges, true to name, where young men and young women can be educated, *professionally*, into a fitness and respect for intelligent agriculture and a well-ordered rural home.

In the performance of this duty we have no hobby to ride, no loves or hates to color or control; nothing but the single purpose of reaching an end so long sought with so little progress. With this full and frank statement we begin the work, inviting aid and courting criticism from all who speak and write in the same spirit.

First, then, as to the intent and purpose of Congress, in providing for Agricultural Colleges. We hold, and shall undertake to show, that although a provision is made for the classics and other purely literary studies, such provision was not mandatory, but merely provisional and contingent upon the most complete and exhaustive practical education of the student for the farm and the workshop *first*;

and *exclusively*, if the former in any way conflicted or interfered with the latter. They did not intend, much less undertake, to establish colleges of the old classic order, nor the broader based and more practical institutions known as universities, no more than they intended them to perform the functions of common schools.

Before the question of Agricultural Colleges had been raised in Congress, common schools and State universities had been considered and provided for in the new States, by donations of public lands. Common schools received in some States one, and in others two, sections of land from each township; and *seventy-two sections* were given to endow a State university in each State designated by the act. No one will claim that it was intended, in the Agricultural College act, to add that donation to the *seventy-two sections* already given for a university. Least of all would our Agricultural College Regents and Professors admit such claim, if made. Nor can it be claimed with more reason that it was the intention of the act under consideration to duplicate, in each State, institutions provided for by the university endowment act. If the same purpose was sought, common sense would have dictated additional aid to the universities already established, instead of creating a second one to kill the first, or both to die of a feeble conflict.

But, what did Congress do, when it provided for State universities? What is the character and business of a university?

Referring to NOAH WEBSTER, we find the word university defined as follows:

A universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts; an assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred.

Here, then, we have provision for the education and preparation of men for all of the "learned professions," such as theology, medicine, law, and others requiring a mastery of arts and sciences, as art and science are understood in such connection. It does not refer to the industrial or mechanic arts, but to the liberal, polite, or fine arts; such as music, painting and poetry, that apply to mind and imagination, and are embraced in the term *liberal arts*, as used to denote the sciences and philosophy required in an academic education, and upon which the degrees of *Master* and *Bachelor of Arts* are based. So, too, the word *science*, in its relations to a university, means *pure*, not *applied*, science; a knowledge of causes, powers and laws, disconnected and pure from the application of such causes, powers and laws. Even the science of quantity has its *applied* and its *pure* mathematics.

The special signification of these terms is too well understood to require elucidation. The arts and sciences, as taught in the classical college or university, are as unlike the arts and sciences required on the farm and in the workshop as two things well can be. Institutions organized for the two kinds of education indicated in these significations travel in separate and distinct paths, that never approach each other except at the point of starting.

We understand, and maintain, that Congress having provided for the *learned* professions in the university act, undertook to establish for the *industrial* professions, in Agricultural Colleges, a system of education in which *applied* science should be taught; Colleges where the hands apply everything the head is made to understand, where theory and practice are made to run "neck and neck," and every lesson of the school-room is coined into the solid currency of practical demonstration on the farm and in the workshop. It was a new, untried experiment in American education, entered upon from a forced conviction of its necessity. It was intended to supply a want not before attempted to relieve by any educational appliance known to the practice of this country.

To vindicate this view of the subject, we will now recall the history and reproduce the arguments

upon which this endowment of Agricultural Colleges was determined. In doing this, we beg the thoughtful attention of the reader to the reasonable and logical relation of such history and arguments to the views already advanced in this article.

December 14th, 1857, Hon. JUSTIN S. MORRILL, then a member of the Lower House of Congress, introduced a bill for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges, substantially the same in provision and phraseology with the one subsequently introduced in the U. S. Senate by the same author, and now a law. The discussion of the first bill was so earnest, protracted and exhaustive, as to afford the best evidence as to the true meaning and purpose of its author and supporters, as well as the understanding of its provisions by its opponents. We shall, therefore, give copious extracts from the debates on the first bill, and enough from the less important discussion on the second, to show that no change of purpose or understanding had taken place in relation to its provisions. In introducing the bill, Mr. MORRILL said:

It will be seen by the provisions of the bill that it is for the purpose of granting lands to those States and Territories which shall provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, where a liberal education for those engaged in the industrial pursuits and professions of life may be obtained.

The whole Southern Representatives flew in the face of the bill at once. It was forced into the Committee on Public Lands, of which Mr. COBB of Alabama was chairman, instead of the Committee on Education. April 20th, following, the committee made an adverse report; but by the masterly tactics of its author the bill was forced to an issue before the House. For the instruction of our readers, and to convey a true idea of this bill, as understood by its author, we quote from Mr. MORRILL'S speech—one of the most able and eloquent to be found of record in the proceedings of the American Congress. He said:

We exert all our power and expend millions to protect and promote commerce, through light-houses, coast surveys, improvement of harbors, and through our navy and naval academy. Our military "crown jewels" are manufactured at West Point, on Government account. We make immense grants of lands to railroads, to open new fields of internal trade. We secure to literary labor the protection of copyright. We encourage the growth and discipline of hardy seamen, by eking out their scanty rewards through government bounties. We secure to ingenious mechanics high profits, by our system of patent laws. We make munificent grants to secure general education in all the States. But all direct encouragement to Agriculture has been rigidly withheld.

When Commerce comes to our doors, gay in its attire and lavish in its promises, we "hand and deliver" at once our gold. When manufacturers appear, with needy and downcast look, we tender, at worst, "a compromise." And the very little god of war bristles up, and makes havoc of all we have left. So that, when Agriculture appears—

"A creature not too wise or good  
For human nature's daily food!"

Though taxed to support all her sisters and idle brothers, and to espouse their quarrels, we coldly plead there is nothing left for her, and even spurn the admission of her affinity to the family by omitting all mention of her on our statutes. *Ceres* does not appear among the gods of Olympus—only appears in a picture on one of our Treasury notes.

These words mean Agriculture, if they mean anything. Not farmers wise in classical lore, but farmers skilled in the art and science of husbandry. But see the comparative value of *Agriculture* and *Mechanics*, as related to this bill and measured by their necessities, as Mr. MORRILL understood them:

The genius and skill of our artists and artisans have been universally commended. Our naval architecture is a subject of national pride. Our engineers are doomed to no merely local fame. Our agricultural implements are beyond the reach of competition. Yet, while we may be in advance of the civilized world in many of the useful arts, it is a humiliating fact that we are far in the rear of the best husbandry in Europe; and notwithstanding here and there an elevated spot, our tendency is still downward. Does not our general system of Agriculture foreshadow ultimate decay? If so, is it beyond our constitutional power and duty to provide an incidental remedy? \* \* \* The prosperity and happiness of a large and populous nation depend, *First*: upon division of the land into small parcels; and, *Second*: upon the education of the proprietors of the soil. If it be true that the common mode of cultivating the soil in all parts of the country is so defective as to make the soil poorer year by year, it is a most deplorable fact, and a fact of national concern.

He then showed, at great length, the deterioration of soil going on under our uneducated modes of culture, citing evidence from the crop statistics of the various States:

Men waste hundreds of acres of land on the theory that it is inexhaustible, whose entire wealth might not purchase the raw material—the magnesia, lime, soda, potash, phosphorus, sulphur, carbon, nitrogen, &c., necessary to make a single acre possessing primitive fertility; and all this for want of the knowledge and skill which the institutions aimed at can alone impart.



Put this over against the twaddle about the classics, and the sacred obligation of Regent and Professor to secure a liberal education, in the old college sense, to the farmers' sons, and see how they compare. It was to make practical, scientific farmers, that should not rob and devastate the soil, but crop and improve it at the same time, that awakened the statesman's thought and filled his mouth with these words of warning and wisdom. But what else were these Colleges to do, besides improve the system and develop the science of land culture? Mr. MORRILL says:

The loss of New York alone upon her 447,000 horses, through the universal incompetency in the veterinary art, has been reckoned at not less than \$3,000,000. The horse, that "wonder of nature," so universally admired by man, for the slightest ailment is turned over to the butchers of quackery.

This speech of Mr. MORRILL is so ripe in wisdom, so rich in suggestion, so terse in thought and forcible in expression, that it seems a wrong to author and reader for us to mar its beauty or weaken its power, by less than a complete reproduction. This we cannot do, but will give a few more quotations, complete in themselves and representative of the whole:

Farmers will not be cheated longer by unsustained speculations. The test of the field must follow and verify the laboratory. The half-bushel and the balance must prove the arithmetic. The result must support the theory.

What has been an art, merely to supply physical wants, must become a science. Let us have such Colleges as may rightfully claim authority as teachers, to announce facts and fixed laws.

We have schools to teach the art of manslaying, and to make masters of "deep-throated engines" of war; and shall we not have schools to teach men the way to feed, clothe and enlighten the great brotherhood of man?

There is no clashing of interests. It is not designed to make every man his own doctor, or every man his own lawyer; but to make every man understand his own business.

Our present Literary Colleges need have no more jealousy of Agricultural Colleges, than a porcelain manufactory would have of an iron foundry. They move in separate spheres, without competition, and using no new material that will diminish the supply of one or the other.

The farmer and the mechanic require special schools and appropriate literature, quite as much as any of the so called learned professions.

Would it be sound policy for one who expected to expound Blackstone, to limit his reading to a muck manual, or to agricultural chemistry? If it would not, how are we to expect to solve all the scientific relations of earth, water, air, and animal and vegetable life, who have only explored reading, writing and arithmetic?

We need careful, exact and systematic registration of experiments. We need to test the natural capability of soils, and the power of different fertilizers; the relative value of different grasses for flesh, fat and milk-giving purposes; the comparative value of grain, roots and hay for wintering stock; the value of a bushel of oats, corn, peas, carrots, potatoes or turnips, in pounds of beef, pork or mutton; deep plowing, as well as drainage; the vitality and deterioration of soils; breeds of animals; remedies for the potato disease, and for all the tribes of insects destructive to crops. These and many more, are questions of scientific interest, even beyond their economical importance in the researches of the agriculturists.

It is plainly an indication that education is taking a step in advance, when public sentiment begins to demand that the faculties of young men shall be trained with some reference to the vocation to which they are to be devoted through life.

All over the highest civilized parts of Europe, we find the different governments alive to the wants of Agriculture. They have established ministers of instruction; model farms, experimental farms, botanical gardens, colleges, and a large number of secondary schools, with no other purpose—and they need no higher or nobler—than the improvement of the industrial resources—the farms and the farmers—of the respective countries.

Having thus clearly set forth the purposes of the bill, and cited the example of foreign countries, he summed up by saying:

Pass this bill, and we shall have done something to enable the farmer to raise two blades of grass instead of one.

Something to enable the farmer's sons and daughters to settle and cluster around the old homestead.

Something to remove the last vestige of pauperism from the land.

Something to enable sterile railroads to pay dividends.

Something to enable the people to bear the enormous expenditures of the general government.

Something to obtain higher prices for all sorts of agricultural productions; and

Something to increase the loveliness of the American landscape.

It being our purpose, as it is our duty, to unfold this Agricultural College undertaking from its inception in Congress down to its present condition in the several States, to the end that the questions framed in this article may receive intelligent answer, it is quite impossible to perform the work in a single article.

We leave the subject in the hands of our readers, until our next issue, with a simple request that it be made one of careful thought, that is to precede and be the basis of intelligent action. Ten years

ago, ten millions of property value was placed at the disposal of the States for Agricultural Colleges, and what have the several States got, to show for it to-day?

#### NO GREEK FARMING FOR US—THANK YOU!

It is said that distance lends enchantment. We are inclined to think that in the "Literature of the Farm" this result has given a rose-color to ancient agriculture, in the estimate of Dr. REYNOLDS, not justified by the facts or visible to the eye, if the view were foreshortened. With much diffidence, we dissent from some of his views, as expressed in his article on our Agricultural College, printed elsewhere in this paper.

Feeling that classic ground is, to us, forbidden ground, yet we do not, like Mr. REYNOLDS, "want to see the professional farmer a full-sized intellectual man—the peer of educated men, as he was in the days of DENTATUS, CATO, CINCINNATUS and VARRO." We may not get the sweets of that remote period, in the poetic force of the "original;" and hence, may fail to appreciate the agricultural wisdom of the period. But, as it comes filtered down to us through the most trusted translations, we say most positively that we are not flattered with the idea of making our farmers the peers of the men named, much less the peers of the real agriculturists of the age in which they lived. The poor peasant was the farmer of that day; and the epithet "peasant" meant then, as it does now, "a countryman," "a rustic," "a hind," "one whose business is rural labor;" "clownish," "rude," "illiterate." This is not the description of our ideal farmer. But, how about those learned fellows?

CATO, two hundred and seventeen years before CHRIST, commenced his career as a soldier, and followed it, we believe, nearly all the time, until twenty-six years later. In the intervals of war, he amused himself upon his hereditary estate—a kind of farm we don't have in Kansas—and greatly delighted the peasants by adopting their habits—a doubtful compliment to the refinement or intelligence of CATO. This "clownish" propensity may have been due to the neglect of Greek in his early studies; a misfortune that may be inferred from the statement of his historian, that "he applied himself, in old age, to the study of Greek literature." We give to the classics the benefit of the doubt.

Instead of the intelligent farmer, content with a vocation honored by his following it, CATO was an unfeeling, cruel and selfish aspirant for political position and forensic fame. Even as a slaveholder, he was distinguished for his inhumanity. He boasted that he never gave more than fifteen hundred *drachmas* for a slave; and in their selection he did not estimate "delicate shapes and fine faces," but only "strength and ability to labor." As soon as they grew old or infirm, he sold or turned them out, "that he might have no useless persons to maintain"—less poetry and less humanity than we invest in the horse.

The faithful historian, PLUTARCH, thus sums up this peculiar development of character:

For my part, I cannot but charge his using servants like so many beasts of burden, and turning them off or selling them when grown old, to the account of a mean and ungenerous spirit, which thinks the sole tie between man and man is interest or necessity.

The contemporaneous estimate of this model farmer may be judged from an epigram, that had sufficient merit to preserve and bring it down to us as a part of the personal history of CATO. It reads:

With eyes so gray, and hair so red,  
With tusks so sharp and keen,  
Thou'lt fright the shades when thou art dead,  
And Hell won't let thee in!

Farmer CATO died at the age of eighty-five years, leaving his "hereditary estate," "one hundred and fifty ORATIONS," and "one work on rural affairs."

We submit that farmers of the CATO style won't do in Kansas. We have no wars to engage, hereditary estates to amuse, or ignorant slaves to flatter and feed them. Besides, we have too many "orations" and too little "rural affairs" here now;

and CATO beat the best of us a hundred to one on orations.

CINCINNATUS lived three hundred years before CATO, and was the better man, as he was found "cultivating his farm with his own hands." But when we consider the crude condition of society then, when architecture had barely risen above dwellings of the rudest description; made of straw, and navigation was confined to coasting, after the "Indian canoe" order; and when we recall the plow CINCINNATUS was tickling and tormenting the earth with, when he was called to the Consulate, it seems hardly advisable, from our unlettered stand-point, to graduate farmers at the Kansas Agricultural College, the peers of CATO and CINCINNATUS even, much less of the peasants who were the real farmers of that day.

We will not look up the record of the other two gentlemen named, but remember that VARRO lived later than the others; was more voluminous as a writer than Dr. STAYMAN or A. M. BURNS; served under POMPEY against CÆSAR; had charge of the Greek and Latin libraries of Rome; was an enthusiastic naturalist, and wrote a book on Agriculture entitled *De Re Rustica*; but we don't believe he could support a wife and six children on Kansas prairies, unless he inherited a full township, with peasants enough to work it.

No, no, Doctor! we cannot educate back to models five hundred years before CHRIST. As a poetic speculation, it is beautiful. We love to see it, in its flowing literary robes, in the *Kansas Magazine*; but as a practical fact, dressed in the practical language of these busy, practical times, it will not look so well in THE KANSAS FARMER.

#### THE RYE CROP.

We have heretofore frequently called the attention of our readers to this important crop, as one which was very profitable, and one which was too much neglected.

A recent trip to the country showed us several large fields of rye, in Salt Creek Valley, just west of the city, that all promise an excellent harvest. A field of ten or fifteen acres, upon the farm of JOHN BROADUS, looked especially fine.

But what we started out to say was, that in our opinion, every farmer should have a field of rye each year. As pasturage, for late Fall and early Spring, it is without an equal. Rye meal is justly regarded as one of the best of articles for cow feed in Winter. As a fertilizing crop, to turn under green, it is only second to clover; and as a substitute for wheat, for bread purposes, we know of nothing superior to rye flour. Visions of the old fashioned rye-and-Indian bread would always cause us to raise a crop of rye, were we farming.

Rye is but little, if any, inferior to wheat straw, as a roughness for cattle in Winter.

Surely all of the claims that this crop can present ought to increase its cultivation largely. It should be sowed from the 1st to the 10th of September, upon ground well prepared by deep plowing and thorough harrowing. It rarely winter-kills.

#### DISEASES OF CATTLE.

The cattle interest is, no doubt, the largest and most valuable that we have in this country; and it is equally true, that no other stock suffers more from fatal disease than does this.

With these two facts apparent, it would seem that before this we would have had some work treating especially upon the diseases of cattle, that could be relied upon as a text-book; but such is not the case. The only work of which we have any knowledge is one that might as well have died still-born, "Jennings' Diseases of Cattle," published some years ago by POTTER, of Philadelphia, inasmuch as it is inaccurate and incomplete.

The only source of information that farmers have upon this subject, is that furnished through the Veterinary Department of different papers; which, while it serves many good purposes, frequently fails, from the fact that, in many cases a treatment

must be had at once, in order to save the life of a valuable animal. Let us have a standard work on this subject.

#### THE SHORTHORN HERD-BOOK.

In our last issue we referred to statements made in the *Home Journal*, of Lexington, Ky., in regard to Mr. ALLEN'S Herd Book.

The sale of this work yields a very large revenue to the editor—enough to secure to the book the most careful work and earnest thought. As we stated in the brief notice in our last issue, a work of this kind, to be of value, *must be accurate*. Anything less than this will not do, and it is not enough that the editor lays the blame upon some one else.

By the last issue of the *National Live Stock Journal*, of Chicago, we see that the Herd Book has figured in its columns as well, and cuts but a sorry figure. In a former letter to the *Journal*, Mr. ALLEN has claimed that whatever errors appear in his book are chargeable to the inaccuracy of breeders themselves. The *Live Stock Journal* takes the record of some of Mr. ALLEN'S own cattle, and proves by them that there was either a mistake, an error, or something worse. Who will Mr. ALLEN lay the blame of this upon?

It will not do to charge upon every one that writes upon the faults of the American Herd Book that they write in a "carping spirit;" nor can Mr. ALLEN expect the breeders of the country to pay him large prices for his book, unless he devotes enough labor to it to insure it against errors, no matter from what cause.

#### WIND MILLS.

We have repeatedly urged the economic value of wind mills for our farmers, for drawing water, sawing wood, churning, &c.

Col. G. E. WARRING, Jr., in a late article in the *Agriculturist*, has given his experience, covering a period of four years, with one that cost to put it in working order, \$250. It was used solely for the purpose of pumping water for sixty head of stock.

The water was brought 300 feet to the barn, the only labor required to water the stock being simply to turn a faucet. By having the wind mill, a great saving was effected, no doubt, by not being forced to turn the stock out in the cold during Winter to get water.

But the many purposes to which a wind mill can be put to upon the farm, aside from this, warrants us in recommending it to the attention of those farmers that can afford to invest this sum for a purpose of this kind.

#### SALE OF TROTTING STOCK AT AUCTION.

At the stock sale of R. E. COLEMAN, Fairview Stock Farm, Harrodsburg, Ky. Thirty-six head were disposed of at prices ranging from \$75.00 up to \$1,300. The following trotting sires were represented by their get: Mambrino Chief, Clark Chief, Abdallah Messenger, Membrino Patchen, Abdallah, Andrew Johnson, Bourbon Chief, Woodford Membrino, St. Elmo, Haydn's Pilot, Corbean and Ned Forrest.

The highest price realized, was for a colt, by St. Elmo, bringing \$1,300. (St. Elmo is now owned in this State by SPRAGUE & AKERS). The next best was Haydn's Pilot and old Corbean, both having colts that brought \$700 each. Another of Corbean's brought \$572, and one of Membrino Patchen's get brought \$350. Woodford Membrino is credited with one at \$490, and Abdallah Messenger one at \$455.

#### WATER MARKS.

An editorial in the *Louisville Reporter* calls to our attention the above subject, that we have had in mind for some time, and take this occasion to say to our readers, especially those of them who are so unfortunate as to be road overseers or town ship trustees.

Two or three years ago our State Legislature passed a law, requiring all supervisors to erect and maintain, at each water ford or crossing, a post of

certain dimensions, to be set at low-water mark, with feet and half-feet plainly painted thereon, in figures, up to and above high-water mark; so that the exact stage of water may be told by any one crossing. This is an important law, and one that, if it were obeyed and carried out in good faith, would save many lives.

But the law is comparatively obsolete, in that supervisors have almost wholly neglected to comply with its provisions, and thereby take upon themselves the responsibility of all those who attempt to ford a stream without those warning marks.

It is a duty that the people owe to themselves, to see that these water posts are at once erected. No supervisor or township trustee can afford to take the responsibility of the neglect to erect and maintain them; and we are certain that a suit at law for damage could be maintained against these officers, by the friends of some of those who have been drowned this Spring. Let us have the water marks at once.

#### THE KALAMAZOO EMBROGLIO.

To many of our readers the above caption will convey no meaning, but our sense of justice and fair play leads us to speak a word in regard to a horse-race held at Kalamazoo, Michigan, between Goldsmith Maid and Lucy.

With the race itself we have nothing to do, further than to say that a part of the sporting fraternity, that part that wear huge diamond rings and breastpins, flashy coats and speckled pants, claimed that Goldsmith Maid beat Lucy, and a decision was rendered by the judges to that effect.

A Mr. SMITH, who attended the races as the reporter for the *Turf, Field & Farm*, (a paper that has done and is doing more to deprive the race track of all its obnoxious features than any journal we know of) in writing a report of this race, commented severely, and from all the evidence we can obtain, justly, upon the action of the judges in said race.

For this, the Kalamazoo Trotting Park expelled him from their Association, and the Board of Appeals, the highest authority recognized by the turf, sustained the expulsion.

Of course this expulsion amounts to nothing, farther than to say, no matter what tricks are used to cause one horse to beat another in a race; no matter how unjust the decision of the judges may seem to the spectators, a reporter has no right to express his honest convictions in the public prints, provided that opinion is contrary to the decision of the judges.

Is this the rule that respectable men desire to establish in regard to public races?

Must the pleasure of seeing two horses test their speed and endurance be turned over entirely to those who have no other use for it than to gamble upon it?

This is exactly what such decisions tend to, and we had hoped that the Board of Appeals would have had foresight enough, to rebuke the Kalamazoo Association for their action in relation to Mr. SMITH, by reversing their decision, but it has not done so.

To show that Mr. S. was not alone in his estimate of the merits of the race, we quote from papers that are not sporting papers.

The *Chicago Tribune* said: "The bad decisions, arbitrary and unfair rulings, and injudicious management in general, were enough to curse the track forever."

The *Chicago Times* used still stronger language.

The Jackson (Michigan) *Daily Patriot* said in relation to the act of the Association: "Associations that act fairly and deal justly, will not fear criticism."

Nearly the entire press of the country, too, spoke in terms derogatory to the race and meetings, and yet Mr. SMITH is singled out, and the attempt made to throw an odium not only upon him, but upon the journal he represents.

We think we understand the animus of this, but we have no desire to espouse the quarrels of other papers. We had hoped that the efforts of the *Turf, Field & Farm*, professedly a sporting paper, to purify the race track and its surroundings, might be sustained, but the decision above referred to, sets it back ten years.

## OUR CORNER

**Large Sale of Durham Cattle.**—On the 29th inst. F. J. BARRER will sell one hundred and thirty head of Shorthorns, at his farm near Paris, Bourbon county, Ky. This is probably the largest sale of the kind ever made in this country. The stock to be sold is the get of such noted animals as Airdrie 2d (7456), 5th Duke of Geneva (7933), Prince Geneva 2d (10668), Climax (5453), &c. No better opportunity will be had to get pure stock of fashionable strains.

**The Little Champion Reaper.**—One of the latest and best improvements that has been made in our labor-saving implements for the farm, is the Little Champion Self-Raking Reaper. It is a combined machine, and the manufacturers warrant it to be of lighter draft and more durable than any machine made, of the same width cut. We urge particularly upon our readers to examine this machine, if they have the opportunity; if not, send to the manufacturers for a descriptive catalogue, to the Harris Manufacturing Company, Janesville, Wisconsin.

**Disappointed.**—Within the last three months, the editions of THE FARMER have run short of the demand, by a hundred copies, so that after filling our regular mailing list there was scarcely a copy left to supply new subscribers. We thought we had provided against such a contingency in the last issue, but within a week after sending it out we find the last copy gone. We are very glad to get these large additions to our subscription list, and pen this that new subscribers may know why they do not get the issue of June 1st. We shall try to guard against this hereafter.

**Pure-Bred Poultry.**—We desire to call attention to the sale of fine Poultry, advertised by Geo. W. BEEBE, of Seppo, Kansas. The Brahmas advertised are from the noted New Jersey breeder, I. VAN WINKLE, and from the figures that Mr. BEEBE intimates to us, we feel sure our readers will have no better chance of improving their breeds of fowls, at a nominal price. Write to him.

**The Kentucky.**—We are indebted to E. J. HOLMAN, nurseryman and fruit-grower, near this city, for a box of the new strawberry known as the Kentucky. The sample before us is of very large size, and of most delicate flavor. This is the second season that Mr. H. has fruited it, and he informs us that it promises well.

**Geological Survey of Indiana.**—We are under obligation to F. C. JOHNSON, of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, for a copy of the above; also, the Transactions of the Indiana Horticultural Society for the year 1872. Both volumes are elegantly bound, and the latter contains much matter of value to fruit-growers everywhere.

**Flax Mills.**—Our correspondent at Olathe is informed that up to this date we have been unable to find where the flax mill he spoke of is made. The firm that formerly kept it in St. Louis informs us that it is not to be obtained east of New York. We have written to parties there, and will, no doubt, be able to give him the information in our next issue.

**Shorthorn Cattle.**—We refer our readers to the advertisement of N. L. CHAFFEE & SONS, breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, and especially those who have been inquiring of us where they could obtain them. The stock of these gentlemen is not excelled in the country, and buyers can rely implicitly upon any representations made either by Judge CHAFFEE or his sons; and this is a very important matter in buying thoroughbred stock.

**Messrs. P. Blanchard's Sons give due credit for their large sales to a very liberal use of printers' ink.** We agree with them, but must add that even printers' ink will not make a permanent success of a poor thing. They make the "best" Churn.

**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.

**Kansas Educational Journal, Topeka.** Although one of the youngest States in the Union, we candidly believe that we have the best educational journal published in the country. The science and system of education, like almost everything else, is progressive. The system in vogue twenty-five years ago, of transmitting knowledge from teacher to pupil would now be considered, and would in fact be, barbaric. Old fogies may boast of the old style of teaching and learning, when the pupil was expected to be in the school-room at sunrise and remain there until dark; when the same

well thumbed text-books had to do duty year after year, until the whole family were educated; and when the school-rooms were little more than dark, dingy cells. But the rapid advancement of our children to-day, and the broad, comprehensive education they receive, fully disprove the truth of these old-fashioned ideas.

To a very large extent this is due to the educational journals, and we could wish that they had a more generous support from the masses of the people. As we have said, our Kansas journal ranks with the best, and is worthy the patronage of every family in the State. The mechanical workmanship is excellent. Terms, \$1.50 per annum. JOHN A. BANFIELD, publisher.

**The Agriculturist, McMinnville, Tennessee.** This, the most thoroughly practical Agricultural paper that reaches us from the Southern States, is just now in a transitory state—the office being moved from McMinnville to Nashville, where it will hereafter be published. A stock company has been organized, with an increased capital; and the readers of the *Agriculturist* may expect a paper greatly improved in size and typographical appearance.

**The New Era, Grasshopper Falls, Kansas.** BRO. WEAVER, who has so long and so ably conducted the above sheet, is compelled to retire from journalism, by reason of failing health, and offers his paper and office for sale. The *New Era* has long been recognized as one of the leading papers of Kansas, and we know of no more desirable point for publishing a paper than Grasshopper Falls.

**The Chief, Netawaka, Kansas; \$3.00 per annum.** Geo. S. Lawin & Co., proprietors. A bright, new, seven column paper, just started. The editor, George S. Lawin, lately of the *Holton News*, is one of the spiciest writers in the State. We wish it well.



#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Fourth Annual Report of the Noxious and Beneficial Insects of Missouri. By C. V. RILEY, State Entomologist.  
Second Annual Report of the Noxious and Beneficial Insects of Illinois. By WILLIAM LE BARON, State Entomologist.  
Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, Canada, for 1872.

We acknowledge, with much pleasure, the receipt of the three small but valuable works, the titles of which are given above; and find, upon examination, that each of them is replete with fresh information of much scientific and economic interest.

The leading articles in the Report of Prof. RILEY are an elaborate and exhaustive treatise upon the "Causes of Grape Disease," and a paper on "Native and Foreign Silkworms," giving the complete history and management of these interesting insects, and producing many facts in evidence that silk culture in this country is a practicable enterprise. The illustrations are beautifully gotten up on tinted paper.

Dr. LE BARON devotes a considerable portion of his Report to investigations into the habits of the canker worm, and to his experiments upon the same with various remedies; and many new facts are brought to light respecting that pest of the orchard. Another article of equal, perhaps greater, interest is upon the chinch-bug.

In the Canadian Report we find a lengthy paper upon the Colorado potato beetle, which has already established itself in the Province of Ontario, and upon a number of other noxious insects known only too well here as well as there. The Report is prepared by the three leading entomologists of the Dominion, viz: Rev. C. J. S. BETHUNE, WILLIAM SAUNDERS, and EDMUND BAYNES REED.

#### ROSE CHAFERS.

W. B. HAMILTON, Garnett, Kansas. The light brown, or fulvous colored, long legged beetles which you report as doing considerable damage to orchards and vineyards in your vicinity, are the rose chafers (*Melolontha subspinosus*—FABR). In some portions of the country, these insects are the most serious pest of the vineyard and garden, against which the only reliable remedy is brushing or jarring them by hand into vessels of water.

For several years after they first attracted attention, these beetles confined their ravages entirely to the flower from which their popular name is derived, but after a time, grapevines—especially the Clinton variety—were included in their bill of fare, and for the last few years almost every kind of herbage has been made to contribute to their voracious appetite. Their season commences about the first of June, and lasts from thirty to forty days, at the end of which period they disappear as suddenly as they arrived. Dr. HARRIS, the well known entomologist of Massachusetts, was the discoverer of the natural history of these interesting though troublesome beetles. According to his account, the eggs are deposited from one to four inches beneath the surface of the soil, the females burrowing into the ground for that purpose. The larvæ hatch in about twenty days, and feed through the remainder of the Summer on such tender roots as are within their reach. They attain their full size in October, and descending below the reach of frost, pass the Winter in a state of torpor; change to pupæ in the Spring, and are ready to emerge as perfect insects by the time that roses and grapevines are in full bloom.

#### Our Boys and Girls.

##### SENSIBLE.

BY N. H. LONG.

EDITOR FARMER: I am glad you allow the boys and girls of Kansas a part in THE FARMER. I have been thinking about writing a letter to THE FARMER ever since father has been taking it, but I was afraid I would not write a good letter. I am going to try my hand.

We came from Iowa last Fall a year ago. Father has taken a claim here in Wabaunsee county. We all like Kansas first rate. Uncle JOHN and Aunt BERA are here on a visit. Uncle JOHN likes Kansas so much, he don't like to have us talk to him about going back to Indiana. We think he will take a claim somewhere in Kansas.

We have a good garden. All the radishes and lettuce we can eat, and the peas are in bloom. We have got some nice young chickens of the large kind, and two nice little pet chickens. I planted some flower seed the other day, and they are up. I think I will have some nice flowers.

We live on Rock Creek, and catch lots of fish. We have some great times fishing. I am twelve years old. I help my mother do her work. I am learning to sing. Uncle JOHN says I can sing very well for the chance I have. There is no school-house near enough to go to. We expect to have one by next Summer.

Rock Creek, Wabaunsee Co., May 24, 1873.

##### GOOD ADVICE FROM A BOY.

BY JAMES M. GRAVES.

EDITOR FARMER: I thought I would write you a few lines, as I see a great many boys writing for THE FARMER. I have not received the first March number.

The boys of our State should be industrious, and improve their spare moments by planting a small piece of ground with something, or have a pig.

Improve your time by reading good books and papers, and if you have not the means to get them with, do like I have done, and improve your spare moments. Last Winter I chopped wood and made posts enough to pay for five papers and one stand of bees, and I made this of noons and recesses when I was going to school, and THE KANSAS FARMER is one of the five papers I take. The other boys had their fun last Winter; I have mine now reading my papers and tending to my bees.

Try to excel each other in everything you undertake. We have to fill our fathers' places soon, and let us try to fill them well. You may not be a LINCOLN or a GRANT, but be what you can. Look at the great river. Is its source large? No. Just

so with you. You can do what you can. Days and years are made up of moments. Therefore improve them.

Monrovia, Afton County, Kansas.

##### A YOUNG HERDER.

BY CHARLES M. PROT.

EDITOR FARMER: I think it is very kind of you to allow the boys and girls a space in your valuable paper. I am a boy eleven years old, and I am herding cattle. It is lonesome work. We came to this county two years ago. We came too late to raise a good crop. The first year we had fifteen acres of average wheat. Father fenced forty acres of land when we came here, but when the herd law was enforced, he tore it down and fenced seventy acres of pasture in company with a neighbor. We have three hundred fruit trees set out, and a very good garden made. We have a cow that holds up her milk; is there any remedy? If there is, we would like to know what it is. Also, is there anything that will destroy the little blue lice on cabbage. Our cabbage and that of the neighbors was nearly destroyed by them. Pa says he is going to raise me to be a farmer. We have twelve head of cattle.

Well, I guess there is nothing more to write. I hope the boys and girls will write plenty of letters to THE FARMER.

Crawford Co., Kansas, May 18, 1873.

##### A BOY'S LETTER.

BY M. C. H.

EDITOR FARMER: I am glad to see the boys and girls take so much interest in their column, and I thought I would let you hear from me. We came here about eight years ago, and have been taking THE FARMER four years. I think it is a good paper, and I like to read it.

I will tell you what I have been doing this Spring. I have planted three acres of corn, of my own; and I have helped plant sixty acres besides. I have half an acre of potatoes. This is all I have to say at this time. I will try to do better next time.

Holton, Jackson County, Kan., May 18, 1873.

##### FROM RENO COUNTY.

BY W. B. HUTCHINSON.

EDITOR FARMER: In a late copy of your paper, I noticed an article from the Concordia Land Office in relation to homesteads, which stated that homesteads could be obtained in several of those northern counties. I wish to say that homesteads can be obtained along the line of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. west of Newton, near Hutchinson, the county seat of Reno county (the end of the two "divisions" of the R. R. and the point where the R. R. strikes the Arkansas river) good homesteads can be obtained, although the settlers are coming in fast. The river will be bridged at this point this Summer with a free bridge. The railroad will be finished to Hutchinson by the middle of May, and the cars running.

Hutchinson, Reno Co., Kansas, May 23, 1873.



#### Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

BY A PROFESSIONAL VETERINARIAN.

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

#### ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

Brachitis.

EDITOR FARMER: Will you please tell me through your columns what to do for a sick bull. I have a thoroughbred Durham bull that has been

sick for four or five weeks, and I have done everything for him that I know, without effecting a cure. Neither can any one tell me what is the matter with him or what to do for him. He breathes rather hard, more so at times than others, especially after eating either food or grass, coughs a great deal, sometimes a little tight. Tongue looks a little paler than common, eyes water and look a little stupid, eats hearty enough, and chews his cud but little. I gave him a mackerel, which seemed to increase his chewing a little. Some recommend bleeding, but do not know where or how to bleed. Any information will be thankfully received.

THOS. J. GRAVES.

ANSWER.—The symptoms you describe clearly indicate the disease of the bull, viz: bronchitis. Cattle are subject to attacks of it, and frequently it is the forerunner of pleuro-pneumonia, or what is called cattle disease. It is an inflammation of the windpipe, even extending to the lungs themselves. There is every variety or severity seen in this disease, from the simple irritation of the buccal membrane to the intense inflammation terminating in the outpouring of serum from the blood into the cavity of the chest, resulting in the death of the animal after a long and lingering hectic fever. Bronchitis in cattle is insidious and deceptive, for the ox does not, even under the most severe form, exhibit fever and irritation, loss of appetite, etc., which are shown at once when attacking the horse. The disease in the case of your bull, must, from the length of time since the attack, have made sad inroads upon his system. It is a happy thing that none of your neighbors knew where or how to bleed him; a treatment that could have done no good, but a vast amount of evil.

TREATMENT.—Give him three times a day the following drench: Powdered gentian root, half an ounce; powdered sulphate of iron, three drachms; powdered ginger, half an ounce; powdered sulphate of soda, half an ounce; tincture of aconite root, twenty drops. Mix, and put the whole in a pint of water, to be poured down the mouth out of a strong bottle. Omit the aconite after the fifth dose. Continue the other ingredients until the animal is well. In addition to the above medicines, give once daily, half an ounce of commercial sulphuric acid, in half a bucket of cold water. Care should be taken not to give too much feed, as there is danger of bringing on indigestion. Cold water and pure air are indispensable.

[NOTE.—It will not be hard for our correspondent to decide which is the better treatment, the above, furnished by our Veterinary Editor, or that furnished by a cotemporary. In the above the disease is named, and a rational treatment prescribed, in the other, a vague, meaningless, may-be-so, is used to cover the case.—ED. FARMER.]

#### Loss of Appetite.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a valuable mare that is with colt. There is something the matter with her, and I don't know what it is. I have made inquiries of my neighbors to find out what is the matter with her, but none of them appear to know. She has lost her appetite, and is a little feverish, and has a rumbling in her inner parts. Her eyes appear bright and clear, but still falling away in flesh all the time. I am depending on her for my Spring work, and if you can tell me what is the matter and how to cure her, I shall be much obliged.

ANDREW STEWART.

ANSWER.—It is not uncommon for mares before foaling to be feverish and occasionally off their feed. The only treatment necessary, is an occasional change of feed; let her food be of the best quality and plenty of it. You might give her two drachms of the carbonate of ammonia twice a day, in cut feed for three or four days with benefit.

#### Corns.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a young mare that is very lame in left fore leg. She holds her foot up when standing in the stable, or stands fair on her

foot with knee thrown forward; is not so lame after she moves a little. Is in good condition, feeds well, and will run when turned out to pasture. What is the matter with her, and what shall I do?

A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—I should judge from your description that the mare was troubled with corns in the foot. You can ascertain the fact by having the shoe removed, and if any are found, have them cut out and apply a few drops of commercial sulphuric acid to the part.

#### Warts.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a valuable horse that has what I call a seed wart on the outside of his sheath. It is about as large as a walnut. It has rubbed against his leg, and another wart is forming. What will cure it?

J. W. E.

ANSWER.—The best treatment for the tumors or warts as you call them, is the knife; but if you have not the nerve to use this, take arsenic, one drachm, lard, four drachms, and mix and make an ointment. Rub a small portion of the salve in and around the tumor once a week, and in a short time it will fall off.

#### ROSES.

[From Scribner's Magazine for June.]

The rose requires a deep, rich, loamy soil, unshaded or smothered by trees or shrubs: good drainage, careful waterings, if the season is dry, and close, judicious pruning.

The soil should be well intermixed with thoroughly decayed manure; and during the heat of the Summer should be mulched with straw manure, to keep the roots moist and cool, and encourage a strong growth.

All the wood which produced flowers last season should be cut clean out, or back to the strong fresh growth of the past year; and these free shoots can also be pruned one-third or more of their length.

This may seem to the amateur gardener a terrible waste of material, but it will make the rose throw out stronger flowering shoots, and produce flowers of extra size and beauty. To spare not the knife! As early in the Spring as is practicable, cut back the branches with a will.

Roses are easily propagated by cuttings, but the shoots should be old enough to be free from softness, yet not too woody or hard. It is best to cut off the shoots just below a joint, trimming off the leaf attached to it, and leaving two or three buds above it, with leaves on them; but when they are too luxuriant cut off a part, for if they wither, the cutting will not strike root.

Sand is far better than loam for rooting cuttings; so fill up your tiny pots with it, and insert the cuttings close to the edge of the pot, keeping it thoroughly wet—for if the sand dries the tiny root will die. Then sink the pot in a hot bed made of manure, or in a pan of hot water, changing it as it cools.

Bottom heat is a necessity—without its aid there is little use in attempting to strike tender roses; and a glass shade to retain the heat and moisture, is also needful. Another way to strike cuttings is to fill a large flower-pot half full with a little rich loam and two or three inches of sand; then plant the cuttings close to the edge, about half an inch apart, and cover them with a pane of window glass. Place the pot in a pan of hot water in the window, and if you change the water three or four times a day, you will have a good hot bed for striking tender cuttings of all kinds. It will take from three to five weeks for delicate roses to become rooted, and they must be kept well watered all the time. In planting cuttings, the sand must be firmly pressed around the base, so that it is in the closest contact with it.

Our roses are often ruined by the slug and green fly. A few days of neglect, and every bush will be shorn of its glory. But if air-slaked lime is

scattered over the leaves while wet with morning dew, it will usually prove an effectual remedy.

A pint of common soft soap, with a pint of fine salt added to ten gallons of warm water, and syringed over the bushes, is also a good insect destroyer. No one can expect to cultivate flowers without trouble. So as soon as the green leaves appear, we must begin our fight against our insect enemies.

Rose bugs are routed by shaking the stems containing them over a dish of hot water, or by hand-picking and burning.

Soot is an excellent remedy for mildew; it must be dusted thickly over the plants while wet with dew, and in twenty-four hours syringed off. It is also an excellent fertilizer to the soil. Wood ashes can be applied in the same manner for both mildew and insects.

The Florists' Catalogues offer us many roses with high sounding names, a few of which we select for notice. Devoniensis, is an unsurpassed tea-rose, creamy white, with a tinged center, and of most delicious odor. It is a delicate rose in northern latitudes, and must be carefully housed during cold weather, though at the south it will endure an ordinary winter without protection.

Marechal Niel, is of an intense golden yellow, the finest known; its fragrance is unsurpassed, but like the Devoniensis, it cannot endure the cold.

Madame Falcot, is of a deep, nankeen yellow, with a perfect bud. Celine Forrestier, is paler and smaller, blossoming in clusters.

Fillis Niphotos, is pure white, with lemon center, and is not very hardy.

Pius the Ninth, is the deepest, darkest rose that we possess. How perfectly its rich tints set off its more delicate sisters!

This exquisite pink, and model of symmetry, is Comtesse Chabriland, and next to it is the Comte de Nanteuil, a Summer rose, sweet and bright, monthly in habit, and hardy in some latitudes.

Those rich, brilliant flowers are Alfred Colomb, exquisitely petaled; Charles Lefebre, beautifully blended with crimson, purple, and scarlet—its leaves as regular as those of the Camellia; Eugene Appert, deepest crimson, and Madame Charles Wood, claret crimson, and among the largest roses grown.

Moss Roses add to the charms of a bouquet—such as Princess Adelaide; Countess Murinais, a pure white; Laneir, rosy crimson; William Lobb, purplish crimson; and Cristata, the peerless.

The white "Perpetuals," Madame Vidot, Sophie Couquerelle, and Mrs Rivers, are lovely models of their species, and are more or less flesh-tinged at the center.

#### PIANO-FORTES.

[From the Manufacturer & Builder.]

A writer has taken the trouble to give the actual material used in construction of a piano-forte. In every instrument there are fifteen kinds of wood, namely, pine, maple, spruce, cherry, walnut, white-wood, apple, basswood, and birch, all of which are indigenous; and mahogany, ebony, holly, cedar, beech, and rosewood, from Honduras, Ceylon, England, South America and Germany. In this combination, elasticity, strength, pliability, toughness, resonance, lightness, durability, and beauty, are individual qualities, and the general result is voice. There are also used of the metals, iron, steel, brass, white-metal, gun-metal, and lead. There are in the same instruments of seven and a half octaves, when completed, two hundred and fourteen strings, making a total length of seven hundred and eighty-seven feet of steel wire, and five hundred feet of white (covered) wire. The total number of strings when properly stretched to produce the right tone, exert a pull of over ten tons; this represents the force with which one end of the piano is drawn toward the other end, and it explains the reason why good pianos are built so strong and heavy. Such a piano will weigh from nine hundred to one thousand pounds, and will last with constant use, (not abuse,) twenty to twenty-five years.

KICKING COWS.

[From Cor. Country Gentleman.]

A few years ago, I had considerable experience with kicking cows, and by far the best remedy out of quite a number that I have tried, was the strap or surcingle drawn tightly around the cow just in front of the hips and close to the bag. Tighten it up till she does not attempt to kick. I never knew it to fail. You can gradually loosen it until it will be sufficient simply to lay it on her back. But be cautious, and do not loosen or leave it off until she makes no effort to kick with it tight or not. Kick she cannot with the strap tight. The first cow I tried it on was the worst I ever saw. With both hind legs tied together, she would kick backwards like a horse; and then, in addition, one fore leg was tied up, and she would stand up on the other and kick with both hind ones, as soon as an attempt was made to milk her, till she tumbled down; then would get up and kick again until tired out; so the milk was generally left on the stable floor, and it was decided to dry her up, and beef her as soon as possible, though an extra cow.

THE LARGEST CLOCK DIALS IN THE WORLD.

[From the Manufacturer & Builder.]

The four dials attached to the clock work on the English House of Parliament, in London, are each 22 feet in diameter, and therefore 69 feet in circumference. As the extremity of the minute hand has to go through this space in one hour, or 60 minutes, it moves every minute through more than a foot distance. The running work goes 8 1/2 days, but the striking work only 7 1/2, so that any neglect to wind it up after seven days, will give warning by the stoppage of the striking. The winding up takes two men two hours. The pendulum is nearly 15 feet long, and makes thus one oscillation in two seconds, or only 15 double oscillations per minute. The bell striking the hour weighs 15 tons, and is 8 feet high, and 9 feet in diameter. The hammer striking it weighs 400 pounds. Other bells strike the half and quarter hour.

LEAVENWORTH, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO

MARKET REPORTS.

[CORRECTED TO JUNE 10TH, 1872.]

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Leavenworth, St. Louis, Chicago. Rows include Apples, Bran, Buckwheat, Barley, Butter, Country Cheese, Corn, Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Eggs, Feathers, Hay, Hemp, Hides, Lard, Potatoes, Poultry, Ducks, Geese, Tallow.

FORTNIGHTLY RESUME OF THE MARKETS.

MONETARY.

But little change has taken place in Money matters since our last report. Retail trade of all kinds is dull, and but little demand made upon the banks. Gold rules steady at \$1.13 to \$1.14.

COMMERCIAL.

The movement of Grain in the large cities has been reasonably good, but with no change in price. The trouble in the Chicago Oats market, growing out of a failure of the Elevator companies to supply storage, has been satisfactorily explained, and settled.

CATTLE—Remain steady for medium and low grade, while the best grades have advanced. The Texas Cattle are coming in competition with the common grades; hence the reduction in price. In the Eastern markets prices have advanced, but this only affects the higher grades.

The Wool market remains unchanged since our last report. Some of the heaviest woolen factors of the Eastern States have kept out of the market, in the hopes of a reduction of prices; but holders seem disposed to stand firm, well knowing that the factories must soon come into the market, or close up.

REGISTRY OF THOROUGHBRED CATTLE.

[Breeder of Thoroughbred Cattle can have Notices, such as the following, inserted in THE FARMER free of charge, by sending name claimed, sire and dam, date of birth, color, marks, &c.]

Sherborns.

- N. L. CHAFFEE, Manhattan, Kansas, claims the following names: 6. Wiley, red bull calf; sire, Oxford Wiley 8763, by imp. Royal Oxford 18777; dam, Dolly, by imp. Clarendon 2632. 7. Wiley 1st, red roan bull calf; sire, Oxford Wiley 8753, by imp. Royal Oxford 18774; dam, 1st Duchess of Kansas, by imp. Clarendon 2632. 8. Wiley 2d, red roan bull calf; sire, Oxford Wiley 8753, by imp. Royal Oxford 18774; dam, Balcona, by imp. Clarendon 2632. 9. Wiley 2d, red bull calf; sire, Oxford Wiley 8753, by imp. Royal Oxford 18774; dam, Duchess 1st of Kansas, by 1st Grand Duke of Kansas 5731. 10. Star Duke, red bull calf; sire, 1st Grand Duke of Kansas 5731; dam, Ruby, by imp. Clarendon 2632. 11. Kansas Boy, red and white bull calf; sire, 1st Grand Duke of Kansas 5731; dam, Duchess of Kansas, by imp. Clarendon 2632. 12. Miss Wiley, red roan heifer calf; sire, Oxford Wiley 8753, by imp. Royal Oxford 18774; dam, Julia 8th, by imp. Clarendon 2632. 13. Miss Wiley 1st, red heifer calf; sire, Oxford Wiley 8753, by imp. Royal Oxford 18774; dam, Julia 4th, by imp. Clarendon 2632. 14. Miss Wiley 2d, red roan heifer calf; sire, Oxford Wiley 8753, by imp. Royal Oxford 18774; dam, Clara, by imp. Clarendon 2632. 15. Miss Wiley 3d, red heifer calf; sire, Oxford Wiley 8753, by imp. Royal Oxford 18774; dam, Jenny, by imp. Clarendon 2632. 16. Miss Wiley 4th, red roan heifer calf; sire, Oxford Wiley 8753, by imp. Royal Oxford 18774; dam, Dutchess 5th of Kansas, by imp. Clarendon 2632. J. B. BROADHEAD, Monud City, Kansas, claims the following names: 17. Ruby Jane, red, star in forehead; calved May 9, 1872; sire, Alexander 11187; dam, Lady Jane. 18. Jennie Spencer, red, star in forehead; calved May 20th, 1872; sire, Alexander 11187; dam, Lady Spencer.

Monthly Weather Report.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, MAY, 1872.

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

Table with 2 columns: Measurement and Value. Rows include Mean Barometer, Mean Thermometer, Mean Humidity, Mean Velocity of Wind, Mean Direction of Wind, Total Velocity of Wind, Total Rainfall, Maximum Barometer, Minimum Barometer, Monthly Oscillation, Maximum Mean Barometer, Minimum Mean Barometer, Range of Means, Maximum Temperature, Minimum Temperature, Maximum Mean Temperature, Minimum Mean Temperature, Thermal Range, Greatest Diurnal Range.

Ratio of clear sky to clouds as 4.3 is to 5.7. The mean temperature of the month is 2.04 above the mean of thirty-four years.

GEO. H. BOEHMER, Observer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

It is not a little merit that an article for common use should be tastefully finished, as well as thoroughly made. The Blanchard Churn is one of the handsomest things a farmer can have in his house.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED HAS taken up two stray Colts.—one a bay gelding, 5 years old, with two white feet, and a scar on the thigh; the other a bay Mare, 2 years old, with a white spot on her nose. Any one owning said Colts, who will come and prove property and pay charges, can have the same, by calling upon WM. EVERETT, at Holmwood Postoffice, Jewell Co., Kan.

THE 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 JUNE 15.

- Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by C Baker, Walnut tp, one bay mare Pony, 10 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, blaze face, 2 left legs white, branded O on left shoulder. Appraised \$15. MARE—Taken up by J R Gilkerson, May 28, 1872, a bay Mare, 7 years old, 14 hand high, star in forehead, right hind foot white, branded AN on left shoulder, white spot on each side. Appraised \$40. HORSE—Taken up by J L Meade, one bay Horse, 14 1/2 hands high, hind foot white, white spots on belly. Appraised \$45. Bourbon County—J. H. Smith, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by Geo Bellmow, Drywood tp, one mouse-colored mare Mule, 4 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, black stripe on back, saddle and harness marks. Also, one sorrel horse mule, 15 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, saddle and harness marks, light stripe on shoulders and back. Appraised \$120.

Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by D W Reeves, Hlawatha, April 26, 1872, one brown mare Pony, star in forehead, snip on nose, distasteful withers. Appraised \$40. Also, one sorrel Colt, one year old, left feet white, star in forehead.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Jos Shortt, Plum Grove tp, April 18, 1872, one black horse Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$19. Also, one brown mare Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$18.

COLT—Taken up by Wm McDonald, Towanda tp, May 18, 72, two light sorrel Colts, blaze face. Appraised \$60. Also, one bay Colt, 3 years old, white in forehead, hind feet white. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by G W Conine, Towanda tp, May 30, 1872, one dark brown mare Pony, 8 years old, blaze face. Appraised \$30. Also, one mare Colt, 1 year old, blaze face. Appraised \$15. Also, one bay horse Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by R C Spaulding, Towanda tp, May —, 1872, one pale red and white Cow, 9 years old, branded NC on right hip and JB on left hip, both ears cropped.

Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W S Caskey, Shawnee tp, May 29th, 1872, one bay Mare, 14 years old, 12 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, collar and saddle marks, dim brand on right shoulder. Appraised \$10. Also, one iron-gray Mare, 2 years old, 18 hands high, branded HB on left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

Cloud County—Wm. E. Reid, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by A S Rodgers, Buffalo tp, one light bay mare Colt, 2 years old, 3 white feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

MULE—Taken up by Wm Caterline, Sibley tp, April 18, 1872, one brown male and one female mule, 7 years old, 14 hands high, branded Q on left shoulder, mare's right foot crooked. Appraised \$200.

Coffey County—A. Crocker, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Allen Jones, one iron-gray Horse, 7 yrs old, 15 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by F B Scott, Ottumwa tp, one dun dapple Horse, 6 years old, 16 hands high, right hind foot white, white hairs in forehead, white spot on nose. Appraised \$100.

Cowley County—A. A. Jackson, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J K Fees, Vernon tp, May 7th, 1872, one bright bay mare Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, blind in right eye. Appraised \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by J S Woolley, Vernon tp, May 7th, 1872, one light red and white spotted Cherokee Heifer, 3 years old, white face, Spanish brand on right side. Appraised \$12.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by H Schlessner, Union tp, May 1st, 1872, one bay mare Pony, 10 years old, white spot in forehead and on end of nose, black mane and tail, hind feet white, harness marks. Appraised \$20.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by F B Porter, Pottawatomie tp, April 16, 1872, one bay Filly, 3 years old, white in face, the right hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by J W James, Appanoose tp, May 4th, 1872, one black Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, a white spot on nose, hind feet and left fore foot white. Appraised \$40. Also, a black mare Colt, 1 year old, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by E Pyle, Harrison tp, May 13, 1872, a light sorrel mare Pony, 10 years old, 18 hands high, white on left hind foot, star in forehead, branded B on right shoulder. Appraised \$25.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J T Gage, Salt Springs tp, a dark brown Mare, 7 years old, left eye out, star in forehead, white hind feet, branded H on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$45.

HORSE—Taken up by L J Cunkle, Madison tp, one light bay Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, four white feet, white face, star in forehead, black mane and tail, ear marks. Appraised \$60. Also, one light bay Horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$60.

Harvey County—H. W. Bailey, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by G W Page, Valley tp, May 4th, 1872, one dark bay gelding Pony, 5 years old, white stripe in face, hind feet and right fore foot white, branded K on right thigh. Appraised \$40.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by John Lyke, Shawnee tp, one light bay Mare, 10 years old, 15 hands high, white stripe in forehead, white nose, collar and saddle marks, ugly scar on each side, right hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

Labette County—S. C. Howard, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Wm Vandever, Liberty tp, one dun mare Colt, 1 year old, dark legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$45.

MARE—Taken up by Jas Beggs, Labette tp, May 14, 1872, one iron-gray Mare, 4 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, white spot in forehead, white inside of hind feet, harness marks. Appraised \$65.

HEIFER—Taken up by A L Broxton, Montana tp, May 23, 1872, one red Heifer, 3 years old, right ear off, an underbit in left ear. Appraised \$15.50.

PONY—Taken up by A Maginnis, Valley tp, May 5th, 1872, one roan mare Pony, 8 years old, branded 5 on left shoulder and hip. Appraised \$30.

Lincoln County—A. S. Potter, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by H Anglin, Indiana tp, one dun Horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high, dark strip on back, left hind foot white, blind in right eye. Appraised \$60.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by B Fawcett, Scott tp, one clay bank or dun mare Pony, 5 years old, 12 1/2 hands high, blaze face, saddle marks, dark strip along back. Appraised \$15.

STALLION—Taken up by —, one cream-colored Stallion, 2 years old, 18 hands high. Appraised \$80.

PONY—Taken up by M B Riggs, Doyle tp, May 18th, 1872, one black mare Pony, 8 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, 3 white feet, branded W on left hip, saddle marks. Appraised \$35. Also, one brown horse Pony, 6 years old, 13 hands high, 3 white feet, bald face, white spots on belly, Spanish brand on left hip, a circle brand on left shoulder and jaw. Appraised \$40.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by A Noce, Center tp, one black mare Pony, 4 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, white in forehead, core back, right hind foot white. Appraised \$60.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by C F Lay, Middle Creek tp, May 2d, 1872, one dark brown horse Pony, 12 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, branded SB on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstaine, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by W H Garrett, Cherry tp, one sorrel Mule Colt, 1 year old, Appraised \$30. Also, one mare Mule, 2 years old, hip shot and reel footed. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Rufus Miller, Liberty tp, one dark bay Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, saddle marks, blind in left eye. Appraised \$37.50.

Neosho County—G. W. McMills, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J S Bacon, Erin tp, May 10th, 1872, one cream-colored Mare, dark mane and tail, collar marks. Appraised \$25.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by L D Gardner, Valley Brook tp, one light iron-gray Mare, 8 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, harness marks. Appraised \$1.

HORSE—Taken up by N Hayden, Arvonia tp, May 18, 1872, one light bay Horse, 7 years, 14 1/2 hands high, branded B on left shoulder, dark mane and tail, white stripe in face, hind feet white. Appraised \$20.

**Wabasca County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.**  
 MARE—Taken up by W G Long, Wilmington tp, May 21, 1872, one brown pony mare, 5 years old, white spot in forehead, branded P on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.  
 HORSE—Taken up by D N Jones, Wilmington-tp, May 17, 1872 one black horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high, right hind foot white, white stripe in face, snip on nose. Appraised \$75. Also, one sorrel half-bred horse pony, 6 years old, a small star in forehead. Appraised 40.

**STRAYS FOR JUNE 1:**

**Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.**  
 STAG—Taken up by G W Dickinson, Humboldt tp, one light red stag, 3 years old, white stripes on belly, white spots on inside of legs and on tail. Appraised \$20.  
 PONY—Taken up by John Obere, Humboldt tp, one sorrel mare pony, white strip in face. Appraised \$12.  
 MARE—Taken up by John Overmyer, Eisnore tp, one black mare, 6 years old, 11 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, harness marks. Appraised \$25. Also, one black mare, 8 years old, 16 hands high, star in forehead, a little white on upper lip, left hind foot white, saddle marks. Appraised \$35.  
**Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.**  
 HEIFER—Taken up by S L Fullerwider, Ozark tp, Feb 22, '72, one white roan heifer, red ears, red spots on nose. Appraised \$15.  
**Aitchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk.**  
 COLT—Taken up by J N Bilderbeck, Center tp, a dark brown mare colt, 2 years old, 13½ hands high, some white on face and right fore foot. Appraised \$40.  
 HEIFER—Taken up by D Critz, Walnut tp, one black heifer, 2 years old, red or brown on black, white on sides, crop off each ear, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$11.

**Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.**  
 PONY—Taken up by J S Sanders, Walnut tp, one roan mare pony, 9 years old, 18 hands high, branded with a diamond on left side of neck, and 88 on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.  
**Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.**  
 HORSE—Taken up by James Blakey, Walnut tp, April 11, 1872, one sorrel horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high, light mane and tail, shod behind, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30. Also, one dun mare, seven years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, harness marks. Appraised \$75. Also, one sorrel colt, two years old, supposed to belong to dun mare. Appraised \$40. Also, one black mare pony, 7 years old, saddle and harness marks, branded Q on left shoulder. Appraised \$50.  
 MARE—Taken up by Nancy Cowley, Eldorado tp, June 16, '71, one dark bay mare, 15½ hands high. Appraised \$60. Also, one light bay mare, 14½ hands high. Appraised \$40. Also, one dark chestnut sorrel horse, 14½ hands high, crippled. Appraised \$10. Also, one sorrel colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$35.  
 COW—Taken up by Chas Harper, Union tp, April 16, 1872, one brown cow, 5 years old, underbit in right ear, swallow-fork in left ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one red cow, 7 years old, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$15.  
 FILLY—Taken up by J B Shough, Chelsea tp, April 8, 1872, one sorrel filly, 3 years old, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$30.

**Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.**  
 HORSE—Taken up by J H Osborne, Lowell tp, April 20th, 1872, one gray horse, 14 years old, 15 hands high, branded G on left shoulder. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay mare, 11 years old, 14 hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$30.  
 MARE—Taken up by B Allen, Ross tp, April 1, 1872, one black mare, 4 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$25. Also, a brown mare, 10 years old, 13½ hands high. Appraised \$10. Also, a black horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$15. Also, one sorrel horse, 3 years old, 13 hands high, blaze in face, hind feet white. Appraised \$12. Also, one black mare mule, 4 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$20. Also, one black mare mule, 3 years old, 13 hands high. Appraised \$20.

**Coffey County—Allen Crocker, Clerk.**  
 PONY—Taken up by J H Whistler, Burlington tp, one small black mare pony, 3 or 4 years old, blaze face. Appraised \$12. Also, one black mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, blaze face, black spot on left hip. Appraised \$50. Also, one bay stallion, 15 hands high. Appraised \$15.  
 MARE—Taken up by E E Hall, Ottumwa tp, one sorrel mare, 14½ hands high, white spots on forehead and end of nose, small black spot on left hip, harness marks. Appraised \$65.  
**Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk.**  
 PONY—Taken up by J C Kaster, Sherman tp, one black mare pony, 4 years old, 13 hands high, blaze in face, glass eyes, white spots on neck and left side, white feet, black mane and tail, shod before, branded 20 on right hip, Mexican brand on right shoulder. Appraised \$75.  
 MARE—Taken up by Peter Fox, Grant tp, April 15th, 1872, one sorrel mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, three white feet, blaze in forehead. Appraised \$25.  
 PONY—Taken up by A W Courbright, Washington tp, March 19, 1872, one gray horse pony, 10 years old, 14 hands high, branded D on left hip, shod in front. Also, one bright bay mare colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$25.  
 MARE—Taken up by Noah Lambert, Lincoln tp, April 29, 1872, one sorrel mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, a white spot in forehead. Appraised \$40.

**Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.**  
 MARE—Taken up by Geo Vansedel, Ridge tp, April 27th, 1872, one dark brown mare, 10 years old, saddle and harness marks, branded HC on right shoulder. Appraised \$30.  
**Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.**  
 HORSE—Taken up by Geo Meadows, Harrison tp, Feb 26, 1872, one bay horse pony, 9 years old, black mane and tail, right ear cropped, left hind foot white, branded M on right hip, harness marks. Appraised \$25.  
 COLT—Taken up by A Seroatus, Greenwood tp, Feb 21st, 1872, one sorrel roan colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$15.  
**Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.**  
 MARE—Taken up by B A Murphy, Elk Falls tp, April 8th, 1872, one gray mare, 15 years old, 15 hands high, left eye out, harness marks. Appraised \$25.  
**Jefferson County—W. F. Galluly, Clerk.**  
 PONY—Taken up by Fred Bloomberg, Grasshopper Falls tp, one bay horse pony, 2½ years old, white spot on each side, hind feet white. Appraised \$15.  
**Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.**  
 STEER—Taken up by J E Bernard, Shawnee tp, Feb 20th, 1872, one dark brown steer, 5 years old, crop off left ear. Appraised \$15.  
**Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.**  
 HORSE—Taken up in Walton tp, one dark roan horse, 10 years old, medium size, saddle and harness marks, nearly blind in one eye. Appraised \$50.  
 HORSE—Taken up by T H Halbert, Walton tp, April 3d, 1872, one small bay horse, 12 years old, branded O on left shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.  
 HORSE—Taken up by D Stansfield, Mound Valley tp, one gelding horse, 10 years old, 15 hands high, a star in forehead, saddle marks, left hind foot white. Appraised \$55. Also, one bay stud colt, 2 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$50.  
 HORSE—Taken up by John Eddy, Liberty tp, May 8, 1872, one one bay horse, 10 or 12 years old, star in forehead, both hind feet white, fistula scar on shoulder. Appraised \$40.

**Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk.**  
 MULE—Taken up by D L Backley, Reno tp, one bay horse mule, 5 years old, 16 hands high, white spot on left side of neck. Appraised \$75. Also, one bay mare mule, 5 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$75. Also, one mouse-colored mare mule, four years old, 15 hands high, dark stripes on back, withers and legs. Appraised \$75.  
**Linn County—W. M. Nesbitt, Clerk.**  
 HORSE—Taken up by John Gump, Sheridan tp, April 24, 1872, one dark bay horse, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, white on upper lip, hind feet and right fore foot white, saddle marks. Appraised \$25.  
 HORSE—Taken up by F E Lamb, Lincoln tp, one iron-gray horse, 5 years old, 16 hands high, black mane and tail, branded R on left shoulder, hind feet white, left hind leg stiffed. Appraised \$40.  
 PONY—Taken up by G W Crawley, Potosi tp, one cream-colored mare pony, 7 years old, 18 hands high, white mane and tail, saddle marks, blaze face, branded SC on thigh and left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

**Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.**  
 PONY—Taken up by H J Stratton, Elmendorf tp, May 4, 1872, one bay horse pony, 5 years old, rope halter on. Appraised \$30.  
**Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk.**  
 COW—Taken up by H Deal, Clear Creek tp, March 25, 1872, one brown Texas cow, 4 years old, white face and tail, branded O on left side, both ears split. Appraised \$12.  
 PONY—Taken up by V S Pratt, Center tp, April 30th, 1872, one black and white horse pony, 8 years old, 18 hands high, branded 3 on left shoulder, Mexican brand on right hip. Appraised \$30.  
**Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.**  
 STEER—Taken up by B P Young, Miami tp, Nov 28, 1872, one roan yearling steer, swallow-fork in right ear, smooth crop off left ear. Appraised \$12.  
 HORSE—Taken up by David Smith, Osage tp, April 15th, 1872, one bay mare, 3 years old, 12 hands high, white spot in forehead, blemish on right hind foot. Appraised \$30. Also, a sorrel horse, 3 years 13 hands high, hind feet white, some white in forehead, a heavy mane. Appraised \$40.  
 FILLY—Taken up by J Christie, Stanton tp, May 4th, 1872, one bay filly, 3 years old, black legs, mane and tail. Appraised \$60.  
**Mitchell County—L. J. Best, Clerk.**  
 COW—Taken up by T N Beam, Cawker tp, one large white cow, 8 years old, left horn drooping, branded JS on right hip. Appraised \$40. Also, one medium-sized red and white spotted cow, 12 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one small red cow, six years old, white on belly, roan hips. Appraised \$30.

**Montgomery County—J. A. Heilingstine, Clerk.**  
 MULE—Taken up by M H Bishop, Liberty tp, April 6, 1872, one sorrel mare mule, 4 years old. Appraised \$20.  
**Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.**  
 STEER—Taken up by S Woodburne, Granada tp, one pale red steer, 2 years old, white on face and flanks. Appraised \$15.  
**Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.**  
 MULE—Taken up by A L Lindsey, Canville tp, one iron-gray horse mule, 8 years old, 14 hands high, saddle and harness marks, white about head. Appraised \$75. Also, one bay horse mule, 4 or 5 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$75.  
 MARE—Taken up by Wm Smith, Jr, Ladore tp, one iron-gray mare, 3 or 4 years old, left hind foot white, some white hairs in face. Appraised \$60. Also, one bay mare, 3 years old, blaze face, hind feet white. Appraised \$50.  
**Republic County—Sam'l W. Skeels, Clerk.**  
 PONY—Taken up by C Murphy, Soldier tp, April 9th, 1872, one dapple gray mare pony, 3 years old, white spot on right eye, saddle marks, branded on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.

**Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.**  
 MARE—Taken up by L R Darling, Rossville tp, March 7, 1872, one light gray mare, 7 years old. Appraised \$30. Also, one light sorrel mare, 2 years old, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$20.  
**Wilson County—J. C. G. Smith, Clerk.**  
 STEER—Taken up by F I Orr, Pleasant Valley tp, March 15th, 1872, one red steer, 4 years old, smooth crop off each ear, branded OP on right side. Appraised \$20.  
**Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.**  
 HORSE—Taken up by Thos Trnett, Quindaro tp, April 27, 1872, one iron-gray horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high, long mane and tail, white on left hind foot, fistula on both shoulders. Appraised \$40.

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### TIME TABLE OF THE

### KANS. PACIFIC RAILWAY, FROM LEAVENWORTH TO ATCHISON.

GOING NORTH.			
LEAVE—	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	
Leavenworth.....	12:25, P.M.	7:52, A.M.	
Fort Leavenworth.....	12:40 "	8:01 "	
Kickapoo.....	12:55 "	8:15 "	
Port William.....	1:15 "	8:30 "	
Sumner.....	1:33 "	8:45 "	
Atchison.....	1:45 "	8:55 "	

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

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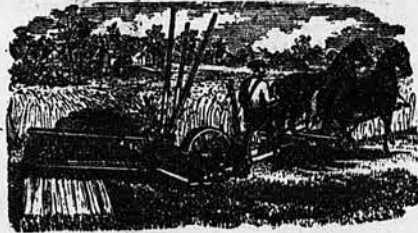
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