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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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### Rainfall and Kansas Farming.

[Extracts from a lecture by H. R. Hilton, of the Land Department A. T. & S. F., delivered before the Scientific Club of Topeka, and the Kansas Academy of Science.]

The soil of eastern Kansas is a black loam, resting on a clay formation; that of central Kansas a dark, sandy loam, resting on a porous earthy clay formation; while that of western Kansas has a still more sandy surface soil and more porous subsoil. This is the general subdivision, subject to occasional variations. As a rule the surface soil grows deeper and the subsoil more porous as we pass from the east toward the west.

The rainfall is graduated from east to west across the state, with as much regularity as the soil, the precipitation being about one third greater in eastern Kansas than in western, and about one fifth greater than in central Kansas. But here a law of compensation enters in to modify this difference, the moisture absorbing and retaining qualities of the soil being much greater in central and western Kansas than that of the eastern portion of the state. As an illustration of this point let us take a tract of cultivated land with a black loam surface soil one foot deep, resting on a clay subsoil. On this tract of land two inches of rain falls. One-half is sufficient to thoroughly saturate the surface soil down to the clay; the balance is rejected for want of capacity in the soil to store it, and in consequence this surplus flows off into the streams.

Let us now take another tract of sandy loam, two feet deep, resting on a porous subsoil, on which two inches of rain falls. This soil, having double the storing capacity of the tract first named, receives all the rain; and instead of wasting half, stores the full amount for future use.

The natural deduction from this would be, that the soil two feet deep, storing a double quantity of moisture, will be more than twice as long in parting with it; not only because it holds more of it, but because it is stored farther from the surface and from the sun's heat, drying winds, and consequent evaporation.

The experience of eastern farmers, who have carefully noted the effects of drainage on their soil, is that a tract of land on which the surface soil has been deepened by drainage, will produce crops on one half the rainfall that was necessary prior to drainage, or in other words, by doubling the capacity of the reservoir for storing and retaining the moisture in the soil, a much less quantity of rainfall is now necessary to produce like results.

It would seem to follow from this, that the amount of rainfall sufficient to raise crops in one locality may be either too much or too little for some other localities having more or less absorptive soil.

For instance: If thirty five inches be the amount of annual rainfall necessary to farm successfully in the state of Illinois, eastern Kansas, with its better drained soil will furnish as much moisture to plant-life on twenty-five inches of rainfall per annum, and western Kansas as much on a fall of twenty inches; and if Illinois, and eastern and western Kansas had a like amount of land under cultivation, I think the standard of sufficient rainfall for each would bear about the same relation to each other as the figures I have already quoted, based upon the theory already advanced that for the purposes of comparison the absorption and retentive qualities of the soil and the amount of rain utilized, rather than the amount that falls, shall be taken into consideration.

Hot winds were a consequence of this exposed heat-radiating surface. The principal rainfall of the summer months was through the medium of thunder storms of great severity. Precipitation took place at a high elevation, and was very rapid: gently showers and general rains, such as we are now frequently favored with, were then very rare. During the first ten years farming was attended with many difficulties and discouragements on account of the seasons, and few believed that the frontier of settlement could ever be extended west of Topeka, except perhaps, a short distance along the valleys. But in spite of these many discouragements of the climate, the pioneer settlers ventured first just outside of the Missouri valley, then gradually westward, step by step, mile by mile, and each year saw a little farther advance upon the great American desert until now we find the land possessed for 300 miles west of the Missouri river. And what has been the consequence of this possession? The plow has been actively at work on the water-shedding roof of 8,000,000 acres of land has been torn up; the soil has been tilled, and a storehouse provided for the rainfall that was formerly wasted. Forest and fruit trees millions in number, have been planted, proving a valuable climate ameliorating accessory to the cultivated soil and ranker plant growth.

From these combined causes came an increased humidity of the atmosphere and a more general diffusion of moisture from the new water supply held in reserve. Increased humidity was rapidly followed by plants and grasses that find their best development in a humid climate. The tall, blue-stem grass that could not withstand the dry, arid climate of the plains, now follows in the wake of the settlements, and takes possession of the soil, on which the short, wiry buffalo grass had so long flourished, because it alone was capable of sustaining life on a limited supply of moisture.

The tillage of the soil and growing of trees made the first breach in the arid climate; moisture was sufficiently increased to favor the growth of the blue-stem grasses. When these took possession I believe their influence was greater than all other causes combined, because by covering the major portion of the country with a heavy coating, that greatly reduced radiation they removed one of the most stubborn agencies that the pioneer had to contend with. It also, by penetrating the now shaded soil with its strong roots, caused the former surface hardened rind to break, and enabled the soil to drink in and retain moisture that had previously been denied it.

Cultivation, tree planting, mulching, change of

grasses, prevention of wide-spreading and destructive fires, these are the great agencies that have wrought such a wonderful change in the climate of the eastern half of Kansas. Even if no more rain falls on the earth now than in the early days of the state's history, it is better distributed throughout the season. We have more gentle showers, more general rains, and while we may have as many thunderstorms, they are not marked with the severity of the years that preceded the civilization of our soil and climate.

From old settlers who located here twenty-five years ago, we learn that owing to the scant covering of vegetation, the prairie soil was tough, sin baked hard and dry; that it was almost impervious to rain and shed it as though the whole ground had been covered with asphalt; that the frequent prairie fires only increased the sun baking process and that in consequence the radiation of heat from the exposed surface of the earth made the summer winds during the daytime more hot than comfortable.

We also learn from the same source that the manner in which the rain was precipitated, while similar in some respects to the present, yet on the whole was very different. Then, especially during the summer season, nearly all the precipitation took place after sundown and in violent thunder showers. Rainy days, such as we enjoy now were then unknown during the growing season, and hot winds, now unknown, were then frequent.

Farming from 1855 to 1865 was attended with vicissitudes, that farming from 1870 to 1880 has very little knowledge of.

Very few sections in the United States have been more favored in the past ten years than the eastern half of Kansas, and yet in the ten years from 1855 to 1865 the failures were many and gave to the state a reputation for being a land of drought.

As we follow the tide of emigration westward we find the blue stem grass has always been close in the wake of this human tide. Twenty years ago we found it as far west as Emporia and Junction City, and four years later as far as Marion Center and Abilene. Ten years ago there was no blue stem grass in Harvey and Saline counties, except along the streams, the uplands being completely covered with buffalo grass. To-day buffalo grass cannot be found in either of these counties, unless it be an insignificant patch here and there, and the bottoms and uplands are alike covered with blue stem. Pushing west to the center of the state, we find Rice and Ellsworth counties have also succumbed to the blue stem, and Barton and Russell still farther west are now being taken possession of. In fact, the blue stem is increasing rapidly in all the counties between the 98th and the 100th meridian, and it is only a question of time when they too will be covered, although the progress westward will necessarily be slower as higher elevations are reached.

The finest hay and pasture lands in central Kansas to-day are to be found in the sand hills along the Little Arkansas river, that ten years ago were bare and almost destitute of vegetation. The sand hills south of the Arkansas river in Barton, Pawnee and Edwards counties are rapidly becoming grass covered and the same change is rapidly going on in the sand hills of northern Nebraska.

What western Kansas now needs is a more general distribution of its rain fall, and this can be accomplished by protecting the prairie grasses from fire, by cultivation of the soil, by tree planting and by the spread of the taller grasses over the uncultivated area. This, together with westward march of emigration in compact settlements, making improvements as they go, will accomplish the climatic change desired even to the west line of the state.

## Correspondence.

### Plum Culture in Kansas.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The climate and soil of Kansas is adapted to the growth of the plum tree, and if it were not for the presence of the curculio in our midst, we could easily grow all the fine varieties of European plums. This is the sole reason why we cannot succeed with this delicious fruit, yet there are two varieties of this valuable species which do succeed in bearing fair crops of fruit nearly every year, that we have no hesitation in recommending them for trial. These are the Lombard and the Emigrant. The latter was introduced to this state by Wm. Cutter, of Junction City in 1868. His trees have borne fair crops for many years, and last year his trees were literally loaded down to the ground. The fruit exhibited by him at the State Fair were fine, luscious specimens. Every farmer should have at least two trees of each variety planted in his yard. These varieties are easily distinguished by their large broad leaves, rampant growth, and strong upright shoots.

There are three distinct families of plums scattered all over the West: red varieties which are worthy the attention of every lover of fine fruit, and we have no doubt that in the very near future some excellent varieties of these will be produced.

The best varieties of American plums which are being produced just now, east of the Missouri river, are from the species known among botanists as *Prunus americana*, and from this Iowa culturists have raised some fine varieties known by the names of Forest Garden, Quaker, Weaver, De Soto, Harrison's Peach and Winnebago; all these are good healthy growers, and good bearers, with fruit of excellent quality, very hardy, and ripen their fruit at an earlier period than the Chickasaw.

The second genus, *Prunus chioas*, is indigenous in a portion of the southern and southwestern states. The tree is a hardy, rampant grower and an abundant bearer. The two best varieties of this family are the Miner and Wild Goose. The Miner is, in the opinion of the writer, one of the most valuable and productive varieties that has been tested in Kansas. It is true that its habit of vigorous growth is unfavorable to early fruitfulness, and its blooming in early spring renders it liable to injuries from late frosts, yet we contend when the trees reach a mature age, and the season is favorable, the Miner is the heaviest

bearer of any variety we have in cultivation. The original trees which we have often seen with a circumference of trunk of four or five inches, and a spread of branches of forty feet, loaded with twenty bushels of beautiful fruit, was a sight worth going some distance to see. The Wild Goose is a very fine variety of later introduction; it ripens its fruit earlier than the preceding. The fruit is beautiful and of very fine quality, and an early bearer. In purchasing plum trees, go or send to an experienced reliable nurseryman, don't trust your order to a tree agent.

The third family of plums (*Prunus Maritima*) is widely distributed all over the state. These are found in nearly every county in western Kansas and while much of the fruit is small and bitter to the taste, large plums of good quality are often found; and we have not the least doubt that by careful selection and hybridizing, excellent and beautiful varieties can be obtained. The improvement of the plum by artificial crossing is just now attracting a large share of the attention of Iowa fruit men, and every year they are coming to the front with some really choice varieties. Let us wake up and pursue the same course, make good selections from wild varieties growing in our midst, carefully cross these with other fine varieties, plant the choice pits of these, tend them carefully when they grow, till the fruit and some fine morning we shall wake up and find that we have made a "hit" and have produced something really valuable, that everybody will want.

The plum will grow on all our upland prairie farms. The best location would be the chicken-yard. Lay off a good-sized lot, plant the trees, twenty feet apart, cultivate for two years, then lay down to orchard grass and clover. This makes a good range for the poultry, and they will repay the labor expended by destroying the curculio both in its larval and imago state.

J. W. R.

### How Absurd!

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In one of the late numbers of your paper I see the idea of a farmer's lobby proposed. This thing deserves more than a passing notice; the idea, to me, is so ridiculous that it is laughable, were it not such a contemptible acknowledgment of our own weakness, with four votes out of five in our own hands. I am at a loss to see how any one could entertain or advocate so dangerous a proposition, aside from the impracticability of the thing. Lobbyists for any purpose are in bad taste, and are regarded as detrimental to the interest of the majority, and dangerous to our republican institutions. We understand how these things are managed by individuals, and are we to follow in their wake and endorse their mode of getting needed legislation when it is wrong, all wrong, and an evil which we have so much denounced? With so great a preponderance of power in our hands with so many great and competent men among us, whose interests are identical with our own, cannot we control legislation in our own interest, at least so far as is right? If not, let us cast our vote for some honest, one horse lawyer from out some little town, or some M. D. Is it to be presumed that any one among us has brains enough to make a law in our own interest except them? Their interests and ours being identical, of course we will get such legislation as we need. Many of your correspondents talk of organizations to accomplish the needed reforms. There are several good organizations for farmers, the Grange and Alliance, which if properly supported would be to our financial and political interest, and would bring about many needed reforms and accomplish good results. But in them, as in many other undertakings there appears to be a lack of unanimity or backbone, which does not characterize similar undertakings by other interests where not near as much is at stake. These are non-partisan organizations, as much as it is possible to make them, and they have not so far received the support from farmers they deserve. Have you come your duty in relation to them? Or are you among those who have too much dignity, or another class who stand back and grumble, allowing our opportunities to be frittered away following off abstract ideas and building castles in the air? I look at this from a purely business standpoint, and act accordingly. If with the four-fifths of votes in our own hands we still continue to send lawyers and bank directors, railroad directors and their satellites to Congress (with passes in their pockets), just so long will they as Jay Gould says, "take what the trade will bear." I have but little to hope for from the old party. There appears to be a united action on their part in their own interests, no interest but party spoils hold them together. If we wish legislation in the people's interest we must get out of the ruts, advance to the front, and stand for our rights.

J. V. RANDOLPH.

## Farm Letters.

### Creameries vs. Farmers.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Market reports from a recent number of the KANSAS FARMER show 45c down to 35c per pound for creamery butter, against dairy butter at 40c for the best down to 20c for "good," a difference of from 6 to 25c between the best brands of the former and the lowest grade of "good" butter produced in the dairy; and a difference between the best grades of each. This suggests some very serious questions both to the consumer and the dairyman. Does the creamery add 6 to 25c to the value of every pound of butter it produces? Or does it add somewhat to its cost, and then by reason of a slight superiority of product get control of the market and then charge up the greater part of that difference as profits of the enterprise? Does the farmer who sells his cream share in this difference; and if so, to what extent? Why cannot the dairyman produce just as good an article and at less cost?

If the creamery can furnish a Cooley creamer to the farmer, and then send a man and team to gather the cream once or twice a day, what prevents the dairyman from owning a creamer and saving the cost of the man and team?

Does not the dairyman pay for the creamer without ever becoming its owner? Suppose we concede

all that is claimed as to the superiority of creamery products, what then? Shall we acknowledge that the skill and enterprise of others cannot be attained by ourselves? Are we to acknowledge that skilled labor and business ability are incompatible with a farmer's vocation? Are we always to give way to a pressure that would force us to the mere drudgery of life, and to content ourselves with a drudge's pay? Are we to acknowledge that the cow stable yard, pasture, milk pail, and stool, are the boundaries of our capacity, while the skill of our wives and daughters is exhausted in the labor of washing milk pails and pans? Must the "gilt edge" be the product of, and the gold the compensation, for the skill of the creamery man?

I believe every enterprising, spirited farmer will answer these questions with an emphatic No.

Well, it is not too soon to put forth all our energies to regain lost ground and secure and ever afterward hold rightful control of this most valuable product of our labor and skill. Organized and united effort is needed. Butter associations should be formed everywhere. The dull and sluggish should be excited to thoughtful activity by comparisons of methods and results. None should be too wise or proud to learn, and none too selfish to instruct. Get a Cooley creamer (or a better one, if to be found) into every neighborhood and then exhibit results. Join in a determined effort to raise the standard of dairy—or home made butter to the highest possible grade and thus successfully resist the creamery man's invasion of our rightful domain. Back seats for farmers? Not much!

P. C. BRANCH.

### Feed for Dairy Stock.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

A matter of the first importance with the practical dairy man is the capacity of his cows to produce milk. Next in importance is the best milk producing feed for his stock. Unquestionably the best is green grass, and the successful dairyman will see to it that his cows have plenty of this cheapest and best of feed in its season; and also take care that the supply comes as early in the spring as possible, and is prolonged as late in the fall as possible. The season of prairie grass as a profitable milk producing feed is so short I do not value it highly for that purpose. Many seasons by August it is getting hard, and although still an excellent feed producer it is quite unprofitable as a range for milk cows. In my opinion about three months is as long in an average season as is safe for dairy men to depend wholly upon wild grass. In this part of Kansas at least, tame grass must necessarily be the sheet anchor of successful dairymen but I hear some readers of the FARMER say "tame grass won't do any good in Kansas." My skeptical friend, have you ever tried tame grass in Kansas? I have, and to my entire satisfaction. In order that my front yard should correspond with the "magnificent distances" of Kansas, I built my house twenty rods back from the road, leaving a lawn of about two acres in front of the house. In the summer of '72 I broke up the prairie sod, and early next spring, after thoroughly preparing the ground, I sowed one half bushel of mixed grass seed, clover, timothy and red-top, upon the plot. I cut a good crop of hay the first season, and have every season since. In this time it has received one light coat of manure. I have sowed about forty acres since then, and always got a good stand when sown alone. My meadow is now green and has a good dense sward. I shall turn my fresh cows upon it in about ten days as my supply of timothy and clover hay will be about exhausted in that time.

As winter feed there is nothing better for cows than good bright, early cut corn fodder. I feed a great deal every winter, and I think I get better results in milk producing feed from a given area of land and amount of labor than in any other way. Let me here emphatically state that any kind of hay or corn fodder must be cut early to be good milk producing feed. I planted a half acre of mangle wurzel one season and have resolved never to plant any more. The labor I bestowed upon that patch of beets I fully believe would have raised corn of five times the value to feed cows or anything else. Cows eat them greedily, but I could see nothing startling in either the quality or quantity of milk produced.

EDWIN SNYDER.

Oskaloosa, March 13.

### Rabbits—Trees—Dogs.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I see in your paper a great many remedies for protecting orchards from that little pest, the rabbit. They all seem to aim at the effect, and leave the cause to go unthought of. I have seen orchards of neighbors that have been wrapped with both hay and paper, but the rabbits would tear it off and gnaw the trees. Now for the benefit of my brother farmers, I will here give you my experience with a remedy, which has not only protected my orchard, but has rid my farm of the rabbit. I have two dogs, a shepherd and a bull dog. I found that those dogs (like all dogs) saw a great deal of fun in running rabbits. "Now," thinks I, "I will make those dogs rid my place of rabbits," and this is the way I proceeded. I built several boxes, about two feet square with two small doors, one on the north, the other on the south side. To fit these doors I made slides, so that I could open or close them at will. Then I placed rails, upon underlying pieces, of about four inches in thickness in such a position that a rabbit, when pursued by the dogs, would, as a natural consequence, run into the boxes for safety. (I will here state that at the time I set about this plan my dogs could not catch a rabbit, hence the necessity of the traps). Now, when the dogs would run a rabbit into the traps, I would go and close the slides, catch the rabbit, divide it, and give it to them. At first they did not seem inclined to eat them, but by a little less feeding from the house, I got them so they began to relish their new diet, and I soon became so fond of it that they would go out almost every day, of their own accord, and catch from three to four a day, and can now by their experience in the business, and by using a little stratagem, catch the rabbits themselves, thus leaving me nothing to do with the rabbit hunting but to see the grand success of my remedy, and to-day there is not a rabbit on my place, excepting those that come from my neighbors during the night's run. In my orchard are trees ranging from two, to

ten inches in diameter, and I have not lost one by rabbits, while my neighbors, on every side, complain of having old orchards almost destroyed. Now, as almost every farmer has from one to four dogs, why not put them to good use? A very little training and trouble on your part, will do what I have done. Try it, brother farmers, and if you all succeed as well as I have, the rabbits, if not entirely destroyed, will be held in such check, that the damages done our orchards will be considerably lessened.

ECONOMY.

### I Had a Sick Cow.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

One year since I had a cow that acted as though she was in great pain, would lie down and rise again. Was her head to a hay pen. When she arose she would hook the fence. She looked wild and I at first feared hydrophobia, but took perhaps a gill of spirits of turpentine, put in near a pint of water, caught her head up, had ingredients poured into her nostrils so she swallowed it. She was apparently well in twenty minutes. I had a similar case soon after, treated same, with like results. I never saw a similar case to those. What was the disease or its cause? Did the turpentine effect the cure or would they have got well sooner without it? I gave it the credit.

D. DORAN.

Fenwick, Republic Co., Feb. 27.

### Cover for Hot-Beds.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

A short time ago some one enquired through your paper for varnish or glaze for hot bed covers, instead of the usual glass.

I fear I am rather late in giving this reply, but as no one has seen fit to give any, I send the following, and would state that I have one in use the second season, just as good as at first.

Take smooth white cotton cloth of a close texture; stretch it tight and tack well on frame of the usual size (generally 3 by 6 feet). Varnish: Two ounces of fresh lime water four ounces of linseed oil, one ounce white of egg, separate from two ounces yolk of egg. Mix the lime water and oil with a gentle heat, beat the eggs separately and add. Apply with a paint brush, giving enough coats to turn rain, each coat to set quite dry before applying the next. It is good plan to go over with a light coat of oil each spring. A caution I would give is, do not let the dust or wind get to them until they are perfectly dry, or you will have them coated with an opaque varnish neither useful nor beautiful. Have cross bars in each about every foot. Some tack muslin upon the upper side of the hot bed frame, glaze, and then by means of rollers roll it over and merely weight down. This is easier in first preparation, and might do for sweet potatoes or some bulky things requiring little care, but not nearly so durable or easy to manage as the frames. Besides, Kansas breezes generally keep them stirring, so water and heat can easily escape.

I also send a receipt for another varnish, taken from an article entitled "Hot bed with fire heat," by T. C. in February No. of A. M. Purdy's Fruit Recorder. "Put in an iron kettle one quart of linseed oil, adding an ounce of finely pulverized sugar of lead, and four ounces of pulverized rosin. Heat gently until thoroughly mixed, apply warm with a brush on a clear day. When dry, give a second coat."

I made my ashes of thin dressed finishing lumber, half an inch thick, by two inch wide, sides, ends and one center piece, merely cross and clinched with small wrought nails. Two other light cross bars. Muslin 5 to 10c per yd is good enough, yard wide.

Will some one give me some information in regard to June budding peach trees? How about buds, are they not in leaf? I wish to try it this season, and would like to know how to procure and prepare the buds, etc. August is generally too dry for the successful operation of budding.

Any information will be thankfully received by, Burlington, Osage Co. ZEPHYR.

### Several Matters in Brown.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I don't think I have ever seen the prospect for a wheat crop better in the month of March. I am inclined to think Mr. Swann knew something when he predicted a good crop for 1882. He is at least a better theorist than C. W. Johns in when he wrote about the "treeless plains" of Kansas. During the fine days considerable spring wheat was sown, and more will be sown, also oats, as soon as the soil is sufficiently dry to be tilled.

Our fruit trees appear in a healthy condition. Peach buds had commenced swelling the first week in March; but the cold snap since checked further developments. All fruit trees are full of buds. Clover, timothy and blue grass is also presenting its living green. Our native woods and planted groves are made cheerful by the songs of many birds.

Corn planting will be commenced early this spring at least by the middle of April, which is very early for our northern tier. The listing plow and the time honored checkrower are taking the lead with us, as the best modes to keep the fields clean from weeds. As far as we are able to judge, all present appearances seem to indicate that we are going to have "a year of plenty." Sensible people are thankful and happy, but the chronic grumbler sees nothing to be thankful for.

Religiously we had large and wonderful gatherings into the churches during the months of January and February. The weather and roads were most lively for protracted meetings. In Sabetha, Evangelist F. L. Tuttle, assisted by the resident pastors conducted meetings the entire month of January. A number of the leading business men and prominent citizens are among the new converts. There were 11 additions to the three churches: to the Baptist 7, to the Methodist 3, and to the Congregationalist 1. The result of the meetings, 380. Tuttle will never be forgotten by the grateful people of Sabetha and surrounding neighborhoods. Infidelity and skepticism used to be the controlling powers, now Christianity and temperance hold the balance of healthful influence in that now growing young town.

To our Walnut township church, Congregationalist, Rev. D. Dunham, pastor, there were also 45 new members added, and many other places might thus be enumerated. And still the good work is going on. It is also perfectly apparent to all who are willing to see it that prohibition has done, and is doing much good in those parts of our tried and true, and ever conquering commonwealth.

C. H. LEECH.

Sabetha, March 15.



## Ladies' Department.

## THE AUTUMN OF LIFE.

The old man sits at his cottage door,  
In the gleam of the dying day;  
His heart is as calm as the silent shore  
When the winds have passed away;  
His thoughts as still as the fragrant breeze  
That whispers of peace to the azure seas.

His is the beauty of earth and air,  
The glow of the twilight hour;  
He feels that glory everywhere  
Is breathing from woodland flowers;  
And his heart grows young, though his years are old,  
At the wondrous sight of the sunset gold!

For Memory comes with a gentle hand,  
And breathes on Fancy's wing;  
His thoughts to her own immortal land,  
Where the Past forever lingers  
Of joys that brightened the fair days fled,  
His friendships faded with friends long dead.

And the Past, though sad for the love that is gone,  
Is sweet to the old man's mind;  
Like the birds that sang in those years, have flown  
The hopes he hath left behind;  
Yet Memory brings from each bygone day  
Some gift of peace for his lonely way.

And the children love that old man dear  
As he sits in the twilight hour,  
Lending a music they cannot hear,  
From the sea and the voice of air;  
And gather around, like gladsome flowers,  
As he tells them tales of the vanished hours.

And so the Present is made more bright  
By the lessons the Past hath taught,  
As the old reflects the wondrous light  
Of the west, by sunset brought;  
And though his vision is growing dim,  
God maketh his pathway bright to him.

His age is peace; yet he joys to think  
That a deeper than earth can know  
Shall be his, when his tranquil soul shall drink  
Of a balmy twilight glow;  
In that happier home, where his thoughts at last  
Shall yearn no more for the distant Past!

## Farmer's Wives, No 2.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Some time after the L's moved onto their farm, some mutual friends from town stopped one warm day for me to go and call on Mrs. L. The new house looked so small on the outside, I wondered how they managed to live in it. We were happily disappointed. It was so much larger than it looked, the one main room about 12x14, the hard pine floor oiled until it shone, the green shade drawn down on the south and west, the east door and window open, shaded by an ample porch, made it one of the coolest and one most restful homes I knew of. Mrs. L. was at the nearest neighbor's calling, and Mr. L. undertook our entertainment, until Master Tommy went back Mamma. We spoke of the nice flock of chickens, and he opened the back door that we might see them better. Oh, said Mrs. W., see the nice, flagging walks to the well and another one way out towards the barn. Where did you get it? Why, when I was getting out stone for my basement wall there was a good many of these stones, and I put on a few at each load for the walks. I don't like to wade in mud, and it saves Mary so much work, she says a muddy house makes so much washing for the children. Just then Mary and her three clean little ones came in. Such a happy comfortable family. I can't tell you of the nice tea we had, but I can tell you that farmer really loved his wife.

CACTUS.

The Maples, March 10th.

## How to Treat Little Girls.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I am glad we girls are permitted to write for your paper. I think all parents ought to give their little girls a chance to earn some money for their own use. Now I will suggest a good plan. Plow a small lot of ground and tell your little girls they can have all they can raise in their garden to sell for their own use. If you have not got seeds to give them, have them do some work for you and give them money enough to buy a paper of onion or beet seed; then show them how to plant them and they can do the rest of the work all by hauling them to market. Don't let the cook use any of the girls' vegetables. I once knew a mother who gave her child some squashes to plant for her own; and those squashes were all eaten at home and the child did not receive a cent for her work. I know another parent who gave her ten year old daughter a peck of potato pealings and told her to plant them. She did so and received two dollars for her potatoes in July. This money the little girl put in her money box, saying I will plant potatoes next year.

I thank Rebecca for her letter on gardening. When Pa read it he said he would have to fence our garden so that chickens and cows could not eat our vegetables.

WESTERN GIRL.

## Fruit Gardens.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

One of our friends is going to tell us how she uses corn stalks for kindling wood. Truly, "One-half of the world know not how the other half live." In this community corn stalks are (or have been until lately) the only known articles of fuel. Lately hay has been discovered to be excellent fuel and sheep droppings are equal to coal.

We are interested in the garden, though we have never been very successful here yet, but hope for better things in the future and shall watch for helpful hints.

A. H.

Wild Horse, Graham Co., March 9.

## Franklin Poultry.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I am pleased to see the ladies' department think it a good feature. I now write in reply to one of our sisters who wishes to know how we manage to sell chickens at from \$2 to \$2.50 per dozen.

1st. She must be near a good market.

2nd. She must have the right kind of chickens; they must be some of the large early maturing kinds, as Light or D. Brahams, P. Rock, P. or Buff Cochins, as these grow fast and fatten easily.

3rd. Be sure and have early chickens as this is the time when they bring the best prices, say from \$2.40 to \$3.00 per doz.

4th. Keep your chickens in a good condition feed liberal, do not stint, but keep them growing all the time, have lime and gravel and plenty of fresh water and give them sour milk to drink.

5th. Let your chickens be from 13 to 15 weeks old before you offer them for market, and be sure they are plump and fat; by this means you will hold your customers through the entire season. I sold my early ones at from \$3.00 to \$3.60 per doz., and my entire flock of frying chickens out at \$2.76 average.

6th. And most important, you must have a man or a boy who will take the time and the pains to go direct to the consumers themselves, as our grocers will not pay such prices, but it repay all it costs in time and trouble as, you then get cash for your chickens.

Now wishing to hear from others on the subject of house keeping in general, I remain a well wisher to the FARMER.

Mrs. J. P. WALTERS.

Emporia, Kan., March 9.

## Clean Your Boots.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

As I read the "Cactus" letter in the FARMER I thought of the many muddy yards I knew of, and of the many boys and men. Yes men, who never clean their feet. I asked a boy not long ago if his mother never told him to clean his feet. He looked at me surprised as he answered, "Why no! our house is so poor it makes no difference." But I think it does make some difference. What mother would like to have it said, "Oh Mrs. — never teaches her children anything? So, just to keep "one little white spot in our lives," let us teach the children how to eat at the table and bodily cleanliness. I have been more annoyed by people coming in on our clean carpet with muddy feet than any other one thing.

We hauled lime stone about two miles, made a walk and then put all our coal ashes over it. We are not much troubled with mud. Then the "boys" always snap one load of corn when husking, and bring in to make mats of; pull off, place in a tub, pour warm water over them, braid and sew, and you will never regret the labor. I use one of those long crooked needles to sew with.

Another thing is very annoying, to have children drop half their victuals on the table cloth or floor, scarcely using the knife or fork, but crawling (is that the right word?) with their fingers, as if they were poking dirt in a rat hole. I have noticed children are more apt to follow a good example in such things than grown people. We have had hired men who would stand and watch our men clean their feet and then walk right in without so much as giving a kick to see if it would come off. Boys would generally do as they saw our folks do. There is a latent pride in nearly all children that if encouraged will learn them not only to be cleanly in person and personal habits, but keep them out of many a pitfall. I think I hear some one say "it will never do to foster pride. What is more hateful than pride?" But I say pride of your own purity is a blessed thing. Not long ago we had a lady visiting us who is the mother of nine boys, all men but one, and good many men. I asked her how she came to raise such good boys. She said I counseled always and ever to do right. I turned to her son sitting by and asked him if he did right just because he knew his mother wished it. I said study and see if you did. He thought awhile and said no. Whenever I was tempted to go to a low place, or drink or use tobacco, I would think I could hear people say "Why, look at Frank — Well, those boys are no better than other boys after all," and pride in my own purity kept me safe. Yes, it was pride, not mother's advice; but mother had instilled that pride into me quite unconsciously of it being pride. Now that kind of pride is a good thing for any one to have, especially if mixed with good common sense.

AMERICAN GIRL.

## From a Young Wife.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I am not a subscriber to your paper, but a constant reader, and like your paper very much. Now, Mr. Editor, will you allow me to ask some of my sisters what is the best feed for young turkeys. Also, would Mrs. E. W. Brown give me her process of scalding milk to make the cream rise with the least possible amount of labor and fuel?

A YOUNG WIFE.

## Mush and Boiled Pudding.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I am very glad we, i. e., the women, are to have a column for our own use. In answer to Maggie, we sell some of our chickens at Hartford, but the most of them at Emporia; get from \$1.85 to \$2.00 per dozen. It is fifteen miles to Emporia.

To make good mush, take a stove pot that is smooth at the bottom; grease with a little butter. It can be cleaned easier while the water is heating. Put the meal in a pan and put it in the stove; let the meal get as hot as can be held in the hand; when the water boils—be certain it does—put in the meal slowly to prevent lumping; keep it boiling—if it stops, stir the fire, and wait; don't make it too thick; put

on the back of the stove; let it boil fifteen or twenty minutes—the longer the better. One or two handfuls of flour stirred in improves it.

A good meal pudding boiled: Proportions, one pint of milk, or half cream, two eggs, teaspoonful of salt, enough soda to sweeten the milk; make like griddle cake, it should pour out easily; one-half of the space of the bag should be left for the pudding to swell. The bag should be ten inches long, six or seven in width at the top, sloped a little at the bottom; the seams should be on the outside; sow a strong string on one side an inch from the top; boil about three hours, and turn off.

Pumpkins make nicer and much better pies to wash them clean and cook without peeling; rub through a coarse sieve. The pies will do very well with one egg to a pie.

MRS. DELIA B. CRIPPEN.

## Butter Making.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

That my readers may not mistake the skimming of milk while sweet and churning sweet cream, I will endeavor to explain what is called ripening of cream. Ripeness is the term used to indicate the degree of advancement in the change which is constantly going on in cream. The cooler the temperature, the slower it ripens and the reverse, the higher the temperature the more rapidly it ripens. For the best result and the largest yield, the cream should have a degree of ripeness indicated by a moderate sourness, and it should be equally advanced. If some of the cream is sweet and some of it sour it will not churn in the same length of time, and butter will be left in the buttermilk. Thus we see the importance of stirring the cream as the sweet cream is put in with that previously skimmed, which, if kept at a temperature of sixty degrees will not need to stand but five or six hours to make it all alike. If the temperature of the cream has to be changed it would be better to place the cream vessel in a larger vessel containing either cold or warm water according as the temperature is to be lowered or raised, if cream is churned while sweet it may be a couple of degrees warmer than if it is a little sour.

MRS. E. W. BROWN.

Vining, Clay Co., Kas.

## Bed Bug Poison.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

As I am a new comer I will introduce myself by saying I am a farmer's wife and would like to tell the women a remedy for bed bugs if any of them are pestered with the vermin and do not know it already. I think if they will try it they will find it good. You can get any quantity you call for at the drug store: Corrosive liniment. Apply with a feather. Be careful and not leave it in reach of children. If this does not find the waste basket I may come again.

Carbondale, Kas.

## Floriculture.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

A kindly greeting to you, dear friends of the ladies' department. I didn't get last week's FARMER and was more than impatient to see you all file in, and greet you as associates in the immaterial world of literature. I never read a communication from a woman but that I find in it something appropriate to a want or need. What a great field of usefulness is thus opened to the readers of the FARMER by its considerate editor, and we will prove our appreciation by our acceptance of the favor.

Last week I wrote you a letter on floriculture but my other half got it mixed with his waste papers and burnt it, and I see a practical sister has written in substance the same things, with a few exceptions.

As a resident of Kansas I too have made many failures, and have tried almost every annual in the catalogue. So I would recommend as a sure and steady bloomer, the verbenas. It is very hardy, mine bloomed all last summer when everything but the geraniums and petunias perished in the scorching blast. The seed will lay on the open ground all winter and will come with the earliest plants in spring. They grow very slow until they begin to bloom, and should be started early in pots and transplanted, tin cans will answer. In verbenas you have every shade and color except yellow. And that little salamander, portulaca, should never be omitted. I have had them so double they stayed open all day, but I lost the seed last summer. I will tell you how to hybridize your flowers and how to obtain seed from double flowers when the time comes if you remind me. I have some dandelion seed and some double carnation that I would like to exchange for aster and petunia seed, if any one of you have good seed from choice varieties send them to me with your address. You see I don't spend all my time with chickens, though a fancier. I am a florist, and my beautiful Plymouth Rocks roam freely among my flowers. I'll tell you about my chickens next time. This is a busy season and I hardly have time to look over my letter for mistakes.

Don't thin your flowers much until they begin to bloom, then pull out the most objectionable.

You who wish to exchange seed will address Concordia, Kas. MRS. M. J. HUNTER.

## Interesting Scraps.

—In a single day, at the dedication of the Colosseum by Titus, 5,000 animals perished.

—Augustus solemnly degraded and overthrew the statue of Neptune because his feet had been wrecked.

—The favorite maxim of Phillip II. of Spain was: "It is better not to reign at all than to reign over heretics."

—Owing to the rapid evaporation of moisture from the leaves, the temperature of trunks of trees, breast high from

the ground, has been found to be 50 centigrades cooler than the air of the forest.

—Toward the end of the eighth century the sale of slaves beyond their native provinces was in most countries forbidden.

—At the beginning of the fourteenth century the church for the first time gave permission for the dissection of human bodies.

—The milky juice of the fig tree possesses a digestive power, and when mixed with animal tissue preserves it from decay a long time.

—The acids contained in fruits all act upon tin, so that fruit preserved in tin cans often contains tin in solution, and is consequently poisonous.

—Alum water is recommended for preventing bugs and worms from infesting flour mills. Dissolve two pounds of alum in three quarts of water and apply with a brush to crevices where insects may be concealed.

—Steel tools should never be heated, either for forging or tempering, in a fresh fire unless it be charcoal. If coke is not at hand the fire should be allowed to burn until all the gas is burned out of the coal before the steel is introduced.

—Two Lelpsic chemists have devised a process for obtaining sugar in a permanently liquid form. This result is said to be effected by adding to a purified sugar solution a small quantity of citric acid, which combines with the sugar and deprives it of its tendency to crystallize.

—A drum manufactory in Massachusetts, established in 1833, has converted during that time 36,000 sheep skins into drumheads.

—The total value of the earthenware and porcelain exported from Japan to foreign countries during the year 1890 was nearly \$100,000.

—The number of seals taken about Newfoundland during one season, from March to May, was 455,813. Estimated value in European markets \$1,250,000.

—At the close of the war the people of the United States had to be taxed \$4.20 per capita, annually, to pay the interest on the public debt; now a tax of \$1.65 cents a head is the annual burden.

—Sparrows have multiplied to such an extent in South Australia that a commission, appointed by the government, have sent in a report recommending means to be taken for their destruction and rewards to be given for heads and eggs.

—There was a time when the moon was but 40,000 miles away from us, and was consequently a far more efficient light producer than at present. Instead of a tide three feet high, which is now an average, it would raise one 648 feet in height.

—The thine in a pound of tea is twenty-five or thirty times as much as could be taken at once without notable disturbance of the nervous system. A young of coffee contains twelve or fifteen times as much thine as one ought to take at once.

—Verifying the discovery that water containing infectious matter and organic poisons is purified by being run through beds of sand, it has been found, at Lelpsic, ground under the bottom of badly built sewers is much cleaner than that over their tops.

—It is stated that in the salt mines of Poland and Hungary the galleries are supported by wooden pillars which are found to last many years, in consequence of being impregnated with the salt, while pillars of brick and stone crumble away in a short time by the decay of the mor air.

## The Funny Part.

—When you do not know where else to set your table, set it in a room.

—A Chicago girl who is engaged to a young doctor calls him "a sweet pill."

—Never call a man empty headed. Say he reminds you to a dilapidated contribution box.

—It is not strange that the Atlantic should be rather ugly occasionally, it is so often crossed.

—Never despise a man who wears a paper shirt front. He may have no mother to support him.

—The Harvard students are like widows—they are always trying to take advantage of a fresh man.

—Humorists are not necessarily dark eyed, but we have seen a good many practical jokers with black eyes.

—"Prisoner have you ever been convicted?" "No, your honor. I have always employed first-class lawyers."

—A young lady who was squeezed between two freight cars says it felt just like trying on a new pair of corsets.

—When a man is about to be told a secret he shuts the door. When it is a woman she opens the door to be sure no one is listening outside.

—It is now believed that the fixed stars were placed so far away in order that the patent medicine man couldn't get there to paint on the rocks.

—Sophronia: "What is philosophy?" "Well, dear, it is something that enables a person to bear with resignation the misfortunes of others."

—A young gentleman recently sent a note to a waitress friend requesting the loss of his nose paper, and received in return "his friend's marriage certificate."

—Whenever I see a real handsome woman engaged in the woman's right business, I am going to take my hat and join the procession. See if I don't.—Josh Billings.

## The World's Epileptic Institute.

While passing through St. Joseph, and having heard a great deal about the World's Epileptic Institute located here, I concluded to pay the celebrated institution a short visit.

We were met by Dr. Richmond, the proprietor, who has gained a reputation as broad as the land. He is a rather small, yet prepossessing man, of very affable and gentlemanly manners. He gave us a hearty welcome, and took great pains in showing us through his palatial and mammoth institution. It is a five story building, 20x150 feet, with basement, and contains over 300 rooms, and can accommodate five hundred patients, and each and every room is furnished in the most elegant and lavish manner. But we will begin at the office, which is a large room furnished with rosewood furniture throughout. In the office are thousands of photographs of those who have been benefited by the Nervine. The walls are elegantly papered, and are profusely decorated with rich and costly pictures, relieved here and there by busts in stone and bronze of eminent men of this and other countries. In connection with the Institute is a mammoth printing house and a laundry, occupying six or seven large rooms, and a score of presses are kept running night and day turning out work for the doctor.

The office is one of the most complete in the west, and he has the rooms decorated, carpeted and trimmed up with as much care and luxury as his own private office. On the first floor of this mammoth building is the doctor's private office, the printing department, laundry, tank room, packing, bottling and consultation rooms, barber shop, drug store, etc., all of which are fitted up regardless of expense. The second floor has the hotel office, dining, billiard, and cooking rooms, many guest chambers and several parlors. The third and fourth floors are all rooms, all of which are furnished with Brussels carpets and the finest furniture. The billiard room has six tables, all of which are free to the guests of the house and their friends. The bath room is large and neat, and is also free to guests. The entire building is surrounded on the east and south by an elegant five-acre park, in which are lovely trees, beds of rich and rare plants, gravel walks and drives, there are also a number of fountains that add wonderfully to the beauty of the park, which is truly one of the most lovely and attractive in the western country, and the Institute has no equal for luxury and comfort in the world. Everything in perfection and the visitor is at once charmed with the entire place and its surroundings. An idea of the immensity of the doctor's business may be given when we say that on the day we visited the Institute he showed us to his express room, and we saw the expressman take goods labelled to the following places, to say nothing of hundreds of orders from all quarters of America: Lyons, France; Geneva, Switzerland; Madrid, Spain; Brussels, Belgium; Cape Town, Africa; Shanghai, China; Yokohama, Japan; Bombay, India; Melbourne, Australia. The doctor employs hundreds of men and women in his Institute in the several branches, aside from the immense force required to conduct the hotel. It is worth a visit, and Dr. Richmond extends to all a cordial invitation to come and see him. He and his wonderful medical discovery have given to St. Joseph a good name all over the habitable globe.—Correspondence of the Chicago Times, Aug 10, 1881.

## 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.

## 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 *facte* 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. In 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 relief, 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 better than I had 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. Shop.

TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, '91.  
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 liver complaint which had afflicted me for years. It is the best medicine I ever knew of.

Geo. P. Whiteside

300 Kansas Ave.

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '91.  
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:  
Gentlemen—I have been about 20 years afflicted with what I supposed was the sprue complaint, and have tried many physicians and remedies. I took six bottles of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and found relief. I think it the best I have tried, and my husband said I improved more while taking that than with all the doctors' medicines.

C. E. Seymour

(Mrs. F. O.)

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '91.  
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 encouraging. My pains quickly disappeared; my general health improved; constiveness, from which I 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.

Sh. Proins

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, 1891.  
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. H. H. Warner told me 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, and I am in every respect a reliable remedy.

Henry Sandias

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.

(Established 1866.)  
FAY'S BUILDING MATERIAL  
For Roofs, Walls and Cellars in place of Plaster, Sand and Catalogue mailed free. W. H. FAY, Camden, N. J.

I CURE FITS!  
When I cure you I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of

Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness  
a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a book and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address  
Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

For Sale Cheap.  
3 Registered Short Horn Bulls.  
4 16 and 26 months old.  
H. W. McAFKE,  
2 miles west of Topeka, 6th Street road.

LOVETT'S MANCHESTER STRAWBERRY  
CATALOGUE  
J. T. LOVETT, Little Silver, N. J.

Sent FREE!  
TREATISE ON FRUIT  
EVAPORATING  
Profits and General Statistics.  
American Mfg Co, Waynesboro, Pa

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH & HEMP DIP  
For sale by D. HOLMES, Druggist, Topeka, Kas.  
Send for price list.

sheep Ranch for Sale.  
I have a good ranch of 240 acres for sale. Will sell it with or without the stock. For terms and information, address  
GEO. H. EBERLE,  
Eimdale Chase Co., Kas.

MOUND CITY  
POULTRY YARDS!  
I now offer to the public the finest thoroughbred poultry I have ever raised, and can mate pairs, trios, or breeding pens, for breeding and exhibition purposes. I have Light Brahmas (Duke of York and Autocrat Strains), Dark Brahmas (Manfields), Buff Cochins (Doolittle and Congers), Plymouth Rocks (Essex and Keefe Strains). My prices are liberal.

Address, S. L. IVES,  
Mound City, Linn Co., Kas.



## Grange and Alliance.

**NATIONAL GRANGE.**—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—Hon. James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Aiken, 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.

## Stock Interests.

## Starting a Herd of Breeding Cattle.

In selecting a bull, get a thick, robust animal, with plenty of style; and if of the beef breeds, see that he has flesh in the most valuable parts—namely, along the back. In selecting a cow, see that she has already produced one or more calves; that she is large, well formed, of good constitution, and above all, a good milker. Good milkers are usually good breeders. As the thoroughbreds in the herd increase in number, either sell or castrate the bulls, and retain the females. If the bulls cannot be sold for as much as \$100 each, castrate them. It may look like a great shame to do so in some instances; but it will be better for the herd and its owner to do so rather than let his best calves leave the farm at an inferior price, making it almost impossible to get more than that for any he may have to sell in the future. Besides, I contend that the farmer or breeder will, in the end, make more money to castrate his calves and sell them at good prices when fed for market than to keep them with extra care and feed, and then sell them at only a nominal price for bulls; and he cannot sell bulls for even a fair price unless they are in good fix. If they are turned to steers, they can be put together in a pasture or feed lot, and when fed and sent to market, are as good an advertisement as any breeder would want, and find a ready sale at a fair price at any age.

I have known of some good herds being established by their owners beginning with small stock—such as improved sheep or pigs—and gradually making friends and customers, besides acquiring information of all kinds that would be of service in the larger and more extensive business. This plan is a good one where the capital is quite limited. Much about exhibiting at fairs, showing the stock at home to best advantage for selling, placing the surplus stock on the market, and many other details, can be thus learned in a small way, that will be of future service in the larger and more extensive business of cattle breeding. There is one thing, above all others, that a breeder must possess, whether he is raising cattle, horses, sheep or pigs, and that is integrity.

Let it be known, that an animal is represented in every way as it actually exists. The animal should prove better than represented, rather than worse; and in no event, if it has physical defects, or a faulty pedigree, should that fact be withheld. This will be of great importance to a young breeder in establishing himself, especially with his customers who might depend on his counsel and advice. Integrity is everything. In fact, the business is a myth and a sham without it.—*Cor., Nat. Live-Stock Journal.*

## Sheep for Hard Times.

The past season, characterized by climate extremes, followed as it must necessarily be by a winter in which the feeder's resources will be heavily taxed to avoid a sacrifice of a portion of his live stock, will serve to give prominence to the claims of the sheep to a foremost place in the farm economy. Subsisting through much of the past season on a meagre supply of grass and water, it is now ready to combat such vicissitudes as may be in store for it with less detriment than will result to any of its farm-yard companions that may be subjected to like treatment. Such tests of endurance are by no means desirable in the case of the sheep—far from those conditions by which it should be surrounded where the best results are hoped for, but the fact that it will successfully withstand them is just as much to be credited to its favor. By the rule that a "penny saved is a penny earned" does the sheep now make money for its owner, under circumstances wherein other animals would bankrupt him. Thus it is that the farmer who can enumerate among his live stock a fair proportion of sheep, will be enabled to partially recoup himself against the loss to which he is inevitably subjected in many localities. If those most fortunately circumstanced will take the lesson home to themselves, and apply its teachings to the future policy, much good that is not now apparent to them be brought out their present adversity.—*Live-Stock Journal.*

## Sheep in England.

Long grass is distasteful to sheep; they never feed it down evenly, but will trample down half of what they eat. They always seem to do better on the aftermath of seeds, but they should not be allowed to feed it too close, or it will be long in recovering. A frequent change from field to field is better than giving them a long range; the latter often encourages them to rove, and makes them disoriented. When they have to be moved, it should be done while they are on the feed; if they are lying down, it is better to leave them awhile. Clover in a moist state is dangerous to lambs, and old sheep are often scourged by it, unless they have been on it some time. When sheep have foot rot and remain long in one field, it becomes tainted, and if sound sheep follow them they are certain to become affected. Heavy rains act as a purifier, and bring the land into sound condition. Foot rot is such a distressing malady, and throws sheep out of condition so fast that it is better to leave unsound pastures unstocked for a few months even in summer, rather than run any risk of incurring the disease. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, but they all fail if the land is not dry and firm under foot, and even then it frequently breaks out afresh from no apparent cause. I find the best plan, after applying the lotion of dressing, is to put all the lame sheep by themselves near the homestead; then with care and frequent attention they speedily recover, but if they are put with sound sheep they are certain to affect them soon.—*London Agricultural Gazette.*

## First Stock in the United States.

The following account of the first importation of stock into the United States is taken from the columns of the *Irish Farmer's Gazette*.—In 1610 four cows and a bull were, after a long and dangerous passage by sailing vessel, landed in Virginia from Ireland

These were the first domestic cattle seen in America. In 1635 eighteen ewes and two rams were introduced as a novelty into New York by the Dutch West India company. The first horses landed in any part of North America were carried over to Florida by Captain de Vaca in 1527; they all perished. The wild horses found on the plains of Texas and the western prairie are probably descendants of the Spanish horses abandoned by De Soto. In 1625 part of the trade of the Dutch West India company was the carrying of horses from Flanders to New York, and that year six mares and a horse were transported from France to America. The London Company were the first exporters of swine from Britain to America; and in the year 1621 they carried on their vessels no less than eighty-four, which were all, on landing, allowed to roam at large, and feed and fatten on the mast, which was very abundant in the woods. They increased so fast that in 1627 the colony was in danger of being overrun with them; but the Indians acquiring a taste for fresh pork, and the novelty of hunting hogs that calamity was averted. So important was it considered at that time that the cattle, horses and sheep introduced into the infant colony should be allowed to increase, that the governor issued an order prohibiting the killing of domestic animals of any kind, on pain of death to principal, and to the aider, abettor or accessory. In 1839 horned cattle, horses and sheep had increased to 30,000. In 1879 there was over 40,000,000 sheep, 30,000,000 cattle, of which over 12,000,000 were milch cows, 15,000,000 horses, 2,000,000 mules, and 30,000,000 swine in the United States.

A farm can be stocked with sheep cheaper than with any other animals. Sheep will come nearer to utilizing everything which grows on the farm. Less labor will be required for getting feed and stock together. The returns will come in sooner and oftener than with any farm stock except hogs. Less labor is required for shelter and fencing, and less labor is required in herding, when outside pasturage is accessible and preferred. And finally, a handsome income on the investment can be had without the sale of the animals themselves.—*Boston Cultivator.*

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**THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER**

**PURELY VEGETABLE.**

**A Preventive for Chills, Fever & Ague.**

**A SURE CURE FOR** Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Sour Stomach, etc. Especially adapted for Kidney Disease and all Female Weaknesses.

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron, etc. Alternatives, also an antacid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from sour 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.

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DARBY'S

## Prophylactic Fluid!

**SCARLET FEVER CURED.**

**Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.**

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant. FEVERED AND SICK PERSONS relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water. CATARRH relieved and cured. ERYSIPELAS cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scabs prevented.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier.

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**OFFICERS.** A. Prescott, Pres. P. I. Bonebrake, Vice Pres. John Francis, Cashier. E. B. Prescott, Asst. Cashier.

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**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 sifts the meal. We also make...

## CELEBRATED BIG GIANT.

Send for Circular and Prices.

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**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 100,000 Osage Orange Hedge Plants. Great inducements offered to the trade. Address MT. ARBOR NURSERY, Shenandoah, Ia.

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Plants for the million, at prices to suit the million. Fall is the best time to plant all the Small Fruits and Orange Vines. Very liberal offers made. Catalogue free. Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York. **E. P. ROE**

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1 to 10,000 trees, \$2.00 per 1000. 10 to 25,000 trees, \$1.75 per 1000. 25 to 100,000 trees, \$1.50 per 1000. Trees 2 to 3 feet high packed and delivered at depot, at above rate, if ordered before April 1st. Address HANS NIELSON, St. Joseph, Mo.

**NEW STRAWBERRIES** Catalogue with descriptions and prices of these and many other varieties of choice Small Fruits, Trees, Vines, Roses, etc., sent free on application to H. S. ANDERSON, successor to Parley & Anderson, Cayuga Lake Nurseries, Union Springs, N. Y.

**O. O. H. P.** Osage Orange Hedges Plant

At wholesale, retail, or on commission. My plants made a large growth last year and will give the public entire satisfaction. Printed instructions for cultivating hedge fences sent free to any address.

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**40,000** Apple trees, 4 to 5 ft., 2 years, fine, best varieties known. \$10 per hundred.

**20,000** Apple trees, 2 1/2 to 4 feet, \$5 per 100.

**5,000** Peach trees, 4 to 5 ft., \$15 per 100. Peach trees, 2 1/2 to 5 ft., \$8 per 100.

**Catalpa**, 6 to 10 in., \$1 per 100. \$7 per 1000.

**Catalpa**, 10 to 15 in., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1000: also a full stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Small Fruits, Vines, and Plants. Send for price list.

E. R. STONE,

Kansas Valley Nursery, Topeka, Kas.

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**NEW SEEDS AND PLANTS.** Our New Catalogues of both Seeds and Plants for 1882, sent free on application. We offer a select stock of the best seeds for the FARM and GARDEN, and a stock of FLOWER SEEDS unsurpassed in all the best varieties, and choice Novelties, and the most extensive collection of New and RARE plants.

HOVEY &amp; CO.,

16 South Market St., Boston, Mass.

## FLAX SEED

## TO LOAN.

2000 bushels of prime Wisconsin Flax Seed to loan for spring sowing, at corner 6th and Quincy streets, KENNEDY & STONE, Topeka.

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Selected Stock, Bulk or Packets, Low Rates. Illustrated Catalogue of Trees, Small Fruits, etc., Free. Address H. S. ANDERSON, Union Springs, New York.

**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, char Megmouth Yellow King Seed Corn, ONE POUND 35 CENTS. These varieties are the largest and most productive; received first premium Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, 1881. White Russian Oats 25 cents per pound, 5 pounds \$1. Satisfaction guaranteed. THOS. M. HAYES & CO., Cincinnati, O.

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for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Special inducements on car lots.

**Sweet Potato** Largest Stock of all leading varieties. Delivered aboard cars at Kansas City a \$5 per barrel. Special rates on large lots. 1,500,000 plants in May and June. Send for Price List.

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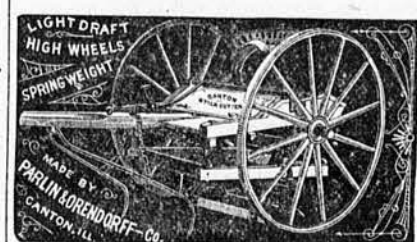
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We have secured a limited stock of good seed. Will send samples and prices upon application.

**RED CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, MILLET, WHITE CLOVER, ORCHARD GRASS, HUNGARIAN, ALFALFA CLOVER, RED TOP, GARDEN SEEDS, TIMOTHY, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS, FLOWER SEEDS.**

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**Seeds, Potatoes and Small Fruits.** Together with many miscellaneous articles for the FARM and GARDEN, are described in

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Which will be sent to every one who is enough interested to send their address, and a stamp to pay post. It is full of valuable information, and should be in every home. It will be sent to last year's customers without writing.

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**BRINGS A SEED STORE TO EVERY MAN'S DOOR** It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained. The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been substantiated beyond all question. They are the STANDARD for Quality. Over 1500 acres in Garden Seed Crops under our own cultivation. Ask your Storekeeper for them in original sealed packages, or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue. Address DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 23S. Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Founded 1784. 211 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

**MAILED FREE!** Our Annual Illustrated Spring Catalogue of SEEDS, BULBS, PLANT AND FLOWER SUPPLIES. Address MICHIGAN SEED CO., 211 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

**Red Cedars.** Transplanted in Nursery. Sure to grow.

Small size, per 1000.....\$ 8 00  
6 to 9 inches per 1000.....10 00  
9 to 12 inches per 1000.....12 00  
12 to 18 inches per 1000.....5 00  
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**Cedars taken from Forest.**  
Small size, per 1000.....\$ 5 00  
6 to 9 inches per 1000.....6 00  
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**Forest Tree Seedlings!** The largest and finest stock in the west.

Tulip Poplar Seedlings, per 1000.....\$ 5 00  
Maple—Sugar Seedlings, per 1000.....2 00  
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We will make very low special prices on large lots. We have Osage Orange Plants cheap. Tulip Poplars 4 to 6 feet, White Ash 8 to 15 feet, both nursery grown. Directions for planting and care, and catalogues free. We have all kinds of forest tree seedlings. Order at once. Address BAILEY & HANFORD, (On Ill. C. R. R.) Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

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

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## KANSAS SEED HOUSE,

**BARTELES & CO.,** Lawrence, Kas.

**FIELD SEEDS, GRASS SEEDS, GARDEN SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, TREE SEEDS.**

Descriptive catalogue and price list mailed free on application. Correspondence solicited.



## THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50  
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00  
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CLUB RATES—In clubs of ten or more, one dollar a year, and one copy free to the person who gets up the club. Sent to any post office.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whiskey blenders, and quick doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked to expire with the next issue. The paper is at \$1.13 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 post-office to another give the name 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.

H. A. Heath is a duly authorized traveling agent and correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER.

We are informed by Mayor Beatty, Washington, New Jersey, that he shipped 714 "Beethovens" 27-stop organs, the first thirty days after he began shipping from his new factory.

A good many orders have lately come in for back numbers of the FARMER to the commencement of our story. We have a few of numbers 10 and 11 left, but No. 9, in which the story began, is wholly exhausted.

That education of girls which acquaints them more with the keys of a piano than with the ordinary duties of the household, is not only deficient, but it is dangerous and wrong. Music is good, but it won't feed the baby nor buy it a frock.

A lady reader of the FARMER has trouble with her horseradish and wants somebody to help her out. Her plants are in rich, loose soil, on the west side of a board fence, and within a few feet—8 or 10, of a peach and a cherry tree. The roots are few and slender. How shall she revive them?

The FARMER is in receipt of a thirty-page pamphlet entitled "New Methods of Wool-washing, Fleecing-scouring, Sheep-dipping and Cleansing," by W. J. Menzies, and published by Benson and Halme, 10 Castle st, Liverpool, England. The little book contains a deal of information concerning the subjects of which it treats.

We have several times called attention of our readers to the matter of utilizing the fiber of flax. Many thousands of dollars are annually lost in Kansas, because of this extravagant waste. Our eastern exchanges are agitating the subject some. A late number of the *Farmers' Review* contained an excellent article on the subject. We would be glad to see the old flax-spinning industry revived.

Henry Watterson, the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, will contribute a curious paper to the April *Century*, on the "Oddities of Southern Life." It deals mainly with the humorous side of Southern character, in the days before the war, and contains also the author's views of the changes or the better that have grown out of the new and more wholesome relations between the north and the south.

It seems to be as natural to some men, when writing on common subjects, to use unnecessary and technical language, as it is for some men to be dandies and fops. When one is talking about grasshoppers, for instance, if he would say so we would all understand him. And if he would speak to us heathens about a willow tree, if he would just say willow, and not something else, we would, all of us, understand him. Plain language for plain people, is what we want.

Passengers on the line between Kansas City and Chicago will have pleasant memories of their journeys if they choose the "Old Reliable," Chicago and Alton Railroad. This will be especially true if after a night's repose in an elegant Pullman berth, or a comfortable Horton chair, they call upon Mr. C. A. Roberts, the gentlemanly conductor of the Palace dining car between Mason City and Pontiac, and try his tempting viands. We have tried the experiment and know whereof we affirm.

There is no healthier or more proper exercise for women than light work in the garden. We do not believe in overwork for anybody; but we do believe in reasonable labor for every one. Light manual exercise for women in the open air is always good, and there is no place where pleasure, health and profit may have a more fruitful combination than a little garden work every day; and if the men will slip in and help a little, doing the hardest work and awarding proper credit for work done on the female side, that will add a good deal to the pleasure part of the program.

In the *North American Review* for April, Gov. Eli Murray, of Utah, treats of the existing crisis in the political fortunes of that Ter-

ritory. According to the present method of local government there, the minority of the population, the Gentiles, though they possess the greater part of the wealth of the Territory, exclusive of farm property, and though they constitute by far the most enlightened and enterprising portion of the community, are practically without a voice in legislation. The author proposes a drastic yet entirely practicable remedy for these and all other evils prevalent in Utah.

Sergeant Mason's conviction and incarceration were right. He was a soldier in charge of a prisoner. It was his duty to guard and protect, not to shoot and kill him. We believe in discipline and order everywhere, in the family, in the school, in society, and in the government. Giteau was an assassin, but that was none of Mason's business. The country would not have shed any tears if the villain had been quartered by a mob; but Mason's duty was to obey his order—to guard and protect the man placed under his control. As to Giteau, our readers know what we think of his case. We want him judicially hanged. Then the law will have been executed, and no violence done to discipline in the army.

But we would not let Mason serve seven years in the penitentiary. He felt, as every body else did, that Giteau was a loathsome murderer, and society would be well rid of him; and so thinking he forgot his duty. That is some mitigation; and after his sentence has had the effect to strengthen, rather than weaken the discipline of the army, he ought to be, and we believe will be, pardoned.

## The Strength of Parties.

When we talk of destroying great parties, whether political or religious, we speak of a very grave work; for, aside from patriotism, pure and simple—love of country—there is no sentiment stronger than that which cherishes the particular sect or party to which we give allegiance. An appeal to party pride is always a powerful one. Those men who have courage enough to break away from their old parties and oppose the power they once served, are heroes. No one knows this as well as they who have had experience. Trace the history of men who have abandoned party and struck out into the open sea, and look at the scars they wear. Look at the men in your own vicinity that have dared the old parties, and note their apparent seclusion. Such is the prejudice in this matter that these men are covered with opprobrium, and made to endure insult, suspicion, and sometimes even violence. Garrison, Giddings, Hale, Chase and their compatriots are suggestive names.

When our government was first organized, there seemed to be only one party—the Federalists; but that was not the case except only that the opposition was not then organized. Little Democratic societies were started all over the young nation, and in due time the Republican party of Jefferson was organized. It swept the country and governed it through six administrations, two of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. Then, for a change, the Federal party, known as Whigs, elected the younger Adams, and he was succeeded by the Republican—then called Democrat—Jackson. The Federal party, called Whig, and the Republican party, called Democrat, continued to contest the right to govern the country from that time on down to 1852, when the Whig party held its last convention and put up its last candidate. It was destroyed in name only, as its predecessor had been. A subject which had been smothered three generations refused to be longer held down, and slavery surrendered the joints of Clay's old idol. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise line was the immediate cause; and in that very year, the people—the anti-slavery portion of them, began to form local organizations, which in two years joined in national convention, making war under Fremont. In four years more they elected their candidate for the presidency and a congress, since which time they have governed the nation.

In all these years the two great parties—for there have been only two all the time—have been making history. Many grand achievements and great names are woven into the memories of these parties. In the very names, Democrat and Republican, there is something that we don't want to forget. The ties which bind us to them and their record are very, very strong; so strong indeed, that many men prefer to shut themselves out from all political associations rather than take issue with their old parties.

Look at the Peace party of 1861; the Compromise party of 1866; the Liberal party of 1872; the almost numberless abortions in different places—attempts to give birth to new parties; all of them failures in the sense of successful organizations. We fought out the great war, and here we are, seventeen years after its close, organized under the same two parties which made the campaign of 1860; and who can truthfully say that they are not stronger today than they were then?

The more we study the subject, the more positive our conviction grows that in order to raise up new men and measures needed for pressing reforms, we must begin among the plain people and train them to new and better methods in political action. Farmers, laborers and mechanics, the common masses, must be taught to take part in public affairs. Political education must go out among the people, and they must be trained, through their own local organizations, to think and act for themselves. On all matters of vital importance to the workers, they are agreed. And as soon as the people know their power, they will find some way to make it effectual. The man they

send to the legislature will know what they want. He will not fail to associate with them. He will be glad to serve them when they teach him that they are his masters.

## Much Ado About Nothing.

A great deal of idle talk is being indulged because of a publication in the *New York Sun* last winter charging Gen. Garfield with treachery to Gen. Rosecrans. Garfield at once denounced the charge as false; and recently, the *Sun* published a letter purporting to have been written by Garfield to Secretary Chase, and which, it was alleged, had great weight in effecting the removal of Gen. Rosecrans from command of his army.

Some of the late President's admirers seem to be afraid of these disclosures. To our mind the letter of Garfield to Chase was entirely proper, and as much like the man who wrote it as any other of his writings. In it, while he chafes under the sluggish movements of the army, and burns for an advance, yet he says his judgment was opposed by that of all the other general officers. He does not charge anything against anybody; he only said that in his opinion the army ought not to be lying there idle. That was what the people generally thought; but Gen. Rosecrans who ought to have known better than anybody else, thought otherwise.

Gen. Garfield, when asked for his opinion, gave it frankly, as he always did; and knowing that the delay, if it should prove disastrous, would injure Gen. Rosecrans, he closed his letter with, "I write this with more sorrow than I can tell you, for I love every bone in his body; and next to my desire to see the rebellion blasted, is my anxiety to see him blessed."

## The Christian Religion.

The publishers of the *North American Review*, last year, published three articles on the Christian Religion, written by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Judge Jeremiah S. Black, and Prof. George P. Fisher. The demand for these articles was much more extended than the circulation of the *Review*; and to supply that demand the three articles have been republished in a pamphlet of one hundred and forty-three pages a copy of which is now before us.

As all know, Col. Ingersoll is anti-Christian; Judge Black and Prof. Fisher, though Christians in the sense that they are not infidels, do not speak of any authorized teachers. Hence this little book has a very great value. It shows what men outside the church think of the religion which grows stronger as the centuries pass. The price of the book is 50 cents. Address *North American Review*, No. 30 LaFayette Place, New York.

## The Chemistry of the Farm.

This is the title of a new book, just issued by Orange Judd Company, 751 Broadway, N. Y., a copy of which is on our table. The author has had the best opportunities for experimenting on agricultural chemistry, and this book is the result of his experience. It is intended not to be technical, but to convey to farmers and others engaged or interested in tilling the soil, useful information in a plain, practical, intelligible way. The author is an English gentleman, and his experiments were made chiefly at Rothamsted, but that fact does not materially lessen the value of his book to American farmers. The book contains 120 pages, but we do not know what the price is.

## Notice.

Commencing Monday, March 20th, the sleeping car leaving Topeka via Atchison and St. Joseph over the Great Burlington Line will run through from Topeka to Chicago without change, landing at the grand Union Depot, on Canal street, between Madison and Adams streets.

To secure the comforts of traveling by this, the best and quickest line and the only line without change of cars, ask for tickets over the Great Burlington Route. A. C. Dawes, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

## For Next Week.

In next week's issue will appear, among other original matter, the following:

The Hodge Question, J. W. Mulvey; Rush County Horticultural Society, Dr. Goodwin; Soaking Corn, D. R. Seymour; Smallpox, Dr. Oyster; Prairie Dogs, H. Wayne; How to Harvest Squash, E. M. Riggs; Politics, W. H. Hendry; Markets, Q. series, etc. J. P. Harman.

## Poultry Market.

By request we tried to present to our readers this week the Topeka poultry market rates, but we find difficulties in the way. Our poultry merchants hesitate about giving prices for publication. However, we will "try, try again."

The season for tree planting is now at hand, and we urge upon our readers the propriety of planting largely. Every home, whether in the country or town ought to be embowered in trees. Beauty of the home grounds requires trees. They make landmarks for the children to remember, and they help make home pleasant. People always feel better surrounded by trees, and that is a medicine of wonderful power. They add to health of body as well as of mind. A blank, bare houseyard is a cheerless place. Even the little first planting cheers everybody around; and as they grow up from year to year into large trees, making shade, how they soothe and gladden the workers. Then the birds come and sing in them, and that makes music; then the winds whisper through them, and that reminds us of the homes we loved when we were children. Everything is in favor, and nothing against tree planting. But don't plant in sod. Dig good, big holes,

plant carefully, mulch well, and your trees will grow. It don't take much time, but if it does, give the time. There is no place in the world where trees are more serviceable than in this beautiful Kansas.

The *Lawrence Journal* doubts the wisdom of a late decision of the United States Court to the effect that whenever a railway company or an express company or a private citizen cannot agree upon what is a fair and reasonable compensation for transportation over the railway the courts shall settle the matter.

We would be pleased if our contemporary would suggest any other tribunal to take the place of the court, so long as the Legislature does not do so. From time immemorial, that has been the law. What is reasonable compensation for service rendered, was always a question for courts to determine. When the legislature finds a rule, then the courts will enforce it; but until that is done, the courts must both fix the compensation and compel compliance with its decree. If this causes inconvenience, then let the law makers come to the rescue and settle the matter by appropriate legislation.

Walter Brown & Co, Boston, in their wool circular, March 18, say:

The aggregate of sales for the past eleven weeks as reported in the papers, show an increase over the same period of last year, of twenty-five per cent or 6,000,000 lb; the London auctions have been progressing since February 28th, with strong competition, and prices well maintained; the goods market appears to be in a satisfactory state, with sales for account of manufacturers; and yet in spite of all these features which would naturally strengthen the market, values are lower to-day than on the first of January, and holders will make some concessions rather than let a customer go away without buying.

Mr. A. DeLaur, of Topeka, who served eight years in the Japanese army, takes much interest in the affairs of that country. He is almost daily in receipt of papers or correspondence from friends in Japan or China. He was good enough, a day or two ago, to hand us a Hong Kong paper dated Jan. 13, '82, in which we find a good deal of interesting matter; especially one article on silk culture and one on opium, one writer says that 2200 years B. C. silk was made from the labor of the silk worms and that the mulberry tree was then regarded as the food of the silk worm. He says, further, that in India there are 298 distinct species of the silk-spinning worm.

## Gossip About Stock.

Dr. Reeves, of Rice county, has moved his herd of sheep to a new ranch, where he is preparing hogs, corals, etc. for them.

The wool growers of Montgomery county are organizing. Several meetings have already been held, and the southern townships of the county organized on the 16th, a few miles west of Coffeyville.

John Soderstrom, of Montgomery county, has gone to Iowa to purchase a car load of fine bulls.

A breeders' association in Marshall county, that began operations two or three years ago with the purchase of a Norman stallion, has been a financial success.

T. J. Brown has purchased upwards of three thousand acres of land in Coffey county and placed two hundred and thirty head of short horns on it.

A new and fatal disease has broken out among the cattle in Linn county. The animals appear well, and "suddenly sicken, and die in a short time."

M. C. Campbell, of Wichita, will drive cattle from Texas this season.

A great many cattle, brought in from Missouri, are now in the vicinity of Larned.

A. L. Evans has purchased fifteen hundred acres of land in Dickinson county, where he will establish a sheep ranch.

Dr. Carter, of Chase, has turned his herd out to grass.

The editor of the *Larned Chronoscope* brags because he has bought and sold two hundred and forty head of cattle this winter.

The *Dodge City Times* says: The ranchers on the Canadian river, or representatives of ranchers, met at Tascos to determine on the round-ups. The object of meeting was to appoint two general round-ups, so all northern men can come and get their cattle, and no other round-up will be allowed on the river, only gathering bees and branding calves. General spring round-up is to commence at La Cinto, New Mexico, on the 1st day of May and work down the river; and at the east line of Creswell's ranch on the 15th day of May and work up the river to meet the round-up from the west. The fall round-up will be determined hereafter.

Wellington is full of stockmen preparing for the spring drive.

The *Wellington Press* says that stockmen are of opinion that with continued warm weather cattle could now be safely turned out on the prairie.

Harry Carter, of Sumner, has received four hundred and twenty merino sheep from Pennsylvania.

A St. Paul dispatch says: A movement was inaugurated at a largely attended meeting of cattle men and others of the Hills, Dakota, for opening the great Sioux reservation for stock grazing, the cattle men proposing to pay the Indians at the rate of ten cents per head for stock. The reservation is the best for grazing in the west, forty-five thousand square miles

affording room for one million head of stock. General Cook, the agent at Rosebud, thought the arrangements could be easily effected. If the movement is successful, at least three hundred thousand head of cattle will be driven into Dakota. A committee was appointed to solicit the co-operation of railroad companies and negotiate the rental, if possible. It is believed there is sufficient authority in the statutes to enable the committee to deal directly with the Indians.

At Kansas City, the 18th inst, receipts of cattle, 361 head; of hogs, 3,327. Market for cattle ranged from \$3.85 up to \$5.82, and for hogs \$5.60 to 6.27.

The secretary of the Arkansas Valley Wool Growers' Association, informs the *FARMER* that there will be a public shearing at Wichita April 22, prox, under the direction of the society.

A three years old cow, belonging to Mr. Cline, near Coffeyville, Kas, gave birth to three good calves last week.

Wm. McBrown, of Greenwood, lost 17 head of cattle in the recent storm.

Taylor's ranch, near Burlington, Kas, expects 450 head of merino rams in a few days.

## 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 their principal points in condensed form as follows.—EDITOR *FARMER*.]

J. N. Boggs says it is no trouble to get locust seeds to grow if you will pour hot water on them and set in a warm place till they sprout, then plant the same as you would any other seed of that size. But Mr. B. don't like black locust. He would rather plant their ashes than their seed.

H. Wiggins wants information through the *FARMER* how and when to sow alfalfa seed. [Prepare the ground deep and fine; sow as early as the ground is warm enough.—Ed.]

S. Fraser reports peaches all right in Salina, grain and stock in condition, and thinks the best time to burn prairie in order to destroy chinch bugs is about the middle of May, when wheat is headed out, and advises the use of ashes put about the roots of trees to prevent borers from attacking them.

Mrs. U. S. H. writes of a new and fatal disease among the stock in Pawnee county, which begins by swelling under the eyes and neck, followed by great soreness, sore mouth, contraction of muscles, holding of head to one side, etc.

S. J. Stewart writes: "I have been making cheese in my present locality nearly ten years; have made it a success. During the past year, 1881, my cows averaged—gross earnings—over \$55 per cow. I had 36 cows, this year I have 40."

A. Nabor wants to know what the railroad laws are. If he will go to any justice of the peace, he will find the laws in the general and compiled statutes.

J. S. R. writes that the farmers in Morris county have more ground plowed for spring work than in any previous year; also, that peach buds are all killed.

W. F. Hendry says chinch bugs are plenty, peach buds more or less injured. He wants reports from farmers who have been pasturing their wheat, as to how that affects chinch bugs.

James B. Wheeler predicts better cultivation and better crops in Gove county this year. He thinks it is the farmer that makes the farm, nine cases out of ten.

D. S. A., Phillips county, says: "Farmers Alliance movement booming. Wake up, brother farmers, to your interest; let's take a hand in running the government, that without us wouldn't be worth the powder to blow it up. If it goes on a few years longer the way it has been going a few years past a very few men will run the machine, and the rest of us will be slaves. Organize."

## Eight Hundred Thou. and a people.

There are already booked for passage to this country in 1882, nearly half a million of people and it is estimated that 800,000 will emigrate from Europe and Canada to the West and Northwest.

In consequence of this vast throng, the "Albert Lea route" (Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway) has been compelled to put upon its line an additional fast express train, composed of most elegant day and night cars, leaving Chicago at 11 a. m. and reaching Minneapolis early the next morning in ample time to allow these going to Northern Minnesota, Dakota or Manitoba, to obtain their breakfast and make the connection for all points North or Northwest.

This train is run especially to connect with the new express trains which the Northern Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroads (the latter connecting with the Canadian Pacific at St. Vincent) have just put upon their lines.

The regular evening express train from Chicago will be run as heretofore, and make the evening connections from Minneapolis for all points in the territory named above.

It is important, and passengers should bear it in mind, that there are no carriage transfers by the "Albert Lea route," passengers being landed in Union Depots at Minneapolis and St. Paul.

This is the route to travel over for sure connections, and is the pleasantest and most comfortable line to the Northwest.

The trains of the "Albert Lea route" leave Chicago from the depot of the Great Rock Island, the old favorite with travelers destined for Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and the Pacific coast.

Send your address to E. St. John, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, and obtain our new illustrated Western Trail.



## Miscellaneous.

## Forcing Rhubarb.

Outside of places where there are professional gardeners, the forcing of vegetables is very little known of in this country. People in general are content with "things in their season," and do not trouble themselves to force or retard. Perhaps the easiest vegetable to force is rhubarb; and by taking a little trouble, material for pies and sauce may be had weeks in advance of the supply from the open ground. The things needed are clumps of rhubarb roots, soil, and a dark warm place. The roots should be dug before the ground freezes, but in most places there is usually an "open spell" this month when it may be done. As fine rhubarb as we ever saw was forced in a barrel or cask; the roots packed in on a layer of soil and surrounded by it, the cask covered tight, and set near the furnace in the cellar. A box to hold the roots, set in a cupboard or closet in the kitchen will answer; or a box or barrel may be placed in the kitchen. Keep moderately warm, and see that the roots are sufficiently moist. A few roots will give an astonishingly abundant supply, much more tender and crisp and less violently sour than the outdoor crop.—*American Agriculturist* for February.

## Attar of Roses.

In the warm plains of Turkey, south of the Balkan Mountains, whole districts are covered with rose plants, set in lines about five feet apart, and tended for some years with the greatest care. At length, on some fresh sweet morning of early summer, while the roses are yet wet with dew, the tender flowers are torn off by the laborers, and cast at once by heaps into huge coppers, there to boil for hours in clean rain water. The fragrant is carried along a tube, and on cooling becomes a kind of thick rose water. This is boiled up again, and its vapor cooled into a liquid, on the top of which floats a yellowish scum that is known as "attar of roses." It takes four thousand pounds of roses to make one pound of attar. Once a merchant opened a cupboard in his store, and showed a visitor thirty large glass bottles, in which, he said, was sixty thousand dollars worth of the precious essence. This must have taken nearly four million pounds of roses in the making. But may be, after all, their fragrance in that form would give more lasting pleasure than could have been given by the flowers had they been left upon their bushes, where they could have cheered only the passer-by.

## Political Notes.

The anti polygamy bill passed the House just as it came from the Senate.

Iowa legislature is a dead lock on the congressional appointment bill.

Iowa House passed a resolution fixing June 27 to vote on the prohibition amendment.

Georgia will elect her extra congressman at large there will not be a special session of the Legislature to re-district the state.

Senator Pulb's amendment increasing appropriations for fast mail service so as to accommodate western and southern cities as well as New York, passed the senate.

The governor of Tennessee calls the legislature of that state together in June to consider several important matters, among others to provide for assessing and taxing railroad property.

The Ohio legislature passed a joint resolution asking the President to pardon Sergeant Mayon, who was convicted of shooting at Guitman, The Emperor was sentenced to dismissal, loss of pay, and seven years in the penitentiary.

Mr Taylor, successor to Gen Garfield, in the House, made his first speech, in congress. It was gained the Chinese bill, and elicited much favorable comment. Among other things, he said: "If there is a right that is sacred," said the speaker, "it is that a man may go where he chooses to labor for his bread." You talk of their loyalty, their other forms of disease, and yet you employ them to wash the clothes you put upon your body. You employ them in your house. Let them alone. Don't employ them and you will, your self, shut them out and drive out those who are here. What will be the next? I sound the alarm to the foreign born population of the country! It is a strike at their privileges. Where will it end? Who can tell? Let the one who remember the scenes and prejudices of 1861 answer. You are sowing the wind; you will reap the whirlwind, and as the ways of God are unchangeable.

Send name and address to Cragin & Co., Philadelphia Pa., for cook book free.

## To Promote a Vigorous Growth

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

## BLISS'S AMERICAN WONDER PEA.

Extra Early, Very Dwarf (8 to 10 inches), Requires no Bushing, Excellent Flavor. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "Your peas are wonderful, none others so good." Another year, I do not mean to plant any others, early or late.

Circular giving full description mailed to applicants. CAUTION.—As there is an inferior pea in the market called the "American Wonder," be sure and get the genuine "BLISS'S AMERICAN WONDER."

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I will sell, privately, 34 short-horn bulls—from 6 months to three years old—the equals of which for breeding and IN-VIDUAL MERIT, have never before been offered in the West. 1 Kirklington, 3 Kings, 4 Princesses (by Duke of Hillhurst 2150), 1 Peri (also by Duke of Hillhurst 2150), 1 Orange Blossom, 3 Rose of Sharon, 4 Young Marys and 1 Yarrow, and other good families. Catalogues sent on application.

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DESCRIPTION. YOUNG NIGER is 5 years old is black in color, and in good condition; weighs over 2,000 lbs., and is nearly as hands as high.

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EGGS Send stamp for my beautifully illustrated catalogue of thoroughbred fowls and egg baskets. Mention this paper. E. B. WEAVER, Wheaton, Ill.

LOOK OUT FOR THE Improved Champion Hedge Trimmer.

We, the undersigned, being sole owners for the above named machine in the counties of Riley, Pottawatomie, Marshall, Nemaha, Jackson, Brown, Doniphan, Atchison, Jefferson, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte, and as we shall sell country, township, or farm rights and canvas said territory during the winter months, parties desiring to invest in a profitable and honorable business will confer a favor to us by letting us know where to find them, and we will come and show you what we can do free of charge. For reference as to our own responsibility we refer to Hon. J. H. Fouché, Rep. from this Dist. or to Bradford Miller, county treasurer, also to Editor KANSAS FARMER, all of Topeka. All inquiries addressed to Shawnee, Williams & York, Russellville or Silver Lake Shawnee county, we will cheerfully answer.

DR. JAS. BARROW, Veterinary Surgeon, Office and Infirmary, 102 JACKSON STREET, Topeka, Kas.

Treats all Diseases of Horses and Cattle, Calls in the country by mail or telegram promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited from farmers relative to diseases among their stock and by giving full description of the case proper remedies will be forwarded to all parts by express if so desired. Address Dr. J. Barrow, Box 110, Topeka, Kas.

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Treats all











## Condensed News of the Week.

Cotton spinners at Lawrence, Mass., on a strike.

Cincinnati carpenters preparing for a general strike.

Bethlehem, Pa., has smallpox, it is reported to be virulent.

St. Patrick's day generally observed throughout the country.

Norfolk, Va., had thirty-two cases of smallpox on the 15th inst.

Twenty thousand rations sent to Mississippi sufferers the 17th.

Lake Superior powder works at Marquette, Mich., blown to pieces.

Bull's and Bears of Wall Street had an exciting day the 16th inst.

At a public meeting in Chicago, Chinese were denounced as scabs.

The eighth case of smallpox discovered in Washington the 15th inst.

An ex-mayor of Dallas, Texas shot and killed by a lawyer—old grudge.

Greenbackers of Kansas City nominated a straight ticket for city officers.

A writ of habeas corpus is to be applied for in Sergeant Mason's case.

Between the military and the strikers at Omaha, that city is well guarded.

A cyclone visited Arkansas City, Ark., and destroyed some of the houses. No lives lost.

The American Express Company inaugurated its new money order system the 16th inst.

Senators Farley and McPherson refuse to serve on the democratic congressional committee.

An illicit distiller near Atlanta, Ga., who resisted arrest, was killed by government officers.

A family in Council Bluffs was chloroformed and then the premises were robbed by burglars.

A government agent sent to Louisiana to confer with citizens as to losses caused by late floods.

Eight hundred Illinois people propose an excursion to the valley of the Red river of the North.

A dog recently went over the Niagara Falls, and down through the gorge into the whirlpool—two to three miles—alive.

Miss Sarah Burr, of New York City, who died March 1st left a will bequeathing nearly \$2,000,000 to charitable institutions.

One of the Omaha strikers, named Armstrong, was killed by a military man, and at least 5,000 laborers joined the funeral procession.

The people everywhere are indignant at Sergeant Mason's incarceration in the penitentiary, and petitions for his pardon are being sent.

A railroad accident causing the probably fatal injury of thirteen persons, happened, by the spreading of the rails near Wesley, Ohio.

Gov. Cullom telegraphed on the 14th inst. that five hundred persons at Shawneetown need help and 10,000 rations were sent to that point.

Han's glycerine factory at Bradford, Pa., was blown to pieces. Powder left on stove exploded, and that caused glycerine in kegs to explode.

Dr. Gray, of Utica, N. Y. shot in the face by an insane man who fancied himself to be a minister sent from heaven by Gileau to remove Dr. Gray.

Long John Westworth delivered a lecture to an immense audience in Washington on his personal recollections of the sessions of congress in which Clay, Webster and Burton sat.

Gen. Meigs reports against the proposed raising of the capital dome. He says it would be dangerous, and it would also destroy the proper proportions of the building as at present existing.

An Indianapolis man says he saw a letter written by Gen. Rosecrans soon after the battle of Chickamauga in which that general recommended a settlement of our difficulties by arbitration.

A Memphis dispatch of the 15th inst. says: Colonel Alex. Yergor, a prominent citizen of Rosedale, the capital of Bolivia county, Mississippi, arrived with a number of other citizens, all flooded out. Every house in the place was washed away, except Yergor's and one other, both of which have three feet of water on the ground floor. Elder Williams, a colored man, was drowned Sunday while attempting to rescue two colored girls, whose canoe had capsized and thrown them into the water. After a manful struggle he succeeded in rescuing one, but the other was drowned. All the cattle in the neighboring counties are drowned, and mules and horses are either drowned or dying of starvation. All the white people have left. Several hundred colored people are huddled on patches of unbroken levee, living in government tents on government rations.

Secretary of war reported on the 17th inst. to congress that the number of persons thus far relieved in the overflooded district to be about 85,000, to whom 715,000 rations had been sent. The supplies on hand will last in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana until the 20th, and in Tennessee and Missouri till the 30th. The sufferers are estimated as follows: Missouri, 22,000; Illinois, 2,000; Kentucky, 800; Tennessee, 5,000; Mississippi, 30,000; Arkansas, 20,000; Louisiana, 25,000.

Relief has been granted as follows: Rations—Illinois, 3,600; Kentucky, 15,000; Tennessee, 2,600; Mississippi, 250,000; Arkansas, 150,000; Louisiana, 215,000. No more aid will be needed in Illinois or Kentucky. Secretary Lincoln says that Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Missouri will need aid for thirty to sixty days yet. He has no data on which to estimate the need of Louisiana.

## A Run Over the State.

Burlington wants a woolen factory.

Butter is 30 cents a pound in Salina.

Prairie chickens are crowing in Chas.

Railroad buildings at Wallace burned.

Winfield has a wholesale grocery house.

Cherryvale aspires to a second class city.

Lawrence is working up on the liquor trade.

Jewell city has a Farmers shipping association.

Sparrows are locating in Pottawatomie county.

Morris county farmers are organizing an alliance.

John Kaufman, Harper county, has potatoes growing well.

Clay county farmers will hold a Farmers' Institute in April.

A fine saddle horse was stolen from Dr. Watson of Olathe.

A. R. Green is lecturing on Ancient and Modern New Mexico.

Potatoes two dollars and fifty cents a bushel at

## Waterville.

Mulvane people are planting a great many trees this spring.

The Good Templars of Mankato propose to establish a library.

Mr. Yowell killed an enormous wild cat in Reno the other day.

Smokstack of the Abilene water works was hoisted last week.

Major Cuthbert, of Jewell county, was adjudged insane last week.

Neodesha papers speak of the appearance of martins at that place.

Wheat never before looked so well in the spring as it does now in Jewell.

Bones of an adult person were found near the Florence school house.

Eight inches of snow fell in Sumner county during the late snow storm.

The Miami *Tribune* is no more—gone the way of all starved newspapers.

The principal of the Hutchinson school has been removed for drunkenness.

The Peabody *Gazette* favors T. L. Marshall, of Osage City for state treasurer.

The A. T. & S. F. propose to expend upwards of \$12,000 at Dodge City this year.

A safe was blown open in Humboldt, and thirty dollars taken by the operators.

Some young dorkies "doped" an old colored doctor with croton oil at Valley Falls.

The Marquette folks are bragging about the water power they have on the Blue river.

J. A. Gifford, Cloud county, has a 200 acre farm in Florida, with an orange grove on it.

A capitalist is investigating Hutchinson with the object of starting a national bank there.

Sheriff Cary, Sheridan county, proposes to go extensively into the dairy business this year.

W. H. Stephenson has purchased a section of land in Chase county for a grain and stock farm.

A Linn county man believes he has struck oil on his farm because oil oozes out of the rocks.

Jewell county commissioners have been requested by the county attorney to order a grand jury.

Nearly all the contracts for carrying the mails in Wabunsee county, are let to eastern bidders.

Nine whisky, light divorce and thirty two criminal cases on the Montgomery county court docket.

Rosa was found guilty of murder in the first degree in Ellsworth county court. He killed Weir.

The Grange store at Holton reports a continued prosperity since its inauguration seven years ago.

A Mrs. Everett, of Dickinson county, was found dead in her bed last week, from disease of the heart.

A young Mennonite, of Lawrence, while gunning in Reno county, accidentally shot and killed his self.

In the northwestern part of Wilson county, corn is nearly exhausted. The last sold brought 70 cents a bushel.

A large quantity of liquor was unloaded in Ottawa, the other day, and distributed in some mysterious manner.

One Codman of Chanute is in the Neosho county jail awaiting trial for attempting to debauch a young girl.

Two Harper county young men started to Texas to buy cattle, and at Sherman were arrested for the James boys.

The co-operative store at Oakwood, Linn county, has sold \$10,000 worth of goods in the past year and cleared \$570.25.

Gilard proposes to sink her artesian well at least one thousand feet unless water is obtained at a less depth than that.

A man was convicted on two charges in the LaBette county court and sentenced to an aggregate of 18 years in the penitentiary.

Joseph Kloeher, Coffeyville, plead guilty to unlawful selling of liquors, paid a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars and the cost.

Coffeyville passed an ordinance providing that no horse, mule, ass, cow, ox, bull, sheep or goat shall be permitted to run at large in the city.

Dr. Stephens in Anderson county, decides that a druggist is liable for improper use of liquor by a purchaser, even though he had a prescription.

A man has deposited ten dollars in a Winfield bank to be paid to the first Cowley county farmer that brings in a stalk of 1883 corn that measures ten feet in height.

Mr. Sands, sugar manufacturer, has contracted for 1,000 acres of sorghum cane, and offers to add sixty feet to his building if he can contract for 1,000 acres more of cane.

A petition, with upwards of two thousand signers, was presented to the Shawnee county commissioners asking an election to vote \$60,000 to the Memphis and Topeka railway.

Two boys in Marshall county, took a pair of horses belonging to the father of one of the boys and lit out for parts unknown, but were overhauled at Onaga and brought back.

A. A. Stewart, editor of the Independence *Kansas* calls his paper the "New Kansan," and says it has come to stay, and is not specially in need of either money or brains from outside sources to run it.

Willis & Courtney, of Cherryvale, have issued the first edition of a quarterly paper entitled, *Oberynvale Home*. No. 1 is full of Chhryvale and surrounding country, and 10,000 copies were issued for gratuitous distribution.

## Remarkable Change.

The marvellous vitalizing power of Compound Oxygen is shown in the following report of a patient: "Appetite better; get hungry and can eat a hearty meal; feel stronger, and can walk with ease and breathe free, even when going up hill; sore throat left entirely; chest feels free; cough very little when going to bed, and sleep better, have no cough over night when waking up, and no more bleeding since using the treatment."

Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free.

DR. STARKEY & PALER,  
1109 and 1111 Grand Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Whooping cough has been successfully treated by turpentine vapor. The theory was discovered by allowing a child, sick with the disease, to sleep in a room freshly painted, where a noticeable improvement took place.

Gray bodies properly selected as to height, when contiguous to colored bodies, exhibit the phenomena of contrast of color more strikingly than either black or white substances do.

## Special Notice.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50 KANSAS FARMER CO.

## This, That and the Other.

## Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

At a recent school examination the son of a coal dealer was asked how many pounds there were in a ton. He was sharp enough to reply: "May be you think I'm going to give it away, and get licked when I get home."

## Landis &amp; Hollinger

at Sterling, Kansas, have Orange, Amber, and Honduras Java Seed at 3 1/2c per lb.

Jones says his wife is the most thrifty woman he ever knew. "Why, sir," he says, "she has made ten bedspreads during the last ten years; made them herself, sir, out of the samples she collected in her shopping trips during that time."

## Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

If you take Leis' Dandelion Tonic when you notice symptoms of "Chills" you will most invariably escape them. It fortifies the system against the attack of other diseases as well. It improves the digestion, purifies the blood and regulates the liver.

As a nervous Leis' Dandelion Tonic is most valuable. It cures wakefulness, depression, loss of appetite and that multitude of discomforts occasioned by a disordered, nervous system.

An Ohio man says a young lady who graduated in a college seven years ago is now married to a railway superintendent who has an income of half a million a year. Graduating girls should remember this, and not draw on the dry goods supply too strong.

## Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, diseased discharges, cured by Buchapalpa. \$1. at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

It is said that milk, prickled into the skin the same way that the ink was originally applied, will change the blue color of tattoo marks to red and then cause them to disappear.

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.

A humorous couplet: He: May I call you Revenge? She: Why? He: Because "Revenge is sweet." She: Certainly you may; provided, though, you will let me call you Vengeance. He: I and why would you call me Vengeance? She: Because "Vengeance is mine."

## Removal and Change of Name.

The Hagerstown, Md., Agricultural Implement Manufacturing company have removed their business to Newark, Ohio, and changed the name to the Newark Machine Company.

Their old works at Hagerstown were not large enough, and for the past few years the Company were unable to supply the demand for their specialties—Grain Rakes, Grain Drills and their "Victor Double Hauler Clover Machines."

At Newark they have just completed new brick shops covering nearly seven and a half acres of ground, into which they have placed a new 150 horse power Bu. key engine and boilers and some new machinery. They have just started up with 120 men and expect to work 200 more the present season, the capacity being 500 hands. We wish them success. See advertisement elsewhere.

A new speed indicator, called the strathograph, for indicating the speed of locomotives, has been introduced on the Manoverline railroads. By it the engineer can read from a scale the actual speed of his locomotive at any moment, besides a record of the trip kept on a strip of paper.

## "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.

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

Landlady, entirely innocent of any grammatical knowledge, advertises that she has "a fine, airy, well-furnished bedroom for a gentleman twelve foot square." Another has "a cheap and desirable suit of rooms for a respectable family in good repair;" still another has a "hall bedroom for a single woman eight by twelve."

## Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice having placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow men. This recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you free of charge by addressing with stamp or stamped self addressed envelope to

DR. M. E. BELL,  
161 N. Calvert St. Baltimore, Md.

"By rhyming, how do you study grammar," was the remark of a German when his son called him a "knock-kneed, pigeon-toed, seven-sided, glazed-eyed son of a sawhorse."

English steel castings are made by some firms from old files in connection with other material, and are said to be sound and very strong. It is said that the excess of carbon in the stock is said to be no disadvantage.

## 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 recipe 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. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Ordinary American railway cars weigh as follows: A sleeping car of the usual pattern, about 66,000 pounds; a drawing room car, 63,000 pounds; a passenger car, 55 feet long, 42 inch wheels, and four-wheel trucks, weighs 45,310 pounds.

## Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility &c. \$1. at druggists Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

A single plate of perforated zinc, about a foot square, suspended over a gas jet, is said to retain the noxious emanations from the burning gas, which, it is well known, destroys the bindings of books, tarnishes the gilding and vitiates the atmosphere for breathing.

## Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general 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. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, 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, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

At one porcelain manufactory in Japan the clay pits have been worked for more than 2000 years, and the deposits seem scarcely more than scraped.

## Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c per box.

## Mound City Feed Mills.

We call attention to this 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 fine grinding as well as grinding out 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 fall to prove this by actual test to give a mill at 1/3 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 belt 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.

Over 25 manufacturers and dealers in different parts of the country have been procured to final settlement, for infringing these patent features, and ask any one desiring to purchase a mill, to not purchase a mill, having crushing blades of any other make, if they wish protection in the use of same. Send to manufacturers for circulars and full particulars.

## THE MARKETS.

## By Telegraph, March 20.

KANSAS CITY—WHEAT—Firm and quiet; No 2 cash \$1.15; March 1 1/4; April 1 1/4; No 3 cash 97 1/2; March 97 1/2; April 97 1/2; May 97 1/2; June 97 1/2; No 4 cash 83 1/2; March 83 1/2; April 83 1/2; May 83 1/2; June 83 1/2.

CORN—Market firmer and higher. No 2 mixed, cash, 60 1/2; April 61 1/2; May 62 1/2; No 2 white mixed cash 72 1/2; March 71 1/2.

OATS—Dull. No cash 46 1/2; March 46 1/2.

Receipts: Wheat 3,318; corn 16,283; oats and rye none.

Shipments: wheat 7,584; corn 15,849; oats 1,693; rye none.

St. Louis—FLOUR—Firm and better, fancy \$6.40 to 6.50; choice \$6.10 to \$6.35; family \$5.75 to \$5.85 XX \$4.10 to \$4.50.

WHEAT—Sharply higher active and strong; No 2 red 12 1/2; cash 12 1/4; April 12 1/4; May 12 1/4.

CORN—Higher; 66 1/2 to 66 3/4 cash; 66 1/2 April; 67 1/2 May.

OATS—Unsettled and dull 47 1/2 to 48 cash; 48 1/2 bid April and May.

RYE—Dull at 81 1/2 bid.

BARLEY—Quiet at 75 to 81 00.

## By Mail, March 18.

## Chicago.

The Prairie Farmer reports:

CATTLE—Extra graded and fancy steers \$6.00 to 5.75; prime to extra shipping steers \$6.00 to 6.30; good to choice prime steers \$5.25 to 5.50; medium to fair fat steers \$4.25 to 5.00; common killing and shipping steers \$4.75 to 5.15 feeders, fat to good \$4.50 to 5.00; stockers, common to good \$5.00 to 6.00; the lightest report for February in several years. Values were weak, unsettled, and lower throughout, a decline for the week being established of from 15c to 30c per cwt, strictly choice heavy stock showing the smallest shrinkage. We now quote common mixed to fair heavy at \$6.00 to 6.50 per cwt; good to strictly choice do at \$6.50 to 7.00 common to choice light at \$5.50 to 6.35, and skips and culls at \$4.75 to 5.75, according to quality.

POULTRY AND GAME—Dressed—Fair to choice turkeys 12 to 13c; chickens 9 to 10c; ducks 10 to 12c; geese 6 to 8c. Live—Ducks quotable at \$3.00 to 3.50 per doz and geese \$2.00 to 2.50 per doz for full feathered. Game \$1.50 to 1.75 doz for mallards; \$1.00 to 1.25 for small and teal do, and \$1.00 to 1.25 for rabbits.

HAY—\$15.00 to 14.50 per ton; No. 2 do \$11.50 to 12.50; mixed do, \$9.50 to 10.50; upland prairie, \$9.00 to 10.00; No. 1 prairie \$7.50 to \$8.00; No. 2 do, \$6.00 to 7.00. Small hales sell for 25 to 50c per ton more than the large bales.

SEEDS—Lower grades of timothy plenty and dull; prime and better firm, clover very dull. Other kinds steady.

Timothy prime \$2.40 to 2.42 per bush; choice \$2.45 to 2.50; common to good \$2.20 to 2.40. Clover—\$4.50 to 4.60 only fair for prime. Flax \$1.15 to 1.30 for damp it good sound seed; Hungarian 70 to 72c; for prime, Millet, 75 to 90c; German millet \$1.75 to 2.25. Buckwheat at 60 to 70c.

BUTTER—Choice to fancy creamery 32 to 40c per lb; fair to good do 28 to 32c; choice to fancy dairy 32 to 38c; fair to good sweet do 22 to 28c; medium do 18 to 21c; choice to fancy roll 26 to 30c; fair do 22 to 25c; old, or summer-made goods, dull and nominal at 12 to 16c.

BROOM CORN—Good to choice hurl and carpet brush, 9 to 10c; self working green 8 1/2 to 9c; self working Red Tip 7 1/2 to 8c; Red Brush and stained 7 1/2 to 8c; inferior, damaged and stained 6 to 7c; Crooked 5 to 6c.

WOOL—For bright wools from Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and eastern Iowa—dark western lots generally ranging at 1 to 3c per lb less.

Coarse or dingy tub 33 to 36c; good medium tub 37 to 40c; fine unwashed buck's fleece 14 to 18c; fine unwashed heavy fleece 22 to 24c; fine light fleeces 25 to 27c; coarse unwashed fleeces 18 to 22c; low medium 23 to 25c; fine medium 26 to 30c; fine washed fleeces 37 to 40c; coarse washed fleeces 34 to 37c; low medium fleeces 37 to 40c; fine medium fleeces 40 to 42c.

Colorado fleeces 16 to 22c; b-st grades 22 to 23c; New Mexican unimproved grades 16 to 18c; New Mexican best grades 20 to 22c; buri from 20 to 18c; b-st grades 22 to 25c.

HIDES—Green quotable at 60 per lb. Heavy green salted (fully cured) 7 1/2c, and light do 7 1/2c, and damaged 6c. Bull Hides 7c, and green do at 6c. Long Haired Kip under 16 lbs 7c per lb. Green salted calf 13c; dry salted hides 11c, and No. 2 dry salted and skins, 5c price; dry flat 11 to 14c; dry calf at 15 to 16 1/2c and Deacons at 5c. Branded hides at 15 per cent off.

POTATOES—Fair to choice peachblows on track \$1.00 to 1.10 per bu; do early rose \$1.05 to 1.15 mixed varieties 90c to 95c. From store to 10c per bu above the range.

BEANS—Prime to choice medium or navy \$3.70 to 3.75 per bu; inferior lots dull and nominal at \$2.50 to 3.25.

CHEESE—Prime full cream cheddars, October make, 13 to 13 1/2c per lb; do good earlier, 9 to 13c; common to fair old cheddars 8 to 8c; prime new flats 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c; low grades 2 to 4c.

EGGS—Good to choice fresh stock 17 to 18c per doz; ice-house stock dull and nominal at 10 to 13c.

## St. Louis.

The Journal of Agriculture reports:

BUTTER—Creamery in light demand, ample supply and easy at 40 to 42c; good to prime dairy in brisk local request, inadequate offering, and firm at 35 to 40c; other descriptions quiet; Roll and the medium grades packed being in small supply, while low tub stock was neglected. We quote, fair packed at 22 to 23c; low 16 to 18c; Roll—choice northern dairy 31 to 33c; fresh sweet low by make 25 to 30c; low to fair country (roll and packed) 12 1/2 to 18c.

CHEESE—Dull; easy; mild late make full cream 11 to 13c, sharp do 8 to 10c; prime to choice part skim 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c, hard do 4 to 6c, low 2 to 3c.

EGGS—Several lots sold to shippers at 14c.

POULTRY—Live—Chickens: hens at \$3.25 for fresh arrivals, \$3.00 for held over; mixed at \$2.75, cocks at \$2.50; Turkeys at \$8.00 to 12.00—top rate for large gobblers; Ducks \$3.00 to 3.50. Geese \$3 to 4. Dressed—dull and nominal; none offering to speak of; we quote; turkeys at 11 to 13c per lb; chickens \$2.50 to 3.00; ducks \$3.00 to 3.75; geese \$3.00 to 6.00.

GRASS SEEDS—Timothy plentiful and dull; prime held at 40c with 250 bid; others steady; clover \$1.50 to 1.45; white millet 90c to 1.00; rough do 80 to 85c; German millet \$1.95 to 2.00; Hungarian 80 to 85c; red top 70 to 75c. Sales: one car common millet at 80c; grass German millet at \$2.00; do up to 1.50; Hungarian at 90 to 85c.

CASTOR BEANS—Quiet; nominal at \$1.60.

FLAX SEED—Steady; \$1.20.

HEMP SEED—Quiet; quotable at \$1.30 to 1.40.

PEANUTS—Scarce; choice Tenn. at 6 to 6 1/2c.

BROOM CORN—Selling in a jobbing way only at 5c for common to 5c for choice green hurl.

SALT—No. 1 Lake at \$1.25 per bag; G. A. at \$1.10 to 1.15 per sack.

WOOL—Selling lightly at unchanged prices. We quote: Tub-washed—do at 38c; fair 35 to 36c; Unwashed—choice medium and combing 25 to 26c; low and coarse 17 to 21c; light 22 to 24c; heavy do 16 to 19c.

WHITE BEANS—In light demand and weak, jobbing from store only, at \$3.70 to 3.80 for prime eastern and Cal-

fornia; country nominal.

POTATOES—Early rose in better demand and stiffer; others unchanged—selling fairly. We quote: Eastern—Burlbank \$1.30 to 1.45; Rose \$1.25 to 1.30; Peerless \$1.25 to 1.35; good mixed \$1.15 to 1.20; poor do and whites \$1.15; Northern \$1.15 to 1.25; inferior, small, etc., 75c for very poor to \$1.00 for fair.

HAY—Sales: Erie—1 car prairie at \$10, 1 prime timothy at \$13.50, strictly prime at \$16.50; 2 choice at \$20; this side—3 cars prairie at \$10, 2 prime do at \$10 to \$11, strictly prime do at \$11—choice worth \$12.

PROVISIONS—Lard: market stronger otherwise. Southern order movement 5 lbs in bacon, and fair for D 8 meats (latter up country held above buyer's view); pork quiet.

BAKING—Small lots plain breakfast bacon at 12c; quote 8 c hams 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c. Orders (9 pkgs) shoulders 7 1/2c, long clear, 10 1/2c, c rib 10 1/2 to 11c, short clear 11c. Orders: Breakfast bacon 13c and 14c; c hams 12 to 13 1/2c.

TALLOW—Steady, country at 6 1/2 to 7 1/2c for of lots to 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c for prime in cals bbls.

GREASE—Steady. Brown, 4 1/2 to 5c, yellow 5 1/4 to 5 1/2c; white, 6 to 6 1/2c manufacturing lard 7 to 8c.

BEEF—On order; extra family, \$12 to 16c per bbl, \$7.50 to \$8.50 per hf-bbl; dried, 11 1/2 to 13 1/2c; tongues \$4.50 to 4.75 per doz.

HIDES—Quiet; green stock in liberal supply and weak. We quote: Dry flint 16 1/2 to 17c; damaged 13 1/2 to 14c; dry salt 12c; damaged 10c; dry bull and stag 10c; green salt 8 1/2c; damaged 6 1/2c; green 8 1/2c, damaged 6 1/2c; glue stock green 3c, dry 5c.

## Kansas City.

BUTTER—The quality of the receipts is generally poor and the market steady for a while. Choice 3-lb tins 35c; choice 30 to 32c; medium 25c, common 20c; low grade 10 to 12c.

EGGS—Market steady and unchanged at 13c per doz.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, southern per crate \$4 to 90c; potatoes, northern \$1.40 to 1.50 per bu; Scotch chumpals 1.45, onions \$1.25 to 1.50; sweet potatoes, red, \$1.25, yellow, \$1.00; turnips 60 to 75c; parsnips 60c.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, good to choice, per bbl, \$5.00 to 6.00; cranberries \$12 per bbl.

WOOL—Tub-washed, good medium 35 to 40c; tub-washed coarse and dingy 33 to 36c. Washed fleece, fine heavy 30 to 32c; washed fleece fine light 37 to 40c; washed fleece, coarse 31 to 33c; washed fleece, medium 37 to 42c; Unwashed, fine heavy 18 to 21c; unwashed medium 23 to 25c; unwashed, coarse 16 to 18c.

Dungy, burry and unconditioned wool, including Territorial wool, about 1 to 5c less than quotations.

SEEDS—Good timothy scarce and firm, but common grades slow. Medium clover dull, but mammoth in demand and firm. Other descriptions unchanged and steady. Time: EGGS—Demand very good at 14 to 15c.

CASTOR BEANS—Dull and easier, with sale 30 sacks at \$1.60.

## TOPEKA MARKETS.

## Produce.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by A. A. Ripley & Son.

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice ..... 35c to 45c

CH—ESE—Per lb ..... 20c

EGGS—Per doz—Fresh ..... 1.00

BEANS—Per bu—White Navy ..... 4.50

Medium ..... 4.50

Common ..... 4.00

R. POTATOES—Per bu ..... 1.75

P. POTATOES—Per bu ..... 1.75

S. POTATOES ..... 2.25

TURNIPS ..... 1