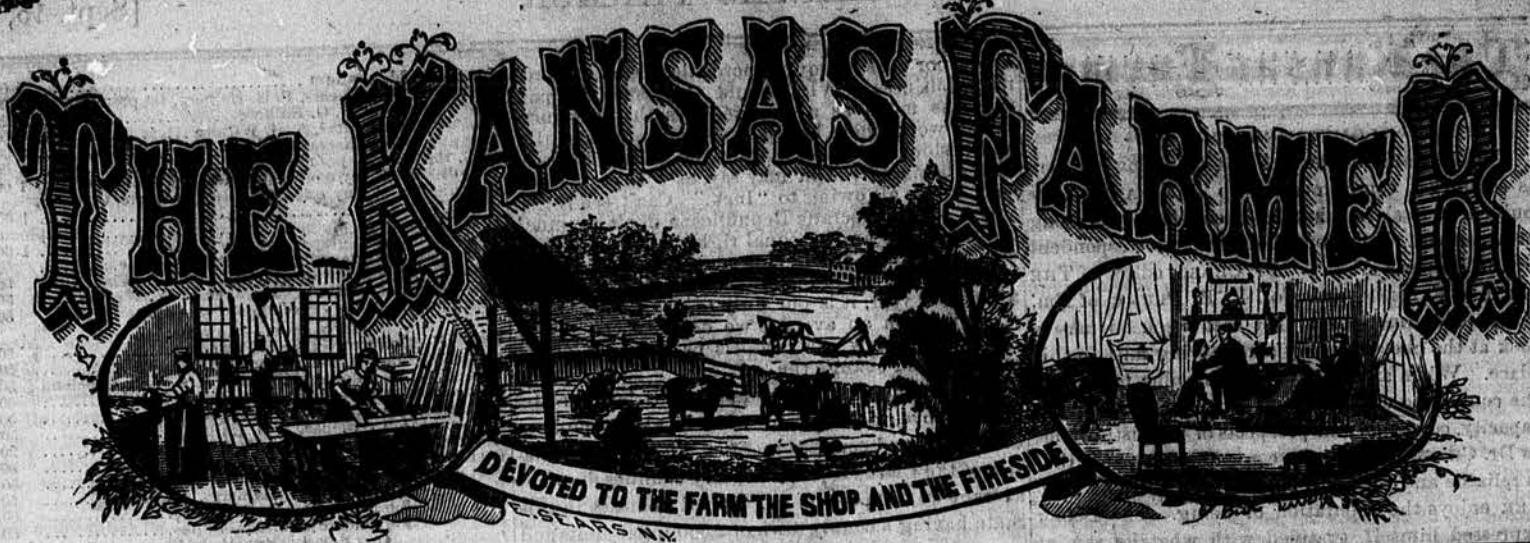


THE KANSAS FARMER



DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRE-SIDE

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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 October 6th.
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.
Riley County Fair, Manhattan, commences September 30th.
Kansas State Fair, Topeka, commences September 29d.
Greenwood County Fair, Eureka, commences October 1st.
Butler County Fair, Douglas, commences September 10th.
Wilson County Fair, Fredonia, commences October 1st.
Allen County Fair, Iola, commences October 8th.
Jefferson County Fair, Oskaloosa, commences October 7th.
Johnson County Fair, Olathe, commences September 30th.
Miami County Fair, Paola, commences October 1st.
Cowley County Fair, Winfield, commences September 16th.
Doniphan County Fair, Troy, commences September 23d.
Brown County Fair, Hiawatha, commences September 25th.
Labette County Fair, Oswego, commences October 9th.
Montgomery County Fair, Independence, commences October 1st.
Pottawatomie County Fair, Louisville, commences September 17th.
Riley County Fair, Manhattan, commences September 30th.
Washington County Fair, Washington, commences September 16th.
Woodson County Fair, Neosho Falls, commences October 1st.
Marshall County Fair, Marysville, commences September 23d.
Sedgwick County Fair, Wichita, commences September 30th.
Washington County Fair, Washington, commences September 30th.

FARMERS' MEETING.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Association of the Twenty-third Representative District, being the townships of Easton and Kickapoo, of this county, held a delegate convention on Saturday, September 6th, and nominated J. S. VAN WINKLE as their candidate for the Legislature, and Hon. WM. T. ASHBY for County Commissioner. This Convention had delegates from six Farmers' Clubs, five Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, and one Farmers' Union.

The gentlemen nominated are both men of unblemished reputation, and of acknowledged ability. Mr. ASHBY has served two terms in the Legislature, is a well to do farmer, and has the confidence of his neighbors.

Mr. VAN WINKLE is one of the most successful farmers of the county, a man of much more than ordinary ability, and who is respected by all. He was a delegate to the Farmers' State Convention,

and has taken an active part in the movement since its inception.

These nominations are approved on all hands, and without a doubt, will be elected by a large majority, and we can guarantee, from a personal acquaintance with both gentlemen for years, that the interests of the farmers will be safe in their hands. Mr. VAN WINKLE is a Republican, Mr. ASHBY a Democrat.

THE KANSAS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The Kansas Academy of Natural Sciences met at Lawrence, on Monday, September 8th. We had intended being present, but other duties prevented. We learn that the session was a very interesting one, and we shall endeavor to give a resume in our next. Several matters pertaining to the future welfare of this Society came up for discussion; among others, the propriety of being tacked on the State Board of Agriculture.

A law passed last Winter, through the influence of one or two members of the old State Agricultural Society, created a State Board of Agriculture, and in order to get the moral support, as they supposed, of the gentlemen comprising the Academy of Sciences, they tacked in a provision to make the latter a part of the former. The following resolution will show what the Academy think of this matter:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the Academy of Sciences, it can perform its work better by being independent of every other Society: Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to take this matter into consideration, and report at a subsequent meeting, to be called by the Chair.

The Committee appointed by the above resolution, will doubtless ask the next Legislature to repeal the aforementioned act, in so far as it relates to their Society. The following are the officers elect for the ensuing year. The names of the curators we did not get:

Prof. F. H. SNOW, President; J. A. BANFIELD and J. D. PARKER, Vice Presidents; WHERRELL, Secretary; BROWN, Treasurer.

MATILDA FLETCHER.

The Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association has engaged Miss MATILDA FLETCHER to deliver a lecture entitled "Farmer's Wives and Daughters," during the fair at this place. The exact time will be given in our next issue.

MATILDA FLETCHER is the daughter of an Iowa farmer, and from the many flattering notices that we have seen in our Iowa exchanges, we are led to believe that her lecture will be the event of the fair. She is said to be a young lady of great personal beauty, and rare eloquence. Wherever she has appeared in her native State, she has had thousands to catch the silvery words as they dropped from her lips.

The subject of her lecture is one that will interest a rural population. She knows from her own experience what it is to be born and raised in a

farm house. She knows what it is to help a father through the haying and harvesting. She knows what it is to have to care for a half dozen younger brothers and sisters. She knows what it is to receive a beggarly three months' schooling in the district school, when the mind is thirsting for that higher education. Taking it all through, hers has been a rare experience—an experience that for toil and hardships, has few counterparts, and we ask those farmers' wives and daughters, who think their burden is more than they can bear, to attend the Fair, and listen to MATILDA FLETCHER.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee appointed by the Kansas State Horticultural Society, to make an exhibition of Kansas fruits before the American Pomological Society, left here last week for Boston, taking with them eight and one half barrels of specimens of fruit, chiefly obtained from seven or eight counties. The collection embraces about 300 varieties of apples, a few pears, plums, &c. The collection, while it does not equal in size of specimens the exhibitions of former years, is yet one that will bring no discredit on the State.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We desire to acknowledge the receipt of the following complimentary tickets: To the Pottawatomie County Fair, at Louisville, September 17th; to the Johnson County Fair, at Olathe, September 30th; to the Labette County Fair, at Oswego, October 9th; to the St. Joseph Exposition, September 29th; to the Cincinnati Exposition, Cincinnati, Ohio; to the Dickinson County Fair, at Abilene, and the Cowley County Fair, at Winfield, September 16th.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Fall Term of the Agricultural College commenced on Thursday, September 11th, and will close December 24th. We presume that it will be impossible for many farmers' sons to get away from the farm in time for the fall session, but we wish particularly to urge that a strenuous effort be made to enter at the commencement of the winter term. With board at \$2.50 per week, and good opportunities for paying the most, if not all of this, while "learning the trade," it surely affords an opportunity that no young man ought to neglect.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

It appearing from statistics presented to the Council of the Patrons of Husbandry, of Leavenworth County, that the supply of hay available is less than the probable demand in this market, and that the present selling price does not cover the production; therefore, this Council recommends to all farmers to hold first quality of hay at \$8 per ton, and sell for no less.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

September 8th, 1873.

The Kansas Farmer

COMPLIMENTARY.

Notwithstanding the fact that the following item is somewhat complimentary to THE FARMER, we publish it to show what the cheese factory is doing at Americus. It is from the regular correspondent of the Emporia News: "Dr. CHASE, editor of THE KANSAS FARMER, and Col. P. B. PLUMB, of Emporia, paid Americus a visit last week to take a look at the cheese factory and flouring mill in this place. When an editor takes the pains to go over the country to examine and learn for himself the capacity, condition and prospects of her institutions, as Dr. CHASE is doing, he can publish a paper that is reliable and valuable, such as THE KANSAS FARMER enjoys the reputation of being. The Doctor expressed himself gratified with what he saw at Americus, and being a very intelligent and agreeable business gentleman, those of our citizens who met him here were in turn pleased to make his acquaintance. THE FARMER has an extensive circulation in this vicinity. Col. PLUMB prompted this visit, and to him are the people of Americus indebted more than many of them are aware, for the success of the cheese business here this season. Owing to the bad fortunes which attended the factory last year, the month of March had arrived before any arrangement had been made for continuing the business this year. On learning this, and that the institution was likely to go down, leaving those who had property in cows and utensils in a bad fix, and inflicting a great blow upon the town and country, Col. PLUMB volunteered to the gentlemen composing the present company to furnish them with the financial aid necessary to carry on the factory, which was accepted, and the result has been most gratifying to every one who was interested in this enterprise. Now the Americus Cheese Factory is an established institution, and capital stands ready to back it up to its utmost capacity in manufacturing cheese. This sort of establishments is what the people of Kansas need, and the man who, like Col. PLUMB, takes enough interest in them to lend them substantial aid, is a public benefactor. We are happy to state that both these gentlemen were well pleased with our town's present appearance, and also with the evident prosperity of the steam flour mill which they visited."

SOMETHING FOR FARMERS TO THINK ABOUT.

The following suggestions are made to us by one of the most intelligent, earnest men in the State, and there is food for reflection in the statements. Speaking of the County Clerk's office, he says:

I am told by parties who ought to know, and say they do know, and they are paid for knowing, that some County Clerks get \$5,000 fees per year. I was aware that it was three to four thousand—suppose the average was four thousand. We have now nearly seventy organized counties—over \$250,000 taken to pay County Clerks alone. If the offices could be consolidated, I have no doubt they could be let by contract to parties that would keep them better than they are now kept for one-fifth the sum we now pay.

But when a farmer asks for a little useful knowledge, a little land set apart for endowing Agricultural Colleges, a little premium for planting trees on the barren, treeless plains, what a howl is set up by the professional homeless. A County Clerk has no responsibility, only to do his work as the law prescribes.

The County Attorney is another leech under the present law. I think our county pays an average of \$4,000 per year for attorney's fees.

Don't set me down as a grumbler. I do not blame these men for taking these salaries if the law allows it to them. It is the law, or the tax-payers that are to blame—not the law-makers. I hold that it is the duty of the tax-payers to instruct the law makers as to their needs and wants, but if they fail to instruct, and the law-maker uses his own judgment, and the tax-payers do not by word or deed, let their wishes be known, to approve or disapprove, I take it to mean they are satisfied. I do not know any reason why a man should be given an office that pays him \$8,000 per year, and does not require one dollar of capital. Nor is the labor

hard; nor does it require more talent than any ordinary business. Why should this office be paid twice as much as a man receives that has more talent, works more hours, lives more economically, and besides has several thousand dollars invested in his business? You may say, as I have heard it said, it was all owing to "luck." Can't see it that way. We Democratic Republicans don't go much on luck. We are for equal rights, and a fair division of pay for our labor and our capital. Every laborer is worthy of his hire, and if we hire men at \$8,000 per year, it is our duty to pay them. But I claim that on an average we do not need to pay the price the law now compels us to pay, if we do our duty and change the law.

There are two minor errors in our friend's statements above, to-wit: there are now about one hundred organized counties in the State, and the salaries of the Clerks even in seventy counties does not average \$4,000 per annum. In all counties in this State having a county town of 2,500 inhabitants and upwards, the County Clerks probably average this sum, while in many of them it is much more. But the principle that we pay our county officers too much is correct, and it rests with the farmers, to a considerable extent, to say whether these salaries are to be continued. Let your representatives be instructed.

THE LYON COUNTY HORTICULTURAL FAIR.

We copy the following report from the Emporia News, as the awards there published are official.—ED. FARMER.]

LIST OF PREMIUMS AWARDED.

As previously announced, the Lyon County Horticultural Exhibition took place on Thursday last, at Bancroft Hall, afternoon and evening.

The attendance was not as large as it should have been, and the efforts of the Society did not receive that degree of encouragement from the hands of the people, which should have been extended. But as this was the first attempt of the Society, we believe the people will be more liberal hereafter.

The Hall was beautifully decorated with pictures and flowers, and the articles were artistically arranged.

Americus was well represented in the fruit department, and much credit is due to A. G. Edmiston, who gathered up the fruit, and brought it to the Exhibition.

Hardin, Shockly, and other Eagle Creek farmers, sent in some fine sheaves of wheat and oats. Chambers & Buysinger, of Hartford, exhibited a curiosity in the shape of an apple from a three-year old tree, still in the nursery.

There were some of the largest and finest melons, onions and cabbages we ever saw anywhere, our old friend, James Doyle, beating the crowd on melons. Mr. Wilhite's cabbages were the best we ever saw grown in Kansas.

Geo. Waite led in grapes, he having the finest display, and one seldom excelled.

Halberg was the pear king, and exhibited fourteen varieties.

There was a sharp contest between those two No. 1 farmers, Joseph Peak and Wm. Hallingsworth, for Colonel Plumb's special \$10 apple premium. Mr. P. displayed forty varieties, and Mr. H. thirty. Both were excellent.

There were beautiful flowers everywhere; in the center of the Hall were long stands in the shape of a Maltese cross, surmounted with a pyramid in the center. Mrs. Harvey Bancroft was Superintendent of this department, and with her assistants, displayed most excellent taste in the arrangement. Halberg had the greatest display, and Mrs. Wilson next. The display of foliage plants was one of the features, mostly furnished by the flower growers above named. They were rich and beautiful.

Dr. Young and Mr. Milliken furnish aquariums, and Mrs. E. P. Bancroft and Mr. Milliken fish globes. Mrs. H. C. Cross exhibited the finest roses. They were very beautiful.

There were floral designs, birds in cages, cut flowers in crosses and bouquets, engravings, and everything in profusion to please the eye, and rendered the Exhibition one of the greatest pleasure. No citizen of Lyon county could attend the Exhibition without a feeling of pride over the display made.

Below we publish the list of premiums awarded:

CLASS A.—FRUIT.

- Best collection of apples, R. W. Randall, 1st premium, \$2 00
P. G. Halberg, 2d premium, 1 00
Best display Summer apples, B. F. Hollingsworth, 1 00
Jos. Peak, 2d premium, 50
Best display Fall apples, J. W. Weaver, 1 00
Best display Winter apples, A. G. Wilhite, 1 00
Jas. Dolle, 2d premium, 50
Best Maiden's Blush, A. G. Wilhite, 50
Best Winesap, Jas. Dolle, 50
Best Genet, Jas. Dolle, 50
Best Rambo, Jos. Peak, 50
Best collection crab apples, B. F. Hollingsworth, 1 00
Largest and best display of apples; special premium by Col. P. B. Plumb, B. F. Hollingsworth, 10 00

- Jos. Peak, 2d premium, \$5 00
Best collection of pears, P. G. Halberg, 1st premium, 3 00
Best single pear, P. G. Halberg, 1 00
Best display of plums, A. G. Wilhite, 1 00
Best and largest display of grapes, George Waite, 3 00
P. G. Halberg, 2d premium, 2 00
Best display of any one variety, George Waite, Concord, 1 00
Best display of any one cane, George Waite, Concord, 1 00
1st premium, 1 00
P. G. Halberg, 2d premium, diploma
Best single bunch grapes, George Waite, 1 00
Best 3 bunches Concord grapes, George Waite, 50
Best 3 bunches Delaware grapes, Mrs. M. L. Ela, 50
Best 3 bunches Norton's Va. grapes, J. W. Weaver, 50
Best 3 bunches Ives' Seedling grapes, George Waite, 50

CLASS B.—FLOWERS.

- Best collection pansies, John Fawcett, 50
Best collection petunias, Robert Milliken, 50
Best collection phlox drummondii, Mrs. W. E. Copeland, 50
Best collection perennial phlox, Robert Milliken, 50
Best collection balsams, P. G. Halberg, 50
Best collection verbenas, P. G. Halberg, 50
Best collection zinnias, John Fawcett, 20
Best collection dahlias, P. G. Halberg, 50
Best collection gladiolus, P. G. Halberg, 50
Best collection lilies, P. G. Halberg, 50
Best collection roses, Mrs. H. C. Cross, 50
Best collection wild flowers, Jas. Dolle, 2 00
Best display of cut flowers, Mrs. M. L. Ela, 2 00
Best collection greenhouse plants, P. G. Halberg, 1 00
Best collection foliage plants, P. G. Halberg, 1 00
Best collection running plants, Mrs. A. F. Wilson, 1 00
Best display coleus, Mrs. D. C. McMurtrie, 50
Best calladium, Capt. L. T. Heritage, 1 00
Largest and most tastefully arranged bouquet of flowers, Mrs. A. F. Wilson, 3 00
Best and most tastefully arranged round bouquet, Mrs. A. L. Keeley, 2 00
Best floral wreath, Robert Milliken, 1 00
Best floral cross, Robert Milliken, 1 00
Best floral pyramid, Robert Milliken, 1 00
Best original design, Robert Milliken, 1 00
Best hanging basket, Mrs. A. F. Wilson, 1st premium, 1 00
P. G. Halberg, 2d premium, 50
Best vase or stand of growing plants, Mrs. A. F. Wilson, 1 00
Best aquarium stocked, Dr. J. A. Yeung, 1 00
Best canary bird, Mrs. W. O. Ferguson, 1st premium, 2 00
Mrs. J. S. Cleveland, 2d premium, 1 00
Best mocking bird, J. S. Cleveland, 1 00
Best red bird, Mrs. M. E. Roberts, 1 00
Best floral display by professional grower, P. G. Halberg, 1st premium, 3 00

CLASS C.—VEGETABLES.

- Best half peck Irish potatoes, W. F. Hardin, 1st prem., \$1 00
W. F. Hardin, 2d premium, 50
Best and greatest display of Irish potatoes, A. G. Wilhite, 1st premium, 1 00
Best half peck sweet potatoes, M. W. Phillips, 1st prem., 50
B. F. Hollingsworth, 2d premium, 1 00
Best lot onions, J. B. Morgan, 1st premium, 50
D. W. Stanley, 2d premium, 1 00
Best lot beets, A. G. Wilhite, 1st premium, 1 00
Robert Milliken, 2d premium, 50
Best 3 heads cabbage, A. G. Wilhite, 1st premium, 1 00
Best half peck tomatoes, Perry Edwards, 1st premium, 50
A. G. Wilhite, 2d premium, 1 00
Best half dozen cucumbers, James Doyle, 1 00
Best half dozen stalks rhubarb, James Doyle, 50
Best 3 squashes, A. G. Wilhite, 1 00
Best display watermelons, B. F. Hollingsworth, 1 00
Largest and best single watermelon, B. F. Hollingsworth, 1 00
Best half dozen muskmelons, A. G. Wilhite, 1 00

BUTTER MAKING FOR THE PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia butter is renowned for its excellent quality. The best is chiefly made in a limited section of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties. I have recently had my attention called to one of the best of these dairies. The farm, which consists of about 350 acres, is situated in Delaware county, at Darlington Station, on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad. The homestead, for the farm actually consists of two, was deeded from William Penn to the ancestors of the present owners, and has never been out of the family. The dairy numbers from 80 to 100 cows, mostly of native stock, selected with care for their butter-producing qualities. There are two large spring houses, one of which, built this summer, is situated over a never-failing spring of water which delivers about eight gallons of cool water per minute. The spring house is 32 by 46 feet, 1 1/2 stories high, and built of stone, while the milk room is 24 by 28 feet. The milk is set to rise in large pans, the largest holding over 500 quarts.

The churning is done twice a week, with an average yield of 650 pounds. This amount is needed to supply their regular customers living in New York and Philadelphia. The price for the last year has varied from 65 cents to \$1, according to the season. The buttermilk and skim-milk are fed to hogs, of which 60 or 70 are kept. When the Messrs. Darlington took charge of the farm about ten years ago, they produced only 140 pounds a week, but under their energetic management, the yield has increased to the present large amount. Everything about their premises is kept with the utmost neatness, and great attention is paid to regular milking, and all the small details of the business. The butter is shipped directly from the dairy to their customers.

The region in which this farm is situated is one of the most beautiful in the eastern United States. The land is very productive and well watered. A considerable portion of it is rather rough for cultivation, and this has been allowed to remain in timber, which is very luxuriant. As it is only an hour's ride from the city, it has become quite a favorite resort, hundreds of families spending one or more

months among the farm houses. It is the oldest settled part of the State, and one in which the Quaker element is still predominant. And this shows itself in everything, from the dairies up. Very few of the people are wealthy, but fewer still know actual want.—S., in *Journal of Chemistry*.

HOW TO FATTEN CATTLE.

The following communication from R. A. Steele, a prominent stock raiser of this State, to the *Drovers' Journal*, is full of good sense, and if stock raisers will follow it, the quality of cattle sent to market will be rapidly changed:

The price of cattle fattened for market depends on the symmetry of the animal as well as the fat "style," as shippers term it. I want here to state that good blood is important, but not absolutely necessary, to make what is termed a good seller. In order to fatten a steer to bring the highest market price, he must be kept in a growing condition from a calf, and in no case allowed to go hungry. It is the starving the first and second winters which wilts and shrivels up a steer, and causes him to be sold at a reduced price. No amount of feeding will make him a first-class seller, no difference what his color or blood. An animal well fed (I care not what the blood—Texas or not) from a calf until the Spring he is three years old, will be smooth, with bones well covered, and will sell at a profit; while a half-starved animal becomes crooked in the back, bone projecting, and shriveled up; takes the best part of the summer to get in condition to live, and will not be in condition for market until he is four years old, and then will bring a price, which is unsatisfactory to the producer, and to every one that handles him. This is no theory, but a fact deduced from close observation, as I have tested the plan for several years.

It will and does pay to feed corn to calves and to yearlings. They start out on grass in the Spring, strong and vigorous. You are then able to market your cattle the Spring they are three years old, weighing 1,400 pounds, which is heavy enough to bring the first price. The best steer I sold in 1872 was a common native. He had all he could eat from a calf and was never hungry. He was a handsome animal, and was worth more per pound than anything I shipped in 1872. He weighed in Chicago 1,850 pounds; age three years. I now have a steer calf eleven months old, from a very ordinary cow. The calf now (May 21), weighs 660 pounds. I think it will weigh, when three years old, 1,500 pounds. I do not wish it understood that I am not in favor of improving the blood as well as feed.

I shipped two Texan steers this Spring, which were three years old. They were smooth and nice, and I sold them with a lot of Durhams four years old at the same price, and they were worth as much per pound, and weighed better according to age. They were raised and fed by different parties.

Mammoth, overgrown steers have had their day, and we now come down to the neat, compact, well-fattened animal, both in hogs and cattle. To accomplish this in cattle, good feeding from a calf is necessary.

THE CORN CROP OF ILLINOIS.

The following is editorial from the *Chicago Tribune* of Saturday, August 30th:

According to the census of 1870, Illinois produced 17 per cent. of the entire amount of corn raised in the United States. But the same statistics also show that the twenty-four counties of Bureau, Champaign, LaSalle, Logan, Morgan, Sangamon, Coles, Edgar, Henry, Knox, Macon, Madison, Mason, Mercer, Shelby, Tazewell, Vermillion, Warren, Whiteside, Woodford, Livingston, McLean, Montgomery, and McCoupin, produced 35 per cent., or more than one-half of the total amount of corn raised in the State. Consequently the corn crop of these twenty-four counties constitutes on the average, probably 9 per cent. of the entire crop of the United States. The importance of the condition of the growing crop in these twenty-four counties is shown by the fact that if the yield in them this year should only be half the usual average, it would be equivalent to a decrease of nearly 5 per cent. in the aggregate crop of the United States. But this is assuming that there should not only be a full average crop in every one of the remaining seventy-eight counties in Illinois, but throughout the rest of the United States. It is, of course, not to be assumed yet, that the twenty-four great corn-producing counties of this State will not only have half an average crop, but it is not improbable that such will be the case. If so, there will undoubtedly be a large deficiency in other counties of this State, and also in Iowa, which is the next greatest corn-producing State to Illinois. The condition of the crops in the great corn producing district of this State, will at least furnish a means of approximating to the deficiency in the aggregate crop of the

United States this year. From the present aspect of the crop in Illinois and Iowa alone, probabilities are in favor of the aggregate crop in the United States being 10 per cent. below the average. This, however, is still presuming that there will be full average crops in all other States. If the deficiency in other States should be disproportionate to the suspected deficiency in Illinois and Iowa, the aggregate crop would be 25 per cent. below an average. Friday we published a series of reports from some sixty points in the corn-producing portions of this State and Iowa. The general import of them was that the area of corn planted was less this year than last year, and that, owing to the late planting and the drouth, the yield does not promise more than half or two-thirds the average yield per acre.

PROPORTION OF CREAM TO MILK.

The proportion of cream to milk yielded by cows of the various breeds used in the dairy was ascertained by experiment in England some time since to be as follows: Brittany cows, 19.27 to 22.00 per cent. of cream; Jerseys, 18.65 to 20.00 per cent.; crosses of Jersey and Shorthorn, 17.95 to 19.05 per cent.; Shorthorn or Durham, 15.32 to 18.56 per cent.; Devon, 14.87 to 17.00 per cent.; and Ayrshire, 13.47 to 14.84 per cent. The variations depended on the feed, which for the lowest yield was grass or hay only, and for the highest was the most abundant food of the richest character that could be procured. As a general thing, however, cream is yielded in larger proportion in our dairies than in those of England. We have been assured by Mr. Crozier, of Northport, L. I., that he has taken one quart of cream from three quarts of milk from one of his Jersey cows.—*Agriculturist*.

THE PARTRIDGE COCHIN FOWLS.

This valuable Asiatic breed, which was imported from Europe some years since, is fast gaining reputation as a most valuable and profitable fowl. The Light Brahmans have always been my favorite breed, but after three years' trial with the Partridge Cochins, I am obliged, very reluctantly, to place the latter at the head of the list. They are great breeders, very hardy, mature early, and are yellow-fleshed, short-legged, broad-breasted fowls. As layers, they excel any Asiatic breed I have ever known, and as market fowls they have no equal. My hens were hatched August 1st, 1872, commenced laying in the Fall, have continued up to the present time and are laying now. Many days this month my thirteen hens have produced thirteen eggs. I am breeding the White Cochins this season, and thus far am much pleased with them.—*J. S. Toes, in Mirror and Farmer*.

HARDY MUTTON SHEEP.

The tendency of human action, when the accumulation of property is the object, is to extreme measures. When merino wool brought a dollar per pound, the whole mind and aim of breeders were given to breeding sheep for weight of fleece (wrinkles and "gum" being included in the term "fleece"), while the demand for sheep was so great, that culls were readily sold at a high figure, by the aid of a little "Cornwall finish," to persons calling themselves breeders, who did not take even ordinary care of their flocks, and foot rot, scab and forty cent wool soon finished the story.

The lessons of the Rebellion taught most of the citizens of the United States that woolen clothes are healthier, and, in the long run, cheaper, than any other. A permanent demand for medium grades of woolsens, was established, so that just at the time of an over production of fine wools, combing wools, suitable for flannels, and medium (1/4 to 1/2 merino) wools were so needed, that the price of such wools was considerably above that of pure merino. The next thing was a wholesale getting rid of fine wool sheep; and a rush was made to Canada, and all the lambs and sheep that usually are fattened and sent to the markets, were brought across the lines and used for breeding. At least two-thirds of these sheep lost flesh, lost their wool, more or less, many of their lambs died, solely through neglect of the owners, in learning from our Canadian neighbors how long-wool sheep must be handled and fed, in order to be profitable. The consequence is, that we hear on every side, that the "Canucks" were sharp enough to sell off all their poor, diseased, tender sheep, so that Cotswolds and Leicesters are now hardy in Canada, and tender here, in a milder climate. Canada sheep were sold here last Fall, for \$3.50 per head, for which the owner paid \$8, two years previously, when lambs. One breeder, who thus sold out, is now selling "patent rights," and claims that Canada sheep are as much of a humbug, as are patent rights generally.

Some good has come out of all this, however. It appears that in the generality of farmer's hands, the Cotswolds are more hardy than the Leicesters, better able to stand neglect and exposure, and are

more profitable, although their wool is not so fine, and does not bring so much per pound. Cotswolds are less liable to cold in the head; while the Leicesters, at least in the hands of half the farmers, are always "running at the nose," except in dry summer weather. There seems to be no difference in their value for mutton, our butchers and shippers making no difference in prices paid for fat sheep of same weight. The Southdowns usually bring as much or more for mutton, are universally hardy, but have short wool. Still, the farmers keeping them, are evidently satisfied with them as a profitable breed, claiming the greatest net profit on cost of care and feed, of any breed of sheep.

One thing is certain, not one of those who went into Southdowns, when rushing out of fine wools, has made any complaint of the profit, or want of profit, in keeping sheep. A fine-wool grower here, a few days ago, asked a shipper of beef and mutton, what he had better do with his flock of ewes. They are fat, and will sell for, say \$4 per head. The lambs will sell in August, for about \$2.50 per head, and to use a pure Southdown ram with them. The dealer said that his observation showed him that, taking everything into consideration, the Southdown is the most profitable sheep for Western New York. The only objection to the breed is, the shortness and coarse quality of the wool. But just now this is no objection. Pure merino wool, washed, sells here for 40 cents per pound; Southdown wool sells for the same price, no more, no less; while combing wools sell at from thirty-five to thirty-eight.

The Shropshire Down sheep have wool nearly as long as the Cotswolds or Leicesters, but somewhat coarser in quality, and are as large bodied as those breeds. I saw a few belonging to L. C. Fish, Otsego county, N. Y., that required as little care, and were as hardy as the Southdown, and the flock would average in size with any long wools kept in the same manner. They are very hardy, and yield a combing wool; their flesh being as fine in flavor as any of the long wools. This breed is too little known and kept, to be of any particular importance in the market.

It seems then, that for at least fifty per cent. of the farmers who keep sheep for their flesh and for wool, the Downs are the best breed, simply because they are the hardest. Yet probably no breed will pay better for good care. Like all domestic animals, it is cheaper to keep them fat, than it is to keep them poor in flesh. All animals endure the sudden changes of our seasons best, when a layer of fat is interposed between the skin and the flesh. Besides this advantage, it is no loss to the breeder, if he has a few lambs or wethers always ready for the butcher, just when there are none to be found anywhere else in the neighborhood. A neighbor has just sold his March lambs—long wools, for \$4 all around, and they are all gone. This is better than keeping them till two years old, and getting \$7 or \$8 for them then. His sheep are crossed Cotswolds and Leicesters, or what are called here, "Canada sheep." Another sold his one and two-year Southdown wethers for \$8.25 in January last; not heavily fed either. They came off the pastures in good order, and got hay and straw, with a little grain, till sold.

I do not think it would pay most farmers to buy Webb Southdowns (thoroughbreds), simply for the purpose of selling fat sheep and medium wools, but it will pay any intelligent man to use a pure ram to a flock of ordinary ewes, breeding up steadily towards full blood. The cost is not burdensome, and the mutton value of the flock will steadily increase, while there is no prospect of any diminution in the demand for medium wools or good mutton.—*Erie, in Chicago Live Stock Journal*.

FRUIT GARDENS.

It is very strange that people will continue to grow trees, year after year, without any fruit, and yet praise their system as the best possible one against any thing else that can be done. We have contended for years that fruit culture will never be successful, until some very different system than that usually praised, shall be adopted. The ground must be so dry to grow good fruit, that water will not lie twenty-four hours in Summer (in Winter it is of no consequence) without passing away; the fibrous roots must be kept as near the surface as possible, and kept shaded from the intense heat of Summer. Then they must be kept highly fed by occasional dressings of surface manure. These are the principles without which, depend on it, American fruit culture will, with occasional exceptions, always be a failure.

The planting of the pear, apple, plum and cherry, will soon be in season; peaches, apricots and grape vines, except south of the Potomac, being for the most part left till Spring. Choose a dry piece of ground. If not naturally dry, it is best to throw up the earth into banks or ridges, and plant on them. This is cheaper and better than underdrain-

ing. In planting, if the roots appear deep, cut away some of the deeper ones, and shorten some of the top of the tree at the same time. This is particularly true of dwarf pears, which are often grafted on rather long quince stocks. Cut all away of the quince root but about six inches, and if this should be found to leave few roots, cut away the top correspondingly. Most of the failures with dwarf pears come from bad quince roots, so deep in the ground the lower parts decay, and this decay gradually communicates upwards, until the whole system becomes diseased. The more tenacious the sub-soil, the more necessary is it to attend to this matter. We spoke of pruning in proportion to injury. It will be found that all trees are a little injured by removal, therefore all trees should be a little pruned at transplanting.

Trees that have long stems exposed to hot suns, or dry winds, become what gardeners call "hide-bound." That is, the old bark becomes indurated—cannot expand, and the tree suffers much in consequence. Such an evil is usually indicated by grey lichens, which feed on the decaying bark. In these cases, a washing of weak lye, or of lime water is very useful; indeed, where the bark is healthy, it is beneficial thus to wash the trees, as many eggs of insects are thereby destroyed.

Whitewash is frequently resorted to by farmers, but the great objection is its unsightly appearance; the result is otherwise good. The great opposition to washes formerly was, that the pores of the bark were closed by them. This was on the supposition that the bark was alive; but the external bark of most trees has been dead years before the time of application; and the "breathing," if so the operations of the pores can be called, is through the crevices formed in the old bark by the expansion of the growing tree, by which the living bark below has a chance of contact with the air. No matter what kind of coating is applied to the bark of the tree, it will soon crack sufficiently by the expansion of the trunk, to permit all the "breathing" necessary.—*Thos. Mehan, in Gardener's Monthly.*

FARM NOTES.

We get the following items from the Burlington (Coffey county) *Patriot*:

MR. B. WHEAT is decidedly bilious about the wheat crop in this county, and says we have looked through a double convex lens in making our estimates. We beg the gentleman's pardon, but our calculations were based upon Allen Crocker's crop report, made out nearly three months ago, in which he estimated our wheat crop at an average of fifteen bushels per acre. We simply give figures of parties who bring information to our office, and are still of the opinion that Mr. Crocker's figures are near a fair standard. If we are wrong, let the farmers send in their returns, and correct our statements.

JOHN M. ADAIR raised on Doc. Manson's farm, adjoining town, ten acres of wheat which averaged thirty bushels to the acre, and weighed sixty-one and one-half pounds to the bushel. This was a No. 1 piece of wheat, both for quantity and quality. Mr. A. disposed of some seventy bushels of this wheat to S. K. Cross, for \$1.05 per bushel.

MR. D. HARE, living in the corner of Osage county, has sent to our office several samples of broom corn, grown by him, that are provided with a fine heavy brush, full twenty-five inches in height. It is the best looking article we have ever seen, and will make a splendid broom.

FARMERS all over our county are making preparations to sow a large amount of fall wheat, as seed is plenty, and labor can be got at reasonable rates. At least twice as many acres will be sown this season as last year, and it will go into the ground early, most of it.

WE predict from present indications that all late planted corn will be light. There is a large amount of it in our county, and with seasonable rains it might have turned off a heavy yield.

OUR farmers evince a disposition to hold on to their grain in the expectation that the price will raise before mid-winter. They will probably be the gainers by so doing.

LATE potatoes are needing rain badly, and promise to be a failure without it. Early potatoes are abundant at fifty and sixty cents a bushel.

MRS. W. W. WILSON informs us that her wheat will average from fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre, and is of fair quality.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

The following extract from an English paper contains facts valuable to our readers, as showing what proportion of our surplus will be likely to find a market in Liverpool:

The seven years' average import of wheat into

the United Kingdom was about 8,000,000 quarters, following on the preceding seven years, average of 5,000,000 quarters. (A quarter is eight bushels.) Yet in 1872-3 we have had to jump from those 8,000,000 average up to 12,000,000, as the bulk required, and this feat has been accomplished without, so to speak, raising value a single penny. The average price per quarter of the seven years ending in 1867, was 57s. 10d., (about \$1.73 gold per bushel,) and our this week's average for English wheat in London is only 56s. 8d., (about \$1.70 gold per bushel,) from which level quotations have fluctuated but slightly since last harvest. Moreover, judging from the past three years, viz., 1870, when we imported of wheat and flour 8,000,000 quarters; 1871, when it was 9,750,000 quarters; and 1872, when it was 10,500,000 quarters, the country annually needs, as a matter of course, about 10,000,000 quarters to supply its normal wants.

These figures also lead to the conclusion that even this large requirement may steadily increase with our population, without value advancing to any appreciable extent. This year's large purchases of England have, it may be said, swept clear the barn-stock of farmers and the warehouses of corn merchants; but so also did equally the smaller purchases of 1867-8, when an early harvest came upon stocks so low that a late harvest in 1868 would have been a calamity. In many respects the coming harvest in Europe and America decidedly promises fully an ordinary yield. Algerian wheat, already in Paris, is heralding new harvest supplies, which Egypt, Spain and Italy will now be making available. In Southern Russia, in Germany, in Hungary, the Danubian provinces, and in California, a good yield is anticipated, while near home, in France, a yield equal at least to French wants, is now promised.—*Western Rural.*

SHEEP FOR COMBING-WOOL AND MUTTON.

MR. I. L. HAYES, in the report of the Department of Agriculture, thus expresses himself upon the value of the middle and long wools, and the degeneracy of American sheep in general:

The Cotswold appears to have the preference of by far the larger portion of the mutton producers, on account of size, hardiness, weight of fleece and weight of fiber. For the production of early lambs upon native or grade stock, the Southdown is the preference of three-fourths of the breeders, although the Cotswold is liked by many. The Leicester—the basis of English improvements, to which nearly all her improved breeds owe an infusion of their best blood—is too highly bred to escape deterioration under our careless practices. The Lincoln, as modified by the breeding of the last few years, is a magnificent animal, producing a lustrous combing wool of great length; and it is hoped the breed may gain a firm foothold upon certain districts characterized by succulent and abundant pastures, and large yields of roots and grains. Much of the mutton stock of the country is so mixed and degenerate that an expert would be puzzled to tell what breed is predominant, and the opinions of the sheep farmers as to the comparative merits of different breeds are consequently confused and erroneous. It is greatly to be desired that the efforts of honest and reliable importers and breeders of really fine animals, should receive encouragement; that a better acquaintance with the best types of the breeds may become general, and a more complete test of their comparative merits for different locations, may be generally enjoyed.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

[From the the Boston Cultivator.]

Bulbs should now be lifted and put away in a dry place until the middle of November, when they may again be planted. We mean such as tulips, hyacinths and the like, that are planted every year.

Pinks should be layered soon after they are done blooming. Many complain, year by year, that their carnations and picotees die; and they will, are almost sure to do so, if they are not layered and new plants raised. It is perfectly safe to do this. Take the grass that did not bloom and bend it down, cutting it about half way off on the upper side, leaving a tongue about an inch long, and then cover the same with earth of an inch or so in depth. If the season be at all favorable, roots will form on the tongue formed by the horizontal cut, and thus new plants will be secured.

Roses and other things may be layered in the same way, and with good results.

Gladiolus should be tied up to stake.

Dahlias need the same treatment.

Plants for Winter. Slips may be struck now, or

layered for potting for the house next Winter. Young plants are better than old ones for the parlor and sitting room window.

CARE OF CARYSANTHEMUMS.—The plants should be started early in Spring, either from cuttings or division of old roots. Place the plants in small pots—three inches in diameter. If the shoots are tall and slender at the time of potting, pinch them back. In a few weeks shift the plants into larger pots and pinch off the ends of the shoots again. Good, strong plants will require pots ten to twelve inches in diameter by the first of July, at which time the pinching should be dispensed with for fear of destroying the flower buds. The plants will require an abundance of water, and they should never be allowed to wilt for the want of it. As soon as the flower buds appear, place in the house or some half shady place, and keep them there until the blooming season is over. The pinching back of the the young shoots early in the season is a very important operation, as it makes the plants grow stocky and well furnished with blooming shoots. It is too late to think of pinching the shoots now.

THE BOBOLINK.

[The "Birds of the Poets;" John Burroughs, Scribner's for Sep.]

Throughout the northern and eastern parts of the Union the lark would find a dangerous rival in the bobolink, a bird that has no European prototype, and no near relatives anywhere—standing quite alone, unique, and, in the qualities of hilarity and musical tintinnabulation, with a song unequalled. He has already a secure place in general literature, having been lauded by a no less poet than Bryant, and invested by a lasting human charm in the sunny page of Irving—and is the only one of our songsters, I believe, that the mocking bird cannot parody or imitate. He affords the most marked example of exuberant pride, and a glad rollicking holiday spirit that can be seen among our birds. Every note expresses complacency. He is a beau of the first pattern, and, unlike any other bird of my acquaintance, pushes his gallantry to the point of wheeling gay into the train of every female that comes along, even after the season of courtship is over; and when she leads him on too wild a chase, he turns lightly about and breaks out with a song that is precisely analogous to a burst of gay and self-satisfied laughter, as much as to say, "Ha! ha! ha! I must have my fun, Miss Silverthimble, thimble, thimble, if I break every heart in the meadow, see, see, see!"

EARLY MATURITY INCOMPATIBLE WITH DURABILITY.

[From the Prairie Farmer.]

The laws regulating growth and decay are immutable, and it may almost always be pronounced, that in proportion to the quickness of the growth will be the early decay of the animal or vegetable being. Thus, the oak is more lasting than the larch, and the elephant outlives the horse; and so it will be found that, whether in the case of the greyhound, the horse, the sheep or the bullock, those animals which come to maturity the earliest are the first to decay, or to show signs of that stage. For in a state of domestication actual decay is rarely permitted to take place; hence, while the breeder has his attention drawn to the production of colts which shall at two years be formed like old horses, and be fit to compete with them, it will always result that he obtains his end at a considerable sacrifice of durability, as evidenced in the diminished strength of constitution, and the feeble and yielding nature of the organs of locomotion. The timber, in fact, instead of being oak is deal, and is as little to be compared in durability with the materials of which old-fashioned horses were composed, as the latter timber is with the former. Of course we admit there are some exceptions, even in these days, which seem made of iron-like material, but these only tend to prove the rule.

"Knitting and Talking."

EDITED BY ANN APPELSEED.

TABLE TALK.

Truth has many sides. It may make very different impressions on different men, and yet the "grand central vestry towers up above men." It will take ten men to see everything there is in a tree or rock, and then they will not see half there is in it. Each one apprehends truth from his or her standpoint, as each one sees his own rainbows; and the broader and deeper culture one gains, the more liberal one grows toward the beliefs of others.

You stand by a stream of water; the miller will tell you he sees in it a perpetual income, for it turns the wheel of his mill; the farmer will say it is chiefly of use to water his cattle; the housewife will tell you she values it only because she can use its soft water for washing the clothes; the artist will say it is the best feature of the valley landscape, and is most essential to his picture; the child will tell you the brook is only good to him, because he can fish and wade in it and launch his little ships. So it is of everything. The fact exists, but its value and color is dependent largely upon the eyes which behold it. One thinks of this often when traveling. To him who only wants to reach New York or Chicago to buy goods, or she who goes from the West to the East because she has diamonds and dresses to show at Saratoga and Newport, the cars are only an irksome place, and the hours are best solaced by naps and novels. But to any one who has learned that life's best pleasures are its simplest and cheapest ones, travel is never altogether tiresome.

One may leave a simple prairie cabin, and carry but a small carpet bag, but if he has taken due care to furnish his head, he will get more joy and pleasure from his trip than many millionaire tourists. Persons often say to us: "I cannot bear to go to the city, I see so much I want." Well, I can. The want is sometimes better than the thing desired, and we are not babies, that we should always have everything we want. To have the eyes to perceive the best beauty of a thing is better than to have the thing, and no eyes to see its loveliness. Thus, one may travel, and carry home in his memory such pictures of art and nature, that he needs no galleries of paintings and statuary. If one has eyes educated to comprehend the lovely landscapes before him, one may live long on the remembrance of pictures softer than any on canvas, and nobler than the best architecture.

To obtain this best object of travel, one must have close habits of observation and a good memory. Mothers do not, as a rule, take pains enough in teaching children habits of accurate observation. It is a simple thing to teach a child the colors of birds, and to listen to their various songs; to teach them to tell the names of trees at a distance, by their outlines, and when near, by their bark and leaves; and yet we know plenty of women who were born under the shadow of maples, and yet cannot distinguish a hard from a soft maple tree; and who having heard birds sing for forty years, cannot tell the notes of the robin from the twitter of the swallow. It is simply astonishing to see how many "having eyes, see not;" and we can but hope that our Agricultural Colleges will establish a professorship of Common Observation—one whose sole business it shall be to teach boys and girls to see the difference between a potato bug and an apple tree borer, and to distinguish a moth fly from a bumble bee. Such habits of observation would be worth more to country boys and girls, than ever so much Latin and tatting, though we despise neither.

DIARY OF 1812.

The following extracts from the journal of a pioneer of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, may solace the discouraged hearts of prairie pioneers:

March 23, 1812.—Raised a log house.

24th.—Brought home a back load of goods.

April 18th.—Put up the east gable end, laid some chamber floor, and carried the table home on my back.

Late in November.—Split sticks for chimney; made a paper window in north side of the house.

1813.—Have raised one acre of green oats and one hundred and seventy bushels of potatoes.

February.—Made a pair of shoes.

Early in December I and my wife finished the chimney. It was no uncommon thing to pass months without any chimney; a hole in the roof serving as vent for the smoke of a fire built within a circle of large stones placed against the wall, or in the centre of the cabin.

March.—S. B. Welton agrees to make eighty rods of good rail fence at a shilling a rod, of pots and nails, five feet high, hog tight.

April.—The wolves are coarse, gray-haired, ugly looking things. I wish I could describe their howl; but the best comparison I could give, would be to take a dozen railroad whistles, braid them together, and then let one strand after another drop off, the last peal so frightfully piercing, as to go through your very heart and soul; you would feel as though your hair stood on end, if it was ever so long.

The bears would take young lambs, pigs, and sometimes large hogs; and their embrace was fatal even to man. The flesh of the bear was considered good for food, something of the nature of pork, but more oily. The fat would never get hard like corn fed pork, but was useful in many ways for cooking purposes, and also for light. For the latter purpose, it was used by tying a penny in a white linen or cotton rag, and sinking it in a saucer of oil, leaving the end a little above the surface to light. It would burn several hours and give a very good light. Pitch pine knots, split into small pieces, were a substitute for lamps and candles. Deer were killed at the very doors, and their flesh eaten; their horns made into knife handles and their skins into trousers, shoes and whip cords. Owls hooted at the very windows, and rattle and black snakes were so familiar that they were sometimes found lying under tables or coiled on beds.

With all the drawbacks and discouragements of our position, we still went ahead, though many of us had little more than willing hearts and hands with which to battle. Work was the order of the day. It was work on, work ever; hope on, hope ever; and the sound of the ax, and the crash of the falling trees, might be heard on every side.

Mother and daughter considered it no disparagement or hardship to spin and work up into cloth all the flax and wool we could get, and the buzzing of the wheel and the rattling of the loom, might be heard in every house. Our labors were crowned with success indoors and out, and after a time log houses and barns gave place to comfortable frame ones, and primeval forests disappeared before fields of grain and grassy orchards.

FLYING CLOUDS.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?

DEAR CARRIE: What shall we eat? I confess I don't know. I have just been in a town which one of the old men told me was only "fit for owl's nests and maple sugar," and there I found corn bread and pork gravy were the thing. A few hours later, I found elsewhere a simple repast meant six kinds of cake, hot rolls, cold bread, graham bread, brown bread and various relishes; and soon after, discovered in a city mansion, that bread and butter and ripe tomatoes served whole, were the proper thing for a lunch party; and now, alack! I have found a man who don't believe in potatoes. He hasn't eaten but one in twenty years, and that most killed him; and he melts snow in winter for his cow to drink, because the milk don't agree with him so well if she drinks hard water.

I confess, Carrie, between it all, I am confused and dyspeptic. If I turn to cook books, they differ as much as the doctors. One book warns me to wash my cabbage in salt water, to bring any worms to the surface; another book declares if I do, the worms will die in the heart of the cabbage, and I

shall doubtless cook and eat them. So I am left to fresh water or dreadful doubts; and after all, whether people will eat frog's legs or grasshoppers does not worry me so much as the time it takes in preparing what they eat. When I consider the amount of human time and talent spent solely for the stomach, I doubt the high civilization of the age. If we had no sense but taste, it might be wise to spend sixteen hours a day in trying to gratify that; but we have four other senses, and yet I know plenty of women who are so absorbed in cooking for their families, that from one year's end to another, they find no time to use the sense of sight, and enjoy the wonderful pictures of sky and field that lie every day about them; or the sense of hearing, and listen to the songs of birds, the hum of insects and the music of instruments. If food was simple of preparation, board would be cheap, and clerks and shop girls would not need to work five long days of every week to just pay their board. Evidently taste has the best of it among the senses, and I counsel insurrection. When hungry, I like to eat, but I would rather return to chewing wheat, drinking water, and the luscious fruits of the earth, than to find no time to gratify my eyes and ears. Social life in this country is almost a total failure, because of this much ado about what we shall eat. If one family is invited by another, it is not to visit, but to "take tea" or to "come to dinner," and the invitation expresses the truth. When once arrived, and the door opens, you are at once sensible that you have come to eat. You scent the coffee afar off, and snuff the multifarious viands in the air. The host meets you with the perturbed air of a man who has been hurriedly splitting kindling wood, or hunting all over town for a can of something he could not find; and as for the lady of the house, Dickens spoke the truth when he said a roasted woman was always at the head of every American table.

With the untrained servants we have, and the multitude of dishes we serve, it is inevitable that the host and hostess can be nothing themselves but servants to their guests. They can neither furnish or enjoy "that feast of reason and flow of soul," which is the only real pleasure of social life. It has come to be as much as her peace of mind is worth, for a wife to tell her husband he is "invited out to tea." Men are rare, who go smilingly and cheerfully; yet men are social creatures as far as we know, and as fond of gossip as women, and would enjoy evenings out, if it did not involve such an outlay of nervous energy by their wives.

The other day we asked a gentlemanly gray-haired man who had "declined" a tea party, if he could tell why men disliked such parties so much. "Why, because they are such miserable shams," said he. "My wife works till she is sick a week after she invites a neighbor in for a visit; and my neighbor's wife, who is an agreeable woman upon every other occasion, is as dull as her teaboard if she invites me there to tea. Women make such a fuss about these teas and dinners, and have to work so hard over them, that it makes us sick of them."

Now, this being the case, suppose women adopt the plan practiced in many French circles, and indeed, in the best literary circles of New York and Boston—simply to pass a cup of tea and coffee and a plate of biscuits during the evening, or if the company is small, gather about a tea table which holds but bread and butter, one kind of cake and one of sauce, with some simple relish. Such a bill of fare, with a well made cup of tea or coffee, a vase of flowers and "wit and wisdom," is sufficient for the king and all the royal family; and, if any social life in America is preserved, some such plan must be adopted.

A STORY FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

One pleasant day two little city children went with Aunt Ann for a visit in the country. Johnny and Fanny were greatly pleased with the long ride, and especially with the high mountains, which were so different from the prairies where

they lived. They were much pleased with the farm, and Johnny learned to ride the horses to the water, and after much trying he was able to milk a cow "all by himself," and I fear it will be long before he does anything of which he is so proud. He and Fanny picked red and black raspberries in the pastures and woods; they carried handfuls of wintergreen and armfuls of moss to their mamma; they salted the sheep, and chased the calves and hunted the eggs, till their clothes were torn, their hands scratched, and they so tired they could just lie down anywhere and fall asleep. They fed the chickens and ducks, and the ducks became so tame they would eat their corn from Johnny's hands. One day a speckled hen who wanted to set, was taken off her nest, and all her eggs taken away. The old biddy scolded and mourned a good deal over this, and this was the way she comforted herself: In the manger near her nest, she found four little kittens with their eyes all shut. The mother cat had gone to catch mice, and mother biddy just hid the kittens under her wings and sung them asleep. Day after day, she covered the four kittens, until at last they opened their eyes and peeped out from under the old hen's feathers. When the old cat wanted her babies to herself awhile, she would slip up and seize a kitten by the back of the neck, and make off with it; and afterwards, would always bring it back.

You may be sure Johnny and Fanny never tired watching the four little heads and bright eyes peeping out so queerly from under their biddy step-mother. Did you ever before hear of a hen who mothered little kittens.

HOME HINTS.

LOBSTER SALAD.—For a tea salad, empty a can of lobster in a colander at noon; pour boiling water over it; when drained, pour vinegar over it, and let stand until tea time. Take the yolk of one egg, beat it a little, then add two drops of oil; beat more and add oil again, beating well after each addition of oil. If carefully added, the egg and oil will soon begin to cream smoothly; then more oil at a time may be used; as much oil as wished, even a pint can be used, if only added slowly. At the last beating, add one teaspoonful of salt and one of red pepper. This dressing can be prepared, and kept in a cool place until tea-time; then the vinegar poured off the lobster and fresh put on; a tablespoonful of mustard added, with lettuce torn in fine shreds; the dressing poured over, and the platter decorated with lettuce leaves. The best of oil, odorless, and almost tasteless, must be used; or if not to be had, fresh butter may do.

PICKLED BLACKBERRIES.—Seven pounds of fruit, three pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar. Simmer two hours. This will keep in a large jar, and do nicely for winter pies.

FASHIONS.

Anna Raymond says: There is a rumor, which we venture to say is almost a reality, that skirts are to be narrow, almost, if not quite as scanty as those of sixty or seventy years ago; but whether American women will readily adopt the scanty skirts, is a question that cannot now be answered. The merchants will not like it, as twenty yards will then make two dresses. The fashion of a hundred years ago, or nearly, is revived in combs, tortoise shell, coral, and gilt high top combs have been shown, and a recent importation are those of the clearest amber, and the braid is intended to coil around it, the front hair waved and loosely turned back.

Ruches are much in vogue, made of Russian net, and of soft, snowy *crepe le chene*, both for the high neck and the heart-shaped waist. The high frill of the material, described in a former letter, is still popular, and a black material with lace edge finishing. It is very becoming. Among the imported novelties, are the long scarfs, and old-fashioned mantillas made of camel's hair cloth, or an Alger-

nine fabric for seaside wear. The Ortolan mantles are also in demand, and are talma shape, with long pointed hoods.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COTTON GROWING IN KANSAS.

BY O. W. MILLER.

EDITOR FARMER: Three or four months since, I sent you an article on "Cotton Growing in Southern Kansas," which found a place in your columns in due time. I then thought I would be able to furnish other articles on the same subject, monthly, but business of other kinds has so occupied my time, that I have not till now found the time to notice the matter further.

The season thus far has been favorable for cotton; it has attained a height of three to four feet in our rich valleys, and is well set with bolls; on the uplands, it is two to three feet high. Rain is needed now, to fill and mature the cotton, and if we get a shower within a week, our cotton will be a good crop. I have a small piece of land in the Big Cana valley, planted to cotton, that promises to make a heavy yield; I feel confident that it will yield at the rate of 2,000 pounds per acre.

I planted my cotton this season on the 8th day of May, and planted it about four or four and a half feet apart. I had the land broke as for corn, and laid off with a small diamond plow, and covered the seed with a double shovel. I planted about one bushel of seed per acre; though half that amount would have done as well. I scraped twice with a hoe, and plowed twice, and thinned to about six inches apart in the rows. About the 6th of July I noticed the first blossoms, which is considered early for this latitude. It is estimated that cotton will blossom sixty days from the time of planting, if the season is favorable; and will open cotton in about fifty days from the time it blossoms. I will have cotton opened by the 25th of this month, which is considered early for this latitude. There is about fifty acres planted to cotton in this vicinity, and as a general thing, looks well. This is a new business to most of the people here.

If the cotton planted here this year should make a fair crop, there will be a large crop planted next season.

I planted this season one acre of sod to cotton, as an experiment, and am satisfied that it will pay as well on sod as on old land. I did not get as good a stand as it ought to be; but the cotton plants seem to be as well set with bolls as that on old land, and will yield as much per stalk as old ground cotton. I cut the sod with a spade after it was turned, and put from two to five seed in a place, about a foot apart in the drill, the rows being about four feet apart; if I had dropped six to ten in a hill, I would have had a good stand and a full crop. I expect next year to plant more sod, and with better results.

Will growing cotton in Kansas pay? is the question asked by everyone who is not acquainted with cotton growing. Convince them that there is money in it, and all will be willing to take hold of it. How are we to convince the people that there is money to be made growing cotton? Why by actual results. Let all who wish to develop our natural resources, engage a portion of their time and means to growing something that will command money in the market; and situated as we are here in Howard county, away from any commercial thoroughfare, there is nothing, perhaps, at present, that we can grow to so much profit, as cotton; then it is the duty of those who are acquainted with the growth of that plant, to be at a little trouble to give the people the figures, showing the cost and profit of their crops this season. I expect to be able to show when my crop is gathered this season, the cost of cultivation and gathering, with the sale and profit; and then leave the people to judge whether there is pay in it.

I know that the whole State of Kansas is not well adapted to the growth of cotton; but believe all the southern half of the State is suitable for the growing of cotton at the present price. At present, there is great complaint of hard times amongst the farmers, and justly so too; but why is it? Are you farmers altogether blameless? Are you sure that you have farmed the crops that at all times would command the best prices in market, and those crops too, of the best quality? I know some have; but as a general rule, the farmer has continued in the same old ruts; i. e., to sow and plant the same kinds of crops, year in and year out, regardless of results; where if a little forethought had been exercised, and that kind of crop planted that promised the best return, the condition of the farmers to-day would be better than what it is. Now, I do not believe in farmers giving all their time and labor to one specific thing; grow enough on the farm of everything that is needed for the consumption of the farm, but have an eye to something as a market crop that will be most likely to command the best prices in market. Now, there is as much in knowing when to sell farm produce, as there is in having it to sell. I do not believe that it is the best policy for a farmer to sell his corn in the Fall at fifteen cents, and the next season pay forty or fifty cents for it; or to sell wheat at seventy-five cents and pay \$5 per hundred for flour; or sell his pork at five cents and then pay fifteen for bacon. What do you think about it? I know you don't all do so, but there too many that do.

Then what had the farmers best do? Will Farmers' Clubs and Granges do you any good, while you continue to do these things? I think not. Now I am not opposed to Farmers' Clubs or Granges, or anything that is calculated to better the condition of the farming class; but until the farmers of the West, as a whole, practice a different course, they will be oppressed. Why is it, that the farmers do not get better prices for their produce? One reason is, that farmers are too generally in debt. The farmer makes a little debt with his merchant, and when he expects to pay, the price of his "truck" is so low, he does not feel like selling; but the merchant tells him he must settle either with money or by note at twelve per cent. Our farmer friend does not like to give his note, so he concludes to sell a little wheat or corn or pork or beef, to pay the bill at what he can get; some one else sets the price for him. More anon.

Hart's Mills, Kansas.

WHAT WESTERN FARMERS NEED.

BY R. S. ELLIOTT.

EDITOR FARMER: If we had grain barges on the Missouri river, as well as from St. Louis to New Orleans, with the mouth of the Mississippi properly improved, and in addition, such alterations of the United States registry laws as would permit as full aid to transportation on water, by foreign capital, as it now renders to transportation on land, we should find, as estimated by the St. Louis *Democrat*, about fifteen cents added to the value of every bushel of grain in the Mississippi valley. Now, here is something for the farmers to think over. In a little short act, Congress can permit foreign capital to join with America in building and operating ocean and coastwise vessels and barges on the rivers. By another little short act provision can be made for a free, deep, open, permanent channel, at the Southwest Pass of Mississippi river, to be completed in from twelve to eighteen months. I have lived on and near these rivers for thirty years—first at Council Bluffs in 1843, with Lo and his family, and I know what I am talking about when I say that the difficulty of ingress and egress at the mouth of the river can be cured permanently in less than a year and a half. In less than half a year a channel can be opened by dredging for use till permanent works are completed. I trust Congressmen from Kansas will investigate these matters. Sena-

to: Ingalls, as appears by a published letter, has begun to investigate the river question, and will no doubt be heard with effect in the Senate. It is not my business to open the river, but I have a right to tell how it can best be done.

Ellis, Kansas, September 6th, 1873.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY FARMER TO READ.

BY G. C. SNOW.

EDITOR FARMER: As there is to be another Hog Packers' Convention in a few days, I think we may expect the price of pork to rule low again this Fall and Winter, notwithstanding the partial failure of the corn crop. A large quantity of the pork shipped from Kansas, comes back in the shape of bacon, and is consumed in the State.

Taking these things into consideration, I think those who have small lots of hogs, will save to the State, freight both ways, and a considerable profit by curing their own meat.

For the benefit of those who have not tried it, and kept an account, I will give them my experience for the last year. Having a surplus of corn on my home farm, I took from one of my other farms 22 hogs at \$8.50 each, estimated to be four cents per pound, gross weight.

Making them cost me	\$187 00
Fed them 850 bushels corn, at 25 cts. per bu.	87 50
Cost of killing, packing, salt, &c.	28 00
Two barrels of salt for packing bacon	7 00
Freight on bacon	1 30
Total cost	\$305 80

My hogs when killed, averaged 286½ pounds net, making 6,308 pounds of pork. Counting my corn at the above figure, would make the pork cost me \$4.85 per 100 pounds. This is 85 cents more than I could have got for it.

A great many hogs were sold at from \$3 to \$3.50 per 100 pounds, in Southern Kansas last Winter. I sold of pork and bacon as follows:

543 lbs. in the hog, at 4 cts.	\$ 21 72
Sausage meat and bones sold	12 14
746 lbs. ham, at 11 cts.	82 06
160 lbs. ham, used in family, at 11 cts.	16 50
1,496 lbs. side bacon, 9½ cts.	138 19
567 lbs. shoulder, at 7½ cts.	41 10
280 lbs. shoulder used in family, at 7½ cts.	20 30
141½ lbs. joints, at 4 cts.	6 06
437 lbs. lard, at 8½ cts.	37 70
150 lbs. lard used in family, at 8½ cts.	12 37
Total	\$388 14

This leaves me a profit of \$82.34. If I had sold at the highest price here, I would have lost \$53.57; or the corn I fed, would not have brought me but about 15 cents per bushel. I could have shipped the bacon to St. Louis last Spring, and realized more than I got here for it, but I preferred giving the consumer the benefit of the freight.

Receipt for curing pork: To 100 pounds of pork, after cut up and trimmed, eight pounds of salt; one quart good sugar-house molasses; one ounce cayenne pepper, or five ounces black pepper; four ounces best salt petre (pulverized); mix well together. Saw off the legs just below the knee and hock joints; trim the hams and shoulders round and smooth; pack in boxes or in bulk; rub well. Cover the joints as much as possible with the mixture; let your pork lay in salt from four to six weeks; then hang the joints up with the legs down; let dry six or eight days. Smoke from four to six weeks. Pack in bulk, and cover well with dry salt. I believe pulverized charcoal would do as well, but as the salt is as good afterwards for stock, or to salt hay, I prefer salt. Bacon should be aired, and packed away before the green flies appear. They appear very often as soon as the middle of March, and sometimes sooner.

Neosho Falls, Kansas.

CROP NOTES.

BY A. O. GIBBS.

EDITOR FARMER: At the meeting of the Wilson Farmers' Club, the following crop reports were received:

Corn, one-third crop. Early potatoes, two-thirds crop; late, one-fifth crop. Buckwheat sowed in last of June, none. We would like to know of any that sowed early, if they have had any better success.

Some Fall wheat is being sown. Sweet Potatoes very good. Fruit trees have made a fair growth. Grasshoppers have done some damage the past week; Wednesday and Thursday of last week, they passed over here, filling the air, and making a roar like a distant train of cars. They were going east of South.

Wilson, Ellsworth County, Kansas.

CROP NOTES.

BY HERBERT CAPPER.

EDITOR FARMER: Dry weather and bugs have about finished late corn; early corn will make a fair crop, except in places where the wheat and oats were near the corn, and the bugs moved into the corn as soon as the wheat and oats were cut; grass drying up fast; ground too hard and dry for sowing wheat.

I have some sycamores doing finely from cuttings. I took them off the tree in the Winter, when not frozen; they were from one-half to three-fourth inches thick and from eighteen to twenty-four inches long. I tied them in a bunch and buried them; early in the Spring I put them in plowed ground, and hoed them a time or two. I prefer them to cottonwood, either for shade or timber, and was surprised to find them grow from cuttings so easily. If you think it worth mentioning in THE FARMER, put a line or two in. I would like to see more valuable trees growing; still a few thousand sycamores will help to beautify the prairies, and so be useful in that way.

Some time back, I think I saw in THE FARMER, encouragement to plant locust trees. On the strength of my own experience, I say, put many locust in your ground. Ten years ago I planted a lot of them in Kansas, and was highly pleased with their growth for two or three years; but the borers came, and they went the way of all of the locusts I have ever seen in Kansas. I think one of your correspondents said they must be planted in large groves or bodies; well, the more you plant, the more you will have to grieve over. I have seen a beautiful large grove of four or five years' growth, look as though a great fire has passed through it. I am very positive and earnest in this matter; I hate most detestably to be fooled, or see others fooled by such miserable little industrious things as Kansas borers, Kansas rabbits, and the like; and some new comer may be tempted to do what I did ten or twelve years ago. Almost any amount of land for rent here.

I have a five year old mare, whose eyes seem to be very weak. The right was ailing first; it ran water, and became inflamed, so much so, that the eye closed; in a week or two, it got better, but had a sort of bluish white film over the ball. This all passed away, and in a few days the left eye was similarly affected; this eye is not so bad as the other was, the film being about gone, but the eye is mattery, and runs water most of the time. What is the matter, and what the remedy? I forgot to say that she has blotches or scabs on side of head, and had one under her jaw that run some times; they seem hard to heal.

Elk City, Montgomery County, Kansas.

CROP ITEMS.

BY M. F. TATMAN.

EDITOR FARMER: The corn crop here will average about two-thirds less to the acre than last year.

Wheat sown with a drill, so far as threshed, averaged from twenty to forty bushels to the acre; sown broadcast, from five to twenty-nine bushels to the acre. Owing to the drouth, not near the quantity of wheat will be sown this Fall, the ground being so hard, the farmers can not plow up the ground in time; as past experience has taught us, to raise a good crop of wheat, we must put it in early, and with the drill.

Oats averaged from twenty-five to sixty bushels to the acre.

Hungarian and millet a good yield; prairie hay all in the stack in excellent condition, but the yield is a light one.

Potatoes, all late varieties, but little better than a failure.

Blue grass and clover sown last Spring, looking promising for a time, but at present appears to be dried out or dead.

Mr. James Heinton, near Perry, has in thirteen acres of castor beans. Mr. H. knows little about the crop, but thinks the yield will be simply enormous. About three hundred bushels of hemp were raised in the same vicinity this season. It is thought the crop will average from ten to twelve hundred pounds to the acre.

Wheat is selling for seed at \$1.25 per bushel; oats 25 cents; potatoes, 75 cents; corn, no transactions since the rise. But very little old corn in the country for sale.

Stock.—Hogs are a drug, and slow sale, at \$8.50. Perry shipped more hogs last season than any other station on the K. P. Railroad. Owing to the scarcity of corn, we can safely say that the hog crop will be less than one-half this than last year.

Cattle.—A lot of thirty head of three-year-old native steers, sold in this vicinity recently for \$40 per head. Last Spring calves are worth from \$6 to \$8 per head; cows from \$20 to \$30.

Chilwood, Jefferson County, Kansas.

INDEPENDENCE, Ks., August 5, 1873.

The corn crop is cut short fully one-half with bugs and dry weather.

Potatoes are cut short.

Oats are only tolerably good.

Grapes will average about eighteen bushels to the acre, as near as can be got at it at present.

Wheat is from 65 cents to \$1.00 per bushel.

Oats, 20 cents per bushel.

Corn, 40 to 45 cents per bushel.

Potatoes, 40 cents per bushel.

There will be a great deal more wheat sown this season than last. The farmers are busy sowing at this writing.

I forgot to state the price of stock hogs; they are worth 3 to 3½ cents. A BOY READER.

KILL THE BORERS NOW.

BY A FRUIT GROWER.

EDITOR FARMER: Please say to those having orchards, both old and young, that apple trees especially, are badly infested with borers, and that they should be captured now. I find on examining my orchards, that some trees contain as many as eight or ten small borers, from one-half to three-fourths of an inch in length, and they have bored from one half to two inches from the starting place already, and are mostly within the outer bark, boring downward toward their winter quarters. A good plan is to remove the earth from around the collar of the tree; cut into the bark until the borer or his trail is found, then, if it is down deep, prod him with a flexible wire. To fight him successfully next year, clear them all from your trees now, (examining the trees two or three times during September); then throw up a small mound of earth about a foot high, around each tree, which mound is to remain until the beetle has deposited its eggs next May or June; and if your borers are hatched, their sign can easily be discerned by removing a portion of said mound.

Easton, Kansas.

QUERIES ABOUT BEES.

BY J. W. SPONABLE.

EDITOR FARMER: Speaking of bees, I have been in the habit of exchanging places with hives—say No. 1 is weak, No. 7 is strong, I exchange places. Is there harm in it? If so, what is the harm? I have been making the exchanges named for two years, and have not seen any bad effect. I never lose any bees, except through carelessness or ignorance. I use a hive with eight frames, but expect to make my new hives two stories high. I think this has been a good bee season.

Gardner, Kansas, September 3, 1873.

The Kansas Farmer

ON THE WING.

A couple of weeks ago, we received a very cordial invitation to attend a Fair of the Lyon county Horticultural Society (a short report of which will be found elsewhere); and we concluded to accept the invitation. The first step toward this trip was to reach that splendidly equipped and ably managed railroad, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and to this end, we took passage to Atchison, the "great railroad center." Having a few hours to spare, we improved them by calling upon some of the pencil pushers of that lively town.

We entered the sanctum of the *Champion* about 8, P. M., and found Col. JOHN A. MARTIN, its able editor, tilted back in his easy chair, sharpening a half dozen pencils, preparatory to turning out those solid editorials and newsworthy paragraphs that adorn the columns of the morning *Champion*. A half hour's gossip over matters and things (mostly things), and we hied away to the *Globe* office, and found Maj. ADAMS and the sprightly local, evolving those "leaders," current items, and matters about town, for which the *Globe* is celebrated. We did not find time to call on Bro. ABBOTT, of the *Patriot*. At half past ten we took the train for Emporia, at which place we arrived at six the next morning.

No person can visit Emporia without falling in love with the people, the town, and the surrounding country. Intelligent, energetic and solid, it is no wonder that the people have built up one of the handsomest towns in the State. Our first visit after our arrival, was upon Bro. STOTLER, editor and proprietor of the *Emporia News*, and we found him superintending the mailing of his weekly.

No paper in the State can boast of a better circulation than this, and no man deserves more of the people, than JACOB STOTLER. Like many others, he has benefited his town and county much more than himself, but his paper has now a State reputation, and is liberally supported not only in Lyon county, but in the whole southwest, and we hope he will reap the full fruition of his labors.

Our next visit was upon Messrs. McCUNE & GRAHAM, editors and proprietors of the *Emporia Ledger*. These gentlemen have but recently purchased the *Ledger*, but they have already built up an excellent circulation, and are publishing a paper that would be a credit to any county in the State.

The remainder of the day we spent in the halls of the Horticultural Exhibition. On Friday morning, Col. PLUMB, President of the Emporia National Bank, and one of Lyon county's ablest citizens, called for us at the hotel, and drove us up to Americus, nine miles distant, to give us an opportunity to examine the celebrated cheese factory, located at that point, now being run by Messrs. JAMES & Co. They are now using the milk of 400 cows, and are turning out daily about 450 pounds of cheese. This comparatively small amount is due to the dry weather which they have experienced for the past four or five weeks. The firm buys the milk from the farmers, paying them so much per pound, and this sum aggregates about \$1,500 per month that the farmers are making off of grass that would otherwise be burned up this Fall. In one sense, it is to them a clear gain. We met several of the patrons of the factory, among others, Mr. H. S. CARPENTER, who is milking 70 cows. He gave a very encouraging account of what the factory was doing for the farmers.

We found in the curing rooms about 85,000 pounds of cheese, and by the kindness of Mr. JAMES were permitted to "sample" several, and if the Western Reserve ever made better cheese, our taste deceives us. We ascertained that they have engaged to parties in Emporia, something over 1,000 boxes, to be delivered by the 1st of November, at 12½ cents per pound; and they are also making large sales to Junction City, Denver, and other points, at the same rates. With these prices,

and a quality of cheese that cannot be excelled, we know of no reason why our Leavenworth wholesale merchants should send to Chicago for "New York factory," made in Elgin, Illinois. Mr. R. W. RANDALL, the salesman of the factory, is an active, energetic man (an old typo), and has full faith in the success of the enterprise. It is proposed to increase the number of cows next season, to 900 or 1,000.

We hope to see these cheese factories scattered all over the State. There is scarcely a limit to the consumption of cheese, and when Kansas can make a quality that is not excelled in the world, we know of no reason why it should not come into the world's market as a competitor.

In addition to the cheese factory, Americus has another institution, of immense value to its community. Mr. KNOX, one of the largest farmers of Morris county, bought a mill at Americus, and by the expenditure of a large capital, has fitted up one of the most extensive flouring establishments in the State. The motive power is two large engines (165 horse-power), and everything connected with the mill is first-class. His bolting cloths are No. 14, with one exception the only ones of this number in the State, that we know of. His mill is now turning out one hundred barrels of flour per day, and finds ready sale, competing side by side with the best brands of Quincy and St. Louis flour. Mr. KNOX raised 2,500 bushels of wheat this season on his own farm. With two such enterprises as these, it is no wonder that Americus is one of the most prosperous of villages, and the surrounding country likewise receives great benefit.

The country around here is one of the most beautiful and inviting that mortal eye ever rested upon. The broad, rich valleys of the Neosho, spread out before you as far as the eye can reach; the finely cultivated farms, thrifty orchards and substantial farm houses, dot the landscape for miles and miles, turn which way you will.

Without an attempt at flattery, we must say that no people that we have met in the State have impressed us more favorably than these. The impress of energy, prosperity and intelligence is on every hand; from the excellent, well-kept hotel to the elegant store rooms and splendid stocks of goods that we saw spread out. The sound of the blacksmith's hammer, and the carpenter's saw, ringing and rattling from morn to night, all speak of thrift and enterprise.

Space forbids a more extended notice. We may add, that J. W. LOY, the old postmaster, and our very enterprising agent, has resigned, and Dr. T. A. WRIGHT has been appointed. The Doctor has a drug store that would be a credit to any city in the State. We are justified in saying that he will receive and forward to us any subscriptions that may be handed in. We already have a list of thirty-four or five subscribers at this point, but doubtless there are many others who will take it.

We have secured the services of Mr. C. S. LAMB-DIN, to canvass Lyon county in the interest of THE FARMER, and we bespeak for him a cordial reception. He will also furnish us for publication, reports of crops and people, as he goes along.

THE NORTHERN KANSAS DISTRICT FAIR.

As we go to press, the above Fair is in progress. The weather has been delightful throughout, and the attendance has been large. The exhibition exceeds that of last year, though still not as large as the counties it represents would warrant us to expect. The show of Shorthorn cattle is equal to any that we ever saw, and the most of them belong to north-eastern Kansas, one or two small herds only coming from Missouri. EDWARDS & PRICE, of Doniphan, exhibited a herd of five, that is hard to beat; and G. T. DAVIS & SON, of Nemaha county, an excellent bull. Some parties whose names we did not learn, exhibited three head of Devon cattle, which were fair representatives of the breed.

Of hogs the exhibition was good, Berkshires rather predominating. The Poland-Chinas of Mr.

WHITE, of Shawnee county, and Mr. JEFFRIES, of Leavenworth county, were excellent, as indeed, were all of them. Some choice specimens of Essex were also exhibited. In poultry, Mr. MCGILL, of this city, was the only exhibitor, but he showed thirty-eight varieties of fine fowls, consisting of Embden and Bremen geese, Black Cayuga, Aylesbury and Rouen ducks, bronze turkeys, and about thirty different breeds of chickens.

In cereals, the exhibition was good, particularly in corn and wheat; of the latter, the show was as good as we ever saw, both in quality and quantity; outside of these, the display was very meager in this department.

In the Fine Art Department, the exhibition was much better than last year, but still, not as good as it ought to be. The ladies of Atchison do not take that interest as exhibitors, that characterize most other cities. The cause we do not attempt to explain, but the distance of the Grounds from the city, doubtless has something to do with it.

The Race Track has always held too prominent a place, and has generally been the center of attraction. We have no objection to an agricultural horse trot, as Mr. KALLOOH calls it, if it is deprived of the disreputable practice of "pool" selling, that too often accompanies it; but no Agricultural Society has any right to permit a running race on their track. The many sad and lamentable accidents that accompany the latter form of racing, is sufficient argument against it. The deplorable death of a bright and active boy at this Fair, and the maiming for life of another, that took place on Wednesday, caused every one who witnessed it, to feel that such dangerous practices were a shame, if not indeed, criminal. Fourteen green horses were permitted to start at the same time, all ridden by boys, and every one instinctively felt that it was scarcely possible for them to get around the track without an accident. The imprudence of one of the lads in cutting across the ring, was the immediate cause of the accident, but the judges should have known that a boy's judgment, under the excitement of a race, was not to be relied upon.

The officers of the Society deplored the accident, and did all in their power to relieve the sufferers, and care for the dead. We do not know that they could possibly have prevented the accident, but we trust, that in future, they will so shape their premium list, as to render a recurrence impossible; and other Societies will do well to take warning, and rule all running races from their tracks.

Financially, the Northern Kansas District Fair must be a great success. Large crowds have been in attendance up to to-day (Wednesday), many persons coming from a distance.

Col. MARTIN, the efficient Secretary, has done his whole duty in his department, and we doubt if any Fair in the State has been more judiciously advertised. President GLICK was active in arranging the details of the Fair, and so far as we could judge, everything was running smoothly.

TAME GRASSES.

If we were asked what, in our opinion, was most needed by the farmers of Kansas, we should unhesitatingly answer, more tame grass—more blue grass, orchard grass and timothy, and more clover. During the months of May and June, there is probably no grasses that will fatten cattle more rapidly than will the prairie grasses indigenous to the eastern half of Kansas, but from July 1st to November 1st, they do not fill the bill.

For dairy purposes, particularly, we must have rich, nutritious food the year through. The flow of milk must be kept up to make the business profitable. By seeding to the tame grasses and to clover, we can have a supply at a reasonable cost, that keeps the cows at a full flesh. We would recommend to all who can do so, to make their arrangements as early as possible for seeding more or less the coming season. A mixture of two or more varieties is probably the better plan, but make a start of some kind looking towards the work.

OUR ORGANIZATIONS.

The work of the Farmers' Reform Movement, goes bravely on. County after county is falling into line, and ere long, we expect to be able to chronicle the fact, that the whole State is enlisted for the war against high taxes, unjust legislation and political shysters.

Already, Leavenworth, Atchison, Doniphan, Brown, Douglas, Miami and Lyon counties have unfurled their banners, and resolved to place in nomination, candidates for the various county officers. The politicians and place hunters are opposing us, but if we do our duty fairly and honestly, there is no question but that we will have the kindly cooperation and cordial support of good citizens, everywhere.

Farmers, we owe it to ourselves; we owe it to our State; that in this Movement we cast all personal considerations behind us, and with stout hearts, strong arms and a purity of purpose, that we place in nomination only honest, capable men. Let not the question be asked, Is he a farmer or a merchant? Stop not to inquire as to his past party affiliations. If he is ready to stand upon our platform; if he is a man of integrity and capacity, he is the one we want; and when we find him, we should place him in nomination, and then elect him.

In nominating men for the Legislature, follow the same rule. It is here that the most of the fight against corruption must be made, and it is absolutely necessary that we send up our very best men. Not only so, but every farmers' organization in the State should carefully look the ground over, to see what legislation is needed, and instruct the man they elect, as to what he is expected to do. Among other things, it has been the custom of former Legislatures to receive free passes from the railroads in the State. *We want this stopped.* We do not want our legislators to feel that they are under the slightest obligation to the railroads.

It is a notorious fact, that the pay of our legislators is inadequate to meet the necessary expenses that they must incur, and, as it is our duty to remove temptation from them so far as we may, for one, we favor a law increasing the salary to five dollars per day, to take effect January 1st, 1875.

We would have the perquisites in the shape of postage stamps, newspapers, &c., that they have usually voted to themselves, abolished. It is a needless expense. We want our next Legislature to examine the State Printer's bills for the past two years, and if they don't find food for reflection, we shall be very much astonished. We should have a thorough examination of all the different departments, by competent committees. We want the law taxing railroads upon their earnings, repeated, and let them be taxed as is other property. We want laws enacted to reduce the salaries of most of our county officers, especially in the older settled counties. All these, and many other things should be carefully thought of, and so far as they meet the approbation of tax-payers in the several districts, the representative should be instructed. Let him know before he leaves you, what is expected of him. In this way, we may have a united action, and much good result to the State.

HOW IT IS DONE.

An Illinois Cattle King Sues a New York Railroad King.

[From the Chicago Times, Sept. 5.]

John T. Alexander, George D. Alexander and William Fitch have commenced an action of assumpsit against William H. Vanderbilt, the New York Central, the Hudson River, the Lake Shore, and the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Companies, with damages at \$250,000. William Fitch has instituted an action of assumpsit against the same defendants, with damages at \$100,000. Mr. Alexander, the confiding victim of Mr. Vander-

bilt's financial policy, is the well-known cattle-dealer of Illinois.

The suit of Fitch and Alexander is brought for a contract entered into between Vanderbilt and Alexander, in June, 1870, with reference to the shipment of cattle from Chicago and other Western towns through to New York. Alexander, at the time this contract was entered into, was the largest shipper of stock in the country. For two or three years preceding the execution of this contract, Alexander had been shipping over the Pennsylvania road, and was its most extensive patron. During almost all that period of time very strenuous exertions had been made to induce him to leave the Pennsylvania road, and transfer his business to the New York Central and its Western connections. The efforts finally culminated in the contract which resulted in this suit, by which, substantially, the New York Central, and other roads, through Mr. Vanderbilt, agreed to carry Mr. Alexander's cattle at a fixed rate of \$105 per car, or, should the transfer of his business result in a break of rates, at as low a rate as cattle were carried by any other competing line.

The transfer at once resulted in a break. In order to maintain its business, the Pennsylvania Central reduced its rates to \$50 per car, and the Erie carried cattle during the entire year, succeeding Alexander's contract for its largest shippers for nothing.

The New York Central itself carried for some of its shippers at from \$40 to \$50 per car, but during all that period compelled the unfortunate Alexander to pay \$105 per car. The facts as to the rate for which cattle were carried by the New York Central, and upon other roads, during that period of time, were developed in the taking of depositions in another case now pending in the United States Circuit Court in this city. Ascertaining what the facts were, Alexander brought this suit on that contract, for the recovery of the difference between the amount actually paid by him and the lowest regular rate for which cattle were carried on any other competing line.

Alexander's shipments during that period of time amounted to over 2,000 cars. He claims that he is entitled to recover the difference between \$105 per car, actually paid by him, and the amount for which other roads carried for other people.

The Fitch case is based upon a contract of the same general character, made between Fitch and the New York Central Railroad for the year succeeding the expiration of the Alexander contract. Fitch's shipments during that year did not amount to over half as much as Alexander's the preceding year.

Mr. Vanderbilt arrived in this city on yesterday morning and was duly served with the usual process of the court. Messrs. Storrs & Jamison are the solicitors for the complainant.

OUR CORNER

An Agent in Osage County.—Mr. JOHN DREW, an old and respected citizen of Osage, will canvass that county in the interests of THE KANSAS FARMER. We trust that our friends there, will help him along as he goes. We shall be much obliged, if the citizens of that county will give any items of general interest to farmers, particularly statistical information, pertaining to crops, stocks, &c. Mr. DREW is authorized to receive subscriptions at \$1.00.

Cotton Growing.—We trust our farmers will not fail to read the excellent communication found elsewhere on "Cotton Growing in Kansas," by C. W. MILLER. It contains ideas and suggestions that ought to impress themselves upon the mind of every farmer. Whether cotton growing can be made profitable in Kansas is still an open question, but Mr. MILLER's experience is valuable, and we hope others will follow his example.

A Boy Reader.—Elsewhere we publish some Crop Notes from one who signs himself "A BOY READER." Can't some of our other boys give us just such articles. It not only learns him to write, but it teaches him to use his eyes. Observation is what boys especially need. Their eyes were

given them to see with. Use them boys; but don't see crooked. Be accurate in word, deed and look.

No Post Office.—Mr. F. P. SMITH, of Douglas county, who writes us pertaining to Clubs, and fails to give his post office address, is informed that \$1 is the lowest price we can take for THE FARMER in clubs of any size. Shall be glad to have your efforts in our behalf, and are much obliged for your compliment.

Pack your own Fork.—Every farmer should read the communication of G. C. SNOW, in this issue, pertaining to the above subject. The facts and figures are there given, and they are worthy of study.

Hoosier Girl.—We have been waiting and watch for "HOOSIER GIRL." The young folks miss her pleasant, gossip articles. Don't disappoint them.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

New Musical Publications—

"MY SOUTHERN HOME," composed by J. C. Meisinger. A simple and flowing melody, with an easy accompaniment. Price 50 cents.

"THE DEPARTED." Words by G. Schick; music by F. Mueller. The words are soothing, and the melody simple and touching. Price 30 cents.

"AH! TELL ME WHY?" Song composed by the Baroness Rothschild. This song is of European fame; only moderately difficult, and sure to please those who seek something uncommon. Price 35 cents.

"SURPRISE WALTZ FOR PIANO," by Bronte. A pleasing and brilliant waltz, by no means difficult. Price 40 cents.

"CALL ME THINE OWN." Waltzes, by G. Operdi. A set of five Waltzes. All are very melodious, and in good dance time. Price 75 cents.

"FAREWELL!" Meditation for piano, G. Lange. An admirable composition. It is graceful and effective, requiring a tasteful player to do justice to it. Price 40 cents.

"THE COLLEGE BELLS." Piano solo, by F. L. Marshall. A pleasing composition, showy, but not difficult. It consists of a short waltz theme, followed by a slow movement with arpeggio variations. Price 60 cents.

The above compositions are published by BALMER & WEBER, St. Louis, Mo. Either of them mailed for the price.

Catalogues.—We acknowledge the receipt of the following catalogues:

Wholesale Nursery Catalogue, from Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits; Descriptive Catalogue of Plants, and Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, from the same.

From F. K. Phoenix, Bloomington, Ill., the following: Descriptive Catalogue of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses and Lilies; Descriptive Catalogue of Plants, Seeds, &c.; Wholesale Price list of Nursery Stock

From A. Bryant, Jr., we have a Retail Price List, and Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental trees, Grapes and Small Fruits.

IF HE HAD BUT A THOUSAND.

A Georgia paper, the Atlanta Herald, advises a man who has \$1,000 to establish a henry near that city, and depicts his glorious prospects thus, affording a most remarkable instance of counting one's chickens before the eggs are even laid:

With \$300 he can purchase 1,000 good hens; an additional \$50 will buy him 100 good cocks. Let him then rent a good piece of grassy land near the city, and expend \$40 in chicken coops, nests and fencings. If he can then, with the balance of his money purchase a cheap horse and a second-hand wagon, he is ready for business. His hens will furnish him at a low estimate an average of 600 eggs a day the year round, though, for certain purposes, let us say fifty dozen per day. He can secure steady sale for them at an average of 17 cents per dozen, or \$8.50 per day, or, in round numbers, \$3,000 a year. The food of these fowls may be liberally put at \$250 per annum, and, with the little garden patch, which should be cultivated, the bee-hives, which should fringe the house; the cow, which should be carefully attended to, the man and his family could easily live on \$1,000 a year. Putting his rent at \$200 cash per annum, one would have profits of \$1,500—quite a handsome thing. "The man with a thousand dollars" is really affluent, if he only knew it.

We will bet that editor never raised a chicken in his life. We doubt even if he ever had the chicken-pox. We had it bad once, and we have raised a few chickens, too. The idea of putting up hen houses, coops, &c., for \$40, to accommodate 1,000

hens and 100 cocks, and the idea of getting 600 eggs per day the year round from that number of hens. That editor had better go into the business until he learns some hen-sense. It won't take him but about two months to graduate. Any old colored granny with 100 hens will beat him all hollow in getting eggs.

HIGH FARMING.

One of the papers speaks of me as a "high farmer." This is a mistake. I neither advocate nor practice high farming. I advocate good farming, and I do not wish to be misunderstood. There are places where high farming may be profitable. Where land is worth from \$250 to \$500 an acre, high farming—or, as I like to call it, "fast farming"—is the only farming that will pay. But to talk about high farming in sections where good land is worth only \$25 to \$50 an acre, is simply absurd. The kind of farming which I advocate, and which I am endeavoring to practice, is applicable anywhere and everywhere. I want to drain all land that needs draining—at least all land that is under cultivation. I want to cultivate the land thoroughly. I want to get the weeds under control. I want to allow no weeds to go to seed; and I want to cause the weed seeds already in the ground to germinate, and then I want to kill the young plants. Then, too, I want to make good manure, and a good deal of it. The richer it is, and the larger the pile, the better it would please me.

This is my agricultural platform. Here I stand; and I am willing to argue the questions involved with the high farmers on the one hand, and the negligent, weed-growing farmers on the other. The Deacon does not like my position. He wants to raise side issues. He wants to talk about high wages and low prices; about cold winters and dry summers. He wants to discuss the general unprofitableness of agriculture. Except for amusement, I do not argue this question with him. He and I are both farmers, and we mean to continue to be farmers. That is settled to start with. It is no use arguing whether I could make more money as a lawyer, or whether he could do more good as a minister than he can as a deacon. He and I are both too old to change our vocations. Farmers we are, and farmers we shall continue to be, and the question for us to consider is, which is the best kind of farming for us to adopt. Shall we plow and sow and take our chance of getting a fair crop one year in five, when everything is favorable, with a moral certainty of half crops of grain and full crops of weeds in unfavorable seasons?

The Deacon dodges this question. He knows that his system is not profitable. He is too intelligent a man to believe anything else. But still he does not change. He keeps hoping for favorable seasons. He is not willing to spend the necessary labor to clean his land. He keeps hoping for favorable seasons. He is not willing to spend the necessary labor to clean his land. He keeps trying some method of holding the weeds in check, rather than of killing them outright. If he was poor, and could not afford to wait, there would be some excuse for him.—Joseph Harris, in *American Agriculturist*.

We have been requested to publish the following:

Having been duly authorized by His Excellency, the Governor of Kansas, Thomas A. Osborn, to represent the industrial interest of the State of Kansas, at the Inter-State Industrial Exposition, to be held in this city, (Chicago), during the months of September and October, 1878, I would respectfully inform the public that I am now ready to receive any article that parties may wish to exhibit, such as specimens of mineral, coal, stone, fruit, grain, produce, &c. Freight or express charges must be paid on shipping.
R. D. LENDER,
145 S. Clark street, Room 32, Chicago.

A GRAND MEDAL FOR CLEVELAND.

The Wilson Sewing Machine takes the Grand Prize at Vienna.

Three separate dispatches from Vienna combine to dispel all doubt as to what sewing machine has won the first honors of the great Exposition. The first was a special to the New York press on Monday, and was as follows:

VIENNA, August 15, 1878.

The Wilson shuttle sewing machine was awarded the grand prize at the Vienna Exposition, for being the best sewing machine.

The second was the regular Associated Press report, compiled from a long special to the New York *Herald*, in which the "Wilson Sewing Machine, of Cleveland, Ohio," was named as among

the exhibitors which received "medals for merit," the highest class of premiums awarded at the Exposition. All other sewing machines will receive simply an award for progress.

The third was a private cable telegram, received yesterday from Vienna by Mr. Wilson himself, and is as follows:

VIENNA, August 19.

You have received five medals—two for merit and three co-operative.

The meaning of this is, that the Wilson machine has received the grand medal as the best sewing machine, and a second medal as the machine best manufactured—that is, embodying the best mechanical workmanship. Besides these, Mr. George W. Baker, Assistant Superintendent of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, receives a special medal for excellence of workmanship on the machine; Mr. Williams, of this city, receives a medal for best sewing on leather, done by the Wilson; and Miss Brock and Miss DeLussey receive still another medal for best samples of family sewing and embroidery, done on the Wilson machine. This sweeps the entire board. Not only has the Wilson sewing machine been pronounced the most capable and efficient sewing machine in the world, but its work, both on dry goods and leather, is pronounced superior to that of all other machines. The verdict at a World's Fair, where all the leading sewing machines of both continents have competed before a thoroughly competent committee for more than three months, is the most complete triumph ever won by a sewing machine. We congratulate Mr. Wilson, we congratulate Cleveland, on this admirable result. The people of the United States can henceforth be assured that in buying the Wilson machine for \$20 less than any other first-class sewing machine is offered, they are purchasing the best sewing machine ever offered to the public. It is the people's own machine, made to do the people's work, and offered at a price which every one can afford to pay. It is the people's own machine made to do the people's work, and offered at a price which every one can afford to pay. It is the people's machine which has won this triumph; the judgment of the Vienna Committee only confirms the verdict that the masses had long ago reached by actual experience.—*Cleveland Daily Leader, August 20th*



Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

B. S. CHASE, VETERINARY EDITOR.

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

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

Black Quarter—What Killed the Calves?

EDITOR FARMER: I turned some cattle into a meadow containing some wet ground, on which grow narrow-leaf milkweed, wild parsnips and other luxuriant weeds. I do not know that the cattle eat these weeds; they seem fond of a kind of running vine like wild morning glory or wild buckwheat. One sucking calf three months old, suddenly died; its lungs and one-half the liver appeared natural, the other half of the liver was of the color and texture of dark, coagulated blood. The other calf was seven months old and fat. It died suddenly. The liver appeared nearly natural, the lungs were somewhat discolored with blood, and the spleen dark and almost rotten. Both voided a small quantity of blood. They were not bloated. J. B.

ANSWER.—I apprehend the cases to be black quarter. If you skinned the calves and found any

congestion and discolored spots upon the legs or thighs, this is the name of the disease. If these appearances were not present, I can not determine the disease from your description. One thing is evident; there is no poisoning about it. If it is black quarter, there is no time for treatment after they are attacked; but to those not attacked, give a brisk purge of epsom salts, water sweetened with molasses, and a teaspoonful of ginger added.

Worms and Debility.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a yearling filly, weaned in the early part of the winter. Looked badly about the time of the epizootic, but showed no decided symptoms of the disease; has been quite poor since, very backward about shedding off; have discovered quite recently that she urinates in dribbles, and has worms; seems to feel pretty well and eats well. If you can tell what is the matter, and prescribe, you will confer a great favor.

Respectfully, WILLIAM HARDAKER.

ANSWER.—Take powdered sulphate of iron, two drachms; powdered gentian root, two drachms; arsenic, five grains; mix thoroughly, and divide into three powders, and give one in cut feed every third day, until all are taken.

Worms.

EDITOR FARMER: I have the following cases which I hope you will be able to prescribe for, believing many of your readers will be profited by it, as well as myself.

First. I have a horse four years old last June, that has been badly troubled with worms for the last four months or more. They have been almost constantly passing from him. He has not been doing well—rather falling off, yet he has been well fed and cared for. His life seems affected some, but not very much. He is a horse of good life. I have given him as a remedy, pulverized fine leaf tobacco, a good tablespoonful at a dose, about three times; but not finding that to help, I gave him about three weeks after, common salt and wood ashes, continuing it for several days; that failing, about three weeks after giving him the salt and ashes, I gave him (as a highly recommended remedy,) copperas and soda; a tablespoonful of copperas twice a week, giving it in the evening, and a teaspoonful of soda in the morning after the giving of the copperas. This also failed to clear him of the worms. I want to know a sure remedy.

Second. I have a mare seven years old, troubled with callous lumps on the points of her shoulders, caused by the use of bad collars when young; one is about the size of a large hen's egg, the other about half the size. The larger one has from hard working become raw, but not sore; it has not been raw before, since in my possession, (March last). I would like to learn a remedy to remove the lumps and cure the shoulders.

Third. I have a fine cow, good milker, eight years old; came into my possession last October; know nothing of her previous to that time; is now a farrow (or stripper). The cow is subject to swelling in the leg, but in no manner sore, upon which one or more of her teats become clogged with lumps of milk, which, after some labor and time, are removed, when her bag and teats will be restored to their proper size and action. She is regularly milked, properly salted and cared for. I would like to know the cause and remedy. V. S.

ANSWER.—First. Give for the worms powdered sulphate of iron, two drachms; powdered gentian root, two drachms; arsenic, five grains in cut feed two or three times a week; this is for one dose.

Second. For the lumps on the shoulder, the sore must be healed over, before commencing to remove the lumps. This may be done by sprinkling calomel on the sore, or dry clay pulverized to a dust. After it is healed up sound, use the treatment recommended to F. M. Shepherd, in this number of THE FARMER.

Third. Caused by bad treatment at some previous calving. Treat it with a tincture of marigold, or an extract made by boiling a quantity of the stalk, leaf and flower in a quart of water; bathe the bag with it several times in the day. It has probably become chronic, and will not yield as readily to treatment as though it were of more recent origin. Each milking must be thorough.

Tumor.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a mare nine years old, that has a lump on her shoulder near the point, and just where the most pressure of the collar comes. It is as large at the base as four inches. It has come since the busy season of plowing, while the mare has been comparatively idle; there is not the least appearance of soreness, and it feels like sound flesh, but it still grows. Now, if you, or your veterinary surgeon can tell me what it is, and what will cure it, or rather, take it away, you will confer a lasting favor on your subscriber.

F. M. SHEPHERD.

N. B. It made its appearance a little over a year ago, but soon disappeared.

ANSWER.—If there is no undue heat in it from recent work, it can be taken away by applying the biniodide of mercury once a day for four days, after which, wash off the ointment and apply a little fresh lard. The mare should not be put to work for several weeks, or until the parts are sound. Tie up her head after each application for one hour. The mercury is prepared as follows; Biniodide of mercury, two drachms; lard, one ounce. Mix.

WOMANLY MODESTY.

Man loves the mysterious. A cloudless sky, a full-blown rose, leaves him unmoved; but the violet which hides its blushing behind the bush, and the moon, when she emerges from behind a cloud, are to him sources of inspiration and pleasure. Modesty is to merit what shade is to figure in painting; it gives it boldness and prominence. Nothing adds more to female beauty than modesty it sheds around the countenance a halo of light which is borrowed from virtue. Botanists have given the rosy hue which tinges the cup of the rose the name of the "maiden's blush." This pure and delicate hue is the only paint that Christian virtue should use; it is the richest ornament. A woman without modesty is like a faded flower, which diffuses an unwholesome odor, and which the prudent gardener will throw from him. Her destiny is melancholy, for it ends in shame and repentance. Beauty passes like the flower of the aloe, which blooms and dies in a few hours, but modesty gives the female character charms which supply this transitory freshness of youth.—*Es.*

POULTRY.

DERBY GAMES.

I noticed in the *American Stock Journal* for July, an extract from an article in the *Rural New Yorker*, by Mr. Isaac Van Winkle, which seems to contradict my views in regard to the Derby Games, as set forth in your paper for July. As Mr. Van Winkle's opinion may have considerable weight, from his extensive acquaintance and long familiarity with many breeds of fowls, I think I had better not let the subject go by without attempting to reflect a little more light upon it.

I have been breeding for a number of years, what I supposed to be pure Derby Games, of the identical stock to be found in Derbyshire, England. Such stock has been sent to this country by Mr. Fowler, Mr. Cooper and several other respectable dealers; and I believe it can be obtained to-day in parts of England, as pure as the breed ever was. Of this, however, I am certain, that from England has been obtained a peculiar strain of Games called Derbys, which answers my description in your July number, and which are valuable for their great beauty, activity, and muscular development, as well as for imparting greater brilliancy of plumage, more compact form and higher courage than is found in the ordinary Games now exhibited.

I differ with Mr. Van Winkle in his idea that there have been Duckwing Derbys, or other than

the peculiar light black breasted reds, with white legs; as in all the descriptions I have seen from reliable authorities and from all the fowls obtained from trustworthy sources, these fowls have maintained their peculiar shades and characteristics. Indeed, it would be very difficult to maintain this color so very perfect, if it was not pure; for I have found the slightest cross changes it greatly, and never after can the change be bred out; neither can any one breed up to the shade exactly with other than Derby stock.

I consider them the most truly valuable Games of the present day, and I know experienced breeders who have tried the effect of the Derby blood, that value it highly. I can hardly think Mr. Van Winkle right in saying, "Ignorant and designing breeders still keep up the impression on the public mind." I should think it would be better to say that such persons try to palm off a mongrel breed of Games as Derbys, which, I am sorry to believe, is too often done—and from such stock, judgment is obtained.

I do not know from what source the information has been obtained, that this breed is not now known in Knowly, as I have been of the opinion that some had been obtained from the Derby estate lately, and that the breed was pure, and answers the description I have given. In a future article I will speak further upon this subject, and give some interesting items in their history.—*John F. Campion, in the Pet-Stock, Pigeon and Poultry Bulletin.*

IS YOUR LAMP BURNING?

Say, is your lamp burning, my brother?
I pray you look quickly and see;
For if it were burning, then surely
Some beams would fall bright upon me.

Straight, straight is the road, but I falter,
And oft I fall out by the way;
Then lift your lamp higher, my brother,
Lest I should make fatal delay.

There are many and many around you,
Who follow wherever you go;
If you thought that they walked in the shadow,
Your lamp would burn brighter, I know.

Upon the dark mountains they stumble;
They are bruised on the rocks, and they lie
With their white, pleading faces turned upward
To the clouds and the pitiful sky.

There is many a lamp that is lighted,
We behold them afar and afar;
But not many among them, my brother,
Shine steadily on like a star.

I think, were they trimmed night and morning;
They would never burn down or go out;
Though from the four quarters of heaven,
The winds were all blowing about.

If once all the lamps that are lighted,
Should steadily blaze in a line,
Wide over the land and the ocean,
What a girdle of glory would shine!

How all the dark places would brighten!
How the mists would roll up and away!
How the earth would laugh out in her gladness,
To hail the millennial day!

Say, is your lamp burning, my brother?
I pray you, look quickly and see!
For if it were burning, then surely
Some beam would fall bright upon me.

THE CORNERED LEGISLATOR.

A GENTLEMAN who occupied a seat in the upper branch of the New York Legislature, but at the same time was a member of the Assembly, relates the following:

Perkins was as honest a man as ever set foot in Albany. Money would not buy him, and I knew it, but I thought I would have a little fun with him; so I went down to his room one evening and said, "Perkins, what do you think of that underground railroad bill? Are you going to vote for it?"

"Well," said Perkins, "I haven't made up my mind yet, exactly. I am inclined to think that it is a good bill; but why do you ask?"

"I thought you were in favor of it," said I, "and as long as you have concluded to vote for it I just wanted to say to you that the men interested in it are paying five hundred dollars for votes, and as it is coming up on its final passage to-morrow, you can just as well have the money as not; you'll vote for the bill anyway."

"Vote for the bill? I'll be hanged first," cried the irate Perkins. "No, sir! If improper means are being taken to pass this bill, as you say, I for one will vote against it every time. You can put me down 'no.'"

"Oh, I don't care anything about the bill," said

I. "I was only trying to do you a favor, and I think I can yet, for, to tell the truth, the rival companies are here in full force, and are moving heaven and earth to defeat it. They are paying the same amount for 'noses,' and as long as you are bound to vote that way I'll get you the five hundred dollars all the same."

"Can such things be?" exclaimed Perkins, rising from his seat and tearing up and down the room in a whirlwind of righteous wrath and virtuous indignation. "What a state of things this is! A plague on both your houses, I won't vote at all!"

"All right," said I, "I'll get you the five hundred dollars for being absent."

And as the jolly Senator brought to mind the horror of perplexity in which this last proposition involved old Perkins, he roared with laughter.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

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

A LITTLE boy in Maine entreated his mother to tell him some stories about bad boys, and upon her expressing astonishment, said he "wanted to know how they got out of scrapes."

To milk a kicking cow. Stand off about eight feet and yell: "So! you darned old skinfint!"

Boy (to lady visitor): "Teacher, there's a gal over there a-winkin' at me!" Teacher: "Well, then, don't look at her!" Boy: "But if I don't look at her she'll wink at somebody else!"

A LITTLE pill, aged about half-past four, stopped in front of Byers', the other day, and made an examination of some new-fangled fruit jars, whereupon he exclaimed: "Well, I'll be darned if that don't beat hens a-wrastlin'!"

A genial and unselfish consideration of the comfort of others, is one of the rarest things in the world, and when it is found it ought to be chronicled. A Cincinnati editor, who has indulged in a heavy life insurance, is said to be followed whenever he goes a-fishing by several insurance companies, affectionately bearing life preservers and sun-umbrellas.

THE *Defiance Democrat* publishes the following "Ode to the Maumee and the Auglaize," as having been found on Judge Pillars' desk, after the recent session of the District Court in that town. If the Judge be not the author of the production, it will become him to ferret out the responsible party:

Green are your waters, green as grass;
Behold 'em rollin' thar!
Cat-fish and striped bass,
Are chiefly catch-ed thar,
Wunst Injens on yer banks,
Fisht, fit and bled;
But now the inhabitants
Are white—AND NARY RED!

A WITNESS, in describing certain events, said: "The person I saw at the head of the stairs was a man with one eye named Jacob Wilkins." "What was the name of his other eye?" spitefully asked the opposing counsel. The witness was disgusted at the levity of the audience.

A GROCER being solicited to contribute to the building of a church, promptly subscribed his name to the paper in the following eccentric manner: "John Jones, (the only place in town where you can get eleven pounds of sugar for a dollar), twenty-five cents."

"You have played the dence with my heart," said a gentleman to a lady, who was his partner in a social game of whist, at an evening party. "Well," replied the lady, with an arch smile, "it was because you played the knave with mine."

A GERMAN Jew was eating a pork chop in a thunder storm. On hearing an unusually loud clap, he laid down his knife, and fork, and observed: "Vell, did any boty efer hear such a fuss about a leedle peece of bork?"

A MAN in Washington county, New York, kicked another man, and was arrested for so doing. When brought before the Justice of the Peace, he informed his honor that the man he had kicked was a lightning rod man. The Justice at once discharged him with this remark: "The man who wouldn't kick a lightning rod man wherever he finds one, is unfit to enjoy the liberties for which Washington fought and Thomas Paine wrote."

One of the fruit dealers of Portland caught an urchin stealing nuts, and proceeded to administer condign punishment. The boy begged to be released, because he had just been vaccinated from a fresh cow. "What has that to do with it?" shouted the infuriated fruit dealer. "She was a hooking cow, and it got into my blood," was the whimpering reply.

All Reforms must go Forward!

1873 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.

Kansas Educational Journal.

THE ONLY

SEMI-MONTHLY SCHOOL PERIODICAL

IN AMERICA.

It is Solid, Sound, Wide-Awake, Thorough-going.

It advocates **BETTER SCHOOLS** by means of **BETTER TEACHERS.**

It is Read with Pleasure and Profit alike by Teacher and Parent.

It Discusses all Questions which have to do with
the **EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.**

It says to one and all,

"Whatever is desired in the Nation must be planted in the Schools."

It has been changed from a Monthly to a Semi-Monthly because it is believed that the educational interests of our State demand a medium of more frequent communication than a Monthly affords.

With this change of frequency of issue there will be no advance in the subscription price; but, instead, each person sending his name

Before October 1st, 1873,

Accompanied by One Dollar and a Half for the JOURNAL, and Six Cents for postage, will receive either of the following Premiums which he may select:

Three Quires of the Southworth Co.'s 5lb. Linen Note Paper, (worth in the retail stores 90 cents,) and

Two Packages (50) Fine Envelopes, (worth in the retail stores 30 cents.)

Or, One Gross Fine Steel Pens, (worth at retail \$1.00.)

Or, A Copy of a New Map of Kansas, (worth in the retail stores 50 cents,) and One Hundred (Four Packages) Fine Envelopes, (worth in the retail stores 60 cents.)

THREE PREMIUMS are thus offered:

- No. 1—Envelopes and Paper,-----worth \$1.20
- No. 2—One Gross Pens,-----worth \$1.00
- No. 3—Map and Envelopes,-----worth \$1.10

These articles have been chosen because they are deemed *useful* to every one, and because their usual market price is generally known. A Three Dollar and a Half Chromo with each subscription might have been advertised, (and its cost would have been only about 25 cents,) but it was preferred to place on the list articles of permanent value to every teacher and parent.

It is hoped that this action will meet that kind of approval by the friends of the JOURNAL, and of our Public Schools, which manifests itself in *action*—not merely in words—and that every *present reader* of the JOURNAL will become an Agent to secure at least *one more subscriber.*

JOHN A. BANFIELD,
Publisher.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, August 1, 1873.

MARKET REPORTS.

CORRECTED TO SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1873.

APPLES—In full supply, 60c@1.00.
 APPLES, DRIED—6½c@10c per pound.
 BRAN—Per sack, 75c. BUTTER—Per pound, 20@25c.
 BACON—Per pound, 9c@10c.
 BEANS, DRIED—Per bushel, \$1.00@1.35.
 CHEESE, FACTORY—Per pound, 12½c@15c. Country made, 11c@11½c.
 CASTOR BEANS—Per bushel, \$1.50 for prime.
 CORN—In demand at 40c@45c.
 EGGS—Per dozen, wholesale, 8c @ dozen.
 FEATHERS—Prime live geese per pound, 60c@75c.
 FLOUR—Per 100 lbs, \$3.75. \$4.50
 HIDES—Dry flint, 30c@31½c.
 HAY—Prairie per ton, \$3.50@4.50.
 POTATOES—Early Rose, 60c@65c.
 CLOVER—Per bushel, \$3.50. Timothy, \$3.50; Kentucky Blue Grass, \$1.75@2.00; Orchard Grass, \$3.00; Red Top, \$4.00; Millet, 75c; Hungarian, 75c; Osage Orange Seed, \$3.50; Rye, 75c; Barley, Spring, 50c; Barley, Fall, \$1.00; Flax Seed, prime, \$1.35 per bushel.

CATTLE—Since our last issue the Cattle market has brightened up somewhat, with a slight advance upon all grades below strictly prime. Of choice Native stock there is little or none offering. Good to prime Steers may be fairly quoted at \$5.00@5.37½; fair to good butchers' stock, \$4.25@4.75.
 HOGS—With the approach of cool nights, the Hog market is looking up. One firm at St. Louis bought on the 8th inst. 1,500 head for packing purposes. On that day prices ranged in that market at \$4.30@4.37½. To give our readers some idea of the Provision market, we append the following from the Cincinnati Price Current of the 8th inst.:

"There has been little more than a consumptive demand for meats during the past week, and speculation seems to have almost died out of the market. While stocks are not so excessive there is a disposition among packers, with few exceptions, to close up the season's business, and therefore they sell freely at current market prices. The actual consumptive demand is really larger than it appears to be because bacon, which has been sold for September, is being delivered, and takes the place of what would otherwise be wanted to fill orders. Considerable shipments of this character have been made to New Orleans during the last few days. The foreign exports keep up pretty well, but there appears to be a general feeling that the supply of old meat, supplemented by the current ice-cured, will be adequate for the wants of the domestic and foreign market, until meat from the approaching new season is available, especially if the weather in October should prove to be cool enough to pack without ice, as it sometimes is even here, and almost always is in Chicago. At the close, the disposition is to meet the demand quite freely, but at the same time there is a feeling of confidence that does not admit of the consideration of lower prices, and should there be any material increase in the consumptive orders, it would not be difficult to establish an advance. The market closes stronger under an increased demand, and prices of bulk meats and bacon have recovered ¼@½c @ B from the lowest point."

WOOL—We have no changes to note in the Wool market. The prices offered are somewhat below the prices asked; but holders are firm in the belief that prices will come to their figures.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

From J. & V. Willis, Music Dealers, Hannibal, Mo. We consider your Organs beyond praise. No other reed instrument that we have ever seen compares with them. They are perfect in tone and finish. We are gratified to be allowed to express our admiration for them.
 For sale by VIELLE & MILLER, General Agents, 214 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Bogus Vienna Premiums.—As we have taken ALL of the GRAND MEDALS awarded to sewing machines and work done on sewing machines at the Vienna Exposition, which fact has been announced in the newspapers by Associated Press telegrams (over which we have had no control), and consequently is unquestionable evidence, we deem it due to ourselves to caution the public against the BOGUS CLAIMS and paid advertisements of our vanquished competitors.
 WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.
 Cleveland, Ohio, August 18, 1873.

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. FORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-1*

Hawkins' Sweepstakes Washing Machine, patented June 17th, 1873.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Aug. 18, 1873.

This is to certify that the Sweepstakes Washer has been used in our wash-house every day for one week, washing all kinds of goods, and we find it to be a perfect machine; that is, it washes all kinds of goods, cotton, linen or woolen, also wristbands and streaks in any part of the garment, doing the work as good as can be done by hand, and much quicker and easier, and not wearing the goods as much as is done by hand, or any other machine we ever saw; we therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public as a labor-saving institution.

KIRCH & BRAND, Proprietors Mansion House.

State and county rights for sale. Address HAWKINS, REED & WATSON, Chillicothe, Mo., Sweepstakes Washing Machine Co. 10-17-8t

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature, at its last Session, for the ratification or rejection of the electors of the State, at the next General Election.

[Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 17, providing for an Amendment to the Constitution.]

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring therein:

SECTION 1. That article 2, section two, of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, be amended so as to read as follows: The number of Representatives and Senators shall be regulated by law, but shall never exceed one hundred and twenty-five Representatives and forty Senators. From and after the adoption of the amendment, the House of Representatives shall admit one member from each county in which at least two hundred and fifty legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election; and each organized county in which less than two hundred legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election, shall be attached to and constitute a part of the representative district of the county lying next adjacent to it on the east.

SEC. 2. This amendment shall be submitted to the electors of this State, for adoption or rejection, at the next general election.

SEC. 3. The ballots used at said election shall be written or printed as follows: "For amendment to section two, article two, of the Constitution;" or, "Against amendment to section two, article two, of the Constitution."

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Kansas Weekly Commonwealth.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above Joint Resolution originated in the House of Representatives February 5, 1873, and passed that body February 26, 1873, two-thirds of all the members elect voting therefor.

JOSIAH KELLOGG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ALEX. R. BANKS, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above Joint Resolution passed the Senate March 6, 1873, two-thirds of all the members elect voting therefor.

E. S. STOVER, President of the Senate.

GEO. C. CROWTHER, Secretary of the Senate.

Approved March 6, 1873: THOMAS A. OSBORN, Governor.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled Joint Resolution now on file in my office, and that the same was published in the Kansas Weekly Commonwealth April 10, 1873.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great Seal of State. Done at Topeka this 31st day of July, A. D. 1873.

W. H. SMALLWOOD, Secretary of State. 10-16-7t

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. decl-1y-8t

THE STRAY LIST.

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

Strays for September 15.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by L Osborne, Scott tp, one large, rough, mouse-colored horse Mule, branded CR on left shoulder, har-

ness marks, hobble marks on left fore ankle, 12 years old. Appraised \$70. Also, one old bay Mare, 15 hands high, branded US on left shoulder and C on left hip, lame in right hind leg, a large scar on right side. Appraised \$20.

Leavenworth County—A. B. Keller, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Pleasant Foster, of High Prairie township, May 1st, 1873, one bay mare Pony, about six years old, 13 1/2 hands high, white spot on forehead, white streak down the face to nose, and small white spot on left shoulder. Appraised \$30.

COW—Also, about the month of July, one speckled dun Cow, about ten years old. Appraised \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by Mrs. Sarah Thorp, of Delaware township, August 4, 1873, one sorrel Horse, about seven or eight years old, 16 1/2 hands high, with a little spot on left hip, with right hip and leg deformed, with blaze face. Appraised \$35.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. Baker, three miles southeast of Lenexa, August 16, one bright bay mare Pony, four years old, left hind foot white, black mane and tail. Appraised \$25.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbitt, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by G. M. McClun, of Lincoln township, August 11, 1873, one two-year-old bay Filly, with a little white in forehead, some white inside left foot, about 14 hands high. Appraised \$30.

Jefferson County—W. F. Gilluly, Clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by A. T. Murray, of Jefferson township, one Texas Cow and calf, red, white face, white on left. Appraised \$15.

COW—Taken up by John Milliken, of Rock Creek township, one Cow, red and white spotted, five years old. Appraised \$15.

HOBSE—Taken up by John Skaggs, of Kentucky township, one pony Hobse, chestnut sorrel, white face, four white feet, two white spots on back, saddle marks, badly sprung halted in hind legs, about 14 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$12.50.

COLT—Taken up by John Main, of Rural township, one dark bay pony horse Colt, about one year old. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Fred. Denpe, of Osawkee township, one dark bay Mare, supposed to be three years old, about 14 hands high, halter on when taken up. Appraised \$45.

PONY—Taken up by Edmund Hedspeeth, of Grasshopper Falls township, one Pony, supposed to be seven years old, bright bay color, a scar on inside of hind leg about midway, shod all around, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. Hawk, of Osawkee township, one gelding Horse, about 10 hands high, six years old last Spring, dark brown, right hind foot white, no marks or brands perceptible. Appraised \$65.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by J. M. Noble, of Erie township, August 9, 1873, one light grey filly, nose and hind legs white to the hough, three years old. Appraised \$25.

STEER—Also, one light roan Steer with white face, marked with crop on right ear, and underbit and crop on left ear. Appraised \$18.

COW—Taken up by J. M. Mitchell, Centerville tp, July 25, 1873, one red Cow, 9 years old, white on belly, hind legs and tail, star in forehead, slit in brislet, left ear cropped, branded with letter M. Appraised \$16.

MARE—Taken up by Thos Bereet, Lyndon tp, July 7th, 1873, one bright bay Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, small white spot in forehead, a little white spot on right hind foot. Appraised \$30.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. H. Jolly, of Valley Brook township, about July 6, 1873, one black mare Pony, 9 years old, about 13 hands high, branded C. F. on left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Michael Cassidy, of Ridgeway township, about July 26, 1873, a light dun Mare, about 14 1/2 hands high, about 13 years old, sweetened in both shoulders. Appraised \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by Jno. Wiley, of Agency township, about August 7, 1873, a black filly, 2 years, star in forehead, medium size. Appraised \$35.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by M. D. Lockwood, of Wilmington township, August 9, 1873, one mare Mule, about 13 hands high, supposed to be 12 years old, dun color, branded C. B. on left thigh and M. P. on right thigh, saddle and harness marks, scar on right side of head and ear. Appraised \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Crofoot, of Mission Creek township, August 28, 1873, one dark bay horse, 16 hands high, sway back, blind in left eye, harness marks, supposed to be 5 years old. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by S. C. C. Gladden, of Wabaunsee township, September 2, 1873, one Indian pony Mare, medium size, 12 years old, dark bay, star in forehead, a cross on the left hip and an indistinct brand on the left shoulder, shoes on front feet. Appraised \$15.

STRAYS FOR SEPTEMBER 1.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by David Huff, one brown mare Colt, 1 year old, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$25. Also, one old, brown horse Colt, 1 year old, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$20. Also, one hay Mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by B. A. Hammers, Drywood tp, one bay Mare, 8 years old, hind feet white. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel Filly, 2 years, old, hind feet white, star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by David Graham, Clay Center tp, July 21, 1873, one dark brown Mare, 11 years old, 15 hands high, white stripe in face, branded HS on left shoulder. Appraised \$50.

Coffey County—A. Crocker, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. E. Recke, Pottawatomie tp, one bright bay stallion Pony, 2 years old, 13 hands high, a white stripe in face, left hind foot white, a little white on each flank, two white spots on inside of thighs. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by S. E. Henley, Liberty tp, one bay Horse, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, hind feet white, a star in forehead, a snip on nose. Appraised \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. C Pankey, Ottumwa tp, one bright bay Horse, 7 years old, 14 hands high, feet all white, blaze face, a snip on nose, glass eyes, gray hairs at root of tail, collar marks. Appraised \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by D. K. Minor, Rock Creek tp, one brown Gelding, 10 years old, 13 hands high, blind in right eye, has poll evil, branded 8 on right thigh. Appraised \$17.

PONY—Taken up by L. Foster, Pottawatomie tp, a bay horse Pony, 7 years old, 14 hands high, 3 white feet, some white on the other foot, black mane and tail, some white on forehead and in each eye. Appraised \$30.

Crawford County—F. B. Russell, Clerk.

BARROW—Taken up by P. M. Smith, Washington tp, June 8, 1873, one black Barrow, a swallowfork in left ear and an underbit in right ear. Also, one white barrow, and two white Sows and two Pigs, not marked. Appraised \$14.

HORSE—Taken up by M. H. Baker, Baker tp, July 29, 1873, one bay Horse, 12 years old, 16 hands high, collar marks, scar on left hip, hind feet and one fore foot white, curb on left hind leg. Appraised \$40. Also, one brown Horse, 16 years old, 16 hands high, collar marks, one hind foot white, star in face, cock jointed. Appraised \$40.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Rousey, Franklin tp, July 1st, 1873, one flea-bitten black Horse, 10 or 12 years old, 15 hands high, saddle marks, branded S on left shoulder, shod all round. Appraised \$50.

PONY—Taken up by W. H. Brown, Greenwood tp, July 12, 73, one chestnut sorrel mare Pony, 8 years old, white stripe in face, branded on hip and shoulder, 14 1/2 hands high. Appraised \$40.

MARE—Taken up by S. K. Wickard, Hays tp, July 12, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high, small scar under throat, collar marks. Appraised \$35.

Linn County—W. M. Nesbitt, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Petty, Scott tp, one sorrel Horse, 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, white stripe on nose hind feet white, gray spot on left flank. Appraised \$35.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Day, Liberty tp, July 28th, 1873, one gray Mare, 13 years old, 14 hands high, blind in right eye, some harness marks, branded DM on left shoulder. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Jas Campbell, Stanton tp, May 12, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 4 years old, white stripe in forehead, left hind foot white, collar marks. Appraised \$57.50.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. C. Cabbage, Waterloo tp, April 2, 73, one bay stallion Pony, 3 years old, 13 hands high, left hind foot white. Appraised \$25.

Miami County—G. W. Warren, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B. Moore, Wea tp, June 27, 1873, one dark brown Mare, 13 years old, 15 hands high, diamond brand on the right shoulder, saddle marks, has had fistula, a star in forehead. Appraised \$30.

MARE—Taken up by F. Shinkle, Osage tp, July 31st, 1873, one light bay Mare, 10 or 12 years old, white face hind legs white, left fore foot white, lame in right fore foot, branded R on right hip. Appraised \$15.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helpingstine, Clerk.

OX—Taken up by Alfred Stevens, Carney tp, July 23, 1873, one dark red work Ox, 8 years old, smooth crop on right ear, swallowfork in left ear, 2 white spots on brislet, white streak on the belly, white spot on each hind leg, and one on the rump. Appraised \$18.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, 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 \$65.

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. Jones, Agency tp, June 12th, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 16 hands high, blaze in face, a running sore on one pastern joint. Appraised \$20.

Osborne County—C. N. Crampton, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Thos Rockford, Penn tp, Aug 6th, 1873, one brown Filly, 2 years old, and one sorrel horse Colt, 1 year old, white speck in face, and a little white on left hind leg. Appraised \$40.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Chas M Brown, Manhattan tp, one roan mare Pony, 8 years old, 13 hands high, four white feet, white on nose. Appraised \$15.

Sedgwick County—Fred. Schattner, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by —, Waco tp, July 3, 1873, one brown or black Mare, 12 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, four white feet, star in forehead. Appraised \$50.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by F. M. Russell, Dover tp, June 30, 1873, one sorrel stud Pony, 3 years old, small white spot in forehead. Appraised \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by S. Nichols, Silver Lake tp, June 16, 1873, one sorrel Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$70.

Washington County—G. W. Shriner, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M. Breton, Mill Creek tp, July 23d, 1873, one bay Mare, 12 years old, 13 hands high, branded on left shoulder, sore back. Appraised \$30.

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M. M. TOWNE, Ass't Supt. W. W. RHODES, Act'g Gen'l Ticket Ag't. oc15-

E. N. FRESHMAN, ADVERTISING AGENT, 180 WEST FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

IS AN AUTHORIZED AGENT TO RECEIVE ADVERTISEMENTS for this Paper. He has special arrangements with Religious, Agricultural and other newspapers. 10-17-4t

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