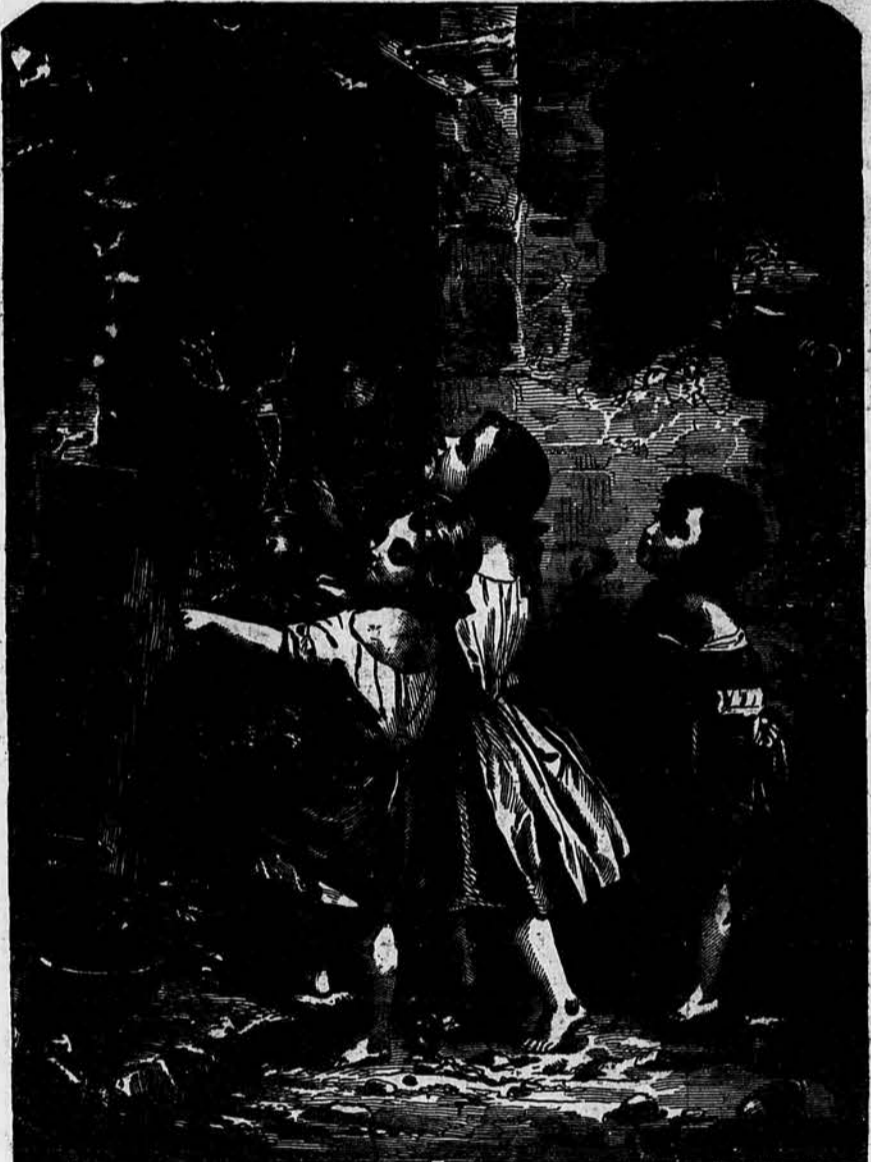




THE FARM THE SHOP THE WRESTLING

# KANSAS FAIR



Feeding Old Charley.—SEE PAGE 269.

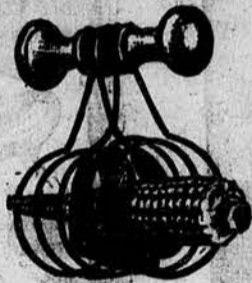




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DAYTON, O., July 29th, 1873. TO NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS: Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to be able to inform you that the prosperity of this establishment has been such as to warrant me in offering my goods, hereafter, at wholesale only. Confident that this will place us in relations of greater mutual advantage than heretofore, I remain, soliciting your continued patronage and favor. Very truly, W. F. HEIKES. P. S.—Catalogues Free. No. 1, Descriptive; No. 2, Nurserymen's; No. 3, Dealers'. sep1-100

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TREES AND PLANTS. A SPLENDID STOCK AND Full Assortment for Autumn, 1873. Send for our New Circular of Prices per dozen, per 100, per 1,000—and save all commissions. Address W. S. LITTLE, Rochester, N.Y. sep1-45-96

BRIGGS & BROTHER, Seedsmen and Florists, Rochester, N. Y., FALL CATALOGUE OF BULBS NOW READY. sep1-1-145 Sent Free on application.

Leavenworth City, Kansas.

1872.

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS: P. G. LOWE, M. S. GRANT, J. W. NIEHAUS, D. N. BARNES, JAS. L. McDOWELL. PRESIDENT. VICE-PRESIDENT. SECRETARY. TREASURER. GEN'L SUP'T.

DIRECTORS: P. G. LOWE, M. S. GRANT, J. B. KITCHEN, W. MCN. CLOUGH, CHAS. H. CHAPIN, W. S. PLUMMER, A. G. COGSWELL, A. C. WILLIAMS, JAMES C. STONE.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, June, 1873. The next ANNUAL FAIR of the Association will Commence on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1873, And will continue FIVE DAYS. It will be held on the grounds of the Association, within the corporate limits of the CITY OF LEAVENWORTH. These grounds have been during the past season vastly improved, over five hundred shade trees have been set out, and the whole grounds have been well set in blue grass, and are now in as fine condition as any Fair Grounds in the State, or adjoining country. New and commodious stalls have been erected in large numbers, and several wells and cisterns dug, which, with the never failing springs already on the ground, will make the facilities for taking care of stock equal to those of any Association in the Missouri Valley. It is the intention of the Officers and Directors to make this the leading Association not only of the State of Kansas, but in the Missouri Valley, and every facility will be offered the Farmer and the Stock Raiser, the Mechanic, the Manufacturer, the Inventor, and the Producer, to compete for prizes in their various lines of business, and every opportunity for the advertisement and sale, as well as the exhibition of articles and things presented at the Fair will be afforded. A new and spacious Amphitheater capable of comfortably SEATING THIRTY THOUSAND PERSONS, is being erected. LARGE HALLS for the exhibition of

MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Flowers, Fruit, Needle-Work, Wax-Work, &c., Will be placed in order previous to the Fair. In short, no effort will be spared to make the grounds of the Association, and the Fair this Fall, second to none held west of St. Louis. The location of Leavenworth City for accessibility is now second to none in the Missouri Valley, and the City itself, both in natural location and artificial adornment, is, we think, equal to the most favored. The new IRON BRIDGE across the Missouri River at this point, and the NARROW GAUGE KANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY, which by that time will be regularly running to HOLTON, sixty miles west of this point, will also be worthy objects of interest to the visitors at the Fair. The Premium List will Exceed \$15,000, all Cash. Of this list near Twenty-five Hundred Dollars will be expended in premiums upon the various classes of Horses, and a like proportion upon every other variety of Stock. It is the intention of the Directors to offer a premium for everything that can, or will be got ready for exhibition, and that is worthy of a premium, so that every class of industrial enterprise may be as fully exhibited, as the participants in it may desire. REMEMBER THE TIME—From the 10th to the 15th of September. Come one, come all, come with your families, come with your stock, come with any and every description of product raised upon your farm, come with the evidences of the thrift of your domestic household, bring needlework, paintings, wax flowers, &c. bring your butter, your cheese, your canned fruits, your jellies, &c. Come One, Come All, and We will Make You Glad. The Premium Lists are now in press, and will be sent to all applicants. For further information, address any officer of the Association. J. NIEHAUS, Secretary, Leavenworth, Kansas. jyl-

Every Farmer and Stock Feeder should have one. LITTLE GIANT Corn and Cob Crusher, Manufactured by BLYMYER, NORTON & CO., 664-684 W. EIGHTH STREET, Cincinnati, Ohio. Circulars Sent Free. Manufacturers of Sugar Cane Mills and Evaporators, Farm, School and Church Bells, Agricultural Bowers, Wood-Sawing Machines, Tread and Sweep Powers, &c. sep1-2t-204

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BLOOD-LEAVED PEACH.

A COLORED LITHOGRAPH OF THIS STARTLING Novelty will be mailed free to every Nurseryman and Dealer, if applied for at once. Applicants will please state whether they are Nurserymen or Dealers. W. F. HEIKES, Heikes' Nurseries, Established 1832. [sep1-1t-100 Dayton, Ohio.

APPLE SEEDLINGS, ONE AND TWO YEARS old, in quantity. Send for sample. sep1-2t-96 D. W. KAUFFMAN, Des Moines, Iowa.

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HORTICULTURAL TOOLS. Terra Cotta Ware Trellis Work, Rustic Work, Statuary in great variety, Flower Vases, Aquariums, Globes, Gold Fish Fountains, and other articles too numerous to mention. Low Prices will be given, and every attention paid to customers. Jan-1y

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, Philadelphia, And by druggists and dealers generally. my1-1y-168

# THE KANSAS FARMER

[ENTERED, ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN SEPTEMBER, 1872, BY GEO. T. ANTHONY, AT THE OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, AT WASHINGTON.]

VOL. IX.—NO. 17.] LEAVENWORTH, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872. [\$1.50 A YEAR.]

## The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

Published Semi-Monthly, at 317 Delaware Street.

### FAIRS.

The following Fairs will be held at the times and places below named:

Northern Kansas District Fair, September 10th to 14th, at Atchison.  
 Nemaha County Agricultural Society, September 18th to 20th at Seneca.  
 Brown County Agricultural Society, September 26th to 28th, at Hiawatha.  
 Leavenworth County Agricultural Society, September 10th to 15th, at Leavenworth.  
 Pottawatomie County Agricultural Society, September 25th to 27th, at Wamego.  
 Republic County Agricultural Society, September 12th and 13th, at Republic.  
 Salem Township (Allen County, Kansas) Agricultural Society, September 24th to 26th, at Jeddou.  
 Industrial Exposition, September 23d to 26th, Kansas City.  
 St. Louis, Mo., Exposition, October 3d to 8th, at St. Louis.  
 Northern Ohio District Fair, September 16th to 21st, at Cleveland.  
 Kansas State Fair, September 16th to 21st, at Topeka.  
 Iowa State Fair, September 9th to 14th, at Cedar Rapids.  
 Minnesota State Fair, September 14th to 19th, at St. Paul.  
 Wisconsin State Fair, September 23d to 28th, at Milwaukee.  
 Illinois State Fair, September 16th to 21st, at Ottawa.  
 Indiana State Fair, September 3d to 8th, at Indianapolis.  
 Ohio State Fair, September 2d to 7th, at Mansfield.  
 Johnson County, Kansas, September 10th to 18th, at Olathe.  
 Wyandotte County, Kansas, Oct. 1st to 4th, at Wyandotte.  
 Washington County Fair, Oct. 9th and 10th, at Washington.  
 Butler County, Kansas, September 18th to 20th, at Towanda.  
 Woodson County Fair, Oct. 2d, 3d and 4th, at Kalida, Kan.

### KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.

It will be remembered that we spoke, in a late number of THE FARMER, of receiving from Mr. ABNER ALLEN, of St. George, Kansas, a box of sweet potatoes, kept until about June 1st, that to the looks and taste seemed like potatoes grown this season, and that we requested Mr. ALLEN to furnish our readers with his process of storing. He has very kindly done this, in the following letter:

St. George, July 22d, 1872.

EDITOR FARMER: To keep the sweet potato in the condition of those I sent you, dig early. Before or very soon after the first frost, place them carefully in boxes holding from ten to twenty bushels, one box on top of another, but leave an open space by placing a piece of board on each corner of the box, before the second box is put on. After the potatoes have dried four or five weeks, cover the top box with old clothing or boards. Keep the temperature of the room over forty degrees above zero at the floor.

Farmers can keep their Winter supply by placing two or more boxes on the floor, over their stoves, covering the boxes with bed clothing or other material, allowing it to reach down the side of the boxes to the floor. No packing of any kind is used.

I have made careful experiments, which prove that early digging is absolutely essential. Also, if the sweet potato is subjected to a temperature below forty degrees for any length of time, it will rot.

Respectfully, yours, ABNER ALLEN.

## THE KANSAS FARMER

FOR 1873

WILL EMBRACE MANY

## NEW FEATURES!

Of especial interest to the

## Farmers and their Families

IN ALL THIS

## GREAT WEST!

We are Perfecting Arrangements

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FIRST OF OCTOBER.

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### GREENWOOD COUNTY FAIR.

The Eureka Herald publishes the Premium List of the Greenwood County Fair, which is to be held at Eureka, Kansas, October 3d and 3d, 1872.

This, we believe, is the first Fair held in this county; but from the names of the Superintendents, some of whom we recognize, we are confident that it will be far from a failure, if the citizens of Greenwood will do their duty. The Premium List is good, and covers a great range of objects. We notice that they offer several copies of the Herald as premiums, which is commendable. A more general observance of this courtesy to local papers, that do so much for the success of the Fairs, would be but simple justice.

### BARLEY.

EDITOR FARMER: Some of us believe barley to be a profitable crop to raise, but the beards are so rough and harsh that most binders and stackers refuse to work in said crop. Is there any new and approved method of handling barley, so as to avoid contact with the beards? Is there not a variety of this cereal that is beardless?

Any information you could furnish, through THE FARMER, would be thankfully received, by some of its readers, at least.  
 Yours, &c., C. C. DEWEES.

ANSWER.—We know of no method of handling that removes the difficulty spoken of by our correspondent, except those machines that cut, rake and bind the grain at one operation. It may then be handled with forks. But, unfortunately for this remedy, those machines are yet to be invented.

There were, a few years ago, some machines in Southern Illinois that, it was claimed, would do their own binding; but the fact that they have not come into general use, is sufficient evidence that they were not practical in their working. A New Jersey genius secured a patent about one year ago, on a machine for tying a square knot, that was designed to be attached to reapers, to enable them to do their own binding; but we have not as yet heard of its application to any machine. A machine that will do its own binding is now the most pressing need; and we feel assured that we shall not have to wait much longer.

There is a beardless, or "bald" barley, but we can tell our correspondent nothing as to its merits. It may be obtained, probably, through any of the large seed dealers. Write to JAMES VICK, or the BRIGGS BROS., Rochester, N. Y. It is cultivated in Canada to a considerable extent.

### DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

We have received a copy of a circular issued by J. K. HUDSON, of Wyandotte county, that gives much information about the Major's mammoth herd of Berkshires. From it we learn that he proposes to issue about the 1st of October, a pamphlet entitled, "Practical hints upon the Breeding and Management of Swine," which will be mailed free upon the receipt of twenty-five cents. Major HUDSON knows what he is talking about, when on the swine question.

## 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

#### HOW, WHERE, AND WHAT TO PLANT.

Its low price brings it within the reach of all.

ONLY \$1.50 PER COPY.

We are the sole Agents for the State of Kansas. Send in your orders. We will send the book free of postage upon receipt of the above price, or we will send a copy free to any who send us four subscribers to THE KANSAS FARMER, at \$1.50 each.

Address, GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth.

#### WHAT SHALL HE DO?

EDITOR FARMER: A few copies of your valuable paper have been sent me by some friend, and it has planted the germs of what is likely to result in the disease known as the "Kansas Fever," and I make free to ask you a question or two. I am a married man, with four children—two boys, aged twelve and sixteen. Have been engaged in commercial pursuits all my life; never lived on a farm, and know but little about the details of farm life; am forty-seven years of age; have tolerable good health; can command a cash capital of \$3,000. Would you advise me to come to Kansas, and take a homestead? I think I would like stock-raising; but from what I have read in Agricultural papers, a mixed farming is surest to succeed. In the light of all the above circumstances, what would you advise me to do? J. M. C. Worthington, Greens County, Indiana.

ANSWER.—Would our correspondent think of starting a tannery, a cooper shop, a foundry, a paper mill, or any of those industries, "without knowing anything of the details" of them? We presume not; and yet, if he should, his action would be much more sensible, and much more likely to succeed, financially, than on a farm. Men (those who have been raised in towns and cities) seem to have very confused, we may say very ridiculous, ideas about farming. They seem to think that all that is necessary to secure success, is to get some land and stock, and the thing is done. They are then on the high road to fortune. The many lamentable failures seem to have taught them nothing; and the probabilities are, that buying the whistle for themselves will alone teach them that farmers are born, not made. No, Mr. C., we cannot advise you to come to Kansas, take a homestead, and go to farming. You might succeed; but the chances are a hundred to one that you would make a most miserable failure, and within three years sink the most of your eight thousand dollars, become disgusted with farming, with the State, with yourself, and with everybody else, and go back to Hoosierdom entirely demoralized.

Farming, while not as exact as we could desire, is still a science; and he who dabbles in it without knowing at least the first principles, is most sure to come out the loser.

When our Agricultural Colleges fill the sphere designed for them, our correspondent, and all others who desire to turn farmers, will have the opportunity of learning the first principles, and last ones too, if desired, in the shortest possible time, and in the most approved method; but until that time we advise Mr. C. to stick to his merchandizing—at that you can, at least, make a comfortable living. There are many points in Kansas that need a good merchant.

#### LEE SUMMIT HORTICULTURAL MEETING.

Since our last issue we have received a copy of the Kansas City Times, which contains an excellent report of the Horticultural meeting to which we referred in our last number.

From that report we learn that it was a much more instructive and pleasurable occasion, even, than we had supposed, and we missed a rare treat in not being present.

But we refer to it at this time to notice a feature that we had omitted before, to-wit: the paper written by Mrs. JAMES BLAIR, entitled, "Woman's Department in Horticulture." The Times gives it in full, and no resume that our space would permit us to give of it would do it justice. Although prose, it comes as near poetry, in its beautiful expressions, its choice similes and comparisons, as an article can.

Its reading has awakened the inquiry in our minds, Why is not Horticulture, in all its branches, well adapted to woman, as a life occupation? There need be but little work in the orchard, the vineyard, or the small fruit garden, that a woman's strength is not equal to; and they have many qualities of mind that adapt them specially to the work. If some of the poor, weak, sickly women could but obtain two or three acres of ground, it would afford them a much better living than a half dozen sewing machines, and would restore the bloom to their cheeks.

#### PRODUCER AND CONSUMER.

It is a recognized principle that the nearer the consumer can be brought to the producer, and the fewer hands an article has to pass through, the better it is for both parties.

We have repeatedly advocated the policy, as the true one, that farmers—in fact, everybody—should buy every article needed, so far as they can, that is manufactured in their own neighborhood, county, State, or section. We believe it to be a business principle, which no producer can afford to neglect. We believe that it should be carried into the smallest articles. We believe that if the farmer in this State has the choice of a broom made in his nearest town, and one made in New York, he can afford, and if necessary he should pay, five or ten cents more for the one made at his own door. Every dollar that is spent to encourage a home manufacturer, no matter how humble, is just that much toward bringing another mouth to feed from those articles you have to sell; and the more there are to buy, the better will be the price.

Hon. A. G. CATTELL, U. S. Senator from New Jersey, in a speech upon the Tariff question, stated that twenty years ago he was engaged in the grain trade in Philadelphia, and that his house and three or four others handled annually from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of grain, and that it all came from the valleys of the Juniata, Lehigh and Susquehanna rivers; and that now, there is scarcely a bushel of grain comes into that city from this region, for the reason that furnaces, foundries and shops have been built up in that section, and that they have brought enough consumers to use up the entire crop (which has increased), at an advance of twenty per cent. over former prices.

We have in Kansas probably 200,000 people, who must be fed entirely by the farmer. Encourage home manufactures until you have doubled this number, and you will add from ten to twenty-five per cent. to the prices you are now receiving for your produce. This is a plain business proposition. Will you heed it?

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

EDITOR FARMER: Will you please inform me if there is such a breed of cattle as the Holsteins; and if so, are they specially valuable as beef cattle, or are they a stock for butter? I have heard them spoken of for some time, but could never learn whether they were a distinct breed. Is there any of them in this State?

We are having most excellent crops of all kinds. Corn promises to be superior to any crop I have raised in Kansas, and I have raised some large ones. L. V. M. Centralia, Kansas, August 22, 1872.

ANSWER.—The Holstein breed of cattle is among the oldest distinct breeds of which we have any account—their lineage running back, probably, beyond the Devons; if our memory serves us right, running into the twelfth or thirteenth century.

They are large, raw-boned animals, of a black and white, brown and white, or dun and white colors. They are valuable as a milk stock—in our judgment, from all the reports we have of them,

being superior to the Ayrshires. They are not as good beef cattle as the Shorthorns, nor as good butter stock as the Jerseys. They are said to be very good work cattle, being very docile, large and strong.

We have had some reports of their milking qualities, that are hard to beat. A cow belonging to G. S. MILLER, of Petersboro, N. York, averaged twenty-one quarts of milk per day for eight months of the year; another, sixteen quarts for the same time; another, fourteen quarts for seven months.

This large flow of milk, through a great portion of the year, is characteristic of the breed, and the milk is of fair quality.

Hon. S. C. POMEROY, of Muscotah, is the only one in the State that has them, so far as we know. A gentleman at Lawrence, it was said, was about to import a small herd, but we believe he has not done it.

#### TAME GRASSES.

EDITOR FARMER: If space permits, I wish to have the following questions answered through your paper: What kind of tame grasses succeed best on land inclined to be wet? In sowing grass seed with Winter grain that is drilled in, should the ground be harrowed after the seed is sown? Is it advisable to sow clover and timothy with Spring grain (wheat), if sown early, say the 25th of March?

The weather is at present very wet and unsettled, considerable grain not yet stacked, and it is feared much will damage in the stack before it is threshed. Oats and Spring wheat largely sown, and with a few exceptions, will give an average yield. Corn also largely planted, and promises well.

Respectfully, yours, ADAM MADISON, Springville, Washington County, Kansas.

ANSWER.—For pasture, orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*) is perhaps best adapted to lands inclined to be wet; should be sown at the rate of about two bushels to the acre. If simply a moist soil, blue grass (*Poa pratensis*) will succeed well.

For meadow, timothy (*Phleum pratense*) will stand more wet probably than any other, but we would not advise any one to sow any of the tame grasses upon a soil that could be called absolutely a wet soil. The better plan would be to first drain the land, either by tile, open ditches, or by back furrowing in narrow lands. The ground need not be harrowed after sowing the grass seed. If timothy and clover are to be sown together, we would advise sowing the timothy in November (with Fall wheat), and the clover in February or March. Sometimes you can get a good "catch" of timothy by sowing in the Spring.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 1871.

We have received from the Agricultural Department at Washington, the Report of 1871.

Although considerably earlier than usually issued, we fail to understand the necessity for delaying its publication eight months after the year has expired.

The volume before us is vastly inferior to the Report of 1870; in fact, with the exception of the chapter on the Fungoid Diseases of Plants, we find little in it to commend. The Reports of Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, and several other States, are, in our judgment, greatly its superior, and if the Kansas Reports fall below it in practical information, we shall move a re-consideration of the law creating a State Board of Agriculture.

In the National Reports there are at least three hundred of the five hundred pages that compose the volume, that are entirely devoid of general interest. The Report of the Entomologist, that in these times of insect depredations upon trees, fruits, grasses, and vegetables, is of the greatest importance to the class for whom this book is written, covers exactly twenty pages, just as much as is given to book notices, and a little over half as much as is given to the subject of irrigation, a subject that may interest one in a hundred thousand of our population, but certainly not more than that. Eighteen pages only are devoted to Agricultural Patents of 1871, a matter peculiarly within the province of the Department at Washington, as they have opportunities that are not easily obtained by the Agricultural Press of the country,

to keep advised of all improvements in this direction, and to obtain engravings to illustrate the same. Sixteen pages are given up to what is called statistics of the dairy, a subject that is fully and constantly treated of by the Agricultural papers, and in a much more practical and satisfactory manner than the Department at Washington possibly can, and the most of the sixteen pages is simply a reprint of other publications.

The articles on Weights and Measures, Digest of State Reports, and Relation of Agriculture to other Industries, could, in our judgment, have been very safely omitted too, without serious damage to the book.

#### SUMMER DRINKS.

Warm weather creates a demand for pleasant drinks; and the following will be found exceedingly good, and perfectly harmless, and it is called Cream Nectar. It is made as follows:

Take of white sugar, two pounds; tartaric acid, four ounces; water, one gallon. Place all over the fire, in a porcelain vessel, if possible; and when warm, add the whites of four eggs, well beaten. Do not let it come to a boil. As soon as the sugar and acid are all dissolved, remove from the fire, and when cool, add essence of lemon, sassafras or wintergreen, about one tablespoonfull, and strain the whole into a jug or bottles.

To use it, take two tablespoonfulls of the above syrup, and add to two-thirds of a glass of ice-cold water, and add about one-half teaspoonfull of soda, and drink while effervescing.

This is pretty near the same as the drink known twenty or twenty-five years ago by the name of mead.

#### ONIONS.

Mr. G. W. MOORE informs us that the farmers in Jefferson county, especially those who belong to the Chester Farmers' Club, are paying considerable attention to the onion crop.

He reports that Mr. WM. MCKEE has eight acres growing, Mr. B. GARDENER, one and one-half acres, and Mr. VOORHEES the same amount, and another party whose name he did not know, had five acres. These crops it is estimated will yield one hundred and fifty bushels per acre.

Crops of all kinds in that neighborhood are good. Oats damaged some in the shock, and prairie grass good.

#### A HINT.

It is frequently desirable to make a cup of tea or coffee at night, in case of sickness; and it is as undesirable to heat up the house by making a fire to do it. It can be done quickly and neatly, by suspending any small tin vessel over the coal oil lamp, about an inch above the chimney. If you have a lamp with the round wick, the tea will make in about twenty minutes.

We have made an excuse for toast, by suspending a tin plate in the same way, and laying the bread upon it; and a nice dish of scrambled eggs may likewise be cooked by a coal oil lamp.

#### SOMETHING GOOD.

If any of our lady readers desire something nice on their tables, as a relish for meats and particularly poultry, try the following, called grape catsup: Take of half-ripe grapes, five pounds; boil, and press the juice and pulp through a collander, to which add two and one-half pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, a tablespoonfull each of ground cloves, allspice, and pepper, and one-half tablespoonfull of salt. Boil until thick, and when cool, pour off in stout bottles and cork tightly.

#### A GEOGRAPHICAL ERROR.

The *West Virginia Farm Journal* quotes from the *Kansas City Bulletin* a report of a lynching affair at Warrensburg, Missouri, and heads the article, "Lynching in Kansas!"

Such things have been of occasional occurrence in Kansas, before the wheels of Justice were fairly

put in motion; but now we prefer to let the majesty of the law take its course. Will the *Journal* correct its geographical mistake?

### General News.

KANSAS gets \$386,817 from the General Government, to pay the Price Raid claims.

THE Presbyterian church at Oskaloosa, has bought, and put in position, a new bell weighing 650 pounds.

MR. TOBEY, of Allen county, shipped fifty head of fat hogs recently. A pretty large shipment for this season of the year.

THE Narrow Gauge Railroad is now completed and running regular trains to Holton, fifty-six miles west of Leavenworth.

THE Great Western Foundry and Machine Shops, of Leavenworth, are manufacturing cars for the Leavenworth & Denver Railroad.

THE Leavenworth Carpet Company are erecting a large four story building on Choctaw street. They now have a cash paid up capital of \$60,000.

THE Buffalo (Wilson county, Kansas) Agricultural Society, are to hold a picnic at that town, Saturday, September 7th. It will, no doubt, be an enjoyable occasion.

THE citizens of the 7th Judicial District, comprising the counties of Allen, Woodson, Wilson and Neosho, have organized an Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

THE *Chronicle* says that J. R. Wilson, of Abilene, claims the premium on growing cottonwood trees from cuttings, some of which have already made a growth of six feet this season.

MISSOURI cattle dealers have recently spent ten thousand dollars in Davis county for cattle, for feeding purposes. Our Davis county friends had better feed the cattle themselves.

THE *Lawrence Journal* says there are sixty thousand people in the Thirteenth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Greenwood, Howard, Butler, Sedgwick, Cowley and Sumner.

THE *Girard Press*, in a well written article headed "Wheat," says the Neutral Lands will have more bushels of wheat from this year's crop than ever before, as there were more acres sown.

THE *Junction City Union* says that Hon. Welcome Wells, of Riley county, has fifteen hundred apple, three to four hundred pear, and six hundred peach trees in his orchard, besides large numbers of plums, cherries, crab apples, &c.

N. B. WOOD, of Doniphan county, who owns a farm of eighty acres, has set out this season, nine teen hundred apple trees. He now has growing some twenty-five hundred apple trees, and fifteen hundred peach trees.—*Troy Republican*.

G. W. HOSS, President of the Emporia Normal School, is fast making his mark in the State, as one of the most thorough and competent educationists we have. He was Superintendent of Public Instruction for two terms in Indiana, where he gave entire satisfaction.

THE dog census of the United States is put down at 21,000,000. At a moderate computation, each animal costs eight dollars a year, making a total of \$168,000,000. Of the number, upwards of 100,000 go mad and bite 10,000 people annually. On the whole, the crop cannot be said to pay.

THE *Empire*, published at Concordia, Cloud county, Kansas, says: "An immense drove of grasshoppers passed over this town recently, going from north to south, and took the entire day to pass over. The drove was said to extend for sixty miles east and west." Very few stopped in that county.

FROM the Educational Reports, as well as the

local Press, we learn that nearly all of the colleges and higher institutions of learning in this State are in a highly prosperous condition. Several of the number have been making considerable additions to their libraries, apparatus, &c., this Summer.

A DR. TAYLOR, of Howard City, was waylaid at the Salt Creek crossing near that city, and shot at several times, but fortunately not injured. It was supposed to be done by parties who have been engaged in counterfeiting, that the Doctor was active in breaking up. So says the *Messenger*.

THE election in Osage county, to determine the county seat, failed, in that none of the towns received a majority of all the votes. The next election will be to decide between Lyndon and Burlingame, as they received the greatest number of votes. The vote stood: Lyndon, 1,049; Burlingame, 924; Osage City, 490. Osage City will, therefore, decide the next contest.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### NORTHWESTERN KANSAS.—No. 1.

BY PROF. E. P. HUDGE.

EDITOR FARMER: As but little is known of the country on the upper waters of the Solomon, perhaps your readers may be pleased with a few facts collected in a five weeks' trip.

Starting from Hays, Ellis county, we passed twelve miles of rolling prairie, of good soil; then a couple of miles more broken, and we reached the Saline river. Where we crossed, the valley was about a mile wide, with a fair amount of timber and excellent water both in the river and streams. The bluffs are abrupt (one hundred and fifty feet high) on both sides, and for the next four miles our guide carried us over the worst route I have traveled in Kansas. We found, however, that he was ignorant of the country, as we returned over the old military road, and found good land and a level route. On the high divide, two hundred feet above the Saline, and between it and a branch called Paradise, we found a level tract, with a rich, deep soil, which is really as good farming land as the bottoms. Paradise is a delightful valley, about a mile wide in its upper half, and more below. It has a fine stream, rich soil, with more than the usual belt of good timber. The bluffs furnish red cedar, some of which are twenty-six inches in diameter, affording logs twenty-five feet in length—of which some of the settlers' cabins are made. This valley is fully settled for about twenty-five miles.

The bluffs afford a most excellent limestone, for building. It is a little harder, usually, than the celebrated Junction stone, but in more regular layers, varying from one to four feet in thickness. In passing, let me say that this stratum runs entirely across this part of the State, in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, from Republic county to the Arkansas river. It is about fifty miles wide, and when fully developed, is at least sixty feet thick. The different layers vary in hardness, at different places and among themselves. Sometimes the soft parts are chalk, and the hardest layers are so very compact as not to work easily.

The eastern portion of the belt is seen on the tops of the highest hills, and the western in the beds of the streams, showing a dip to the northwest. It contains large marine shells, showing its origin, like all the limestones, to have been in the bed of the ocean. It is easily burned to a good quick lime, and is invaluable for all purposes to which limestone can be used. It is being used in all the towns, and on many of the farms, in building dwellings. Some of the stores (as we saw at Cedarville, Smith county), are wrought so nicely from these blocks, that they would be an ornament to Leavenworth.

Passing to the South Fork of the Solomon, we found it settled over fifty miles above Cawker, or one hundred and thirty miles from Solomon City. We transversed it, on two visits, thirty miles, and

found a vigorous class of settlers. The crops of corn, though on the sod, were promising finely. This valley, and all others which we visited, have a rich, deep soil, and will soon be entirely settled.

But what is the capability for farming of the high prairie and the divide? I have examined this question carefully, and the conclusion is very favorable. In the first place, the valleys of the Solomon and its branches have less of the rocky and broken bluffs, than the Kansas and most of the other valleys of the State. Very frequently, the change from river bottom to high prairie is so gradual that no loss of tillage land occurs—the bottoms and the divide running, frequently, gradually together. The latter are from one to three hundred feet above the rivers. It is my custom, when examining the prairie, outside of the valleys, to dig thirty inches with the spade, unless I find the subsoil sooner. Taking such places where the ground was level, and with no washes to or from the spot, the least depth of loam that we found was twenty-one inches; and on more than half the trials no subsoil was found at thirty inches, the buffalo grass roots extending the entire depth.

More than half of nine counties, which we visited, are covered by such a soil as this. Much of the remainder will make good tillage land, and the poorest is good sheep pasture, or suitable for forest culture. Occasionally, some of the bottom is too sandy, but this does not amount to a fiftieth part of the whole. Of the richness of the soil there can be no question.

But, what of the rain? If our experience is a criterion, there is an abundance. Rain fell in July on eighteen different days, to the depth, in our rain-gauge, of 5.88 inches. This is, undoubtedly, much more than usual; though the United States surveyors of 1866 informed me that they had nearly as much. The vegetation and appearance of the country, with the large numbers of wild game, from the buffalo to the field mouse, confirm me in the opinion that this part of Kansas is not materially deficient in water.

#### MATTERS AND THINGS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

EDITOR FARMER: In reading the last number of THE FARMER, there are several items that struck my mind as worthy of a few additional remarks.

First, my friend Mr. ED. RUSSELL, is right in regard to currants flourishing on the north side of the fence; in fact, it was several years before I was convinced that currants would yield fruit in Kansas—but this was an error—they do well on the north side of a stone or board fence.

Mr. R is in earnest on budded peaches—no wonder, when he can get from \$4.00 to \$7.00 per bushel. Last year and this, the budded varieties yielded better than any previous year since the settlement of Kansas, and if they continue to yield half as well as they have done these two years, then I say discard the seedlings—but will they do it? This is a question for the future to determine.

Budded varieties have heretofore failed. All the finer varieties of the early class have rotted surprisingly, some kinds at least one-half, while others exceed this. The large amount of rain within the last month, is no doubt the cause.

Now, Mr. Editor, I send you one-half dozen pits, which I call the Boston Yellow (as the seed came from the city of Boston in 1855), please give Mr. RUSSELL half of them, and in three years he will know what they are if he plants them, and if he does not think them equal to most of the budded varieties, then my taste and that of my neighbors, is below the cultivated standard.

The Hale's Early, in flavor, I prefer to them, but if I had to choose one dozen of each kind of trees to plant, I would take the seedling. Now, sir, this looks as a strong case in favor of the despised seedling, but as I have about 800 bearing peach trees, and make more money out of my orchard

than my farm, I am certainly a competent judge. This yellow seedling ripens about the time of the Early York, and the season is about closed (August 17). I consider it is a superior peach to the Early York, not only in flavor, but a more bountiful bearer, taking one year with another.

I fear the honest history of a seedling peach will get me into trouble, for I know every lover of a good peach will say to himself, "I wonder if it is so; has he saved any of the pits?" Yes, my friend, I have saved over a half bushel for a farmer in Butler county, who bought of me a load of the Early York. If any of your readers, however, desire any, by sending a stamp for a letter I will send them a few. It has been a question, that pits will not produce the same kind of fruit as the original. No fear on this head in regard to this yellow peach, for nine-tenths of this kind of peaches I have growing, are from pits of my own raising.

A word about my neighbor, JOHN ENDSLEY'S cockle burrs. About eight or nine years ago, I found a patch of cockle burrs in my corn field. It was about fifteen feet square, scattered here and there. One afternoon I went to the field to cut them down; an old friend called on me, and I left the burrs and adjourned to the house. The burrs were neglected, and ripened—and the next year they were scattered over several acres, and in a twelve acre field which I sowed down with grass seed this Spring, the cockle burrs came up so thick that they choked the tender grass, and now the only way I know of exterminating them, is by mowing them down with a machine, and plow up the ground this Summer. "Prevention is better than cure," is true, friend ENDSLEY. Stirring ground, is a subject, like the question we have heard so much about in the reports of the New York Farmers' Club, about deep plowing, it depended on circumstances. I certainly agree with you, Mr. Editor, that the best corn raised in the year 1860, was, so far as my observation extended, alone by stirring the ground. That year I raised about 800 bushels of corn, a poor looking article it is true, but those who did not keep stirring the ground, raised nothing but stalks or fodder.

Col. MONTGOMERY raised the best corn I saw that year, and he plowed his ground up, and early in the Spring, and kept stirring it during the dry time, for I well remember a remark he made in that connection: "I will do my part toward raising a crop," and he certainly succeeded beyond human expectation.

Lane, Franklin County, Kansas.

#### FOREST TREE PLANTING.

BY "E."

EDITOR FARMER: It is interesting to notice the progress that has been made in the education of the people, on the subject of timber-planting. Many here in this Western country, as well as further East, saw and acknowledged that there would be an absolute scarcity of timber in a few years; but the great difficulty was to get them to act in the matter. They could not be made to realize that providing a supply of fuel in this way, for future years, was not entirely visionary, but was a possible thing, and was as important, even, as raising bread for their families. How many hundreds—yes, thousands, might have groves of trees growing on their farms, who have not planted out a single forest tree! Nine men out of ten waste enough time, in a few years, to plant out a large grove of trees, if they could only be persuaded to employ their idle hours in tree-planting. Is it not better for us to anticipate our wants, and provide a supply before the timber famine is upon us?

It is acknowledged on every hand that cottonwood, silver maple, rock elm, box elder, and various others that might be named, are very rapid-growing trees, and with proper care and attention, will in a few years produce enough timber and fuel to pay for all the expenses of care and culture.

Cottonwoods that I planted early last Spring on my farm here in the Arkansas Valley, have made a splendid growth—certainly rank enough to convince the most skeptical that it does not take an age to grow timber.

My rock elms are making a very fine growth, but I am satisfied that I made a mistake in not planting them sooner. The first of June is not soon enough for this climate. This has been my experience. I would advise the planting of forest trees as soon in the Spring as the frost is sufficiently out of the ground to permit the work to be well done.

Box elder has made a very rank growth in this locality. This is one of the most easily grown, rapid-growing trees with which I am acquainted.

I planted four hundred larch trees last Spring, but with these I made a complete failure. They were in very good condition when received, and most of them started beautifully; but it was impossible to keep the grasshoppers from eating off the foliage, and they are all dead. How to get ahead of these little pests, is a lesson some of us will have to learn. Larch and small apple trees are the kinds that have suffered much from this cause. The difficulty might be overcome by planting large trees; but this would make tree planting much more expensive. Although my experience, thus far, is not what I could wish it to have been, yet I am very far from being discouraged. I shall plant more extensively next year.

Park City, Kansas, August 3d, 1873.

#### PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—NO. II.

BY "BURR OAK."

EDITOR FARMER: In my first article I gave your readers a brief outline of the Constitution and By-Laws by which the Order is governed. By your permission, we will now take a look at the objects and aims of the institution as set forth in the Preamble to the Constitution, and find out if we can, how much and in what way the farmer is to be benefited by this organization.

It says that the "ultimate object is for mutual instruction, and protection." This is very good. The farmers, as well as other classes of men, need improvement and instruction; have need to meet and exchange views, advance new ideas, and discuss all branches of labor pertaining to their calling. From whom do they need protection? From their brother farmers? No. They tell us it is from the merchant, the mechanic, the doctor, the grain buyer, and in fact, from every one who does not hold the plow. They say, Come to our fold, give us your five dollars, your quarters, and your dimes, and we undertake to stand between you and your natural enemy—the consumer.

They tell us, that by agents appointed by the State Grange, they will buy our agricultural machinery, our cotton cloth, and woolen goods, our coffee, sugar, tea, and in fact everything that the farmer needs, at a very low discount. But the most beautiful thing they propose to do for us, is to hold our surplus grain, and pork and beans, and say to the consumer, We have cornered the bread and meat of the country, and we are going to have so and so, for our surplus, or you must go hungry. We will hold it until you will, from necessity, be compelled to buy, and at our figures.

These are some of the advantages that we farmers are to have; but then, we are taught that we are not to enjoy these privileges until the mass of the farmers become Grangers.

After looking around us at the material that Granges are made of, we necessarily conclude that the happy time is in the far distant future. The well-to-do farmer stands aloof, and views it with a distrustful eye, and sees in the Constitution an effort to build up a sort of aristocracy of office, not in accordance with his way of thinking. He thinks it makes a sort of quarantine institution for quartering a lot of wordy theorists, who had rather talk than work. The Order professedly is down on middlemen, but as far as I can learn, it is

an effort to make place for a less worthy class, who run the machine.

I do not wish it understood that I am down on Agricultural Societies, or Farmers' Clubs. I believe that there should be a farmers' club in every township in the State, and that every farmer should belong to it, and if they had money that they did not wish to invest in some of the many humbugs, they could provide for themselves a farmers' library, that would not only be a benefit to them, but to those that are to come after them.

*Burr Oak Farm, August 12, 1872.*

#### A DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

BY J. A. STEVENS.

EDITOR FARMER: At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Allen, Wilson, Woodson and Neosho counties, held at New Chicago, on the 26th day of July, 1872, R. N. JONES was called to the chair, and L. CONE was appointed Secretary. Col. CARPENTER stated that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Association for the 7th Judicial District. Articles of incorporation were read and adopted.

The following named persons were chosen Directors for the first year:

Neosho county—S. Z. Roth, A. W. Reed, Alex. Starr, W. S. Irwin. Woodson county—G. W. Hutchinson, Michael Reedy, B. Davidson. Wilson county—T. T. Huscroft, Frank Farwell, A. T. Davis. Allen county—A. P. Wisbourg, Geo. R. Inge, L. Davis Parsons.

After appointing Committee on Constitution, and Committees for Procuring Stock, the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Thursday, August 1st, 1872.

Pursuant to adjournment, the stockholders of the 7th Judicial District Agricultural Society, met on Thursday, August 1st, 1872, in the city of New Chicago. G. W. Hutchinson, of Woodson county, was called to the chair, and J. A. Stevens was appointed Secretary.

Committee on subscription of stock, reported stock to the amount of \$6,000, subscribed in the vicinity of New Chicago.

Committee on Constitution presented their report, and presented the Constitution, which was read article by article, and as amended, was adopted.

The completion of the organization was then effected, by electing unanimously, the following officers: President, S. Z. Roth, New Chicago; Vice President, G. W. Hutchinson, Woodson county; Treasurer, M. Bailey, New Chicago; Secretary, J. A. Stevens, New Chicago.

On motion, J. C. Carpenter, I. G. Himrod, and the Secretary, were appointed as a Committee on By-Laws. On motion, the Vice President, Secretary, and Major W. S. Irwin, were appointed as a Committee on General Rules and Regulations, and Premium List. Said Committee to report to the Board of Directors at their first meeting. President announced that the first meeting of the Board would be on Saturday, August 10th, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

#### COCKLE BURR—READ THIS.

BY G. C. S.

EDITOR FARMER: The articles in your last issue on this pest, were very interesting to me, as I have two farms on the Neosho river well set with these burrs. You say, "After the corn crop is taken off in the Fall, put in the plows," &c. "Then, next season plant corn, and sow to wheat in the Fall." I cannot see how this can be done, as wheat should be sowed the last of August or the first of September, and corn is not ready to come off until from the first till the middle of November.

I have plowed out, and cut down with the hoe, all the burrs that were up, four or five times this Summer, and now enough are up and the burrs are growing to seed the ground, and thousands of old burrs are on and in the ground, waiting for another year to germinate. I believe that if all these plants could be pulled up the last of August and first of

September, for four or five years, it would destroy them.

I shall try sowing rye and timothy to destroy this pest. I hope this thing will be agitated by all agriculturists, until the great inroads of this most obnoxious weed is making in all the valleys of Kansas, are checked.

A great deal is said in THE FARMER and other papers about "Tree Culture," but I see nothing in any paper, when or how to kill timber. I wish you, or some of your readers, would tell how and when to kill or "deaden" timber, so that it won't sprout. Also, when and how to cut off elders, sprouts and wild grapevines, so that they will not come up or sprout again.

Apples are going to be very plenty, and of a very fine quality. Peaches abundant. Oats are selling at eight to ten cents per bushel. Corn won't be worth gathering.

We have one of the best stock-growing counties in the State, and the farmers are fast improving their stock. We have the timber, stone, soil, and as fine a water-power as in any part of the State. Our woolen factory will greatly encourage wool growing in this section.

*Neosho Falls, Woodson County, Kansas.*

#### ITEMS FROM CLAY COUNTY.

BY E. CRAIG.

EDITOR FARMER: Perhaps you will confer a favor on some of your patrons, by giving a description of this locality. I will say, in the first place, that I live in Clay county, Kansas. The county is an oblong square, and is divided by the Republican river into two triangles, the direction of the river being from the northwest to the southeast. Like the Platte river, it is full of fine sand, and the water current is very rapid. The banks of the river are skirted with large cottonwood trees, while the tributaries have more or less timber on them. The valleys are broad and beautiful. The high prairies are undulating, not rough enough to wash, nor flat enough to need ditching. The soil is based on limestone marl, and capable of producing the most luxuriant growth of the cereals, as well as vegetables; while vines have their home here, producing the finest squash, melons, &c. Eastern farmers could scarcely believe, did we tell them of the crops we are raising here this season. Three years ago there was scarcely a house to be seen here; now, nearly every quarter-section has a house on it, or one in course of construction; and the energy that is being displayed among the farmers is surprisingly great.

The floating population has been here, and is now gone.

To those who premeditate coming West, we say, If you have some backbone about you, and you want independence and plenty, come along; but I warn all that laziness is at an immense discount in the West.

The Junction City & Fort Kearney Railroad is in course of construction, and will be finished to Clay Center this season.

The Leavenworth & Denver (Narrow Gauge) Railway is also in process of construction, and is expected to be finished to Clay Center the present season.

*Otter Creek, Clay County, Kansas.*

#### ITEMS FROM BROWN COUNTY.

BY WILLIAM NEISWENDER.

EDITOR FARMER: Harvest is over, and grain in the stack. Oats were very good, but damaged some in the shock by rain. Barley is excellent. Part of the crop was stacked too soon, and damaged by heating. That left in the shock was bleached somewhat.

Fall wheat was almost a total failure, but what was left was very good. Spring wheat was very fine; some little damage was done to it, however, by chinch-bugs. Early corn is excellent; late corn, if the rains continue as they now promise, will be

equally good. Potatoes, both Irish and sweet, are doing well.

I planted one hundred and twenty apple trees this Spring, and they are all doing nicely. I desire to say to those who are going to plant orchards, to do as I did—go to the nursery, and select your own trees. See that they are properly dug up. Set them out carefully, and you will have no trouble in growing them.

To keep rabbits from gnawing the bark, I wash them with a strong solution of fresh cow dung, from the ground to the lower limbs. It not only keeps the rabbits away from them, but puts the bark in a good healthy condition. [NOTE.—We have used this, and can bear testimony to its success. It must be renewed after severe rains.—ED. FARMER.]

Many persons complain that they cannot get peach seeds to grow. I select seeds from choice peaches, and plant them *before they get dry*. They come up early next Spring, and frequently make a growth of four and a half to five feet the first year.

In planting honey locust seeds, I gather the pods in the Fall, break them in small pieces, and plant in shallow furrows; nature will do the rest, only they must be kept free from weeds. If the pods are planted whole, some of the seeds sprout first and pull the others up, and spoil them. I have seen this done. The same is true of the coffee bean. I think all timber seed should be planted in the Fall.

*Carson, Kansas, August 12th, 1872.*

#### BUDDED PEACHES.

BY O. B. CAMPBELL.

EDITOR FARMER: I have been successful in raising a peach, budded from a seedling on Col. CAMPBELL'S farm, that surpasses everything in the line so far. I call it the "Pioneer." It ripens the last of July; a free-stone, three times as large as Hale's Early, beautiful and excellent; color, where exposed to the sun, white, with a shade of yellow, and very deep bush on cheek; in the shade, the coloring is in stripes, that run together, making it rather mottled with pink and white; flesh white, or a very little inclined to be golden; deep red about the stone, which is of medium size. I have four trees. They are four years old from setting, and bore, perhaps, a little more than a peck of peaches each, this season.

The tree grows well, has fine large deep-green leaves, the fruit disturbed but little with curculio. This peach is certainly twice the size of any other of its season, and of very superior quality. It is said to be the best, by all who have seen and tried it. I will put in a few thousand buds this month.

*Fort Scott, Kansas, August 12th, 1872.*

#### "CLASS N—HONEY."

BY NOAH CAMERON.

EDITOR FARMER: Will you allow me to call the attention of bee-keepers to the prominence given to this product by our State Board of Agriculture, in the Premium List of the Fair, to be held at Topeka this Fall? This change has been made in accordance with the wish of our leading bee-keepers. It is a step in the right direction; and although the premiums are not large, let there be an exhibition in Class N that will draw general attention to this class of industry, so that many who are now wasting their vital energies in procuring unprofitable crops of the cereals, which will not bring cost of production, may be induced to embark in a business that is both pleasant and profitable.

It now depends upon the bee-keepers of Kansas to bring this industry to the notice of the people, in a way that will convince; for with many, seeing only is believing. Let us, then, turn out in force, at the Fair, with something to exhibit in the bee line. It is the intention, we understand, to hold a special meeting of the State Bee Keepers' Association some day during the coming Fair.

*Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas.*





V. MAXON, Adams, N. Y.; J. H. Sanders, Sigourney, Iowa; J. J. De Forest, Duaneburg, N. Y.

*On Chester Whites.*—THOMAS WOOD, Doe Run, Pa.; Dr. Calvin Cutter, Warren, Mass.; W. W. Thrasher, Groves, Indiana.

*On Essex.*—JOSEPH HARRIS, Rochester, N. Y.; A. C. Stephenson, Greencastle, Ind.; George Roach, Hamilton, Ontario.

*On Neapolitan.*—M. W. PHILLIPS, Memphis, Tennessee; F. D. Curtis, Charlton, Saratoga county, N. Y.; M. C. Weld, Closter, N. J.

*On Magie, or Poland China.*—JOHN M. MILLIKIN, Hamilton, Ohio; Rankin Baldrige, Hagerstown, Indiana; Shepard (of Shepard & Alexander), Charleston, Illinois.

*On New Jersey Reds.*—DAVID M. BROWN, Windsor, N. J.; John C. Tatum, Woodbury, N. J.

*On Suffolks and other Small White English Breeds.*—JOHN WENTWORTH, Chicago, Ill.; John Snell, Edmondton, Ont.; T. L. Harrison, Morley, N. Y.

*On Yorkshire and other Large White English Breeds.*—O. P. COBB, Aurora, Ind.; James Brodie, Rural Hill, N. Y.; M. H. Cochrane, Compton Hill, Quebec.

*On Victorias.*—CHAS. E. LELAND, Albany, N. Y.; W. S. King, Minneapolis, Minn.; George S. Lounsbury, Aiken, South Carolina.

Any inquiries with reference to this Convention, or the Committees, may be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, CHAS. D. BRAGDON, No. 5 Beekman street, New York.

#### OLD WHEAT FOR SEED.

EDITOR FARMER: I have been calculating to sow wheat raised last year, but have lately been told by experienced wheat-growers that old wheat will not do as well as new wheat, but they seem to be unable to give any scientific reason why. Knowing that quite a large portion of the State has not raised enough for seed this Fall, and are consequently calculating to sow old wheat to some extent, we would like your opinion as to whether it will pay to go to any great expense to get new wheat, rather than sow the old. Wheat almost an entire failure. Oats a fair crop, but damaged some in shock. Corn and potatoes, with a favorable Fall, will be immense in this county. H. LMS.

Peoria, Franklin Co., Kan., Aug. 16, 1872.

ANSWER.—In our opinion the old wheat, if it has been properly kept, will do as well as the new crop for seed. We have frequently known it used, and never have heard any complaint about its not germinating.

It will pay, we think, to soak it in a solution of blue stone, as we recommended in a late number, and afterwards dry it with plaster or ashes.

If you use it, we shall be glad to hear the result—that is, about its germinating. We doubt if any difference will be noticed.

#### CONCRETE WALL.

EDITOR FARMER: I wish you would please inform me, through the columns of your excellent paper, the amount of different articles that are required to make a concrete wall.

Also, would it do to leave a space of six inches around an ice-house, and fill the space with sand, to keep it cool and prevent it from melting. If sand won't do, what will? and, is six inches enough? J. C. JOHNSON.

Newton, Kansas, August 17, 1872.

ANSWER.—Concrete is composed of lime and gravel—one part of the former to ten or twelve of the latter. The lime must be good and strong, and the gravel must be free from earth, sand or clay. If gravel cannot be obtained, limestone may be used, breaking it with a sledge into pieces from one to four ounces in weight.

Sand would be of no benefit to fill in between the walls, from the fact that it is a good conductor of heat. Charcoal, saw-dust, or spent tan-bark should be used to fill in between with.

It is a good plan to make a double wall, but it is considerable extra trouble. Still, we believe it will pay to do it.

#### SOWING WHEAT IN CORN.

There has been a drill perfected for drilling wheat, or other small grain, in standing corn, that will certainly be a great advantage to farmers, if, as is said, it will distribute the grain as perfectly and as evenly as the larger drills. It is arranged

to expand or contract, to suit the width of the rows.

For a successful rotation of crops we want to follow corn with wheat, but heretofore we have had to either cut the corn before it was ripe, run the risk of an uneven distribution of seed, and insufficient harrowing, by sowing broadcast in the standing corn, or of sowing too late if we waited until the corn was ripe. Hence, we hail the advent of the one-horse drill with pleasure, and hope the manufacturers will let our readers know, through our advertising columns, where it may be had.

#### DON'T DELAY.

All the ground designed to be sown in wheat this Fall, should have been broken before this item is read; it having been fully proven that the early sown wheat is the surest crop. Sometimes a crop sown comparatively late, however, makes an excellent yield; and if you have the ground to spare, and the crop already sown is not as large as can be well handled, sow another five or ten acres. Wheat sown upon sod usually does well, and if you have any broken, that was not planted to corn this season, harrow and sow five to six pecks to the acre, harrow again, and roll.

If seed is not sown, a harvest cannot be expected; and an extra five acres of wheat will probably add one hundred dollars to your income next season.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY FAIR.

We are informed by the Secretary of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, that they propose to hold a Fair at Ottawa, September 11th, 12th and 13th. Franklin is recognized as one of the foremost counties in the State, rich in all the elements of material wealth, and we know of no reason why they may not have, at the thriving city of Ottawa, one of the largest and best Fairs of the season. If they do not, we feel assured it will be from no fault of the managers.

We hope the farmers of Franklin will turn out in force, and show some of their slow-going neighbors how a good Fair is made.

#### ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

EDITOR FARMER: I find many valuable suggestions in your answers to correspondents; and as the greatest part of our knowledge is borrowed from the experience of others, I wish to ask more questions, for information that I do not now possess.

1st. What varieties of pears, both dwarf and standard, are best adapted to Northern Kansas—quality, hardness and productiveness being considered?

2d. What varieties of freestone peaches are most highly recommended for Kansas?

3d. What is the most concise and practical work on fruit culture, embracing all kinds of small fruits, as well as apples and pears?

I do not know how any one can afford to be without THE KANSAS FARMER. I unite with others in the request that you publish a "Table of Contents" at the close of each volume. It will make THE FARMER a much more convenient work for reference.

An answer, in brief, to the above questions, will confer a great favor. With good wishes for the continued success of THE FARMER, I am, very respectfully, yours, H. P. BUCK.

We can, perhaps, give our correspondent no better advice, in regard to the first question, than to refer him to the Report of the State Horticultural Society, published in THE FARMER of January 1st and 15th of this year. At their last meeting they recommended, as standards, the Seckle, White Doyenne, Howell and Bartlett, to have two stars; and Belle Lucrative and Flemish Beauty, one star. For Dwarfs, they gave Belle Lucrative and Duchess two, and the following one star: Howell, Beurre Dell, Lawrence, Sheldon, and L. B. de Jersey.

If Mr. BUCK plants the above varieties, he will probably not be disappointed.

2d. Hale's Early, Early York, Coolidge's Favorite, Old Mixon Free, Large Early York, George IV, and Ward's Late Free, is as good a list, all things considered, as need be desired.

3d. "Barry's Fruit Garden" fills every requirement as a work upon the fruit garden. Price, \$2.50. We can furnish it from this office, or we will give a copy of it to any person who sends us seven subscribers to THE FARMER, at \$1.50 each.

#### Our Correspondents.

Frank C. Smith, Hays City, Kansas, asks, "where he can buy two or three hundred common ewes, and at what price?"

They can be bought in this county, or in Platte or Buchanan counties, Missouri. The prices will vary from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per head.

J. C. J.—Newton, Kansas, says: "Crops look well. Have had no rain for three weeks. A fine time for making hay, and the settlers are making good use of it. All the Government land within ten miles of this place is taken, and much of the railroad land."

D. B. Sackett, Oswego, New York, writes: "Fall wheat in this part of the country is hardly half a crop, although some that was sowed after oats, and covered with long manure after plowing, is very good. Corn and oats both good, hay crop light owing to the drouth. Farmers in this section usually sow three pecks of buckwheat to the acre. I like THE FARMER very much."

A Subscriber, Great Bend, Kansas, wants to know where he can find a market for buffalo bones. He says he has a large quantity, and can secure an almost unlimited amount.

We have no idea where a market could be obtained for them. The freight to any of the large cities where they could be sold, would be so great, that we do not suppose it would pay to gather them. If you had water communication, and consequent low freights, to some of the superphosphate manufactories, it would be well to gather them. If cheap wood can be obtained to burn the bones, the farmers in your neighborhood can afford to use them. If they are to be shipped, they should be burned first, which makes the phosphate of lime, and this reduces the weight so that the freight will not be so great.

L. J. S.—(no postoffice or State given) writes as follows: "Myself and one of my neighbors would like to try the Thomas Smoothing Harrow, but do not see it advertised in THE FARMER, nor in any other paper that we have access to. How are we to get one?"

The manufacturers sent an advertisement to THE FARMER, but wanted to pay us in harrow. We cannot undertake to dispose of any kind of goods for anybody. Our time is fully occupied with other duties, and were we to accept all offers of this kind that are made to us, we would have to keep a traveling agent to dispose of our wares.

We have implement dealers in this city, and in every town in the State, and it is not our place to come in competition with them, while we are conducting another legitimate business.

We have but one price for advertising, and receive but one thing in payment for it, and if advertisers do not choose to accept that, it is their loss and not ours.

We believe the manufacturers of the above implement have a general agent somewhere in the West, but we do not know who he is, or where he is.

The Atchison Champion says that Dr. Challis, of that city, recently sold in New York, one span of iron grays, for \$1,500, and one span of blacks brought \$2,500. The Doctor is one of our most prominent stock men.

#### European Correspondence.

##### OUR PARIS LETTER.

Night Soil—Poudrette—Per Cent. of Nitrogen—The Export of Butter—Horses, &c., &c., &c.

PARIS, FRANCE, August 12, 1872.

The Municipal Council has adjudicated to an English Company the farming of the night soil of Paris. The superseded society paid the municipal

ity half a million of francs yearly, for the exclusive right to deal with the fecal matters of the city; the new company pays three millions annually, and gives security to the amount of 500,000 frs. to execute its contract. It is calculated that the English company will be able to divide a net profit of one million francs, by the adoption of more economic and efficacious processes, and the corporation will complete the necessary sewage required. Seven contracts were sent in, the base for all being so much for a cubic yard of the sewage. The lowest offer was fourteen sous; the highest, six francs. The old company paid seventeen sous, and in their renewed offer they agreed to pay double the sum! The sewage matters in question, recent analyses have shown, that a cubic yard of this sewage yields nine pounds of nitrogen. In the closet system of Paris, except in the case of some new houses, water is not employed. The contents of the cabinets are directed into a common reservoir, which is pumped once a year into mounted cisterns, and conveyed to Bondy, where it is converted into *poudrette*, &c. The water from the scullery is never permitted to flow into the reservoir, but is led directly into the street, and finds its way by the kennel into the grand sewers, into which some water-closets also empty themselves. This sewage has yet to be economized.

It is to Bondy where the contents of the house reservoirs, or the hermetically sealed cylinders and barrels, are conveyed. Mixed with charcoal or peat, dried, and reduced to powder, the resulting fertilizing compound, named *poudrette*, readily sells for two francs per bushel; converted into sulphate of ammonia, the compound, with 21 per centage of azote guaranteed, is sold at the rate of thirty francs per cwt. It is delivered in a liquid state at one to two frs. per cubic yard, according to distance.

The importance of liquid manuring and irrigation is every day making rapid progress in France. In the valley of the Moselle, the soil is not only irrigated, as in Lombardy, but flooded occasionally; the river water depositing a small Nile-layer of rich sediment. In the valley of the Dives, in Calvados, the farmers erected dykes to keep their rich meadows from being flooded; the result was such a deterioration in their lands, that the dykes have recently been leveled.

France exports annually about 71,000,000 frs. of salt butter, England being her chief customer; then Belgium, Algeria, Norway and Brazil. She imports a good deal (11,000,000 frs.), chiefly in winter, from Italy and Switzerland. These butters are very fat, and as white as lard, but are colored by the fine butter from Isigny and Gournay. The population of Paris is 1,750,000, and the average quantity of butter consumed by each inhabitant during a year is fourteen pounds, or double that consumed twenty years ago; and strange, it is the inferior butter that has increased in price, the superior qualities remaining fixed somewhere about four frs. per pound—in any case, quite enough. The system of inspection is so severe, that adulteration does not pay. The farmer, in sending one cwt. of the best butter to the central market, will have to pay, first, a barrier due of six francs, and then nine for the city tax and sale expenses, or a total of fifteen francs, or three sous per pound.

No very fixed ideas, or rather, no guiding principle, has resulted from the animated discussions taking place for the improvement of the breed of horses in this country. The general councils vote money for local races, and the same for prizes in the district cattle shows; but no definite object is kept in view. Some persons advocate the importation of stallions of pure blood, and to distribute them over the country, regardless of local conditions. To this it is replied that no imported breed succeeds, and that crossings ultimately turn out bad, and the superior points disappear after a few generations. The Percheron stallion, introduced into the southwestern districts of France—Finistere, for instance—has never succeeded in propagating

his kind, though the mares were strong and well cared for. France rather inclines to find, by native selection, a distinct demi pure race, adapted to fixed regions. In England, Austria and Germany, different views are entertained as to the advantages of ameliorating the breed of horses, for every kind of work, by a mixture in certain proportions of pure blood. The progeny is thus found to be stronger, more active, and more capable of enduring fatigue.

### "Talking and Knitting."

#### A LITTLE GOSSIP.

MY DEAR LADY FRIENDS: Who of you ever saw or heard of a household where no gossiping was done? No one answers, "I," for the reason that there never was such a household.

THE FARMER has found that "it is not good for man to be alone," and invited us to come in and make ourselves at home in the Farm-House; so, let us sit down in his cheerful establishment, which we hope to make more cheery by our presence, and gossip awhile, in order that we may become acquainted.

As I seem to be chairman of this meeting, I shall make you a short speech, and then expect a hearty support at future gossip meetings.

I have always resented the fact that, in most papers the Housekeepers' Department is entirely devoted to culinary matters, as if that famed planet, "Woman's Sphere," whose exact location has puzzled the wise men, lo! these many years, described its orbit within the four walls of a kitchen, and that its path, like that of the moon, is concave in every part toward—not the sun, but—the cooking stove!

Wouldn't we have pleasant homes, if the housekeeper always stayed in the kitchen? I rather think some of our gentlemen of the quill would be surprised at the "state" things would be in, in other parts of the house. I fully appreciate the beauty and luster of a kitchen, and the prominent part it plays in the household economy; still, I object to being kept there longer than is necessary to prepare such a meal as will cause the bruin-like contractions of the muscles of Brother Jonathan's face to relax, when he sniffs its aromatic odors on the way from his study to the dining-room.

After finishing my meal, of course I want to "straighten things," and leave my kitchen in such a condition that when I enter it again, I shall not have to pin up my dress or feel all the time that if it were in any one else's house I should be tempted to say, "What a dirty place!" Longer than this, as I said before, I object to remaining; and if that is my "sphere," I confess to the unpardonable crime of wishing myself out of it. You all agree with me?

I thought you would, for I have yet to see the woman who could enjoy spending the whole of her natural life in the kitchen.

There is such a thing, you know, as "too much of a good thing."

I hope that isn't slang. It is so expressive of what I mean, that I cannot resist using the expression. As you think with me that a kitchen is a poor place to live in, I will inform you that is not going to be entirely a kitchen girl's institution, but a house-keeper's help in very truth, taking in the varied duties which fall to the lot of each woman who has the charge of a house.

Your parlor, your sewing-room, your up-stairs and down-stairs, need as much care and attention, and repay it better in real, quiet, restful enjoyment, than does your kitchen. Yes, even your flower garden may come in for its share; for what adds more to the beauty and enjoyment of your rooms than your bouquets in Summer, and your hanging baskets, flower stand, and rustic fernery, in Winter? "Which reminds me," that I want to describe to you some day, when we have time to talk about it, a pretty, home-made fernery I saw

the other day, and intend copying it before it is too late to get moss and ferns from the woods.

I have given you an idea of what we intend to serve you in the roomy FARMER'S house, and now will just hint, but in pretty plain Uncle Sam's English, how we should like to have you behave in return. If you know anything which, after you first used, you were "so glad you had learned," anything which has helped you over hard places, has helped you *save*—quite an item in Kansas—has saved you some expenditure of energy, consequently some aches, a better way to manage the children, a good cure for disease, wound or sore, a pretty and economical way to make up a garment, or re-make an old one; if you know any of these things, and I will venture the assertion, not one woman will read this article who does not know one or all of them—then just sacrifice enough of your precious time to come here and tell us of it. Lay your knowledge on the common altar, and

Do your best for one another,  
Making life a pleasant dream;  
Help a worn and weary sister,  
Pulling hard against the stream.

It don't require much time, and who knows how much good you may do some of us. Then again, if there is anything you *don't* know, and want to (who of us is not in that condition), don't be ashamed to confess your ignorance, but come to the "Talking and Knitting" Department, and ask.

If the Editor of this Department, who ought to know everything, but don't, cannot answer your question, and none of our sisters come to the rescue, we will search until we find some one who can tell you what you wish to know.

Now, a word about these things which you know. Don't imagine because you know it, everyone does. You know PAUL says, we have not all one gift, or words to that effect, and the same is true of knowledge. For example, two little bits of wisdom, which I supposed everyone knew, I had the pleasure of imparting to a sister who had never heard of them. Our pretty, newly-married little neighbor, Mrs. KITTY, came in this morning as I was sweeping my parlor, with a worried look on her usually bright face. Before I could inquire into the why and wherefore of her disturbance, she exclaimed,

"What are you doing with that wash bowl full of water there on the floor? Surely you are not scrubbing your new carpet!"

"No, my dear," said I, "this is what I am doing," and I dipped my broom into the water, and carefully shook off the drops so that none fell on the carpet.

"But what good does that do?"

"Well, in the first place, when the broom is just a little moist, not enough to wet the carpet at all, it catches all the lint and dust, takes it off easier, leaves the carpet brighter, and makes less dust. I cannot sweep a brussels or ingrain carpet at all, without wetting my broom, and I find it a great help on my rag carpet in the kitchen."

"I remember mamma used to sprinkle tea leaves on the carpet. Isn't that as good, or better?"

"It may be, but I do not think so, for this reason. It takes a great expenditure of muscle and time to get the leaves, which have a wondrous sticking tendency, off the carpet. They do not keep down the dust as the damp broom does, and they do not save the broom either, for when it is dry, it breaks and becomes mis-shapen, much quicker than when a little wet. I think the principal reason so much virtue is ascribed to tea leaves is, that in order to get them off the carpet, you are obliged to sweep so long and hard, the carpet cannot help being clean."

"Well, why don't you use a pail? You might tip a chair over on your wash bowl and break it."

"Mrs. KITTY," said I solemnly, "you remind me of the woman who cried at the idea that a ham might fall from the ceiling where it might be hung, into the cradle and kill the baby, when she had neither ham nor baby. I always put my chairs

in the hall or on the other side of the room where I am sweeping, and could not possibly throw one in such a way as to touch my wash dish. The reason I use it is, that if I used a pail or anything small, I could neither get any broom all in the water without breaking, nor shake off the water without wetting the carpet."

"But how funny you hold the broom, with the handle bending forward so!" exclaimed Mrs. KITTY, as after my short sermon, I proceeded to finish my sweeping.

"If I held the handle back and pushed the broom along, I should throw the dust and dirt all over my furniture, doors, and base board. See!" and I took one stroke in a manner that convinced her.

After I had gathered my sweepings on the dust pan, Mrs. KITTY said,

"Just see how dirty dampening makes your broom. Mine never is that way."

"Of course not. The wet brush of the broom holds so much of the dirt that would otherwise be deposited on my furniture, or in my nose or mouth. Now I shall take my broom out, pour cold water on it, then shake it and hang it behind the back hall door, by the string you see in the handle, and in half an hour you cannot tell it from a new one. By taking care of my brooms in this way, I only use two in a year. When one becomes worn, so that it is hard on a carpet, I take it for the kitchen, and use a new one for the best rooms.

### Our Boys and Girls.

#### CONSIDER, BOYS—CONSIDER!

BY LEWIS SPAULDING.

EDITOR FARMER: You may have your sports: your hi-spy, your ala, mala, dippety dick, etc., your pow pow, pull away, come away, or I'll fetch you away, your base ball, and two, three or four old cat, you may fish and hunt, go to Fourth and Fairs. You may, did I say? The word "may" sounds like a concession. Nay, you will—"will we, nil we"—we elders, I mean.

Yes, the boys will have their amusements. The Almighty has arranged that, and we cannot say may or may not, in reference to the matter. Our business is to guide, modify, regulate. We cannot create a germ, but we can supply conditions, and change inferences, and cause the growing plant or animal to be modified according to our ideas.

So boys, we wish you to understand at the beginning, that your play shall not have one jot less fun in it, nor your sports be followed with one bit less zest or enjoyment, if you follow our advice. On the contrary, you may be certain that we only wish your enjoyment of boyhood to be increased manifold.

Now, in the matter of hunting. It is a good business for boys. It cultivates the eye, steadies the nerves, gives keenness of perception, and decision of character. If a boy succeeds in the hunt, he must look sharp and shoot quickly and accurately. If the man succeeds in business, he must have a keen, broad outlook, and decide quickly and accurately. The boy learns that if he jumps at the noise of his gun, the game is left for a hunter of better nerve. If the man varies his aim on account of empty noise, he will miss the main chance a great many times in life. So boys, when you go hunting, consider that you are training yourselves for the business of after life. Lay your plans carefully. Have your gun clean, "your powder dry" and of the right sort, your lunch in your pocket, and your mind made up not to miss a single shot. A good start is more than half.

"Be sure you're right, then go ahead." Yes, the matter of right and wrong comes into the calculation in hunting, as surely as in going to meeting or Sunday School. Now, consider what you ought to shoot. Some will say not anything, and urge with force that the killing of innocent animals that

never did you any harm, is a cruel sport, that no kind-hearted Christian boy would engage in. But we are not discussing that now.

It will increase our happiness and wealth to have some animals destroyed, while to add to the numbers of others would tend greatly to our advantage and comfort. Just consider, boys, how jolly it would be to have all the apples you want all the year round. Well, but for the insects that attack the bodies, the bark, the limbs and leaves, and sting the fruit, you could have them as plenty and as cheap as potatoes; yes, cheaper.

Well, do you ask if I would have you hunt these pestiferous insects, that make the country millions of dollars poorer every year, by their injury to fruit trees and destruction of fruit? No, not so small as that. But if you want good fruit and a great deal of it all the year round, you must not hunt the enemies of these insects—I mean the small birds. You may make friends with the pretty, sweet-singing birds, by hunting their enemies, the hawks, crows, squirrels, and snakes, which destroy great quantities of small, insect-eating birds. They eat the eggs, and take the helpless young birds from their nests. Besides, it is no hunting to shoot the little birds that are our friends and the friends of our fruits and berries. It is only easy, cruel killing. Any boy who hopes to be a man, ought to be ashamed to shoot a sparrow, or woodpecker, or black bird. It isn't much more like hunting than it would be to shoot young chickens or turkeys. But when you have brought down your squirrels, or hawks, or crows, that is something like.

I hear some of you say, "the black birds eat corn." Not if they can find grubs and worms, and what corn they must eat, we can afford for them as well as for our horses. And if robins and cedar birds, and others, take our cherries and berries, they save us a great many more than they eat, by killing the insects that would kill the vines, bushes, and trees. Then they pay us for all the fruit they eat in songs and showy colors, and pretty ways. Yes, they pay us a hundred times over.

Please don't kill the quails either, even if they are good to eat. Besides being better to look at than any picture you ever saw, they pick up bugs and insects by the thousand every day. If we had enough quails, we would have little to fear from chinch bugs or potato bugs either.

Regulate your hunting now, so that it will increase the pleasure and profit of your farming by and by.

Centralia, Nemaha County, Kansas.

#### A YOUNG STORE-KEEPER.

BY HENRY A. McLEAN.

EDITOR FARMER: I have been reading over the letters of the boys and girls in THE FARMER, and as yet have failed to find one from this (Marion) county. I thought I would write one. Florence is but a very young town. It is but two years old next December, and is as large as any place in Marion county. I have been here one year and six months. When we first came to Kansas, we came to Topeka; we lived there three years, and then came to Florence. My father is postmaster here, and I have a little store beside my father's. I built me a little house, 6½x6½ feet, and have started into a business of my own.

I must tell you about the crops in this county. We have in the Cottonwood Valley corn sixteen feet high. We have a pretty good crop of oats and wheat. Corn is very good.

I must close, and I hope next time to be able to write a longer letter.

Florence, Marion County, Kansas.

## OUR CORNER

Household Department.—For want of the right kind of matter, and some one to superintend it, we have delayed opening a special Department for our female readers.

We have had frequent reminders from our lady correspondents that we were neglecting them; and we have been on the look-out, for some time, for some one who could and would conduct such a Department.

Well, we have found her. She commences her labors in this number. We are not at liberty to give her name and address—just yet. Those of our readers who desire information in that line for themselves, or wish to impart it to others, can send their communications to this Office. We propose giving about two columns in each number to this Department; and we desire it to cover as great a range of practical matter as possible.

Its success will depend, in a great measure, upon the interest taken in it by our lady readers. It will be whatever you make it; therefore, if it falls you know who to blame, and if it succeeds, to whom the credit chiefly belongs. Much will depend, of course, upon the tact of the Editor; but she must have the material to work with. Shall she have it?

Northwestern Kansas.—Some two months ago, knowing that Professor B. F. MURDER, of the Agricultural College, was going to examine Northwestern Kansas, geologically, we wrote, asking him to furnish THE FARMER exclusively with such facts as would be of general interest to our readers, pertaining to that section of the State. As will be seen by the article in another part of this number, he has complied, and we can promise our readers that they will have a faithful and impartial statement of facts.

Excepting his report to the Regents of the College, his articles in THE FARMER are all that will be published by him. Too little has been known of this part of the State, heretofore, and the article elsewhere only shows what we have long suspected—that almost all of Northwestern Kansas was a fine farming country.

Peaches, Pears and Grapes.—We are under obligation to J. S. VAN WINKLE, of Pleasant Ridge, for a lot of mammoth peaches, beautiful in proportions and luscious to the taste. Likewise, to Mr. C. H. CUSHING, of this city, for the same; also, grapes and pears. And to Geo. H. SPAT, Esq., for a peck or so of excellent grapes.

We appreciate the friendship of such clever gentlemen, and wish we had hundreds such. Peaches and cream (we keep a cow, gentlemen) are pronounced by the doctors as a most healthful diet for warm weather; and as it is impossible for a person to perform intellectual labor unless in perfect health, our readers are interested in our physical well-being, so bring on your peaches and other health-giving fruits. We can supply the other necessary adjuncts. The gentlemen above-named have our thanks.

Can't Do It.—We have received a communication from a friend at Topeka, which purports to answer certain horticultural editorials published in the Commonwealth, but which, in fact, is nothing more than personal abuse of the gentleman who has recently undertaken to edit an Agricultural and Horticultural Department in that paper. We do not know him; do not know that he is competent to discharge his duties; but whether so or not, he is entitled to fair treatment. Calling names is not argument. If this Mr. Ross (we believe that is his name), or any one else, writes anything that will not hold water, our columns are open, to refute it; but it must be done in a gentlemanly way. Such expressions as "kid-gloved," "learned gentleman," and ridicule generally, are in bad taste. We all have a good deal to learn about both Agriculture and Horticulture.

Personal.—We had the pleasure of a call from Capt. A. J. SHANNON, of Paola, who, though not strictly a farmer, is one of the most enthusiastic readers of Agricultural publications in the State. He reports crops of all kinds excellent in Miami county, and an abundance of fruit. He thinks the approaching Fair at that point, September 4th, 5th and 6th, will be the best ever held there.

The New Curriculum.—The Board of Regents of the Kansas Agricultural College have adopted a new course of study, comprising Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock-Breeding, Farm Economy, Architecture, Mechanics, and Veterinary Science. A blacksmith's shop and a carpenter's shop are to be opened at an early day.

Premium Lists.—Those from a distance desiring Premium Lists of the Leavenworth Fair, can obtain them by addressing M. S. GRANT, of this city. Everything now looks as though we would have the largest Fair of the Missouri Valley, at this place. The Managers are doing their part toward it.

Somebody.—Somebody has sent us a bottle, corked with an onion set, that has at some time contained two worms. The bottle reached us, broken into about four millions pieces (we suppose—we did not count them), and the worms all dried and shriveled up.

Peaches.—G. W. MOORE, of Kickapoo township, has laid on our table a bunch of peaches, twelve in number, growing on a limb less than eight inches long. Can it be beat?

The Fairs.—We shall endeavor to have some member of THE FARMER staff at each of the Fairs in the State, and any favor shown them will be duly appreciated.

**Quick Time.**—Mr. J. W. BIDGOOD, nurseryman near this city, left at our office a fine large apple, which grew on a root graft inserted but two years ago.

**Laid Over.**—We are compelled to omit many interesting letters, queries, &c., from this number, owing to the crowded state of our columns.

### BOOKS AND PAPERS.

**Scribner for September**, in our opinion the king of the Eastern monthlies, is promptly on hand. We cannot say of this magazine that it "improves with every number," for it has long since reached a point that improvement seems impossible. We know of no magazine that the father can take into his family, that will instruct his children more than this. Its sketches of the past and present, profusely illustrated as they are, give a zest to their perusal, peculiarly adapted to forming a correct taste in young folks for healthy reading. If you are not already a subscriber, try it for six months at least. Send \$3.00 to Publishers Scribner's Magazine, New York.

The **Kansas Magazine**, for September, is without doubt, the best one ever issued. Did it contain but the single article, entitled "Blue Grass," by JOHN J. INGALLS, of Atchison, it would be enough. He that misses reading that article, misses a rare treat. Aside from this, however, the rest of the hundred pages are filled with entertaining sketches, current literature, &c., that makes us proud of our magazine.

**What We Know About Turnips**; by DAVID LANDRETH & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. A pamphlet of twenty pages, that contains all anybody needs to know to insure the successful cultivation of this vegetable. It is published for private presentation, but we presume any of our readers can obtain it by enclosing a stamp to the above.

**Little Corporal**, for September, is upon our table, and is full to repletion with those facts and fancies that the young folks like so much. It is no injustice to other papers for children, to say that the *Little Corporal* stands at the head of this class of publications.

**Ladies' Floral Cabinet**, H. T. WILLIAMS, Publisher, New York; monthly, 75 cents per annum. Devoted exclusively to the ladies, and a charming publication, that needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

Catalogues of nursery stock received from T. T. SOUTHWICK & Co., Danville, N. Y.



### 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.

#### Cow Eating Bones.

**EDITOR FARMER:** I have a three-year-old cow (which is our only dependence for milk) that has formed the habit of eating both hog and beef bones, so that we sometimes have to throw both milk and cream away. She seems to be in good health. Please inform me, if you can, of a remedy to break her of it, or of a cure if it is a disease.

Also, I have a mare, 11 or 12 years old, that has a very hard, dry cough. No other symptom of disorder that I can see. A veterinary surgeon pronounced it catarrh in the lungs, but his recipe did not cure her. If you have a remedy please give it, and you will greatly oblige  
T. V. LYON.

**ANSWER.**—Give the cow plenty of chalk, and her appetite for bones will be satisfied.

Give the mare five-grain doses of arsenic, once a day for two weeks, in cut feed. It will cure the cough.

#### Irruption.

**EDITOR FARMER:** I wish a little advice, through your paper, in the Veterinary Department. I have a mare that, through the warm weather, is continually itching on the top of the neck, under the

collar, which makes it very unpleasant for me, especially when I am at work around my mowing machine. There seems to be no swelling or any kind of a sore there—only that continual itching when harnessed. Excepting in warm weather, she will stand for hours without moving a muscle.

One of my neighbors has a mule that is naturally pigeon-toed. Last Spring it fell through an old bridge, and hurt its right fore-foot so that a large bunch has formed on the outside of the ankle. It is as hard as a bone, and the mule walks very much on one side of the foot, and is still very lame. I do not suppose the strain can be cured now, but can the lameness be helped, so that it can be worked? Yours, very respectfully,  
T. F. BAILEY.

**ANSWER.**—Bathe the mare's neck once a day for a few days with carbolic acid. Don't bleed her.

I think it is too late to help the mule. It would do no harm to try the biniodide of mercury. For preparation and application of it, see back numbers of THE FARMER.

#### Sick Pigs.

**EDITOR FARMER:** I wish some advice from your Veterinary Department. I have some pigs that were born in April. About three weeks ago I noticed something wrong with one of them. It appeared to be weak in the hind legs. It would turn up the foot, and walk on its ankles every little bit. It seemed to have some trouble in getting its feet or ankles. It continued getting worse till it could not use its hind legs at all. It now drags its hind parts.

Shortly after that, another pig was taken in the same way; and soon after, a third one was taken in the same way. They all have good appetites, eat heartily, and grow.

I have been putting turpentine and coal oil on their backs, and I fed them saltpeter; but they are no better. They do not seem to have any pain, and are not swollen in any place that I can see.

Yours, respectfully,  
E. BOLLINGER.

**ANSWER.**—Feed the pigs a few kernels of garlic, once a day, for a week.

#### SHAD-PLANTING IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Under date of July 8, 1872, WILLIAM CLIFT, the veteran "Tim Bunker" of the Eastern Agricultural Press, sends from Denver the following statement, which we copy from the *American Agriculturist*:

Connecticut River shad were planted in the South Platte yesterday, after a five days passage from the hatching boxes at Hadley Falls, Mass. This brief item of news will be read with more interest a few years hence when the shad has taken possession of the Platte and the streams below, and fishing stations are as numerous upon their banks as they now are upon the Hudson and the Connecticut. We all know that the shad could be eaten here in the fresh state, brought over the plains packed in ice, and served up at the tables of the rich, as a rare and costly delicacy. But can the *Alosa praevalis* of our Atlantic streams be transplanted to the valleys of the Ohio, the Missouri, and the Mississippi, and become as plenty and cheap as they are in their native streams? Can the sons of the East take along with them their fish as they do their cattle, and make them a source of pleasure and profit in their new homes? These questions, discussed for a few years back with great interest, got into Congress at the close of the session, and a small appropriation was made to test the practicability of planting shad west of the Alleghanies, and of transferring some of the varieties of the Salmon that swarm in the rivers of the Pacific, to the streams of our Atlantic coast. The appropriation was put into the hands of Prof. SPENCER F. BAIRD, United States Fish Commissioner, who acted with great promptness in the matter of shad-planting. We took interest enough in the *Agriculturist* families of the great West, to take a share in the work of distribution. SEETH

GREEN was at the close of the shad-hatching season upon the Hudson, and started with 25,000 fry for the Mississippi, near St. Paul, Minn. We left Hadley Falls at 6 o'clock, A. M., July 2d, with 2,000,000 shad fry, just taken from the hatching-boxes in the river. The season is several days later than last year, but the parents are more numerous, and Mr. SMITH, who has charge of the hatching, informed us that they were larger than he had seen in late years. Seven-pound fish were not uncommon in the hauls he made for spawners. We had nine eight-gallon tin cans for the fry, supplied with Connecticut River water, and an extra can of ice to keep the water of proper temperature. The shad has a much more delicate organization than the Salmonidae, and the range of temperature within which the ova will hatch and the fry will live, is much more limited. We have not determined these limits very accurately, but the few essays that have been made at transplanting shad, show very clearly, that the temperature must not be over 80°, or under 60°. The weather was very much against us, a sultry July morning, with the thermometer at 84°, and by noon reaching 98° in the cars. We got a change of water at Albany from a city hydrant, which proved to be good. Frequent partial changes were made at the railway stations during the day and night. We reached Salamanca, on the Erie road, on the morning of July 2d, and put 400,000 fry, in good condition, into the Alleghany, one of the large feeders of the Ohio. The stock was made very large here, as it must necessarily supply the whole river.

Another very hot day, with about the same range of thermometer. With careful watching, we got through with our charges safely, and put about 400,000 fry into the White River at Indianapolis, on the morning of the Fourth. We had now but one can of fish left, much reduced in numbers by the journey, but still lively and in good condition. We determined to make an experimental trip to this point, to test the practicability of stocking rivers remotest from the sources of supply. If they could be transported a five-days journey, and the last half over a region affording no suitable water for them, there would be no insurmountable difficulty in supplying every stream in the land. The weather favored us for the last three days, so that the consumption of ice was small, and the frequent change of water less necessary. We reached Denver about 10, A. M., July 7th, five days and five hours from Hadley Falls, and planted 2,000 fry in Platte River. They seemed to be at home in the new waters, and at once headed up stream. We found no good water for the fry west of the Mississippi, except at Wilson's Station, on the Kansas Pacific road.

Of course, the planting of shad in these streams is an experiment. However men may differ about the probabilities of success, all will agree that success is exceedingly desirable. The principal objection urged against the stocking of the streams are the extreme length of the rivers, and the large amount of sediment in the waters. But some of the shad streams are six or seven hundred miles long, and if the fish will go this distance to seek a spawning-bed, why would not the instinct of propagation carry it still farther, if it were necessary? Some twenty years ago, Dr. DANIELS, of Georgia, carried a few shad spawn from the headwaters of the Savannah, to those of the Alabama. The shad are now abundant not only in the Alabama, but in the Black Warrior, a large stream which enters it before it reaches the Gulf. These rivers are quite as muddy as the Mississippi and its branches. The probabilities are, that if a stream has clear water of a suitable temperature for spawning, the shad will find it, and deposit their spawn, no matter how remote it may be from the sea. Three years must pass before the results of the present planting can be known, and all doubts solved.



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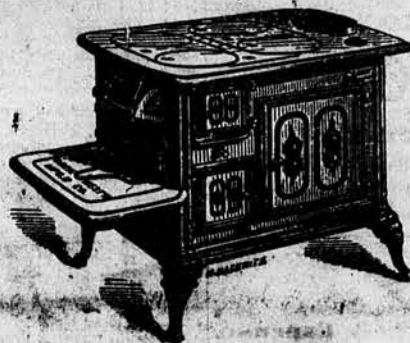
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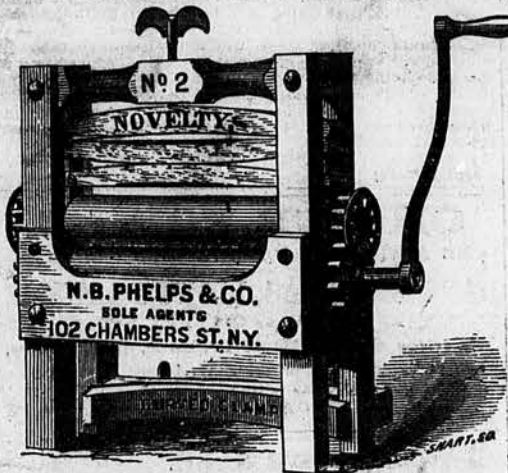
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