

THE KANSAS FARMER

DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

VOL. X.—NO. 15.]

LEAVENWORTH, AUGUST 1, 1873.

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The Kansas Farmer

M. S. GRANT,
J. C. KETCHESON, } PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
Dr. A. G. CHASE, EDITOR.

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LIST OF FAIRS FOR 1873.

Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Leavenworth, commences September 29th.
Kansas City (Mo.) Industrial Exposition, commences September 15th.
Lyon County Agricultural Association, Emporia, commences September 16th.
Northern Kansas District Fair, Atchison, commences September 8th.
Mitchell County Fair, Beloit, commences October 16th.
Anderson County Fair, Garnett, commences October 1st.
Coffey County Fair, Burlington, commences October 1st.
Jefferson County Fair, Oskaloosa, commences —
Miami County Fair, Paola, commences —
Johnson County Fair, Olathe, commences —
Riley County Fair, Manhattan, commences September 30th.
Kansas State Fair, Topeka, commences September 22d.
Greenwood County Fair, Eureka, commences October 1st.
Butler County Fair, Douglas, commences September 10th.

LYON COUNTY FAIR.

In the Emporia News of July 18th we find the Premium List of the Second Annual Fair of the Lyon County Agricultural Society.

We were unable to be present at the last Fair of this Association; but those who were there spoke of it in the highest terms. There is good reason to believe that the coming exhibition will far surpass the other, from the fact that the directors have acquired more experience; and the premium list has been greatly enlarged and revised.

The increasing excellence of the County Fairs throughout our State, is fast doing away with the necessity of a State Fair; particularly of one that has been as expensively and unsatisfactorily managed as has ours for the two years last past.

We hope the farmers of Lyon county will give to their Fair a cordial support, not only as visitors but as exhibitors. They own as good stock and raise as good crops as the country can produce; and if they will exhibit the same vim and enterprise in this as in other matters, they will have one of the largest and best Fairs in the State. Nothing helps a county more than a good Fair; and by building up these county associations we keep our money at home, and still have all the advantages of a State or District Association.

This Fair occurs September 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th. Parties can obtain Premium Lists by addressing the Secretary, at Emporia.

EASTON TOWNSHIP FARMERS' CLUB.

The farmers of Easton township, in this county, recently organized one of their old Clubs, by elect-

ing WM. LOUGHMILLER, President; W. F. ASHBY, Vice-President, and J. C. BAIRD, Secretary.

We hope enough interest will be infused into the meetings to bring out all the live, energetic farmers there.

NORTHERN KANSAS DISTRICT FAIR.

In the Atchison Champion of July 19th we find the Premium List of the Fourth Annual Fair of the above Society.

The premiums are unusually liberal, and cover a vast range of objects. On horses and cattle, the leading premium is \$50 in cash; in swine, \$25; sheep, \$10, and poultry, \$5. All the small premiums are Agricultural and Live Stock papers, which, to our mind, is a commendable feature. The Special Premiums are many any liberal.

We trust that Atchison may be favored with better weather than the skies vouchsafed at their last exhibition. The Fair opens September 8th.

KANSAS CITY FAIR.

Our neighboring city down the river has held two Fairs, that will compare favorably with any ever held in the Western country. They have brought money, energy and enterprise to the task, and the result has been an immense display of manufactures, stock, crops, &c., and a large attendance of people.

Their next Exhibition takes place on September 15th, and holds through the week.

We desire to extend our thanks to D. L. HALL, the enterprising Secretary, for a complimentary invitation, and shall endeavor to avail ourselves of it.

PLATTE CITY (MO.) FAIR.

We have received a copy of the Premium List of the Platte County Fair, and an examination of it shows that our neighbors over the river mean business. Their list of premiums foots up about \$5,000, all cash.

Platte is recognized as one of the richest and best counties in the State of Missouri, and the generosity of its men and the beauty of its women are strong attractions to our folks to visit them on their gala days. Leavenworth county will be there on this occasion. The Fair takes place September 23d, to hold five days. G. H. HATTON is Secretary, Platte City, Mo.

THE CROPS.

Elsewhere will be found a column or so of matter, gathered from our exchanges, in relation to the crops, particularly the wheat crop. These statistics come from all parts of the State, and fairly represent the matter, if we make some little allowance for local prejudice or pride. As a whole, we judge that the wheat crop of Kansas will exceed that of last year. But it must be remembered that the crop has been cut short in the Eastern States by dry weather, the fly, and other causes; and we opine that the crop of the country will fall below that of 1872.

ANDERSON COUNTY FAIR.

The Directors of the Anderson County Agricultural Association recently met in Garnett, and decided to hold their Fair October 1st, 2d and 3d. \$564.75 in cash is offered as premiums, exclusive of speed premiums.

Anderson can boast of as fine stock as any county in the State, and the gentlemen who represent the Society are live, energetic citizens. Let the farmers give them a generous support. Make an effort to draw strangers to your midst. Let them see the fertility of your soil, the excellence of your climate, and your many natural advantages. A good Fair will do all this.

COFFEY COUNTY FAIR.

We learn that an Agricultural Association has been organized in Coffey county, and it has been decided to hold a Fair this season. Eight hundred dollars in cash are to be given in premiums.

The Patriot speaks very encouragingly of the prospects. Grounds are to be selected in August, and the work of putting them in shape at once commenced. October 8th, 9th and 10th are the days fixed for holding the exhibition.

SPRING CREEK FARMERS' CLUB.

Organized April 23, 1873. Constitution of State Farmers' Co-operative Union adopted as Constitution of Club. Daniel Kerns, President; L. A. Tuttle, Vice-President; Darius Shook, Secretary; Henry Churchill, Treasurer; Arthur Webster, Corresponding Secretary. Regular meetings, the first Friday evening of each month. Postoffice address, Baldwin City, Douglas county, Kansas.

TOWNSHIP STATISTICS.

For the following statistics of Palmyra township, Douglas county, Kansas, we are indebted to Mr. ARTHUR WEBSTER, for some years book-keeper of THE KANSAS FARMER. They were furnished to him by the township assessor, Mr. W. S. FOSTER. Will not other assessors do a like part by us, and enable us lay before our readers the exact statistics of the various counties: Number of families in the township 360; population, 1,975; horses, 1,140; cattle, 3,450; hogs, 3,865; sheep, 210; acres in corn, 8,695; acres in oats, 2,235; acres in winter wheat, 740.

CHEESE FACTORIES IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.

We are glad to learn that there is a prospect of several cheese factories being started in this county this Fall or next Spring. As we mentioned a few days since, there is a move on foot to erect a factory in the neighborhood of Vinland. The matter is also being talked up in the vicinity of Eudora, and the probability is that a factory will be started there next Spring. In the neighborhood of Barker's schoolhouse the cheese business is exciting attention, and one farmer has offered to furnish \$500 toward starting a factory.—Lawrence Journal.

The Kansas Farmer

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

We see a notice in some of the papers that the wheat-growers of Douglas county have passed a resolution that wheat was worth \$1.50 per bushel, and that they would sell for no less; and calling upon their brother wheat-growers to sustain them.

Resolutions will not affect the price of wheat, or other produce: it takes combined action and money to do that. If the wheat-growers of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Minnesota—four great wheat-growing States—are prepared to buy up all the wheat that is offered for sale, they can control the price. It takes a monopoly to do this.

Our country has been exporting millions of bushels of wheat each season. The foreign demand required this. The old country has so many mouths to feed, and the area of cereals is so small comparatively, that they must depend upon us to supply them. But it requires a vast amount of capital to hold back our grain, even for the short space of three months. We fear that our farmers are not yet sufficiently imbued with the importance of making some personal sacrifices, in order to accomplish so desirable an end. We must make sacrifices if we expect to accomplish anything.

The merchants of this city are selling calicoes to day at ten cents a yard, that cost them ten and one half and eleven cents. They are making sacrifices. Cannot our farmers do the same? Hold back your wheat for three months, and you will get from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel; hold it back six months and you will get from \$1.75 to \$2.00.

We are not writing this article for any but farmers. We are not considering the fact that this withholding from market will increase the price of flour for the mechanic and working man. Their wages are now greatly in excess of the wages of the farmer. We want to level up.

We are very free to confess that we do not believe that farmers will accept our advice. We know how these things go. One man has his store bill to pay; another has his doctor to pay; another needs something in his house, and the wheat crop must pay it. There is no neighbor to step in and say, "I will loan you the money to settle these debts, or buy these necessaries, provided you will hold your wheat crop." The neighbor has not got the money; and hence, the wheat comes upon the market in dribs—just enough to keep the mills going, and the great bulk of farmers must suffer for the necessities of the few.

We hope, however, that every farmer that possibly can do so, will hold his wheat until a remunerative price is offered. He owes it to himself and his neighbors to do so.

BORERS AND CUT WORMS.

At a recent meeting of the South Haven Pomological Society, Mr. DYCKMAN gave details of his plan for keeping borers from peach trees, which he had found very successful. He hilled up to the trees about the middle of May, about a foot high, and raised the hills a little more in June, bringing them to a peak. He hoed away in the Fall, and left five or six inches of the tender bark exposed until late in the Fall. His ground being sandy, he was not afraid of water standing which would freeze and kill the trees. He had lost some trees by carrying this to extremes and leaving the roots exposed, which were frozen. He thought clay packed hard close about the trees would keep them out. The fastest way he could kill cut worms was to take a pan of buckwheat and scatter a little about the trees, calling the hens after him. They would scratch half a day for the buckwheat, and gather up every cut worm they found.

The depredations from the cut worms (the climbers, we suppose), were fully discussed. Placing strips of tin so as to flare outward was found to be effectual, also packing the earth hard about

the trees. A member had taken a lantern at night and found them eating the buds from apple grafts. Mr. DYCKMAN said he was trying Prof. COOK's plan with a better improvement, in fastening bands of tin closely around the body of the tree. He punched a hole in the ends of the bands and tacked them on, flaring out upwards. He cut a sheet of tin in circles, marking out, with a compass, so having bands of different sizes. He tacked cotton batting in the upper side to fill up the irregularities where the rings did not fit close. He is satisfied the cut worm can't climb over the tin.

STONE PUMP.

Elsewhere will be found an advertisement of a pump manufactured by Mr. BURR ANDREWS, of this city. There are many peculiar features about it that commend themselves to us, and we are constrained to give it an editorial advertisement, because we think it the *cheapest* and *best* pump we ever saw in operation.

In the first place, it can be worked by a child five years old. Having double valves and piston rods, it throws water on both the up and down stroke. It has a stone chamber in which the valves work, and this is placed below freezing point, so that there is no danger from cold weather. If the valves become clogged or give out from any cause, it can be easily fixed without taking the pump out. It works well in any depth down to fifty feet. It is a force pump, and with a few feet of hose will throw water over any ordinary house, or may be used to water the garden, if convenient. It has a filtering attachment that is decidedly the best thing, considering its cost, we ever saw. The filter is self-cleansing. The pump is in use at the Penitentiary and at the residences of many of our wealthiest citizens, and all speak of it in highest praise. Mr. ANDREWS has the sole right for Kansas and Missouri, and parties wishing a pump that will give satisfaction under all circumstances, will do well to correspond with him. See advertisement.

THAT INTEREST QUESTION.

Friend EIA, in his article in this issue, pokes a little fun at us in regard to the farmer counting interest on capital invested, when summing up the profits of the business. He proposes to borrow one thousand dollars from us for his next year's operations, as we will not charge any interest.

Supposing we were to do this, Bro. EIA, and you were to make one hundred and twenty dollars on it, wouldn't you then make twelve per cent. profit? Certainly. But, instead of using your own capital, when you borrow money you are operating on somebody else's. The fact that you pay interest on it does not make it yours, any more than the horse that I hire at the livery stable is mine. The point is, in the case of borrowed capital, that you must make more out of it than you pay for it.

Some men loan money at ten, others at twelve, and others at eighteen per cent. Must we say that the first loses two per cent., and the last makes six per cent., because the legal rate is twelve per cent.? No; that won't do.

We must still maintain our former position, that all that a man makes on an investment, over and above expenses, is profit; and whenever we count interest on capital as a part of *expenses*, we make our money pay *two* profits.

[Written for the Kansas Farmer.]

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

BY A. G. C.

After Water.

Reader, do you know what it is to want for water? Did you ever feel the pangs of thirst? Not those merely occasioned by a few hours' abstinence from the life-giving draught, but a thirst that absorbs you, crazes you? If you have not, you will hardly appreciate the following little incident.

It was in the Fall of 1862. Gen. DON CARLOS BUELL, he of Perryville fame, was in command of

the old Army of the Ohio. BRAGG and BUELL had just completed their famous race from Pittsburg Landing to Louisville. Our army had been in camp in and around Louisville for several days, and about the 3rd or 4th of October we stretched out on the road in pursuit of BRAGG. Scarcely a drop of rain had fallen for months. Springs that had never failed before were then dry. Wells were exhausted, and families had in many cases to haul water for miles for household uses. For two or three days we camped on Salt River and its tributaries, so that we could start out in the morning with well filled canteens, and although the hot sun of an Indian Summer soon brought it almost to a blood heat, still it served to moisten our throats through the day. To render the matter worse, the clouds of dust raised by the army in its ceaseless tramp, tramp over the turnpike nearly suffocated us, filling eyes, nose, mouth and ears until we were about as miserable, dissatisfied, ugly a set of men as one would care to meet.

On the morning of the 6th of October we started with our canteens filled. We marched all that day, and had to go into camp where we could get no water, but we had enough to make our coffee that night and next morning. On the morning of the 7th we started out, and about 10 o'clock we found that BRAGG was preparing to give us battle. We were ready for it—anything was preferable to the thirst and discomfort we were then experiencing. We marched but few miles that day and went into camp in sight of the rebel camp fires. The soldiers were moving hither and yonder seeking water, but none was to be found. The morning of the 8th opened bright and cloudless, and soon after daylight the boom of cannon and the rattle of musketry told us that the "ball" had opened. Much to our disgust our brigade was a part of the 80,000 loyal troops that BUELL, in his inscrutable wisdom, failed to call into action. Throughout that long day we remained in line of battle, less than half a mile from the bloody and hardly contested fight of Chaplin Hills (Perryville), occupying a commanding position where we could overlook the battle, and the excitement of the occasion served to distract our minds from the burning thirst that was consuming us. The battle closed soon after sunset, and then our tortures came back to us. Men pushed out in every direction seeking for water, but in most instances came back disappointed. Our regiment had been moved about sunset across the turnpike, and went into camp on one of the high, steep hills that gave name to the battle. The rebels still held their position when the day closed, and with that position they held one of the largest, finest springs we ever saw. Some of our men were foolhardy enough to creep through the rebel lines to reach the spring; but we knew of but one who was successful.

When we moved our camp I found at the foot of the hill on which we were encamped three cavalymen guarding what seemed to be a spring. I asked permission to get a drink, but was told that they had orders from General Somebody to allow no one to approach the spring. But we were desperate. Taking a file of soldiers I marched down to the spring and told them that I should place them under arrest immediately if they did not vacate. They tried to parley with us, but we recognized no fact save that our men and ourselves were perishing for the want of what seemed to be within a few feet of us, and they soon mounted their horses and left, and we in turn took possession; but we soon found it was a barren victory, for not one drop of water was there in the spring. It trickled in drop by drop, and we soon found that we might die by the spring without getting enough water to slake our thirst. We returned to the camp to find that our second lieutenant had taken a squad of soldiers and started out on the hunt of water, and we tried to possess our souls in patience until he returned, which was about 9

o'clock, P. M., but not a drop of water had they found.

Our regiment was at this time occupying the extreme "right" of the army. The rebels lay to the east of us, and their lines extended north about three-quarters of a mile. The space between the two armies was but little, if any, over half a mile. All the other water parties having gone west or south, I determined to take two or three picked men and go due north and not come back until we found water. Accordingly, I selected two of my sergeants and a corporal, each taking two revolvers and a musket, and as many canteens as we could conveniently carry. I led them out of camp, and keeping in front of our lines we struck a due north course. The incidents of our march it is not necessary to relate. We passed beyond the rebel lines in safety, and after being many times misled by appearances, we at last called a halt by a fence to rest a moment and consider our prospects. It was a beautiful night; the moon was near its "full," and objects could be distinguished at some distance with considerable distinctness. While resting at the fence we discovered a party of men approaching us from the opposite direction to that we came, but whether friend or foe I could not determine. Quietly placing my companions a few feet apart along the fence, I waited with a good deal of anxiety for them to approach. I found there were six of them and but four of us, but considered that we had the advantage of position if they should prove to be enemies. I waited until they were within twenty feet of the fence before I halted them, and then gave the word *Halt*. They were considerably astonished, and as my boys cocked their muskets and they heard the sharp click of the locks, one of them spoke:

"Don't shoot, we are friends."

"Friends to whom?" I asked.

This served to puzzle them. They did not know who had halted them. I then asked where they belonged. After consulting a moment, they replied to the —th Michigan Battery. Judging their answer to be correct, I ordered one of their number to advance. When he came up I found that he had the uniform of our army, and that he had a half dozen canteens slung over his shoulders, and I could hear the gurgle of the water as they moved. I asked where his party had been, and he replied "After water, and got it." I then told him to call up his companions, and we were soon satisfied that they were in fact friends. We then asked for a drink, but they told us their comrades needed all they had, but if we would follow the path they had come for less than half a mile, it would take us to a house where we would find an excellent spring of water. Without more ado we jumped the fence and struck off on a good smart run, anxious only for a drink of water. The path led us to the front of a substantial farm house, the doors of which were open, and as we approached I could see two or three women inside still up, although the hour must have been near midnight. I approached the door and doffing my cap with all the politeness I was master of, asked if they would be kind enough to direct me to the spring. One of the women came to the door and said, "Our spring has gone dry; but over thar," pointing in a northeasterly direction, "over thar about a quarter of a mile is one of the best springs in the State of Kaintuck."

"But, madame," I said, "we are very thirsty, and if we could only get a drink it would be a great accomodation."

"Our spring has done gone clean dry, but that spring over thar is one of the best springs in the State of Kaintuck. Just keep right across in this direction until you strike the timber over thar, and you will find it."

We were getting vexed. We knew the boys we had met had not lied, and I was satisfied that the woman was deceiving us for some sinister purpose. While we had been talking a little colored boy

seven or eight years old had come up, and taking him by the shoulder I said, "Boy, where is that spring?"

"Down heab, back ob de house."

"Come and show me the way," and without further ceremony I left the woman at the door and marched the little darkey in front of me, my men following. He took us around the house and down a little hill some eight or ten yards, and there we found the spring, with three men sitting near, the proprietor and two soldiers. The latter arose when we came up, and after satisfying ourselves that they were friends, we broke for the water.

O, what nectar it was! Nothing that we had ever tasted could compare with it. We drank until we were filled, and drank again. The spring was about eighteen inches across, and the water was then standing at least a foot deep, and a stream running over that would have turned a good sized water wheel. Then it was that our angry passions came up to think that a human in the shape of a woman would endeavor to deceive us when we had been suffering for that which would have cost her nothing and was worth more than its weight in gold to us. But our resentment soon died away in knowing that our sufferings were for the time over.

After satisfying our thirst we entered into conversation with the owner of the place, and before we had talked long the corporal who came with me discovered that this man was *his own cousin*. When this discovery was made he insisted on our going up to the house, stating that two of the women up at the house were also cousins, but we had had enough of the women, and without stating what had occurred we told him that we must get back to camp as soon as possible as our comrades were needing water. Then filling our canteens and swinging them on we started to go back by the house as we had come, but he told us to go through the orchard and we would find plenty of good apples, and to take what we could carry. We did so, and by ways known only to soldiers, the four of us managed to take *fully a bushel* to our comrades.

We got back to camp between two and three o'clock in the morning, having traveled some seven or eight miles after water, and ours was the only water party in our regiment that was successful. We woke the boys up, and what a glad set of fellows they were; and when we rolled out the excellent apples we had brought there was rejoicing indeed. After that memorable day we suffered but little from this cause during the campaign.

"Knitting and Talking."

EDITED BY ANN APPLESEED.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

DEAR FARMER: Here in the famous Orange county, New York, we cannot help thinking constantly of what Theodore Parker said: "I never saw a garment too fine for man or maid; there never was a chair too good for a cobbler, or cooper, or king to sit in; never a house too fine to shelter a human head. These elements about us, the gorgeous sky, the imperial sun, are not too good for the human race. Elegance fits man." And if man here only fitted the beauty and elegance around him, it would be easy to locate the ancient Eden. Such sweeps of distant violet mountains, such rugged solemnity of near ones, such placid lakes, fertile meadows, and wonderful sunsets, make up a scene little less than enchanted.

Kansas farmers will readily remember this as the old butter and cheese county. Now the slow hand-labor of old days is replaced by creameries of great extent, and cheese factories of vast capacity, with all the improved facilities for labor saving. In this part of the country, the wealthy farmers all send their milk to the city, and at five o'clock, P. M., there

is a constant passing of wagons loaded with cans of milk.

This afternoon we saw a herd of forty cows milked. Among the herd were the beautiful Dutch cows, which we have not seen in Kansas. They are a glossy black, with white, like a large blanket thrown completely around the center of the body. They are large milkers, and give rich milk; and are among the new importations. Durhams and Jersey and Alderney stock, composed the rest of the herd. One of the milkers told us he could milk his cows in two minutes apiece.

The milk is strained at the yard into large cans. These are taken to a milk-house, built over a living spring, and are set in the water till the next afternoon, when they are shipped.

To change from pastoral to city life, is but the work of an hour; and from the city, full of thousands of attractions, it is not easy to choose where to go or what to see. There is one attractive place we omit always in this city, and that is its dry goods emporiums; beautiful as they are, even their exquisite fabrics reach Kansas; but works of art do not. To us, form is more beautiful than color; so we find, first, any statuary we can. It is said that sculpture only attains its highest perfection when a nation has reached its best civilization, and begins to decay. Arguing from that premise, we are not yet, in this country, on the verge of decay. One cannot but contrast the tender lines of the Venus, Clyte, Psyche and Antinous, with the expressionless ones of most American, or even modern sculpture. We were especially struck with this expression of simple lines in the rare collection of Di Cennola, especially in some of the faces of the statues of Priests from the Temple of Venus, in the isle of Cyprus. Among several hundred of these, there was scarcely one that did not surprise us with admirable lines of expression. This collection has been made by our ex-Consul at Cyprus, Di Cennola, during a residence of eight years there; and if each of our Consuls would contribute half as many treasures of art as this gentleman has, foreigners would no longer deride our poverty in that direction.

The display of china and ware here is the finest in America—exquisite Sevres, Dresden, Chinese and Delft ware. There are many Sevres plates of great age; some from the Brognart period, decorated with heads of Pericles, Apollo, Venus d'Arles, Antinous, Pallas, Diana, &c. These are, of course, all painted and gilded by hand, and are valued from fifty dollars apiece upward, even at auction. There are exquisite vases from Copenhagen and Naples, and Wedgewood's Portland vase. There is Saracen, from the Mosque of Omar; pottery of Ancient Egypt; old Danish fruit baskets, and delft of all varieties. A large plate silver repoussé had lapis lazuli panels. There was an exquisite clock of the 17th century, studded with gems; watches of earliest manufacture, beautifully enameled, carved ivory tankards, cups and hunting horns of the 17th century. A very fine collection of old gold lacquer ware, from the palace of Osaca. One room contained elaborately carved confessionals and panels from a church in Ghent, Belgium, with bibles from Augsburg, 1470 edition, and Strasbourg, 1507, Augsburg, 1528, Lyons, 1516; beside these were very fine illuminated books of early centuries.

The collection of glass found in ancient tombs at Idalium, Cyprus, dated from four hundred to one hundred years before Christ, and much of it was of beautiful shape. There was the paraphernalia of a king and queen of Cyprus, found in Phœnician tombs at Citium, consisting of gold necklaces, earrings, hair-pins, buckle and rings, dating from fifteen hundred to seven hundred years before the Christian era. The forms and settings of the ear and finger rings were similar to present styles. We know all this subserves art; but we cannot help a secret sympathy we have for the poor queen, dismantled of the gems she had clasped so long.

There are many Greek vases, from tombs at Sal-

amis, Citium and Cyprus. These are the Amphora, Hydria and Pithos, and are the shapes after which ours are modeled. They date from four hundred and eighty to one hundred years before Christ.

Five large Gobelin tapestries, representing scenes in the life of Alexander, interested us much, as having occupied many fair fingers and gentle minds for years.

Besides the Cesnola collection, many of the treasures are loaned by prominent citizens. The late Mrs. W. C. Prime collected a large number of the finest samples of china and vases, some of the latter being valued at five hundred dollars each. Mr. Robert Hoe's name was attached to one of the most exquisite collections of rare pieces, as it also was to some of the finest gems in the picture gallery and illuminated books. The favor private individuals, who own such treasures, do to the public by exhibiting them, is rarely appreciated as it should be.

In the gallery were two fine Titians, two Tintoretto's, a Bonheur, Turner's wierd "Slave Ships," two Jeromes, and a Zamacole. Besides these fine pictures, we saw at Schau's two heads of children, by Grense, tenderly beautiful; a fine group of sheep, by Achenback; a Sea Twilight, by Kensett. Biff we might catalogue without end, and without fatigue.

HOME HINTS.

TO WASH CALICO.—Beef's gall, strained and kept in a bottle to put in the water for washing calico, will prevent fading, if no soap is used. The water in which bran has been boiled, when allowed to settle, is good also. We are told, on good authority, that calico will not fade if put to soak fifteen minutes before washing in a pailful of water in which is dissolved a teaspoonful of sugar-of-lead.

PREMIUM GINGER SNAPS.—One cup of the best molasses, one-half cup sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one teaspoonful alum, two teaspoonful soda, a half cup water, one tablespoonful ginger.

CHOCOLATE JUMBLES.—Five eggs, two and a half cups sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful yeast powder, or soda and cream tartar, one cup of butter. Mix soft, roll quite thin, and cut up like cookies, cutting four holes with a small cutter in part of the cakes. When these are baked and cool, pile two of the perforated ones on a whole one, and fill with a jelly made of two cakes of chocolate grated, one cup sweet milk, one cup sugar, boiled one hour, stirring constantly.

CROQUETTES, or Dolpettes of Cold Meat.—Prepare the meat as for hash, seasoning highly; cold hashed meat will answer the purpose; add bread crumbs enough to stiffen the mixture, and mix it together with the yolk of eggs; shape it into small balls, dip them into egg, roll them in bread crumbs and (if you like) grated cheese, and fry them brown. Glaze them, or serve them with tomato sauce.

SCOLLOPED CHICKEN.—Mince chicken with lean ham and a little pepper, mixed in scollop-shells or a small dish; add two large spoonfuls of cream, cover with crumbs, put a little butter on the top, and brown in the oven.

HAM TOAST.—Scrape or pound some cold ham, mix it with beaten egg, season well with pepper, lay it on buttered toast, and place it in a hot oven for three or four minutes. Dried salmon, smoked tongue, potted meats, or any other relishing viands, answer equally well upon toast.

SCOTCH WOODCOCK.—Make some buttered toast, put it on a flat dish, boil two eggs hard, put a spoonful of the essence of anchovy on the toast, cut the eggs in slices, and lay them over the anchovy. Serve hot.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REPLY TO MR. DAVIS.—No. II. ✓

BY REV. L. STERNBERG, D. D.

EDITOR FARMER: Being myself a farmer, and fully identified both in interest and feeling with

farmers, will Mr. DAVIS allow me to thank him for the promptness and zeal with which he has rushed to the defense of farmers? Though in this instance we have not been attacked, yet it is refreshing for us to know that we have a valiant knight ready to defend us, armed *cap-a-pie*.

I owe him an apology for introducing several Latin phrases into my last communication. I wrote in haste, and took the words that first suggested themselves. Had I suspected that, though perfectly harmless in themselves, they would have produced such apparent nausea and violent retching in Mr. DAVIS, I would have spared him, at whatever additional labor to myself.

How important that the young have kind as well as competent instructors! Those of Mr. DAVIS, while he was at college, could have had but little of the milk of human kindness, or one would suppose that his letters in defense of farmers would not breathe such seeming contempt for classical, professional, or even scientific education.

Whether theology, as it is based on a divine revelation, is easily comprehended, or is the most profound of all the sciences; whether a thoughtful housewife, with her herbs, is a more reliable medical practitioner than he who, by close and protracted study, has won a diploma from one of our best medical colleges; whether the legal profession is honorable and useful, or attorneys are a nuisance in society; whether our Agricultural College, as hitherto conducted, has proved itself utterly unworthy of the confidence of the farmers of our State, or a fair beginning has been made under great difficulties; whether farmers as a class are as well educated as that body of men that is embraced in the learned professions; whether agricultural chemistry should be studied under a competent professor, with suitable laboratory and text-books, or is best learned at the plow-tail; whether phonetic writing should be at once introduced, or the present method is to be preferred: In questions like these, suggested by Mr. DAVIS, there is opened an inviting field of inquiry, but I do not feel called upon to enter it.

I took up my pen, in the first instance, because I thought it important to the future prosperity of our Agricultural College that the assumption of Mr. DAVIS, in his OSBORNE letter, that it belongs to certain classes of our people, and that they should be vested with its entire control, and that ministers especially should be excluded from all connection with it, should be shown to be unfounded. In opposition to this, I maintained that the Agricultural College belongs to the entire body of our citizens, and that, in appointing men to places of responsibility in connection with it, their occupation or religious faith should not be considered, but simply their competency for the position.

To this, in his reply Mr. DAVIS assents, and in so doing should have closed the discussion; but he continues it with such a multitude of words flowing from his facile pen, that were they properly weighted with sound logic, prudence would dictate that I should stand from under. Some years ago a farmer in the Illinois Legislature, in debate remarked that it always wrenched him terribly to kick at nothing. Unless Mr. DAVIS shall reassert his original position and sustain it with arguments not already answered, I will bow respectfully to the audience and quietly retire from the arena.

I cannot close these letters without taking the opportunity to say that notwithstanding the apparent conflict of opinion in regard to the proper management of our Agricultural College, there is in reality substantial unity of sentiment as to the policy to be pursued. A change in *personnel* may sometimes be advisable, but the general features of administration are determined by the organic act, and by circumstances beyond our control. There are probably few thinking men among us who have not formed a grand idea of what the Agricultural College should be. Were these ideals compared they would be found to be nearly or quite identical. The cry of "mad dog" has been death

to many a hapless cur. It is easier to pull down than to build up. Let us have confidence in each other. Let all our citizens feel that they have a common interest in our Agricultural College. An industrial education! It is emphatically the education which the times demand; the stepping stone to the more general prosperity, and the higher civilization that will bless the masses in the near future. That our College at Manhattan may become the glory of our State and the hope of the rising generation, it is only necessary for us to give "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together." *Fort Harker, Kansas, July 23, 1873.*

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

BY N. J. FIRBY.

EDITOR FARMER: As one of the committee appointed by the Farmers' State Convention to attend the Commencement Exercises of the State Agricultural College, we thought a few letters in THE FARMER, giving some account of matters there, would be appropriate; especially so, since there is considerable interest manifested in this direction by the farmers of Kansas.

Of the committee of three, appointed as already mentioned, only one was present, and he the youngest member of the committee. We can give no reason for the absence of the other members.

We felt in rather an awkward as well as responsible position, there alone, to look after the interests of the farmers of Kansas, as far as that institution is concerned.

Through the kindness of a friend we were taken to the institution, and introduced to the Faculty. They knew that such a committee had been appointed, and the purposes of its appointment; yet, they received us heartily, and invited us to investigate as far as we were able, and also rendered us all the assistance in their power.

We arrived on Tuesday morning, and hence, too late for the examinations of the previous week, and also of Monday of the present one. We can, therefore, speak only of those we were enabled to hear, and of them in a very general way, as your space and our time will not permit details.

Considerable interest is taken in both vocal and instrumental music, in the institution. Of late years this has been introduced into our public schools, female seminaries, and even colleges. It affords excellent diversion, and is claimed to be attended with happy results, by all lovers of the "mysterious, glorious science, which to discord bids defiance." To those who look only to the intensely practical in the education of our future farmers and farmers' wives, it of course would be regarded as a nuisance, to be abated, in an institution of that kind; but to all others, a desideratum not to be dispensed with. We do not now propose to discuss its merits or demerits, in such an institution, nor to act as an arbitrator, or even compromiser, between the intensely practical party and those who are advocates of the science of music.

Prof. PLATT and Mrs. WERDEN are each at home in the instruction and training of their pupils; and if the young ladies prove as successful, and "up to time," in housekeeping as in vocal and instrumental music, we heartily recommend each one of them to the farmer boys of Kansas.

The class in geology showed that they had been carefully and practically instructed by Prof. MUDGE, who, in addition to the text-book, instructs them in the geology of Kansas, which he has carefully studied to this very end. In his travels through the State, he has acquainted himself with its formations; and collected, besides, many specimens very rare, and others altogether unknown to the science before.

We most heartily approve of this study in our Agricultural College. Though as a science it is as yet in its infancy, it has been deemed of such importance that many of the States of our Union employ geologists, who, by visiting the various portions of the State, are enabled to throw light upon

its mineral deposits and other formations, that have proved of incalculable value.

Let our future farmers obtain all the light possible in this science. It cannot fail to prove beneficial.

In addition to geology, Prof. MUDGE also teaches entomology. Now, farmers, let us not become indignant at the idea that your sons are to study all sorts of flies, and insects, and bugs, and moths, and butterflies, with cocoons and larvae; for among these the farmer has many friends, as well as many enemies. The one class guard his crops from enemies day and night; the other depredates and destroys, without pity, to their utmost capacity.

By the study of the habits of these insects, the farmer can know his friends and protect them; also his enemies, and destroy them; and thereby do much to save his crops in the field, the orchard and the garden.

The Professor and the students attacked the larvae, which were rapidly devouring the leaves of the soft maples upon the grounds, during the Commencement. The cocoons had discharged the moth during the Summer, and it had deposited its eggs upon the leaves of the maples, where they were hatching by thousands; and the healthy, ravenous young caterpillars, beginning where they hatched, devoured everything within their reach, evidently intending to extend their ravages over all the trees, leaving them naked and leafless.

The Professor and students made a desperate assault along the whole line, and when we left they had hopes of success; for, although the enemy outnumbered them far more than Mexicans did Gen. TAYLOR at Buena Vista, yet they had slain thousands of them, while not so much as a hair of their heads had been injured.

This study is eminently qualified to fit the future farmer for his work.

All who desired had an opportunity to ride over the farm, in company with Maj. MILLER, the Farm Superintendent, to view the buildings, crops, &c. We were shown the rude stables, made of poles and straw, which for the past have been the only shelter for the stock. The contrast was extreme between these and the commodious, substantial new barn, now almost completed, costing ten thousand dollars. This, however, is but one wing of the barn, as intended to be when completed. It will certainly be a fine structure when finished; but we could not help feeling that the Board of Regents, had they consulted economy, for the sake of other necessary buildings and apparatus needed, and for which other appropriations must yet be made, they could have saved from three to five thousand dollars in its construction. With this the Professors had nothing to do.

A beautiful stone wall has also been completed around the entire two hundred and sixty acres, costing three dollars per rod. We doubt not this will prove economical in the end. Maj. MILLER had many difficulties to overcome, to work the Farm as he found it—almost fenceless, overrun with weeds, the herds of the prairie destroying his crops, and other difficulties; yet, he farmed it well, raised excellent crops, experimented intelligently and judiciously with different soils and manures. We most heartily commend his reports to the consideration of our Kansas farmers.

He is a young man of energy, and a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College. He will make his department a success.

We beg leave to say, in this connection, a few words about the Farm itself. It is rather rolling, washes badly, so much so that some parts of it can not be cultivated at all, and the horticulturist is doing what he can to grow forest trees upon it; but it will not even prove best for this purpose, at least for starting a forest; for the soil is so light that the winds have swept off two inches or more of it from the roots of the young trees in places, and some have died from this cause. It is hardly an average piece of land for farming purposes. But

Maj. MILLER is making the most out of his portion of it.

In addition to his oversight of the Farm, he teaches a perfect system of keeping farm accounts, by which the young farmer may estimate, to the fraction of a cent, the cost of every bushel of grain he raises, and thereby farm in the most economical manner. This we regard as very important.

We must close our letter, and in another tell of the other studies and Professors, as well as of some studies that we believe might very profitably be substituted by others not now taught, at least to any extent, and of others that might be left out of the course altogether.

FERNS AND FERN-HUNTING.—No. V.

BY JAMES WILSON.

EDITOR FARMER: You may remember that, some months ago, when the thermometer was much nearer zero than it is at present, I promised to make another trip into the woods, and suggested that, for "reasons annexed," July would be the best month to do it in. I am reminded this evening, by the premonitory patterings of the coming shower of fire-crackers, that we are on the eve of another glorious and ever-to-be-cracked Fourth; so that, probably, in justice to the life insurance companies, my family, and fern-loving friends, it might be my solemn duty, on the coming morrow, to shoulder my fern-press, avoid the danger of "villainous gunpowder," and seek refuge in the deep bosom of the umbrageous forest. In the morning, then, "All aboard for Connor's station" and a pleasant little fern hunt.

Presuming that we have all reached that rural retreat, let us proceed to hunt up a few more of our favorites—the somewhat shy and shade-loving members of the species *Filicium*, not *Triticum*, as a misprint in the last article made me say.

About three or four minutes' walk up the track brings us to a country wagon road, straggling westward on its "winding way," through an opening in the bluff; well-timbered, moist and shady, its sloping sides are covered here and there with thousands of delicate ferns, principally the *Adiantum pedatum* and *Cystopteris fragilis*, which you can easily recognize nestling in the shady nooks, and drooping from the irregular terraces that the rains of centuries have formed in these fine old Kansas forests. As we advance, you may observe on the left-hand side, higher up and partially obscured by the rank weeds that mingle with them, groups of graceful ferns much taller and more plume-like than any we have yet found. They belong to a different genus from those we have been considering, the genus *Asplenium*, and the fronds that wave so gracefully above us are those of the

ASPLENIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM.

And as the coy beauties will hardly condescend to come to us, let us step up to them and enjoy the pleasure of becoming better acquainted. As you approach them, you will notice that the fronds composing these beautiful groups are of two distinct kinds: this is a marked feature, and will be explained presently.

The *Asplenium angustifolium* is a caespitose, or tufted fern, elegant and graceful in outline, each tuft consisting of from ten to fifteen fronds, about two-thirds of which—those on the outer circle—are barren, coming up early in Spring; those in the center fruitful, not appearing until much later, and ripening in July or August. The fronds are from one and a half to two feet high (including the stipes), of a thin, fragile texture (the sterile, when pressed, not unlike tissue paper), pinnate (divided quite down to the rachis, forming distinct pinnae, or leaflets). The pinnae are linear lanceolate in form, alternate (not opposite each other), margin entire, but repand (waving and unequally dilated, like the margin of a bat's wing), the base of each pinna slightly truncate on the upper side (as if cut square off), and the lower side rounded. The fertile fronds are narrow, stiffer and more erect than the sterile, with narrow linear pinnae, covered with

large linear, sometimes curved, sori; which, when fully ripe, become confluent, forming dense masses of light brown sporangia, which you will find exceedingly interesting when examined through your botanical microscope.

This is one of the *Splenwort* family. Its generic name, *Asplenium*, is derived from *splen*, the spleen, having been supposed to possess some medicinal properties, and its specific name probably from the narrow form of its pinnae.

This fern is not uncommon, being frequently met with in shady, damp woods, from Vermont to Kansas. I have noticed it growing in great patches between here and Wyandotte; but every time I pass along this road, and see how rapidly the grand old trees are disappearing from the romantic ravines and lofty banks of the Missouri, I cannot help regretting that the next generation of Kansas botanists will not find, along these beautifully undulating bluffs, the same variety of specimens, or the same luxuriant groups of living green, that are so lavishly scattered around us to-day; and above all, that my pretty little pets, unsheltered from the prairie winds, unshaded by the brave old oaks and broad-topped lindens that overspread them now, and all abashed by the fierce glare of the noon day sun, will eventually droop and die; and as year by year they cease to return with the early Spring, they, and the quiet nooks and shady places that gave them shelter, shall have forever passed away. "Passing away! passing away!" Alas! that the ever-restless cravings of greedy humanity should thus mar the beautiful work of Divinity! that the creature's puny hand should thus wipe out the wonderful wealth of beauty that the loving hand of the great Creator has so curiously fashioned and placed in our pathway.

But, come! let us quit moralizing, and go on with our botanizing.

Leavenworth, Kansas.

LAWNS, LAWN CULTURE, AND LAWN MOWERS.

BY CORA M. DOWNS.

There is nothing that causes greater emulation among people desirous of securing pleasant homes than to look over a neighbor's fence and see a beautiful lawn kept in the most perfect order. Within doors you do not know what wealth of dyes may tint the carpets that cover parlor and chamber, whether they be real or imitation glories that greet the eye and the footstep of the in-comer; but without there is no sham in this great emerald sweep of the softest, brightest velvet. The fairies that held their ears close to the cold ground in the early Spring listening to hear the first tiny spear of grass start from its hiding place, now disport themselves in the luxuriant courts that Nature provides for the "little people."

Here and there a white clover blossom looks up timidly from its green bed, or a buttercup, borrowing the yellow glory of the dawn dares to peep up from the grassy wealth, only for a brief hour, however. There is a law established that the flower fairies are to hold their high carnival within limits.

Here is a mound of fine sand and leaf mold for the verbenas. Here is another of rich prepared soil for the petunias. Peonies and tulips! hie ye off by yourselves, nor cumber this grassy slope with your brief glories; you will do well by the house under some sunny exposure. Pelargoniums! choose unto yourselves a circle where you may throw your brilliant scarlet into vivid contrast against the green of your surroundings.

Here, bordering this path that beguiles the pilgrim into these gates beautiful, is a hedge of arbor vitae, and wandering on you will find yourself entrapped in a summer house built of gnarled and twisted boughs of trees, all rough and rustic, and covered with fragrant interwindings of various honeysuckles. Near by is an oval parterre of day roses and monthly roses—and filling the spaces between them with an ever fadeless glory of

blossoming, the annual phlox is always ready to yield its beauty for our morning vase. Here is a bed of lilies and carnations; the "Souvenir de Malmaison," all radiant, like a young girl in the rapturous dreams of first love—flesh-tinted, pearly, pure. Queen of carnations is the souvenir—a miracle of horticulture. Then here is the gold banded lily of Japan, magnificent indeed, but not even so attractive to me in its stateliness as that bride-like "Illum longiflorum," with its waxen petals enclosing a heart of perfect fragrance.

But I have wandered from my text. The flower fairies have gotten hold of me, as they usually do if I linger among them a moment. I started out to talk of lawns. Every home must have its lawn. Set your house well back on your enclosure, if you live in town, and at least have a smooth grassy sweep from the windows to the front gate. Don't under any consideration divide even a little territory into triangles, rectangles, squares, semi-circles and heart-shaped patches, and fill them with the transitory splendors of annuals. Nothing will pay such an interest on the investment in pure rest to the eye, and comfort to the passer-by, as a cool, clean, grassy lawn. Let the grass creep to the edges of the graveled walk and curl its mured spears about the fence posts. The flowers may bloom under the windows, or, if the lawn be large enough, a mound here and there may brighten with continuous bloom, like an island in an ocean of verdure.

Now, what I want to say is, by all means secure a lawn mower at your earliest opportunity. Fortunately, the old-fashioned scythe and sickle are passing away. Farmers are country gentlemen nowadays, and are to be seen riding in painted and gilded chariots to their festivals of reaping and mowing.

We have recently been so fortunate as to secure the best hand lawn mower now in general use. I refer to the "Excelsior," manufactured at Newburgh, N. Y. It is used in Central Park, and there the grass has that velvety, even and perfect appearance that gives to the English lawn its perfection of beauty. Either for hand or horse power there is no machine equal to the "Excelsior." I trust it may come into general use in Kansas. Since I mention this machine in particular, because I know it, I should like to add that since it has been on exhibition at the great Exposition at Vienna the manufacturers have received orders for three hundred machines. Save your back, time and muscle by sending for a No. 1 "Excelsior." The price is twenty-five dollars. It has a roller and steel knives, cutting and rolling at the same time, an adjustable wrought iron handle; cuts fourteen inches and spins along with magical celerity.

"Now, dat's what I call play," said a colored brother, looking over our fence as we were going through our morning gymnastics with our lawn mower, "dat's no work! Dat's cheatin' colored folks out ob honest wages."

"Don't you like it, Prince?" said I.

"No, I don't like it at all. I jist hates it," he replied.

"Well, Prince," said I, "I'll pay you a quarter to just come in and play with it a little while."

By and by he commented: "It's mighty nice; it goes along like a muskeeter when it means business, but you see there's so many machines nowadays doin' all the work, it's mighty hard times these yare days for a man to git days' wages."

"Yes, a machine like this soon pays for itself in saving days' wages."

But this kind of logic had no comfort in it for Prince. He could not admire my little red, white and blue fairy that threw up such fragrant tosses of hay, and never got tired.

"Pears like white folks don't do nothin' but jist inwent and inwent all de time! Dey jist sits back in dere arm caeers a gittin' rich, and inwent somethin' like dis infernal machine. all de

time. Niggers' heads! what good is dey in dis world?" and Prince went off grumbling.

But a blessing on inventors and inventions say we. Messrs. CHADBURN, COLDWELL & Co., if you have any more such blessed inventions as your "Excelsior" lawn mower, send them along. Can't you get up a patent housekeeper now? One having a roller, and rackets, and handle clamps, and an adjustable handle; one that will scrub, scour, wash, brew, iron, bake, cook, darn, do everything perfectly and in its time, and never fret and scold. Do you want immortality? There's a chance for you. Let's have a patent, adjustable, wrought iron, noiseless, swift, never-failing, complete modern housekeeper, "with all the modern improvements." Fame, honor and fortune await the inventor. The "guld man" of our house says he has got that sort already, but claims no patent as an inventor. I can't recommend the one he has, however, for it has a habit of "giving out"—a bad trait in a machine.

Wyandotte, Kansas, July, 1873.

KICKAPOO TOWNSHIP.

BY G. W. H. MOORE.

EDITOR FARMER: Supposing that you would like to hear from this part of the county, I write to say a word in regard to crops, Farmers' Club, &c.

The wheat crop is all harvested, and will rate A No. 1. Corn never looked better; oats first-rate; potatoes good; and hungarian and millet splendid. The health of our settlement is excellent, and indeed everything is encouraging, except that money is about as scarce as it possibly can be.

The Mount Olivet Farmers' Union met at the school-house in District No. 13, on the evening of July 12th, 1873, W. C. Cornforth, President, in the Chair. The roll being called, and a quorum found to be present the minutes of last meeting were read and approved; after which, the Committee on Fruit Trees, Hedges and Fences made a very able and lengthy report, which was criticised by the following gentlemen:

Mr. W. F. Goble thought the committee was in error in leaving out of the list of apples the Jenetin, which he believed to be one of the very best Winter apples.

Mr. L. G. Shoales was well pleased with the report of the committee, but was surprised to hear that salt sprinkled around the roots of quince trees would cause them to bear more abundantly. He differs with the committee in relation to there being no hedge fences that are hog-proof; but he can point to very many, within his knowledge, that are sufficient to turn both hogs and cattle, and are almost rabbit-proof.

Dr. Crook said that he is not a speech maker, but that he is remarkably fond of apples, and regards the Jenetin as one of the best, if not the very best, Winter apple. He opposed the committee in their recommendation of cutting hedges back for the first, second and third years, but believes it best to let them grow for five or six years, and then plash. His theory is that if the leaves of the plant are cut off, the breathing in of the proper gases for the health of the plant is retarded, and consequently the growth of the plant will be impaired, and the plants become dwarfed.

Mr. W. F. Goble agreed with the committee, that there is no way of accounting for the blight in apple, pear and other fruit trees; and in regard to hedges, he thought they should be cut every five or seven years.

Mr. E. M. Worley differs with the committee in relation to planting forest trees, so far as Leavenworth, Atchison, Wyandotte and Jefferson counties are concerned; and thinks that if the fire is kept out of our brush lands, it won't be many years until there will be a sufficiency of timber.

G. W. H. Moore endorsed the views of Mr. Worley, and pointed to many vacant pieces of land in this and many other neighborhoods, which but a few years ago were good grass lands, and could be cut over both by hand and with mowing machines,

but are now covered with a heavy growth of young timber, such as oak and hickory; one of which pieces of land bring the grove in which the farmers held their picnic on the Fourth. Mr. Mason informed me, on the day of the picnic, that he had cut hay on that ground with a machine a few years ago.

Mr. Cornforth was in favor of grubbing out some of the vine, oak and brush, and planting cotton-wood, elm, maple, walnut, &c. He was opposed to cutting hedges much while young.

Mr. Winter, on behalf of the committee, replied at length to the criticisms of the gentlemen, and was in favor of cutting hedges severely for the first three years. He was strongly in favor of planting forest trees, to make timber for the rising generation.

G. W. H. Moore would like to see men practice what they preach, and wanted Mr. Winter to set us an example in the way of raising forest trees. He pledged himself that, if Mr. Winter will plant one acre in trees next Spring, on his 160 acres in Salt Creek Valley, that he (Moore) will follow the example the Spring following, and will plant two acres on his little farm of eighty acres, upon the ridge—although he is not in favor of working to raise timber, when we have an abundance all around us.

The following named persons were, on motion, appointed a committee to take charge of the affairs of this Club, at the Leavenworth County Fair, the coming Fall: G. W. H. Moore, R. J. Mintier, and Jacob Winter.

The following resolutions were, after due consideration and discussion, adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend the holding of a county convention the coming Fall, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates representing our interests for election to the various county offices at the next election.

Resolved, That our representatives in the Kickapoo Agricultural and Mechanical Association be, and they are hereby, instructed to use their influence at the meeting to be held the first Wednesday in August next, to secure the holding of a mass convention of the members only, of the farmers' organizations in the 23d Representative District, at such time and place as may be designated at said meeting, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the various district offices, for our support at the coming election.

The meeting then adjourned, with the best of feelings prevailing.

Mt. Olivet, Leavenworth County, Kansas.

A PLEA FOR THE SADDLE HORSE.

BY M. F. TALMAN.

EDITOR FARMER: Why is there not more encouragement given at our Fairs, in the way of premiums, for saddle horses? There should be at least a half-dozen different rings for saddle horses, commencing with the aged mare and going down to the sucking colt, and at the aged stallion and going down likewise, with a sweepstakes premium to close up with.

In looking through the Premium List to be given at the State Fair this Fall, I find the munificent sum of fifteen dollars, all told, as set apart for saddle horses, while the premiums on other classes of horses are liberal enough. Why, we ask, is this miserable pittance eked out? Is it to discourage the breeders and owners of this class of horses? or, is it ignorance on the part of the Agricultural Board as to the true merits of the saddle horse?

Mr. Editor, it requires more skill to train and bring to perfection a first-class saddle horse, than it does to train and bring to perfection the average harness or trotting horse. There are very few that own a real first-class saddle horse that would exchange him for a ride behind the choicest roadster that ever kicked the dust from our generally beautiful Kansas roads. I would, and I think there are hundreds of others that would, prefer a fleet-footed running walker, stylish racker, easy trotter, smooth pacer, graceful canterer, all combined in one horse, to any buggy rig that was ever hitched up.

If our State Board could make it convenient

ride a few of the first-class saddle horses that we know of, we think they would open their hearts and give larger premiums, and more of them, for this class of horses; thereby drawing many horses of real merit to the State Fair this Fall, that would not otherwise be there.

Now, in behalf of the rural boys, that have no buggies, but are trying to develop their colts for equestrianism and gaited horses, we hope something will be done for the gratification of ye rural boys.

Chilwood, Jefferson County, Kansas.

CROPS IN BARTON COUNTY.

BY L. H. LUSK.

EDITOR FARMER: Being a reader of your excellent paper, as well as a subscriber, and not having seen a word from this out-of-the-way place, I take the liberty to say to you that we have a very prosperous young county here, in the midst of what was a few years ago the "Great American Desert;" but since being penetrated by a railroad, and occupied by white men, it begins to blossom like the rose, and a more pleasant country to look upon will be hard to find. We have been organized as a county nearly a year and a half, and the oldest house in the county (the old Fort Zarah excepted) is a little over two years old. Now, we have a thriving settlement of enterprising men, and our farmers are energetic, go-ahead men. We have room for more such, and the best of land to be had for the taking.

I would like to ask a few questions, for you or some of your readers to answer, if you will, or the veterinary surgeon. 1st. Is barley in the sheaf wholesome food for horses? I have been feeding it, and my horse seems to drool at times, as though the beards were sticking in his gums or some part of his mouth.

2d. What, if anything, will keep grasshoppers from eating the bark and leaves from our fruit trees and shrubbery? Some of my apple trees are girdled by them, and others are badly bitten; and my raspberries and currants have been trimmed of all their leaves.

Now, Mr. Editor, if the above suits you, use it; if not, it will help fill up the waste basket, and no one will be hurt; but I have had this much practice in putting my thoughts on paper.

Our crops look very fine, although we have had a very wet Spring and some crops were drowned out. Some Spring wheat, oats and barley, but mostly corn, have been the crops planted. No Fall wheat has been tried as yet, but some will be sown this Fall. Hungarian grass, of which I have a small piece, is very fine. Potatoes have done well, but the bugs have given a world of trouble.

I think there are about six different kinds of the large tobacco worm. A few weeks ago I noticed a great many small millers (yellow), and they disappeared as suddenly as they came; but in a few days the whole country was covered with small worms or caterpillars, which did a great deal of damage to potatoes, cabbage, fruit trees, and in fact everything except small grains; and they in turn disappeared all of a sudden. And now we have the same little imp of a yellow miller, and what the end will be I cannot yet determine.

Grasshoppers are in sufficient numbers, in some localities, to do a great deal of damage to corn, by eating off the silk and preventing the ears from filling.

We have a very heavy crop of wild grass. Quite a large number of herds of Texas cattle are here, but the farmers keep them out of the settlements pretty well.

Great Bend, Barton County, Kansas.

STOCK-RAISING — AGAIN.

BY W. A. ELA.

EDITOR FARMER: I find I am learning something every day about stock-raising, and now I find I was all wrong in putting in interest of money on

capital in computing cost of raising a steer; and next Spring I think I will increase my business, by borrowing from the Editor of THE FARMER one thousand dollars, and will make one hundred and twenty dollars clear profit, as the Editor will not charge me anything for the use of it. Then I will get the use of Mr. Sanford's bull, and raise yearlings worth forty dollars each, and send them to Ottawa county, and Mr. Sanford will sell them for me for a small percent, as I shall be a public benefactor. I could not afford to sell them here in Lyon county, as a half-blood bull is not worth quite as much as a steer. And then I find a drawback; suppose that two-thirds of my calves are heifers, as they were last year. Here comes in another branch of stock-raising, the science of breeding, which I do not understand. But I know what I can do; I can move down into Anderson county, where they raise all good cattle, and where I can be convenient to friend Sponable, that I may couple my young heifers with his high grade bulls and raise big calves.

But my better-half don't like to leave her garden, so I shall have to fall back upon the slow and sure way of raising the best I can, and getting the best price I can.

Mr. Dale estimates the cost of raising a little higher than I, and the selling price a little lower, so that the net profit is about the same, and the difference might be in locality. My friend Putty will please accept an apology for my criticisms on his article in your paper of July 1st, on the cost of a herd, as I think it will bear a little, and give him a better profit.

I take it for granted that in Jefferson county his estimate on cost of herd and cost of keeping is correct. I think the wages of one man, \$240, is already included in the hay, straw, corn and fodder fed to the stock; as the wages of one man would raise the whole, besides raising a sufficient amount of farm produce to feed a family—which is too little thought of in estimating the profits of farming. If that is correct, we have the

Annual expense.....	\$327 00
Less wages of one man.....	240 00
Leaving.....	\$87 00
Then deduct interest on capital, as per FARMER.....	218 00
Leaving.....	\$374 00
Deduct interest on stock yards.....	20 00
Leaving actual cost annually for keeping.....	\$354 00

Now, if you would increase your stock, so as to sell \$325 worth annually, you must pay about \$100 for other labor; then you have cost annually \$454. Deduct this from \$325, and you have \$371 profit, or about 20 per cent., which would probably be about the thing.

I see by referring to my communication in your 12th of April number, that I make a profit of \$9.00. Add \$5.00, interest on capital of \$50; which will make a profit of \$14.00, or 28 per cent.

Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas.

GROWING CHERRIES.

BY G. C. SPEECH.

EDITOR FARMER: Please allow me, through the columns of your excellent paper, to say a few words in regard to a statement made by Mr. Baird at the last meeting of the State Horticultural Society. He said that attempting to grow the sweet cherry is a waste of time; which statement I consider a great mistake, calculated to do much damage to Kansas fruit-growers. I think the trouble is in too much grafting. The Mahaleb and Mazzard may be very good things for the nurseryman, but they are positive curses to the fruit-grower.

In the East I have picked bushels of sweet cherries, of various kinds, from trees two feet or more in diameter, and perfectly sound and healthy, bearing heavy crops every year, from generation to generation, and not one tree in a thousand was grafted or budded, but propagated from sprouts and seeds. I have seen seedlings grow up in grassy fence corners, in gullies, in briar patches, in rock

piles and by the road side, and bear splendid fruit, without the least cultivation whatever.

In Kentucky I have seen them grow with equal luxuriance.

In Missouri, not thirty miles from the Kansas line, they grow just as well, and there is nothing to hinder them from growing in Kansas, when propagated from sprouts and seeds.

The sweet cherries are of very large and rapid growth, and send out their roots near the surface of the ground to a great distance; and the Mahaleb, Mazzard and Morello can no more supply them with sap, than the water coursing through a reed can run a grist mill. In Indiana I have grown the sweet cherry tree twenty feet high in five years from planting the seed.

I would like to hear, through THE KANSAS FARMER, from all who have tried raising sweet cherries from sprouts and seeds.

Tully, Montgomery County, Kansas.

AMONG THE RASPBERRIES.

BY W. W. C.

EDITOR FARMER: The following varieties of raspberries were grown on our plantation, at this place, this season. They were cultivated alike. Soil, dark loam, with considerable clay on a side hill facing the east. No manure was used. As a comparison, I have taken 10 as a standard of excellence:

Product	Firmness	Quality	Harvest	Size
Dayison's Thornless.....	5	8	6	6
Doolittle.....	8	9	8	8
Golden Cap.....	4	1	7	5
Golden Thornless.....	9	2	8	8
Miami.....	7	8	6	6
Canada.....	6	4	5	7
Mammoth Cluster.....	9	6	8	10
Seneca.....	10	7	10	7

They ripened in the above order. The Dayison's Thornless showed a few ripe berries on the 16th of June, and at this date (July 8th) the Seneca is loaded with unripe fruit. The Mammoth Clusters are nearly all gone. Our Philadelphia froze down to the ground; no fruit. The same with the Purple Cane. Any one can have our stock of these plants, "free, gratis—for nothing." The Philadelphia "suckers" as badly as the Lawton. I think it will be very difficult to eradicate them.

In the report of the proceedings of the late meeting of the State Horticultural Society, Mr. Baird says: "My experience is that it is injurious to prune Black Caps after the 1st of June." Will he be kind enough to give his reasons? My plan is, to prune plants that were set this season until August 1st; older plants until July 1st, if I wished the increase. If I did not wish to save the increase, I continued to pinch the ends until August 1st.

Let us hear from other small fruit growers upon this point.

Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas.

CROP REPORTS.

BY J. W. STEPHENS.

EDITOR FARMER: Winter wheat is about harvested. The turn-out is good, but not as large as we expected. Some pieces were entirely killed, and the rain caused some to blister. We will have a fair crop of Spring wheat. Oats are very good, and so is barley.

We are not done harvesting yet. I will try and get the amount of small grain per acre, after the threshing is over.

Corn appears well where it has been tended. The rains have damaged some fields around here.

We have a cheese factory here, which will start the first of next week. We expect to have one hundred and fifty cows this year. The building is 24 by 32 feet, and 17 feet high.

The Farmers' Club of this county met at this place on the 4th inst. John Davis, of Davis county, and other speakers, were on hand, and addressed about one thousand people. The day wound up with a dance in the cheese factory. I will refer you to the Manhattan Nationalist for other particulars.

Wudcat, Riley County, Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer

BRAINS vs. HONESTY.

It is generally understood that the farmers of Leavenworth county, and probably most other counties in the State, will make nominations for the offices to be filled this Fall; and we wish to urge a single word of caution in regard to the men to be nominated.

We have commenced a reform in National, State, county and local affairs. The people, outside of the Agricultural classes, are looking to the rural population to relieve them from dishonest politicians, monopolies, unjust and oppressive taxation, frauds, steals and demagogery; and it behooves us to exercise the wisest discretion in the selection of the men we are to support for the various offices.

It is not enough to select honest men. Honesty without brains is as dangerous as brains without honesty; indeed, more so, for the dishonest smart man will, from policy, often serve us well, while the honest idiot will be used as a scapegoat and fool for designing men.

We need not go back of the last Legislature to find men who were elected to that position because they were honest men; but could their constituents have seen, as we did, how they were manipulated without knowing it, they would much preferred to have had some one with less honesty but more brains in their place.

The lesson to be drawn from this is, that while we want honest men for office, it is no less required that they should be competent and qualified for the place. If we will only drop our partizan politics, it will be no hard matter to find the right man. We would not object to a man because he has held office, or now holds office. We would not object to a man because he had, in an honorable way, sought an office; there ought to be nothing disreputable in this. But we would discard all those who are forever hanging at the tail of a party convention, begging for crumbs; and we would discard all those who claim a nomination as a matter of right.

Let the farmers take hold of this matter, determined to select honest and competent men, who are in favor of the reform now being inaugurated, regardless of whether he lives in country or town; and regardless, too, whether he is now or has in the past held office.

We know many very able and honest men, who have figured in local, State and National politics, and who to-day are among the truest, best and safest friends the farmers of Kansas have. We know others who pretend to be the farmers' friends, who have even gone into their organizations, and are the loudest proclaimers of the wrongs of the farmers, but who we know to be as large shysters and demagogues as their brains will permit them to be, and who are laying the wires for their own political preferment.

Therefore, we call upon our intelligent farmers to make nominations that will commend themselves to men of sense in all occupations; and we have no doubt that such candidates will receive the support of three-fourths of our people of all classes.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Regents, the entire Faculty were re-elected. Dr. DENISON declined a re-election.

At this writing we are not advised of the exact status of affairs, but we have some reason to believe that all is not satisfactory. Maj. HUDSON, one of the Regents, tendered his resignation to Gov. OSBORNE immediately upon the close of the session; but the Governor has asked him to withdraw it, and we incline to the opinion that he will do so. The interests of industrial education demand that a part of the Board of Regents should consist of intelligent, energetic farmers; and in our opinion, Maj. HUDSON owes it to the farmers of the State to hold his position. At a future time, when we are better informed, we shall review this matter.

Much has been written within the past three weeks, pro and con, in different papers, throughout the State, with the evident intention of influencing the action of the Regents. How far this has been successful we are unable to say. One thing, however, is certain; Kansas is either going to have an industrial school, *in fact*, or else the name will be abolished and appropriations will cease. Our intelligent farmers are too much in earnest in this matter to be longer deceived.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

Some gentleman, unknown to us, has left a note on our table, as follows:

EDITOR FARMER: It is desirable to know just how much the law made by our Legislature last Winter will cost the people. You have heretofore said something about the cost of printing for the State Board of Agriculture. Will you now take a look at the additional cost of taking the assessments of property this year over previous years, in consequence of increased labor imposed by this law?

PATRON OF HUSBANDRY.

The reports of the various assessors of this county are not yet in shape so that we can know exactly what the increased cost is, but we are informed by the assessor of one of the townships that his bill this year exceeds that of last year a fraction over fifty dollars. Upon a basis of ten townships to a county this would make the increased cost to the State about fifty thousand dollars; a very pretty sum, that will be added to our taxes this season for assessors' salaries alone. This does not include the cost of printing, nor does it contemplate an application by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, or any one else, to the next Legislature for pay for compiling said statistics.

These are matters that our farmers want to look at. The statistics doubtless will be of some utility, but we don't want to pay too dear for the whistle. The farmers' movement was started in part to secure a reduction of taxation. Let us be consistent. Let us see that the movement is not used as a vehicle to line the pockets of a few men. All the valuable agricultural statistics can be gathered by the Granges, Farmers' Clubs, Unions, &c., and furnished to the local press without cost, just as well as to pay out fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars to get the work done. We want to post our legislators too, about voting on these bills that will probably be presented next Winter.

THAT STRAY.

The extreme risk an Agricultural paper runs in making a joke, is illustrated in the case of THE KANSAS FARMER. Nearly every State exchange we pick up says: "THE KANSAS FARMER is howling, because some man in Linn county took up a stray, and didn't advertise it in that paper." All this noise arises from the fact that THE FARMER, in an unguarded moment, spoke of the Fontana iron bridge, which had drifted away and had been caught by parties below, as a "stray" that had never been advertised. We trust THE FARMER will hereafter remain with its mutton, and never again attempt a joke. The consequences are too serious.—*Lawrence Journal.*

Thanks, Bro. THACHER. We never appreciated the risk that a man runs when he attempts to be "funny," until we launched that little "goak" about the Fontana "stray" bridge. We wish that confounded bridge had stayed at home. It had no business to stray away, and beguile us into that item, that has developed so much jackassness on the part of some of our editorial brethren. Won't our Miami county friends anchor their bridges, so that they won't stray? We can't stand such another temptation to be funny, and we don't want to be compelled to say short things to those who envy their neighbors' prosperity. Corral your bridges, neighbors; corral them, and save us from temptation!

FARMERS, UNITE.

We want again to urge upon the farmers of the West to act in concert in all measures that tend to their good. Don't let personal jealousies and animosities divide you. Your only hope of achieving desirable ends is in an unbroken front. Your strength lies in your votes. It lies in supporting those who are trying to unmask and defeat the villainous ends of shysters and pothouse politicians. When a case of national, State or county

robbery is presented to your gaze, set the seal of your condemnation upon it. Be not deceived by sophistries or specious arguments. Stand firm. Although in the minority, you yet hold the balance of power. Remember this.

OUR AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Whoever has examined the recent Agricultural Report of our State Board of Agriculture, will have noticed that there were five leaves of tinted paper inserted, containing cuts of the Agricultural College barn and the exhibition of Kansas and Missouri fruits at the last State Fair. These pages, as we are informed by competent authority, were furnished already printed to the State printer, and all that he had to do was to insert them in the book when binding the same.

A party, whose name we can give if necessary, informs us that the State printer boasted in Topeka that he had charged up those ten pages at nonpareil rates. Printers will understand this. The usual custom in this city is to charge ten cents per hundred for inserting extra leaves in a book, but here the State printer has charged—counting composition at newspaper rates, which are below book rates, one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-two cents, for which he has rendered the State no compensation. This is an insignificant sum, but it is the drops that fill the bucket. It is these insignificant steals that make our taxes so high. Our new State printer will soon take his office, and we ask him in the name of the people, that if he is ever placed in a similar position that he will not charge more than pica rates. Don't get down to nonpareil.

SEED CORN.

Those farmers who desire to improve their seed corn must remember that the work of selecting it must commence now.

There are two chief requisites in a good corn, viz: early maturity and prolificness. We feel that there is too little attention paid to this matter by farmers generally. By neglect or indolence they will let the season for selecting seed pass by; and next Spring, when they get ready to plant, they will pay some more enterprising neighbor two or three times the commercial value, to get some good seed corn.

It is a law of Nature, that like produces like, under like circumstances. If we want to improve the earliness of our corn crop, we must select our seed from those stalks that first mature. As a rule, those ears mature first that "shoot" first. Go through your field and mark with a piece of red flannel, or other device, one hundred of those stalks that shoot first. Later, go through again, and mark all of that hundred that show a tendency to perfect two good ears. When ripe, select all perfect, well formed, deep grained ears, from this latter marking, and tie them up for seed.

Plant these by themselves next year, and from this planting make another selection in a similar manner, using more care to save seed from the two-eared stalks; also, keeping in mind the early maturity. The third year's planting will develop a seed, if proper care has been used, that will show two good ears to the stalk, in seven-tenths of the planting.

It is in this way that the yield of our great cereal can be increased to eighty, ninety or one hundred bushels per acre; and the man that first perfects these valuable qualities can make a snug little fortune in raising corn for seed alone. We hope some of our young and enterprising farmers will take hold of this matter. Don't let the season pass without making an effort in this direction.

BENEFICIARY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Trustees of the Louisville, Ky., Medical College have created a number of Beneficial Scholarships, for the benefit of poor but deserving young men seeking a first-class medical education. One Beneficiary student is received from each Senatorial District in any State, and one from each Congress-

sional District of the different States. Sons of physicians and clergymen are very properly accorded Beneficiary scholarships. Each scholarship is worth to the recipient of it \$200, and those receiving such aid are known only to the Dean. Mode of obtaining a Beneficiary Scholarship learned by applying to Dr. E. S. GAILLARD, Dean, Louisville, Ky. As the next session begins in September, all young men needing aid should apply as early as possible.

OYSTER PATTIES OF GREEN CORN.

The Secretary of the Home Department recently gave us a genuine surprise, and we want to tell our lady readers how to coax their "worse" halves into good humor for a week.

Take eighteen ears of solid sweet corn (roasting ears), and grate or cut from the cob as fine as possible. Break and beat three eggs in a large earthen dish; stir in four tablespoonful of flour; salt and pepper to taste, and then stir in the corn and mix thoroughly. Have ready a considerable quantity of hot lard or butter in a frying-pan, and drop the patties from a large spoon. Let them fry brown, and bring to the table hot. They have the oyster flavor, and we don't believe there is any cholera lurking in their innocent bodies. Try them, and thank us for telling you how to make them.

IN WINTER AS WELL AS SUMMER.

The successful farmer is one who fixes himself to make money in Winter as well as Summer. We would call the merchant a fool who closed his store through the Winter, expecting to sell goods only through the Summer, but this is precisely what many farmers do. They toil through the warm weather, but the moment the cold blast of Winter come their work is done, so far as making money is concerned. They keep no productive stock to consume the crops they have raised, and thereby lose much of the profits of their labor.

One branch of business that is largely followed by Eastern farmers, and which is very profitable, is the fattening of sheep. A farmer will buy up one hundred head of sheep in the Fall, feed them high and sell them in the Spring for mutton. They claim that there is more money in fattening sheep than in cattle or hogs.

Our Western farmer can do this with little or no fear of loss from dogs or wolves, and the amount of grain that sheep consume is trifling compared with hogs or cattle. Make arrangements now to feed a flock of sheep this Winter. Erect close sheds and racks, and store your fodder convenient thereto. Pick up a lot of good wethers as you have opportunity, and commence feeding about the first of November. They will convert your cheap corn into valuable meat.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO BEAT IT.

One of our subscribers, Mr. L. BISHOP, of Osawatimie, has sent us by express a section of a peach tree that deserves a place in the annals of horticulture. The tree we presume, from appearances, was killed by the cold weather of the past Winter. Mr. BISHOP informs us, and the growth of the wood substantiates it, that the tree from which it was cut was twelve years old in the Spring of 1872. The growth of last year is very small, measuring less than one quarter of an inch. The circumference of the section when we received it was three feet three and one-half inches. The diameter was twelve and three-quarter inches. The growth of 1864, 1866 and 1868, seem to have been the largest, judging by the section sent.

Does not this sample prove that the peach tree is one of the most profitable crops that the prairie farmer can grow? At a low estimate, one acre of peach trees for a period of twelve years would yield per annum something over sixty dollars for wood alone, to say nothing of the fruit. Can we do better than to plant peach trees? What say our readers?

FOREST TREES.

Of many varieties of forest tree seed the Fall is the best time to plant, and while there is yet time to secure it, we wish to urge upon our readers to do something in this direction. The seed may be secured in most cases at a trifling cost, and no labor that a farmer can bestow will return a better profit for the next twenty years than the judicious planting of trees.

The peach, maple (hard and soft), black walnut, cottonwood, honey locust, and many others of our native trees will pay well and all succeed well. Another tree that has been too much neglected is the white walnut or butternut (*Juglans cinerea*). We recently saw a row of these trees upon the home place of P. G. LOWE, near this city, now about 15 years old, that measured over three feet in circumference, and the bodies are tall and straight, the result of judicious trimming. The nuts were offered for sale in this market last year, and doubtless will be again this year. It would not cost much to plant a quarter or half an acre, and we know the investment would be a good one.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

The Regents of the above institution, which is a "land grant College," at a recent meeting passed resolutions endorsing the idea of making an industrial education the leading feature of the curriculum, and giving Latin and Greek and the higher mathematics a back seat.

We have not the resolutions at hand, but they take strong grounds in favor of this measure. This action is in a great measure due to the gallant fight made in that State by the *Western Rural*, one of the most fearless and outspoken papers that is published in the farmers' interests. It is papers of this class that farmers should support. The cringing, fawning flatterers are the ones for them to avoid.

A MARKET FAIR.

The farmers of the Blue and Kansas River Valley propose to inaugurate a system of Market Fairs, similar to those that we advocated in THE FARMER some two years ago.

The first one is to be held at Manhattan, on Saturday, August 2d, and is, we believe, to be for stock alone. It is expected that parties wishing to sell horses, cattle, sheep or poultry will have the stock on exhibition that day at the Fair Grounds. If the Stock is entered in time it will be advertised in the local papers. The fees to be charged are, for two horses, 25 cents; one horse, 15 cents; cattle, 10 cents; sheep and hogs, 2½ cents each. Maj. F. E. MILLER is Secretary, to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

RYE.

This season has again demonstrated what we have often claimed, that rye is one of the surest and most profitable crops that we can raise. Reports from different parts of the State speak of it in the highest terms. It is valuable as a pasture in late Fall or early Spring, and the grain is also valuable as a food for either horses or hogs.

A plan practiced some years ago, was to pasture in Fall and Spring until about the first of May; then let it grow up and ripen, and when fully ripe turn in the hogs. This seeds the field again, and close pasturing will cause it to "stool out" and cover the ground again. If your farm is fenced so you can pasture it, try a crop of rye this Fall. It should be sown previous to September 15th.

Another Embryo Printer.—Our little note about SADIE JOHNSON setting type has awakened an interest among other little girls. Miss JULIA GRANT, aged twelve, came into our printing office and asked permission of our foreman to try her hand. As a result, she set thirteen lines of nonpareil within an hour and a half, making but one mistake. This is only remarkable from the fact that she did not know the "cases" when she commenced, and she only found them by looking for them. Persons who were never in a printing office will hardly appreciate this, but our foreman considers it a remarkable feat, and he has served an apprenticeship of thirty years.

BARLEY AS FOOD FOR STOCK.

A correspondent elsewhere asks if barley in the sheaf is a good food for stock. We answer, No. The very thing he has noticed will always follow its use. The rough, harsh beards will always stick in the mouth and throat, and cause serious trouble. The only sensible way to feed barley is, to have it ground, or else to soak for twelve to twenty-four hours in water. Used in this way, it is one of our most valuable grains.

DOUGLAS COUNTY WHEAT GROWERS.

The following resolutions, which we find in the *Tribune*, were passed at a recent meeting of wheat growers in Douglas county. Each county in the State should take prompt and efficient action in the premises:

WHEREAS, In consideration of the fact that millers and dealers have agreed on a price for our wheat far below the cost of production, and that it is impossible for us to produce and market wheat for less than \$1.25 per bushel, to say nothing of profit, and that the price of flour does not in any measure conform with the price now offered for wheat: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the producers, will not sell our present crop of first-class wheat for less than \$1.50 per bushel.

Resolved, That if we cannot secure a fair and remunerative price for our wheat in this market, we will seek a market abroad.

Resolved, That whatever millers and dealers will meet and assist in securing a fair and remunerative price for our wheat, shall have our patronage to its fullest extent.

Resolved, That as means for securing a fair price for our wheat:

FIRST, That the Granges and Farmers' Clubs in the county be requested to appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to ascertain the amount of wheat raised in each of their respective townships, and report the same to a county committee appointed by this convention, and who shall in turn ascertain the aggregate amount, and report the same back to the Granges and Clubs, with such other statistical facts as may be important to know.

Resolved, That each Grange and Club are hereby earnestly recommended to take immediate measures to combine the wheat producers and holders together, in such a way as to secure a price for our wheat not less than St. Louis and Chicago prices, freight added, and to afford such relief and accommodation as may be necessary to those holding the wheat.

Resolved, That all other things being equal, we recommend farmers to sell their wheat to parties who intend to manufacture the same into flour for home consumption; thus preventing, as far as possible, the payment of railroad freights to and from St. Louis, by the consumer at home, on wheat raised in his own county.

THE people of Centralia and vicinity put up a two-story building in May last, 30x60 feet, and sent to Cleveland for a practical cheese maker. All the apparatus is new and of the most approved patterns. The factory has a capacity of 11,000 pounds of milk per day. They are now using the milk of 500 cows, and making eighteen cheeses daily, averaging forty-five pounds each. They have now on hand, ready for market, about 26,000 pounds of cheese. The name is the Excelsior Cheese Factory, and they are already filling orders from Atchison, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Seneca, Marysville, Hiawatha, Hastings, and other points along the St. Joe & Denver Railroad.—*Lawr. Jour.*

MONTHLY PICNIC MEETING.

[From the Lawrence Tribune.]

The July Picnic of the Douglas County Horticultural Society was to have been held in the grove of T. M. Pierson, Esq., but the maple worm had completely defoliated the trees, and destroyed the shade. While the officers were undecided in selecting a place for the meeting, Mr. H. L. Baldwin, who for some years has been an active member of the Society, and who, on account of his health, is about to leave for a home in Colorado, came forward and said that he would much like to meet his old friends and co-workers in the cause of Horticulture, proffered his grounds and cordially invited the Society to hold their meeting there.

This arrangement was only perfected three days before the day appointed for the meeting; conse-

quently, it was not as well advertised among the friends of the cause as we could have wished. This, with the unpropitious state of the weather kept many from attending, but more especially those from a distance. With all these drawbacks, about one hundred and twenty sat down at the table, which was loaded with good things. I have had occasion before to describe these picnic dinners of the Horticultural Society, and the abundance provided yesterday was no exception to the rule.

Mr. Baldwin had erected swings for the youngsters, and some four games of croquet were in active operation; while the organ in the house afforded entertainment for the music lovers.

After dinner was over, and the tables cleared, it commenced raining in earnest, and continued for most of the afternoon, during which the house was crowded to its utmost capacity, listening to some fine music. During the shower, President Brackett called the meeting to order, and Mr. Taber offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Our hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, are about to leave this for a more favored locality, where the invigorating air of the Rocky Mountains may coax back the health long denied to them here: Therefore,

Resolved, That we tender our gratitude and sincere thanks for the generous manner in which they have administered to our happiness and comfort in the social entertainment and picnic of to-day.

Resolved, That in their departure the Horticultural Society loses an earnest advocate and the neighborhood a valuable member.

Resolved, That we extend to them our sympathies and friendship, and may they find the health they are seeking, and the good friends and neighbors they deserve.

The meeting adjourned, to meet in the grove of T. M. Pierson on Wednesday, August 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. J. C. VINCENT, Secretary.

CROP NOTES FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

THE Paola Spirit says that J. H. Pratt, of Wea township, Miami county, has a field of 120 acres of fine wheat this season. He expects a yield of nearly 8,000 bushels when it is thrashed.

ARTHUR SAGE, living on Mission Creek, has just finished delivering his crop of new wheat at the Shawnee mills. This is the first grain of the season, amounting to 640 bushels, the product of 18 acres. How is this for Kansas wheat?—*Commonwealth*.

THE rapidity with which all small grains have ripened off during the past week has summoned to the fields every available hand. On every side golden fields of waving grain are bowing before the sharpened sickle, and mammoth stacks are seen rising against the sky in every direction. It is seldom that any portion of the country is blessed with better crops than Kansas possesses the present season, or is afforded more propitious weather for gathering them.—*Blue Rapids Times*.

THE Leavenworth Times, speaking editorially, says: The farmers of this region of Kansas have gleaned their wheat fields, and are rejoicing over the bountiful harvest. The rich soil of Kansas never yielded more generously than it has this year, and in consequence brighter and better times for all are anticipated. The samples of grain exhibited prove that the quality is of the finest. If Kansas Fall wheat this year is graded below the best of Winter wheat from the fields of other States, we will conclude that injustice has been done.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Kansas City Times writes to that paper from Ellsworth, in this State: As a result of this proper distribution of rain, our wheat fields are estimated by those who are competent to judge to yield from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre, and other cereals in the same proportion. The hay crop could not be better, and the effect will further be visible in the quality of the beef here; the "long horns" will net more pounds than for some years previous, in consequence of the remarkable vegetation of the season, and the lover of good roast beef will

thank God over his sirloin of Texas steer for the juicy grass of "drouthy Kansas."

THE Olathe Mirror says that F. E. Henderson & Co., of that city, have bought a crop of new wheat of 1,000 bushels, at \$1.00 per bushel. This is not an extravagant price for wheat, but the transaction recorded by the Mirror gives some farmer \$1,000, which just now is considerable money. The lowest estimate we have seen of the wheat crop in Labette county is 500,000 bushels. This, at the price paid at Olathe, would bring half a million dollars into Labette, which would loosen up things wonderfully. One dollar per bushel is the lowest price noted. At Iola, the other day, \$1.40 was paid. Kansas and Missouri are the only States above the average this year, and it is to be hoped that yet higher prices will prevail.—*Lawrence Journal*.

AFTER waiting a reasonable time for some one to beat the big specimens already in, and no one coming forward, Phillip Allen, Esq., determined to excel himself; and for this purpose he, on last Friday morning, brought into our office samples of the products of his farm. Some of the clover measured five feet two inches in length. In the Eastern States the variety is known as red clover, but Mr. Allen calls it the "cockle burr exterminator," and says that he will insure it to exterminate the most thrifty colony of this pest in a few years.

Mr. Allen also brought along a bunch of dwarfed timothy, that, owing to the drouth, had only grown to the height of five feet and eight inches. If Kansas had been blest with the luck of those Eastern States, where it rains just often enough, at precisely the right time, and never falls a half pint per acre short of the proper quantity, there is no telling what this timothy crop would have been.

Also, a couple of bunches of wheat from his farm are asking to be written up. We take a head of red Mediterranean at random and shell out forty-three plump grains; a head of Egyptian wheat shells out fifty-seven grains.

All of the above were grown on the farm of Phillip Allen, about three miles northwest from Grasshopper Falls, in the celebrated Cedar Valley. Any farmer in Kansas is invited to bring larger specimens.—*The Grasshopper*.

MONDAY new flour was abundant on our streets and several loads were brought up from Le Roy. The Burlington City mill at once put the price of first-class flour down to \$4.50 per hundred, which had a tendency to lower the price of breadstuffs. The example of Stow, Caylor & Co. is worthy of imitation by other millers, and we can bear testimony to the fact that their flour is fully equal to other good brands.—*Burlington Patriot*.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.—Mr. D. STOOLE, of Rock Creek township, probably has the best flock of Merino sheep to be found in this county. From eight hundred head this Spring his clip averaged 6½ pounds to the head, which he sold to parties in Zanesville, Ohio, delivering it at our depot, and he received in payment for the same \$1,600 in cash. He gets thirty-two cents a pound, and the parties he sells to transport it themselves and furnish sacks for bailing. He raised four hundred lambs this season, and estimates his loss at about three per cent. to the hundred head. He estimates his sheep at \$3 per head, and figures up over seventy-five per cent. profit on the capital invested. So much for careful sheep husbandry. Mr. S. informs us that with poor care and lack of attention his profits would not only have been cut off, but the usefulness of his flock completely destroyed. Let sheep growers make a note of this.—*Burlington Patriot*.

THE farmers of this region of Kansas have gleaned their wheat fields, and are rejoicing over the bountiful harvest. The rich soil of Kansas never yielded more generously than it has this year, and in consequence, brighter and better times for all are anticipated. The samples of grain exhibited

prove that the quality is of the finest. If Kansas Fall wheat this year is graded below the best of Winter wheat from the fields of other States, we will conclude that injustice has been done.—*Seneca Courier*.

THE wheat crop throughout the county will be a light one, owing to the chintz bug. Oats are short in the straw, but well filled—better than last year.

There was a great quantity sown last Spring, so that if there is a light crop of corn, the deficit will be made up in oats. The abundance of the corn crop depends on the season. Early planting looks well, but a large amount was put in too late to insure a heavy yield.—*Osage City Shaft*.

THE number of acres of Winter wheat in the county (less Superior township) is 6,038, and 1,146 of Spring wheat. This is a very small amount, and probably not more than half enough to supply the demands of the county for bread during the next year.—*Osage County Chronicle*.

JUDGE H. A. BILLINGS has thrashed one field of his present wheat crop, which averaged thirty-two bushels to the acre. This is certainly a good yield, and what the Judge can do should be done by others.—*Osage County Chronicle*.

THE threshing machines are busy in all parts of the county. Wheat on the upland was seriously damaged by the chinch bugs and considerably lightened, while in the valley it was not touched by them, and the crop is the finest known in Southern Kansas, and comes fully up to the expectations of every one. We hear of thirty-five and forty bushels per acre being raised in various places.—*Wilson Co. Citizen*.

MR. KINSELL called on last Monday. He gave a glowing account of the crops in his neighborhood and on the river. The wheat was good, the early wheat, as usual, being the best. It escaped the rust which had attacked some pieces of late wheat. Corn never promised better. On three farms the wheat had been thrashed and the yield had been as follows: Samuel Slough, 40 bushels per acre; Len Chatman, 40 bushels; S. S. Stewart, 35 bushels.—*Eureka Herald*.

THE wheat crop was very irregular. Many fields were injured by the chinch bug; some were quite destroyed. The earliest sown wheat has yielded well. Some fields have made twenty-seven bushels to the acre. The oat crop is cut short by the bug. Potatoes are yielding well, and the experimental crops of flax, castor beans, cotton, peanuts, broom corn and tobacco all promise well.—*Correspondence Lawrence Journal*.

CROPS IN OTTAWA COUNTY.

EDITOR FARMER: Crop prospects in this county are quite fair. Spring wheat and oats are good. Corn looks well, although somewhat injured on the creek bottoms by recent rains, many of the creek bottoms being overflowed; and the soil in many places washed away as deep as the ground was plowed. Fall wheat is better than many expected. Early potatoes are not very good; late ones may be better. Fruit prospects are not very flattering, although there are some few apples. Peach trees killed some last Winter.

The county is settling up very fast, and still there is plenty of room for more, and land is cheap. Corn is worth from twenty-five to thirty cents per bushel, and oats the same; new potatoes, twenty-five cents; new Spring wheat, fifty cents. Stock of all kinds cheap, and money scarce. Lamar, Ottawa County, Kansas.

OUR CORNER

Clubbing Terms.—Elsewhere will be found a full page advertisement of THE FARMER, with clubbing terms with different papers. We had hoped to have twenty or thirty of the prominent State papers to add to the

the publishers of them think it would be injudicious to let THE FARMER club with them. We think not, but they are the best judges of their own affairs. In regard to our club list we desire to say that we assume no risk for loss of money unless it is sent by *postoffice money order, registered letter or by express*. We are only responsible too for their proportion of the money reaching the various publications. Any failure on the part of subscribers to receive the papers other than THE FARMER must be corrected by writing direct to papers taken. All the papers in our list are first-class, and every subscriber will get more than his money's worth.

Private Congratulations.—A lady subscriber in Butler county appends the following private note to a general letter: "It seems to me that THE FARMER is increasing in excellence every day. I have taken it now for nearly three years, and have every number carefully preserved, almost as neat and clean as when they came from the press. I have each year stitched together by itself, and some of these days I am going to have them nicely bound. What a book of reference it is! We can find something in it upon every subject relating to the farm, and the special department for women is the best of any paper I know. We take three other Agricultural papers, but THE FARMER is the only one preserved."

We are trying to make THE FARMER a necessity to every farmer and farmer's wife in the State, and our rapidly increasing subscription list proves that we are succeeding. We doubt if any other paper in the country ever received so many kind words as this one.

Ferns and Fern Hunting.—JAMES WILSON, the well-known Delaware Street dry goods merchant of this city, favors us with No. 5 of the series of articles on Ferns. We regard these as among the best articles that have ever appeared in this paper. They have been copied entire by the *Kansas Educational Journal*, and portions of them by many eastern journals and periodicals. Mr. Wilson has long been at the head of one of our largest dry goods houses, and his has been throughout an active business life; yet he has found time to master this particular branch of botany, and nothing delights him more than to march at the head of a troop of boys and girls hunting for ferns. These Saturday afternoon rambles are looked forward to by all who participate in them as a season of pleasant enjoyment.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The Kansas Educational Journal.—As a nation, America is probably up with the times in educational matters. Our school system is in advance of other nations, and yet we find in our own country a lack of interest in educational matters. For this we do not blame the people so much as we do the educational journals of the country. As a rule, they are the driest, most barren of interest of any publications in the country. But we want to speak a word in private to our readers in regard to our *Kansas Educational Journal*. Prof. BANFIELD, its editor and proprietor, while one of the most accomplished scholars and thorough instructors that our country can boast, is at the same time a man of such infinite common-sense and varied accomplishments, that he is making of our *Educational Journal* one of the most readable papers and valuable instructors in the country. It is now published on the first and fifteenth of each month, at \$1.50 per annum. By clubbing with THE FARMER it can be obtained for less. See our advertisement.

The Kansas Magazine for August.—We notice some new names as contributors to the *Magazine* this month, among others, Mrs. CORA M. DOWNS, whose articles are always readable. BUZZ furnishes another of his well-written frontier sketches. The peculiarity and attraction of his articles are that they are true to nature first, and second, that he always picks the best words to express his ideas. He is like BRET HARTE, a *word painter*. Capt. STEELE and DEAN MONCHAN (one and inseparable), each (?) furnish a readable article. We notice several other attractive titles but we have not had time to read farther. The *Magazine* is doing a good work for the West. It should receive a generous support of every intelligent citizen. For club rates with THE FARMER, see our advertisement.

The Wichita Eagle; MURDOCK & BRO., Publishers and Proprietors. We are in receipt of a copy of the above, recently enlarged and improved. It fairly takes away a man's breath to think of so new a county as Sedgwick supporting a paper of the dimensions of the *Eagle*. Thirty-six long, broad columns are needed to satisfy the hunger of our Sedgwick county citizens, for able editorials, new paragraphs, and local items.

Its mechanical construction is not excelled in the country. We like to see enterprise, but the *Eagle* scores one above anything yet. Success to it.

Our Correspondents.

Horticultural Papers.—A. P. B., Hamlin, Kansas, writes: "Which of the papers on Horticulture is best adapted to the wants of the West?"

This is a delicate question to answer. We have but three Horticultural papers published in this

country, so far as we know, that have attained a general circulation: The *Gardener's Monthly*, edited by THOMAS MERRILL, at Philadelphia; the *Horticulturist*, by HENRY WILLIAMS, New York; and the *Fruit Recorder*, by A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, New York. We regard the latter as best filling the want of the average fruit-grower. It is intensely practical. Each of the others, however, fills a place, and each has a coterie of readers that could not get along without them. They are all monthlies. The subscription price of the first two is \$1.50 each per annum; of the latter, \$1.00.

The Stray List.—A Farmer, Parsons, Kan., writes: "Some of the county papers are blowing about the stray list, but I, for one, think it is published just where it ought to be, in THE KANSAS FARMER. There are none of us that want to take four or five papers to know where our strays have gone. By taking THE FARMER we not only get a paper worth to us any five of those papers, but we get in addition all the strays of the State. The farmers cannot afford to pay so much to accommodate a few publishers who cannot make their paper pay."

"Corn looks well. Wheat is nearly all spotted by the chinch bug. Some fields will not yield more than five bushels per acre. Others will go over twenty-five. Weather is dry and hot. The foundry in Parsons is in operation, and the machine shops are nearly covered."

Wheat.—Mr. H. EBHART, of this county, informs us that one of his neighbors, Mr. M. CASTELLO, from five bushels of seed has just threshed one hundred bushels of wheat. The seed was sown broadcast, on four acres.

Crops.—J. ELDER, Mitchell county, Kan., writes: "Corn looks well here, when it has been properly attended. Spring wheat and oats are good. Fall wheat and rye are badly frozen, and will be light."

The working-women of San Francisco declare, in bitter terms, that Chinese cheap labor is taking the bread from their mouths. The Women's Co-operative Association of that city has decided to disorganize, finding it impossible to compete with the Chinese.

An old woman in Maine crossed over a bridge that was marked "dangerous" without seeing the sign. On being informed of the fact on the other side she turned about in great alarm and recrossed it.

Dr. David J. Lee, formerly a medical officer in the Sandwich Islands, writes to the *San Francisco Chronicle* that he finds lepers in the streets in that city, in the Chinese Quarter and on the wharves.

ANY one who visits Childwold, England, can read in the cemetery there, the following epitaph:

Here lies me and my three daughters,
Brought here by using Selditz waters.
If we had stuck to Epsom salts,
We wouldn't have been in these here vaults.

THE APIARY.

NOAH CAMERON, EDITOR.

BEES AND FRUIT.

The following letter has been received, which is as clear as mud as to the writer's position on the question, and to what particular thing he has reference to:

EDITOR FARMER: Can you or any of your readers inform me, or the public, if bees are beneficial or injurious to orchards—apples in particular? I, for one, fully believe they are.
Yours, &c., A. W. W.

The only enemies that we have been able to detect as serious depredators on apple orchards are the rabbits and the borers; what is generally called the crown borer being the worst. The books call it the *Lapidia bisittata*. But that is not exactly a bee or a fly. The larva that does the damage to the trees has neither legs nor wings, but at the end of two years it comes out with both; and still it is not a bee but a beetle. But probably our inquirer had reference to the fruit. Well, there is a little insect that works on the apple—and they are at their nefarious work just now—and they are by odds the worst enemy to apple raising that we have. The books call it *Carpocapsa pomonella*. Now, that is not a bee or a beetle, but a moth. The insect, however, as before, does the damage in the larva state. But it may be that our correspondent has reference to the bees gathering honey from the blossoms; if so, we will proceed. The secre-

tion of nectar by various kinds of blossoms is a wise provision of the Creator, not only to supply food for the bees but to facilitate the fertilization and improvement of many species of plants. Most of our improvement of many species of apples can be credited to the bee and kindred insects that carry the pollen from one variety to another. If it was not for this wise provision the seed of one variety would produce the same, unless, perchance, the tree stood so close to another variety that the branches would intermingle. Many plants are entirely dependent upon honey and pollen gathering insects for their continued existence; and most of our fruit trees without their aid would be very imperfectly fertilized, and consequently would bear but slender crops. A correspondent in the *American Bee Journal* gives a case of a man who kept 100 stands of bees in Wenham, Mass. The town folks got the idea that his bees injured the fruit, and they commenced a persecution. The town voted to have him remove his bees. They said his bees were a nuisance; no one could get much fruit, and what they did get was sour and poor stuff, as the bees sucked the honey all out of the blossoms. But finally his neighbors commenced killing his bees, and he moved away bees and all. The writer goes on to say: "Mr. GOULD removed from Wenham six years ago, and the fact that there has not been as large a crop of fruit since then as there was before the bees were removed, is enough to satisfy any reasonable man that the bees were a benefit instead of a damage to the fruit crop; and those fellows that kicked up so much fuss feel kind of cheap about it when the thing is mentioned."

LANGSTROTH says on this subject: "The Creator appears to have intended both the honey bee and fruit for the comfort of man, and it is difficult to conceive that he would have made one the natural enemy of the other. As bees carry on their bodies the pollen or fertilizing substance, they aid most powerfully in the impregnation of plants, while prying into the blossoms in search of honey or bee bread. Many Springs are so unpropitious that often during the critical period of blossoming the sun shines for only a few hours, so that those only can reasonably expect a remunerating crop whose trees are all murmuring with bees. A large fruit grower told me that his cherries were a very uncertain crop, a cold northwest wind frequently prevailing when they are in blossom. He had noticed that if the sun shone only for a couple of hours the bees secured for him a crop."

"O Lord, how manifold are thy works; in wisdom Thou hast made them all; the earth is full of thy riches. Even for the bee Thou hast made provision. They all wait upon Thee that Thou mayest give them their meat in due season, and what Thou givest them they gather."
Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas.

RAISING FRUIT IN THE SHADE.

A writer in the *Fruit Recorder* contributes the results of experiments in raising fruits in the shade: A parishioner objected to planting raspberries because he had no place for them except on the north side of his barn.

In 1863 I planted two rows of raspberries about sixty feet long, and three feet apart, in the rows directly west from a two-story building, and under the north side of a tight board fence, so that they got no sun until afternoon, and not more than two or three hours of any day; and from that plantation we have picked two bushels in a season of Red Antwerps and Brinckle's Orange, that were the admiration of our neighbors. The finest Black-caps I ever raised were directly under the north side of a high barn.

I have raised a full crop of strawberries—Russell's—in the same location, and thus lengthened out the strawberry season, as they ripened a week later than those that had the full benefit of the sun.

All Reforms must go Forward!

1873 X 1874

The Kansas Farmer

The Old Reliable Agricultural Journal of the Missouri Valley.

The only Agricultural paper west of the Mississippi River that has a general circulation.

It has done more for the Agricultural interests of THE GREAT WEST, than all other papers combined.

It is published in the interest of The Farmer, The Stock Grower, and The Fruit Culturist.

It acknowledges no mistress save Agriculture.

It labors constantly to advance the interests of the rural population.

It has received a generous support.

To meet the wants of the hard times we have made arrangements whereby we are enabled to club THE FARMER with several prominent papers and magazines in different parts of the country, as follows:

THE KANSAS FARMER and THE LEAVENWORTH WEEKLY TIMES for \$1.50 per Annum

The Kansas Farmer and Topeka Record	for	\$2 00
The Kansas Farmer and The Kansas Educational Journal	for	2 00
The Kansas Farmer and St. Louis Weekly Globe	for	2 00
The Kansas Farmer and St. Louis Weekly Republican	for	2 15
The Kansas Farmer and Chicago Live Stock Journal	for	2 50
The Kansas Farmer and Seneca Weekly Courier	for	2 50
The Kansas Farmer and Wood's Household Magazine	for	1 50
The Kansas Farmer and Purdy's Fruit Recorder	for	1 75
The Kansas Farmer and Kansas Magazine	for	4 00

Other papers will be added from time to time.

We are determined to furnish our subscribers with papers at such prices as will offer inducements to subscribe.

The publications mentioned above are all first class, and each and every one is worth the price asked for the club.

These prices are made upon the basis of corn at twenty cents per bushel.

Will our friends respond?

Address

**THE KANSAS FARMER,
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.**

Our Boys and Girls.

HOME ORNAMENTS.

BY HOOSIER GIRL.

EDITOR FARMER: I do not mean simply tidies, rustic frames, brackets, lamp mats, &c., but ornaments for the garden and other things pertaining to the home. I do not think there is a place where time can be spent as pleasantly and profitably as in the flower garden. A well kept one is a source of delight from early Spring until the frosts of Winter.

"Daisy Eyebright," in a recent article, writes about the healthfulness of flowers. So here is pleasure and utility combined. The presence of flowers is always an indication of refinement. For those who cannot spend much time on the garden, perennials are decidedly the most desirable. Still one could hardly get a collection of them that would bloom the entire season.

We planted seed of the double portulacca this Spring, and they are in full bloom now, though there is only occasionally a double one. I have heard that by fertilizing the single ones with the pollen of the double ones they also would become double. I think of trying the experiment.

Last Winter we tried the same experiment on the phlox drummondii, which mixes very easily, and such a variety of colors surely never was seen. On one plant there would be as many as six different flowers; some were striped, some were mottled and some were margined with different colors. I can't say that I thought them any prettier than the pure colors, but still they were a curiosity. I would recommend this hardy annual.

It will come up itself every Spring from the seed which has fallen from last year's plants. It blooms in June and continues all Summer. The more flowers there are picked off the better it will grow; for when the stem is broken off it branches out some other place. I have noticed the same thing with columbines. We kept picking ours for somebody this year, and we had them later than anywhere else. Nearly all the cypress I have noticed is trained in the same way, and it has quite a pretty effect. Plant the cypress around the edge of a circular mound and place a pole about six or seven feet high in the center with a hoop or round board at the top of it. Then put nails all around the side of the board and train the vines up on strings.

I see some of the most ridiculous looking "rock beds," mere piles of dirty looking brown stone piled up without any design or taste whatever, with here and there a straggling vine. I have seen a few pretty ones.

Our balsams are a perfect sight now. I measured one that was two feet seven and a half inches long, and had not got done blooming yet. As they continue to grow as long as they bloom, I expect it will be three feet high at maturity. We have pinched off the branches of some of them, and we have one tall stalk literally covered with flowers; some of the rest we have left just two branches on.

We brought a very pretty little tree up from the woods here. Its botanical name is *Euonymus atropurpureus*; the common English name, burning bush, or waahoo. It belongs to the same family the common wild bitter-sweet does. The fruit is even handsomer.

Once we picked a bouquet of zinnias and put salt in the water to keep them fresh longer, as we heard it would have that effect. The yellow ones became variegated with red and the red with yellow. Can some one explain?

I started to write about home ornaments in general, and am hardly through with the flowers yet. But as the Editor does not want long articles, I guess I shall have to stop.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., July 7th, 1873.

A YOUNG man at a party being told to "bring forth the old lyre," brought out his mother-in-law.

TWO LITTLE ROGUES.

BY MRS. A. M. DIAZ.

Says Sammy to Dick,
Come, hurry! Come, quick!
And we'll do, and we'll do, and we'll do!
Our mammy's away,
She's gone for to stay,
And we'll make a great hullabaloo!
Ri too! ri loo! loo! loo! loo!
We'll make a great hullabaloo!

Says Dicky to Sam,
"All weddy I am
To do, and to do, and to do;
But, how doth it go?
I too little to know;
Thay, what be a hullabaloo?
Ri too! ri loo! loo! loo! loo!
Thay, what be a hullabaloo?"

"Oh, slammings and bangings,
And whingings and whangings,
And every bad mischief we'll do!
We'll clatter and shout
And kick things about,
And that's what's a hullabaloo!
Ri too! ri loo! loo! loo! loo!
That's what's a hullabaloo!

"Slide down the front stairs!
Tip over the chairs!
Now into the pantry break through!
Pull down all the tin ware,
And pretty things in there!
All aboard for a hullabaloo!
Ri too! ri loo! loo! loo! loo!
All aboard for a hullabaloo!

"Now, roll up the table
Far up as you're able,
Chairs, sofa, big easy chair too!
Put the lamps and the vases
In funny odd places.

How's this for a hullabaloo?
Ri too! ri loo! loo! loo! loo!
How's this for a hullabaloo!

"Let the dishes and pans
Be the womans and mans:
Everybody keep still in the paws!
Mammy's gown I'll get next,
And preach you a text:
Dicky! hush with your hullabaloo!
Ri too! ri loo! loo! loo! loo!
Dicky! hush with your hullabaloo!"

As the preacher in gown
Climbed up and looked down,
His queer congregation to view,
Said Dicky to Sammy,
"O! dere comes our mammy!
She'll pank for dis hullabaloo!
Ri too! ri loo! loo! loo! loo!
She'll pank for dis hullabaloo!"

"O mammy! O mammy!"
Cried Dicky and Sammy,
"We'll never again—certain, true!"
But with firm step she trod
To take down the rod—
And then came a hullabaloo!
Boohoo! boohoo! woo! woo! woo!
O! then came a hullabaloo!

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

To keep the Indians quiet requires considerable Ingenuity.

NEVER nod to an auctioneer unless you wish to buy or be sold.

SOME ladies are so economical that they constantly resort to tightening to prevent waistfulness.

LOCATE the bedpost in your mind before putting out the gas, or you will have it located for you by too sudden discovery.

A NEW YORK paper announces that by the recent burning of an ice house, twenty thousand tons of ice were reduced to ashes.

A COUNTRYMAN at Dyersburg, Tenn., was noticed the other day gravely setting his watch by a painted sign in front of a jeweler's.

BOSTON banks used postal cards to notify their customers when their notes fell due, and the customers are indignant at the publicity thus given to their business affairs.

SUNDAY School teacher (who thinks she has satisfactorily explained the doctrine of regeneration): "Now, my good boy, would you like to be born again?"

Good Boy—"No-a."

Sunday School Teacher—"No! Why not?"

Good Boy—"Fear'd I moight be born a girl!"

"Don't you think," asked a conceited fiddler of a critic, "that I can play the violin like Paganini?"
"Yes," said the critic, "or any other niiny."

THE old gentleman who put his postal card in a stamped envelope is matched by an Omaha man who has his money orders sent by registered letter.

It is a remarkable fact that the moment a woman writes a letter she is frantic to put it in the postoffice, although she may have been putting off the writing for six months.

A PIECE of glass an inch long was taken from the head of a Rochester man recently, in whose skull it had been imbedded for twenty years. He had complained occasionally of a pain in his head.

THE Texas Legislature having commended Col. McKemie's chastisement of the Kickapoo Indians, makes a virtuous Texas editor ask whether it is not out of order to kick a poo' Indian anyhow?

THE boy that recommended a few drops of panegyric on a lump of sugar for the child of disquietude, has his match in another who, after successfully spelling "chicanery," defined it to be a large coop to raise chickens.

"It wasn't late—only a quarter of twelve."
"How dare you sit there and tell me a lie? I was wide awake when you came in, and looked at my watch; it was three o'clock!"
"Well, ain't that a quarter of twelve?"

THE English Chancellor of the Exchequer says that England will pay off the Alabama award this year by the excise on beer, and patriotic Britishers, whenever they pass a beer shop say one to another, "Hour country his hin danger—let's go hin hand sup porter."

AT one of the ragged schools in Ireland a clergyman asked the question, "What is holiness?" A pupil in dirty, tattered rags, jumped up and said, "Plaze yer riverence, it is to be clane inside."

A PORTLAND man, caught fishing on another man's land the other day, completely silenced the owner, who remonstrated, with the majestic answer, "Who wants to catch your trout? I am only trying to drown this worm!"

AN erudite insurance agent sent the following dispatch to a Western office just after the Boston fire: "Our companies all sound as a nut. Loss will not exceed \$100,000. Advance rates 25 per cent. and go ahead. Our motto is still 'Soc et tu em.'"

"CANNOT something be done to prevent young ladies from being insulted on our streets at night?" asks a Cincinnati paper. There can. Just have the girl's mother tuck her into her little bed at eight o'clock in the evening and lock the door on her.

To the telegraphic announcement of a railroad accident near Schenectady recently, in which one man was killed and several wounded, is added this important statement: "The express train was delayed only one hour!"

It is suggested that persons who go about with their Cashmere shawls turned inside out to show that they are genuine should adopt the custom of walking on their heads to show that their boots are soled.

MARKET REPORTS.

(CORRECTED TO JULY 25TH, 1873.)

APPLES—But few in market, and no standard of values.

APPLES, DRIED—8½¢@10¢ per pound.

BEAN—Per sack, 75¢. BUTTER—Per pound, 12½¢@15¢.

BACON—Per pound, 9¢@10¢.

BEANS, DRIED—Per bushel, \$1.00@1.25.

CHEESE, FACTORY—Per pound, 12½¢@14¢. Country made,

11¢@13¢.

CASTOR BEANS—Per bushel, \$3.00.

CORN—In demand at 25¢@30¢.

EGGS—Per dozen, wholesale, 8¢@10¢ per dozen.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese per pound, 60¢@75¢.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs, \$3.75, \$4.50 and \$5.25.

HIDES—Dry flint, 30¢@31½¢.

HAY—Prairie per ton, \$4.00@4.50.

POTATOES—Peachblow, 25¢ per bushel; Early Rose, 30¢.

CLOVER—Per bushel, \$5.00; Timothy, \$3.25; Kentucky

Blue Grass, \$1.75@2.00; Orchard Grass, \$3.00; Red Top,

\$3.50; Millet, \$1.25; Hungarian, \$1.25; Osage Orange Seed,

\$3.50; Rye, 75¢; Barley Spring, 80¢; Barley Fall, \$1.00.

ONION Sets, \$2.00 per bushel.

CATTLE—Maintain about the same rates of four weeks

ago. Fat Cows and coarse Steers, 4¢; fair to good Steers,

5¢ and upward. In Chicago and St. Louis, prices are some-

what above these rates.

HOGS—We have no change to note in prices of Hogs. We

quote the following from the Cincinnati Times: "The fol-

lowing are the shipments of the Hog product from the port

of New York for the week ending with Saturday last: Pork,

440 bbls; Lard, 1,034,785 lbs; Bacon, 3,363,493 lbs; and for the same time last year, 2,319 bbls Pork; 3,008,069 lbs Lard; 2,751,149 lbs Bacon. The shipments from the six principal ports for the week ending with Saturday last amounted to 257 bbls Pork; 1,265,091 lbs Lard; 3,303,384 lbs Bacon.

Wool.—We have no change to note in price of Wool.
Peanuts.—As a matter of interest to some of our readers, we publish the following quotations of peanuts: "The stock of Wilmington, Virginia and Tennessee, is about 30,000 bags, or 100,000 bushels, less at this season than for years past. On account of low prices, Africans were not imported last year, and the stock is not one-fourth the usual quantity. Most of the stock is in a few hands, who are disposed to wait for future developments. Within the last thirty days the market has been fairly active, and prices advanced fully 25 per cent. Messrs. Worth & Worth, of Wilmington, N. C., advise us that the present crop has well high come forward, and that the growing crop is unusually small, no matter how fine the yield. At the time of planting prices ruled so low that farmers planted but half a crop, and the yield will not be more than one half to two-thirds of what it has been heretofore. We quote Wilmington, fair to prime, \$1.40@1.60; do, fancy to extra fancy, \$1.80@2.00; Virginia, fair to prime, \$1.50@1.75; do, fancy to extra fancy, \$2.00@2.25; Tennessee, fair to prime, \$1.15@1.35; do, fancy to extra fancy, \$1.35@1.50. The prospect is that peanuts will range higher than they did two years ago, when Virginia nuts sold at \$2.25, Wilmington at \$3.00, and Tennessee nuts at \$2.00@2.10. Although peanut land produces cotton well, there is too much wind on the coast, and those who have tried planting the staple are not encouraged to substitute it, and the chances are that in another year peanuts will be largely planted, if prices rule high this season."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.—An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Acting Surgeon, J. S. HOUGHTON, M.D. Essays for Young Men sent free of charge. Address *Howard Association, No. 3 South 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.* 10-10-86

Seek a Warmer Latitude.—There can be no more important step than a change of Home. The past Winter has been a bitter lesson. Remember it, and in searching for a new home farther West, seek also to get *farther South.* The Land Grant of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad—three million acres, on eleven years' credit, low prices, and 25% per cent. reduction to actual settlers—has just been placed on the market. It is the best opportunity ever offered.

For circulars, and all particular information, inquire of
A. E. TOUZELAN,
 10-7-87 Manager Land Department, Topeka, Kan.

Emigration Turning.—Cheap Farms in Southwest Missouri.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,300,000 acres of Land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from \$3 to \$13 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches, and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address **A. TUCK, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Missouri.** 10-5-87

A Word to Travelers.—We have a word to say in favor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was the "pioneer" line westward, and the "old reliable" route to St. Louis. With the improvements which have been made during the past year, we believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi. It is the only line which runs three daily express trains of fine Coaches and Pullman Sleepers, equipped with the Miller platform and the patent air-brake, from leading points in the West, through Kansas City, Sedalia and Jefferson City to St. Louis, without change, connecting at St. Louis with eleven different through routes to points North, East and South. Particular information, with maps, time tables, &c., may be had at the various "Through Ticket" Railroad Stations in the West, or upon personal or written application to **G. H. BAXTER, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Missouri;** or to **E. A. FOX, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Missouri.** 10-5-87

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 AUGUST 1.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by T. H. Dehaven, Elmore tp, one bay mare Pony, 2 years old, 14 hands high, collar and saddle marks, white spot in forehead, a scar on ankle of right fore leg, a small white spot on back. Appraised \$30.

Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by Joseph King, Walnut tp, one dark bay

Mare, 4 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, fore feet white. Appraised \$50.
Linn County—W. M. Nesbit, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by Jas Campbell, Stanton tp, May 12, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 4 years old, white strip in forehead, left hind foot white, collar marks. Appraised \$47.50.
Morris County—H. W. Gilschmeister, Clerk.
 MULE—Taken up by H. H. Vorse, Elm Creek tp, June 23, 1873, one brown horse Mule, 6 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks. Appraised \$55.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by J. Jones, Agency tp, June 13th, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 16 hands high, blaze in face, a running sore on one pastern joint. Appraised \$50.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by O. B. Reno, Pawnee tp, a small bay Mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, white on right hind foot, saddle marks, Spanish brand and TIT on left hip.
 PONY—Taken up by J. S. Knowles, Franklin tp, one dark horse Pony, 7 years old, 16 hands high, hind feet white, 6 white spots on left hind foot, 3 black spots on right hind foot, one black spot on pastern joint of right hind foot, white hairs in forehead, snip on nose, collar marks. Appraised \$30.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by Geo. Irons, Republican tp, June 6th, 1873, one light sorrel horse Pony, 10 years old, 18 1/2 hands high, all legs white, saddle marks, white stripe in face, branded on the right shoulder. Appraised \$30.
 PONY—Taken up by J. Remington, Five Creeks tp, June 13th, 1873, one brown mare Pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, branded C on left shoulder. Appraised \$45.

Harvey County—A. Crocker, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by L. D. Jernigan, Darlington tp, one light bay Mare, 5 years old, black mane and tail, white stripe on nose. Appraised \$30.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by J. T. Nix, Liberty tp, July 8, 1873, one gray Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by V. Renner, Shawnee tp, July 8, 1873, one sorrel horse Pony, 12 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, left hind foot white, saddle marks, double link brand on right hind hip, lump on right side of mouth. Appraised \$18.
 HEIFER—Taken up by B. G. Williamson, McCamish tp, June 11, 1873, one white and red Heifer, 2 years old. Appraised \$15.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by W. C. Cabbage, Waterloo tp, April 2, '73, one bay stallion Pony, 8 years old, 13 hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$35.

Marshall County—James Smith, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by J. F. Smith, Vermilion tp, May 24th, 1873, one black Mare, two years old, white stripe on face, a few white hairs on right side of neck. Appraised \$40.
 MARE—Taken up by Robt Shirley, Blue Rapids tp, May 28, '73, one bay Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, white over right eye, scar on left shoulder, black mane and tail, black legs. Appraised \$40.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by A. Hardendorph, Shiloh tp, June 17, 1873, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, blaze face, white feet, collar and saddle marks. Appraised \$50. Also, one brown Mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high, saddle and harness marks, scar on left fore leg, branded JES on left shoulder, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30.
 MARE—Taken up by Levi Baxter, Chetopa tp, June 7th, 1873, one bay Mare, 6 years old, hind feet white. Appraised \$25. Also, one bay mare Mule, 8 years old. Appraised \$60.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by S. Nichols, Silver Lake tp, June 16, 1873, one sorrel Horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$70.
 HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Milliken, Tecumseh tp, June 12, '73, one bay Horse, 8 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, blaze in forehead. Appraised \$50.

Wabaussee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by F. Kickerhauser, Mill Creek tp, June 15, 1873, one bay Horse, 2 years old, left hind foot white, lately castrated. Appraised \$25.
Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Gallagher, Prairie tp, June 30, 1873, one iron-gray Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$60.

STRAYS FOR JULY 15.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by John Remy, Mill Creek tp, one flea-biten gray Mare, 10 years old, 14 hands high, branded HB on left shoulder. Appraised \$20. Also, one bay Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, some white on other feet, notch in right ear, white stripe in forehead. Appraised \$30.
 PONY—Taken up by M. N. Hulott, Scott tp, one dark chestnut sorrel mare Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, a small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Butler County—John Blevins, Clerk.
 COW—Taken up by J. F. Comstock, Union tp, one pale red Cow, 7 years old, ends of horns off, branded with circle on right hip and B on left hip, overbit and underbit on right ear. Also, one bay mare Cow, 2 years old, black mane and legs, a star in forehead. Also, one black gelding Colt, 2 years old. Appraised \$61.
Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by F. Lewis, Republican tp, June 8th, 1873, one light sorrel Horse, 15 1/2 hands high, white line on face, spot on nose, small scar on fetlock. Appraised \$70.

Dickinson County—M. F. Jolly, Clerk.
 COLT—Taken up by J. Gugeler, Liberty tp, June 1st, 1873, one roan mare Colt, 8 years old, branded on left shoulder, split on right fore leg. Appraised \$30.
 MARE—Taken up by N. Schuntz, Sherman tp, June 2, 1873, one gray Mare, 6 years old, 14 hands high, branded O on left shoulder. Appraised \$20. Also, one iron-gray horse Colt, one year old. Appraised \$10.

Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by L. Greiner, Elk Falls tp, June 27th, 1873, one bay mare Pony, 4 years old, 13 hands high; also, one bay horse sucking Colt. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by F. J. Glenn, Valley Brook tp, June 5, 1873, one bay Mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, lumps or knots on the knee joints. Appraised \$10.

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.
 OX—Taken up by J. B. Clifton, Atchison tp, one white Ox, black specks, black ears, stag horns, branded B on left side, W on each hip, and J on right leg, underbit in left ear, right ear cropped. Appraised \$30. Also, one red and white Ox, branded EX on right side, right ear cropped, underbit in left. Appraised \$35.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by G. C. Wedin, Manhattan tp, June 9, 1873, one bay Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Woodson County—J. A. Burdett, Clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by Jeff Boward, Neosho Falls tp, May 26, '73, one dark bay mare Pony, 7 years old, 14 hands high, white hairs on forehead, saddle marks, spavined in both hind legs, lame in left shoulder. Appraised \$25.
 PONY—Taken up by Hiram Cook, Liberty tp, May 20, 1873, one dark brown horse Pony, 12 years old, branded B on left hip and P on left shoulder, slit in each ear, left hind foot white, blaze in face, saddle marks. Appraised \$37. Also, one bay horse Pony, 11 years old, bald face, hind feet and left fore foot white. Appraised \$30.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by Mary E. Payne, Shawnee tp, May 10, 1873, one bay mare Pony, 13 years old, 18 hands high, a white spot on left fore foot, right hind foot white, a star in forehead, a snip on nose, branded SS on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.
 HORSE—Taken up by J. E. Hamill, Quindaro tp, May 21st, 1873, one sorrel Horse, 5 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, white strip in face, three white feet, heavy mane and tail, lame in left fore foot. Appraised \$—.
 MARE—Taken up by J. W. Twedell, Delaware tp, June 10, 1873, one dark bay Mare, 4 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, white stripes on forehead, hind feet and right fore foot white, white spot on left fore foot. Appraised \$35.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, &C.

WILSON'S ALBANY GREEN PROLIFIC KENTUCKY and Downer's Pr. Plac, sent by mail at \$1.00 per hundred, carefully packed to go any distance.

Raspberries, Blackberries and Gooseberries, One Dollar per dozen, free by mail. Address
C. H. CUSHING,
 Box 38, Leavenworth, Kansas.

HONEY EXTRACTORS.

THE MOST IMPORTANT INVENTION IN APICULTURE, manufactured by the undersigned. Address
 10-1-84 **NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.**

\$5 to \$20 PER DAY! AGENTS WANTED! ALL Classes of Working People, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address **G. A. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.** sel5-1y

BEEES, QUEENS AND HIVES, AND OTHER THINGS IN THE LINE OF APLARIAN Supplies. Send for Circular to
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GREAT THROUGH PASSENGER ROUTE

THE OLD RELIABLE

Hannibal, Saint Joseph AND QUINCY SHORT LINE EAST

The Only Line Running
4 FAST EXPRESS TRAINS between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, over IRON BRIDGES, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Palace Day Coaches to QUINCY, CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI,
WITHOUT CHANGE.

THIS SHORT ROUTE, AND CONNECTING LINES, BY WAY OF QUINCY, AFFORDS UNEQUALED ADVANTAGES In Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches. All Express Trains equipped with the MILLER PLATFORM and WESTINGHOUSE PATENT AIR BRAKES. The most perfect protection against accidents in the world. THE LARGEST AND MOST CONVENIENT depots and Through Baggage Arrangements in the United States, Checking Baggage to all points East, North and South. THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST AND CONSEQUENTLY CHEAPEST ROUTE: Therefore, all who are posted ASK FOR TICKETS Via QUINCY And Hannibal & St. Joseph Short Line. THE BEST ROUTE. Free Omnibuses to Hannibal & St. Joseph Trains. O. S. LYFORD, Gen'l Sup't. E. A. PARKER, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Atchison & Nebraska Route.

Take the "A. & N." Route to **LINCOLN, OMAHA,** And all Intermediate Points. CLOSE CONNECTION AT TROY JUNCTION WITH Denver City Railroad. Close connection at Lincoln with the B. & M. in Nebraska, for Utah, Colorado and California. Also, with the Midland Pacific for Nebraska City. M. M. TOWNE, Ass't Sup't. W. W. RHODES, Act'g Gen'l Ticket Ag't. oc15-

THE GREAT SALE WEEK IN KENTUCKY!

FOUR GRAND SALES OF FINE AND FASHIONABLE BRED SHORT-HORNS IN ONE WEEK, August 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.

G. M. BEDFORD,
From the Stoner Farm Herd, four miles from Paris, on the North Middleton pike, offers on Aug. 5th, about forty head of highly bred Bates animals having several pure Duke crosses on good families. They consist of males and females.

EDWIN G. BEDFORD,
From the Woodland Villa Herd, and JAMES HALL, from the Houston Dale Herd, offers at the Paris Fair ground, near Paris, on Aug. 6th, about fifty head of highly bred Bates animals, having several Duke crosses on good families, consisting of males and females.

HUGHES & RICHARDSON,
From the Elkton and Elkhill Herds, offer at Elkton, the residence of W. T. Hughes, six miles from Lexington, on the Lexington and Paris pike, and one mile from Lowes Station, on the Kentucky Central R. R., on Aug. 7th, about fifty head of highly and fashionable bred animals, consisting of males and females.

J. E. SUDDUTH,
From the Stony Point Herd, eight miles from Paris, on the Paris and Winchester pike, offers on Aug. 8th, about forty head of highly and fashionable bred animals, consisting of males and females.

We have no hesitation in saying that we believe that the four sales will comprise the largest collection of first-class stock and show animals, ever offered at public auction in Kentucky. They will comprise many of the best animals of each herd.

Catalogues now ready for delivery. Sales positive on days mentioned. Terms liberal. For further particulars send for Catalogues. The four sales can be reached from either Lexington or Paris, on the morning of each sale.

G. M. BEDFORD, Paris, Ky.
E. G. BEDFORD, Paris, Ky.
JAMES HALL, Paris, Ky.
J. E. SUDDUTH, Stoner Point, Ky.
HUGHES & RICHARDSON, Lexington, Ky.
CAPT. P. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

13-3t

Wealth and Wonders of The Boundless West.

This Great Illustrated Book, by Hon. W. E. Webb, is selling enormously. Our NEW PLAN (including three fine Chromos. FREE) enables Agents to realize large profits. Full particulars of this great threefold combination are sent free. Address, at once, E. HANNAFORD & CO., Publishers, 172 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED

10-11-4t

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THE STANDARD!
THE LARGEST!
THE CHEAPEST!
THE BEST!
ILLUSTRATED! 1854 PAGES!

More than 100,000 Words! with their Pronunciation, Definition, and Etymology.

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JOHN M. TAGGART, Agent,
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July 31st

To Tree Dealers AND NURSERYMEN!

OUR IMMENSE NURSERY STOCK, NOW COVERING over 300 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, &c., together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements.

We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List.

BLAIR BROTHERS,
Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries,
Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Missouri.

sep15-tf

FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE KANSAS

Agricultural and Mechanical ASSOCIATION,

Will be held during Six Days, Commencing **SEPTEMBER 29th, 1873,**

AT THE Fair Grounds, in Leavenworth, Kansas.

COMPETITION OPEN TO THE WORLD!

AN AMPHITHEATER THAT WILL SEAT AND SHELTER 30,000 people, and all other necessary Buildings, Stables and Pens, for the accommodation and convenience of Exhibitors.

OUR HALF-MILE TRACK,

Which is unexcelled, is in constant use by Messrs. Towne & Burke, who have 40 to 60 Thoroughbreds in training. The Management will give entire satisfaction to Exhibitors, and hope to make the Fair pleasant and attractive to visitors. They intend to have

The Grandest Exhibition ever held in the West.

PREMIUMS PAID ON THE LAST DAY OF THE FAIR.

For particulars see Premium List, for which apply to the Secretary. **M. S. GRANT, President.**
C. H. CHAPIN, Secretary. 10-10-tf

THE ARION PIANO IS THE BEST!

SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING THE best Piano-Forte. Do not decide what make to get until you write for our Illustrated Circular, which we mail free. The

"Arion Piano"

Contains four patented improvements, that make it more durable than any Piano in the market. Write for Circular. All are Fully Warranted.

THE

Estey Cottage ORGAN,

CONTAINING THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL VOX Jubiland and Vox Humana Stops, not to be found in any other Organ. See new style cases, and hear their rich pipe-like tone. It takes less money to buy them than any others. Nearly 50,000 now in use. Five thousand made yearly. All warranted. Prices, \$60 to \$750.

Circulars mailed on application. When writing, please state in what paper you saw this advertisement.

Sheet Music and Musical Instruments supplied at the lowest cash prices.

VIBBLE & MILLS, Gen'l Agents,
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Seek a Warmer Latitude

THERE CAN BE NO MORE IMPORTANT STEP THAN a Change of Home. The past Winter has been a Bitter Lesson. Remember it, and in searching for a New Home

Farther West! SEEK ALSO Farther South!
TO GET

THE LAND GRANT OF THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RAILROAD, THREE MILLION ACRES!

ON ELEVEN YEARS' CREDIT, Low Prices, and 22½ per cent. reduction to Actual Settlers, has just been placed on the market. It is the best opportunity ever offered to Farmers, and particularly Stock-Raisers.

For Circulars, and all particular information, inquire of **A. E. TOUZALIN,**
10-7-tf Manager Land Department, Topeka, Kan.

NURSERYMAN'S DIRECTORY.

- ALLEN'S NURSERIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.** C. H. ALLEN & CO., Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale. sep15-17-3t
- ALDWIN CITY NURSERY—GRAPEVINES, APPLE TREES,** and Hedge Plants speciality. Sixty varieties Apple Trees. Full stock of General Nurseries. Address: ocl1-17-3t WM. FLASKET, Aldwin City, Douglas Co., Kan.
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- KANSAS CITY NURSERIES, GOODMAN & SON, PROPRIETORS,** southeast corner of Twelfth and Cherry Streets, Kansas City, Missouri. Green-houses and Bedding Plants. Nursery Stock very low. sep15-17-3t
- LATHE NURSERIES, JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS—**A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock. Nursery and Office, three hundred yards south of the Depot. [sep15-17-307] E. F. DIEHL, Proprietor.
- POMONA NURSERY, S. T. KESSEY, PROPRIETOR—**Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Seedlings, Hedge Plants, Small Fruits. First-class Stock, at Wholesale or Retail. POMONA, Franklin County, Kansas. sep15-17-3t

SHORTHORNS AT PUBLIC SALE! On Wednesday, August 13, 1873.

THIS ENTIRE HERD, THE PROPERTY OF S. C. STEVENSON, Greencastle, Ind., will be sold on six months' time, consisting of

Forty-Nine Head, besides Calves.

For particulars, send for Catalogue. To render this Catalogue of some permanent usefulness, we have appended the points and their philosophy. Young breeders will find this Catalogue worth sending for, and preserving. Address **A. C. STEVENSON,**
10-8-8t Greencastle, Putnam County, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED! \$75 to \$250 per Month. Every Male and Female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Quilt, Cord, Bind, Braid and Embroider, in a most superior manner. Price, only \$15. Fully licensed, and warranted for five years. We will pay \$1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam, than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from \$75 to \$250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address **SECOMB & CO.,** Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo. 10-11-8t

Dark Brahmas.

EGGS FROM STOCK OF P. WILLIAMS AND W. H. TODD, sent by Express to any part of the country, and One-Third Warranted to Hatch.

Or will furnish another setting. The Poultry World or Poultry Record for one year will be given with every setting ordered; or THE KANSAS FARMER for one year with two settings. Price, \$3.00 for 13 Eggs cash to accompany the order. [10-10-tf] **FRANK VAN BUSKIRK.**

IMPURITIES of the BLOOD

are removed by the healthy action of the Kidneys and Liver, they are nature's own blood purifiers, and prevent diseases by removing their Causes. **HAMILTON'S BUCHU and DANDELION** secures the healthy action of these organs, and is a great health preserver.

W. C. HAMILTON & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
dec1-17-3t

Important to Farmers and Threshermen.

WE WILL SEND FREE, ON APPLICATION, A Descriptive Circular and Prices of our Improved Thresher, a small, compact machine, weighing, with lever power, etc., complete, less than 2,000 pounds, and warranted, with four to six horses, to separate and clean thoroughly from 200 to 300 bushels wheat and a proportionate amount of oats per day, doing its work equal to the best of the large threshers. Prices and freight much less than the large machines.

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