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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Horticulture.

[The following address by Joseph Gault, is published by the unanimous request of the farmer's Institute at Great Bend, Kas., held Feb. 9 and 10.]

Horticulture began in Eden; Agriculture after Eden's gates were shut. Pruning trees and piling the brush differs from hoeing out weeds and cockle burs. Seriously, horticulture has so much of science, so much that is pleasing, elevating and refining, that it seems almost to rank among the fine arts, and to be open to pursuit by delicate ladies as well as sturdy men. Who cannot admire a beautiful apple, pear or cherry tree full of ripening fruit, or a line of trained grape vines weighed down with a luscious crop of grapes, the fruit of which bring health of body and mind agreeably with the Divine will, and commenced in primitive Eden. It is said that the chief end of man is to glorify God. Why not get as near the primitive glory or Edenic life, by cultivating a garden of vegetables and fruits, as was Adam and Eve, who were commanded to eat of the fruit thereof? No doubt but the proper use of the fruits were designed to make them healthy, happy and honorable, and were it not for the beautiful sour apple, it might not require so much urging of our people to plant fruit trees and cultivate, looking forward to the future for success; but the friends of horticulture need not fear, for the most fastidious can be suited in size, quality and season. 'Tis said "ours is a land of cattle and corn," and it used to be said of "hog and hominy," but it ought also to be the home of golden fruits, the home of the blushing apple and palatable grape. In the diversity of productions consists one of the chief elements of Kansas growth and greatness. Why neglect the growing of fruits of all kinds in this portion of central Kansas, thus furnishing for family use, as part of daily living, fruits and vegetables, instead of much biscuit and bacon?

Horticulture also produces and develops a taste for the beautiful. The gentleman or lady, young or old, who can't admire an orchard beautifully cared for, and of luxuriant growth, or a garden of vegetables in general variety adapted to the wants of the family in its season, must have been born under very adverse circumstances.

To be a successful farmer does not require so high a degree of intelligence as a skillful horticulturist. Early practice in horticulture is a school of instruction. The appearance of a man's orchard and garden will give a pretty correct index of his moral character and habits.

It has been said that the man who produces or makes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, confers a benefit on the world. The main object of horticulture is to secure the greater varieties and increase by cultivation rare and valuable productions, and the last twenty or thirty years have witnessed a wonderful degree of enterprise and success in this direction, and the multiplication of varieties of horticultural production has been remarkably great and important.

Some of the achievements in horticulture are marvels of industry, enterprise and sagacity. Look at the apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry and grape of to-day, and compare them with the varieties in our father's orchard fifty years ago or even less than that. But some one has said that our soil does not contain the essential elements to produce a good growth on which to grow fruit. So it has been said in regard to beans, onions and cabbage, and yet we know for a fact that these vegetables can all be produced here in our soil and of a remarkably fine and large growth, and the soil that will produce vegetables and grains of the various kinds, will also produce fruits of all kinds. Has it not been so in the older states? It is a settled fact in the mind of every sane person that the ash, box, elder, walnut, mulberry, elm, hickory, willow, cottonwood and other varieties of forest trees can be grown in central Kansas. Can there be any doubt about growing the apple, peach and the other varieties of fruits?

It is exceedingly hard to overcome our prejudices, And to convince a man against his will leaves him of the same opinion still, and it would really seem as though our hearts were like the apple before horticulture became a fine art, both hard and sour. Let the light shine. Let the truth be known. Immense mischief has been worked on the part of unbelievers in fruit raising, not only in the Arkansas Valley, but in the eastern part of the state, where we know success is assured, and such was the impression forced on the early settlers of Iowa and Illinois by the doubting ones who at all times are ready to abuse and discourage every enterprise that is or may prove a blessing to mankind. In fact, the pioneers of fruit raising have met the sneers and jibes of the unbelievers in every locality or state in the west. And yet a few of the progressive men of our country having faith in our country and climate and the hardiness of the most valuable kinds of fruit, have demonstrated beyond a doubt that fruit trees can be grown that will bear fruit as surely as the stalk of growing corn an ear. The writer has had some experience in contact with this class of people, that are always doubting, in a former home in northeastern Iowa. In the spring of 1856 I went to a small nursery and selected fourteen apple trees, part of which were seedlings and the balance wine saps, believing that apples could be raised even in Iowa, where the thermometer often falls 30 degrees below zero. Many jokes and keen remarks were made at my expense, for they believed that a "fool and his money are soon parted." Notwithstanding the discouragements, I kept on buying and planting trees. And then what? Well, friends you that are still doubtful, when my trees began to bear fruit that could be seen from the public road growing on the trees, the fact was established to a certainty that apple could be grown even in that locality in Iowa, and then these same people began to plant trees and to-day some of the finest apples are grown in that state. It is also the "home of the grape and small fruits."

And pioneers in fruit culture in Central Kansas may expect the same objection from parties, who

though calling this their home, live part of the time with their wife's relations and naturally expect them to furnish the fruit also.

And now as to basis of profit, acre for acre, the apple orchards of Michigan, the peach orchards of Delaware and the orange orchards of Florida yield richer returns than do the wheat fields of Minnesota or the corn fields of Illinois or the cotton fields of Mississippi. Such being the case, it is worth all the energy and mighty effort to win. As proof of the fact the dead line or fruit limit, is moving west as the trees become old enough and large enough to bear. Six years ago, when I first traveled through Kansas, a few of the enterprising farmers of Harvey county had planted fruit trees and some of them largely of the peach. Last fall bushels of this luscious fruit rotten on the ground under the trees for lack of means and time for transportation. Even in Barton county we have raised a few apples, peaches, plums and cherries; also grapes. And while the sluggard sleeps he that plants will have to sell and keep.

The horticultural society of Douglas county, Kas., has for several years worked persistently and faithfully to advance the interest of fruit growing and its effects, like "bread cast upon the waters," is seen after many days.

While attending the State Horticultural Society, held at Lawrence in December last, I examined as much as practical the fruit trees, both young and old. They appear healthy and as hardy as birch oak. I predict the same for Central Kansas when we make horticulture a study and plant to win if I had no faith in Barton county producing apples and other fruits I would leave it in disgust. Let us give fruit raising a business trial, raise our own fruits, stop sending off to other sections of country for green and prepared fruits, the cost of which amounts to thousands of dollars yearly.

A very large per cent of all the fruit trees planted in the State of Kansas either die or are killed before coming into bearing. Is not a fact that this is due largely to the negligence and inexperience of planters? While this is true, is it not equally true that those who have paid strict attention to planting, cultivating and protecting their fruit trees have been remarkably successful? If these estimates are correct it indicates a great loss of time, labor and money.

Are these losses unavoidable? Are we to plant trees only to see them destroyed? I am satisfied there is no necessity for such wholesale losses as are sustained. The first great loss is sustained in transplanting, or moving the trees from the nursery to the orchard. The taking up of trees in the nursery is often entrusted to hired men, not at all practical and very often pressed to fill orders in season. There is hurry, and the practical nurseryman says it is not supposed to take in all the labor performance. The fibrous roots or feeders are lost and broken. And the tree is often exposed to the sun, rain and frost until it would be a miracle if any vitality were left; and with this rough treatment the trees are expected to live, grow into thrifty trees and bear fruit. If not, how quick! It is said it is useless to plant as this is no fruit country anyway. Is this not very often the case? Every sensible man knows it is too true.

We have sometimes very dry seasons that are very destructive to newly planted trees. To prepare for and remedy as much as possible or practical, the occurrence of these seasons, clean culture and proper mulching will lessen the per cent of loss. Many young orchards are seriously injured by growing the different varieties of grain, and field corn planted too close to the trees is injurious. It would be much safer and better policy to plant beans, potatoes, or vines. After our trees have made a season's growth, and our faith in fruit raising is in the ascendent, fall and winter approach, vegetables have ripened and are housed for use. The rabbits also have ripened for business, and as for the prospective fruit grower, the pesky rabbit has taken possession and is running the orchard business while the owner dreams of cider and pippins, or perhaps the stock gets into the orchard and destroys or breaks down the trees, and then the question comes up in his mind, will it pay? No, my friends, such management and economy would be disastrous to any business man, whether farmer, merchant, or any of the professions.

Could any stock raiser, farmer, gardener, or even the professional man expect to succeed in business when there is no will in the matter? When you see farmers and all classes standing on the street corners inquiring for the latest sensation or scandal or wire pulling politics for days and weeks for place or office, you may safely conclude that the farm, orchard, garden and office is neglected.

As horticulture means gardening as defined by Webster, I wish to say a few words on this branch of the subject. Possibly it makes but little difference to certain classes of people who seem to be content with hard tack. For instance, I have heard some farmers say, "well, if I buy potatoes I will put them in the pot and boil and eat them, then I am sure of success." That seems to be the style of reasoning of many with regard to gardening, and they are unwilling to make a well directed effort. It will not do to say that because bugs and worms and every variety of insects are on the slet and ready to devastate our growing crops it is useless to plant, forgetting the command and the importance of the penalty, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." It is very discouraging to see our crops destroyed and our hopes blasted,

but devouring bugs, insects and worms seem to be coming to the front eager for business to visit with man who in the past fifty years has been moving inward and upward in the manufacture and application of labor saving machinery and the expansion of the mind into grander flashes of intellect and the expansion of greater *intellectuality*. The peach borer, apple borer, chinch bug, cabbage worm, web worm and the potato beetles were unknown in our boyhood days, especially the cabbage worm in our mother's garden, and in the January number of the Fruit Recorder by Purdy, a correspondent enquires how to grow and save the cabbage crop from destruction. Is it not a fact that many of the failures to have a full supply of vegetables for family use is due to the careless manner of locating the kitchen garden, preparing the soil by teaming, manuring, plowing, pulverizing, and planting goodseed. There is a great source of failure to the Kansas gardener who purchases all the seeds used from irresponsible dealers who have but one object in view, the profit in business. After the preparation and planting, a very necessary ad-

of the fruit of the trees you are planting?" "No," was the reply, "I do not expect it." But when I entered life I found fruit bearing trees which had been planted by the hands of men long since passed away. I am trying to pay the debt I owe them for the enjoyment I have had of their labors by making the same provision for those who shall partake of the fruit of these trees when I am gone."

The Influence of Forests Upon Climates.

[Address of Professor Walters, delivered before the Farmers' Institute at Manhattan.]

The climate of a country is the product of a great many factors, such as latitude, altitude, direction of mountain chains, character of surface, soil, amount of moisture in the air, etc. With the exception of the last named, man has no influence upon any of these factors; and can therefore interfere with climate only to a very limited extent. It is well worth a few minutes of reflection, however, to investigate what can be done.

Watery vapor forms one of the most important constituents of the atmosphere. It is always present, in greater or less amount as invisible gas, even in a perfectly clear sky, but often it is observed condensed in small vesicles as fog or cloud.

Without vapor there could be no clouds, no rain, no fog, no dew, no snow, frost or half, no lightning nor thunder, no rainbow nor rosy aurora. That damp air deadens the extremes of heat and cold is a fact well known and well accounted for in science. Where the air is dry we are exposed to the most extreme temperature day and night. On the plains of India, in Thibet in Persia, in Australia, wherever the air is dry we find great heat during the day, forming a dangerous contrast with the cold night following. In the dry air of the deserts of Sahara and Nubia the change is so great as to nearly cook eggs during the afternoon, and sometimes carry the temperature to freezing toward morning. These phenomena are in definite relation to the small amount of moisture contained in the air of those regions.

The great source of supply of watery vapor is the sea. The evaporation from its surface is constant. Over broad areas, under a tropical sun, the amount of water raised and borne landward is immense, but observations show that it is nearly uniform from year to year. The capacity of air for absorbing vapor increases with the temperature, so that at the freezing point air can support but one hundred and sixtieth part of its weight, while at 113° it can hold as much as one twentieth part. If air that contains a good deal of vapor be cooled off, the capacity for containing is diminished, and clouds will form; if the temperature be diminished still more the result will be rain. The more vapor there is in the air, the easier it is for a part of it to be condensed into rain, dew, snow or hail, if a change towards cold occurs. If the surface of the earth were all water, the changes of weather would follow in strictly regular succession, like day and night, like summer and winter. But as a part of the surface is land, we find the weather constantly changing. In some regions rains are unknown, in others they are profuse, and in others scanty or abundant, as the causes which influence their precipitation are changed by the operation of nature or the agency of man.

"But aside from the climatological influence of moisture in the air, it is not immaterial whether the air is moist or dry, because dryness increases the transpiration of water from the leaves, buds, stems, etc., of plants—increases their perspiration, so to speak—while moisture in the air retards that process, which would soon exhaust the water supply in the soil near the roots of the plants, or cause the ends of the branches, unable to receive enough water through the narrow channels of the stems, to wither. As far as the vegetable kingdom is concerned, the atmosphere is seldom too moist, although this is often the case with the soil.

Molure in the air is a necessity to plant life as the chief generally the only source of water in the soil—as a promoter of healthy perspiration—and as the great balance wheel of daily and yearly changes in the temperature of the air. Among the means that will influence the humidity of the air but two are within the reach of human agencies—artificial ponds or lakes, and forests.

How do forests influence the amount of moisture in the air?

1. *By absorbing nearly all the rainwater that falls upon their area, and prolonging the discharge of the same.* In regard to this they act like a reservoir. Denuded soil, on the contrary, allows a part of this water to escape, both by superficial flow and by rapid evaporation.

2. *By retaining snow and delaying their melting in the spring.* In woodlands the snow can't be drift ed, and when it melts it disappears slowly, sinking into the soil rather than flowing off the surface. The effect of this delay in checking the too early appearance of spring with its tender blossoms, cannot be overestimated. Gladly as we welcome beautiful springtime, with its joys and prospects, we must coincide with the gloomy philosopher in the old saw, "Everything in its proper time." The result of late snows in the woods and the slow evaporation during spring is quite similar to that of considerable areas of

water, such as the great northern lakes, along the borders of which fruits are found to flourish with the greatest success. A French scientist states that upon eighteen months of carefully conducted experiments the water in two very equal basins in the hills south of Paris was found to amount to 110 quart per minute in the one, and only to 10 quarts in the other. The first was densely wooded and the second was an open field. In the first the midday temperature during summer was fully 18° below that of the second.

3. *Forests act upon climate by attracting storm clouds.* It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that the rainfall increases when rain clouds are passing over moist regions, while it decreases when they pass over dry ones. Extensive areas of woodland, over which the air is relatively more humid than over open fields, present the conditions most needed for the precipitation of rain. Wherever the moist air exists there the condensation will take place more rapidly, there the barometer will fall lowest and there the storms will move. Great storms in the Mississippi basin, as a rule, move rapidly up towards the lakes and hang tenaciously over them. It is also found that the lowest barometer in a passing storm area is felt after the rain has begun and that the presence of a surface area of dry air is oftentimes sufficient to dissipate these storms.

4. *Forests influence the climate by screening fields and houses from the hot, dry south, or cold blustering north winds in a similar manner to hills or mountains.* It has been observed that shelter belts of trees will effectively break the effects of winds of distance of eleven times the height of the trees.

The effects of forests upon the climate of a country and especially its rainfall and the distribution of the same are so marked in many cases that they become visible to the most superficial observer. It is well known that agriculture in Utah has been maintained chiefly by irrigation. In 1866 the Mormons had 127,000 acres under irrigation and at present over 200,000 acres. All observers agree that the climate is improving under the increasing breadth of vegetation which this system of cultivation has created. Much less water is needed than formerly to give a sufficient supply, the rainfall is increasing and the waters of the Great Salt Lake stand about ten feet above the old high water marks. President Chadbourne, of Mormon College, claims that the Great Salt Lake contains twice as much water as it did when the Mormons settled on its desert banks. The industrious disciples of Joe Smith have a right to expect that as the belt of cultivation extends and trees will be planted, the rains will increase in the same ratio, that the air will become more humid still, and that a self-sustaining amount of rainfall—for some parts at least, may be obtained.

By going beyond the borders of our country we find records like the above by the score. When Napoleon I was taken to St. Helena, the English felt the necessity of occupying Assumption Island, which was then only a barren rock scarcely covered by a few cryptogamic plants. At the end of ten years the garrison had been enabled by dint of perseverance and plantation, to create a vegetation on the island and draw rain enough to support it. At St. Helena itself, where the wooded surface has been considerably increased within late years, the amount of rain has increased so that it is now double that which fell when Napoleon was dreaming on its lonely shores of imperial greatness.

In lower Egypt the digging of the Suez canal and the planting of trees has of late brought rains where they were almost unknown before. The systematic planting of trees by the millions, together with the boring of artesian wells have also brought rains to Algeria.

Examples illustrating the evil effects that follow the imprudent destruction of forests are much more abundant however. "Man has ever moved toward the forests." Meroe, Thebes and Memphis were all at different dates the capitals of Egypt, and without a doubt were located in the midst of agricultural districts, as their existence would have been impossible in any other kind of location—thus showing that the capital of that nation has been thrice removed because of the sterility of its surroundings caused by the destruction of the natural forests. Far out in the sandy deserts the traveler finds ruins of gorgeous temples, proud cities, and the stumps of beautiful groves, waiting for enough moisture to rot into oblivion.

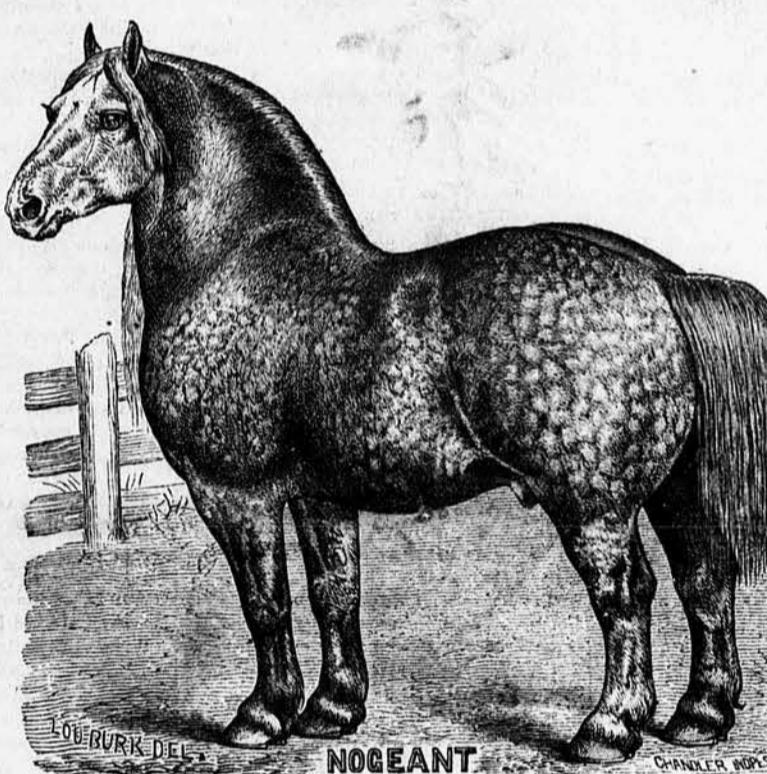
When Brother Caleb and his scouts were sent to reconnoitre the promised land they reported it covered with vineyards and groves, and "flowing with milk and honey." In blind bigotry the Jews cut down the groves because the men worshipped idols there; and this destruction went on until the country became a desert. Its then majestic Jordan has dwindled down to a wildcat creek, where nobody would care to "gather with the saints," if he could get a chance to suggest some other place of rendezvous.

The same is true of all western Asia, Persia, Bactrianistan and the Aral country. Where a thousand years ago "towns and cities, proud and rich," teemed with millions of busy inhabitants, is now the home of dirty camel-drivers and lazy shepherds.

Look at Spain, once the jewel of Rome's possessions, the bread basket of Italy. A thousand years ago Spain had more Mohammedan inhabitants than now Christians, and the cause of its downfall is clearly traceable to the foolish destruction of its forests.

Measurements have for twenty years kept accurate measurements of the river Elbe in Germany, and have found that the annual flow has decreased 18° since then. But all along its banks from Hamburg to the basin of Bohemia, the woodman's axe had been destroying the stately beech and pine groves.

Lake Caragua, in Venezuela, had receded with the diminution of the forests around it several feet. When the country was devastated by war nature commenced the restoration. In twenty years a heavy forest growth covered the desolated fields, and the lake had increased to its former size. From no country could stronger evidence be produced than from Switzerland—my old home. With the building of railroads the export of timber assumed such dimensions that whole valleys became uninhabitable on account of floods, caused by surface water from the denuded mountains. It was high time that the government forbade the cutting of any more timber, except upon special permission of the



The Property of E. Dillon, Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses, Bloomington, Ill.

forest officers.

But even in our own country, the effects of indiscriminate timber waste begin to show themselves. The great destruction of forests have caused many of our rivers and streams to run so low that bridges and ferries have become satire, that many water-mills are building smoke stacks and that steamboats find it difficult to make trips where they used to run with ease. It has been said that the American is a born foe to forest trees. In time past there may have been an excuse for such an attitude of eternal feud, but things have changed. The bony, warning hand of fate is pointing toward Egypt, Greece and Spain, and drought and winds are foreboding signs of a day of reckoning. As far as we are concerned, we can not destroy forests, but we have chosen a land where living is a problem that can only be successfully solved by planting trees.

"This is all very well," says a neighbor, "but I can not take pay for my labor in promissory notes on a share of increased water flow in the Kansas river payable twenty-five years from date, I must have some ready cash." What can we answer? Of course, culture can not bring immediate returns. Unless you like trees, my friend, unless you can go to church where bees and birds are preaching, unless you can get your reward in occasional strolls about the nursery, where the dew is sparkling in the golden sunlight, you must wait. It is first a matter of the heart, a matter of patriotism. But wait fifteen years and you will also reap a harvest in shining gold.

In the last number of the Junction City Union I read that a farmer in Wisconsin sold a 40-acre grove, of trees twenty years old, for \$25,000. This seems to be good pay. Allowing \$3,000 for the value of the land, interest on investment, taxes, work, etc., it still leaves \$500 cash profit per acre, or a net profit of \$25 per acre each year. The other day a large walnut tree was sold down in Miami county to a Kansas City lumber dealer for \$105. I know that none of us can expect to grow birdseye walnut trees like this Miami giant, but most of us might imitate example first. Almost every farmer present could start a five or ten acre grove and live to see good sized trees.

Why could not every farmer grow his own fuel and fencing timber, as well as his bread and meat? Fuel is scarce now, but it will be scarcer. Lumber, ties and fence posts are advancing. Is it wise for Kansas to send \$5,000,000 abroad every year and not think of stopping this fearful tax some way? Or is it wise for the United States to look to Canada as the future lumber region? Are we sure that even the scruples of Canada will hold out long? Prices are advancing rapidly, they will probably never go back again, for the supply of pine, cedar and walnut is going to an end. I have seen this week a circular from the forest bureau at Washington, which goes to show that at the present rate of demand our pine supply will be exhausted in less than a dozen years. It takes from thirty to eighty years to grow the pines that we are cutting. What will we do then?

In Europe only the rich man has a house of his own, the poor man must rent, and this is what the near future will bring us, unless we plant trees.

Farm Letters.

Sorghum for Hay.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
Splendid weather. Farmers plowing. Ground in good condition. Wheat and rye looking well. Cattle and sheep in good condition. There will be a large amount of sorghum planted this spring, and a good deal sown for hay. Quite a number are going to turn their attention to broom corn. Wheat selling for 80¢ to \$1; corn 75 to 80¢. P. W. SMITH.
Hays City, Ellis Co. Feb. 9.

Best Breeds of Poultry.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
In reply to the lady in Clay county: You said you had lost your chickens with cholera and wanted to know the best breed to start with. I have been experimenting with several breeds of thoroughbred chickens and also with mixed breeds and common ones. If you want to raise them to sell, I would advise you to get either Plymouth Rocks or Light Brahmans. They are large and look well when dressed. If you want plenty of eggs, get Black Spanish, they are the best layers I know of. They lay in the winter as well as in summer. I get more eggs from my Black Spanish than I do from either of my other breeds. They will not set, therefore one must keep some other kinds for setters, I use Plymouth Rocks and common breeds for setters—they are the best mothers. The Brahmans don't make good mothers. They often stop on the little chicks and kill them. I don't raise chickens to sell. I think the most money is in selling eggs and eating what chickens one don't want to keep to lay eggs. I have not sold any eggs this winter for less than twenty cents, and part of the time I got twenty-five cents per dozen. Don't keep chickens more than two years, better kill them when one year old. Old hens don't lay as well as pullets. I have one hundred and ten chickens now, and there is only one old hen in the flock. To prevent your chickens from getting cholera, keep your hen house clean and dry; don't put straw or hay in your henhouse, for it will create vermin. Give alum and soda in their feed or drink. For one hundred chickens, take two or three tablespoonsful of alum, put it in water, and put it on the stove till it dissolves. Give three or four times a year. Also give some sulphur or pepper. Give your chickens milk when you have it spare. MAGGIE J. SHORE.
Camden, Morris Co. Kas.

Pertinent Questions.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:
Your inforrespondences always read with interest and profit. Few agricultural papers are of so much profit to the common farmer. Through your columns we farmers can profit by each others' experience. One has the advantage, not of the theory of College Professor who never followed the plow, but of the actual experience of the common farmer. We gain much in these short letters yet there are many subjects on which I would like to hear from my fellow farmers. Among these subjects is,

1st. A gentleman from Michigan recently came to this county to invest his money in sheep raising, and to lease them to responsible parties. But investigation so much was said to him that sheep raising had been a failure in this (Montgomery) county, that he became discouraged and gave it up. Now, why not let us hear through the FARMER of the actual experience of the sheep men, especially in southeastern Kansas. If sheep do not do well, then tell us; and if, on the other hand, any one has or is succeeding in sheep raising, then let us know it.

2d. That cattle raising does pay in Kansas is an established fact, but how well does it pay? What kind of cattle pay best? What is the best manner of keeping through the winter, especially calves? What per cent of loss is an average for southern Kansas?

The above questions answered from actual experience would be interesting to me, and to many others especially those who have recently come into the state.

The weather is quite pleasant. Much plowing has been done. Wheat looks good, not so much sown as usual. Stock is doing well, no loss of cattle reported yet. Fruit prospects are very good. Fruit of all kinds do well here. One question to be answered by the editor or some one who can. Can the Russian mulberry be propagated from cuttings? Where can cuttings be had, and at what price? Please answer through the FARMER, also give description of the berry.

E. B. BUCKMAN.
Elk City, Montgomery Co. Feb. 10.

THE ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE GRAND MASONIC CHAPTER, AND GRAND LODGE OF KANSAS.

The annual assembly of this noble band of workers convened in this city last week and will long be remembered by all the companions in attendance, connected with the fraternity. The weather could not have been more propitious, and early in the week the delegates and visitors throughout the state began to wend their way Capitalward. On Tuesday morning, the 14th inst, at 10:30 o'clock the Grand Chapter met at the Masonic Hall in this city, with the following officers present:

S. E. Sheldon, M. E. G. R. P.
Geo. C. Kenyon, Dep. G. H. P.
H. M. Waters, G. K.
Geo. S. Green, G. S.
Christian Beck, G. T.
John H. Brown, G. S.
J. J. Thompson, G. C.
James Snedden, G. M.
Jacob DeWitt, G. C. of H.
G. W. Port, G. P. S.
A. D. McConaughy, R. A. C.
R. H. Nichols, G. M. 3d Vail.
E. N. Robinson, G. M. 2d Vail.
L. P. Mason, G. M. 1st Vail.
Fritz Magers, G. T.

H. C. Cook, of Oswego, chairman of committee on credentials, then made the following report of the delegates present, entitled to seats in the convention:

No. 1, Washington—Atchison, A. Dunlap, H. P. A. D. McConaughy, proxy for H. P. and J. M. Price, proxy for S.
No. 2, Leavenworth—B. F. Phelps, K. and proxy for H. P. and S.
No. 3, Ft. Scott—Luke Havens, proxy for K. and J. D. McClevery, S.
No. 4, Lawrence—A. L. Selig, proxy for H. P. and S.
No. 5, Topeka—B. McMurtie, H. P. J. C. Langston, K. S. C. Spaulding, proxy for H. P.
No. 6, Wyandotte—T. B. Roberts, S. and proxy for H. P.
No. 7, Ottawa—Wm. Fessenden, H. P. and proxy for K.

No. 8, Valley Falls—A. A. Murray, H. P.; H. C. Law, K. F. Van Gasspeck, S.
No. 9, Oskaloosa—Terry Critchfield, H. P., and proxy for K. and S.
No. 10, Olathe—J. H. Dow, H. P. D. Hubbard.
No. 11, Valley—Humboldt, J. S. Webb, H. P. and proxy for S.
No. 12, Emporia—J. J. Buck, H. P.; D. A. Stahl, K.; J. C. Jones, S.

No. 13, Doniphan—W. H. Nesbit, proxy for H. P. and S.
No. 14, Manhattan—Geo. S. Green, H. P.; S. M. Fox, K.; H. C. Cramp, proxy for S.
No. 15, Oswego—H. C. Cook, K., and proxy for H. P. and S.
No. 16, Troy—J. D. Williams, H. P.; Geo. T. Wood, K.

No. 17, Junction City—W. W. Hurley, K.
No. 18, Salina—Jacob DeWitt, H. P.; D. Whitehead, S. and proxy for K.
No. 19—Not reported.
No. 20, Paola—E. W. Robinson, H. P.; L. C. Crittenden, proxy for K.; Wm. Grant, S.

No. 21, J. D. Rush—Osage City, Not reported.
No. 22, Keystone—Independence, H. M. Waters, proxy for H. P. K. and S.

No. 23, Columbus—H. C. Purcell, H. P. and proxy for S.

No. 24, Tion—Garnett, not represented.
No. 25, Cyrus—Abilene, E. F. Parent, H. P. and proxy for K. and S.

No. 26, Temple—Burlingame, Oscar Thompson, H. P.; Geo. Carroll, K.; F. O. Donnell, S.

No. 27, Arkansas Valley—Newton, G. P. Watson, H. P. and proxy for S.; H. C. Ashbaugh, K.

No. 28—Not represented.
No. 29, Marysville—E. Hutchinson, H. P., and proxy for K. and S.

No. 30, Heron—Girard, J. A. Smith, H. P. and proxy for K. and S.

No. 31, Winfield—Not represented.
No. 32, Nemaha—Seneca, Abijah Wells, H. P. and proxy for K. and S.

No. 33, Wichita—W. F. Walker, H. P. and proxy for K. and S.

No. 34, Reno—Hutchinson, E. A. Smith, proxy for H. P. and K.; L. A. Bigger, S.

No. 35, Eldorado—E. Maris, H. P.; C. N. James, S. and proxy for K.

No. 36, Mt. Nebo—Great Bend, W. Torry, H. P.; W. W. Clement, K.; D. B. Negbuer, S.

No. 37, Summer—Wellington, James Holland proxy for H. P. K. and S.

No. 38, Bethany—Clay Center, W. S. Beatty, H. P.; H. M. Frazer, K.; A. H. Neal, S.

No. 39, Parsons—Geo. W. Gabriel, H. P. and proxy for K.; W. C. Holmes, proxy for K.

No. 40, Excelsior—Larned, not represented.

No. 41, Burnett—Arkansas City, not represented.

No. 42, Syroch—Sedan, not represented.

No. 43, Mt. Horeb—Hiawatha, L. R. Yates, proxy for H. P.; E. N. Morrell proxy for K.

No. 44, Kilwinning—Fredonia, Wm. Cowgill, H. P.; C. S. Wicks, proxy for K.; J. M. Keek, proxy for S.

No. 45, Concordia—N. E. Reed, H. P.; Ed. Ward Week, K.; Benj. Lake, proxy for S.

No. 46, Osage—A. J. Utley, H. P., and proxy for K. and S.

No. 47, Beloit—G. W. Port, H. P.; W. C. Hoffmister, K.; A. H. Ellis, S.

No. 48, McPherson—Dr. W. W. Murphy, K.

No. 49, Howard—R. H. Nichols, H. P., and proxy for S.

On motion the report was adopted, after which followed the address of the Grand High Priest. After the address the announcement of the various committees was made by the Grand High Priest, and the convocation was called from labor to refreshment until 2 p.m. Through the generosity of Topeka Lodge and Chapter a substantial lunch was furnished in the banquet room above, where a full supply was kept on hand throughout the week.

The afternoon session convened at 2 o'clock. The chairman of committee on credentials then reported the names of many delegates who failed to respond to the morning session. Then followed the reports of the various committees, after which the Chapter proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The result was as follows:

G. C. Kenyon, G. H. P.
M. H. Waters, D. G. H. P.
G. S. Green, G. K.
J. DeWitt, G. S.
John H. Brown, G. S.
Christian Beck, G. T.
Those elected and appointed were:
H. C. Cook, G. M.
J. J. Thompson, G. C.
A. M. Callahan, G. C. of H.
B. F. Evans, P. S.
H. C. Purcell, G. R. A. C.
W. D. Ashbaugh, G. M. 3d Vail.
E. N. Morrill, G. M. 2d Vail.
G. M. Port, G. M. 1st Vail.
T. J. Anderson, G. S.
E. M. Hillyer, G. J. S.
F. Magers, G. G.

At the evening session the installation of officers took place and was conducted by T. J. Anderson as Grand High Priest and E. M. Hillier as Grand Marshal. After the reports of the standing and special committees the chairman of the financial committee reported a balance of \$2,076 in the treasury. We are sorry to say that our space will not permit us to give a further account of the meeting of this Grand Chapter as it was the largest and finest convocation ever held in the State.

The Annual Communication.

THE MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M. OF THE STATE OF KANSAS MEET AND COMMUNE TOGETHER UNDER A COMMON BROTHERHOOD.

The 26th annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the State convened at the Masonic Hall in this city on Feb. 15 at 10:30 o'clock. Never before has our city, or any other in the state where the Grand Lodge has been held, witnessed such a band of union brothers assembled at the Annual Communication. The Hall was completely filled, there being about 300 Master Masons present at the opening. The following Grand officers were present and in their respective places:

M. W.—Wm. Cowgill, of Fredonia, Grand Master.
R. W.—A. D. McConaughy, of Atchison, Deputy Grand Master.

R. W.—Geo. S. Green, of Manhattan, Grand Senior Warden.

R. W.—Samuel R. Peters of Newton, Grand Junior Warden.

R. W.—Christian Beck, of Leavenworth, Grand Treasurer.

R. W.—John H. Brown, of Wyandotte, Grand Secretary.

W.—Thomas Burrows, of Emporia, Grand Chaplain.

W.—A. H. Ellis, of Beloit, Grand Senior Deacon.

W.—William Julien, of Olathe, Grand Junior Deacon.

W.—A. M. Switzer of Hutchinson, Grand Senior Steward.

W.—John L. Jones, of Neosho Falls, Grand Sword Bearer.

W.—Frank S. Brown, of Muscotah, Grand Marshal.

W.—H. J. Palmer, Russel, Grand Pursuivant.

W.—Fritz Magers, of Leavenworth, Grand Tyler.

After the calling of the roll by the Grand Secretary, the Lodge was opened with prayer by the Grand Chaplain, after which the following standing committees were appointed by the Grand Master:

On Credentials—J. J. Jones, W. E. Reid and Chas. Long.

On Lodges, V. D.—J. Jay Buck, H. C. Cook, and E. A. Smith.

On Chartered Lodges.—D. Byngton, J. DeWitt, and B. F. Evans.

On Finance—L. P. Mason, E. D. Hillyer and J. H. Sifers.

On Appeals and Grievances—John Guthrie, W. D. Thompson, and H. M. Waters.

On Jurisprudence—Owen A. Bassett, H. D. Hill and Clark A. Smith.

On Unfinished Business—W. S. Pickering, M. M. Miller and W. H. Nesbitt.

On Examination—J. M. Keek, W. S. Rankin and F. J. Brown.

On Grand Lodge Library—James Holland, Jesse Webb and J. D. Williamson.

On Grand Masters' Address—I. D. McClevery, E. N. Smith and R. N. Nichols.

On Correspondence—John H. Brown, John M. Price and E. N. Morrill.

Then followed the address of the Hon. O. A. Bassett, the Grand Orator. We are very sorry to say we cannot publish this address entire, for it was a very able production and was listened to with much interest, and at the conclusion a vote of thanks was tendered Brother Bassett by the Grand Lodge and directed to be published in the Grand Lodge proceedings.

A report from Brother Ingalls, the representative of the Grand Lodge near Grand Lodge of Dacotah, was then presented to the Grand Secretary, which was received and directed to be published in the proceedings.

On motion the Grand Master was authorized to appoint a Grand Orator until otherwise ordered by the lodge.

On motion the Grand Secretary was authorized to issue certificates to the members of Cedarvale and Ida lodges, which have surrendered

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.—Henry 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 P. Willits, 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.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

President—W. S. Curry, Topeka, Shawnee Co.

Vice President at Large—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co.

Vice President, 1st District—J. D. James, Concordia, Cloud Co.

Vice President, 2d District—M. Cottle, Richmond, Franklin Co.

Vice President, 3d District—G. Eekles.

Secretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka, Shawnee Co.

Treasurer—T. P. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg, Cloud Co.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

J. D. James, Concordia; J. R. Clark, Clay Center;

J. A. Lacy, Wakefield, Clay Co.

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

State Items of Interest.

Smoky Valley News: We have had, thus far, the finest winter we ever saw. We notice the gardens are being plowed and preparations being made for planting seeds. One short month and the voice of the turtle will be heard in our land. Old Sol is climbing the southern heaven and soon his fervent beams will beat down upon us.

Osborn Co., Key: This Greenback move reminds us of the Grange move some years ago in Iowa. The county in which we lived usually went from three to four hundred majority for Republicans, but that year the Granger's cleaned out the ranch.

Emporia News: The real estate men of our city inform us there has never been so active a demand for residences at this season of the year, both to rent and purchase. Property is changing hands rapidly at good prices. Business of all kinds is good—in fact Emporia is booming.

Burr Oak Reveille: During the six months ending Feb. 9, 1882, there were shipped from this place to the eastern market 86 car loads of hogs and 18 cars of cattle.

Alma News: Mr. A. Kitterman, who lives a mile south of Alma, while boring a well on his place last fall, found at the depth of 25 feet considerable quantities of lead, some of the pieces brought up by the sand-pump being as large as peas. Some experienced Joplinites have made an examination of the sand-pumping, and they say that a very profit able mine can be opened. We understand that it is their intention to return in the early spring and commence work opening it up.

Kansas Valley Times: The Santa Fe railroad company will erect a storehouse in Topeka, between Third and Fourth streets east of their track. It is to be 400 feet long, 100 feet wide, and three stories high.

Hutchinson News: A charter was filed Tu sday by a number of Wichita men for the "Wichita and North-western R. R. Company." It designs running through Hutchinson to Hays City. This road will be a valuable adjunct to this city as it will place in direct communication with the Gould road.

Wichita Eagle: W. H. Tayer, of Union township, Sedgwick county, sold a sow and a single litter of her pigs for the sum of \$392.72, a sum sufficient to buy a pretty good unimproved farm. Hogs and cattle have proved a bonanza to our farmers this winter. The sow and pigs above alluded to tipped the beam at four thousand eight hundred and seventy six pounds.

Last week we mentioned that the domestic cattle of this section had wintered admirably. The per cent. of loss has been practically nothing. The same satisfactory state of affairs exists on the cattle ranges southwest. The most of the cattle are being held and herded in pools. Frank Fisher came up from the range on Monday. He says in the pool in which his cattle are held, out of seventeen thousand head they have found but two carcasses during the entire winter, which is wonderful. Ordinarily, the loss of one per cent. of range cattle is estimated as small, but this winter it is less than one-six-hundredth of one per cent.

Independence Tribune: The wool growing interests in Montgomery county have assumed such proportions, that it is positively necessary that there be a council of the sheep owners, held for discussion of their interests. From conversations held with interested parties, we feel authorized to call a meeting of all interested in sheep husbandry, at the Court House, on Saturday, March 4th, at 11 a. m., to organize for mutual benefit. With a first-class woolen mill in our city and ten thousand sheep in this immediate vicinity, it is highly importnt that flock masters come together and discuss their interests. With proper effort sheep raising may become one of the most, if not the most, profitable interest on our farms.

Louisville Republican: Last Wednesday, Mr. John Noland, residing on Irish Creek in Marshall county, while driving home from Frankfort, his team took fright and ran away, throwing Mr. N. out and nearly killing him. His team ran into the timber and one of them was killed. To-day it was reported that it is doubtful if Mr. Noland lives.

Winfield Courier: Monday was a field day for local news. A horse ran away with a girl—Hilary Holtby was adjudged insane—town full of notables—lots of land buyers—Taylor farm in Vernon sold for \$4,000, offered for \$3,000 a year ago—Dr. Mendenhall sold 160 acre farm in Beaver for \$2,500—Mrs. Dr. Black offered \$2,600 for her residence and wouldn't take it—churches putting stone sidewalk around their buildings—other matters of interest in regard to Sunday services—return of Prof. Trimble from Topeka—W. R. McDonald bought J. chem's residence—Bisby traded his house for a farm—Hackney & McDonald sold Kefee farm for \$2,000—John Easton started a new blacksmith shop—Bobett, of Maple City, moved here and opened out feed stable on East Ninth Avenue—The boys had a grand run on receipt of the news that a section of the liquor law was unconstitutional—D. Harrider of the Dunkard mills in town looking up a lot on which to erect a large flour and feed store for the Dunkard mills—Abe Steinberger returned from Howard—Bob Mitchell in town—J. W. Pugley sold his residence to W. P. Gibson for \$1,600—and various other matters of interest to readers.

Lindsburg Localist: N. E. Soderholm got back this week from a trapping expedition on the Smoky Hill, near Ellsworth. His trophies will net him some \$200, for three months' time. He can show 46 beaver skins, and a lot of mink and other peltry. Pretty good for one man.

Wellington Press: Mayor Buffington, of Oxford, shipped several car loads of hogs to Kansas City last week, for which he paid six dollars per hundred. One hog bought of C. A. Powell weighed six hundred pounds.

Boys from five to twelve years of age, howling and

swearing, about the streets until a late hour every night, are the sprouts that will develop into full grown loafers and roughs, in time to take the place of the older ones who are now on the road to the penitentiary.

Judging from the amount of implements seen going out of Wellington daily, the farmers of the country round about are preparing for spring planting. Now is the time to do your extra work. The days are pleasant now and a team will plow a third more than they will in the warm days of spring and early summer, and then again ground plowed is in a much better condition and will raise a much better crop than that ploughed just before planting. Improve the present opportunity by getting your ground in order.

Salina Journal: We notice that many farmers are making preparations for putting in groves of trees. Such action is to be highly commended. The man who will make four or five trees to grow where none grew before, will rank as a benefactor in the years to come.

The construction of the water works will be commenced in about two weeks from now. Mr. Bonebrake, of Abilene, a member of the company, was in town Tuesday, looking over the ground, preparatory to letting the contract for digging the well, trenches, pipe laying, etc. A man who will probably take the contract, accompanied him. Mr. Orton, who is in Texas, returns next week.

The other day a "cow boy" of the genuine, regulation pattern paraded our streets and made the pavement rings with his jingling spurs. He was arrayed with the broad sombrero; with its massive silver cord, wore a highly-ornamented navy blue shirt, elaborately decorated boot tops, buckskin leggings, a highly illuminated Mexican belt, and had his hair braided in the most gorgeous fashion. With his formidable sounding spurs and gleaming 6 shooter, he brought to mind the festive days when the "cow boys" held the fort in Salina.

Manhattan Nationalist: It is a noticeable fact that an unusually large proportion of the new comers to this section of Kansas, the present season, are desirable citizens. They average higher than ever before morally, intellectually, socially and pecuniarily. We are losing some good citizens, but gaining more. A few undesirable people are locating among us, but more are going to pastures new.

Advertisements.

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

WHERE TO BUY SEEDS.

Osage Orange Plants. For sale cheap by the thousand or million. Address D. S. LAKE, Shenandoah, Ia.

NEW AND CHOICE VARIETIES OF SWEET POTATOES. Mammoth Pearl, Magnum, Bonham (American) Belle, White Elephant, Beauty of Hebron, and others. Send for price list, BEN. F. HOOVER, Galesburg, Ill.

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

SWEET POTATO SEED. For choice Sweet Potato Seed of the Yellow, Nansmond, Yellow Jersey, Red, Nansmond, Early, Bermuda, and Southern Queen varieties, write to WILLIAM BALES, Armstrong, Wyandotte Co., Kas. Sweet Potato plants in their season,

FRESH, PURE & RELIABLE SEEDS! Give them a trial. NO OLD STOCK IN STORE. Home-grown and Choice Imported. Send for Catalogue. A. B. BARNES, 46 & 48 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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

FOR 30 Cts. I will send you illustrated Pence Tracts, which tell of the great success of a SELF SUPPORTING FENCE, a PLATE, a POULTRY YARD FENCE WITHOUT POSTS, a three board fence and how to start a louse plantation. Also ONE of the following premiums—A. One dozen Japan paper handkerchiefs—B. Kendall's horse book, 100 pages illustrated—C. The Suckers Visit to Mammoth Cave, 64 pages—D. One package each of Pansy, Double Pink, Blotched Petunia, One package each of Sugar Trumpet, Gourd Prize, Broad Lettuce, Acorn Tomato and Winningsstadt Cabbage. Gourds sold from 10 gallons each. Seeds choice. Fence not patented. Illustrated seed catalogue free. Send silver or stamps. Address, WALDO F. BROWN, Oxford, O.

1882 NORTH STAR SEED FARMS GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR EARLY MINNESOTA SWEET CORN.

The earliest good Sweet Corn in the world, and so recognized by Seedsmen, who place it always at head of their lists, thus attesting that great law of Nature that "the best is always first." These are the most northern Seed Farms on this Continent. The premium for first illustration in our Sweet Corn, Tomato, Minnesota Amber, Sugar-Cane, Red and Yellow Onions, Beets, Carrots, Wheat, Potatoes, Peas Beans, etc. Sixth Annual Catalogue now ready—free.

T.M. METCALF, St. Paul, Minnesota, Seed Grower, Jobber, and Importer.

EARLY OHIO, AND OTHER Improved Varieties of

Seed Potatoes, Irish and Sweet, for Sale by

Edwin Taylor, POTATO SPECIALIST,

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Agents Wanted. Official Life and

TRIAL of CUITEAU. Send 30 cents in stamp for outfit. Book now ready.

NURSERY. 150,000 FRUIT TREES \$1.50 per 100.

50,000 CATALPA, \$10.00 per 1000.

E. R. STONE, Topeka, Kas.

Agents Wanted. Official Life and

TRIAL of CUITEAU. Send 30 cents in stamp for outfit. Book now ready.

JORSHEE & MCMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

Admitted by leading Seedsmen

and Market Gardeners everywhere to be the most perfect and reliable drill in use. Send for Circular. Manufactured only by EVERETT & SMALL, Boston, Mass.

MATTHEWS' SEED DRILL

A Violin from Mother's Grave and other popular songs, words and music entire, all for 15c. PATRICK TRN & CO., 47 Barclay St., N. Y.

BEATTY'S PARLOR ORGANS! A NEW AND EFFECTIVE ACTION IN A VERY POPULAR CASE.

5 Octaves, 22 Stops, 6 Sets Reeds,—

As follows: 2 Sets of 24 Octaves each, regular.

1 Set powerful 16 ft. tone.

Sub-Bass, 1 Set of French Horn, 1 Set of Vox Celeste, 1 Set Piccolo. These

are all of the celebrated GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, whose pure liquid

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(1) Diapason Forte, (2) Sub-Bass, (3) Principal Forte, (4) Dulcet, (5) Diapason,

(6) Orchestral Forte, (7) Vox Humana, (8) Piccolo, (9) Violin, (10) Vox Jubilante,

(11) Vox Argentina, (12) Eolian, (13) Echo, (14) Dulciana, (15) Clarionet, (16) Vox

Celeste, (17) Coupler Harmonique, (18) Flute Forte, (19) Grand Organ Knee Stop,

(20) French Horn Solo, (21) Right Knee Stop, (22) Grand Organ Knee Swell.

Buy only Organs that contain Octave and Sub-Bass.

It has one manual, two bass stops, carved, turned and polished handles, two (2) lamp stands of unique design, carved and veneered music pocket, artistic fret-work music rack, ornamental front slip, panel slides, solid wood case, carved in the most ornate style; beautiful large top as shown in cut; upright rubber cloth bellows, steel frame, etc.

Height, 72 in. Depth, 24 in. Length, 46 in. Weight, boxed, 100 lbs.

Price \$13,000.00. Warranted 6 Years, sent on Test Trial. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Money Refund if unsatisfactory. Thousands now in use. ORDER NOW. Nothing Saved by Correspondence.

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We have advantages as Seedsmen of which we wish to tell the public. Thirty years experience as PRACTICAL MARKETERS AND FLORISTS, gives us such knowledge as to enable us to judge not only what are the best kinds for each place, but also to thoroughly test the quality of all Seeds and Plants. Our Greenhouses and Frames, in Jersey City, are the largest in America, covering upwards of four acres, solid in glass, employing an average of forty men, and a large force of

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BEATTY'S BIRTH PLACE

Near Beattystown, New Jersey.

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Scenery's Mountain, near Anthony.

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It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained.

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They are the STANDARD FOR QUALITY.

Over 1,200 Varieties 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.

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year. 1.00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months. 0.50
One Copy, Weekly, for three months. 0.30

CLUB RATE.—In clubs of ten or more, one dollar a year, and one copy free to the person who gets up the club. Send to any post office.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack 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 added to the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked **19** expire with the next issue. The paper is at **19** ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

When subscriber's name, write plainly to the post-office, county and state.

When an address is to be changed from one post-office to another give the names of both offices the one where the paper is now sent, and also, the name of the one to which it is to be sent.

Post Office Addresses.

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

We notice that a good many articles of correspondence in the KANSAS FARMER are copied by other papers.

The Chicago cable cars are said to be a success, and are run conveniently at the rate of eight miles an hour.

Recent experiments prove that light will penetrate clear water to the depth of about three hundred feet.

The importations of wool into the United States in 1881 was nearly fifty-one million pounds less than in the last previous year.

The Michigan stove company, Detroit, have favored this office with a handsome nickel plated easel and calendar for 1882. Thanks.

Messrs Worrall & Newton of Lyndon, Osage county, purchased a Jersey Red pig last week for \$40 from J. E. Guild, of Silver Lake, Shawnee county.

A learned physician says that about twenty-five grains of common table-salt placed in the mouth and swallowed with a sip of water will relieve one of hiccoughs.

From an agricultural exchange we learn that the demand for alfalfa seed is growing fast. It seems evident that this grass and sorgho cane will soon become universally popular in the western and southern states.

The artesian well at Waukegan, Ills., is 1,134 feet deep. The water, it is said, will rise 65 feet above the surface. It supplies the town which contains upwards of 4,000 inhabitants, and has water to spare. Its cost was \$3,350.

We are indebted to the Holstein Breeders' Association of America for a copy of vol. 5 of the HOLSTEIN HERD BOOK, containing a record of all the Holstein cattle in the United States approved and admitted for registry since the publication of the 4th volume.

In reply to inquiries we state that Linden (Basswood) tree will grow well in some portions of Kansas, though it is not common as a native tree.

Also, to another we answer that the Russian Mulberry will grow from cuttings.

Under the apportionment bill as it passed the House, Kansas is entitled to seven members of Congress. If there is no special session of the legislature, and we do not believe there will be, four congressmen must be elected by the state at large next November. Wonder if that many candidates can be found in Kansas.

In this country there are about 63,000 insane persons, or one to every 777 of the population. In New England the proportion is, one to 588; in the middle states one to 600; western states, one to 860; southern states, one to 1,100. In 1881, there were 74 state, and 34 private asylums, maintained at an annual cost of about \$12,000,000.

The number of establishments in the United States in 1880-1 engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods was nineteen hundred and forty-six; of hosiery and knit goods, 356; carpets, 199; felt goods, 26; worsted 75; wool hats, 41; making a total of 2643 establishments, employing a capital of \$164,484,105, and turning out for the year a product worth \$67,263,799. The wool worked up was, domestic 220,244,260 pounds, foreign 73,524,812.

A striking study of Lord Beaconsfield, by James Bryce, M. P., will be the most important biographical paper in the March Century. Professor Bryce was the author of the anonymous paper on Mr. Gladstone which appeared in the same magazine a little more than a year ago. Though a political opponent of the late premier, he has divested his estimates of his political acts of party feeling, and has dwelt with equal interest on Beaconsfield's personal qualities and literary achievements.

To our Correspondents.

As you see, we are presenting to our readers a great deal of original matter which you have been kind enough to send us. We sometimes have more than we can use judiciously, having respect to other departments of the paper, and that is what we want to talk to you about.

We suppose, that when the spring work com-

mences, many of you will not write as often as you are doing now, and that in a month or two we will wish for something fresh from the country. But we don't want anything original to get cold; hence it ought to appear as soon as possible. And then, the paper ought not to exclude certain kinds of miscellaneous matter interesting to other classes of readers. The boys, the girls, the women, must be consulted as well as the men. We want to make a paper for the home, and in order to do that we must have a variety of matter—just as a good dinner requires a variety of dishes, a little of something to suit every taste.

Now, we don't want you to stop writing. This is our conclusion: In looking over the letters for every week, those which come in first will have preference in the columns devoted to regular correspondence, and the others for that week will be digested—condensed, by the editor, and their substance given under a separate head—"CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE". In that way we can keep even and give all a hearing.

We are very proud of our correspondence. Among our exchanges we do not find one that contains as great a variety of original matter as the KANSAS FARMER. Hoping that this plan will be satisfactory and that no one will get lazy in the good work, we extend our thanks for your interesting letters.

The Ladies' Department.

We have received favorable replies from a few ladies, sufficient to justify us in opening the Ladies' Department in our next issue, March 1st, and giving it a trial. We are satisfied there are many others who will yet respond to our invitation. Women are, and ought to be, as much interested in this paper as men. They are as important factors in the problem of humanity as the other sex. Indeed, we regard woman's duties, especially those of a mother, as first in the scale. One woman has more to do with all that concerns the future of our republic than a dozen men. She cares for the tender little ones. Under her influence, more than of all others, the young mind is moulded. Besides that, her counsel is being more and more needed every year in public matters. A woman is not a toy, a mere plaything, a parlor ornament. She is one of two who rule the world. She is a power, and her influence is being recognized.

Our object in opening this department and inviting our Kansas women to interest themselves in it, is to afford them an opportunity to help and encourage one another and to mingle their thoughts with those of men in improving the home and developing a higher standard of life. We know much good can be done in this way. It will help to cheer many an hour that might otherwise be lonely. It will bring the women out into closer relationship with one another; it will encourage womanly excellences and stimulate desire for more of the purer pleasures of life.

Let us hear from any and all who will join our list of contributors. We have already sent out paper, envelopes and postage to some; will send to more this week, and will supply others as fast as the names are sent in. We want your real, and your assumed name, if any, and your post office address, so that we can keep a record of our contributors.

Please remember that we do not expect long essays, nor difficult and perfect compositions. We want just what you send. You will know much better than the editor what such a department needs. You are queen of the house, the garden, the farm and the heart. Anything you send will be gladly received. If you omit anything—a word, a letter, a mark, it will be supplied. Give us the framework, the ideas, in your own language and style, and trust to here to see that as few mistakes as possible appear in print. Direct to Ladies' Department, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas.

About that Story.

Some weeks ago we hinted that the FARMER might soon be able to present a good original story to its readers. We are now prepared to make that promise certain. The story will be commenced in the next number, March 1st. We bespeak for it a reading by every member of the family that is old enough to understand what is read. There is no love-sick sentimentalism in it; neither is it intended for the parlor and drawing rooms of band-box people who need some one to fan them while they read and yawn. The story was written by one who grew up among the common people, whose heart beats in sympathy with the overworked poor; one whose hands have done many a hard day's labor in forest and field. It is a story for plain people, one that we believe they will appreciate.

Three lines of thought run through it from beginning to end: Social, political, moral. It touches up many sores in social life, and paints pictures of the good things there; it exposes many of the corrupt practices of politicians and suggests remedies; and all along are dropped thoughts tending to develop a healthy and robust moral sentiment among the people.

About the history of one good woman's life is woven a web that we believe all will be pleased to look upon. It covers a period of about forty years, beginning among the farmers of Pennsylvania and ending among those of Kansas and Missouri. Much of it will be interesting to those who are familiar with the early history of Kansas, or who know anything of the methods of pioneer life in the west. And it will be interesting to all who love a good home on the farm. There is a good deal of mirth in it, but very little nonsense.

The title of the story is GERALDINE OR

WHAT MAY HAPPEN. It is written in twenty-seven chapters, and its publication will require about that many weeks. The matter is equal to about four hundred pages in common book form. The author has a copy-right, and will not permit any paper except the KANSAS FARMER to publish the story.

The Storm.

Last Saturday a storm struck Kansas, and, from the best information attainable, it swept the entire state. In the northern portion it snowed, and in the south it rained. Saturday night the rain was very general in the southern counties and the streams were much swollen Monday. Part of the time the temperature was low enough to freeze the water when it fell resulting in a sleet. The trees were heavily coated with ice that bent the branches down to the earth. Monday the temperature fell lower so that in central and northern Kansas it became very cold, the drifting of snow impeding travel and quite generally interfering with busi-

ness. The wind was so strong in Missouri that many of the telegraph poles were blown down. The only telegraph line east, on Tuesday morning was by way of Omaha.

About the time the change occurred here, Illinois was overtaken with heavy rains. Reports from Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska, state that the storm in all that region was very severe. Mercury was down to 30 degrees below zero. This is the first taste of real winter we have had. Whether the fruit is injured we cannot now state. In the vicinity of Coffeyville Montgomery county, a few peach blossoms had opened, and we have similar reports from other southern localities. Some of our farmers had sown oats and others spring wheat.

New Timber Trees.

Mr. G. C. Brackett, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, has kindly furnished us the following, which will be read with interest by all:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1882.

MR. G. C. BRACKETT,
See'y Kas. State Hort. Society, Lawrence, Douglas county, Kas.

SIR: I have received, through the Hon. D. C. Haskell, your communication of January 23 ultimo, enclosing certain documents marked "A," to "H," inclusive, from various parties, relative to the merits of the Alantus, Catalpa and Osage Orange as "timber trees" in the true sense of the term as contemplated by Congress in the enactment of laws for the encouragement of the growth of timber on the western prairies, and requesting a reconsideration of the former ruling of this department, by which the said trees have been excluded from cultivation under such laws.

In reply I have to state that under the present modified rulings of this office, the trees mentioned in your letter, together with some others which have heretofore been regarded as not coming within the meaning of the law as "timber trees," and therefore not suitable for planting and cultivation under the timber culture act, will hereafter be recognized as meeting the requirements of law, as will be seen by the following extract from advance sheets of a circular about to be issued by this office:

EXTRACT.

The character of the trees should be such as are recognized in the neighborhood, as of value for timber, or for commercial purposes, or for firewood and domestic use.

The enumeration of species on page 27 of the general circular of Oct. 1, 1880, is only intended as a general guide, and is not to be considered to exclude any trees falling within the foregoing characterization.

Very Respectfully,

N. C. McFARLAND, Commissioner.

Thoughts on Political Matters.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Permit me once more to join you and your correspondents in your interesting discussion of vital issues. I did not intend my last of four weeks ago should be construed into a cry for a "New Party," but deliver us from this cry of "stick to the old parties." Why should party stress or religious bigotry have any abiding place among us? Suppose our people were educated up to the point of waiving party considerations and of judging a candidate by moral and intellectual worth, his love of justice, law, order and decency, and of supporting him because of his superiority to his opponents in these qualities. Who will deny that under such circumstances we would have truer officers and a more worthy people?

I venture to say that an independent ticket of good men supported by any considerable number of honest citizens, whether elected or not, would be a benefit to any county in the state. I know that the people's interests demand in office men who are fair representatives of the honest industry that is to open up and develop this great Kansas. What higher interest has a citizen? Consider we to be condemned and criminated because we refuse to sacrifice these great interests on the shrine of party, faction or sect? True we may "trust a knave to catch a knave" if well paid, but if we trust a knave to reform a knave we make a mistake. Reform is not to be brought about by wearing the party collar, whether labelled Republican, Democrat or Greenback, but by putting up independents, or selecting the best men by whatever party proffered and continuing to do so at all hazards; and every citizen who does this, whether his man is elected or not, saves his own true manhood. He shows there is one man in the state fit to vote, because he votes as he thinks. Don't tell me his vote is thrown away. In such a republic as this a

vote for good men and good principles is never thrown away. It is only laid up against the coming day of eternal retribution when all votes for opposite principles, though shouted by unanimous millions will be sunk in the mire of the bottomless pit, for nothing but good men's principles of equality and justice can preserve and perpetuate such a republic as the founders of our government left us.

In the language of that great writer, Dr. Holland:

God give us men. Times like these demand
Clear heads, strong hearts and ready hands;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men whom the lust for office cannot kill;
Men who have honor, men who will not lie;
Men who have opinions and a will;
Men who can stand before a partisan demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men who stand above the fog,
In public duty and private thinking,
For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large pretensions and their little deeds,
Their boasted knowledge of our country's needs,
Wrong rules our laws and waiting Justice sleeps."

What a picture and yet how true. We as a people are shouting ourselves hoarse over party differences which no man can define (and which party leaders of all classes throw aside if necessary to defeat an independent movement) and the combined few are accumulating property by processes scarcely one remove from open theft.

"They hold their dark canons while honest men sleep;
Spread their vile nets where the gold dust is deep;
Measure the breadth of our land by their power
And almost bring poverty and want to our door."

Our Senator Ingalls in a speech some three months ago deplored the existence of a sentiment which sought to array labor against capital, but entirely overlooked the capital and corporate powers arrayed against labor.

In conclusion I suggest as a central location for the Farmers' Convention, McPherson Center or Salina. If one or either of these points will not furnish a hall Wichita will.

I would also suggest that the extra session of the legislature be held at one of the above cities, that all lobbyists be excluded from the hall, that the members be not allowed to communicate with the outside world until the work of the session is completed, that roll call be had four times each day and each member failing to respond be docked a half day's salary for each of the said failures.

FARMER K.

Small Fruits for the Farm.

[By Prof. Gale, State Agricultural College, read before the Farmers' Annual Meeting.]

This paper relates to the claims, culture and uses of the small fruits upon the farm, small fruit culture ranks properly as a separate and independent branch of gardening. As thus considered it would not as an occupation demand the attention of the general farmer for reasons which need not here be stated. There is a stand-point, however, from which the subject of small fruit culture becomes one of greater interest to every farmer. Its claims upon the farmer's time are numerous and should not be overlooked.

The constant use of the small fruits is healthful. The agreeable acids of these fruits is craved by both young and old people, and bee men in almost every instance a positive protection against the prevailing maladies of the season. The habitual use of these fruits upon the table of the farmer, is almost certain to supplant the doctor and patent medicine, and if we have any desire to escape the hands of the doctor a most important aid in this direction will be to give small fruit in its season a permanent place in our bill of fare.

The small fruits, fresh off the garden also make up an agreeable part of our fare. Few will refuse a dish of luscious strawberries or raspberries in their season. We take strawberries and cream as the Kaw Indian said of whisky, because we like them. After a day of hard work in the fields what can add more to the attractiveness of an evening meal than a great dish of strawberries such as the farmer alone can afford fresh and cool from his own vines? This same thought applies to other fruits in their season. There may be now and then a man who will pretend that he likes "hog and hominy" better than these civilized "Jim cracks," but for ourselves we shall be inclined to take his pretensions in this direction with some grains of allowance.

A garden and table abundantly supplied with small fruit adds greatly to the attractiveness of home. We may be tempted sometimes to class these fruits under the head of luxuries. They may be in one sense so regarded, but in another sense, as throwing a charm around the home, they are almost infinitely more. These fruits may have a value as representing so many cents per quart or so many dollars per bushel, but they have a far greater value as they link the heart of the child and parent to the garden and home. The memory of the fruit garden is full of brightness, though we may travel back through many years to find it. Where were there sweeter or more attractive fruits than those of our own fingers gathered from the vines and bushes of our own garden away back in our childhood?

We may go still further and claim that by small fruit culture we provide economy ally for the essential wants of the family. That a few rods of land devoted to small fruits will yield a far more substantial return than can be attained by the same labor in any other way. Besides, the care of the fruit plant as well as the picking of the fruit in its season can be made to devolve mostly on the little hands of the household, thereby giving agreeable and healthful employment to children.

There are, then, good reasons why every farmer should interest himself and family in the culture of small fruits. And he who neglects its culture neglects one of the prime interests of the home and turns his back to one of the brightest sources of household life and joy.

What are small fruits? Usually are embraced under this head the strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, currant, blackberry, blueberry, cranberry, huckleberry, and dwarf Juneberry—some of these, as the blackberry, cranberry and huckleberry, are of little value to us here in Kansas.

The strawberry, blackberry, raspberry, gooseberry, dwarf Juneberry and in certain localities possibly the currant, may be ranked as the fruit for the farm. Our object should be to secure a succession of fruit during the season. To this end we should plan the garden. Not satisfied with having a feast for

THE KANSAS FARMER.

Largest Book Published.

The edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary recently issued, in the quantity it contains, is believed to be the largest volume published.

It will surprise many readers to know that it contains eight times the amount of matter contained in the Bible, being sufficient to make 75 12mo. volumes that usually sell for \$1.25 each! Its vocabulary comprises over 118,000 words (4,600 of which has recently been added).

It is a new Biographical Dictionary giving brief important facts concerning 9,700 noted persons.

There is a Memoir of Noah Webster, a brief history of the English language, Principles of Pronunciation, Lists of 4,000 Scripture Proper Names, 10,000 Geographical Names, 700 common English Christian Names, several pages of Proverbs, &c., a vocabulary of Names and Noted Fictional Persons and Places, and many other valuable features—all of which in a volume of 1,928 pages, embellished with 300 Engravings, go to make up a great store-house of useful knowledge.

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The draft stallion "Clyde," sired by "Clyde" imported from Scotland, out of a Sampson mare, color, mahogany bay, with black points, 16 hands high, weighs 1,400 lbs, six years old, perfectly sound, a sure gaiter, action good, temper mild, yet lively and spirited, style very fine and is one of the best stock horses in the state. Colts of his get may be seen in Douglas county. For further particulars address Wm. M. Inger, Topeka, Kas.

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150,000 FRUIT TREES.
50,000 CATALPA, \$1.50 per 100. \$10.00 per 1000.

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Topeka, Kas.

50¹² Pkts. vegetable SEEDS 12 Pkts. flower 25¹²
F. E. Fassett & Bro., Ashtabula, Ohio.

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A Clydesdale Stallion.

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HENRY A. THOMAS,
Carbondale, Osage Co., Kas.

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CHAS. E. ALLEN, Proprietor, Manhattan, Kas.

My Short Horns are of the "Rowe of Sharon," "Flat Creek Mary," "Josephine," "Janet," "Harris'," "Clarksville" and other prize bulls, located here. "REINICK" and "Sharon" bull bulls. "Cordelia's Duke" bull.

My Poland Chinas are not excelled in the west—for size, quality and purity of blood. My breeding stock for 1882 have over 800 purebreds in them. This year we have "Eliza" Bull, "Perfecto" and "Norish Male" and other good families. Have 150 choice pigs, from three weeks to five months old for sale, of both sexes. Pairs not alike. Have some sows which I will breed at a fair price. W. H. G.

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A very fine Norman Stallion, acclimated and who can show fine colts Pedigree etc, furred-hed.

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I have 400 3/4 grade m-rino sheep, mostly ewes, mostly one and two year old. Price, if sold before March 1, \$4 per head. Address, JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Kas.

Thirty-six varieties of Cabbage ; 26 of Corn ; 28 of Cucumbers ; 41 of Melons ; 33 of Peas ; 28 of Beans ; 17 of Squashes ; 23 of Beets and 40 of Tomatoes, with other varieties in proportion. A full and complete list of each variety and seed farm will be found in my VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1882. SENT FREE TO ALL WHO APPLY. Customers of last season do not wait for it. I send now, so far as you should receive it from me, from time to time, so far as I should prove otherwise. I will refill the order gratis. The original introducer of Early Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Marbled Early Corn, the Hubbard Sweet Marbled Beet, the White "Kintyre" Melon, and a number of other vegetables. I invite the patronage of the public. New Vegetables a specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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Literary and Domestic.

Answer to Rock Me to Sleep.

BY MRS. M. J. HUNTER.

Onward, still onward, O, time in your flight,
On, till the dawning so glori us and bright;
Till the day-star of God from on high
Lights with his glare the earth and the sky.
Time that my forehead has furrowed with care,
Sprinkled with silver my once sun-bright hair,
On, till the ways teach eternity's shore,
Thence to recede never more, never more.

Onward, still on-ward, "O, tide of the years!"
Hearts that are weary of toil and of tears,
Hope for the recompense, hope not in vain;
Hope for a life whose bright youth will remain;
Joys that are lasting and know not decay,
Where our "soul's wealth" may not vanish away;
Tossed on time's billows, I long for that sleep,
Hoping to waken, but never to weep.

Over the earth in the years that are flown,
No love like Jesus' I've, ever has shown;
High as the heavens and like them seem;
Deep and steadfast 'tis an anchor seem;
'E'en though a mother forgetful may be,
Yet, weary soul, He will ne'er forget thee;
Tossed on time's billows, I long for that sleep,
Hoping to waken, but wake ne'er to weep.

O! that the world, in its passionate grief,
Knew of the fountain so full of relief;
Knew of the balm that can ease all the pain
Of the sick soul and the world-weary brain,
Knew of the hand that can dry all our tears,
Knew of the friend who can calm all our fears,
Soften death's pillow we'd then sink to rest,
Sweetly in Jesus to wake with the blest.

The Ownership of Land.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF PRODUCERS.

In sixty-one years 11,000,000 persons have immigrated to the United States; or considerably more than one-fifth of all the present population.

The majority of all these immigrants have come to this country for the purpose of obtaining cheap land.

The children of these immigrants, born on the soil, have nothing about them to indicate any foreign extraction.

The greater number of these have been, and are now being, educated in the common schools of the country. They are thoroughly American and are fully imbued with liberal principles.

In Austria, according to a writer in the International Review, 11,800 nobles own

62,000,000 acres of land, and 3,431,000 other persons own 72,000,000 acres more, or an average of twenty-one acres each.

In Belgium the average price of land per acre is £63 and the rent is £3 per acre.

But Belgium has 469 people to the square mile, and farming there is conducted with more skill than in any other country,

if we may judge from the average products produced.

In Denmark the average value of first class land is £35 per acre; of second class, £23 an acre; and the rent ranges from 25s for the best, to 18s for the second best.

France has a population of 36,900,000, and has an area about five-sevenths of that of Texas.

She has also the largest national debt of any nation in the world, and is obliged to keep up a large naval establishment and a standing army of half a million of men.

The landed estates of France are 154,000 of an average of 320 acres, 636,000 of an average of fifty acres, and 1,816,000 of an average of six acres.

The medium price of tillage land, on purchase, is £88 per acre; meadow, £135 per acre; vineyard, £106 per acre.

Rent per annum for tillage land is 5s per acre; meadow, 8s per acre; vineyards, 8s per acre.

Of the tillable area of France, nearly 6,000,000 acres are devoted to vineyards, which in good years produce wine of the value of £250,000,000.

Germany has 54,000 owners of land who average fifty acres each, 1,033,000 who average forty-eight acres each, 475,000 who average forty acres each, 15,000 who average thirty-three acres each, 456,000 who average twenty-five acres each, 152,000 who average seventeen acres each, 111,000 who average fifteen acres each, and 140,000 who average ten acres each.

She produces 750,000,000 bushels of grain,

which is not enough for the wants of her population.

She imports an average of 60,000,000 bushels annually.

Her annual product of wine is about 90,000,000 gallons, and of beet sugar 300,000 tons.

She has nearly 33,000,000 acres in forest.

In Saxony and Wurtemberg the average value of the farming land is £17 per acre, in Bavaria, £9 10s, and in Prussia and the other German states, less.

In Holland the price of land averages £40 per acre, and the rent is £2.

In Russia there is land enough, but there are 440,000,000 acres of waste land, and there are only about 165,000,000 acres of land under tillage.

There are no data as to the price of rents.

Of the 77,364,340 acres in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland and the channel islands, 7,000,000 are taken up by lakes and rivers.

Scotland has more than 14,000,000 acres in mountains and morasses.

In England and Wales the soil is owned by 155,000 proprietors, in Scotland by 8250.

The average price paid for land in England and Wales is £62 to the acre; in Scotland £20; in Ireland £18 per acre.

In England and Wales land rents for £3 2s an acre; in Scotland 19s; in Ireland about 13s an acre.

There are over 32,000,000 people who have less than 50,000,000 acres of land for tillage and pasture.

Ireland has an area about half as large as the State of California.

Including Sicily, the annual product of wine is 650,000,000 gallons and 323,000,000 gallons of oil.

In Spain more than 55,000,000 acres are devoted to wine and olives.

The rental of land in the most productive parts of the Valencia ranges from £5 to £6 per acre, and is graded down to 15s and 5s an acre in other parts of Spain.

The amount of money in all the savings banks of Europe is set down at \$1,705,000,000 and in the United States 1,925,000,000.

Here are some suggestive facts.

While Europe is carrying a national indebtedness of \$2,265,000,000, the United States are extinguishing a national and State debt.

edness of \$2,265,000,000; and while the United States are expending annual labor in their navy to the amount of \$16,856,000, Europe is expending in the annual labor of her 2,983,631 men in army and navy to the value of \$690,000,000. The United States have an area of 2,263,040,000 acres, and Europe has 2,155,490,000 acres. The area unfit for cultivation and good pasture in the United States is less than in Europe. The amount of this waste land in Russia alone is considerably more than equals the entire area of Alaska, though the southern part of the latter is quite equal in point of climate and resources of soil to much of the well-populated countries of Europe. The annual average amount of the wheat production of Europe is 1,035,000,000 bushels; that of the United States, 435,000,000 bushels; while they have rich lands enough unoccupied, and inviting the husbandman and the plow, to supply all Europe with flour. They are now producing more than two-thirds of all the cotton in the world, and have cotton lands enough remaining unplanted to yield double the present demands of civilized mankind.

The property values of the United States have more than doubled during the past twenty years; although in that time not less than \$4,500,000,000 was lost during the civil war. There is land enough in the States and Territories, which can be bought at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$10 an acre, to sustain another fifty millions of population. Immigration will be vastly augmented because hereafter, as it has been heretofore, there is no other country where the immigrant can secure comfort and independence quicker than here.—American Cultivator.

Floriculture.

Written for the Kansas Farmer.

The Flower Garden.

No cottage, however poor, that may not be rendered more cheerful and happy by the cultivation of flowers. By flowers I do not mean the brilliant exotics of the tropics, but those of the commoner kinds, and that are easy cultivation. It will be my aim in this and subsequent papers to write, not as a professional, but as an amateur to give a record of my own methods and experience in the cultivation of such as are within the reach of all and suited to most of the climates within the temperate zone, and are comparatively of easy cultivation.

Preparation of the bed is of prime importance. No matter how deep or rich the soil may be it should receive a liberal dressing of thoroughly rotted manure at least two or three years old, the bed should be dug from twelve to eighteen inches deep and the manure should be well mixed with the soil. Rake and re-rake until there are no clods left.

In this climate where the heaviest rainfall is in the spring, the bed to receive the earliest flowers should be raised a couple of inches above the lawn in which the bed is made. On this bed I sow the seeds in drills and when the plants are large enough, transplant to suit the fancy. Having prepared the bed, there are some seeds that need to be, and in fact must be sown very early to succeed. Among these pansies stand first in real beauty of form and color. It has been said by some writers on Floriculture that no other flowers so nearly resemble the human face.

But fern flowers have responded so rapidly to the touch of the skillful florist, so that now it approach es perfection in size and symmetry of distinctness and delicacy of color. An outlay of ten cents will procure a paper of mixed seed that will give you at least two dozen plants. When persons can afford it, and have sufficient ground it is better to procure the different varieties in separate papers which cost twenty cents per packet.

Next in order comes Candytuft, two varieties, white and purple. One peculiarity of Phlox Drummondi, these are of almost all shades of color from a pale yellow to a dark maroon, Phlox Drummondi Grandiflora Splendens is queen of all.

Next in order comes Candytuft, two varieties, white and purple. One peculiarity of the seeds of these three flowers is, that they germinate most readily in a low temperature and in Kansas these conditions are best obtained in very early spring. The seed should be sown in shallow drills and covered very lightly and the earth pressed very gently over them.

When large enough to transplant, Pansies do best shaded from the midday sun. Phlox and Candytuft do well in the full sunlight. Candytuft, having a tap root, will need greater care in transplanting. If I were limited to three annuals these would be my choice; they are all early and profuse bloomers and continue in bloom a long time, except the last named.

I obtain flower seeds of Peter Henderson of N. Y., or James Vick, of Rochester N. Y. Mrs. S. S. STEVENSON. Burlingame, Kas.

Recipes.

FRITTERS.

One pint sweet milk, four eggs, one quart of flour, one teaspoonful salt, three teaspoonsful baking powder, beat well, drop in hot lard, serve with syrup.

TEA CAKE.

One egg, one cup sugar, one cup milk, one pint flour, a lump of butter the size of an egg, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in milk, two teaspoonsful cream of tartar.

GINGER LEMONADE.

Take half a cup of vinegar, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonsful of ginger; stir well together; put in a quart pitcher and fill with ice water. If one wants it sweeter or sourer than these quantities make it, more of the needed ingre-

dients may be put in. It is a cooling drink, and almost as good as lemonade, some preferring it.

IMITATION LEMON SYRUP.

Four ounces powdered tartaric acid, two drachms oil of lemon. Keep in a vial for a month. A tablespoonful of this in a pint of water, sweetened with sugar, makes six glasses of lemonade.

SNOW CREAM.

Beat the whites of five eggs to a stiff froth, add two large spoonfuls of fine white sugar, a large spoonful of rose water, or pine apple. Beat the whole well together and add a pint of thick cream. This is very nice to use over grated cocoanut. Heap the cocoanut in the centre of a handsome dish. Pour over this several spoonfuls of the snow cream, and call it a dish of snow.

ORANGE CAKE.

Two cupsful sugar, two cupsful flour, one-half cup of water, the yolks of four eggs and whites of three, the juice and grated rind of one orange, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda. Bake in four thin cakes as for jelly cake. Make an icing of the remaining white of an egg, the juice and rind of another orange and pulverized sugar, spread between the layers as in jelly cake.

COCONUT CAKE.

Take the whites of five eggs, one small cup of sweet milk, one and two-thirds of another of granulated sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one teaspoonful and a half of baking powder, about three cupsful of sifted flour; flavor with almond extract; bake in layers. Beat the whites of two or three eggs to a froth; add pulverized sugar enough to make rather thin frosting, and put between the layers; on this scatter cocoanut; put on enough to make a nice layer. For the top and sides of the cake the frosting should be a little thick.

Interesting Scraps.

Aesop's fables were written about 565 B. C.

About thirty-four millions in silver dollars are now in circulation.

Recent experiments go to prove an excess of velocity of blue over red light.

The speaking trumpet is said to have been invented by Alexander the Great.

Poor qualities of green tea are colored with tumeric, Prussian blue and gypsum.

The first admiral of England was Richard de Lucy, appointed by Henry III. in 1223.

Crows have been known to go to roost with the barnyard fowls during a cold storm.

The Christians of Egypt burnt butter instead of oil in their lamps, in the third century.

If the ticking of a watch can be heard twenty-eight inches from the ear the hearing is normal.

It was not till after the ninth century that copyists began to leave spaces between words in writing.

A narrow gauge road of three feet costs in construction about five eighths as much as a broad-gauge.

The sponge, really an animal, was regarded till a very late day, by our leading zoologists, as a plant.

The revenues of the 199 abbeys which were dissolved at the Reformation amounted to over £2,000,000.

One of the largest machine belts in the world, recently finished in England, was 132 feet long and six feet wide.

In the late sale of the library of Mr. George Brinley, a copy of the first book printed in New York brought \$160.

A good way to render gravel walks firm and hard is to stir up clay with water and pour the compound upon the gravel.

Thick pieces of felt placed under the legs of work benches are better than rubber for deadening the noise of hammering.

Caligula, not satisfied with building ships of cedar with stems inlaid with gems, had a pearl collar made for his favorite horse.

The centre of the population of the United States for 1880 is put at a point eight miles west by south from the city of Cincinnati.

By a statute of George I., buttons covered with cloth were prohibited, that the manufacture of metal buttons might be encouraged.

All the evidence at present attainable makes the distance of the sun from the earth 92,885,000 miles, with a probable error of one-quarter of one per cent, or 22,000 miles.

Attempts have been made to propel boats on canals and rivers by conducting a column of water through a pipe and ejecting it forcibly at the stern, but the experiment failed.

The difference in pulse of several animals is as follows: In the lion eighteen pulsations per minute; the ox, ten; the sheep, twelve; and ten and fourteen hundredths in man.

Horticulture.

Orchard Notes.

The judicious planting of fruit-trees in variety, increases the value of real estate more than an equal amount of money invested in any other way.

In making selections, choose varieties that are abundant bearers, beautiful in form and size and possessing good cooking and eating qualities.

Now is a good time to make a list of apple trees for spring planting and place it in the hands of some good nurseryman. Don't trust any tricky tree agent with your list, a man feels cruelly and outrageously abused when after he has carefully tended his orchard for six or eight years, he finds he has not a tree of the variety he ordered, therefore, we say deal only with an established nurseryman, and go in person if possible, and select for yourselves. It will pay every time.

Be particular about having the roots of the tree when lifted from the nursery row; this is of more importance than having a handsome top; the tops can be made so after the tree is

planted. Trees two years old should be preferred.

Condensed News of the Week.

Chicago grain market excited.
Hudson river rising at Albany.
Scarlet fever at Cedar Rapids Iowa.
Strike at the Pullman car works Chicago.
Bill to pension Mrs. Garfield passed the House.
Delaware river out of its banks at Bordentown.
President Arthur gave a state dinner to diplomatic officers.

A five second earthquake in the San Juan region Colorado.

Mr. Han Kan Lo, professor of Chinese instruction at Harvard is dead.

Mrs. Flora Foster, matron of the Tombs prison, New York City, is dead.

Minnesotans temperance people favor constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Lincoln Murphy, at Osnaberg, Ohio, was killed by a playful strike on the breast given by Daniel Rue.

Jacob Gesset, a business man, in Cincinnati shot himself in the head. No cause is known for the deed.

The Atlantic and Pacific railway is to be built as fast as possible, all necessary preliminaries being completed.

A court martial has been ordered to convene at Washington City to try Sergeant Marion for shooting at Guiteau.

A Minnesota elevator company has determined to build a number of small elevators along the lines of principle railroads.

The Arapaho Indians left Washington for home going by way of Carlisle Pa., to look in upon the Indian school at that place.

The Roman Catholic B shop of Montreal has notified the tenants of church property that they must stop selling liquors there.

A gang of train robbers were captured by the Kansas City police in the act of preparing the work to throw the train off the track.

The president of the New York Homeopathic Medical Society says the doctors are growing more liberal toward other physicians.

The Mexican, the largest steamship ever built on the Pacific coast, was launched at San Francisco. She is 285 feet long, 2,000 tons burthen.

Mrs Scoville, Guitreau's sister writes a long pathetic letter to Mrs Garfield, insisting that the convicted assassin is more shamed against than sinning.

The estimate of the Department of Agriculture show a falling off of 31 per cent., in corn in 1881, as compared with 1880, and 22 per cent. in wheat.

The Kentucky Short Horn Association request the Short Horn Breeders' association of the United States to adopt one record in place of four or five now.

Sales on the board of trade, Chicago, the 14th inst., were four millions bushels of wheat and 16 millions bushels of other grains, the greatest day on record.

The Starch Association had a meeting at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago. Some thirty delegates were present, representing the entire starch interest of the country.

Dr. Howard, the man who made such a stir a few years ago indeed. He was arrested and imprisoned in Cuba, in 1870 and released in 1872 on parolary command of the United States.

The Immigration committee at Castle Garden N. Y. will appeal to congress for aid in defraying expenses of their business, because the state courts have decided that the state of New York is not bound to pay them.

The eastern trunk line roads that have been quarreling so long have agreed to submit the causes of their disagreement to a commission consisting of Judge Cooley of Michigan, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, E. B. Washburn of Illinois.

While the county treasurer at Detroit was trying to get a man who was pretense that he wanted to pay his taxes, a confederate rushed in and gobbled over seven hundred dollars from the money drawer and both parties then ran out and escaped.

A case against two star routers at Lincoln Neb. was dismissed because the prosecuting witness refused to testify on the ground that his testimony would tend to exonerate himself. He had promised to testify fully, and on his promise the prosecution was commenced.

A Washington dispatch says: At the concert of Fiske Jubilee Singers to-night a public statement was made that the company had been unable to get accommodations at any hotel in the city and that they were forced to go to a colored boarding house to quarter themselves on their friends. Three hotels said they had rooms but would not let them to colored people. Fred Douglas made a speech regretting that the National Capital should be the first city to refuse that courtesy that the singers had received all over the world.

Political Notes.

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Senator Vance of North Carolina spoke in opposition to protection, and said it retarded the growth of the south.

Tammany men in the New York legislature have joined hands with the Republicans in organizing both houses.

Apportionment bill passed the House with Anderson's amendment giving Kansas seven representatives in Congress.

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An exciting discussion on the Utah bill in the session in which Senators Edmunds, Bayard, Hoar, Col. Jones and Garland participated.

Southwestern Fence Company.

The Southwestern Fence Company, whose advertisement appears in the Kansas this week, have met with good success in their work. The fences constructed by them the past year have stood the test and have given good satisfaction. For neatness, cheapness and durability they have been unsurpassed, and the few miles put up by them on the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad have been a standing example of their work. They are opening up for the spring trade a full supply of material for fence building, and are now ready to supply material or take contracts for the construction of farm fences and stock ranges. Keeping the best barbed wires made, and using first-class materials for their posts, they feel safe in saying that they can surpass all others in the fence line. The farmers and stock raisers of the state will soon learn that a post, that will not burn down nor rot, is the cheapest thing for Kansas. Give the company a trial.

TRUTH ATTESTED.

Some Important Statements of Well Known People Wholly Verified.

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

TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, 1880.

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 in the use of morphine, which I took the same as anyone would expect, 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 cool effect, 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 never had I ever experienced such a cure again. What I mean, is, I shall continue the use of this medicine, because it will affect a complete cure.

D. B. OWENS, Santa Fe R. R. Shops,

TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, 1881.

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 my inability to urinate. I received a bottle of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and in a short time my kidney trouble was 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.

G. S. P. Whiteside

300 Kansas Ave.

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, 1881.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—I have been about twenty years afflicted with what I supposed was the spring complaint, and have tried many physicians and remedies. I took six bottles of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and 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. F. Leyman

(Mrs. P. O.)

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, 1881.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—About a year ago I discovered that something was wrong with my kidneys. The doctor told me I had a kidney stone, from which I was suffering 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; costiveness, 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.

J. M. Prins

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, 1881.

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

Kenney Sandus

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, 1881.

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.

Special Notice.
The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, now one year to \$2.50.
KANSAS FARMER CO.

Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups.
Ready for delivery Jan. 10th, 1882. Price \$10.00 each. Also, Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys and other rare bred poultry. J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kas. (Box 406)

SHEEP SCAB CURED, Ticks and Red Lice KILLED WITH LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID.

The new sheep dip and parasite destroyer. This fluid has the advantages of Carbolic and Arsenic without their poisonous effects, entirely harmless to men, internally or externally; mixes readily with and is used in cold water at any season of the year without injury to the stock; has never failed to give satisfaction. Send for testimonials, price list and directions. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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THE MARKETS.

By Mail, February 18.

Because of the general prevalence of a storm, we have no market reports worth giving for Monday, the 20th inst.

—ED. FARMER,

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 330, shipment 422 head. The market to-day was firm and fairly active, but the offerings were so light that trading was chiefly in a retail way. Leading sales were: \$2.00 for common natives to \$5.00 for large shipping steers.

Chicago.

HOGS—Receipts 3,000; common to good weight, ranging \$1.10 to \$1.65; packing and shipping \$1.10 to higher at \$7.00 to \$7.15. Philadelphia and hard hogs \$7.25 to 7.75; 1 ght hog active and stronger ranging \$8.30 to 6.65; ships and culs, \$5.25 to 6.00.

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CATTLE—Receipts 700; fairly active at \$4 to 5.40.

CORN—57c bushel; oats, 40c; buckwheat, 28 to 40; eggs 17c.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.

Grocery & still price list, corrected weekly by A. A. Ripley & Son.

BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice .35
CH. EGG—Per lb. .20
EGGS—Per dozen—Fresh .18
BEANS—Per lb.—White Navy .40
" Medium .35
" Common .35
E. R. POTATOES—Per bushel .75
P. B. POTATOES—Per bushel .75
S. T. POTATOES—Per bushel .75
TURNIPS—.80
APPLES—.20 to .25
SUGAR—A 9½ lbs. per lb. .00
Grain in a'd, 9 lbs. .00
XC. 10 lbs. .00
" 12½ lbs. .00
Brown 11 lbs. .00
COFFEE—Good .15
Best Rio, #1 lb. .20
O. G. Java, #1 lb. .25 to .35
Roa Ted Rio, good, #1 lb. .35 to .40
" Java best #1 lb. .40
Hide and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by Oscar Blischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.

HIDES—Green .06
No. 2 .05
Dull 15 lbs. .05
Kid 16 to 23 lbs. .07
Bull and stag .05
Dry fawn prime .12
Dry Salted prime .10
TALLOW—No. 2 .05
SHEEP SKINS—.25 to .75

GRAIN.

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

WHEAT—Per bushel, No. 2 .10
" 3rd No. 3 .05
" Fall No. 5 .00
COEN—White .60
" Yellow .60
OATS—Per bushel, new .40
RYE—Per bushel .75
BARLEY—Per bushel .50

WHOLESALE.

WHEAT—Per bushel, No. 2 .10
" 3rd No. 3 .05
" Fall No. 5 .00
COEN—White .60
" Yellow .60
OATS—Per bushel, new .40
RYE—Per bushel .75
BARLEY—Per bushel .50

STRAWS FOR THE STRAY LIST.

(Continued from page seven.)

Strays for the week ending February 23.

CHASE COUNTY—S. A. Breske, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Mr. Crawford in Cottonwood (P) Jan. 11, in heat, white, 10 months old, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by L. A. Loomis in Beaver, Mattie Green P. O., January 20, 1881, one dark bay mare pony, little white on face, 10 months old, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by T. J. Slabaugh in Ottawan, P. O., November 18, 1881, one year old, steer, skin at ear, cut off in front legs, red and white, 3 yrs old, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Dunham, Proprietor, OAKLAWN FARM, M. W. DUNHAM, Proprietor, WAYNE, DU PAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

The Largest Importing and Horse Breeding Establishment in the World. Nearly 600 of the choicest specimens of the Percheron race have been added to it by direct importations from France since 1872, and during seventeen months 367 have been imported.