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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

Correspondence.

Letter from Mr. Ewing.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

As a mineral country, health resort or sanitarium, an agricultural and fruit growing region, western North Carolina is beginning to attract considerable attention throughout the country, and many inquiries are made by letter of us Yankees (largely from Kansas) who have established a colony here at Highlands, the extreme southwest plateau of the Blue Ridge. In order to answer those enquiring friends and other readers of the "Old Reliable," over whose columns I used to preside, I have prepared this sketch of the country and its future prospects.

MINERALS.

At the Atlanta cotton exposition, the country was taken by surprise to find North Carolina standing abreast of Colorado in the display of minerals. In variety I believe this state stood first. There had, at the date of the last geological report of the state, been discovered 178 different specimens of minerals, and to this long list new species were constantly being added. Among the most useful and important are following: Marl, iron, coal, limestone, gold, copper, silver, lead, zinc, mica, graphite, corundum, chrome, bauxite, slate and several precious stones as, diamond, agate, garnet, sapphire, beryl, amethyst and opal. The state contains a vast quantity of iron ore of every variety, distributed over a very wide area from the head of navigation on the Roanoke, to nearly 400 miles westward to the extreme limits of the state, being found in workable quantities in not less than thirty counties. Much of this iron is equal to the best Swedish ore. Silver, lead and zinc have been mined to some extent for thirty years, and new discoveries of these metals have recently been made in the western and newly settled counties. Copper has been found in more than a dozen counties, and a large number of mines have been opened in the last twenty years, throughout the middle and mountain regions. The war closed these mines, but four or five have been opened since, and one in Ashe county has been put in operation on a large scale. A great many mica mines have been opened in the last five or six years in these mountains. Many of the plates of mica are of remarkable size, reaching three or four feet in diameter. Corundum has been found in large quantities and is extensively mined. Several valuable rubies and sapphires have been obtained, among them a crystal of 312 pounds, which is in the cabinet of Amherst College, Mass. Chrome, or chromic iron is of common occurrence. Half a dozen diamonds have been found accidentally in washing gold gravel, some of them of considerable value.

Corundum, asbestos and mica are mined extensively within a few miles of the village of Highlands, and other deposits of these minerals within sight of the village are lying undeveloped waiting for capital and enterprise to place them on the market. Dr. Luca, a Massachusetts man who seems to have a monopoly of the corundum trade, and is working two mines within twelve or fifteen miles one on either side of Highlands, says he could ship thousands of tons of chrome if he had transportation convenient. Gold is found in all the streams in and about Highlands, and is panned out by the natives, brought into the village and sold to the merchants. It is the opinion of those who have examined the gold deposits here that if the modern methods of gold mining with the requisite skill and capital were employed; that a very extensive and profitable business could be developed in gold mining in this immediate section of country. This region has been almost a terra incognita till within a half dozen years, and there has been little or no opportunity for developing the great mineral wealth lying dormant within these mountains. The earth and rocks fairly glisten with mica over all this region of country. Patches of mica as large as the palm of the hand are met with imbedded in the rocks, and lumps may be picked up and split into thin scales, the same article found in the stone stores everywhere. So much on the subject of minerals. If a professional Colorado blower were here he could find material sufficient to fill volumes and start a mining boom that would equal the San Juan, Leadville, or any of the other thousand and one mine excitements. And such a boom is bound to strike this country in the near future. There are a good many of us Kansans here who understand all the "tricks of the trade," and there are more coming. We are preparing for the boom.

RAILROADS.

The Blue Ridge and Rabun Gap railroads are building within thirteen miles of this village, towards Knoxville and Cincinnati, and we propose to tap these roads by a narrow gauge from this point which can be built for \$50,000. We have organized the "Highlands Railroad Co.," and subscribed \$300 in stock at the preliminary meeting. As soon as the services of a competent engineer can be obtained and a route selected, work will be commenced.

AS A SUMMER RESORT.

In natural advantages there is no other spot in the United States will surpass, if equal this. Everything in nature sought for by the summer tourist, the sear after health and recuperation of exhausted strength from the hot countries and cities of a lower level, may be found here. The purest of water, the freshest and balmy air, the greatest variety of mountain scenery, in beetling cliffs, wild gorges, leaping waterfalls and picturesque views. The water is pure as distilled dew, and the summer air is balm. Rising from the glacial stream a thousand miles from land, the vapor is wafted on the upper strata of air above and beyond all malarial taint of the hot lowlands, while passing over the perspiring denizens of the glacial states, the first land it meets is the lofty peaks of Whiteside and Stooly mountains and then connecting ridges which compose the southwestern end of the Blue Ridge chain. Here the vapor is condensed and falling in heavy showers is filtered thro'

the fine sandy loam and gravel which form the soil, and gushes out from the mountain sides from beneath the rocks, granite, hornblende, feldspar, quartz, mica and other formations which compose the ribs of this ancient chain of mountains. On the plateau of Highlands a hundred and fifty springs burst out of the mountain side and flow in crystal brooks through the town over gravel beds, where the speckled trout is seen darting away at your approach. In the heat of summer the mercury never rises to 90° in the shade, with a breeze from the west which makes fans superfluous, the moment you step into the shade you are refreshed with a delicious coolness. In the winter the climate is wet and mild, ranging the greater part of the time above 40°. This has been the wettest of winters here, the "old folks" say, but no persons are met with bad colds or coughs. A family from N. J. who were afflicted with catarrh and weak

strong the drift of public sentiment is setting in favor of temperance legislation.

E. E. EWING.

Forestry in the Arkansas Valley.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

[The following is part of a communication addressed to A. S. Johnson, Land Commissioner of the A. T. & S. F. Railway Co., by Jesse W. Fell, of Bloomington Ill., who visited the valley of which he writes.]

The adaptation of eastern Kansas to successful forest culture is too well settled to need any arguments from me. The rainfall is here regarded as sufficient, the settlers are doing considerable to relieve the nakedness of the country in the matter of tree; yet there, as elsewhere in all new countries, the quick-growing kinds have been planted, with little regard to value or durability, a matter in which nearly all of us have been too remiss. Of the middle and west-

ing these facts, and much more that might be adduced, I would recommend strongly, the planting of this tree in the locality referred to.

So much has been said of late of this extraordinary tree, and of the almost fabulous durability of its timber, on or in the ground, that I have simply glanced at qualities the elaboration of which would fill an ordinary sized volume.

A word about the kinds. What I have said I wish it distinctly understood applies only to the *speciosa* catalpa, more commonly called the hardy catalpa. The more common or tender species so widely scattered over the country, *catalpa bignonioides*, is so inferior, not only in hardness, but also from sprawling, irregular habits of growth, that I cannot recommend it for general purposes; and yet I was sorry to find that a very large proportion of the few trees I met with in your state were of this inferior kind. In

This being true, there seems to be no slight degree of probability that we shall need a different system of agriculture. You may reel off to your heart's content the old platitudes about "a stock country," "going into stock," "putting your money into stock," and the like, but the stock must have something to eat and the foundation of all farming is vegetation. The grand question then is, what plants can be successfully grown in Kansas, and how can they be made to bring the best return to the tiller of the soil? For, after all, the poverty and helplessness and general "busted" condition of the Kansas farmer is due not so much to railroad monopolies, patent swindles, merciless middlemen and the like, as to the fact that he cannot produce anything like what it ought in proportion to the capital and labor invested.

In this building up of a Kansas system of farming agricultural journals of the east and interior are of little value. Indeed, a friend said to me not long ago that they were the most worthless kind of literature a man could send into the state. They cannot tell us what crops to grow, when, how or how deep to plant, how to cultivate them, how to harvest them or how to market them. Nor will those Kansas agricultural papers which make up their columns largely by using their scissors upon their eastern exchange, prove themselves very useful. What is wanted is the experience of live, practical men who are willing to get out of the old ruts and are inclined to experiment, and a single line from such men as Messrs. Colvin, Spicer, Doran, Mohler, Mellenbruch and the many others who write for the FARMER may be of more value than the finest spun theory from beyond the Missouri.

In this state of affairs the Egyptian Rice corn presents itself in company with sorghum, broomcorn and Doura, other varieties of cane. What can it do for us? How good a crop will it be, and what will be its value as food both for men and animals?

I have made two failures with rice corn, but the causes of those failures were such and so different from the grand cause of failures in this country that I feel encouraged to plant more largely another year. I have cultivated the white variety and know nothing of the brown or the yellow, if the latter exists. Two years ago my crop was put in where winter wheat had failed, but where the chinch bugs had made a good stand. As soon as the rice corn came up they promptly devoured it. Corn planted as late and in the same situation would doubtless have shared the same fate. The mild, gentle Kansas winter of '80-'81 destroyed the vitality in most of the seed; so that only a stalk here and there grew last year. But most of the stalks that grew went right on and made themselves just as if there were no drought and hot winds.

We have never fed but little of any kind of stock, because we have used what we raised for food. Bolls whole it is as eatable as many things that are eaten. The meal can also be used instead of corn meal, and to my own taste is superior to it. Mixed half and half with wheat flour, even the poorest in the market, it makes excellent griddle cakes, surpassed only by the genuine buckwheat and equalled by no other grain. For this purpose, where buckwheat is so precarious, if a rice corn is worthy of cultivation even if the yield be small. I am satisfied too, that it would be the very best food for poultry, a most profitable branch of Kansas farming. Can we not have the whole subject written up in the FARMER, and have the experience of those who have grown this crop?

T. C. MOFFATT.

Clyde, Kas.

Prairie Dogs.

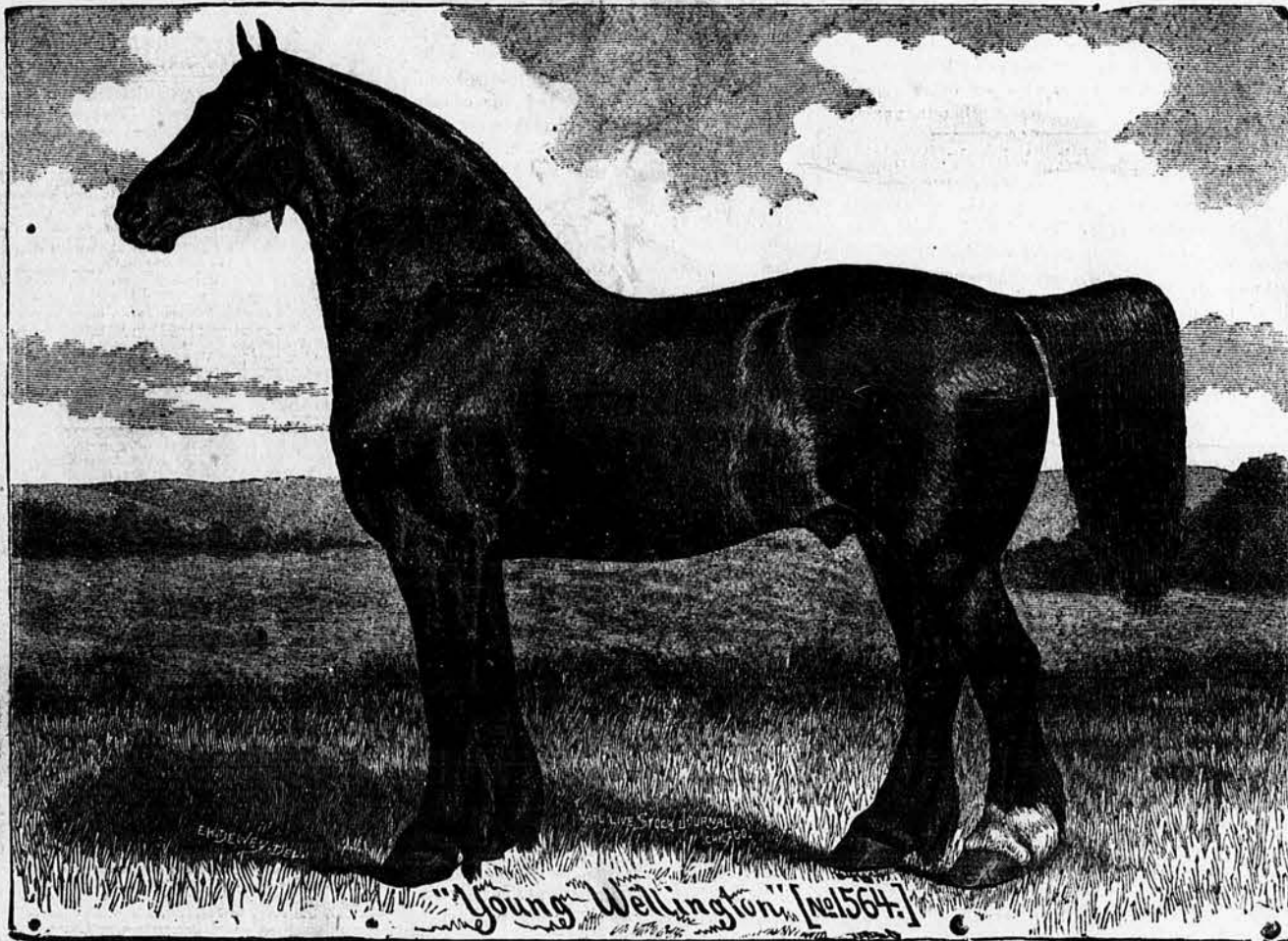
To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I see that one of your correspondents inquires how to get rid of prairie dogs. No easy matter I assure you, but as we finally exterminated a town after six years of unsuccessful experiment, we may give our experience. In '74 my son located his claim in this country, and there was a flourishing dog town just where he wanted his field. This of course, must be got rid of, but how?

First he tried shooting. A great many were killed, but others could not be killed, so the town still lived. Next he tried trapping, setting steel traps in their holes so, as he supposed, they could not get out without springing the trap. Some were caught, but others would push the trap ahead of them and shove it clear out of their hole without springing it. So trapping was a failure. Then we tried poisoning with arsenic, and afterwards with strychnine. Many were killed, no doubt, but others refused to eat the bait. So the town still flourished.

Finally, in the spring of 1880, learning that the dogs might be starved out by keeping their holes stopped up, we set about it in earnest. Stopped up all the holes with dirt, and stamped it down firmly. It is characteristic of the dogs to remain a long time in their holes after being disturbed. So we were not surprised that next day the holes were still all closed. But on the second and third days we found a good many open. We visited the town twice every day for a month, stopping every hole that we found open. At the end of this time the dogs were all dead with a single exception. There was one that had learned the ropes, and would dig out immediately after being shut up. So he always got enough to eat and was in no danger of starving. To finish the job we filled up three barrels of water on the wagon, hauled it out, and poured it into his hole. This just sufficed to fill the hole and bring the dog to the surface, when he was dispatched, and the work was done. Have had no prairie dogs since. So much for exterminating a dog town.

Now I have a peck of peach seeds and want to start a peach orchard. Want budded fruit. Who will give us practical instructions about budding? Zenith, Reno Co. Kas. Jas. R. WRIGHT.



THE PROPERTY OF FOWELL BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF CLYDESDALE HORSES, SPRINGBORO, CRAWFORD CO., PA.

lunge have been at work building a mill dam, digging the race, and framing the mill building all winter, often all day in the rain when the precipitation was not too heavy, and yet they have not been afflicted with colds, and have experienced no inconvenience except the unpleasantness of working out in the rain. The summer climate is all that can be imagined or desired for comfort or health, and judging from the effects on new comers and old dwellers, the winter climate is equally healthy.

THE PEOPLE HERE AND COMING.

Kansas is well represented here, and they bring with them that Kansas "whoopie" and "get up." The natives are catching their go aheadiveness and are falling into line. Mr. J. M. Pope, of Cawker City, an old army comrade of Maj. Hudson, is the last arrival. He dried out in Cawker, and was so well pleased with the people and country here, and its future seemed so promising that he bought a 100 acre tract of land, and will go to work fixing it up for a farm and home in a few weeks. Like going to Kansas, settlers of the better class are coming from all points, from Minnesota, from Florida, from Kansas, from New England, N. Y., Pa., Ind., and from almost every state north, south and west. In two years after we get railroad communication this place will be the rival of any summer resort on the continent. Its geographical position and wealth of natural advantages make this a certain result, and those who come first to make homes and farms will reap the advantages.

AGRICULTURAL ADVANTAGES.

For mixed farming this place has, and will continue to have, increasing advantages. Wheat, corn, and all the grains grown in the middle states, with the clovers and other tame grasses, grow to perfection and yield well. For dairying, fruit raising, stock and bee keeping, nowhere can there be found a soil and climate better adapted; and all the produce of the farm garden and orchard, that can be raised here, is, and always will be in active demand with excellent prices, with little expense for transportation. Mills and shops are being built here, and we have passed the culminating point which is reached with difficulty in the making of towns and settlements in all new countries.

TEMPERANCE.

By a special act of the legislature, the sale of spirituous liquors is prohibited within two miles of the town limits. There is a strong temperance sentiment in the state—so strong that the pressure on the legislature at its last session caused it to pass and submit a very strenuous prohibition act to the people for ratification or rejection. It was rejected, mainly through the scare that the rum party created by telling the people that it was an attack upon their liberties. This is an old method and the surprise is that the cry has so potent influence everywhere it is tried. Large numbers who petitioned for the law were afterwards frightened and voted against its ratification, but the fact that such a law was submitted shows how

divisions of that portion of your road running through Kansas, say, extending from Newton to the west line of the state, the condition of things is quite different.

Here, not much has been done, and the impression is wide spread that the rainfall is insufficient for successful fertility, through which for miles on either side of the river the waters of that great stream spread out and filter, in their passage to the ocean. It is known to you, too, that there are no bluffs on this river, and that for miles on either side the depth from the surface to this perpetually moist soil, is but a few feet; so few that a vigorous growth of the trees will, in a short time, send their roots into it. The wonderful growth induced by this state of things is attested at various points on the banks of that river, but at no place more strikingly than in the streets of Wichita, the first settlement on that remarkable stream, within your borders. (My old friend Bernard Smith, Esq., in our rides through the beautifully shaded streets of that rising city, pointed out hundred of trees of various kinds that had grown with a vigor I have never seen surpassed outside of the Pacific coast; induced largely no doubt by this sub irrigation.)

It would perhaps (as suggested by Dr. Warder) be wise to plant some of the *Allanhus*, *Osage* Orange, and other valuable trees, such as the walnut, pecan, and wild cherry, the timber of which is valuable and the roots of which strike deep into the ground; but with the lights we now have; of the superior value (all things considered) of the catalpa, especially for railroad and fencing purposes, arising from its almost indestructible character, the ease with which it can be worked into all kinds of furniture, farming tools, building materials, shingles, etc; the high polish it takes, and the beautiful colors it puts on when dressed; its freedom from warping, and the grip it takes of the spike and nail when driven into it; the almost absolute certainty with which the young trees grow, when transplanted; the rapid growth they make, the minimum of which is sap wood, the certainty with which the tree is reproduced from the stump, irrespective of the size of the tree when cut down, thus perpetuating itself free of cost, like the American chestnut, its erect growth, throwing nearly all the wood, with favorable surroundings, into the trunk of the tree; the strong and vigorous tap-roots it sends deep down into the subsoil; and last, not least, its perfect hardiness south of the latitude of Omaha, as abundantly shown by many trials. I say, consider-

the planing of either seeds or plants, great care should be taken to get the right kind, as it is very difficult for the unskilled to distinguish the difference in the seeds, and quite impossible in the young plants. I know of no better way by which to avoid mistakes than to buy of nurserymen of reputation, like Robert Douglas and Son, of Waukegan, Ill., or Austin and Co., of this place; both of whom I know from personal observation and the localities whence their seed come, have the genuine *speciosa*.

Much might be written, had I not already taxed your patience so largely, of the great profits to be made in a state like Kansas, by the raising of this kind of timber, provided the parties engaged therein are sufficiently patient to wait, say ten and twenty years for the maturity of such investments. Planted four by eight feet apart—which I practice—at the end of ten years a crop of thirteen hundred very superior fencing posts, saying nothing of many more of an inferior grade, that can with profit to the remaining trees, be cut away, which alone, at a reasonable figure, would make the investment a good one; but, at the end of the next ten years, when the remaining half of the trees are large enough for railroad ties and telegraph poles, or at still later periods, for furniture and general uses; the main harvest is to be reaped. Assuming that but a thousand railroad ties are then produced, at even present prices the product per acre is very large.

Egyptian Rice Corn.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I have been surprised that so little has been said in your columns either by yourself or your correspondents concerning Egyptian Rice Corn. Scattering statements we sometimes find, such as that this grain with broom-corn and sorghum will be leading crops in Rooks county next year, that large quantities of it are raised in Russell county, that it is excellent feed for all kinds of stock and especially adapted to poultry, that it stands drought wonderfully, making from 40 to 55 bu to the acre when in the same fields corn was an almost total failure, but we have not seen the subject systematically written up or even treated at length by any practical grower. If such statements as the above are true, Rice corn is a most valuable crop and the people of Kansas ought to be made acquainted with it more perfectly, but if it be one of the humbugs, a statement which Col. Colman comes very near making in a recent issue of his *Rural World*, then we all ought to be put on our guard.

We are in a new country, not only in point of time but in character. This was the "Great American Desert." The experience of the two years I have spent here has satisfied me that it hasn't entirely got over it yet. I was much struck with a statement made not long ago in the FARMER that we labor under a condition of soil and climate found nowhere else save in the Indian Territory and northern Texas.

Ladies' Department.

MISCHIEF MAKERS.

O, could there in the world be found
Some little spot of happy ground
Where village pleasures might abound
Without the vile and tattling
How doubly best that place would be
Where all might dwell in liberty,
Free from the bitter misery
Of gossip's endless prattling.

If such a place were really known,
Daughters might claim it as their own,
And in it she might fix her throne
Forever and forever.
There, like a queen, might reign and live,
While every one would soon forgive
The little slights they might receive,
And be offended never.

'Tis mischief-makers that remove
Far from our hearts the warmth of love,
And lead us all to disapprove
What gives another pleasure.
They seem to take our part, but when
They've been our cares, unkindly then
They so remind them all again
Mixed with their poisonous measure.

Oh! that the mischief-making crew
Were all reduced to one or two,
And then were painted red or blue,
That every one might know them.
Then would our villagers forget
To quarrel and quarrel, frown and fret,
And fall into an angry set
For things so much below them.

For 'tis a sad, degrading part
To make another's bosom smart
And plant a dagger in the heart
We ought to love and cherish.
In quietness with all around,
While friendship, peace and joy abound,
Let us in happiness be found,
And angry feelings perish.

Garden Work.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Feeling in doubt as to what I had better write for the Ladies' Department for the first time, I asked the "wise man" He said, "Ladies' Department! oh, a recipe for soup or cake or something of that sort." Just as if women thought of nothing but cooking. I, for my part, would much rather work in the garden than cook; and right here let me put in a word for the garden. We think a good garden is essential to our happiness and we generally have a good one. The men plow and harrow, and mother and I do the rest, working a short time in it every morning when the weather will admit. I think it does us women good to work out of doors, and I know it does the garden good. We also have a large flower garden which takes more work, for we have to pull so many weeds by hand. The first thing is to get good seeds. Never buy of those seed that are sent out on commission, but send direct to the grower. We have dealt with one man for eighteen years, and have never had cause to complain in any way. We are going to try what a good garden we can have this summer, and will report to the FARMER. We were almost ready to begin work when one of the most severe storms of sleet and wind came down on us and made us change our minds. The fruit trees are broken very badly, also the forest trees. Old peach trees are almost ruined—plenty of fire wood. Sleet all goes to-day, but mud! words can not express it.

Wishing the Ladies' Department, with the rest of the FARMER good luck, I am

AMERICAN GIRL.

Kepler, Kas., Feb. 23.

Butter-Making.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

There are many advantages in scalding milk. The cream is all raised in twelve hours, there is no waste in skimming, and it can be taken off quite rapidly. I like stone jars for holding the cream. If the dairy is small and there is not sufficient cream to churn daily, it may be kept for a longer period, stirring the cream as each additional skimming is taken off. The vessel holding the cream should be kept closely covered. It is much better to churn often if the quantity be small, than wait for a greater amount, as the cream will become bitter if kept long, and thus spoil it; more butter will be made from churning three times per week, than at greater intervals. No milk being taken off with the cream an equal quantity of sweet skim milk should be put into the churn with it. Butter should not come in five minutes nor should it be churned for hours. I have observed a uniformity in the time required when the cream is raised by scalding, 45 minutes being the average time required. A churn ought not to be much if any more than half full to churn easily. The temperature of the cream should be 60 deg. in summer and about 62 in winter. I have experimented in churning in summer, with the cream at 65 deg., but the result was not satisfactory. A thermometer is indispensable in the dairy. Many hold the idea that the finger is nearly as good, but it is not a correct indicator of temperature. Neither should the hands be used in working butter, as there is a moisture about them which imparts to the butter a peculiar flavor unpleasant to the taste.

Vining, Kas. Mrs. E. W. BROWN.

Lemon Seed Lace.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Cast on twenty-three stitches.
1st row.—Knit three, over, narrow, knit three over, knit one, over, knit five, over, narrow over, narrow, over four times, narrow, over narrow, knit one.

2d row.—Knit five, purl one, knit one, purl one, knit one, purl one, knit one, purl one, knit thirteen, over, narrow, knit one.

3d row.—Knit three, over, narrow, knit one, narrow, over, knit three, over, narrow, knit three, over, narrow, knit one, over, narrow, knit four, over, narrow, knit one.

4th row.—Knit eight, purl one, knit two

purl one, knit thirteen, over, narrow, knit one.
5th row.—Knit three, over, narrow, knit one, over, knit five, over, narrow, knit two, over, narrow, knit two, over, narrow, knit three, over, narrow, knit one.

6th row.—Knit seven, purl one, knit three, purl one, knit thirteen, over, narrow, knit one.
7th row.—Knit three, over, knit three together, over, narrow, knit three, narrow, over, narrow, knit one, over, narrow, knit three, over, narrow, knit three, over, narrow, knit one.

8th row.—Knit six, purl one, knit four, purl one, knit eleven, over, narrow, knit one.

9th row.—Knit three, over, narrow, knit one, over, narrow, knit one, narrow, over, knit three, over, narrow, knit four, over, narrow, knit one, over, narrow, knit one.

10th row.—Knit five, purl one, knit five, purl one, knit eleven, over, narrow, knit one.

11th row.—Knit three, over, narrow, knit two, over, slip one, narrow, pull over the slipped stitch, over, knit four, over, narrow, knit five, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit one.

12th row.—Cast off three, knit seven, purl one, knit eleven, narrow, over, knit one. Repeat.

It makes a very handsome edge when knit with No. 80 thread, and is pretty for pillow shams knit with No. 50.

Will not "Farmer's Wife" who prefers crochet edging send some of her patterns to the FARMER?

I was pleased to hear from the old writers "Yankee Girl" and "American Girl," and think it a good idea of the latter's to all meet together this summer, and become personally acquainted with one another.

Ladies! what do you think of a man who will help his wife about the house, such as cooking and dressing the children if it is necessary? I was reading an article in the paper not long ago about it, and it said that such a man was generally a henpecked husband. Now, I would like to hear what you think about it.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

Make it Lively.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I wish to say a few words to the sisters of the FARMER family. The editor has kindly invited us to come to the "Home Department" for a literary and social meeting once a week. How are we going to treat his invitation? At this time, when woman is trying to arise in her intellectual power, shake off the lethargy of indolence, the shackles of slavery to things that tend to debase and weaken instead of elevate, and are claiming to stand as equals with men, as clerks, teachers, and in all the lighter branches of work, and many claim the privilege of holding office, and helping to elect themselves to it, why should we, the women of Kansas, fail to accept the invitation that gives us the opportunity to present our claims before the public, also to show by our labors that we are capable of performing the duties of the positions we claim the privilege of filling? Come right along. Tell us what you know; and if there is any subject you wish more information about ask freely. I feel sure there will always be some one who will be able and willing to answer all the questions that may be asked. If there is any one that does not feel able to present herself as an instructor, come seeking instruction; it will make the department lively.

Mrs. A. A.

Antelope, Kas.

Home Talk, No. 1.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

A new era has dawned upon us. These are favored days of improved modes of thought and better ideas of perfection among all classes, especially the housekeeper.

Love of home and love of beauty combined have deposed the upholsterer and enthroned the artist. The gorgeous and ostentatious is disappearing before the graceful and genuine.

Since it is our duty as well as privilege to make home beautiful, we eagerly ask, how shall we most effectively adorn our rooms according to principles of correct taste. We live here in the far west and many of us cannot afford an extra parlor furnished with a bright brussels carpet and gaudy furniture, but we can make home beautiful if we possess this love of home art, if we have a quick sense of the fitness of things, and a desire to be taught, with a resolution to profit by such teaching.

There are so many things we women can do to save expense if we only use a little ingenuity and audacity. It will soon be time for us to give our houses a thorough brightening up. After the usual process of house cleaning, we can add greatly to the attractiveness of home beauty by getting at a very small expense some varnish, and with brush in hand, and our own ingenuity to direct us, apply it to the furniture, including the what-not, picture frames, etc. When this has been completed, then we are ready to replace everything; and in doing so we should try to make each article appear as attractive as possible. Picture frames hang much more gracefully if suspended from near the ceiling, with the upper part inclining forward.

If the windows are shaded by plain muslin curtains they can be made to appear very pretty by looping them aside so as to hang in soft graceful folds. Do not give them a twist and tuck them up on a nail, but arrange them carefully and then step back so as to see if they look just right, by doing this we can see if any change is necessary.

LORTIE.

What Wybel Suggests.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I will give a few suggestions that may perhaps be of some benefit to some of the lady readers of the FARMER.

A simple scrap bag may be made by cover-

ing a circular piece, six inches in diameter, of stiff pasteboard, inside and out, of calico or any goods you may have. Take a straight piece of the same goods twenty inches long and of sufficient width to sew around the covered pasteboard plain, sew up and hem the top, and in the hem put whalebone or wire to keep the shape round, add a long loop of the goods or of braid and the affair is finished. You will find this article very handy either for scraps or bits of paper.

The question has often been asked, how shall I use my bits of cotton (cotton) flannel? I will tell you a good way for using them. Make into holders either for your irons or to use around the stove. You can make them plain or button hole stitch them around the edge with bright colored zephyr or yarn, and knot them with the same color. The goods is nice for bibs for babies. Make double (leaving the fleecy side out) and finish with feather stitch, everlasting trimming or embroidery. I like them very nearly as well as those made of Turkish toweling.

A nice tidy can be made of striped cretonne; lined with cambric and finished at each end with ball fringe, or each stripe pointed and an edge crocheted, and each point finished with a tassel or ball.

WYBEL.

Yeast—Chicken Cholera.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I, for one, am grateful for the home department you promise to the lady readers of your paper, and I hope to hear from and get acquainted with many, not only of the wives and mothers of Kansas, but with their daughters. Two of the best papers in the farmer's family are the agricultural and religious.

I will introduce myself by telling how I do some things.

To make hop yeast: Boil hops enough to make a pint or more of strong tea; scald white bread meal with the tea; add one tablespoonful of good ginger, one of sugar and one of salt; when cool enough add yeast that is not sour; when sufficiently light dry with meal. This will keep any length of time and is the best I ever tried.

What I have found to be a sure cure for chicken cholera: Confine the sick ones in a warm place; give two or three pills twice a day of venetian red and a little cayenne made into a dough by mixing with wheat flour. Allow them nothing to eat, and give lime water, or water mixed with venetian red to drink. Lime water for their drink, if you can keep other drinks from them, will stop its ravages. I should have said that two or three days confinement with above treatment will cure the worst cases. I hope some of your readers will try this and report success.

The late storm of rain and sleet did much damage to orchards here, and caused great loss among cattle—so many were without shelter, I think it is wick to keep cattle with no shelter better than a wire fence.

AUNT LUCY.

Aunt is Glad.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I am indeed glad that you have set apart a corner in your valuable paper for the ladies to have a sociable chat as they go along. There have been some very interesting letters on poultry, flowers, etc, which every lady should be interested in, for truly what would be home without flowers? and fowls, if properly cared for help to bring many comforts to the farmer's table, not taking into consideration profit that can be made from them. As I am a new comer to Kansas I could profit much by hearing the experience of those who know what kinds of vegetables, flowers, and what kind of fowls do the best in this climate.

AUNTY.

Spring Valley, Washington Co., Kas.

Gardening so Early.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I read so many letters in your valuable paper I thought I would write a few words. I am a farmer's wife and a granger. I think this is a very nice thing to write for a paper and to improve our time and talent. I have been making garden to day. I planted some lettuce and radishes and I have cabbage plants up and to-matoes nearly up through the ground. As this is my first I will close. I want to set out some blackberries this evening.

Pleasanton, Linn Co, Mar. 2.

A Small Selection of Flowers.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

It is now drawing near to garden making time, and while making garden we who can ought to plant a few flowers, as they bring so much fresh beauty into our somewhat monotonous life.

For the benefit of those who would like to know I will give a short selection of flowers that do the best in our climate. First and foremost are the Petunias. They are very showy and keep full of bloom from early in the spring until hard frosts, second, heddington pink, not near so robust in habit as petunias, but deserves a place in every garden for their brilliancy, and with some perennial pinks you have rare beauty and fragrance combined. Next I would mention Snapdragons, which, like the two preceding keeps up brilliant display of bloom all through the hot, dry months of summer to only gain new vigor and beauty when the cool weather of autumn comes. And when winter clasps them in its cold embrace they only go to sleep to waken with the first notes of the birds ready for another life of beauty. Petunias are only annuals in this climate, but a bed once made only needs thinning out the next spring as the seeds lay all winter and come up very early the next spring. The heddington pink and the snapdragon are biennial.

These three are invaluable to any one want-

ing a small collection of flowers that will keep up a show through the entire season—The next for constant bloom is Phlox Drummondii, but it exhausts itself by the last of August.

Then comes the balsam or double touch-memot. The dwarf larkspurs are splendid for early blooming but must be sown very early in the spring, or better still the fall before. The small poppies make a brilliant bed for awhile in the fore part of the summer.

The Asters do not begin blooming until the last of the summer, and only reach perfection after cool nights come, but the seed should be sown as soon in the spring as the ground gets warm as they are of very slow growth. Pansies must be put where they will be shaded, as they cannot stand the hot sun; and like the aster only reach perfection after cool weather comes. This is only a list of what florists term annuals, but the pink and snapdragon are both biennials. It is not much work to raise flowers, provided chickens and pigs are not kept in the same yard, but then we must not put our flower seeds in the ground and leave them to take care of themselves, or the weeds will win in the race; but by keeping the weeds down until the plants get started we will be amply repaid if we have any taste for beauty.

Of course, this does not include all of our best flowers but only the choicest of annuals for this climate. And I know the first three are just as I recommend them, and I believe I ought to have put the zinnia in as fourth. It is a little coarse, but for all that is a very desirable flower, being a very free bloomer, and blooming from early in the summer until frosts. Portulacas are very pretty for quite a long time too. In fact this whole list may be called standard flowers in the order in which I have named them.

PRACTICAL.

Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free.

Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 21 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2811 Arsenal St. St. Louis, Mo.

75 LOVELY FRENCH CHROMO Cards with name on back. CHAS. KAY, New Haven, Ct.

\$66 A week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co. Portland, Me.

105 ELIZANT New Style Chromo Cards, name in GOLD & JET, 100. American Card Co. New Haven, Ct.

50 LOVELY Chromo Cards, New and Elegant designs, name on back. Vann & Co. Fair Haven, Ct.

FREE! Please send for price list of Giant Russian Sunflower and Early Amber Sugar Cane. Fresh and good. J. C. JACKSON, Urbana, Ill.

\$400 IN CASH PRIZES TO GROWERS OF THE BEST SEEDS, VEGETABLES from our

SEEDS, \$75.00 for the BEST 5 CABBAGES, \$135.00 for BEST 5 MELONS. Catalogue FREE.

INTERNATIONAL GREENHOUSES, Springfield, O.

THE MID CONTINENT

Kansas City, Mo.

A non sectarian religious journal, the only periodical of the kind in the west.

Its departments are all under the care of able contributors.

A weekly exposition of the Sunday School lesson, edited by the Rev. Richard Cordery, D. C., of Emporia, Kas.

TERMS:—Per year in advance, \$1.00. Sample copies FREE. Address F. W. BUTTERFIELD & SON, 605 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

F. W. Butterfield, P. C. Butterfield.

100 All New Style CHROMO Cards, name in GOLD & JET, 100. American Card Co. New Haven, Ct.

100 Best Quality CHROMO Cards, name in GOLD & JET, 100. American Card Co. New Haven, Ct.

We send this the most elegant pack ever published free to every one sending us cts. for our new price list, a illustrated Premium List. Agents Large Sample Book & 100 samples at 25 cents. Address, STEVENS BROTHERS, Northford, Conn.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER!

DARBY'S

Prophylactic Fluid!

SCARLET FEVER CURED.

CONTAGION destroyed. SICK ROOMS purified and made pleasant.

FEVER and SICK PERSONS relieved and restored by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water.

CATARH relief and cured. ERYSIPELA cured. BURNS relieved instantly. SCALDS prevented.

In fact it is the Great Disinfectant and Purifier.

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

SAVED. See your bushel can be SAVED in raising corn and 25¢. In wheat by restoring FARMER. Our PATENT VERIFIER contains 25 sharp-pointed blades in three frames covering 10 feet. Warranted the most perfect of Pulverizer and harrow. For illustrated Pamphlets address THOMAS HARRIS & Co., Geneva, N.Y.

Agents want for THE LIFE and WORK of

and the Complete History of the

TRIAL OF GITEAU.

By John Clark Bishop, LL. D. Two volumes in one. Bound in the price of 50¢. 800 pages. Elegantly illustrated. In English and German. JONES L. L. & CO., Chicago, Ill.

On Thirty Days Trial.

We will send on 30 Days' Trial

Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts, Suspensories,

And other Electric Appliances to MEN suffering from Nervous Debility. Lost Vitality, etc., speedily restoring Health and Strength. Also for Rheumatism, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney Troubles, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet free. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

50 12 Pkts. vegetable SEEDS 12 Pkts. flower SEEDS. F. E. Fassett & Bro., Ashabula, Ohio.

Ladies Sewing Companion.

Very useful. It hangs on the wall out of the way of the "little ones." Holds two thimbles, a velvet emery cushion for needles and pins, 4 spools, and a pair of scissors very ornamental, and the best selling article you ever saw. A Michigan agent sold over 500 at retail in a few months. Over 2000 sold. Sample and our catalogue of other goods, with list terms to agents, for 30 cent stamp.

CHICAGO WITNESS CO., Franklin St., Chicago.

Box 1108.

TRUTH ATTESTED.

Some Important Statements of Well Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the fac simile signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, 1890.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:
Gentlemen—About nineteen years ago, when in the army, I contracted a kidney disease which has ever since been the source of much pain, and the only relief obtained seemed to be in the use of morphine. I tried this city the same experience was repeated, until by chance I bought a bottle of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Then for the first time, I began to experience a real benefit, and as I felt that the medicine was slowly building up and strengthening my worn out kidneys, I continued its use until to-day I am enjoying better health than I have known in years, and feel that I am I have ever expected to know again. What is more, I shall continue the use of this medicine, believing it will affect a complete cure.

D. B. OWENS,

Santa Fe R. R. Shops.

TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, '81.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

Gentlemen—I had been afflicted with an old kidney trouble from which I received a great deal of pain in my back and the region of the kidneys, as well as inconvenience from inability to urinate. I resolved to give your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure a trial, and in a short time I was not only cured of my kidney trouble, but was also well of a bladder complaint which had afflicted me for years. It is the best medicine I ever knew of.

GEO. P. WHITEHEAD

300 KANSAS AVE.

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '81.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

Gentlemen—I have been about 20 years afflicted with what I supposed was the spring complaint, and have tried many physicians and remedies. I took six bottles of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and after using four bottles I was entirely recovered. I am saying the best thing everywhere for your medicine.

C. Y. SEYMOUR

(Mrs. P. O.)

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '81.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

Gentlemen—About a year ago I discovered that something was wrong with my kidneys. The doctors told me that my pain arose from gravel passing from the kidneys to the bladder. Their medicine, however, failed to produce a cure, and so I purchased Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The effect was most extraordinary. My pains quickly disappeared; my general health improved; constiveness, I am glad to say, had previously suffered, left me entirely and after using four bottles I was entirely recovered. I am saying the best thing everywhere for your medicine.

ST. PETERS

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, 1881.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

Gentlemen—I had suffered for a long time with a kidney trouble which produced pain in my back, a desire to urinate every half hour, accompanied by a scalding sensation. Mr. S. R. Irwin told me one day that all this might be cured if I would only use the remedy he had employed. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Three bottles have done away with all my troubles. It is in every respect a reliable remedy.

Henry Sandras

Thousands of equally strong endorsements, many of them in cases where hope was abandoned, have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, remember the great danger of delay.

USE NONE BUT THE BEST

THE GREAT FAMILY

SOAP MAKER

SAPONIFIER

THE ORIGINAL

CONCENTRATED LYE

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

PENNA. SALT MFG. CO. PHILA.

(Established 1866.)

FAY'S BUILDING MATERIAL

For Roofs, Walls and Ceilings in place of plaster. Saves labor and cost of material. W. H. FAY, Camden, N.J.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for

Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL FRANCHISE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—Henry James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Allen, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York. **KANSAS STATE GRANGE.**—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county. **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

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We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order, Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

State Items of Interest.

Golden Gate. March 8th has been selected as the time for the dedication of the Odd Fellows' new Hall in this city. The Order are making an effort to have one of the grandest days ever spent in Newton. Members from abroad have been invited and, no doubt will be present. The hall and banquet in the evening will be a grand feature of the occasion. Begin at once to make your preparations to be in attendance. Invitations will soon be issued, and tickets put on sale at the National Hotel by C. W. Goss. Every member of Newton Lodge, No. 100, is expected to be present and do his duty in making this what it should be.

Millbrook Herald: A goodly number of farmers have been retaining their hay all winter, believing the same would command a high price in the spring. It seems the hay market is on the decline, from the fact that stock has required but very little hay this winter, leaving a large number of stacks in the country untouched and for sale, with but very little demand for it.

Nickerson Argosy: The latest political move in this state is said to be a coalition of anti prohibitionists, democrats and greenbackers with Ex-Governor Robinson for the standard bearer. Party lines to be waved and the issue made on prohibition. Robinson has been a leader among the anti-prohibitionists and has been a conservative in politics for several years and could consistently go into such a movement. He is an able man, a shrewd leader, and if he leads the hosts will make it warm for the other side.

Coffeyville Journal: From all appearances it seems that those desiring to build brick houses this summer will not want for a brick supply. We learned a few days ago that Adam Beatty will open out a yard at his place, two miles southeast of town. That will make the third yard for this vicinity.

McPherson Freeman: H. C. Barr, of Little Valley, tells us, that he pastures his wheat in the winter, and in this way keeps it back from attaining a too rank growth during the warm weather of February, which prevents damage from later cold weather.

Olathe News Letter: There is about two miles of track to lay yet on the Kansas City and Olathe road. A very few more good days and the road will be ready for operation.

Iola Register: Fruit, protected by the sheet which covered the limbs, is as yet comparatively uninjured; so, at least, is the opinion of many.

Abilene Chronicle: The Parsons Sun says that "sworn statements" made by County Treasurer, Thornton and Co. Clerk Felt show that \$600.00 have been paid out as costs in prosecution in the county under the prohibition law up to the present time, and that \$1,804.60 have been paid in to the county treasury as fines collected.

In the counties where the officers think more of the tax payers than they do of the saloon keepers, the prohibition law proves profitable; but where the officers "stand in" with the saloons the law is expensive.

Larned Chronicle: Among the late acquisitions to our population are Mr. Harvey Blake and his four stalwart sons, from Livingston county, Ill. Mr. Blake comes well prepared for active work in his new home. He brought with him six fine horses and all needed agricultural implements. Welcome to all such immigration as the Blake family.

Dodge City Times: Cattle men are of the opinion that the day for free cattle range in Texas has passed, lands of all classes having advanced fully fifty per cent. in price within the past year. This is owing in part to the numerous lines of railroad being built in that state, and partly the desire of people to engage in the stock business. A good stock ranch is even now considered valuable property, although it is predicted that cattle will be much cheaper a year hence than they are now.

Wellington Press: It has been announced that a movement will be made at the Caldwell cattle convention next week to prevent cow boys from carrying arms on the range. After the Indians have been disarmed and all the outlaws expelled from the Territory, the cow boy may get along without his pistols, provided he is furnished with a good strong pitchfork with which to subdue obstreperous Texas steers; but until then good and trusty fire arms are a necessity to the cow boy while on the range. Just per-ade him to leave his pistols in camp when he starts for town and the difficulty is met.

Winfield Courier: The County Superintendent has just completed his apportionment of the state and county school funds, and the amounts due each district will be found in another column. The amount of state fund due is 30 cents for each pupil in the county and the amount of county fund is 20 cents for each pupil in the county. This county fund is composed principally of the fines assessed against violators of the prohibition law. Under local option the school fund received no benefit from the liquor business. Under prohibition it will either have to stop or pay heavily toward educating the children of the county. Each pupil in Cowley county can consider that it has received twenty cents worth of schooling out of the refractory liquor dealers, and when the law gets through with the doctors they may have twenty cents more.

Wichita Eagle: It is asserted by those who claim to know that John P. St. John will not attempt to beat P. B. Plumb for the United States Sen. to, but that he will stand again for Governor. No man has ever yet been elected Governor of Kansas for the third time, but if St. John desires the nomination again no man or combination of men in the republican party can defeat him in such a contest. He has thoroughly identified himself with the cause of prohibition, so thoroughly in fact that any man who should presume to fight St. John would be immediately consigned to the ranks of the opposition. With the rank and file of the republican party in Kansas no man, since the days of the Grim Chieftain, Jim

Lane has wielded a tithe of the power that St. John does. Prominent politicians protest, and learned leaders lower, but the fact is evident enough. As a popular speaker he is without a superior in the state, as a political leader he is not, and it remains with his Excellency to say whether he will be the next nominee, or not, of the republican party for Governor.

Ford Co. Globe: The stock men didn't realize how weak their cattle were till the storm came upon them last week, when they discovered their condition too late. Many cattle were so weak (mostly yearlings) that they could not help themselves if they once got down. We have heard of several parties in the last week who have lost all the way from five to forty. Upland prairie hay is almost worthless, as feed, and there being no grain, cattle, although looking well have become very weak.

Salina Journal: One calling himself Ed. A. Chas. professing to be a canvasser for the Kansas Gazette, caused quite a commotion in town last week. He did a pretty lively "check" business, and succeeded in getting safely out of town on the Sunday morning train. In selling Mr. L. H. Hole a copy of the Gazette Mr. Hole gave him his check for \$10, and he thus became familiar with that gentleman's signature and forged two very clever representations for money—one for \$20 on a Kansas City bank, the other a check for \$30 with the signature of Mr. Hole.

Chase Co. Leader: The county commissioners met in special session last Tuesday and contracted for two cells to be placed in the jail, at a cost of \$3,000. \$1,000 to be paid when the work is completed and accepted, \$1,000 on or before December next, and \$1,000 on or before June 20, 1883.

Marshall Co. News: Within the last 3 or 4 years the sheep raising business has been on the increase in this county. The demand for wool at the Blue Rapids woolen mill has done much to stimulate the industry.

Jewell Co. Review: Another sad case of insanity has developed in this county, and this time the unfortunate person is none other than Major F. Cuthbert, one of the most prominent citizens of Manhattan. About two weeks ago his intimate friends noticed that his mind was affected, from that time the malady rapidly increased. He began by being very liberal, then took a fancy to buy town property, and he did buy considerable. He procured titles to some but the most he simply bargained for. Most of his purchases in the early part of his malady were made with good business shrewdness, but afterwards he would bargain for property and agree to pay extravagant prices. He employed persons to go out into the country and buy hogs for him, and another hallucination was that he was going to order 10,000 head of cattle by telegraph.

W. Callis, in Reloit Gazette: The notion that castor beans are fatal to stock is, in my experience, an exploded idea, and is a fallacious. Nothing that has either reason or instinct, except mankind, will eat them and even mankind will not have much appetite for them the second time. But that they can be raised, can be sold, and that they will bring the cash, and that there is more clear profit in them as a crop than either wheat, corn, broom corn, oats or rye, I am convinced, and will try and prove my faith by my work this coming season. With the help of the boys I can take care of ten acres, and as I got \$7 per acre last year, the shiftness way I worked them, I am reasonably confident that I can get \$21 per acre in a fair season and by careful work.

Junction City Union: The old man digging for precious stones in the Republican river, has rock that resembles broken glass marbles, showing varied colors, which has been pronounced by an expert "transparent conundrum." Does any one know what that means?

Wilson Co. Citizen: We are informed by Jas. Buchanan, of Colfax tp., that he had quite a number of others in his part of the county will plant considerable castor beans this spring.

Burlington Patriot: A couple of additional mad dogs have been shot across the river in the last few days, and I learn the fine mare bitten belonging to Mr. Morrison and the cow belonging to Mr. Cook that was bitten have both gone mad and had to be shot. Mr. Dykeman shot one of his dogs that was mad but before killing it he managed to bite some half a dozen others.

Pleasanton Observer: The damage done by the storm is considerable. Young orchards have a set back from which they will not recover in two years and old orchards are much injured. Peach trees are about ruined, and even the tough and wiry cherry trees have parted with many of their branches. Mr. John Sheppard informs us that he lost \$100 worth of trees, and the loss at the nurseries must have been heavy. W. T. Kennon lost all his peach trees, some cherry trees were pulled out by the roots, and apple trees 20 inches through the trunk were split to the ground. His fall apples, bellflower and fall pippin suffered most; his wine saps and gentians are all right. Mr. Ellis' orchard was badly injured, and J. W. Babb's trees are all gone. Many farmers lost stock—Mr. Downing, living north of town, had two cows killed by timber falling on them, and Mr. N. P. Cross lost two in the same way.

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

WHERE TO BUY SEEDS.

NEW AND CHOICE VARIETIES OF SEED POTATOES. Mammoth Pearl, Magnum Bonum (American) Belle, White Elephant, Beauty of Hebron, and others. Send for price list. BEN. F. HOOVER, Galveston, Ills.

Osage Orange Seed. Crop very short. We have a few bushels prime fresh seed to offer. W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ills.

Seed Sweet Potatoes. I have 7 VARIETIES of the BEST KNOWN SWEET POTATOES for seed in quantities. Address, B. F. JACOBS, Wamego, Kas.

2,000,000 HEDGE PLANTS. for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Special inducements on car lots. CHAS. C. HAYS, Blanchard, Page Co., Iowa.

SEEDS Farmers interested in choice Seed Corn, Potatoes, Garden and Grass Seeds, send for our descriptive catalogue 1882. For ONE DOLLAR in stamps we will send, to any address, charges prepaid, 3 pounds Normandy Giant, White or Mammoth Yellow King Seed Corn, ONE POUND 35¢. These varieties are the largest and most productive; received first premium Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, 1881. White Russian Oats 25¢ per pound, 5 pounds \$1. Satisfaction guaranteed. THOS. M. HAYES & Co., Cincinnati, O.

Sent FREE! TREATISE ON FRUIT PRODUCE AND GENERAL STATISTICS. American Mfg Co., Waynesboro, Pa.

BEATTY'S BEETHOVEN ORGAN

Walnut or Ebonized (Gold Laid) Case as desired. 5 Octaves, 10 Sets Reeds, 27 Stops. PRICE, delivered on board cars here, with Stool, Book and Music (a complete musical outfit) for ONLY \$90.00



WALNUT OR EBONIZED (GOLD LAID) CASE AS DESIRED. Dimensions: Height, 75 inches, Length, 46 inches, Depth, 24 inches.

To prove the truth of the statements made in this advertisement I invite all to come to Washington, see for themselves, and if you are not satisfied, you can have your money back. A free coach with polite attendants, meets all trains. If you can not call, write for catalogue or better still, order a BEETHOVEN on trial, as you can save nothing from this price by correspondence, and I know you will be delighted with the instrument. If you do not wish to buy yourself, will you kindly call the attention of your friends to this advertisement, you will be doing them a real service. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

EARLY OHIO, AND OTHER Improved Varieties OF Seed Potatoes, Irish and Sweet, for Sale by Edwin Taylor, POTATO SPECIALIST, 120 Union Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO. (Formerly Armstrong, Kas.) Catalogue Free.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. Will mail FREE their Catalogue for 1882, containing a full descriptive Price-List of Flower, Field and Garden SEEDS. Bulbs, Ornamental Grasses, and Immortelles, Gladiolus, Lilies, Roses, Plants, Garden Implements. Beautifully illustrated. Over 100 pages. Address ROCHESTER, N.Y. & CHICAGO, ILL. 179-183 East Main St. 200-206 Randolph St.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS. KANSAS SEED HOUSE, BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kas. FIELD SEEDS, GRASS SEEDS, GARDEN SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, TREE SEEDS. Descriptive catalogue and price list mailed free on application. Correspondence solicited.

1882 NORTH STAR SEED FARMS 1882 GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR EARLY MINNESOTA SWEET CORN. The earliest good Sweet Corn in the world, and so recognized by Seedsmen, who place it always at head of their lists, thus attesting that great law of Nature, that "the further north, seeds are sown, the earlier and better their product will be." These are the most northern Seed Farms on this Continent. The principle funds further illustration in our Square Corn, Red River Corn, North Star Golden Dent Corn, St. Paul Tomato, Minnesota Amber Sugar-Corn, Red and Yellow Onions, Beets, Carrots, Wheat, Potatoes, Peas, Beans, etc. Sixth Annual Catalogue now ready—Free. T. M. METCALF, St. Paul, Minnesota. Seed Grower, Jobber, and Importer.

Seed IRISH, Sweet, Potatoes. A large stock of EARLY OHIO, and 30 other varieties of Irish Potatoes. The largest stock of Seed Sweet Potatoes west of St. Louis—twelve varieties. Also 1,000,000 COTTONWOOD PLANTS. Write for circular, naming this paper. J. T. WILLIAMSON, 1300 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo. \$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me. (Transient & Portable) Farm, Saw Mill & Planing. For prices, etc. write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.

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The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors,
Topeka, Kansas.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "A" expire with the next issue. The paper is at 10 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once. When subscribers send in their names, write plainly the name, postoffice, county and state. When an address is to be changed from one postoffice to another give the names of both offices, the one where the paper is now sent, and also, the name of the one to which it is to be sent.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

We this week advertise Emden Geese and their eggs for sale.

This is a good time for clearing up all the trash about premises which has been overlooked.

J. A. Cross, Chanute, Kas, has silk worm eggs for sale, so the Democrat, of that place, says.

Four or five columns of editorial matter, ready for this week's issue, is crowded out to give room to correspondence.

Hutchinson's new sugar refinery is a fixed fact, and the papers there speak in glowing terms of the products of the establishment.

A poultry raiser of large experience is of opinion that low roosts are good preventives of bumblefoot. He thinks the ailment is caused by lighting heavily from high roosting places.

From Walter Brown & Co's wool circular we learn that, while the wool sales for February were larger than in the same month of 1881, yet the price was a little lower than at the beginning of the year.

To our readers wishing information about the Russian Mulberry we will state that the Jewell Co. Review (Mankato) publishes an advertisement of C. E. Keys, of that place who is prepared to give information on the subject.

Our readers interested in Russian Mulberry will find advertisements in this issue of the FARMER. C. Bishir, of Hutchinson, says "it is readily propagated by cuttings, makes a rapid growth, fruits at two years, and is superior as a wind break."

To our friend who wants instruction in budding peach trees we will suggest to get his trees started well, and then about the latter part of May, call our attention to the matter again, and we will help him out. It will not be time for budding before July.

Mr. M. J. Ricks, Business Manager of the KANSAS FARMER, has been confined to his bed the past two weeks with typhoid fever. At this writing, Tuesday noon, his symptoms cannot be said to be encouraging, yet we all may hope that when the crisis is past he will speedily recover.

The floods in the Mississippi Valley exceed anything ever known by the people now resident in the flooded districts. Steamboat men say all landings below Cairo are invisible, and people were seen on the tops of their houses in some places. Government is doing all that is possible to relieve the suffering.

A man named McLean, recently released from a lunatic asylum, fired a shot at Queen Victoria, in a great crowd at Windsor when she was changing from the railway coach to her carriage. The Queen looked at the wretch a moment coolly, and then, bowing kindly to the people right and left, stepped into her carriage and was driven away.

The discussion now in progress in the FARMER on political subjects—the Lobby, in particular, is bringing out some excellent thoughts and vigorous writing. Nothing does us more good than to listen to one another's opinions on important subjects. And nothing, at this time, is more important to the farming and laboring interests than full, free, candid discussion of political matters.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer gives the following recipe for grafting wax, which we believe is very good: Take of linseed oil one pint, clear rosin six pounds, pure beeswax one pound; melt together slowly, so as not to burn, and stir thoroughly together; pour into a pail of cold water and when cool enough work white like molasses candy. Make up into rolls six inches long, and lay upon a beam in a cool cellar. It will keep there perfectly good for many years. When taken out into the garden on a mild day, it will soon be soft enough to handle easily. If the hands are rubbed with a little linseed oil occasionally the wax will not be troublesome to them.

Lobbies Again.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I presume friend L thinks he has shown clearly why farmers should have a twenty thousand dollar lobby. Now I think if he has shown anything, he has shown that we have a very disreputable and corrupt legislature. He proposes to make it more corrupt by adding \$20,000 more to the corruption fund. That is where he and I differ. Who were the members of the legislature that fixed the book steal upon us? How many of them were returned to that body the next term, and how many of them will be on hand next fall, is what we would like to know. How many of them were farmers? Very few. How many Independents? None. The great majority of them are high toned professionals of some kind and know but little of the needs of the laboring class, and care less, so they can lead them blindly after some old dead party issue. It is not the interest of the people or the three dollars per day they are after; it is the lobby they look to for their money; and we have it to pay in the end, as stated in his example of the book steal. And still another man comes to the front and advocates a farmers' lobby, and says we must fight the devil with fire, and we might add brimstone. Now, the only difference between him and me is, he proposes to send the devil to the legislature, then send men up to Topeka to fight him, while I propose to fight him at home. All he wants is to be sent there; then he is safe. W. F. H. further says the great majority of our legislature do not associate with the common farmers, seldom come in contact with them; how are they, the legislature, to know what we want unless we organize and make our wants known. Farmers, this is very kind advice. These men try to make you think they are your friends and give you good advice; but when their theories are sifted down they are pretty thin. It is just such doctrines as the old rings want preached. Their great fear is, that farmers will take a bold step for independence and justice to their own interests. It makes them squirm to hear it mentioned, and we may expect a great amount of good advice from them; and soon as the campaign fairly opens next fall you will see the names of nine-tenths of all the lawyers in your county billy to speak at all the different school houses, especially if there is an independent ticket. They will be so good and kind, sacrifice so much time and talent to instruct us poor ignorant farmers how to vote. Then we are advised to organize, send men and money to Topeka to tell them what we need, and I would naturally suppose, hire them to do it. Oh, consistency, what a jewel!

WILSON KEYS.

Sterling, Rice Co, Feb. 20.

Tobacco.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In a late number of the FARMER I notice an inquiry, by one of your correspondents, in regard to the raising of this narcotic, and having had considerable experience in this matter, I will give the needed information.

In the first place, select a plot of ground if possible in the timber, free from foul weeds, and securing a sufficiency of brush to form a large brush heap, set fire to it and burn it up nicely, and then when the ground where the brush was burned is cooled off sufficiently, take a rake and rake the ground thoroughly, mixing the ashes with the surface of the earth and you have the right place to sow the seed. This should be done in early spring—the last of March or early in April—sow the seed and lightly rake over the bed and then tramp or roll the ground firmly. When the plants are large enough to transplant, which will be so, if the season is favorable, about the first of June, carefully raise them from the seed bed, placing them in baskets and you are ready to plant them out in the field allotted for the crop. The ground for the crop should be well plowed and nicely harrowed before planting. Planting should be done in showery weather if possible, and are set out about as you would cabbage plants. Mark off the ground with a light marker; the rows three feet apart and plant about three feet apart in the rows. Cultivate well as you would a crop of corn, keep all weeds out; if no other way, use the hoe. About the time the blossom buds appear top the plants, leaving fifteen to twenty leaves on each stock, and when the crop is fully ripe, that is, when the leaves turn yellow, it is ready to house, or put into the barn to cure for market. Use a round spud or socket that any blacksmith can make to fit over the end of the tobacco sticks, which should be four feet long and about one inch square. Cut the tobacco in fine dry weather, and let it sit a little before hauling to the barn. Then spud it on to the sticks, say about twelve stocks to each stick and hang it up in the barn pretty close, and the work is done until it is cured. After it is cured take a damp spell of weather for stripping and preparing it for market. As for the kind of tobacco to plant, I think the "White Burly" is the best. This is a Kentucky tobacco. J. W. WILLIAMS.

Cope, Jackson Co, Feb. 22

Farm Letters.

The Best Fence.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Notwithstanding all that has been said and written adverse to the Osage Orange and other approved varieties of hedge plants, I maintain that the hedge is really superior in several important respects, to all other kinds of fence, of course including the extremely dangerous barbed wire fence.

When we consider that a hedge fence costs little, if anything but labor, why, this sets forth

a most commendable point, which is at once apparent to the multitude. Now, this is not true of other fences, for they, one and all, necessarily require an outlay of money every year. The much-boasted barbed wire fence, the rail fence, the board fence, all demand yearly repairs; the barbed wire fence in a less degree than the other two named fences, but what it lacks in this respect of expense of money and time, it makes up many times over in the damage done to stock—this cannot be avoided.

Where a pasture or field is enclosed by a barbed wire fence, horses cannot be kept in such enclosures with safety; while on the other hand the hedge-plant makes a good, desirable fence, ornamental as well as the most durable, and by no means dangerous to stock.

The species of hedge plants almost universally used here in southern Iowa, for fencing and other purposes, is the Osage Orange. The Osage makes a wind-break for stock, etc, equal if not superior to any other species of tree that is now used for this purpose. To make a hedge fence requires the least outlay of money—considerably less than any other fence now in general use. I know in one particular instance of a hedge fence of two hundred and fifty rods being made at a cost of only fifty cents, which was for seed for raising the plants; all the other expense was labor. In portions of the country where little or no timber exists, the hedge fence has proved most valuable, and for this reason is justly appreciated by those who have witnessed the good results. A field of growing grain enclosed in one of these living fences is almost entirely protected from heavy winds, storms. This alone is the means of saving to the farmers hundreds of dollars annually, which otherwise would absolutely be lost. A general use of the hedge plant for wind breaks and fencing purposes would very materially modify the climate so that the winters such as usually visit Iowa, Nebraska, Northern Kansas and other states, would be decidedly milder and consequently much less dreaded.

Chariton, Iowa. JEFF. W. WAYNICK.

Hedge Fences.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

With your permission I will point out what I conceive to be errors in M. Mickey's method of growing Osage Orange hedge. I think his first error is in setting. I have tried the spade and don't like it. When the ground is prepared as he recommends I take my team and run a furrow straight and deep, then having the plants puddled in thin mud I set one every 8 inches against the land side of the furrow, then have a man with a hoe draw the mellow dirt on the roots sufficient to cover them, then fill up with a light furrow. Tramp the earth firmly on the roots, and if my plants were good I have very few gaps. But to be prepared for any that may occur plant a few in your garden in a bed, and you have just what you want to fill in the next spring.

If I had prepared plants for every 4 inches I would give half of them to some poor neighbor, as hedge plants, like most other things, grow expending by being crowded; and I would rather have one good, vigorous plant every foot than a poor sickly thing every four inches.

Now, as to that lobby business. I don't like it. Why send a rascally fellow to the legislature, and hire an honest man to go and watch him? Better send a good honest farmer in the first place and dispense with your watch dog. An honest man would be as hard to buy in the one case as in the other. RUSTICUS.

Carbondale, Feb. 20

Canvas Cover for Hot-Bed.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

As I am a large sweet potato and plant grower, I will attempt to give a subscriber my plan for canvas hot-bed covers. In preparing the hot-bed I select a spot where there is no possible chance for water to raise in the bed and excavate a place 5 feet 10 in. wide and 60 feet long (longer or shorter) and board it up all around having north side about 8 or 10 inches higher than south side, with nice braces across every few feet, which answer a double purpose of holding the sides to their places and to hold the canvas. I prepare ditches on each side to carry away the water in case of rain. I prepare my cover by getting yard wide muslin, cut two pieces the length of hot bed and sew them together lengthwise, making each cover about six feet wide, then all around the edges I sew on little loops of coarse hemp twine, or strips of strong cloth, either of which suits me better than the curtain ring. These are placed about every 10 or 12 in. apart; then to fasten on the cover I use the barrel nail 1 1/2 in. long, and drive them in to hook the loops over; so as to draw the cover over the edge of the frame, the cover should be drawn evenly, but not too tight, for sometimes when it is wet it will break the loops, the frame should be backed up all around with dirt as high as where the loops are fastened. If there is likely to come on a cold spell I lay on strips of board and pile on hay. On warm, sunny days unfasten cover and roll down to one side. My curtains last from 3 to 4 years. Much care has to be taken to keep hay from getting under the plants, which will spoil them. Mus are better. Will "A Subscriber" give his name and place of operandi next time? JACOB CARTER.

Emporia, Kas.

Cloth Cover for Hot-Beds.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

A subscriber asks for a "receipt for preparing cotton cloth to be used on hot-beds instead of glass." For answer I will say that I have tried it three or four years when in the market gardening business near here; and found it to do well, if well made according to directions given herewith, taken from J. B. Root's Manual

for 1874, Rockford, Ill. To render the sheeting more transparent, and at the same time make it air tight, use the following preparation, viz: One quart linseed oil, one oz pulverized sugar of lead, and four oz pulverized rosin, mix; heat in an iron kettle until all is dissolved, and apply with a brush or rag while hot to the muslin, stretched on a frame. Endeavor to apply it when two clear days can be had to dry it well before placing it over the vapor and heat of a bed. Before applying the mixture two widths of the muslin are stitched together of such length as to make them a few inches longer than a four sash bed. The edges to be hemmed and small brass rings sewed on strongly fifteen inches apart around the whole border. By hooking these over small nails or inverted hooks the cover is stretched nearly air tight over the bed. When you open the bed, unhook and roll down as far as desired or entirely off upon a clean board at the foot of the bed. Ready for use, these cost \$1.25 to \$1.50 each, nearly equal the interest on glass for one year, and with due care will last three seasons. Are also useful for gathering turnip, lettuce and other dry seeds. They are much safer than glass, are handy, and are stored at much less expense. C. H. BARTON.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 16.

Cooking Feed.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

It ever, it certainly pays in a time of scarcity to adopt methods of feeding that will secure the greatest possible good from the limited amount of feed we have. With this idea I experimented during this winter in cooking feed. Having not the facilities of weighing I cannot give results as accurate as I would like to do. At first I ground the corn with the cob, and then heated some water in a common boiler on the cooking stove, bringing the water to the boiling point, then put in half as much (by measure) of the ground stuff as there is water, a little salt and stirred well, taking it off the fire as soon as I ceased stirring. This mush we fed regularly evening and morning to our cows, using for each cow less than half the corn we used to feed other years, yet we could soon see the flow of milk was greater and the condition of the cows better.

Later I used a pan I made of two inch plank on the sides and upper part of the ends, and sheet iron (boiler more durable) underneath, reaching to the top at the ends. I then set on a furnace made of stone laid in mortar in such a way that the flames can strike the sheet iron only where it does not touch the plank. I built a small fire of stone on one end of the furnace a little higher than the box. I put in the box 14 common wooden bucketsful of water, bring it to a boil by firing with brush, then put in a two bu. sackful of meal and a handful of salt, stir, and quickly extinguish the fire to keep it from scorching. The fire thus extinguished gives me each time about a bushel of charcoal which the hogs greatly relish.

In such a pan the water heats remarkably fast. I generally do it in the morning while the wind is quiet. Can do it as quick as the cook makes breakfast; and when the fire is started do other chores close at hand at same time. Since using the pan I also feed it to some hogs; but they prefer it without the cob. After feeding a portion of my hogs thus I am convinced that a bushel of corn thus fed does not only give almost twice as much pork, but better health to hogs, than dry corn.

It may not pay when corn is cheap and work pressing, but I think it pays well just now. Be careful not to feed too hot. Since using both I prefer the shelled corn for the cows also. I do not grind very fine, using one or two horses.

H. F. MELLENBROUCH.

Fairview, Feb. 23.

Castor Beans.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I see that others give some very good ideas in regard to different modes of farming, and the raising of different crops. I will try to give some good ideas on the bean crop. As to planting, prepare the ground as for corn. The ground should be fresh plowed as they are slow to come up, to give them the start of the weeds. They can be planted with some horse planters, plant in rows both ways; and as to time of planting—corn planting time is bean planting time, the earlier the better after the ground is warm enough to sprout them. But if planted too early and it should come on wet they will rot. From the twentieth to the last of April is a good time. Plant from two to four in a hill, same as corn, then thin to one in a hill, after they get six inches high. Of course the sooner they are thinned the better, but the ants work on them sometimes for a while after they come up, so I think it best to let them alone two or three weeks after they come up. As to the amount of seed planted, I think no more than a bushel should be planted on fifteen acres. I have planted near twenty acres with a bushel of seed with a horse planter. I run Babbitt metal into the holes of the dropping plate, so that it drops about three in a hill. But care must be taken so that it does not gum up, as the castor beans are so oily and easy to break. Bean picking commences the fore part of August. The pod is ready to cut as soon as one bean cracks out on the pod. We gather with a wagon, going over the same rows the same way each time. The best bean yard and cleanest is obtained by taking a sharp shovel and cut the prairie grass off by shoveling about half an inch deep, as the grass roots are left which make the ground solid and better than can be made any other way. As to raising beans on sod, they will do very little better than sod corn. As to the stalks being dangerous to stock, the stalks themselves never hurt cattle; it is the young beans that come up

in the fall and get frost bit, that the cattle eat and very often kills them. When allowed to run in bean fields horses will never touch them. When cattle get beamed as we call it, if as soon as seen to be sick they are given a pint of warm lard it seldom fails to relieve them. SMITH D. RAY.

Ottawa, Franklin Co.

Stock Gossip.

H. P. Saxton has a herd of seven hundred sheep in Jackson county which has thus far passed the winter in excellent condition. They were affected with lice, and he destroyed the parasites with carbolic dip.

In some parts of the state the late storm was hard on stock. That which was not sheltered generally suffered more or less, in some instances death resulting. It proved that cattle fed on hay alone are not strong enough to stand a hard storm.

C. W. Culp, of Mitchell county, has sued the railroad company for damages caused by loss of hogs he shipped. He claims that the loss was caused by the failure of the company to supply the animals with water.

A. A. Young, of Greenleaf, Washington county, has gone east to purchase some fine Holstein cattle.

A. C. Mather, of Chicago, claims to have invented a cattle car which is comfortable for stock in transit.

Messrs. Jones and McCarley are buying up mules in Neosho county.

W. F. Swift, of Franklin, has added a good Berkshire to his herd.

Receipts of hogs at Kansas City range from three to five thousand daily.

O. M. Allis, of Chase county, sold four steers to a butcher the other day for \$300.

In Comanche county range stock is looking well.

T. C. Henry, of Abilene lost a valuable Jersey cow last week.

A. M. Craft, of Labette county has a 1576 pound Durham cow.

A car load of mules was shipped from Waterville last week.

The average weight of hogs in Chicago for February, just past, was 242 pounds, highest average for that month in many years.

Farmers in Russell county are shipping corn from Kansas City for their teams.

Mr. Waller, of McPherson county, lately sold five last May pigs, averaging 248 pounds each, for \$66.96.

Fat cattle are hard to find in Woodson county.

Cattle men are to have a meeting at Medicine Lodge the 17th inst.

Newcomb brothers, of Neosho county have moved to Cowley and will engage extensively in raising stock.

Messrs. Wilcox and Jordan, of Reno county, recently brought in from Missouri six car loads of cattle.

The Larned Chronoscope thinks Pawnee county has now about fourteen thousand head of cattle.

G. W. Prescott and the Ripley Brothers of Larned, have purchased some three hundred head of horses in Texas.

Dairying is to be started in Sheridan county this spring.

J. W. Renshaw and son, Jewell county, recently received a herd of cattle from Missouri. During the recent storm, they bunched so badly that fifteen of them were killed.

Four car loads of cattle averaging 1,600 pounds, and two loads of same averaging 1,400 pounds, were shipped from Burr Oak a few days ago.

The Western Stock Growers' Association of Nebraska and Wyoming represents 500,000 head of cattle and a capital stock of \$12,000,000.

A six legged cow was shown in Washington market N. Y., recently.

Pooled cattle were prized in Scotland in the last century.

A Nebraska man has a cow that produces a pound of butter from every seven quarts of her milk.

Condensed Correspondence.

[It being impossible to publish in full all the letters we have on hand for this week, we take the liberty of presenting the principal points in condensed form as follows.—EDITORS FARMER.]

W. gives a plan for hog fence: Three boards and two barbed wires on posts.

A. Bieber wants somebody to inform him through the FARMER the best method of planting black locust seed, and also the best time for planting, and where he can procure the seed.

Baxter inquires which is the best corn plant for quantity, and where the seed can be procured.

Geo. Olivant likes the idea of a Farmers' Lobby. "Throw away party feeling," he says, "and work and vote for men irrespective of party who are pledged to work for the interests of agriculturists."

M. M. Maxwell says he has tested corn that was raised last year and finds it good for seed—that it grows all right.

J. L. Henney writes that Hiawatha is improving rapidly.

The Hutchinson News mentions a liquor trial in that place in which four witnesses swore positively and without equivocation that they, each and all of them, had drunk and paid for whisky and beer at the saloon of the defendant, and that they had purchased them from him in person. There was no testimony to contradict this. But five members of the jury thought the evidence was not quite "positive" enough. Shame on such wooden men.

For Next Week's Paper.

Among other original matter which will appear in our next issue, are the following: How to handle Legislatures, by L. Enslage and corn culture, by D. W. Kinsley; Listing, by John W. Lawrie; Answer to a question by the editor on the prohibition law, by F. M. Mellenbruch; Cloth or paper waterproof, by J. K. N.; Burning the prairies, by J. L. Shore; Reforms needed, by E. B. Cook; some questions asked, by A. J.

"E. J. N. would be pleased to hear from some one who has used carbolic acid for scab on sheep. Would like to have the details of how they used it and its effect on the sheep and on the parasite."

Mr. H. P. Saxton, who has a herd of about seven hundred sheep in Jackson county, happened in the FARMER office while the editor was reading the foregoing. He was asked touching the matter, and he replied that he had used the Carbolic Sheep Dip advertised in the FARMER with success. His sheep were covered with lice, and in January he dipped them. He says that the vermin disappeared and that now his sheep are wholly relieved and doing well. He had a few Canada bucks (late importations) that had large ticks under their necks, and these were not destroyed, but he thinks it was because they did not receive sufficient saturation.

A Case "Given Over to Die."

The following report of a case in which, to all appearances, the patient was beyond the reach of curative agencies, is one among the many surprising results which are continually attending the use of Compound Oxygen: "The last home treatment that I ordered from you," (writes a physician in Vermont), "was for Mrs. —. She was given over to die by her old physician (who had treated her for twenty-two years) and friends. I was called to see her when she could not speak a loud word, or lift her head from the pillow; could take no food except a little tea. I sent you for a Home Treatment of Oxygen and your advice. She has been steadily improving; she is around the house seeing to her household affairs. Her neighbors say that if she gets well there is no use of any one's dying."

Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free.

DR. STARKY & PALEN,
1100 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ferdinand and Isabella issued a decree exiling from Spain every Jew who refused to deny his faith. To make them Christians, or failing in that, to exterminate them, was the business of the inquisition, established in the same reign.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Fat" It clears out rats, mice, bed bugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 10c per box.

To Promote a Vigorous Growth

Of the hair, use Parker's Hair Balsam. It restores the youthful color to gray hair, removes dandruff, and cures itching of the scalp.

Topeka Business Directory.

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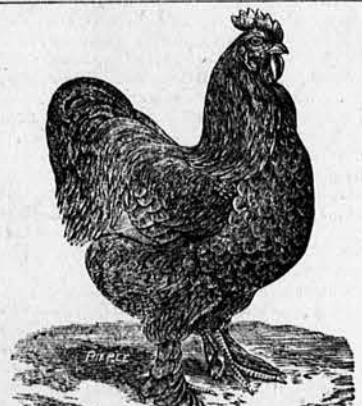
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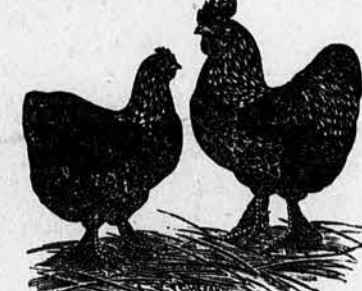
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Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in an increased growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive. Our new pamphlet, 56 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

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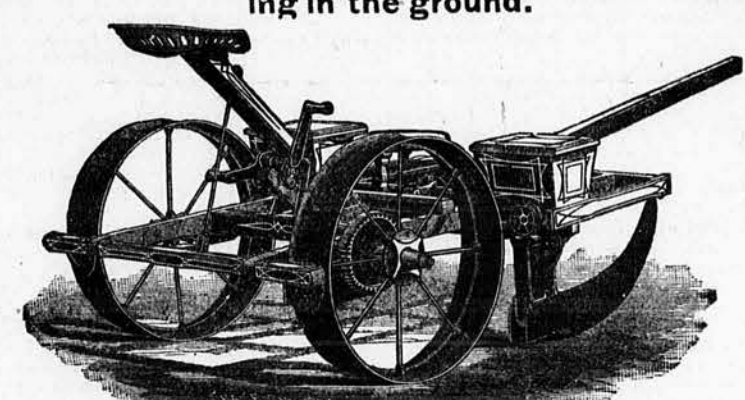
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By use of the Revolving Seed Cup, the corn is held in plain view of the driver at all times in the field, a valuable feature, and one that can be used only on the Barlow.

More Barlow Planters sold last and present season than of any other style of planter in the market.

The Barlow is perfect in its adaptation to the Check Rowers. Easy throw of the bar.

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Pigs, and SETTER DOGS.

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ALEX. PEOPLES,
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of pure bred Berkshire Swine. My herd comprises some of the most noted and prize winning families of the world. A choice lot of pigs now ready to ship. Pairs not skinned. Write or call and see.
J. J. ATHERTON,
Emporia, Kas.

FOR LOVE'S SAKE.

Sometimes I am tempted to murmur
That life is flitting away,
With only a round of trifles
Filling each day—
Dusting the mops and corners,
Making the house look fair,
And patiently taking on me
The burden of woman's care.

Comforting childish sorrows,
And charming the childish heart
With the simple song and story
Told with a mother's art,
Setting the dear home table,
And clearing the meal away,
And going on little errands
In the twilight of the day.

One day is just like another!
Sewing and piecing well
Little jackets and trousers,
So neatly that none can tell
Where are the seams and joinings—
Ah! the weary side of life
Is kept out of sight by the magic
Of many a mother and wife.

And oft when I am ready to murmur
That time is flitting away,
With the self-same round of duties,
Filling each busy day,
It comes to my spirit sweetly,
With the grace of a thought divine:
"You are living and loving for love's sake,
And the loving should never repine."

"You are guiding the little footsteps
In the way that they ought to walk;
You are dropping a word for Jesus
In the midst of your household talk;
Living your life for love's sake,
Till the home is a rare sweet—
And sacred the self-same deed
That is laid at the Master's feet."

GERALDINE:

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

BY UNCLE JOE.

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CHAPTER II.

It was a rule in those days that farmers' boys were entitled to two suits of clothing in the summer half of the year, except that but one suit and no shoes belonged to the equipment. For the winter half they were allowed one woollen suit with an extra shirt, and one pair of shoes. But they did not enjoy the luxury of store shoes. Every farmer at butchering time killed one or two beefs for his own use; the hides were tanned and the leather stored away at home, and a shoemaker came to the house and made up the shoes there for the family. Our shoeholing time had arrived, and Jacob Brenne-man, the shoemaker, was there with his bench and tools. He made one pair every day; that shod us all round in a week. His wife, Mrs. Brenne-man, a very competent, talkative lady, was there, also. She came to assist mother in making up the boys' clothes. School was to open in December and we must be ready. Frock coats, or, indeed, any kind of a tail coat for boys had not then been invented. We wore roundabouts, short, tailless garments whose extreme length was about one inch below the jacket, and that overrope the trousers about the same distance. The cassimere from which our clothing was made was generally a homespun article, except only the cotton in it. Many farmers wives, besides spinning the yarn, also wove the cloth on their own looms, though there were persons who made a business of weaving. Factories for making cloth were so few in our part of the country at that time as to afford but little relief to the housewives; indeed their utility was not universally recognized any more than was that of railroads.

Then, we had to make up a rope or two every fall for next year's clothes and plow lines, and we always made ropes by moonlight. A farmer's rope making machine was a curious, though very simple contrivance. A wide board, with three one-inch holes through it about one foot apart and forming the points of a triangle, was fastened to a post or a fence, and through those holes were passed one end of a wooden crank. Three tow threads were run out from these cranks to a distance equal to a little more than the length of the proposed rope and then fastened to a pin which was placed in an upright board about three feet above the ground. The board was morticed in a slab, one end of which rested on the axle of two little wooden wheels six or eight inches high, the other end on the ground. The pin was loose enough in the board to turn easily when the twisting process should begin, and the machine moved forward as the distance shortened by reason of the twisting of the rope. Then other threads were run back and forth along side of the first three already started, and fastened as they were, so as to make three strands of an equal number of threads. When the strands were large enough, the twisting began, by turning the three cranks all at one time, and that was done by means of a handled board with holes in it corresponding to those in the board through which the cranks were, and this handled board was slipped over the other ends of the crank. When this board moved continuously it turned all the cranks in the same way at the same time, and that twisted the strands. In order to prevent the strands from running together at the other end an instrument called "sheep's nose" was inserted between them and they were kept tightly stretched. The sheep's nose was a bit of wood shaped like a thick ear of corn, more than it was like the nose of a sheep, and it had three equidistant gutters or grooves in it about half an inch deep from end to end, coming together at the point. These grooves were for the strands to play in during the time of twisting, and, after the strands were run together and form the rope, then the sheep nose was moved backward at a rate of speed just fast enough to make the rope neither too tight nor too loose, and the pin at the end turned as the rope was twisted, and the cart moved forward as the rope shortened.

There was a good deal of solid fun in the rope making business for the boys, who were a necessary part of the machinery. They unreeled the yarn when the strands were made, running back and forth the distance covered by the length of the proposed rope. Three boys, one for each strand—were better for the purpose than one, for they required only one third as much time to get ready, and there was more fun.

We were making rope one night at our house, and I was assisted by Charley Whitney, a neighbor boy, about my own age, and Bob Sampson, a black boy that Mr. Hoffmeyer was raising. Bob was a wiry, tough fellow, a year older than I, and we were warm friends. He pronounced my name Joe. We had lived near together for several years and never quarreled but once, though we had bushels of fun. After our part of the rope making was performed we were permitted to select our own method of en-

joyment, which we did by playing "wolf" and "mum-ly peg"—in the open meadow beyond the house, ending the evening's performance by a foot race in which Bob won a cent from Charley, and didn't get it, because, being of a philosophical turn of mind, Charley insisted that the race "wasn't fair," for he knew he could "beat a nigger runnin'" in a fair race any time.

The allusion to Bob's color in so contemptuous a manner was liable to produce discord in the ranks, for Bob was about to resent it. He put on his hands, stepped backwards a foot or two, shook his fist at Charley and threatened to throw him over the moon, when it occurred to my mind that it might be a hazardous enterprise, and furthermore that it might be well for me not to be even near a fight, especially one that grew out of a gambling scheme; so I proposed that we go to the hedge and "play jaws harp," and thither we went. The hedge was a fence of thorn bushes which had become common in that part of the state. This particular hedge surrounded our orchard, and we took position a short distance beyond the corner which hid us from the view of the ropemakers. We sat down in line like birds on roosts on an old rail lying there, my position being farthest from the house, and the moon and hedge were at our back. Bob was in the middle. He was an enthusiastic jowhar player. He asked Charley to lead him his jowhar, which request was promptly and cheerfully complied with, and he led off in a violent rendition of "Virginia Reel." He played so earnestly and so loud, that in a few seconds the loneliness of our situation became alarmingly apparent to me. I looked up along the hedge in the direction away from the house. Seeing something, yes several somethings, and black at that, moving near the hedge, I sprang to my feet and started for the house on a full run, declaring there was a "lot of mad dogs up there." Without pausing to look or inquire, the other boys followed me, and we rushed down like three quarter horses to the rope factory. On inquiry touching the cause of our abrupt appearance, I stated, with a voice trembling from exhausted vitality, that there were "about a hundred mad dogs up back of the orchard," and we crowded as closely as was proper about my father who was holding the sheep's nose. He began to soliloquize as closely as was proper about my father who was holding the sheep's nose. He began to soliloquize as closely as was proper about my father who was holding the sheep's nose. He began to soliloquize as closely as was proper about my father who was holding the sheep's nose.

Papa directed Isaac and Abe at the other end of the rope, to suspend operation till he would "go up and kill them dogs." I suggested that he ought to take the gun along, but he said he would kill them with his knife—he'd cut their tails off. He started and told us to come along. We followed, permitting the distance between him and us to grow larger as we proceeded. When he reached the corner he told me to "hurry up, now, and point out the dogs." They were still there, as I could plainly see, but didn't look quite so large, nor so black as they did when first seen and I doubted if there was more than seventy five or eighty of them. Stopping a few feet to his rear, I pointed them out and then stepped backwards again to a safe distance. The dangerous ground was probably two hundred feet distant. We were directed to "keep close up," and our leader walked right in among the dogs. He then stepped out to the hedge, and pulling down a top branch cut it off with his knife, and threw it out to us, saying as he did so,—"There's one mad dog; his tail's cut off." Then he cut off two or three others, counting them severally as so many dogs slain. It was soon made evident to us that our fright had been caused by the shadows of thorn branches in the moonlight; and then to our astonishment, we discovered them numerous scattered all along the hedge even where we had been sitting when we first saw them.

Papa gave us a lecture on cowardice as we retraced our steps giving us the useful, but impracticable information, that if we would keep our wits about us and "march right up" to everything which caused us alarm, we would always find it to be something that wouldn't do us any harm.

In the midst of this interesting, but thoroughly useless discussion, we, the boys, all at the same instant, saw something coming across the creek, which, I suggested gravely, looked "exactly like a bear," and we obliqued to the other side of our leader. That movement made it necessary that we demonstrate the depth to which his lecture had struck in. We pointed in the direction of the bear, and were addressed as "little dummies" in return. He immediately marched us in front of him toward the dreaded object. It would have been impossible for us to step as rapidly as our hearts beat on that march. The bear was crossing the creek, as I said, coming toward us. Our house was set against a bench in a large meadow, and some hundred paces in front ran a wide, clear, shallow creek, across which, resting on abutments at either side and in the middle, was a foot-log—two pine logs hewn on the upper side and joining on the middle abutment—used as a bridge. When first seen, the bear was on that foot-log. As we approached it, the changes of its form and nature were surprising in number and variety. The whole range of natural history, so far at least as the larger animals were concerned, was rapidly developed by the metamorphoses of that bear, and our trepidation was in nowise relieved by any of the phases. We kept close to shore, however, not getting far ahead of the captain, and we soon saw clearly that instead of a bear it was mother's big copper kettle, which Mr. Brenne-man, the shoemaker, was bringing home on his shoulders, his head inside of it.

Delivering the kettle, Mr. Brenne-man returned, accompanied by Bob and Charley. He went by their house, which fact lent an interest to his company. The rope was made, the tools put away, and the night's work was ended.

The next morning, McGath, Mr. Whitney's hired man, came over to our house to borrow the "big copper kettle." They were going to boil apple butter at their house that day and night. Charley came along to invite us to "come to the apple paring." He and I were to have charge of the paring department which was an honor worth something. John Thompson, the blacksmith, had invented a paring machine that went far ahead of the case knife as a means of relieving apples of their skins. It consisted of a three-pointed fork with a handle, and a knife geared on an iron rod, moved by one hand over the apple as that was turned on the fork by the other hand. It was attached to a little board held astride it, and the parings dropped in long strings in a pan on the floor. With one of them an expert workman could pare eight to ten apples in a minute, and could easily supply five smelters.

Evening came and the young folks of the immediate neighborhood were gathered at the paring, place, was hanging over the fire; two barrels of cider had been boiled down to one, and every thing was ready for the apples. Arranged in a circle around two large tubs for the snits, the boys and girls took seats, accidentally alternating in the ring.

Sarah Deviney, Whitney's "bound girl," a chubby faced miss of ten, wearing a check bib, supplied apples for the machines, and the paring, snitting, talking, giggling and throwing cores began. In a few minutes, half a bushel or more snits—(apples quartered and cored)—were ready, and they were

poured into the big kettle.

Then it became necessary to "stir." The most delightful part of the proceedings at an apple paring was stirring. The stirrer was a board a little longer than the kettle was deep—say twenty eight inches the lower end, about six inches wide, nicely rounded and having half a dozen inch auger holes through it for the elder and butter to pass when the stirrer moved. The upper end was narrower, with one hole through it, and in that hole was fastened a long handle. On one side of the handle was a girl, and on the other side a boy, both holding the handle and moving the stirrer, but in irregular curves over the bottom of the kettle for the two-fold purpose of preventing the cider from burning and of accelerating the process of dissolving the apples. That was "stirring," and it was a comfortable invention for a face to face chat.

When Sarah had brought the last bit full of apples, she was put to grinding cloves on the coffee mill, which operation, I noticed, caused her to sneeze a good deal, and that gave her red cheeks a higher color. I had a pretty good opinion of Sarah, and offered to assist her. In making the change, while I was talking to her about her "red cheeks," I managed to let the mill drop and knocked a tea cup out of her hands that was full of ground cloves. This was unfortunate, but the general sneezing which followed when the scattered clove dust (which proved to be pepper instead of cloves) was swept up, happily relieved us of all embarrassment, and one of the "big girls" got the cloves and completed the grinding. A pile of ground cloves was thrown into the kettle; the boys and girls changed positions as stirrers frequently, Mrs. Whitney several times took small quantities of the butter out into a saucer with a long handled iron spoon, and all the girls tasted it to learn if it was done. In due time it was "done." The crane was pulled out from the chimney and the kettle removed from over the fire. The butter was rapidly dipped out with ladles into crocks holding a gallon or more each and put away to cool. While some were attending to that, others were putting the parings into a barrel through the bung hole for vinegar, and a general cleaning up followed, after which the boys took the girls home, and the apple paring was over.

December came, and the first day of school was at hand. Trudging through a foot or more of fresh fallen snow, sister Mary and I made our way a mile to the old log school house. We happened to be the first there, but we saw the master, Mr. Dalrymple, coming up the road with an axe on his shoulder. Mary stood on the door step which I cleaned off with my feet for her, and I ran over to Mr. Woodford's for some fire. Matches had been invented, but they were not generally in use. It was a common thing for neighbors to borrow fire from one another when their wood was out. The rule was to keep fire by covering live coals with ashes at night, but in the case of the school house fire, that had gone out the last spring. I got some live coals on a large chip and held them there with another chip on top, the wind passing between them starting up a nice little blaze by the time I reached the school house. Mr. Dalrymple had brought some kindling with him in his overcoat pockets, and was on his knees at the mouth of the stove blowing; with all his might to start a blaze from the stump which he had lighted by sparks struck from a flint with his knife blade. Adding my stick to his, we went out to the wood pile to chop and split a few sticks of wood, and we soon had the old house warmed up.

The scholars filed in rapidly, stamping the snow from their feet and walking about the room selecting positions for the term. The seats were long benches extending all round the room except at the door and where the master's desk was. The long desk for writing stood two or three feet from the wall. Behind it was a bench for the larger scholars, and in front of it was a lower bench for the smaller ones. The central part of the room was an open space, except only that the stove occupied the geographical center. This open area was used by the classes during recitations. We hadn't any blackboard.

By direction of Mr. Dalrymple, we all put our copy-books and quills on his desk, and he proceeded to make our pens and write copies for us while the large boys cut some more wood and the smaller boys carried it in behind the door, and the girls pelted them with snow balls while they were doing it. The copy-book and pen business finished, and forty odd scholars present, the master went to the door and swung his big bandana handkerchief in the air a few times, and then blew his nose into it with a report loud enough to excite comparative and ludicrous criticism. Then he took a pinch of snuff and—"it was books."

In those old log school houses orthography was recognized as the corner stone to good English; hence a great deal of attention was given to spelling. Every pupil was required to spell at least twice a day; and by way of stimulating the effort to spell well, once or twice a week the scholars met at night and had a spelling school. And it was common, also, for schools of different districts to meet at stated times during the winter and have a "spelling match." Ours was known as the Cross P. ads school, and two miles east of us was the Pike school. It was arranged that these two should meet at our school house Thursday night of the third week of the term and spell.

When the night came, the sleighing was good. In the cold, clear starlight the frozen snow glistened like a sea of gems. Sleigh bells were ringing everywhere. The horses came dashing up to the school house door, their nostrils sending up little clouds of steam, and Knights of the spelling book rose from the great sleds like so many seals from an ocean of straw and coverlets. They were wrapped with clothes enough for arctic explorers. Emerging from the nest, they bounded into the room happy as mortals could be, and the drivers hitched and blanketed the horses.

Thus, load after load came in the glittering night, and the house was full. Two tall candles decorated each wall, and two stood on the master's desk, with snuffers lying on one of the candlesticks. Mr. Dalrymple, took the snuffers and trimmed every candle in the room, which was understood to mean that we should be seated. He and Mr. Shanwell, the Pike school master, consulted a moment, when it was announced that Messrs. Lightwood, McGinnis and Hoffmeyer would act as judges. Mr. Shanwell then called Henry Blucher, and Mr. Dalrymple called Charles Whitney. They promptly appeared and were stationed at the head, one to the north, the other to the south of the master's desk, and directed to call out their schools as they preferred, Henry leading. The first name he called was Geraldine Patterson. My name was first called by Charley, and Bob Sampson was the second. The calling completed, we numbered, and found that the sides were even, twenty-five each. Mr. Hoffmeyer, of the judges stated that we should spell three games and then "spell off," and that twenty-five was the game. We arranged ourselves on the little front bench, when the spelling began.

We used Webster's dictionary, a little fat book about five by six inches. The masters relieved each other every ten minutes in "giving out" words. The first game we spelled in Mr.'s, the second in R's, and the third in A's. Our side won two out of the three games, and a great many whispered congratulations passed up and down our lines. Cheering, clapping of hands and stamping of feet by way of applause, were not then practiced by children.

Next came the tug of war—spelling off. When one missed a word he left the line and took a back seat. The order was perfect, except only when a boy who was spelled off tramped with his heavy shoes away to another seat. We used the E's this time. One after another gone, the lines were thinning rapidly,

and Henry and Geraldine only left on their side, and Charley and Bob and I on ours. The words passed rapidly and were spelled as fast as little mouths could utter the letters. Charley missed, and Henry caught up the word like a flash. Anther five minutes passed without change. The silence, except only the pronouncing and spelling, was absolute. All were becoming excited and anxious. Henry missed, and Bob spelled his word. That unbalanced Bob, and he missed the very next one, which was taken in by Geraldine. Then was the final struggle. I wished it was Henry, or Sam, or Pee, any boy in the world, I wanted to be it, and yet I did not want the victory at the expense of that girl. She came to be perfectly at ease, but I was nervous and uneasy. There was no time, however, to fool away, for the words were coming at us like a-ling stars and we had to spell. "Eleemosynary" was pronounced, and it was Geraldine's time to spell. She hesitated an instant. All eyes in the room were looking upon that womanly little face which began to turn pale. She spelled, but omitted one e in the second syllable. The word was given to me, and I hesitated, not because I did not know how to spell it, or I did, but because I did not want to spell her off. I paid no attention to the stare of any one save that of the girl before me, and I felt my face growing warm. But I resolved in less than ten minutes I have taken to tell of it, that I would give her another trial. I spelled and used z in place of s. Her face brightened up in an instant and she spelled the word correctly.

School was then dismissed, and criticisms and discussions, charges and countercharges were freely indulged, and our side insisted that I had betrayed them. Going out of the room I was followed by a number of boys, and when we had come "T" and the corner, they peepily charged me with treachery. I admitted that I knew how to spell the word but didn't want to "spell that little girl out." This expression had hardly gone out on the cold night air, when Henry Blucher, who was in the suburbs of the crowd called out that, "he lied! He knows well enough he couldn't spell that word."

Quick as a cat would bound I sprang on him, threw him on his back, wallowed him around in the snow and pounded him till he yelled "nuh! nuh!" louder than the other boys called "fair play."

The teachers were early on the ground. Henry was marched away to his sled, and I into the school house. The other boys were ordered to go home. As fast as the sleds could be filled up, they started away, and the night was made joyful again by the bells of the horses and yells of the boys. I was not in the yelling business just then. Other matters of importance had been pressed upon my attention. When all the scholars had gone, and all the lights but one were put out, Mr. Dalrymple sat "own be side me and asked for an explanation which was given him in detail. He heard me through and said only, "Joseph, it is wrong to fight," adding, after a significant pause "unless it be in self-defence."

Then he rose to cover the fire, but turned to me again, and putting one hand on my uncovered head, said in a low tone: "Your conduct was mainly, I will tell your father about it and see that you are not punished. I will go home with you now." He covered the fire, and I brought up some wood, placing it carefully about the stove to dry for morning. I was as happy then, as any of them. The last candle blown out, and the door locked we were on the way home. Mr. Dalrymple kept his word.

Advertisements.

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LEIS' DANDELION TONIC
LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE
THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER
PURELY VEGETABLE.



A Preventive for Chills, Fever & Ague.

A SURE CURE FOR
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint,
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Languor, Sour Stomach, etc.
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The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron and Alkalies, also an antacid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from your stomach.

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six for \$5.00.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
If your Dealers do not keep it, send direct to the proprietors with money enclosed.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
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PENNOCK'S PATENT ROAD MACHINE.
THE ONLY MACHINE IN THE WORLD THAT WILL CLEANSE THE ROAD OF ALL DIRT AND GRAVEL, AND LEAVE IT AS GOOD AS NEW.
MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL.
Manufacturers of "Matchless" Dump-Scrapers.
S. PENNOCK & SONS' CO.,
Kennett Square, Pa., and Fort Wayne, Ind.



Eureka Springs of Arkansas.
The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, via Springfield, is the shortest and best route to the famous health resort. Passengers leave Kansas City via Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad at 9:30 A. M. have but one change of cars, that at Springfield, and arrive at Eureka Springs at 2:30 P. M. next day. This is the shortest and only good route to Rogers and Bentonville, Arkansas. The only line running through trains between Kansas City and Lamar, Springfield, Kansas, and via Fort Scott, the shortest, best and only route which passengers from the north and west make connection for all points in Texas and Indian Territory. Texas Express train leaves Union Depot, Kansas City, at 5:30 P. M. daily, Sundays included.

Central Bank of Kansas.

Successors to A. PRESCOTT & CO.

216 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

(Incorporated January 4th, 1882.)

CAPITAL STOCK; \$100,000.

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Does a General Banking Business, buys and sells exchange, discounts good commercial paper, and will extend to its customers all facilities consistent with safe banking. Real Estate Loans a Specialty. Correspondence invited.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send, free of charge, to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. BEEVER, 45 Chatham St., N. Y.

OSCAR BISCHOFF,
(Late of Bischoff & Krauss),
Dealer in

Hides & Tallow,

Furs and Wool.
Pays the highest market price. Wool sacks and Twine for sale. 66 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills, TOPEKA, KAS.

MATTHEWS' SEED DRILL

The Standard of America.
Admitted by leading Seedsmen, Horticulturists and Market Gardeners everywhere to be the most perfect and reliable drill in use. Send for Circular. Manufactured only by EVERETT & SMALL, Boston, Mass.

The Educationist.

A Monthly Journal of Education devoted to the School and the Home.

Published by G. W. Hoss, at Topeka, at the Low Rate of \$1.00 per year.

Daily Capital.—The handsomest monthly ever published in the West, is the Educationist for November. New England Journal of Education. Boston.—This Journal has become the expression of the best educational thought and progress of the day.

Memory Gems:
By G. W. Hoss; A 32 page pamphlet containing near 300 choice selections of maxims, pearls, aphorisms, wisdom and delicate sentiment in the most choice language. Price 10 cents, or 14 a dozen, post paid.

WHITE RUSSIAN OATS!

The handsomest White Oats in cultivation yields double any ordinary variety, weighing 40 pounds to the bushel. Price by mail post-paid, 1 lb. 40c. 3 lbs. \$1. By express or freight, 1 lb. 40c. 3 lbs. \$1.40; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$4.10. Large included. Also White Beluga, Proctor, Sorgho, and Canadian, at low prices. Our Illustrated Catalogue of warranted Scotch and FINEST JOHNSON & STOKES' Seedsmen, No. 114 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MOUND CITY FEED MILL.

OUR LATEST INVENTION.
The most rapid grinder ever made.
We make the only Corn and Cob Mill with Cast Steel Grinders.

If we fail to furnish proof we will give you a mill, 10 different styles and sizes. The only mill that fits the meal. We also make the

CELEBRATED BIG GIANT.

Send for Circular and Prices.
J. A. FIELD & CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.—The Manhattan nursery deals in all kinds of trees, vines and flowering plants. Send for price list and blank order sheets to ALBERT TODD, Manhattan, Kas.

30,000 EVERGREENS grown expressly for 4,000,000 Osage Orange Hedge Plants. Great inducements offered to the trade. Address MR. ARBORE NURSERY, Shenandoah, Ia.

PEACH TREES FOR SALE

at the Carthage Peach Nursery. Send for prices.
B. F. WAMPE,
Carthage, Jasper Co., Mo.

THE VINELAND NURSERIES

of St. Joseph, Mo., offer for the spring of 1882 a large and fine stock of Apple, Pear, Peach and Plum trees, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, etc., at wholesale and retail. Price list and Descriptive Catalogue free from KELSEY & CO.

Roses
We give more and better plants for the money than any other house in the country. Catalogue for 1882 now ready. FREE TO ALL. Send for one and see for yourself the beautiful plants we offer. MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago.

Evergreens!

Large Variety, all sizes, Nursery Grown, Cheap. Also choice Seed Potatoes. Price List Free.
D. HILL, Dundee Nursery, Dundee, Ill.

NURSERY.

150,000 FRUIT TREES.
50,000 CATALPA, \$1.50 per 100. \$10.00 per 1000.
Send for Price List.

E. R. STONE,
Topeka, Kas.

Black Walnut SEEDLINGS.

One year old. Splendid stock. Price, \$2.00 per 100. \$15 per 1,000. Special rates on large lots. Samples sent on receipt of 10c for postage. Gregg an Main-branch Cluster Raspberry plants. Address HOWMAN & BRECKBILL, Oakland Nurseries, Duncansville, Clark Co., Ohio.

CORRECT TIME!

If you want the Best Time Keeper for the Money that can be bought anywhere in the World, get the

LANCASTER WATCH
Sold by Jewelers throughout the United States. Its 16 gears are not the lowest in price but the best for the money. All Quick-Train 3-plate Movements. Established 1874. Ask for the LANCASTER, PA., QUICK-TRAIN RAILROAD WATCHES.

Agents wanted. \$5 a Day made selling our NEW HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES and FAMILY GOODS. Weigh up to 25 lbs. Sells at \$1.50. DOMESTIC SCALE CO., Cincinnati, O.

Condensed News of the Week.

St. Louis painters on a strike.
Several cases trichinosis in Milwaukee.
Sunday School Convention at Atlanta Georgia.
Half a dozen indictments in the star route cases.
Destitution in Missouri from floods reported very great.
Prohibitionists in Indiana are organizing for the campaign.
Assessed valuation of St. Louis for three years is \$192,992,240.
Gen. Sherman is on a tour of inspection along the Mexican frontier.
The Hudson river at Albany fifteen feet above low water mark the 2d inst.
Spring ice from the Arctic regions floating by New Foundland—earlier than usual.
Cotton, valued at upwards of a million of dollars shipped from Galveston to foreign ports.
Amount of legal tender notes outstanding March 1, 1882, \$7,713,787 less than at same date 1871.
The Iowa legislature has adopted a resolution to submit a prohibition amendment to the people.
Steam ferry boat *Three States* sent from Cairo with supplies for destitute families who were starving.
Lake Erie is clear enough of ice for boats to run—First boat of the season arrived at Cleveland the 3d inst.
Logging operations in the northern lumber regions are stopped because there is no snow to haul the logs on.
Rev. Mr. Blair, the oldest preacher in Pennsylvania, died at the town of Indiana in that state, March 1st.
A Vicksburg dispatch says the levee has broken all along the river and many persons have been drowned.
Residents on Duck Island in the Delaware river near Bordentown, N. Y. compelled to leave on account of high water.
One hundred thousand dollars to be distributed in supplies to the suffering people in the flooded districts of the Mississippi.
Socville says he will withdraw from the Gulteau case as soon as he completes the papers in the supreme court of the District.
Wool hat manufacturers of Reading, Pa. say that unless present protective rates are maintained they must close up their business.
Hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati during the packing season since Nov. 1, '18, 884,878. During same period the year previous, 522,425.
The Grand Masonic Lodge of Pennsylvania will celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its inauguration June 24, in Philadelphia.
The water in the region of Arkansas City, Ark., reported to be eight miles wide. Half or more of the stock in several counties drowned, and some of the people destitute.
The Mayor of Chicago, while taking his daily ride, saw two men fighting. He stopped, got out of his buggy arrested both men and marched them off to the police station.
North branch of the Susquehanna at Catowissa, Pa., eighteen feet above low water mark the 2d inst., and the west branch at Williamsport, is fourteen feet above low water mark.
Secretary of War Lincoln ordered 10,000 rounds of ammunition to be forwarded to the Indian agent at San Carlos to provide against surprise when the Indian scouts are hanged.
Indianapolis saloon keepers threaten members of the city council with loss of trade for passing licensing ordinances. The council have determined, therefore to make the license still higher.
A dangerous strike of laborers in Omaha. Large crowds of them moved about the streets compelling men to stop work and join the procession. Six of the rioters were arrested and imprisoned.
The woman banker of Boston, Mrs. Home, is convicted on three counts in the indictment against her for obtaining money under false pretences, and she must spend some time in the penitentiary.
Three Indians were hanged at Fort Grant A. T. for the murder of Captains Hentry and Hreman at Beam Creek last summer. They laughed while the ropes were being adjusted about their necks.
The court-martial in Sergeant Mason's case agreed in twenty-five minutes on their verdict and judgment and sealed it up and sent it General Hancock. It is not known yet, of course, what the verdict is.
The Iowa legislature voted a gold medal worth \$150 to Kate Seelye who ran through a terrible storm last July to signal a railway train that would otherwise have been wrecked by reason of the breaking away of a bridge.
Boats from the south report more water than at any time before in forty years. There are no landings. Cattle are on rafts, and men, women and children on roofs of houses. At Hales Point on the Tennessee shore the river is seventy miles wide.
United States Subsidence department at St. Louis sent out supplies to sufferers by the flood as follows: To Arkansas 143 barrels of flour, 65 barrels of corn meal, 10 barrels of rice, 12 barrels of hominy and 60 barrels of lard. To Missouri 144 barrels flour, 156 meal, 11 of rice, 13 of hominy, 76 of bacon.
The following appeal for assistance has been issued from Hickman: Hickman is one of the few points of dry land between Cairo and Memphis, and people flock here from their inundated farms. We are feeding a great many people, and two-thirds of them are from Missouri, opposite this place. The suffering is terrible. Many of these people have been living on rafts and scaffolds. In several cases we were compelled to chop through the roof to get at them. Many of them declared that they subsisted on corn (parched) for several days before rescued. There are on an average three in five sick, and we must doctor them. In nearly every case they are actually without food, and the flood has swept away all they possessed. We are feeding these poor people, but we must have help, and we ask the merchants of St. Louis to contribute. We want food for them—flour, corn meal and salt, or smoked meats—in fact, any kind of provisions. We have and will have 400 or 500 mouths to feed in this section, and even when the water falls we will have to feed them until they get started. Some of the sufferers are the best bottom farmers in Missouri, and many have lost all—swept away by the flood. For humanity's sake help those women and children who cry for food. All contributions can be forwarded to:
Chairman and Treas. Relief Committee.
A Father's Testimony.
Creston, Ia., May 21, 1881.
H. H. WARREN & Co. of New York City has been cured of his kidney and bladder troubles by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.
Send name and address to Creston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for book free.

Foreign News Digested.

A terrific hail storm at the City of Mexico covering the ground three or four inches with hail.
More peaceful condition in Peru. The election resulted in electing a conservative administration.
McLean, who shot at the Queen, was about to fire the second shot when caught by the bystanders.
The would be assassin of the Queen is insane. He was released from the Wells lunatic asylum last fall.
The Czar's son is so much afraid that his father will be assassinated that he is becoming too ill to continue his studies. He is fifteen years old.
Gladstone, in the British Commons spoke in favor of an amendment which would admit Bradlaugh to a seat, but the amendment was defeated by a small vote.
It is said that the Coronation of the Czar is again postponed—this time until August 22d. The Russian people are a good deal excited in consequence of the nihilist agitation.

Political Notes.

The Chinese bill is provoking a great deal of discussion in the Senate.
Ex Senator Sergeant, of California, confirmed as minister to Germany.
Roscoe Conkling confirmed associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.
Rumored that Mr. Conkling has declined to accept the appointment to the supreme court.
A proposition is made in Congress to remove duties from spices and potash and articles of that nature.
President Arthur extended his congratulations to Queen Victoria on her escape from assassination, and she responded tenderly.
A resolution was introduced in the House asking the President to use his good offices with the government of Russia to effect more tolerant treatment of Jews.
A bill presented to authorize farmers to fill their productions of tobacco untaxed. It provoked an animated discussion—southern members for, eastern members against.
In a communication of the President to the House, he states that the average monthly cologne of our mints since 1878, is \$2,200,891. Average cost of bullion per month, was \$2,607,805.

This, That and the Other.

Those Troublesome
diseases peculiar to women are caused by relaxed and flabby condition of the muscular system. If the constitution has not been completely sapped, Leis' Dandelion Tonic, taken persistently in small doses after meals, will effect a speedy and permanent cure. In any case it will afford relief and can do no possible harm; therefore try it. A bottle costs but one dollar, and can be obtained at your druggist.

Neither Columbus nor Cook ever discovered more degraded and brutish beings than were the aboriginal inhabitants of Greece. When Solomon was in all his glory and the Hebrew nation in its unity and greatness, the Greeks were divided into more clans than are our North American Indians.

Brain and Nerve.
Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility &c. At druggists Kansas Depot, MOBILE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Two of the assassins of Czar Nicholas, president of Greece were sentenced to be hanged in brick walls, built around them up to their chins, and to be supplied with food, in this species of torture, till they died, in October, 1881.

"How Do You Manage?"
Said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured." See other column.

A Handsome Portrait of Our Late President, James A. Garfield, Free for Every Household.

The Iowa Farmer Co., of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who are the publishers of one of the very best farm and stock journals in the west have, with commendable energy, decided to present an elegant portrait, 19x24, of the late GEN. JAS. A. GARFIELD, to each and every one of their readers free of charge. The price of the FARMER is but one dollar a year and well worth twice that amount. The picture is a beautiful one, the original of which was pronounced by Garfield himself to be the best he ever saw; and pictures inferior in every way are being sold at 75 cts. to \$1.00 each. A copy of this one and the Iowa FARMER is sent each year by sending only ONE DOLLAR to the Co., at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Dr. H. B. Butts, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Alderney or Jersey cattle. Stock for sale. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue.

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Riddett & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Mound City Feed Mills.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Mound City and Big Giant feed mills manufactured by J. A. Field & Co., St. Louis, Mo. The "Big Giant" has become so well known throughout the United States, territories and Canada, as well as in many foreign countries, that it is unnecessary to add further comment. The "Mound City" is exactly the same in crushing parts, while the grinders are enlarged and improved, so as to greatly increase the capacity of the mills, as well as to adapt it to the reception of steel grinders and greatly lessen the cost of the grinding parts so that when mill is worn out, grinders can be replaced at half the price of other mills. The grinding capacity in this grinding as well as grinding oats and small grain has been nearly doubled, without diminishing crushing abilities. Manufacturers claim to make the only mill crushing and grinding corn and cob with sweep power, with cast steel grinders, and propose, if they have opportunity, and fail to prove this by actual test, to give a mill at 1/2 price to purchaser furnishing the opportunity to make the test. These manufacturers claim to make the only mill with sweep attachment, as well as the only practical corn and cob mill made for bell power. The principal features that go to make their mills superior to all others, are the device for taking up the wear, and their crushing blades, which make the mill wear much longer, and do equal amount of work, with one half the power.

Consumption Cured.
An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow men. I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 148 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, diseased discharges, cured by Beecham's. At druggists, Kansas Depot, MOBILE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous debility, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. LEMAN, Station D, New York City.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 6.

NEW YORK—The closing quotations on Wall street to-day were as follows:
MONEY—Closed at 4 to 5 per cent.
EXCHANGE—Closed firm at 89 1/2 to 90 1/2.
GOVERNMENTS—Closed firm.
CHICAGO—The week opens on a quiet money market. The offerings of paper were only fair, and regular customers and per annum. Eastern exchange between city banks was sold at par. The clearings of the associated banks were \$7,000,000. Orders for currency were light.
On change there was a weaker and easier feeling. The receipts of grain were 355,000 bushels, including 72 of wheat, 131 of corn, 30 of oats, 2 of rye and 57 of barley.
FLOUR—Very quiet, buyers only supplying actual wants; common to choice western spring \$1.50 to \$1.75; Minnesota \$1.50 to \$1.75; Patents \$1.50 to \$1.75; winter brands \$1.50 to \$1.75; rye flour quiet at \$1.35 to \$1.50.
WHEAT—On regular call \$1.25 cash; corn 55c cash; oats 40c cash.
KANSAS CITY—WHEAT—Receipts 3,300 bushels; shipments 13,700. Market firm. No 2 cash \$1.13; April \$1.12; May \$1.12 1/2; June \$1.10.
CORN—Receipts 46,500 bushels; shipments 14,150 bushels. Market weak and a shade lower; No 2 mixed, cash, 60 1/2c; March 60c; April 61c; May 60 1/2c; white mixed No 2 cash 70c; May 68c; April 68c; May 65 1/2c.
OATS—Receipts 3,333 bushels; shipments 1,020; No 2 cash 44 1/2c; March 44 1/2c; April 44 1/2c.
RYE—No 2 cash 66c.
ST. LOUIS—FLOUR—Firm and easier, fancy \$6.25 to \$6.50; choice \$6.00 to \$6.10; XXX \$5.50 to \$5.70; family \$5.00 to \$5.70.
WHEAT—Lower and dull but No 2 red, \$1.21 1/2 cash; \$1.21 1/2 March; \$1.22 1/2 April; \$1.22 1/2 May.
CORN—Lower and depressed, 60c cash; 58 1/2c March; 60 1/2c April; 62 1/2c May.
OATS—Better but dull 46c cash; 42 1/2c March; 44 1/2c M. Y. RYE—Dull at 81 1/2c.

By Mail, March 4.

St. Louis.
The Journal of Agriculture report:
CATTLE—Choice native steers av. 1,500 lbs and upwards \$5.00 to \$5.25; prime native steers av. 1,300 to 1,400 lbs \$5.00 to \$5.10; fair shipping steers av. 1,000 to 1,100 lbs \$4.75 to \$5.00; fair to good butchers' steers av. 900 to 1,100 lbs \$4.25 to \$5.00; good feeding steers 1,000 to 1,200 lbs \$4.00 to \$5.00; good stock steers \$3.00 to \$3.50.
HOGS—Yesterday the supply was limited and which changed hands promptly at stiff figures. The demand fair. Light Yorkers \$4.00 to \$4.20; Yorkers \$4.00 to \$4.20; common to good packing \$3.25 to \$3.50; heavy \$3.00 to \$3.50; butchers' and select \$2.75 to \$3.25. Pigs \$2.75 to \$3.00; skips and culls \$1.50 to \$2.50.
SHEEP—Common to fair \$3.75 to \$4.25; fair to good \$4.00 to \$4.50; good to choice \$4.25 to \$5.00; stock sheep \$2.00 to \$2.50; lambs \$1.50 to \$3.00 per head.
HIDES—Quiet; green stock in liberal supply and weak. We quote: Dry flint 16 1/2c to 17c; damaged 13 1/2c to 14c; dry salt 12c; damaged 10c; dry bull and stag 10c; green salt 8 1/2c; damaged 6 1/2c; green 6 1/2c; damaged 5 1/2c; glue stock green 3c, dry 5c.
FLAX SEED—Steady; \$1.34.
CASTOR BEANS—Dull and easier, with sale 30 sacks at \$1.40.
HEMP SEED—Nominal; firm at \$1.35 to \$1.50.
PEANUTS—Quiet; Western 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; Texas 9 to 10 1/2c.
PEANUTS—Scarce; choice Tenn. 6 to 6 1/2c.
WHITE BEANS—In light demand and weak, jobbing from store only, at \$3.70 to \$3.90 for prime eastern and California; country nominal.
SALT—Quote No. 1 Lake at \$1.50 per bri; G. A. at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per sack.
POTATOES—Offering lighter; all met ready sale at steady prices. New York \$1.20 to \$1.45; Canada \$1.25 to \$1.30; Northern at \$1.25 to \$1.30; foreign \$1.20 to \$1.25; inferior, small, etc., 75c to \$1.
WOOL—Selling lightly at unchanged prices. We quote: Tub-washed—choice at 38c; fair 35 to 37c; unwashed—choice medium and combing 25 to 26c; low and coarse 17 to 21c; light fine 23 to 24c; heavy 16 to 19c.

Chicago.

Western Ranges report:
SHEEP—The sales ranged at \$4.50 to \$6.00 for common to choice natives, with a large drove of Nebraska sheep at \$6.00.
CATTLE—Shipping grades, good to choice steers at \$5.75 to \$6.00; common to fair, \$5.25 to \$5.50. A bunch of 1,115-B Nebraska steers sold at \$4.75. Butchers' stock sold \$2.75 to \$3.00 for cows, and \$4.00 to \$4.25 for steers. Distillery bulls, 14c to 1.40 lb sold at \$4.25 to 4.95. Stockers sold at \$3.25 to \$4.30 and feeder at \$4.00 to 4.75.
HOGS—Light bacon lot were in moderate request and sold at \$6.00 to 6.70, according to quality, chiefly at \$6.30 to 6.65. Packing grades were in fair demand and sold at \$6.50 to 7.15 with the bulk of the sales at \$6.60 to 6.80. Shipping grades, were moderately active, and sold at \$6.50 to 7.25, chiefly at \$6.75 to 7.00.
BUTTER—Creameries—choice at 14c fine makes 44 to 46c; Ordinary to good makes 38 to 42c. Dairies—choice to fine 32 to 40c; fair to good 28 to 32c; low grades 11 to 15c; Green 7 to 8c. Roll butter—good to choice 24 to 28c; fine, in shipping 28 to 30c; poor to fair 11 to 16c.
BEANS—Mediums, good, about \$3.40 to 3.50 per bu. Common stock nominal at \$2.20 to 3.00. Choice Navies bring a shade over medium.
SHOE CORN—Hurl and carpet brush, choice to best 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c; self working green 8 1/2c to 9c; self working Red Tip 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c; Red Brush and stained 7 1/2c to 8c; inferior, damaged and stained 4 to 7c; Crooked—inferior to good 4 to 6c.
DRIED FRUITS—Apples—Stewed, 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c; Evaporated, in barrels, 11 to 12c; boxes, 12 1/2c to 13c. In barrels, not dried to good, 9 to 10c; Pared peaches, common to choice 12 to 16c; Halved peaches, 5 1/2c to 6c; Blackberries, new, 15c; Raspberries, new, 28 to 27c; Pitted cherries, new, 19 to 20c.
EGGS—No dross generally were willing to accept 17c per dozen for fresh laid, but buyers refused to pay this figure and latest sales were made at 16c. No demand for ice house and pickled stock.
HIDES—Green quotable at 6c per lb. Heavy green salted (fully cured) 7 1/2c, and light 7c, and damaged 6c. Bull Hides 7c, and green do at 6c. Long Haird Kip under 16 to the 7c per lb. Green salted Calf 13c; dry salted hides 16 to 18c. No 2 dry salted and skins, 5c; price; dry flint 11 to 14c; dry salt 15 to 15 1/2c and Deacons at 5c. Branded hides at 15c per cent. off.
HAY—No 1 Timothy quotable at \$12.00 to 13.50; No 2, do \$10.50 to 11.75; mixed do, \$8.50 to 9.50; upland prairie, \$8.00 to 9.00; No 1 prairie \$6.50 to 7.50; No 2, do \$5.50 to 6.00.
SEEDS—Timothy prime \$2.40 to —; common to good \$2.30 to 2.35. Clover—\$4.00 to 4.50 only fair to prime. Flax \$1.10 to 1.35 for damp & good sound feed. Hungarian 70 to 75c for prime. Millet, 75 to 80c; German \$1.30 to 1.55. Buckwheat at 60 to 70c.
WOOL—Tub-washed, good medium 38 to 40c; tub-washed coarse and dingy 35 to 36c. Washed fleece, fine heavy 30 to 32c; washed fleece fine light 27 to 30c; washed fleece, coarse 31 to 32c; washed fleece, medium 27 to 30c; unwashed, fine heavy 18 to 21c; unwashed medium 23 to 27c. unwashed, coarse 16 to 19c.
Dingy, bary and unconditioned wool, including Territorial wool, about 1 to 5c less than quotations.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by A. A. Ripley & Son.
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice 25c 1/2
CHEESE—Per lb 20
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh 20

BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 4.00
Medium 3.50
Common 3.00
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu 1.75
P. R. POTATOES—Per bu 1.75
S. POTATOES 1.25
TURNIPS 2.00
APPLES 2.00
SUGAR—A 3/4 lbs for 1.00
Brown, 11 lbs 1.00
XC, 10 lbs 1.00
C, 10 1/2 lbs 1.00
Brown, 11 lbs 1.00
COFFEE—Good, 3 lb 1.15
Best Rio, 3 lb 20
O. G. Java, 3 lb 25
Roast Rio, good, 3 lb 15
Java, 3 lb 35
Mocha, best 3 lb 40

Hide and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.
HIDES—Green06
No. 206
Calf's to 15 lbs08
Kip 16 to 25 lbs07
Bull and stag05
Dry flint prime05
BRAN05
Dry salted, prime10
No. 208
TALLOW25
SHEEP SKINS 25c 1/2

Grain.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck.

WHOLESALE.

WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2 1.10
Fall No. 2 1.05
Fall No. 4 1.00
CORN—White62
Yellow62
OATS—Per bu. new45
RYE—Per bu.75
BARLEY—Per bu.50

RETAIL.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs 4.00
No. 2 3.75
No. 3 3.50
No. 4 3.25
RYE 4.75
CORN MEAL 1.35
CORN CHOP 1.35
RYE CHOP 2.00
CORN & OATS 1.75
SHORTS 1.00

THE STRAY LIST.

(Continued from page seven.)
Strays for the week ending March 8.

Biley County—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.
COW—Taken up in Zeandale by Wm Wiley Dec 14 1881 one red cow 3 years old, branded with horn shoe on right hip, no other marks or brands.

New Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, \$90. Pianos \$125 up. Factory running day and night. Pianos free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY.
Headquarters. Trees from 2 to 9 feet high. For prices, address R. W. CRANDALL, Newton, Kas.

EGGS
From all the leading varieties of pure bred Poultry. Send for Illustrated Circular. T. SMITH, P. M., Fresh Pond, N. Y.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY CUTTINGS.

Will forward by mail
100 for \$2.00.
50 for \$1.00.
25 for 50 cts.

Larger quantities by freight or express.
Correspondence solicited.
Address A. ELLSWORTH, Hutchinson, Reno Co., Kas.

FARMERS and GARDENERS Attention.

Parties claiming to be from Chicago are soliciting orders in this vicinity for Groceries, claiming to undersell Grocers here.

We Will Duplicate Their Prices

And give a discount of one per cent.

We have a full line of Landreth's Garden Seeds.

ONION SETTS AND SEEDS, BEANS, PEAS, CORN, Etc., in BULK.

A Liberal Discount to Gardeners.

A. A. RIPLEY & SON, 229 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

THE KEYSTONE WASHER.

Will wash Cleaner, Easier, and with Less Injury to Clothes than any other in the World. We challenge any manufacturer to produce a better Washer. Every Machine Warranted FIVE Years and Satisfaction Guaranteed. The only Washer that can be clamped to any sized tub like a Wringer. It is made of malleable iron, galvanized, and will outlast any two wooden machines. Agents wanted. Exclusive Territory. Our agents all over the country are making from \$75 to \$200 per month. Retail price, \$7. Sample to agents, \$3. Also celebrated

KEYSTONE WRINGERS AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

Circulars Free. Refer to editor of this paper. Address F. F. ADAMS & CO., Erie, Pa.

Our New Catalogue of the Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Implements is Free to all, and we guarantee to interest every one who plants seeds or cultivates the soil. It is a beautiful descriptive work of 16 pages, full of illustrations. We want Market Gardeners and Root Growers to examine closely our fine Garden Tools; Farmers who value Labor-Saving Tools to study our Combined Horse Hoe, Furrower and Cultivator; and every one who has ever found vegetable garden to be the firefly garden. It will save them. S. L. ALLEN & CO., 127 and 129 Catherine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WORTH SENDING FOR!

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, has just published a book on "DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND HOW THEY CAN BE CURED," which is offered free, postpaid to all applicants. It contains valuable information for all who suppose themselves afflicted with, or liable to any disease of the throat or lungs. Address Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, 538 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., P. O. Box 2833.

Seed Corn.

We have a choice lot of Yellow Seed Corn to offer, that yielded over seventy-five bushels to the acre last summer. We have just thoroughly tested it and know it to be good.
Price \$2.00 per bushel, standard weight. No charge for boxing and sackage. Order early.
Address BOWMAN & BRECKBILL, Donnellsville, Clark Co., Ohio.

STOLEN.

On March 1st near Sedgwick, a bay horse, nearly 15 hands high, 12 years old, had a heavy tail and mane and white feet, near a white spot on his face and a white mark on his nose. Is rather heavy set and has a bar on his off shoulder. Information leading to his recovery will be rewarded by the subscriber, A. W. TAYLOR, Sedgwick, Harvey Co., Kas.

Seed Potatoes

1,200 bushels NEW VARIETIES, grown by me and warranted true. *Andrews White Rose*, *Dunmore Beauty of Hebron*, *Andrews White*, *mealy*, first class table variety, smooth and handsome, prolific in yield. *Dunmore* yields more than the Peerless and is better in quality. *Beauty of Hebron*, well known as extra early and good. Send for Catalogue. JAMES MILLER, Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y.

MAILED FREE!

Our Annual Illustrated Spring Catalogue of SEEDS, BULBS, PLANT and FLORISTS' SUPPLIES. Address MICHIGAN SEED CO., 211 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Mammoth Georgia Melon

Seed of the Celebrated Georgia Watermelon

by mail.
1/4 lb. by mail, \$2.00.
1/4 lb. by mail, 75 cents.
1/4 oz. by mail, 30 cents.

Weight of melons, 40 to 70 pounds. Four car loads shipped from our grounds to State Fair. Also taking premiums at several County and State Fairs.
Address A. ELLSWORTH, Hutchinson Reno Co., Kas.

THE Champion Hay Rake.

Patented Dec. 7th, 1880



This rake gathers the hay perfectly clean from the swath; will gather from 500 to 700 pounds at one load and carry it to the stack. The rake is guided by the feet of the driver by turning the wheels to the right or left. When the Rake is loaded it is then pushed to the stack and backed from under the hay, which is left in nice shape to be pitched. With the Rake one man and team can rake and haul to the stack from 10 to 12 acres per day, thus saving winnowing, shocking, etc. Parties wishing to purchase Rakes will please order early. Inducements offered to Dealers and Agents.
Territory for lease.
For prices and particulars address S. B. GILLILAND, Proprietor and Manufacturer, Monroe City, Mo.

FARMERS and GARDENERS Attention.

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