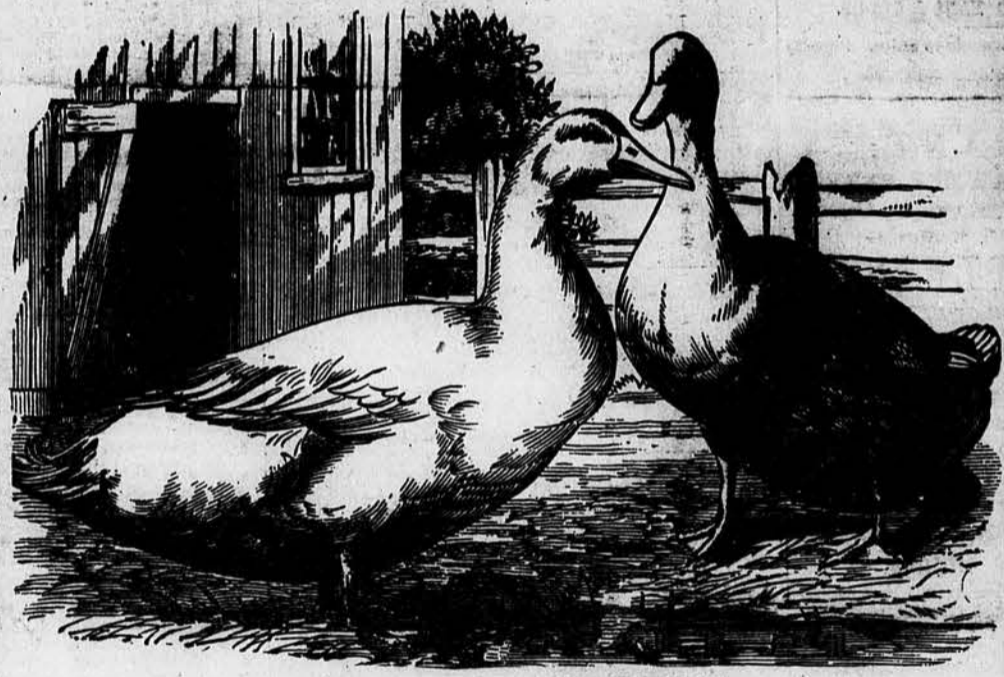


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 I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday, from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be \$5.
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THE KANSAS FARMER



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The Kansas Farmer

GEORGE T. ANTHONY, Editor.

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Miss M. E. MURTFELDT, ENTOMOLOGICAL EDITOR.
B. S. CHASE, VETERINARY 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 Jeddo.
- Industrial Exposition, September 23d to 28th, 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 3d to 7th, at Mansfield.
- Johnson County, Kansas, September 10th to 12th, 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.
- Greenwood County Fair, October 2d and 3d, at Eureka.
- Labette County Fair, October 2d, at Labette City.
- Blue and Kanass Valley Fair, September 10th to 14th, at Manhattan.
- Wabaunsee County Fair, September 24th and 25th, at Newbury.
- Cowley County Fair, September 26th to 28th, at Winfield.
- Coffey County Fair, September 11th to 16th, at Burlington.
- Neosho County Fair, October 3d to 5th, at Osage Mission.
- Allen County Fair, September 3d, 4th, and 5th, at Iola.

ASTONISHING!

An exchange of late date says, that a gentleman in Louisiana has recently invented a machine that removes honey from the comb by centrifugal force, without breaking the cells, so that the same comb can be used many times.

Somebody should tickle that editor with a straw until he gets wide awake. There's no sense in his sleeping himself away at the above rate.

The same paper states that a German chemist (of course) has said that bones are greatly increased in value as fertilizers, if the grease is boiled out of them, provided the glue is not removed.

Brilliantly, thy name is Copy Hook.

1873.

THE KANSAS FARMER

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NATIONAL SWINE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

We respectfully suggest to our State Board of Agriculture, that during the week of the Fair the Kansas delegates to the above Convention be appointed. We suggest this time, for the reason that competent persons can be selected and their

consent obtained at that time to serve. We regard this Convention as one of great importance to the swine-breeders of the West, and the State Board, which, by the terms established by the Executive Committee, the appointing power, should see that Kansas is represented, and by competent men.

MOVING WEST.

A correspondent of a New Hampshire exchange sends up a piteous wall to his fellow citizens, to stay where they are—not to go West. If they come to Kansas, they will have to take up new land, live in a mud house, and make their fortunes on the prairie, &c.

Well, is there anything very objectionable about that? Is it not enough to make a fortune? Is it not the ultimatum of all our labors? The fact of the matter is, that if a New Hampshire man thinks he can better his condition by coming to Kansas, Nebraska, or Iowa, it is needless to paint in glowing colors the beauties of New England, the climate, soil, or natural advantages. He knows what they are. Nor is it worth while to scare him with mud houses, prairie life, and such things. It is simply sheer nonsense. Kansas to-day exceeds New Hampshire in population at least 100,000 souls. It has more miles of railroad, has more money invested in schools and churches, and in everything that makes civilization, is the peer of her New England sister.

If a man comes to Kansas without money, he will have to undergo hardships before he makes his fortune. If he goes to New Hampshire without money, he will have the same or greater hardships, with but little hope of ever bettering his condition, from the fact that land has reached its highest probable value, while here it will certainly double every five years for the next fifteen, which of itself will make a man rich.

But take the average immigrant to Kansas, or one who can come here with a reasonable show of money, and he will have less hardships to undergo, will make more money from his investment, than he would to go to New Hampshire and buy an average farm.

The correspondent makes a special plea on behalf of childhood's home, friends and associations. With many this is an argument, but the New Hampshire man can hardly settle in a neighborhood in Kansas, without finding one or more from his own State, and many neighborhoods here are but counterparts of New England homes, less the grand old pine-clad mountains.

We take occasion to say what we have often said, that we do not recommend the old or middle-aged man, even who was in easy circumstances, and could make a decent living from his farm, to move West. But to the young man who has his fortune to make, or desires greater scope for his energies, we say come. You will not be disappointed.

The Kansas Farmer

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BY
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MIAMI COUNTY FAIR.

The Fifth Annual Fair of the Miami County Agricultural Society was held at Paola, September 5th, 6th and 7th.

The old organization of this Society, by a want of financial management, and perhaps other causes combined, got into a state of hopeless bankruptcy. A few public-spirited gentlemen, recognizing the material benefits to be derived from a well-conducted Fair, got up the present organization; and, without assuming any of the indebtedness of the former Society, started out with the determination to offer liberal premiums, and then to pay them. The premiums offered at this Fair were all cash, and they commenced paying them at noon of the last day, and the money was in the hands of the Treasurer, WILLIAM CROWELL, to pay every dollar of the indebtedness. This is the status of the present Agricultural Society of Miami county; and it augurs well for its future success, as well as for the Agricultural interests of the county.

At this Fair (the first under the new regime) it was not expected by the Directors to bring out the full strength of the county at the Fair; but they did expect to so manage the business of the Society as to give the people confidence in its financial integrity, and that hereafter they could reasonably expect both the moral and material support of the whole county: and we think they will have it.

The present officers of the Society are as follows: Capt. THOS. M. CARROLL, President; WM. CROWELL, Treasurer; THOS. H. ELLIS, Secretary; E. D. McLAUGHLIN, General Superintendent. The Directors, in addition to the above, are: T. J. HEDGES, H. RICE, JOHN MASTERS, J. A. ELDRED, and Col. CHARLES SIMMS.

So far as we could observe, we never saw a Society better officered than this one. Capt. CARROLL is a young man, popular, active, and energetic. The Secretary, Mr. ELLIS, Editor of the Paola Democrat, is one of the most efficient men we ever saw. Everybody knows BILLY CROWELL, and BILLY knows everybody. He is Treasurer of the county, and if anybody has a dollar to spend they seem to think that, as a matter of course, it should go to BILLY.

We did not get acquainted with the Superintendent, but we saw that he was always "on duty," and gave general satisfaction.

The Society have erected a neat little Floral Hall, not large enough, certainly, but so arranged that additions can easily be made hereafter.

The fruit department, under the supervision of HENRY NEWMAN, of Osawatimie, was better filled than any other, and was quite creditable. The chief exhibitors were Mr. NEWMAN, who had twenty-odd varieties of pears, apples, grapes, peaches and crabs; Mr. WILLIAM BISHOP exhibited a large collection of apples and peaches; 'Squire ROBINSON some excellent Catawba and Concord grapes; and Mr. CADWALLADER a lot of the apples bearing his name. Other parties, whose names we did not

learn, exhibited small collections of different kinds of fruits—making altogether, as we have said, an excellent collection.

The ladies' department was tolerably well filled, but was not as large as it should have been. Mrs. Col. WAGSTAFF had a large and elegant collection of rare plants, shells, &c.; Mrs. 'Squire ROBINSON exhibited what might be called an entomological wreath, composed of the wings of butterflies and other insects, arranged in the form of flowers, buds, leaves, &c., making one of the most beautifully colored and tastefully arranged wreaths that we ever saw.

Since our last visit to this county, we notice a vast improvement in the stock departments. Two years ago there was scarcely a thoroughbred animal in the county, and now we find them by dozens.

We saw some as fine thoroughbred and high grade Durhams as are to be found in the West. Among the latter, we noticed especially two bulls, a cow and a heifer, belonging to JOHN MASTERS, living near Paola. The cow being pure white and we should judge fully three-quarters or seven-eighths pure blood, and would weigh 1,300 pounds or more. The bulls and the heifer were her progeny, sired by thoroughbreds, and were all remarkably fine animals. There were five or six other excellent specimens of this breed, exhibited by different parties.

In the horse department there was nothing especially fine, although there was one or two good horses.

The hog ring was not large, but it was especially good. There were several pens of excellent Berkshires, two of Poland-Chinas, one of Suffolks, and one of a cross between the first two, that was particularly nice; and farmers would do well to act upon this hint, and make this cross more generally, for fattening purposes.

There were no sheep on exhibition, and but one coop of chickens (Cochins) that were worthy of a premium.

In the mechanical department there was nothing of any note exhibited, except some carriages and buggies, by B. MILLER & Bao, who, having taken so many premiums at our State and County Fairs, have little to desire in this direction.

Of grains and vegetables the display was beggarly. In this department, when Nature has dealt so bountifully with the farmer, there should have been at least one hundred exhibitors. We saw growing in this county, corn, hemp, castor beans, and evidences of wheat and oats; but saving one or two specimens of wheat, oats and corn, there was nothing at the Fair to show that Miami county has raised any grain this season. There were a few beets, potatoes, onions and watermelons, and this composed the vegetable list.

We appeal to the farmers of this county to hereafter bring out the products of their farms, and let the visitors at your Fairs know that you are cultivating the ground to some purpose. It is useless to try to make a Fair, unless the farmers take an interest in it; not simply by going to it, but by bringing the product of the farm, the orchard and the garden. Miami county has the products of these in abundance and perfection, and hereafter we hope to see them in profusion at the Fairs.

THE NORTHERN KANSAS DISTRICT FAIR.

The Second Annual exhibition of the Northern Kansas District Agricultural Society opened in Atchison on Tuesday, September 10.

Owing to the rain, but little was done in the ring or on the track Tuesday and Wednesday; but Thursday opening up bright and clear, and the air cool and bracing, the spirits of the managers and exhibitors brightened up, and the machinery of the Fair began to work.

This Fair is supposed to represent the agricultural and mechanical products and resources of some four or five of the Northeastern counties of Kansas, and, by the way, among the best counties

in the State, too; but from whatever the cause, we are compelled to regard it as a very poor excuse for a District, or even for a County Fair.

We have here in Atchison a county that is only the second or third county in the State, in point of wealth and population, and the peer of any in point of intelligence; a county that is to-day laden with the choicest fruits of the fields, the orchards, and the vineyards; a county that has paid as much attention to the improvement of its stock as any other; and in Atchison a town that is noted for its liberality, intelligence, and enterprise, and yet we doubt if there is a County Fair in the whole State but what will excel the Northern Kansas District Fair.

We are not prepared to express an opinion as to the cause of this; we know that the terrible weather of the first two days had much to do with it; but we cannot help but believe that there is some fault in the management. Something is done, or left undone, that causes the farmers and stock-breeders of Atchison county and Northeastern Kansas to give the coffin shoulder to the enterprise.

Everything exhibited in the Hall devoted to agricultural products, fruits, grains, and vegetables, could have been loaded in a common farm wagon without filling it. In Floral Hall there was a most beggarly display; with the single exception of jellies, of which there was a profusion, there being little or no competition in any of the entries.

Of poultry, there was about a dozen coops,—the Black Spanish, and a couple of Partridge Cochins, being the only good fowls exhibited.

There were a few pens of real choice hogs. One pen, entered as Poland-Chinas, from Illinois, were evidently fully three-quarters Improved Berkshire. This fraud is becoming too common at Fairs, and judges would do well to give it a check that exhibitors would feel. The cross is a good one—in our judgment one of the best the farmer can make, but it is an injustice to exhibitors of pure stock, to permit this cross to be exhibited as the genuine Magie hog. There were two pens of Essex, three or four of Berkshire, and one of Cheshire (Jefferson county) hogs, that were of the very best.

The Shorthorn ring was among the best we have ever seen. For the number exhibited, we doubt if any breeders in the United States can excel them in quality.

There was one Jersey bull on exhibition, and a very good animal. This, with a few grades, completed the cattle list.

The horse rings, with the exception of draft horses, were poorly represented. The draft ring was very good.

There were no sheep exhibited.

The races were a marked feature of the Fair, and seemed to attract more attention than anything else, and the trotting and running were very good. On a half-mile running race, between a bay mare and a gray horse, the betting was very public, and quite lively, fully two thousand dollars changing hands. On the trotting race, pools were sold from under the judges' stand, and excited considerable comment from those who did not go there simply to see the races.

This kind of gambling seems to be a concomitant of many of our Fairs, and we suspect that it is this feature, more than any other, that causes the great mass of our farmers to abstain from exhibiting the products of their farms. The effect of this public betting upon horse races at Fairs, where hundreds of young men, fresh from the farms, are present, is damaging to the morals, and, in our judgment, should be frowned down by all Agricultural Societies.

We trust that another year the weather may be more propitious, and that the farmers and stock-growers of Atchison, and the other counties composing that Agricultural District, may summon their local pride, and exhibit the products of their farms in the greatest abundance. Unless they do so, they must expect the races to be the principal

feature and attraction. Shall it be trotting horses, or cattle, sheep, and hogs?

JOHNSON COUNTY FAIR.

It was with forebodings of a dreary, muddy week in store for us as reporters, and for the numerous Fairs that take place this week, that we took the Mo. Pacific train for Olathe. So completely had our fears of bad weather overmastered our courage by the time we reached Kansas City, that we concluded to stop over one day and visit old friends and acquaintances, and make as many more new ones as time would allow, and right glad are we that we did so. For a visit of but a few hours with our first teacher, the one who gave us the first lesson in A, B, C, and a romp with her children, who are almost old enough to take their mother's place as teacher, is with us time well spent; a call at the store of TRUMBULL & REYNOLDS, popular agricultural implement dealers; a few moments with Mr. J. F. SPALDING, President of the Spalding Commercial College, a hurried survey of his fine roomy building; a chat with C. H. ALLEN, of Allen's Nurseries, a quick look at their fine stock of trees; a *tete a tete* with Mr. GOODMAN, of the Kansas City Nurseries, a peep into their green houses, a short glance at evergreens and shrubs, well repays us for the day spent among the hills of Missouri. But the race for the cars the next morning, caused by one of the children hiding our only hat to keep us from going, was one of the "extras" we did not bargain for, but by a nimble use of our trotters we reached the cars just in time to step on and hear the conductor cry "all aboard," to find a cosy place in one of the L. L. & G. R. R. Company's fine coaches, and then turn to the window and see the rain pouring down with steady determination to keep at it all day if the water would only hold out, was disgusting. But "what can't be cured, must be endured," in this case proved true. We could grumble, growl, and say it was too bad to have it rain this week, but the crosser we got the harder it rained, and by the time we reached Olathe, we concluded to "let the world wag as it will, we'd be gay and happy still;" so spying a nursery some 300 yards from the depot, we dropped overcoat, valise, and big bundle of KANSAS FARMERS, and struck out for that nursery through mud thick and thin, for we wanted a change. Water is a blessing in its place, but a curse out of place, because it is apt to make travelers and especially reporters *curse*. On arriving at the nursery we spied the portly figure of the proprietor, Mr. E. P. DIEHL, who, seeing we were after a change of scenery, took us out into the nursery, where we feasted our eyes and soaked our feet in mud and water, by showing us as fine a lot of pear, peach and apple trees, as we had seen for many a day.

We had come to attend the Fair, and started for the Fair Grounds; but the rain had put a quietus on all attempts to make a start the first day (Tuesday). The officers and managers, knowing themselves to be made of clay, had all gone to their burrows; fearing, we suppose, that too much water would so mix them up that the dear ones at home would be unable to tell which was which.

Wednesday opened fair, with hardly a cloud to be seen; but before the entries could be made, and officers and superintendents of the different departments could be brought together and set at their work, a misty rain came down, which soon drowned the little enthusiasm of officers, directors, and some fifty visitors, so that an adjournment till Thursday was announced.

Feeling demoralized by staying two-days at the Fair, and not having seen a single ring exhibited, we took the night train for Ottawa, with a wish for better weather during the last two days of the Johnson County Fair.

In a visit to the horse stables, we found many good stock animals, well worthy the attention of stock raisers. A. A. DICKENS had on exhibition an

iron-gray Norman and Morgan; E. WOOLFLEY had his bay stallion, of French and Eclipse stock; GEORGE REED was on hand, with the black French Canadian; and J. W. OGLE, with his two-year-old sorrel, of the Black Hawk and Red Dick family. R. WOOLFLEY had as fine a two-year-old imported Percheron as we have seen this year. It is in color iron gray, and for size, beauty of form, and neatness of limbs, is hard to surpass. This colt was sired by the Percheron horse, imported by Mr. LUELLYN, of Spring Hill.

The number of cattle on the grounds was very limited. J. INLOW had three thoroughbred bulls, three cows, and two bull calves. Mr. J. D. COZAD entered one bull, nearly thoroughbred, and Mr. HOAGLAND a cow and calf, three-quarters blood. Up to a late hour last evening, the above was the number of entries in the different cattle rings.

There was a better showing of hogs than of any other department. The Poland-China breed was well represented. T. E. PIERCE had a boar, four sows, and a litter of six pigs, four months old. N. E. BARTHOLOMEW, of Mound City, had two boars, two sows, and two litters of pigs; one sow, pigged in the middle of April that, we think, will take everybody's eye for beauty — our poor judgment could not find a point in her form that could be bettered. S. RODGERS had on the grounds a boar, three sows, and two litters of pigs of the Berkshire breed, all very good. There was one pen more of Berkshires that we were unable to learn the owner's name. Colonel KEELER had a pen of five Chester White pigs, that at this day, the declining day for Chester Whites, would cause considerable comment; they were "true blue" Chesters, but other breeds being more popular, were more looked to.

At Floral Hall we saw only a few specimens of apples, peaches, grapes, and other varieties of fruits, a sample or two of corn, very good, a few patchwork quilts were good. Mr. DIEHL had a fine display of two and three-year-old apple and peach trees, and a specimen of hedge plant from his nurseries. J. H. TINKER, and Mr. PERLEY, also made a good showing from their respective nurseries. We also noticed a hedge trimmer, that would certainly save time, labor, and vexation of spirits; it was of the VAN OSDE'S patent, and was well spoken of by the gentlemanly farmer who had it on exhibition. The small display at Floral Hall can be accounted for only by laying the blame on the weather, it being very bad for the ladies to attend.

CHICAGO BLACK FRIDAY.

Chicago is very justly regarded as the greatest grain market on this continent. The amount of our cereal crops that annually passes through that city is simply immense, and the fortunes that are made and lost in the grain trade of Chicago, each year, would almost pay our national debt.

Nearly two months ago, a combination was formed between JOHN B. LYON, of Chicago, one of the wealthiest as well as most daring of grain dealers, in the world, T. BUTTERS, of Montreal, and T. C. CHISHOLM, of Toronto, both wealthy men and grain operators of great boldness, to "bull" the wheat market; and they succeeded so well as to run the price from \$1.20 to \$1.61 per bushel in Chicago, and the markets of Milwaukee, Buffalo, New York and Liverpool responded to the advance. This fictitious value, however, was suddenly overcome, by large shipments of wheat to Chicago, amounting to over half-a-million bushels, in the third week in August; and notwithstanding LYON made the most strenuous exertions to control the market, under this pressure, he was forced to succumb, and on the 20th of August this trio were bankrupts, together with several grain firms who had taken advantage of the movement to feather their own nest.

M. E. BRYAN, of Doniphan county, sold 10,000 pounds of grapes to JACOB RAMSEL, for 8½ cents.

WHEAT IN CORN.

Our correspondent, G. C. S., in our last issue, asks how wheat can profitably follow corn, as, usually, it is too late to sow wheat after the corn ripens.

We only recommend this plan in an emergency; but one of the best crops of wheat we ever raised was sown among corn, and plowed in with one horse and a shovel plow. We now have, however, a one-horse drill, designed especially for sowing small grain among standing corn. The only difficulty is, the stalks that are down; these must be cut, and removed. The practice is a common one in Ohio and Indiana.

GARNETT COLLEGE.

We have received the circular of the Garnett College, and are glad to know that it is in a highly prosperous condition. A new building is being erected, and provisions made for a large number of pupils. We are not advised of the course of study, but presume it is full and complete. The tuition for the first term is \$12, second and third terms, \$9. A perpetual scholarship may be obtained for the sum of \$200. This permits the holder to send one pupil at a time, perpetually.

OVER 2,240 bushels of barley were delivered at Severance, Doniphan county, Kansas, week before last. Over eighty teams were in the town, loaded with barley, in one day.



THE RABBIT GAD FLY.

"A Young Student of Nature," Lawrence, Kansas, writes:

I venture to impose upon your time in a matter of no great importance—simply of curiosity. This morning a rabbit was shown to me that was attacked by a most-wretched looking grub. In shape, it—the grub—was something like a barrel, that is, was formed of rings, seven in number, I believe, large in the middle, and smaller at the ends. It was rather more than an inch in length, by an inch in diameter across the middle, of a black color, with no apparent head or tail, nor could I even find any trace of mandibles. There were two of these grubs, which had eaten their way under the skin, apparently quite exhausting the rabbit. I found, however, that after the extraction of the grubs, the rabbit instantly revived, and would have run away. If you can give me any information in regard to this singular creature, you will much oblige." &c.

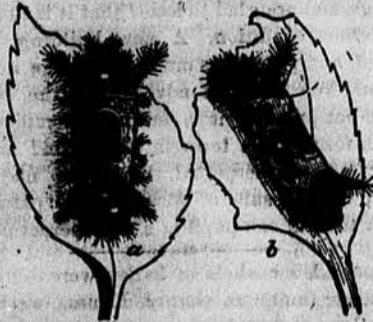
The insect in question is the larva of a large, two winged fly (*Outerebra caniculi* — CLARK), and belongs to the same entomological family (*Estridae*) as the horse and sheep bot and gad flies. We find the following reference to it in the First Report, of Prof. RILEY, of Missouri (page 164): "The rabbit is subject to the attack of a very large gad fly (the *Outerebra caniculi* of CLARK). I saw a half-grown rabbit this Summer with an enormous swelling each side of its neck. On examination, these swellings were found to be caused by the grubs of this fly, and the rabbit was so weakened and emaciated that it could hardly move."

WESTWOOD says of these insects: "Each species of *Estrus* is parasitic upon a peculiar species of mammiferous, herbivorous animal, and selects with wonderful instinct, the spot in which to deposit its eggs, that portion of the body of the animal which is best adapted for the welfare of its progeny, that is, in places either where the larva when hatched, may burrow into the back or other parts of the body, or where the larva may be removed by the tongue of the animal itself into its mouth, and thence into the stomach, in which, exposed to more than 100 deg. Fahrenheit, they remain until full grown; when in either case, they quit the body, make their way into the earth, and undergo their transformations underground. The ox, horse, ass, reindeer, stag, antelope, camel, sheep, hare, and rhinoceros, are the only quadrupeds

hitherto observed to be subject to the attacks of these insects, which appear to instill a surprising degree of dread among these animals, whenever they make their appearance. The larvæ exhibit three principal variations in their habits, being either artansous, when the grubs reside in tumors beneath the skin of the animal attacked; cervical, when the grubs burrow into the maxillary and frontal sinuses through the nostrils; or gastric, when the grubs, called in this case, bots, are introduced into the stomach."

The perfect insects have the appearance of large, hairy flies, the hairs being often enclosed in transverse bands.

STINGING LARVÆ.



JAMES H. BURR, Mineral Point, Kansas, was severely stung while cutting up corn, by some unique and beautiful caterpillars, of which he sends us the specimens. They are called "saddle-backs," from the peculiar dorsal markings, and are the larvæ of a glossy, tufted, brown moth, the *Empretia stimulea* of CLEMMENS. They are very accurately represented in the above cut, which we have obtained from Prof. RILEY. These larvæ feed on the leaves of various fruit trees and sometimes, as Prof. RILEY records, on sumac, but they are most frequently found on corn. They appear rather late in the Summer, and are seldom numerous enough to do any great amount of injury to the foliage upon which they subsist. But they are to be dreaded on account of their stinging properties. These reside in the small prickles with which the four horn-like protuberances are covered, and in the little bunches of spines along the sides and around the head. When these touch the skin on the back of the hand, or any other part that is in the least tender, the sensation they occasion is, as our correspondent observes, "similar to the sting of a nettle, only ten times as severe." We have found, however, that bathing the affected parts freely with saleratus water, would soon relieve the pain.

The larvæ feed from four to five weeks from the time of hatching, and when matured, form for themselves compact, hard, roundish cocoons, of a chocolate color, upon or near the surface of the ground, and in these they hibernate, not changing to pupa until Spring. The moths appear during the Summer, and it is supposed that like most of the *Limacodes*, they are only single-brooded.

ARCHIPPUS BUTTERFLY.

EDITOR FARMER: Enclosed is a chrysalis which has created considerable comment in this neighborhood, and I send it for the purpose of finding out its proper name. It was found in a garden near the potato vines. The color is green, with bright golden spots near the lower end, and a golden band extending half way round the largest joint near the upper end. I think it must be an uncommon insect in this climate, as I have never seen it before. I should like to hear from you upon it, little as may be the harm it does to the vegetable kingdom. ELISHA M. SANFORD, Sec'y Wabaunsee Co. Agr. Soc., Kansas.

Accompanying the above was a box containing the chrysalis referred to, which was that of the Archippus butterfly (*Danais archippus*—FABR). It would doubtless have reached us in good condition, had it not been for the presence of an internal foe, in the shape of a *Tachina* parasite, the oblong, dark-brown cocoon of which was to be seen inside of the broken chrysalis shell of its victim.

The Archippus butterfly is to be met with in almost all sections of the country, and is the one which frequently attracts so much attention by appearing and migrating in immense swarms or flocks. It is a beautiful, or at least striking insect in all its stages, from the conical, ribbed yellow egg, to the richly colored imago.

The larvæ feed upon almost all species of the silkweeds (*Asclepias*), but seem to be restricted to that one genus of plants. The latter, however, flourish in all fertile sections of the United States, and the insects which feed upon them have consequently a wide *habitat*. The Archippus larvæ are gaily striped with transverse bands of black, yellow and white, with a smooth velvety surface, and when full grown, are about two inches in length. The front edges of the second and eleventh segments are adorned with a pair of flexible, velvety black horns, those on second segment longest and bent forward, while the pair on the eleventh segment are turned backward.

As soon as the larvæ are mature, they spin a little tuft of silk to the underside of a stem or some other object that will give a firm support, and attaching the anal prolegs into the web, they suspend themselves head downward. In the course of a day or so, the skin bursts on the back of the anterior segments, and the chrysalis is protruded. By a series of alternate contractions and expansions, the larval skin is gradually shoved backward, and finally grasped firmly between two of the abdominal segments, while the posterior end of the chrysalis is withdrawn from the skin, and the little point with which it is provided, struck into and attached to the web of silk prepared to receive it. The chrysalis is indeed a lovely object—a perfect jewel casket of green enamel and gold. It is about an inch long, nearly oblong in outline, of a pale polished green, dotted here and there with the brightest gold, and with a band of black and white and gold near the upper end.

The butterfly issues in from ten days to two weeks. It expands from three and one-half to more than four inches. The upper surface of the wings is a bright orange brown, veined with black, and a broad border of black in which are three rows of small white spots extending around each of the wings. The body is black, spotted with white.

It is one of the most beautiful visitants of our gardens, and tempts juvenile butterfly hunters oftener than almost any other insect. There are two broods of this insect during the Summer, the second of which hibernates in the perfect state.

European Correspondence.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The Harvest—Root Crops—Protection—The Pay of Harvesters—Durhams in Belgium—Immigration—Veterinary Schools, &c., &c., &c.

PARIS, FRANCE, Sept. 1st, 1872.

The harvest will be exceptionally excellent this year in France. Wheat is magnificent; rye never recovered from the frosts of May; barley will be a fair average, and oats leave a little to desire. "A good hay year is good for nothing," says a French proverb; but this season the barns will be filled with both corn and hay.

Root crops are superb; the potato plant is sound and productive; beet could not be better, and from experiments just instituted, the juice is richer in sugar than during this period last year. To this cheerful prospect is to be added the disappearance of the cattle plague. At present, cattle can be transported from district to district, without complying with any sanitary regulations. Cattle and meat are imported without let or hindrance; but these facilities do not bring down the price of beef-steaks or mutton-chops. Whatever political economy—the "dismal science"—may have to say on the matter, the fact is, that of late years the prices

of all commodities suddenly rise on account of exceptional causes, but never return to old prices when these causes cease to exist.

The period of incubation for the cattle typhus being twenty days, and no fresh case of the disease having appeared, the Government feels justified in considering the scourge as ended; consequently, cattle can now be exhibited at any district show. The plague has cost France at least 57,000 head of black cattle, approximately estimated at 15,000,000 of francs. Forty departments (one-half of the territory) suffered from the distemper, and the average estimated value of each beast victimized is about 266 francs.

The Agricultural interest has displayed neither enthusiasm for, nor protests against, the protective policy of the Government, because the measure is regarded as essentially transient, and will be superseded before the prohibitive tariff can come into operation. More agreeable for the farmers was the appeal made to their savings, to subscribe to the ransom fund for the deliverance of their country; and in response they nobly did their duty.

The harvest men suffered dreadfully during ten days from a truly scorching sun, but accomplished their labor, working in some instances from fifteen to eighteen hours per day. Payment is by the piece. A good reaper can earn 25 francs a week, out of which he has to pay a binder; and from fifteen to eighteen acres represent the average extent of reaping per man during the season. Along with these wages, food is usually given—soup, potatoes and pork constituting the dietary. Indeed, farmers generally slaughter a pig specially fattened for harvest wants. If wine or cider be not too dear, they form the beverage during work; cold coffee is sometimes preferred, or *calabre*, which is a syrup composed of liquorice and mint.

The Belgians have nearly concluded their annual agricultural shows. One fact was everywhere revealed—the success of the Durham breed in crossing, despite the opposition made against it many years ago. The Government imports every year from England, pure Durham bulls and heifers, disposing of them at auction in the provinces. The fattening qualities of the Durham blood, and the fact that the yield of butter is not less than that from local races, constitute that breed a present favorite and the prize-winner at the regional shows. The picture is anything but bright respecting the celebrated race of draught horses; it declines in the face of all encouragement, because the stallions are disappearing, the subdivision of the land not permitting proprietors to maintain them. The high price of wages, also, prevents the farmer from speculating in horse-breeding; the former being caused by the tendency, almost general on the Continent, for the best farm laborers to immigrate to the cities and large towns. In France this immigration is attributed to the minute division of landed property, whereby an estate, if only an acre in extent, is split up into as many divisions as a deceased parent has of children. However, in those parts of Germany where "patrimonial" farms may be sold, but never subdivided, and where the heir has to pay his brothers and sisters their proportionate fortune (generally calculated on one year's rent of the holding), the same tendency toward town life exists.

France possesses three veterinary schools, namely, at Lyons, Toulouse, and Alfort, near Paris. The latter is the most celebrated, and has about two hundred and eighty pupils. Hitherto, the school at Alfort labored under the defect of being more medical than agricultural; but the new Director, M. REYNAL, has fundamentally reformed the establishment, and best of all, in these days of rigid economy for France, without demanding any additional State aid. He leads the pupils, by varying their studies. From the laboratory they pass to the amphitheater; from the hospital to the study; from riding to the gymnasium; from swimming to the cattle markets; from farming to music. It is prac-

tice forms the basis of this scheme. He describes the various breeds of live stock, by pointing them out to his pupils in the markets. Not only are diseased cattle dissected, but the butcher who supplies the market with beef, mutton, &c. has to purchase animals selected for him in the market, and submit them for object lessons in a special amphitheater, before being converted into plain joints. Thus, the anatomy of animals in health becomes a study, as well as that in disease. There are six chairs attached to the school, each having a professor and an assistant, who teach the various branches of the veterinary art, fully, scientifically, but above all, practically. The pupils, on receiving their diplomas, find employment in the army, in civil life, and in the colonies. Foreigners, on complying with certain formalities, are admitted as pupils. There is an application now pending on behalf of six Japanese.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—NO. III.

BY "BURR OAK."

EDITOR FARMER: As this is to be my last article in regard to the above Order, I will now, as best I can, proceed to ascertain the probable amount of money that it takes to run the Order, and what goes with it; and to come very near facts, we will take the statement of the Secretary of the State Grange of Iowa. He states that there were four hundred and fifty Granges in the State. Now, we will suppose that each has an average of forty members; that gives a united membership of eighteen thousand; and now, to be sure that we do not over-estimate, we will say that nine thousand of these paid as initiation fee (five dollars each) the sum of forty-five thousand dollars, and nine thousand paid as initiation fee (three dollars each) gives the sum of twenty-seven thousand dollars. These united make seventy-two thousand dollars for initiation fees alone. Out of this sum goes to the National Grange fifteen dollars for each dispensation; four hundred and fifty, at fifteen dollars, make six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, entirely gone from the State.

Now, they tell us that the balance of the money belongs to the several Granges, and that each can do with it as it chooses; but the constitution says that each Subordinate Grange shall pay to the State Grange the sum of twenty-five cents for each degree conferred; there being four degrees, makes one dollar for each member, and for the eighteen thousand members we must pay to the Treasurer of the State Grange eighteen thousand dollars. The above subtracted from the seventy-two thousand dollars, leaves in the Subordinate Granges forty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Now, while we have these figures in our mind, we will go a little further. Eighteen thousand members will need eighteen thousand regalia; and at eighty cents each, the average price, we have fourteen thousand four hundred dollars. Now, add to this fifteen dollars each, for four hundred and fifty Granges, for jewelry, and we have the sum of six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. The two sums added make twenty-one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars—taken from the forty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, leaves a balance of twenty-six thousand one hundred dollars, or fifty-eight dollars for each Grange. The annual dues of twenty five cents per member, which has to be paid to the State Grange out of this sum, which is four thousand five hundred dollars, leaves a balance of twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars, or fifty-four dollars to each Grange, for incidentals.

And yet there is another little item of ten cents per month for each member; for the eighteen thousand members we have the nice little sum of eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty dollars: this amount, added to the seventy-two

thousand dollars, gives the snug little sum of ninety thousand three hundred and sixty dollars. And there is one other item which we had well nigh overlooked; that is, we find in the Constitution that, after all of the above enumerated, "each Grange may regulate its own dues," which leads us to conclude that there is still another item to be drawn from the votaries who worship at its shrine.

The above calculations are made only for one year. Now, deduct the initiation fee, and multiply the balance by five, and we find that ninety-one thousand eight hundred dollars is required for running expenses for that number of Granges for five years. Vast as this sum is, what is it in comparison to what it must be, if it has as many members as some of the leaders claim it has—a half million. Suppose it has four hundred thousand members; the annual dues of ten cents for each member, and ten cents for each degree conferred on three hundred thousand males, and five cents for each degree conferred on one hundred thousand females (being about in this proportion), we find that the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars finds its way into the hands of the Treasurer of the National Grange; and this is only for one year's operation with the above-named number of members. You, no doubt, will say that this a very nice sum of money, and not to be despised by any one; and you will, no doubt, be the more astonished when you think that this vast sum of money has been contributed by men of small means, and thrown into the hands of one who cannot be made responsible before the law.

Although the Constitution provides that the Treasurer shall give bonds, I confess that I am not much of a lawyer, and have yet to learn that an organization of this kind can be made a party in law, unless made so by an act of General or State Government. If this be so, then there is no way to compel either Subordinate, State or National Grange Treasurers to give over to any one the moneys that may come into their hands.

We would like to pursue this subject still further, and show how inconsistent it is with our republican form of government; we would like to, and can, show that it is despotic, both in the formation of the State and National Granges; but as we have extended this article to a greater length than we anticipated, we will leave it with your readers, hoping that some one better qualified and more able, will take up the subject, and show it up in its deformity.

In conclusion, let me say that I am actuated by no other motive, only to benefit my brother farmers; and if these letters should be the means of benefiting one farmer, I will consider myself amply paid for my time and trouble.

I had forgotten to mention, in its proper place, that Deputies are allowed five dollars for instituting each Grange—making two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars more.

Burr Oak Farm, August 30, 1872.

GARGET, DEEP PLOWING, &c.

BY J. H. DEARBORN.

EDITOR FARMER: The universal remedy for garget in cows, in the section where I was "raised," was—poke root. The root was dried and kept on hand, and when needed, cut and split into small pieces, inserted in potatoes, and given to the cow three or four days, a dose each day as large as a man's thumb. Or, some would split the brisket of the animal, and insert and secure in the wound a piece of the root, which answered the same purpose.

As to stirring the ground in a dry time: Once, in Texas, I heard a discussion. Says Mr. A., "It is so dry, I will have to stop plowing my corn." Says Mr. B., "The drier it is, the more I plow;" and each proceeded to argue and to cite instances to prove his theory correct. Neither could convince the other, and perhaps, because neither could give a good reason. Still, both were counted good farmers. Says Mr. C., "It is just as you have

treated your corn before. If you have plowed shallow and deep, so as to cut the roots of your corn in the rows, and make them run down deep, then it will pay to plow in a drought as often as you can; but if you have plowed but little and shallow, and the roots have got big between the rows, it won't do to break them off in a dry time; and I plow shallow anyhow, such a dry time as this, and the corn don't curl up behind me as bad as it is ahead of me."

This corresponds with my own experience. Two years ago I had a small piece of corn (the best on my place), free from weeds, and the ground so light and loose that I did not think it needed plowing when I commenced to plow my crop the second time, and so omitted that patch. Before I got through the third plowing, corn in the main was curling up every day; and I was watching with considerable anxiety, and debating in my own mind whether it were best to quit plowing or not. I could not see any difference in the curling of the corn before me and of that behind me; so I decided to go ahead, and did so, and I think, with advantage to all the crop, except the "best patch" aforesaid, which had been plowed but once before, and which after this last and (to it) second plowing, curled up, and stayed curled up, and never did any good afterward.

My opinion is, that that last plowing was what killed it; and I know of no reason why it should affect that differently from the rest of the crop, except it be for the reasons given by Mr. C.

Shawnee County, Kansas, Sept. 3, 1872.

BLUE JOINT GRASS.

BY E. S. ELLIOTT.

EDITOR FARMER: Has any one ever tried blue-joint grass, on prepared ground? I suppose not. But I am inclined to think it would make a profitable meadow. I have observed that where it comes up in plowed ground, it makes more vigorous growth than in the unbroken prairie. Sown thickly, it ought to yield very largely; and if cut early, a second crop might perhaps be had.

If any one has tried this experiment, I would like to know the results; and also, whether the seeds have ever been gathered. I would like to get fifty pounds of seed for trial. Can any one furnish it? The object is to try it in the western part of Kansas, where fodder plants will in a few years be needed, as the country becomes more densely settled.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ATTENTION.

BY MICHAEL MOORHEAD.

EDITOR FARMER: We have a Farmers' Club here, that has held regular monthly meetings since last Winter. We are now desirous to hear from parties who are willing to deal with us as a Club, and will give the same per cent. on all sales to our Club, that they do to their agents or commission men. We also wish the address of reliable and trustworthy parties, that will buy, or receive and sell for us on commission, our produce. Why don't such men advertise in THE KANSAS FARMER?

Plattsburg, Clinton County, Mo.

SHAWNEE CREEK, JUST BELOW THE CROSSING.

BY A. B. M.

EDITOR FARMER: As there has been but few communications from our corner to your paper, I thought I would scratch you a line again.

The farmers are getting along finely with their farm work, though some have been paying too much attention to politics to get along with their work as they should. Some are still plowing wheat ground, and some of us have been done breaking for wheat nearly a month. In some parts of the county the wheat crop will average twenty bushels per acre, and in other parts the wheat is very poor. Corn is good, and there is a very large crop of oats. The people have railroad bonds on the brain.

Lostine, Kansas, September 6, 1872.

NEGLECTED.

Arrangements had been made to have THE FARMER represented at all the Fairs of the State held this year. We regret that the inclemency of the weather, and other unavoidable causes, prevented attendance at the Coffey County Fair, held at Burlington, and the Blue and Kansas Valley Fair, held at Manhattan.

We shall, in next issue, give as full a report of them as possible. The fact is, that Fairs are now so numerous and so complete in our State, that to attend and do justice in reporting them, is a task of no little magnitude. We beg our friends to believe that neglect is as painful to us as it can possibly be to them.

POLITICAL MORALITY.

Just at this time, as always during an important pending election, there are a great many pure patriots preaching political morality from street corner and house-top. To hear them talk, one would suppose that our whole country was a seething caldron of corruption, and State Legislatures market places, where men are bought and sold by Senatorial aspirants, like sheep in the shambles.

The popular tune of this raving is against the men who purchase place by buying votes. It is claimed that all this corruption is due to purchasers, and not to sellers. That legislators, elected pure, become corrupt by the importunities of candidates for their suffrage, and sell their own honor and their constituents' interests for money.

Party politics have no place in these columns, but questions that affect the honor of our readers and of the State should not be excluded, although disconnected from practical or theoretical agriculture. We, therefore, propose to say our say about this matter, before men are selected to go up to Topeka as our representatives the coming Winter. We have a Senator to elect through these representatives; and whatever differences may exist as to men and measures, we ought to be a unit as to the purity of the legislative ballot which determines the choice.

We are not yet ready to declare the elective system a failure, as it must be if men, pure at home, can so suddenly become corrupt at the State Capital. It seems altogether irrational to suppose a man of pure life and honest practice in all his dealings with his fellow men, up to the time he is elected a member of the Legislature, will go out charged with the responsibility of a sworn lawmaker, and instantly defy all law in making merchandise of his vote.

We feel confident that the rule of political economy, that "a supply creates a demand," is as good in this as in all other commercial matters. We do not believe a candidate for the United States Senate would be any more likely to go to a Legislature to buy votes until a supply of votes was first placed there for sale, than you, reader, would go to a church to buy merchandise. If you want to purchase a plow or a piece of goods, you go where these articles are for sale, and no where else. The man who keeps dry goods is never troubled with customers in search of hardware; and just so long as a supply is kept, of goods in a store or votes in a Legislature, just so long will there be a demand for them at current prices.

The responsibility of this disgrace, if the charges are true (which we do not believe to any great extent are true), rests at the ballot box and with the constituency, and not with the men who bid the highest for the merchandise we, as voters, choose to be represented by. In a word, send honest, incorruptible men to the Legislature, and no man will presume to approach them with a price for their honor, and your rights.

But for a criminal neglect of duty on the part of constituents, disgraceful representation would be

practically impossible. No community is without a man they can safely trust. No such man will refuse to represent them, if asked to do so. You do not choose your representatives, but allow unworthy men to force themselves upon you. No man fit for the Legislature, and free from ulterior purposes dangerous to his constituents, will volunteer. It is a sacrifice that no such person will undertake unasked. The key-note of safety is to refuse countenance and withhold support from every self-constituted candidate; to break up the caucus system, by calling out candidates of your own choice; and above all, to protect the purity of the ballot by removing it from the grog shops and all the loose and corrupting surroundings which make it possible to fill the chair of a legislator with merchandise instead of a man.

If any man buys a vote in the Kansas Legislature next Winter, it will be because a careless or corrupt constituency has sent up a vote to sell; and no demagogue clamor of an unsuccessful against a successful bidder, should blind the public to the real source of the wrong.

THE MONTH OF FAIRS.

September is the month of Fairs, and we can do no better than surrender THE FARMER to them, as we shall in this and the succeeding issue.

These annual harvest gatherings have a charm, that will forever perpetuate them, until the promise of seed time and harvest is lost in a millenium of spontaneity and rest. They are invested with a sentiment, as celebrations of the victories of peace, hardly less enchanting than triumphal ovals to veterans from the victorious field of war.

This is right; for the courage and manly persistence in the contest with adverse elements and open enemies in the field of productive labor, are immeasurably above the courage and persistence required in battle strife. Why, then, should we not come together with our trophies of victory, and celebrate with music, song and rejoicing, the triumphs of toil, patience and skill, over winds, weeds and worms; droughts and floods; blighting suns and biting frosts, and all other foes and obstacles met and conquered on the farm, in the shop, and at the fireside?

The practical value of Fairs, in their opportunities for comparing results and communicating methods, cannot be estimated. The emulation excited by premiums awakens pride, and intensifies effort to a degree beyond ordinary appreciation, even in the present crude and illogical arrangement of such awards. When the time comes that premiums are awarded to brains, instead of things; to the intelligence of the producer, instead of the excellence of the product, we shall realize the real value of competitive exhibitions as promoters of intelligent industry, and not till then.

Kansas has unusual reason for joy at our present harvest festivals. A series of prosperous years is crowned with one of paramount productiveness in the present one. With the single exception of Fall wheat, every variety of seed and tree has yielded in abundance and quality an extraordinary return. This is not exceptional, but the rule all over the broad surface of our State. No wonder, then, that we report so many and such successful exhibitions. They are indeed a proud record of the producing capacity of Kansas soil, and the intelligence of Kansas husbandry.

TOO MUCH CREDIT.

The efforts of THE FARMER in the interests of true Agricultural education have met a friendly recognition all over the country. Even those who did not agree with our radical notions, have not ventured to question our motives, except in a few instances, where the victims of Greek dry-rot had become impervious to common sense, and oblivious to human progress.

We have studiously abstained from reproducing notices of our work in this direction, choosing to

avoid even a seeming of arrogance. This rule is broken in giving place to the following, from the *American Agriculturist* for September:

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—THE KANSAS FARMER is doing a good work in showing up the manner in which in several States the Agricultural College Fund has been misappropriated. It is through the efforts of this paper that the management of the Kansas College has been kept out of the hands of lawyers, doctors, and antiquated clergymen.

It is pleasant to believe that THE FARMER has been an aid in getting our Agricultural College in its present course and condition of progress, but a great wrong to credit so much as this to it. We are happy to inform the *Agriculturist* that we have a host of determined co-workers, to whom the credit is chiefly due.

THE LEAVENWORTH COUNTY FAIR.

The Fourth Annual Fair of the Leavenworth County Agricultural and Mechanical Association commenced at their Grounds in this city, September 10th.

The rainy weather of Tuesday and Wednesday operated, of course, disastrously upon it; but notwithstanding the gloomy appearance, entries commenced pouring in on Tuesday morning, and kept up a steady stream all that day. On the evening of the latter day, there was gathered together the material for a No. 1 Fair, all that was needed to make it a complete success being the people; and on Thursday and Friday the hearts of the managers were gladdened by the presence of thousands of visitors.

It will be remembered by our readers that since the stock of the Society has passed into the hands of the present managers, they have expended a large sum of money in erecting the Amphitheater, a structure capable of accommodating 80,000 people; a large Power Hall, one of the largest in the West, and horse, cattle, and sheep stalls and pens, almost without number. The whole Grounds have been set in forest trees, the track well prepared, and everything placed in fine condition.

With such preparations, and with officers and directors of known honesty and probity, it is not to be wondered at that exhibitors should come from far and near to the Leavenworth Fair.

Floral and Fruit Halls were among the first filled up, and they were full to repletion. The display of fruit was pronounced by competent judges to be the largest and best ever made in the country. Among the largest exhibitors were Mrs. LOAR, Dr. STAYMAN, S. F. RHEA, J. C. BAIRD, and FRANCIS GODDARD.

The show of needle-work, braiding, embroidery, &c., was very full and complete, as was the department of preserves, jellies, cakes, and bread. It would be impossible to notice in a general way even a tithe of the articles exhibited in this building. Among the most interesting was the collection in Natural Sciences, exhibited by Dr. GRASER, consisting of stuffed animals, birds, and fish, geological and mineralogical specimens, ancient relics and coins, representing almost every country and age since the Christian era commenced, and, perhaps, anterior even to that. The collection is pronounced by all who saw it to be one of the best in the country.

The show of grains and vegetables was both large and excellent. Every variety of grain grown in the State was exhibited, and the quality of all were first-class. In vegetables, Mr. E. J. HOLMAN, market gardener near this city, was probably the largest exhibitor, and his collection was very fine. Some gentleman, whose name we did not learn, exhibited a dozen egg plants, that for size excelled anything we ever saw, the largest ones (they were nearly all one size) measuring twenty-seven inches in circumference.

Power Hall was well filled. The Great Western Foundry and Machine Shops, of this city, set up an Estes patent upright engine, and it was kept in operation during the Fair.

We noticed, with pleasure, that two windmills were erected and in operation on the Grounds, and

were carefully examined by hundreds of farmers, who are seeking a cheap farm power.

All kinds of agricultural implements were exhibited in the greatest profusion, and the competition between the various mowers, reapers, drills, &c., was sharp.

The show of nursery stock was first-rate, and it gives us particular pleasure to notice the success of our tree growers. As to the difference in quality between the different exhibitors, it was not there. We could scarcely detect a shadow for or against either of the lots. The exhibitors were Mr. HAWTHORN, Mr. HOLMAN, Mr. BIDGOOD, of this city; and Messrs. BLAIR BROS., of Lee's Summit. Mr. HAWTHORN, in addition to the fruit trees, exhibited a fine line of evergreens; Mr. BIDGOOD, a nice lot of flowering shrubs; and BLAIR BROS. had an excellent show of both evergreens and flowering shrubs. At the time of writing this, the premiums were not awarded.

The display of poultry this year is really the first and only decent exhibition in this line that we have ever had in the State, and it is due almost entirely to the enterprise of the MCGILL BROS., of Tonganoxie, Kansas, formerly of this city. They exhibited over fifty coops, and every bird was almost first-class. We noticed in particular the Black Spanish, Buff and Partridge Cochins, White Leghorns, Dominiques, Houdans, Dorkings, Light Brahmas, and Aylesbury, Black Cayuga, and Rouen ducks, the former as fine a pair of ducks as we ever saw, and the other two more than average specimens.

The sheep ring, too, was the largest and best ever exhibited here, and we do not remember to have seen it excelled in the State. A gentleman of this State, whose name and address have escaped us, exhibited two pens of Merinoes that were hard to beat. JAS. O'NEAL, of Jefferson county, had some twenty-five or thirty pens of choice South-downs. There has been a demand for this latter class of sheep in the State; but Mr. O'NEAL seems to believe in keeping his light under a bushel, as he has taken no pains to inform the public that he has this stock for sale.

The show of hogs was nothing in comparison to what it was two years ago in point of numbers; but what hogs were on the Ground were of super-excellent quality. Mr. BRYANT, of Independence, Mo., exhibited Poland-Chinas and Essex. Mr. BROADDUS, of Salt Creek Valley, some beautiful hogs that show a strong Berkshire cross. Mr. JOHNSON, some good Poland-Chinas, and several parties exhibited Berkshires of good quality.

The cattle ring was first-rate. To the man who has been attending the Fairs generally, for the past half dozen years, it is a matter of surprise that Shorthorns could improve so much and so rapidly. B. F. GORDON, of Clay county, Mo., ANDREW WILSON, of Shawnee county, Kansas, and JAS. O'NEAL, of Jefferson, all have choice herds of Durhams. A man in need of premium Shorthorns need not go out of Kansas or Missouri to find them. We have seen most of the premium herds of Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, and we candidly believe that the cattle exhibited at Atchison, and the herds shown here, will compare favorably with the best. I. S. KALLOCH, of Lawrence, exhibits his beautiful Jerseys, and Mr. LARIMER, of this county, also exhibits one or two Jerseys. The former gentleman shows the Ayrshires, lately bought of J. K. HUDSON. Mr. W. G. COFFIN shows a Devon bull, and a splendid specimen of his class.

The horses, like the cattle, show a marked improvement. A glance at those exhibited shows that more attention is being paid to thoroughbreds. All the rings exhibited were good; the draft ring, perhaps, not equal to some former years, but still creditable. The premiums we noticed were pretty well divided between Kansas and Missouri.

We should be glad, had we time and space, to notice more at length the hundreds of articles that

were well worthy of being noticed. Many of the articles exhibited, and especially the stock, need to be seen to be thoroughly appreciated. No newspaper article can do them justice.

We are glad to notice that the attendance upon all of our larger Fairs is increasing. This is a hopeful sign. This will do more toward encouraging improved Agriculture, toward making rural pursuits yield a satisfactory profit, than any other cause we know of. Here farmers see what their neighbors are doing; they see the great improvement made in implements of culture, in stock and seeds, and it persuades them to go and do likewise.

In the officers of the Leavenworth Fair, we are peculiarly fortunate. With one or two exceptions, they are all practical farmers—men who have the best interests of the farming community at heart, and without an exception have the confidence of the entire community. With their characteristic good sense, they engaged the services of Mr. ED. RUSSELL to act as Secretary, and, in fact, did everything that foresight, and a desire to do justice, could do, to make the Fair a success; and we are glad to say, as a concluding word, that they succeeded.

THE PLATTE COUNTY (MO.) FAIR.

The Platte County Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened their Fair Grounds to the public on Tuesday, September 3d. A heavy rain on Tuesday morning caused the entries to be small in number, but a favorable turn of the weather gave heart to those who had made preparations to enter stock, produce, &c. By Wednesday the Secretary's office was crowded with applicants, who were patiently waiting their turn to secure certificates of membership as exhibitors of everything pertaining to Agriculture, Mechanics or the Fine Arts.

We regret that our limited space, in this issue, will not admit of giving a complete list of all the entries, and names of the successful competitors.

The number of entries of blooded cattle was small, but of excellent grade, and spoke well for the enterprise of the stock-growers of Platte, Clay, Clinton and Buchanan counties. Among the prominent competitors were S. C. DUNCAN, F. GORDON, L. LEUGAN, J. MCCONNELL, and W. S. GORDON, each of whom carried off one or more premiums.

The number of entries of jacks and jennets was large, and many excellent animals were shown in the ring. J. PHILLIPS carried off the first premium on his jack, in the ring of four years old and over. R. J. ADKINSON received the first premium on his jennet, in same ring. In the ring of best jack of any age, shown with five colts, Mr. S. RISK was the successful competitor.

The mule rings were all good, some exhibitors having as many as eleven entries. We heard several old stock-raisers say that they had never seen so many fine mules collected together at a Fair; and, judging from the length of time it took the judges to make their decisions as to which was best, we infer that they, too, were not in the habit of seeing so fine a lot of animals together.

In the ring of thoroughbred stallions, there were five entries for stallions four years old and over, and great enthusiasm was manifested by the friends of each horse. "Wall street," for a time, was a perfect Babel, and money was freely staked upon favorite horses. A. D. DILLINGHAM's horse carried off the premium in this ring, to the disgust and sorrow of many who had unwisely bet their "bottom dollar" on some other "hoss." The entries for three, two, and one-year-olds and for colts, were all good, and many fine colts and horses were shown.

The rings for buggy horses were fair in number, and some very fine animals were shown in this class.

In classes for hogs, we noticed a few very fine animals. Judge J. S. BRASSFIELD had on exhibition a Magie Boar and sow, that are hard to beat. The Judge was awarded the first premium on both. Among the Berkshires, we noticed a boar and sow

owned by JAMES LEAVEL, that, leaving the decision to our poor judgment, we think could hardly be beaten. In the Berkshire ring, Mr. LEAVEL was the successful one.

The display at Floral Hall was very limited. Up to Wednesday evening, there were on exhibition only four plates of peaches, three plates of pears, and other fruits in proportion; but we are glad to learn that on Thursday the display was considerably increased. The only accountable reason for this is, that the greater part of the fruit crop is affected with the codling moth, so that a perfect specimen of apple or pear is a rarity this year. The three plates of pears were beauties, to look at; but they were pronounced unsound by several fruit growers and dealers. Of grapes we noticed some six varieties, only medium in size of bunches, with the exception of three bunches on one vine eight inches long, that were very fine. These were Virginia seedlings. The Concord specimens were not as good, for compactness and size of bunches, as we have seen on market this season. The display of canned fruits and jellies was limited, but of very good quality. Mrs. W. NORRIS had a very excellent display in this department.

We noticed a few bunches of excellent dressed hemp, of good length and color.

In the department of fine arts, there were several wax wreaths and crosses that were very beautiful; and one hair wreath that was exquisite. There were several pieces of embroidery, that brought out the praise of nearly every lady who examined them. We regret that the names of the parties who entered articles in this department was not attached to their several entries, for we should like to have given their names.

Taking the Fair all in all, it passed off very pleasantly. We cannot close this brief notice, without thanking the gentlemanly officers and directors of the Association for many favors shown us personally. Gentlemen, accept our thanks.

AYLESBURY DUCKS.

Among the valuable fowls for the poultry yard, the above are by no means second. The Aylesbury ducks are pure white, the bill a pale flesh color, and the legs orange color. When full grown, they weigh from eight to ten pounds per pair. They are good layers, and very quiet. They are not inclined to stay at home as much as the Rouens. They are highly esteemed for the table in the London market.

STEAM PLOWS.

EDITOR FARMER: I want some information about Steam Plows, and have taken the liberty of writing to you for it, because I think you take an interest in them, and therefore will be more likely to give me full particulars.

Are there any thoroughly practical Steam Plows manufactured in this country? If so, which are they, and who are the manufacturers?

I want one that does not use tackle, but travels along with the Plow, similar to the Fawkes, illustrated in THE FARMER for May 15th, but which you think is not quite practical as yet. It would also be necessary that it could be used as a stationary engine, when required for threshing, &c.

Please give me all the information that you can about them, and what you think would be the cost, with all necessary fixings; and tell me if you do not think it would pay well to have one out here in Kansas, to work out for hire, and break up these large prairies at a quicker rate than they are now being broken.

An answer by mail, as soon as convenient, will greatly oblige
Yours, very truly,
Abilene, Kansas, Sept. 2, 1872.

ANSWER.—There is no Steam Plow that we know of that operates upon the principle of the Fawkes, that is wholly practical, unless it is the Aveling & Porter machine; and we are not enough acquainted with that to recommend it. It may be just the thing, or it may not. By writing to W. C. OASTLER, 43 Exchange Place, New York, you can get all the information you desire relative to this machine. We have no doubt but what fifty Steam Plows, in Kansas, would pay an excellent interest on the capital invested.

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT BUILDING HOUSES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: I read your answers to correspondents in each number, with a great deal of interest, and derive much information therefrom. I want now some specific information. I contemplate building a dwelling house on my farm, to live in, not to sell, and I thought perhaps you could give me some hints about it, that would be valuable. The general plan has been agreed upon by my wife and myself after much examination of the matter, but if you can suggest any little (or big) conveniences, alterations, amendments, &c., we shall be much obliged.

I may add, that a part of our present plan we got from **THE FARMER**, some two or three years ago. B. S. J.

ANSWER.—Our correspondent evidently expects only a general answer upon the subject. His letter indicates that he has acted wisely upon the subject in at least two particulars. First, that he has consulted his wife, and second, that he has taken time to digest his plans. A house that is built to live in, is not made in a day. The subject must be studied—looked at in all its bearings. First, it must be decided what kind of a house is wanted, and next, is the purse long enough to pay for such a house?

Too little attention is paid in building houses, farm houses especially, either to the rules of architecture, or to the comfort and convenience of the female portion of the family. A little study and examination of the subject, will enable a person to beautify and adorn the house at a trifling expense, while a suburban villa, a French or Italian cottage, may be built for the same money that it costs to erect the square, barn-like structure, so commonly seen both in country and town.

Not to make this article too lengthy, we will endeavor to give some practical suggestions upon the subject.

Safety from fire is among the first things to be looked after in a house. The number of houses annually burned, is to be wondered at. Not that there are so many, but so few. It does not seem to enter into the plans of those building to so construct them, as to render it comparatively impossible for them to catch fire within themselves. Yet, it is not a hard matter to do. Our first suggestion, therefore, is to never permit a stovepipe to go through either ceiling, or partition, protected only by the ordinary tin or sheet iron eye. Start the chimneys in the partitions, three or four feet below the ceiling, or else from the ground, and let the pipe go in with an elbow, never from the ceiling. Be sure that the flues are large enough, for, as ordinarily built, they are an abomination—a week or two at most, being sufficient, if coal is the fuel used, to fill them up completely with soot. If a house is to be composed of but two rooms, one of them should be a closet, and for every room that is added, whether it be a parlor, dining room, bedroom, or what not, there should be added a closet. In the kitchen, a convenient cupboard for the stove vessels may be cheaply made by starting the chimney upon a form, say two feet square, by five feet high. This, when enclosed and a door hung, makes it in the most convenient place for the purposes intended.

A sink is a necessity to every well ordered household, and the cistern should be built under the kitchen, the pump coming up in the sink. This saves the wife thousands upon thousands of steps, and to a great extent, that intolerable nuisance, a frozen pump.

The entrance to the cellar should be from the kitchen, for the same reason that the pump is placed there. The wood house should be as near the kitchen door as possible. We have seen the wood house cheaply built, by being placed under the same roof as the kitchen and dining room, and over the wood house, a chamber very handy as a drying room for clothes on a rainy day, and useful for storing farm and garden seeds, and the lumber that will accumulate about the house.

In laying the floors of the house, we would have the sills mortised, to let the joists down flush with the surface, so that the floor would come square down on the sill, thus affording no opportunity for

rats and mice to get up between the lathing and the siding.

Of course, the location of the house must conform to the other farm buildings, roads, lay of land, &c. Other things being equal, the farm house looks best in our eyes situated from two to five hundred yards from the highway, approached by a double row of forest trees on either side, the barns immediately in the rear, and the space between the house and barn flanked on each side with a good large orchard, and the space in front of the house on each side of the avenue, used for pastures and meadows. The traveler upon the highway sees first the house, standing out boldly in front, relieved by the orchards on either side, with an occasional glimpse of the barn between the trees.

But we have perhaps already gone farther into the subject than is contemplated by our correspondent, but it is a subject of great importance, and we shall be glad to have the views of any of our readers who have well digested ideas upon it.

THE FAIRS.

We desire to repeat, what we have so often said, that if the farmer desires to keep posted on matters pertaining to his business, if he expects to derive any benefit from his neighbors' experience, he must attend the Fairs.

A wide-awake, intelligent farmer will gain more practical knowledge, will get more information that he can turn into dollars and cents, in a three or four days' visit to a good Fair, than in a whole year spent upon the farm. A very large proportion of our farmers are almost entirely ignorant of the peculiar points of many of the breeds of cattle, sheep and swine; and are, therefore, liable to be imposed upon by unprincipled dealers. An attendance upon the Fairs will enlighten upon these and many other points. No enterprising farmer can afford to stay away from the Fairs, even though he should have to spend a little money in so doing. It is money well spent.

It is well to remember, too, that the good wife needs a little recreation, and the Fair is a good place to get it. Take her, too. In fact, take the whole family. It will pay.

LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

We have received a letter from S. E. GAILLORD Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the Louisville (Kentucky) Medical College; in forming us that the Regents of that College have determined to grant a beneficiary scholarship to one young man in every Congressional District in the United States. The applicant must be a young man of good moral character, and unable to pay the fees, and he must have read medicine with some reputable physician for at least one year.

Full particulars respecting these scholarships may be obtained by addressing Dr. GAILLORD, at Louisville, Kentucky.

This liberal offer will enable many deserving young men to obtain a medical education, that would probably have no opportunity of exercising their talents without it.

Sons of clergymen and physicians also have free tuition at this institution, and it is well to say that those who receive these beneficiary scholarships, need be known to none but the Dean of the Faculty.

The Louisville Medical College ranks among the first-class institutions, and its alumni number some of the brightest intellects in medicine and surgery, that the country affords.

The College session begins October 1st, and closes about March 10th.

STATISTICS OF DONIPHAN COUNTY.

Two years ago we asked the County Clerks of the State, through these columns, as a favor to our readers in the Eastern and Southern States, as well as those of Kansas, to furnish us a statement of the yield of the various farm and garden products of their counties, as shown by the records in their respective offices; but not a single one of them had enough State or county pride to send us the figures.

In a late issue of the *Kansas Chief* we find the Agricultural statistics of Doniphans county; and from the brief resume that we are able to give, it will be seen how valuable a document it would be for immigration purposes, if we could publish the same for the whole State by counties. The figures given below are for the year 1871:

There were raised of wheat 259,204 bushels, on 13,716 acres. Of rye, 280 acres, 4,666 bushels. Of barley, 4,832 acres, and 71,665 bushels. Of corn, 38,729 acres, which yielded 1,290,666 bushels. Of buckwheat, 15 acres and 723 bushels. Oats, 5,822 acres, which yielded 171,485 bushels. Potatoes, 316 acres, and 49,008 bushels. Sorghum, 75 acres, the product of which was 23,195 gallons of syrup. Hemp, 244 acres, which yielded 921,222 pounds. 1,620 sheep sheared 5,290 pounds of wool, and there were made 26,296 gallons of grape wine.

Of stock there were (besides the sheep) 4,528 horses, 11,392 cattle, and 20,614 hogs.

One township raised 475 pounds of tobacco, and another 6,000 pounds of broom corn.

The publishing of such items as the above is interesting, and we hope that other papers will imitate the enterprise of the *Chief* in collecting them.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF JACKSON CO.

Thanks to the enterprise of the *Holton Express*, we are able to lay before our readers a summary of the Agricultural statistics of Jackson county.

There were raised in this county, 7,719 acres of wheat, that yielded 122,797 bushels; 227½ acres of barley, that yielded 8,704 bushels; 162½ acres of rye, that yielded 1,442 bushels; 18,581 acres of corn, that yielded 639,371 bushels; 5,309 acres of oats, that yielded 124,798 bushels; 232 acres of potatoes, that yielded 24,846 bushels; 90½ acres of sorghum, that yielded 3,040 gallons of syrup; 1,475 sheep sheared, that yielded 3,017 pounds of wool. Of live stock over six months old, there were 286 mules, 3,348 horses, 10,589 cattle, and 5,168 hogs.

The total taxable property was \$1,949,780. The average assessed value of the land in the county was a fraction over \$5.10 per acre. The highest assessed value per acre was in Franklin township, which was \$7.10, and the lowest in Grant township, which was \$4.05 per acre. Douglas township reports the most real and personal property for taxation, the amount being \$420,195, and Whiting township the least, the amount being only \$120,166. The Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, has \$45,855 of taxable property in the county.

GIRLS AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A female who, from the tone of the article, we take to be too old to be herself a girl, writes to an exchange some very practical ideas, as to the opportunities that, in her judgment, the Agricultural College ought to supply to the girls of Kansas.

We hope the Regents of that Institution will give heed to her suggestions. We know that the President and Faculty of the College are ripe for just such a course of instruction, and for just such opportunities—which, in short, are: That the College should teach the girls (those who desire it) telegraphing, &c., and shall afford them full opportunities for learning all housewifely duties, in the most approved methods.

We have said that the President and Faculty are willing to commence with just such a course of study for the girls that attend that Institution. In a conversation that the writer of this had not long since with Dr. DENISON, this very subject was canvassed, and met his hearty approval. We also asked a member of the Faculty, while on a recent visit to the College, what the Regents proposed to do in the matter of a College dairy, laundry, kitchen, bakery, &c., and were told that the matter had been canvassed, and would be put in practical operation at the earliest possible moment.

All of these things must grow up; they are not built in a day. But we hope to see, at no distant day, a place there that we can send our daughters

to learn all the "secret arts and mysteries" of female life duties. Such things can be taught at the College, under a routine system, much better than they are taught at our homes. The girls then would have the competition that would cause them to strive, to see who could make the best butter and cheese, the nicest cakes and pies, jellies and preserves; or who could "do up" the nicest shirt bosom. At home, mother is not willing the girl should try what the old lady thinks she can do so much better; and hence, many of our girls grow up to woman's estate without knowing the first principles of housekeeping duties.

Let us have the Housekeeping Department added to the Agricultural College.

PASTURES.

EDITOR FARMER: Since I have been a reader of THE FARMER, I have watched closely to see what you would say on pastures, but think I have seen nothing from you on the subject. I am anxious to know about pastures. What is the best grass to sow in this State for a dairy pasture? I see in the *Prairie Farmer* that some of the dairies are condemning the blue grass for pastures. Some say if we get blue grass set in this State, we cannot get it out. How is that? Yours, truly, J. B. F.

This question has been discussed on several different occasions, and we are quite ready to open it again and again if necessary. It is one of the most important to farmers in Kansas.

We believe, all things considered, that blue grass is the best for pasture. It is not as quick in growth as the orchard grass, and will not stand quite as much drouth probably, but it stands cold weather much better, makes a closer sod, and affords better late Fall and early Spring pasturage than any grass we know of.

For the best results with blue grass, we know that there should be some shade; that is, it thrives best in what is called a woods pasture; but its growth is satisfactory under the most adverse circumstances. We know of no objection to sowing blue grass and orchard grass together, and we would add red-top to these two.

As to getting rid of blue grass after it is once set, we never had any more trouble than with timothy or clover, and this objection ought not to have a feather's weight in the matter of sowing it.

After our correspondent uses blue grass as long as the writer of this has, he will not let this trouble him.

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT ELDERBERRY WINE.

We see the question asked in an exchange, "how to make elderberry wine," and as we have had some personal experience in the matter, we will state it for the benefit of our readers. The paper alluded to, gives the following recipe for making: Take ripe berries and squeeze to a pulp. Stir, and squeeze once each day for four days, and then strain through a sieve; add half a gallon of juice. Boil six ounces of hops to each nine gallons of juice for half an hour. Strain, and boil ten minutes, with three pounds of sugar, to each gallon of juice. Skim well. Pour into a cooler, and when milk warm put in a little toasted bread, and add a little yeast. When cold, pour into a cask, and as soon as it has ceased working, cork tightly. It will make in about six months, when it should be bottled.

This may make a wine, but we should not like to risk much sugar or time in trying it. We tried elderberry wine once, adding the same amount of water as above, and two pounds of sugar to the gallon, boiled and skimmed well, and poured into a large jug, and set in the cellar. In about six months we had a most excellent article of vinegar, and in another six months one of the vilest tasting compounds imaginable. Not disheartened, we poured into other jugs, straining off the lees carefully, and corked tightly. In about four years we had a wine (?) that approximated alcohol in strength, and of a rather agreeable flavor.

The peculiar chemical changes that took place in our wine, we never stopped to analyze, but we

cannot recommend elderberries as a good wine making fruit.

CROPS—EARLY ROSE, &c.

ISAAC COLBURN, Secretary Loami (Ill.) Farmers' Club, writes that crops of all kinds are good in his section. Wheat worth \$1.20 to \$1.30. Corn, 20 to 25 cents. Oats, 12½ to 18 cents. Cattle, 3½ to 5 cents. Hay, \$8. Hogs, 3½ to 4 cents. Butter, 20 cents. Eggs, 10 cents. Apples, 55 to 75 cents per bushel, and falling.

Mr. COLBURN says his neighbors tell him that his Early Rose potatoes were dug too early to keep, and asks what he shall do.

Spread them in a cool, dry place not more than two or three inches deep, and let them remain there until cold weather. If you have no conveniences for this, such as a barn or loft floor, you can only watch them closely, and assort them as soon as you see any signs of rot. They may be put in small heaps covered with straw or hay, protected from the rain. We kept a small crop some five or six years ago, dug on the 25th of July, and lost but very few.

SALT.

The *Kansas Spirit*, in a word of advice to managers of Fairs, political meetings, &c., tells them that it is their duty, when they invite a speaker to address them, to see that the audience is kept quiet; and for a certain class who constantly make it a point to interrupt a speaker by asking him impertinent questions, he advises the employment of the fool-killer—all of which advice we beg leave to second. But we want the services of the fool-killer brought into requisition for another class of "fellows," to whom the fools that Brother KALLOCH refers to, are wise men in comparison. We refer to the class, of whom the writer of a short article headed "Salt," clipped from an exchange, and published in the last issue of the *Spirit*, is a bright, particular example, and a class that Dr. DIO LEWIS will soon belong to if he keeps on writing.

This writer on salt attempts to argue, that inasmuch as salt, when placed on a wound or cut surface, is an irritant, that is, produces a smarting, it follows, *per se*, that it is an irritant when taken into the system. He speaks of the mucous membrane as "delicate." He says that the use of salt helps to pave the way for intoxicating drinks, produces a feverish state of the system, and a good many other things equally senseless.

If he would exclude salt from our diet because it causes a cut surface upon our hand to smart, he must also discard vinegar from the same cause, and in fact, many of our choicest vegetables, as their juices will produce a smarting under the same conditions, as will also the juice of apples, peaches, oranges and lemons.

But calling the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat, delicate, is almost untruthful enough to be called a joke, as it is well known that this membrane is the toughest, most insensible portion of the body. We deluge it with coffee each morning, that were we to put our finger in, would scald us seriously.

That some persons use salt more than they need to, is true, but if you deprive the animal system of salt, it will die. Fools may write to the contrary as much as they please, it will still remain a physiological fact, that all animal tissues require salt. The whole purpose that it serves in the animal economy, is a matter of conjecture, perhaps; but its necessity is so well established, as not to admit of a doubt.

OUR CORNER

Monsters.—Judge PENDERY, of this city, has laid upon our table samples of a mammoth peach that grew upon his place this season. They have been examined by many of our fruit growers, some of which pronounce it the

Crawford Late, but Mr. JOHN CADOGAN, in our opinion the best judge of fruit we have in the city, pronounces it the Red Meibotan, which opinion we share.

Specimen weighs thirteen and one-half ounces, and is twelve and one-half inches in circumference. It was estimated that the entire crop would average ten ounces in weight to the peach. The flavor is exceedingly fine. Some rude boys entered the Judge's enclosure and took quite a number, among others the largest specimen of the lot.

Can anybody beat these peaches?

Try it.—At the table of a friend, recently, we were delighted with some graham cakes, tender and delicious, better than ever before tasted by us. We found they were made by the daughter of the hostess, not yet eleven years old. We obtained from the little housekeeper, in her own hand, the following receipt, and feel sure that if it falls in other hands it will only be for want of "Jamar's" skill in manipulation:

GRAHAM MUFFINS.—A cup and a half of graham flour, and a tablespoonful of molasses; stir with sour or butter milk to a thick batter. A small teaspoonful of soda dissolved in half a teacupful of hot water, and stir very hard; break an egg in it, and stir very hard again; have the iron graham pans very hot, butter them, then put in and bake ten minutes in a quick oven.

Kansas City Fair.—We are in receipt of complimentaries from the officers of the above Fair, also statement of prospects of the coming exhibition.

Our neighbors down the river, by the use of a large sum of money and the exercise of untold energy, managed to get up one of the best Fairs of the season, and we have reason to believe that the present attempt will exceed the other.

The premiums are very liberal, and cover a great range of objects, and with fair weather, we doubt not that the capacity of the town will be strained to the utmost to hold the crowds that will be in attendance.

Steam Plows.—Since answering our correspondent elsewhere upon the above subject, we have heard of a new steam plow called (we believe) the Parlin Farm Locomotive, that promises to fulfill every requirement. It travels on ordinary highways up hill and down, over plowed ground, &c., draws six plows, and does a variety of work. We have not as yet been able to get the address of either the agent or the manufacturer, but hope to be able to do so at an early day. The machine itself will probably be on exhibition at the St. Louis, and possibly other Western Fairs.

Please.—Correspondents will do us a favor if, in writing to us upon more than one subject, they will use separate sheets of paper. We have not time to re-write one or two pages of manuscript in order to use a correspondence, as we are frequently compelled to do. Some veterinary correspondence intended for this number is not used, for the reason that it was joined to a letter pertaining to other matters, and could not be separated without destroying it.

Blue-Joint.—The query propounded by friend ELLIOTT, in relation to blue-joint grass, is an important one. It makes a good hay, and being indigenous, it seems to us that it may make a profitable tame grass. Cultivation will no doubt improve it. Has anybody tried it? If so, let us hear from them.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Trout Culture, by J. H. SLACK; published by J. JUDD & Co., New York.

We have long since needed a practical work upon fish culture, and while the little work before us is entitled "Trout Culture," it yet furnishes all the general information needed to engage in fish culture of any kind. The American people are moving in this matter of fish culture. A few years ago one of the chief regrets of the New England man to coming West was that he would have to do without his shad and other delicate fish, that it was supposed would not thrive away from salt water. Recent experiments have comparatively proved that the Yankee can bring not only his horses and cattle, but his shad and halibut, and transplant in the river that flows past his Western farm. The article in our last issue from "Tim Bunker," shows that this work is being pushed with energy, and but few years will be needed, in our opinion, to prove conclusively, that nearly all of the Eastern varieties of fish that we used to esteem so highly, can be grown successfully in Kansas waters.

We have many streams in the State that are peculiarly adapted to the speckled trout, and any man who is so fortunate as to have one of these upon his farm, should at once make preparations to stock it with that fish—the most delicious of all the finny tribe—the speckled trout.

The book under consideration is written by the New Jersey Commissioner of Trout Culture, and the price is \$1.50. We can furnish it from this office, or will mail a copy free to any one who sends four subscribers to THE FARMER, at \$1.50 each.

Fire-side Science, by Dr. JAS. B. NICHOLS, Boston.

A book that we would like to see in the hands of every man and woman, boy and girl in the State. It is a scientific book, and yet it is so plainly and carefully worded, that every person who reads the English language, can understand. Dr. NICHOLS is one of the most eminent chemists that the country has produced, and has done as much or more in

develop this science than any person now living; but with all his learning, there is a great fund of plain, practical common sense, that makes whatever he writes delightful to read. This book aims to give correct information upon the hundred and one topics of everyday life that the public need to be informed upon so much, and it succeeds fully. Some of the subjects are "a pint of kerosene," "a grain of sugar," "a pound of milk," "water pipes," "farm experiments," and many other practical and important matters. Each subject is taken up and discussed fully, and everything that is known of it is told. The article in relation to kerosene is alone worth the price of the book (\$1.50) to any head of a family, as it gives positive information upon a subject that the public generally are ignorant upon. The book is beautifully bound, and we trust it may have a large sale.

Morris County Republican, Council Grove, Kansas; J. T. BRADLEY, Publisher.

A new 22-column paper, Republican in politics, well conducted, and should, as it no doubt will, have a generous support.

Catalogues.—ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y., send out the 21st edition of their catalogues for the Fall trade.

Nursery Stock.—We are in receipt of Price List for the Fall trade, from S. T. KELSER'S Pomona Nurseries.

General News.

THE Texas fever is playing sad havoc among the cattle of the Arkansas Valley.

It is said that Fort Scott will have ten divorce suits on the docket of the next court.

THE Boston Jubilee lacked \$310,000 of paying expenses. A lottery is proposed, to meet it.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that there is a Farmers' Club in every township in Woodson county.

A MR. POWER, of Carlyle, Allen county, Kansas recently threshed a crop of four hundred bushels of barley.

THE *Vidette* says that Winter cabbage has been pretty much all destroyed by grasshoppers and bugs, in the neighborhood of Wichita.

THE Mo. Valley Grape Growers' Association, will hold a session during the week of the Kansas City Fair, on the Grounds of the Exposition.

REV. J. A. BANFIELD, pastor of the Congregational Church at Paola, has accepted the Principalship of the State Normal School. He is recognized as one of the best educators in the State.

OTTOWA JONES, a well known Shawnee Indian, died near Ottawa, on the 16th of last month. He was made a citizen of the United States by act of Congress, and died possessed of considerable property.

JOHN J. THOMAS, of the *Country Gentleman*, offers \$1,000 to any person who will bring him a plant that has both a head of wheat and of chess, on the same roots. He will no doubt keep his money, though some claim to have seen such a vegetable monstrosity.

Two children, aged six and eight years, of a Mr. SPELL, living near Manhattan, were left at home by their parents recently, who upon returning, found both children shut in a large trunk, and both dead. It is supposed they got in the trunk for sport, and the lid became fastened upon them.

FROM HOME.

The following Kansas items we find in a late issue of the *Cincinnati Weekly Times*, by the way, one of the best papers published in the country:

In Southwestern Kansas buffaloes are plenty.

Fast horses are colonizing in Eldorado, Kansas.

Ellsworth, Kansas, is putting up a new large hotel.

Lawrence, Kansas, is nursing the topic of water works.

Leavenworth is straightening itself to receive the "Black Crook."

A vein of coal three feet thick, is being opened at Howard, Kansas.

Leavenworth manufactured railroad cars are used on the Kansas Central.

Fort Riley is going into hospital quarters. It is building one worth \$14,800.

Fifty acres of Norway oats near Troy, Kansas, averaged eighty bushels per acre.

Fifty miles of the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railroad will be built this year.

Leavenworth manufactories will turn out \$2,500,000 worth of goods this year.

The City Council of Fort Scott has suspended the ordinance restraining hogs from running at large in that city.

The population of Wichita, Kansas, is about 2,000. During July, 48,000 acres of land were entered at that land point.

The Emporia, Kansas, Normal School, is to cost \$60,000, will be built of white Florence stone, and has reached the second story.

It is estimated that within three months Kansas will have direct railroad communication with Galveston and the Gulf of Mexico.

The Leavenworth Postoffice has been made a general depository for all the new money order offices established in Kansas, from July 1.

Over \$1,500 has been subscribed in Eureka, Greenwood county, Kansas, to oppose the sale of intoxicating liquors. They are holding numerous temperance meetings in that county.

There is a report that the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad from Atchison westward, is about to pass into the hands of the Chicago & Southwestern, and that it will be immediately extended up the Republican.

Kansas is becoming a wine State. The *Atchison Patriot* says that Constant Porier, who owns the largest vineyard in Kansas, has just completed a new wine cellar, 90 by 23 feet, and two stables deep, making it the largest wine cellar in Kansas.

THE HOG: ITS DISEASES AND TREATMENT;

WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS UPON

ITS BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

CHAPTER VIII.—INTESTINAL DISEASES.

[CONTINUED.]

Loss of appetite is occasioned by over-feeding, a torpid liver, &c., and is best relieved by diminished feeding, giving liberally of pulverized charcoal, and one or two doses of aloes. Hogs long kept fat are very liable to this, and the charcoal should be given frequently. If the appetite does not improve after giving the above, give four table-spoonfuls of fennugreek each morning for a week.

CHAPTER IX.

We now pass to speak of the diseases of the circulation, lungs, and nervous system.

Hogs are not as subject to diseases of the blood, as their lazy habits would lead us to suppose. One of the most prominent of these, however, without making too nice a distinction, is enlargement of the spleen—the great blood-making organ of the system. We shall not stop to reason whether this enlargement is caused by a depraved condition of the blood, or whether it comes from malarial causes, and is itself the cause of the diseased blood. The disease exists, and always accompanying it we find a want of coloring matter in the blood, weakness and general debility.

The treatment is tonics—copperas (sulphate of iron), and peruvian bark, or quinine. They may be given in almost any quantity, and the treatment must be kept up for a considerable length of time.

Apoplexy is a disease in which we find the opposite condition of the blood. It only occurs in fat hogs, and is very fatal unless treated promptly. It must not be confounded with blind staggers, as the treatment of the two diseases should be almost the opposite.

In apoplexy we have usually a stupid condition preceding the attack by a few hours at least, and ending with a sudden stroke, as though the animal

had been felled with an ax. Little, if any, motion of the legs occurs, beyond a stiffening or straightening out; and except for the heavy, labored breathing, the animal might be taken for dead.

Bleed quickly, by tying a cord tightly around the fore leg, above the knee, when the brachial vein will be seen to fill up, and may readily be opened with a lancet or a sharp-pointed knife. The vein is on the inside of the leg, and should be opened about an inch above the knee. If possible, take a pint and a half of blood, or even more.

If this vein does not yield a sufficient amount, some of the veins on the inside of the ear may be opened, by turning the ear back and pressing with the thumb firmly upon the base. Never cut off an ear or tail for the purpose of drawing blood.

If the animal recovers from a first attack, at the earliest moment give a quarter of a pound of salts, and repeat it every three hours, until the bowels move freely. Feed lightly for a few days, giving occasional doses of salts, and the probabilities are that it will permanently recover.

With this disease, in the hog, it is impossible to make the nice distinction that the physician is required to make at the bedside of his fellow man. Death may result from apoplexy in two ways—by coma or by syncope. If the symptoms indicate that death will intervene by syncope, *the lancet must not be used*, else you hasten or make certain the death of your patient; but if a comatose condition is present, then bleeding is the sheet-anchor of our hope. But it requires an educated eye to discriminate between the two classes of apoplexy, and this the farmer has not usually at his command; but as the danger, in nine out of ten cases, comes from coma, we feel justified in outlining the above treatment.

When the animal seems to be dying from syncope, the proper treatment would be stimulants; and when the violence of the attack is past, then administer salts, or some similar remedy.

Epilepsy, or blind staggers, is the only disease likely to be confounded with apoplexy.

The symptoms of the latter disease are, an unsteadiness on the legs, irregular motion in walking, the head inclining to one side, and when the animal tries to walk it moves round and round, and finally, falls down, with much jerking of the legs, sometimes squealing as if in great pain. After lying a short time, apparently insensible, it rises—only to repeat the symptoms, and these continue sometimes for days.

The cause of this disease is, probably, an irritation of the nervous system. It may be worms—in most cases probably is; or it may be occasioned by something eaten, that irritates the stomach; or it may result from a mechanical injury of some important nerve.

The treatment is, to give some of the remedies we have prescribed for worms; and there is no objection to giving the turpentine and aloes, *both* to be followed in about twelve hours by, say, of calomel, one teaspoonfull; of jalap, one tablespoonfull. Mix, and give at one dose.

Never bleed in this disease, as there will almost always be found a poverty of blood already.

After the partial recovery of the animal, which will occur soon after securing a free evacuation of the bowels, a teaspoonfull of copperas may be given twice a day for two weeks, abating the feed somewhat.

"Talking and Knitting."

A LITTLE GOSSIP—(Continued.)

"Now, come out here on the porch, away from the settling dust, and tell me what was the occasion of that frown on your face when you first came in?"

"Oh, dear!" said she, and the frown came back, "WILL brought home two bushels of peaches last night, and I have been dreading the paring of

them. My hands are always so sore and stiff for days after; and besides, I cannot get them all done to-day. It will take the whole day to pare them, without putting any up." I came over to have you tell me how to make preserves and pickles."

"You can pare your whole two bushels in less than two hours," said I.

"How?" and the pretty brown eyes were full of amazement and delight.

"When you go home I will give you a quart pan full of wood ashes. Put them in a large kettle, and fill it two-thirds full of water. When it is just ready to boil, drop in as many peaches as it will hold; leave them in two or three minutes; you will soon be able to tell when they have been in long enough. Take a large-perforated skimmer, skim them out, and drop into a pailfull of clean, cold water, which you will have on a chair close to the stove; then fill the kettle again.

"While these are doing, quickly rub the other peaches, and the skin will rub off without any trouble. Drop them into another vessel of clean water, and when all are done wash them carefully from this, removing all skin which you failed to get off the first time.

You must get them rinsed out of the first water as soon as possible, in order that they may not be discolored. It does not matter if you do not get off all the skin the first time."

"Won't they taste of the lye?"

"Not a bit! and they will look nicer, by far, than if you had pared them; besides, you do not waste one-third of the peach. Unless they are very green, or soft enough to be mossy, this plan works splendidly."

"Well, I am sure I am thankful for the information. It has lifted a load of work off my shoulders. Now, perhaps I can get them all put up to-day. If you will give me your recipe for pickles and preserves, I will run home and go to work."

"For your preserves, if you wish to have them whole, choose nice, large clings, as perfect in shape as possible (the large yellow are nicest). If you wish them cut, just halve the most solid of your freestones, and leave the riper ones to can.

"Take one pound of good loaf sugar (it is much nicer for preserves than coffee sugar) to each pound of fruit. Put the sugar, with just enough water to keep it from burning, into your porcelain kettle. Carefully remove all the scum that rises while it is melting. Let the sugar boil, and when the scum ceases to rise, put in your peaches. Let them cook gently on the back of the stove until cooked, so that you can easily pierce them with a straw. While they are cooking, if you will crack some of the stones and add say a teacupfull of nice, plump kernels to seven pounds of fruit, you will find it a great addition.

"When the peaches are done, skim out with a skimmer, and put on plates to cool. When cool, pack in glass jars. Wet a large crash towel in cold water, and wrap closely round the jar. Have your syrup boiling, and pour over the fruit, sealing at once.

"For your pickles take, to 10 pounds of fruit, 4½ pounds of sugar, one quart vinegar, with mace, cloves and cinnamon to your taste. Melt and skim the sugar, as for preserves; add the vinegar and spice, and let all come to a boil. Drop in your peaches, and let cook till tender. Take out the fruit and cool; then pack in glass jars, pour the boiling syrup over it, and seal at once.

"If you wish to make some pickles without paring the peaches, select the most perfect and not too large. Pierce each end with a fork; boil for fifteen minutes in water; take out and stick two or three whole cloves in each one. To seven pounds of fruit, take three pounds of sugar and three pints of vinegar. Tie up in a thin cloth one tablespoonfull each of allspice and cinnamon (ground), and one teaspoonfull of celery seed, and boil in your syrup. Make just as I told you for the pared peaches."

"Do you ever make brandied peaches? I want to learn to make them, too."

"No, KITTY, I never do; and let me beg of you, if you value your own future happiness and your husband's welfare, not to use alcoholic drinks in their most tempting form—in food. I believe—yes, I know—a man who otherwise would never touch liquor of any kind, may in this way learn to love it and use it habitually. Brandied peaches, wine sauces, and whisky or brandy in pies, and all those dainty and tempting relishes of like form, are devices of Satan, and successful ones, too.

"I know one man in Kansas who, in less than a year, has fallen. When I first met him, last Summer, he would not touch liquor, in any form, and denounced it strongly. Last Winter his wife, who had "always been used to it at home," put brandy into her mince pies. Now, mince pies are the gentleman's favorite pies, and he usually ate two or three each day. Finally, the amount of brandy she put in failed to satisfy him, and the flask was called into requisition at each meal, to furnish a little more for his piece of pie. The last time I visited them, a few weeks since, I was surprised to find wine on the table. And that man has children! Think what a future of misery is in store for that mother, from the example now being set her boys. Probably that gentleman has never yet been intoxicated. He is not educated in the vice deep enough yet; but at the rate he has progressed, how long will it be ere his wife will see him reeling home drunk?"

"KITTY, would you dare tempt WILL in this way?"

"No!" said she; "no, indeed! I had never thought there was danger before. I take a vow, now and here, never to use wine or liquor in my cooking."

My neighbor went home with a thoughtful look, but I hear her singing now, and, doubtless, she is happy in the success of her experiment with my tried and true recipes for pickles and preserves."



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.

Narcotic Poisoning.

EDITOR FARMER: I lost a fine two-year-old mare this week. I turned her out in the morning, apparently as well as she ever was. When I went after the colts in the evening, she was standing with her head down, and at the end of every breath she would groan as if she was suffering very much. She was frothing at the mouth and nose. I drove her home, three-quarters of a mile. She could hardly travel, having almost lost the use of her limbs, especially her hind ones. When she got home she was wet with sweat, and groaned very loud. While driving her home she coughed, and there was quite a discharge of white froth from her mouth and nose. After standing awhile, she seemed better. She was not swelled any, but rather gaunt; showed some signs of wanting to lie down; did lie down once in the night, but as soon as she was down she coughed, and her mouth and nose filled with the same milky froth; had to get up to keep from strangling.

By morning, the froth that was running from her nose was getting quite red with blood, and the breathing was very loud and short. Neither her breath nor the discharges had any bad smell.

About eight o'clock, she fell flat on her belly. We turned her on her side, and she died without a struggle.

I opened her as I would a beef; took the wind-pipe and feed-pipe loose from the root of the tongue, and took out everything as far back as the paunch. I opened the wind-pipe into the lungs, and opened every pipe into the lungs—all perfectly clear except some of that froth in them. I opened the feed-pipe to the stomach—that was perfectly clear. The stomach had 251 large bots, besides a good many smaller ones. The large ones were gathered into bunches—one near the mouth of the feed-pipe, and the other near the mouth of the pipe running from the stomach to the paunch. The top part of the stomach was white and looked quite healthy; while the lower part was purple, or almost a blood-shot color, and covered with a thick scum or mucus.

Two men, who were present when she died, pronounced the disease poison. One of them helped me make the examination. I can't say, myself, what killed the mare; but now, friend Editor, if you can make out from this description what killed her, and will give the name of the disease and the remedy for the same, you will confer a great favor upon a subscriber to THE FARMER, as I have other colts running over the same pasture.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—Evidently a case of narcotic poisoning, but by what agent I am unable to determine. My treatment of such a case would be, an endeavor to expel the agent, by means of a solution of aloes, combined with linseed oil, together with the free use of demulcents and counter-irritants. Probably the best demulcent to use would be a solution of gum arabic.

The bots you found in the stomach had nothing to do with the colt's death.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Simplicity, Beauty, Durability, Cheapness, and effectiveness, we sincerely commend that Queen of Dairy Implements, the Blanchard Churn.

Trumbull & Reynolds, Kansas City.—This house has established a reputation for handling only the latest improved first-class Farm Machinery, and for fair dealing is not excelled by any house in the West. They also deal largely in Seeds.

All the First-Class Agricultural Journals in the country give the Blanchard Churn as one of their premiums for a certain number of subscribers. This is a pretty good endorsement of the Churn, as they are in a position to know which is the best.

AD ASTRA NURSERY AND FRUIT FARM, E. J. HOLMAN, PROPRIETOR, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

I TAKE PLEASURE IN OFFERING TO THE READERS of THE KANSAS FARMER as fine a Nursery Stock, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Pears, Cherries, Grapes, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Currants, Gooseberries, &c., as can be found in the State. I have taken special pains to grow only those varieties that have been proved to be best adapted to this soil and climate, and best suited to the wants of our markets. My prices are in proportion to the prices of Farm produce. Please send for Catalogue of Prices and Varieties. It will be for your pecuniary advantage to do so. sept-5t

THE STRAY LIST.

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

STRAYS FOR SEPTEMBER 15.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M. Bowers, Timberhill tp, one bay Mare, 5 years old, left hind foot white, some white on nose. Appraised \$75.

MULE—Taken up by J. T. Murphy, Banner tp, one dark brown mare Mule, 8 years old, 4 feet and 1 inch high. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Davis, Franklin tp, one dark bay Mare, 7 or 8 years old, 15 hands high, scar on left shoulder, with one bay horse sucking Colt. Appraised \$60. Also, one sorrel Mare, 10 years old, 14½ hands high, white in face, scar over left eye. Appraised \$30.

Clay County—E. F. Huston, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by John Stewardson, Chapman tp, July 27th, 1872, one sorrel mare Colt, 1 year old, white face, both hind legs white. Appraised \$12.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by B E Wilson, Franklin tp, July 20, 1872, one chestnut sorrel Horse, 12 years old, 14 hands high, a white stripe in face, branded O on right shoulder, saddle marks, blind in right eye. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by D T Smith, Ottawa tp, July 1, 1872, one light bay Horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Jewell County—W. M. Allen, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by W B Williams, Big Timber tp, July 1, 72, one bay Horse, 9 or 10 years old, 13 hands high, hind feet white.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W B Hickey, Shawnee tp, June 6th, 1872, one sorrel Mare, 9 or 10 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet and left fore foot white, star in forehead, white on nose, small spots on left side of neck. Appraised \$40.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by W H B Rockey, Valley Brook tp, July 12, 1872, one large bay gelding Horse, 9 or 10 years old, 16 1/2 hands high, thick pastern joint on left hind leg, white spot on hoof of same foot, collar marks. Appraised \$35. Also, one bay Mare, 9 or 10 years old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, sweened in left shoulder, saddle and harness marks. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by J Loutsenhiser, Agency tp, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, scar on left side of neck. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by Jonas Lawson, Lyndon tp, July 6, 1872, one bay Horse, 16 years old, 16 hands high, dark mane and tail, stove in shoulder, saddle marks. Appraised \$25. Also, one sorrel Mare, 7 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, left feet white, a wen or wart on right hind leg. Appraised \$75.

Ottawa County—J. F. M. Sexton, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Wm Doty, Sheridan tp, July 10th, 1872, one yellow and white spotted Texas Cow, 7 years old, branded NO on right hip, O behind left shoulder. Appraised \$15.

STRAYS FOR SEPTEMBER 1.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by G H Jordan, Cottage Grove tp, one sorrel Mare, 12 years old, medium size, saddle marks, scar on right hip, white hairs in forehead, sweened in both shoulders. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by J W Robinson, Elmore tp, one brown Horse, 3 years old, 14 hands high, saddle and harness marks, tips of ears split, scar on left shoulder, sweened in both shoulders. Appraised \$30.

Barbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by L M Hodges, Osage tp, Aug 6th, 1872, one iron-gray Filly, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, white on left hind foot. Appraised \$40.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by L Hobbs, Eldorado tp, July 16, 1872, one dark brown Horse, 10 years old, branded 8 on left shoulder. Appraised \$40. Also, one bay horse Pony, 10 or 12 years old, white stripe on face, branded with a circle on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.

Coffey County—A. Crocker, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Robert Bowen, Ottumwa tp, one sorrel mare Pony, 5 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot blemished, scar on left fore foot, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

PONY—Taken up by John Neley, Liberty tp, one black horse Pony, 10 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, branded Pit on left shoulder. Appraised \$25.

Crawford County—F. R. Russell, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Chris Hunker, Sheridan tp, July 3, 72, one Texas Heifer, 4 years old, under crop in right ear, branded L on front left hip. Appraised \$15. Also, one Texas Heifer, 3 years old, branded L on front left hip and X on back of right hip. Appraised \$10.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by M Rodgers, Lamb tp, one bay Filly, 3 years old, 12 1/2 hands high, branded O on left hip. Appraised \$25.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Wm McLain, Belleville tp, August 8, 1871, one iron-gray stallion Pony, 13 1/2 hands high, white strip in face. Appraised \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Moses Bryant, Washington tp, July 29, 1872, one dark bay Mare, 9 years old, hind feet white, a star in forehead, collar marks, scar on left jaw. Appraised \$40.

Jackson County—E. D. Rose, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by C Fairbanks, Jefferson tp, one white Steer, 2 years old, crumpled horns, cap off right ear, underbit in left ear. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Thos Fonnell, Franklin tp, one red and white Steer, 2 years old, swallow-fork in right ear. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by J Ferrell, Douglas tp, one red and white spotted Steer, 2 years old. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Thos McLinn, Grant tp, one roan mare Pony, 3 years old, star in forehead, white strip on nose. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by F Ehrhart, Douglas tp, one red brindie yearling Steer, some white on belly, crop off left ear, hole in right. Appraised \$14.

PONY—Taken up by S D Batson, Douglas tp, one brown horse Pony, harness marks, star in forehead, natural pacer. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by John Marshall, Straight Creek tp, one bay mare Pony, 12 hands high. Appraised \$24.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Nich Steele, Springhill tp, July 30th, 1872, one white and red-bitten Mare, 11 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, branded WS on left shoulder, lame or stiff in right hind leg. Appraised \$20.

Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John White, Alexandria tp, one bay gelding Horse, 12 years old, black mane and tail, the right hip knocked down, a blaze in face, stiff neck. Appraised \$27.

MULE—Taken up by James Robinson, Alexandria tp, one dun or mouse-colored horse Mule, 6 years old, 14 hands high, a black stripe on back, collar marks. Appraised \$45.

MARE—Taken up by Thos Adamas, Alexandria tp, one sorrel Mare, 14 hands high, white spot on forehead, branded K on left shoulder, collar marks. Appraised \$25.

Marion County—T. W. Bown, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by Thos Sampson, Clear Creek tp, Aug 1st, 1872, one light chestnut sorrel Filly, 4 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, 3 white legs. Appraised \$30.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Peter Shoemaker, Granada tp, a cream-colored Horse, 5 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$50.

MARE—Taken up by B F Hicks, Caploma tp, one light bay Mare, 3 years old, collar and saddle marks, black mane and tail, half pony. Appraised \$50.

Ottawa County—F. M. Sexton, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by T B Bears, Calver tp, July 8th, 1872, one light roan Horse, 3 years old, branded 66. Appraised \$35.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by David McNair, Wabaunsee tp, July 29th, 1872, one bay Mare, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, saddle and collar marks, scar on right flank. Appraised \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Robt Banks, Wabaunsee tp, July 20, 1872, one dark brown horse Pony, 4 years old, 13 hands high, saddle marks, mane partly cut. Appraised \$30.

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AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS Co., CHICAGO, February 17th, 1870.

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

OFFICE GEN'L SUP'T C. & N.-W. RAILWAY, CHICAGO, February 16th, 1870.

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

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, January 25th, 1870.

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

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R., CHICAGO, January 27th, 1870.

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

OFFICE GEN'L SUP'T UNION PACIFIC R. R., OMAHA, NEB., December 16th, 1869.

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