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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Correspondence.

Holton Farmers' Institute.

[From our special correspondent.]

This institute held forth in the court house the 16th and 17th inst and was attended by a number of the practical farmers of Jackson county. The attendance was not such as should be at such gatherings, owing to a lack of advertising of this institute. The exercises, however, were quite interesting.

Prof. Ward, State Agricultural College delivered a lecture on "Co-operation." The working together of a body of individuals for a common end. He first gave the result of co-operation in commerce and science. Corporations and co-operations differ in money and manhood controlling them, corporations are controlled by the former. Corporate powers should be put under restraint as the abuses creep in under the management, as the man with the most money and least principles exercises the greatest influence. There have been many vain attempts to organize society and remove existing evils. The reform must come through the individual and charity. Co-operation is the "golden mean" to accomplish this. It is the reverse of competition. Co-operative associations are facilities of consumption, distribution or credit. Co-operation brings forth the best qualities of skill and commerce. Competition often leads to adulteration. Now, if the capital used for exchange was put into co-operative stores the producers would share the profits and have a purer article. Johnson county Association is an instance of the success of such an organization.

The benefits are equal distribution of wealth among those to whom it belongs, stimulates industry, teaches business habits, creates peace and good will and is highly educating. It is wealth producing because the profits are distributed equally among the producers. The way for farmers to co-operate and to be benefited is through their stores, and by union of capital. They can co-operate in the owning of thoroughbred stock, for the destruction of noxious weeds, general improvement of roads. It would constitute a place of business where questions of mutual interest could be discussed.

Mr. Ashton gave an interesting paper on "Broom Corn in Kansas." Broom corn culture is one of the greatest industries in this state. It should be well put in, level as possible, a smoothing harrow or a cultivator with the bull tongue. Shovels should be used in the first cultivation. He raised the California Golden, and successfully on the same piece of ground in hills ten inches apart in rows about four feet apart. It is a good crop for small farmers. In comparison with Indian corn a profit of \$5 more per acre is made, besides it withstands drouths. It does well on sod. The seed should not be permitted to ripen unless for seed. If you desire the best prices in the market for the brush.

The paper on co-operation suggested to the institute that it might be useful in exterminating the chinch bugs. Mr. Turner suggested that if a large locality would omit the raising of wheat for one year, as he believed that the wheat fields were the only places of propagation. Prof. Popenoe thought that the wheat fields furnished the early feed, hence the reason for their doing more damage to that grain. However, the farmers present seemed to be unanimous in seconding Mr. Turner's suggestion, as the wheat crop is the first means of preparing them for a complete destruction of the other crops.

The maple worm and apple tree borers were then discussed. The former can be removed by taking a little time to go around and pick them off. The borer can be killed with a wash or by using the knife or using white lead and oil on the trees was a preventive against borers or rabbits. Whitewashing would be just as effectual and safer.

The evening session was opened by Prof. Popenoe on "Certain low plants of interest to farmers." Linseed oil is a good preventive of blight. The portion thus affected should be cut off at a sufficient distance below the blighted portion.

Herbaceous plants are affected with mildew and the species of fungi causing potato rot also affect the tomato, brought on by warm moist weather. The black knot is a species that affects trees, supposed to be brought on by insects staging the tree, this however, is erroneous.

Small fruits for the farmer was treated on by Mr. Williams who gave a very practical article on this subject. He deprecated the inattention to the culture of small fruit when it can be accomplished so easily. Unless you are experienced, shun the red piddler. Small fruits need careful cultivation and then it pays well. The following varieties are successful, the Charles Downing, Capt. Jack, Col. Cheney strawberries, The Mammoth Cluster and the Lawton blackberries. The Red Dutch raspberry does well on the north side of a wall or fence. The Horton seedling goes well, and the Concord, Hartford, Delaware, Ives seedling and the Catawba grapes.

A sensible and practical talk on "tame grasses" was given by Prof. Shelton, State Agricultural College. Alternate husbandry is necessary to keep up the fertility of the soil. Our prairie grass comes so late in the spring and disappears early in the fall, making our feeding season too long, hence we are bound to cultivate tame grasses and thus extend our grazing season two or three months. Timothy has proven a failure. Orchard grass has proven the best grass for pasture purposes and withstands the drouth. Red clover does very well, especially with the orchard grass. Alfalfa is a great hay plant and will produce more feed than any other fodder. Three crops can be cut each year. It also does well for pasture as it comes on early and is especially good for hog pasture. English blue grass is a very commendable grass. Spring is the best time for sowing tame grasses about the time the spring rains have set in. Old ground should be used and prepared as well as you would for wheat.

The morning session was opened by a lecture by Prof. Shelton on "Farm Experiments." Agriculture is the creature of experiment, and the difference between old and modern agriculture is that we can give good reason for what we do now. Ten years experiments on the college farm with wheat show an average of 13 bushels per acre, costing 56¢ per bu; oats 29 bu, costing 22¢ per bu; barley 16 bu, per acre, costing 59¢; mangies 312 bu, per acre costing 10¢ per bu; millet 2 one-fifth tons, costing \$250 per ton. The small corn like the King Philip is the most successful. The application of plaster to wheat and corn did not give any material results but with Alfalfa was more successful.

Drilling corn proved the best methods of planting corn, giving an increase of 8½ bu. of corn to the acre. An experiment of "suckering" corn showed a loss of four bushels to the acre. Grain is found not to shrink if put away in good bins in a dry condition. Harrowing and rolling wheat gave an increase of 2½ bu to the acre. Feeding stock should be done regularly and experience proved that it paid to give live stock good shelter, besides, they do not require so much feed. Each bu of corn fed to hogs gave 10½ pounds of pork.

This lecture was followed by a paper on "Influence of Forests on Climate," by Prof. Walters, which was published in full last week.

The Professor's address was followed by a talk on Jersey Red hogs by J. E. Guild, Capitol View Stock Farm, Silver Lake. His experience with this breed has been quite successful and he enthusiastically recommends them to the farmers and prefers them for all purposes. The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of hedges and corn.

Broom Corn in Kansas.

1st. The upland prairie grows a finer and even brush than the bottom land, although with experience in planting seed thicker than on upland will in a measure grow the medium smooth brush so much desired by eastern manufacturers. All of the different soils of Kansas will with proper cultivation grow good broom corn to profit.

2nd. On the preparation of the soil very much depends the success of the crop. I would invariably plow my ground in the early fall time enough for the weed seed to germinate and grow, and before I plant my seed in the spring put the ground in a fine condition as I could get it, and if the ground is not fine roll it over. If planted with a drill, roll after planting as well. I have been using the Hoosier wheat drill to plant with, on account of placing the rows near together. By removing all the drills but two on an 8-inch drill leaves my rows 40 inches apart but if I had a common corn planter that I could arrange to make the rows the desired width with the drill attachment, I should prefer it on account of its leaving the ground smooth and the rows rolled and compact.

3d. Cultivating the young corn. If the ground is clean of trash a smoothing harrow is the best implement you can use on the young corn but if you can't use the harrow, any good cultivator will do, commencing as soon as you can follow the rows, removing the large shovels in front and putting in their place what are called bull tongues, or shovels about two inches wide. Put on the shields and cultivate as close to the corn as you can, and the next time you can use the large shovels. The last time remove the shields and throw the soil well up to the corn.

4th. Harvesting, curing, and how it should be done. I will on this subject refer the reader to an item in the agricultural report of June 1881, which I by request, prepared for that report. I have for several years shipped to Philadelphia, which I think is the best eastern market.

5th. It is a suitable crop for small farmers, or those who have small farms. I believe in a variety of crops on large or small farms, and very many here in Kansas have had serious losses, by raising or making a specialty of one leading crop, such as corn, wheat, flax, etc. The man with small means asks, what shall I do for sheds to cure my crop? A good corn crib with tight roof, or a good cattle shed or any building will do, so it is protected from the sun and storms, giving plenty of air till cured. If not ready to bale it, put it in bulk where there is not too much light or wind. Where broom corn is raised to any extent in a neighborhood, parties can club together and procure a baler, which will answer for several parties, though to work to advantage each one should have his own scraper and horse power.

6th. Cost of raising and marketing as compared with Indian corn per acre. Estimating broom corn at 600 bu per acre, which is an average crop, at 31¢ per bu, is \$18. Averaging Indian corn at 40 bushels per acre, and 25¢ per bushel is \$10. Extra cost of hauling broom corn over Indian corn, \$3 per acre, leaving the broom corn as compared with Indian corn \$15 per acre, and so we have in favor of broom corn \$5 per acre.

It stands the drouth better than Indian corn—the roots penetrating the soil to a much greater depth. In the December, 1879, number of Agricultural report I find the number of acres raised in Kansas, 14,273; number of pounds, 8,995,145; value of crop, \$283,339.15. In 1881 we have 21,002 acres, nearly 10,000 acres increase. In 1881 we have 59,675 acres, nearly double that of 1880. The number of pounds in 1881, 32,961,150, valued at \$1,439,115.75. Broom corn does exceedingly well on breaking, that is, on prairie sod, as a sod crop, if it is not too dry a season.

Two years ago I had 35 acres of sod, and the broom corn made me \$15 per acre, what I paid for the ground. This includes my own labor. My mode of planting on sod is to sharpen the runners of a corn planter, and when the sod is moist it plants very well, or drop the seed when breaking in every third furrow close to the land side of the furrow. It will need no further culture. I would never let the seed get ripe, if you want the brush for market, only enough for seed to plant. One reason is, the brush does not weigh over half as much, and it makes an inferior grade in market. I would further say to the farmers of Jackson and adjoining counties, if they wish to enter into the growth of this valuable crop, I can furnish seed, and I expect to be prepared to buy, either baled or in bundle, all the good broom corn raised in this vicinity, as I have a baling machine and other necessities for successfully handling

the crop. This last year I paid one man in Brown county nearly \$700 for about 40 acres of broom corn, and it was one of the drouthy years of Kansas. Holton, Jackson Co, Kas. THO. E. ASHTON.

Way Notes.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: Through the courtesy of J. E. Guild, of Silver Lake, Kas, your correspondent visited his farm, the Capital View Stock Farm, so called because the state capital is plainly visible from his farm. Mr. Guild is an enthusiastic and successful breeder of Jersey Red hogs. They are not a "razor backed" animal either, but a solid, well formed, healthy and thrifty breed. He has a fine lot of Mary and Princess shorthorn cattle. His farm of 1,500 acres is crossed diagonally by the Big Soldier Creek, making one of the nicest natural stock farms I have seen.

We drove 25 miles across the country to Holton, passing the large stock farm of the Small Bros. Here we found more Jersey Red wine and shorthorn cattle. They make a specialty of breeding the above named live stock, and also the Plymouth Rock poultry.

J. E. Guild has the finest flock of Plymouth Rock poultry and Bronze turkeys I ever saw.

We passed along the east line of the Pottawatomie Reservation, a most excellent body of land, eleven miles square, and should be thrown open for cultivation.

The Camel University is expected to open in June at Holton.

The Dispatch hotel at Clay Center is one of the finest hotels in Kansas, and is the product of newspaper enterprise. Walton and Valentine, editors of the Dispatch, proprietors. The hotel is one of the most comfortable in the state.

Corn Raising.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: Having had experience for a number of years in the cultivation of the soil, it is for the benefit of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER, I believe that by exchanging our views based upon a practical knowledge, we can be a source of great benefit to each other, and to mankind in general. Farmers, as a rule do not give the soil a chance to bring forth an abundant harvest; therefore you hear upon every hand croakers—men who are always finding fault with the country or saying they do not have any luck. Now I propose to prove by facts and figures that the failures in a great measure exist through the negligence of the farmers themselves, either by being too late with the crop, or by planting an inferior article of seed. Therefore it behooves all who depend upon the soil for their well being, to know certain things in order to be successful.

As I am better able, through a practical experience, I will take the raising of corn. There is much discussion among farmers and stockmen in regard to the merits of white and yellow corn, and it will undoubtedly always be a question open to discussion, but as I have for a number of years raised the white along side of my neighbor's yellow, and have fully demonstrated the superiority of the white over yellow corn, both in yield and quality. I have raised ninety six bushels of St. Charles white corn in a acre, while only fifty bushels of yellow corn was raised upon the land adjoining. Both were put in at the same time in the same manner and received the same attention. Last year my yield per acre on one hundred and sixty eight acres was fifty-six bushels per acre. I venture the assertion that there is not in this county an acre of yellow corn that will average thirty five bushels per acre, and it is also a fact that will not be denied, that almost every year the yellow corn is damaged more or less by worms which work on the end of the ear, while the white corn they never attack.

As to the time of planting, you will find farmers who will argue that it is time enough to plant the middle of May. My observation has been that those who get their corn in the earlier have the best crop. I have made it a rule for nine years (the time I have been engaged in farming in Kansas) to put the corn in the ground in April. I have strictly adhered to that rule, and in that time I have never missed a crop (the grasshopper year excepted), averaging from fifty to ninety-six bushels per acre. Farmers, my advice is, put your corn in in April, or the first week in May at the latest.

The cultivation of corn is the foundation of your crop. If you do not work it thoroughly while young you cannot expect a full harvest. Work your corn while it is young; never after it has thrown its feed roots out through the rows, for when you cut these feed roots off it takes time for it to regain its vigor. I have fully demonstrated that fact. While the corn is young work it constantly until it gets a shoulder high, then throw the dirt up to it and you have then done your part. Let the farmers who are complaining about not getting any return for their labor, try my method for the coming year. Do not send broadcast over the Union the howl that you cannot raise anything in Kansas, thereby doing injury to yourselves and your neighbor who does succeed. Rather study your neighbor's success. Plant the same kind of seed that he does. If he is successful by putting his corn in in April do not wait for May. I you will follow this rule for a few years you too, will be on the highroad to success. S. T. G. Junction City Kas.

Trees in the West.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: The time will soon arrive again when tree planting will be in order, and I hope the time will be well improved. Though I am far less sanguine of success than I was three years ago.

The assertion is often made that the cottonwood is the tree for Kansas. I believe it is—on bottom land—where given plenty of room, and where the weeds are kept out. But in this locality, where trees have been planted on upland, given plenty of room, and well cared for six or seven years, the very best groves at eight years old and younger, are dying badly. I have a small grove three years old that has had good care. None of the trees are dead. I am mulching the trees with stable litter for an experiment. Have some 20 seedling box elder trees that I raised in nursery row last year. Shall set them in spring 4 by 8 feet, and report success next fall. Think I shall

not try the Catalpa again unless I could set them on north side of some other trees as a wind break. They have too heavy a foliage for this windy country.

Wishing to learn more about the Cooley milk can, we hope those who have tried them with the milk from two or three cows will give us a little light through the FARMER. F. W. BAKER. Naomi, Mitchell Co., Feb. 18.

Forest Culture.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

As yet forest tree growing in this county has not been attended with good results. Most all groves on timber claims or homesteads have been failures, in part at least; but while the many have had failures a few have had success, planting the same kind of trees and on the same kind of soil. The whole secret of success is in the way the ground is prepared, the way the seeds or trees are planted and the way they are cultivated. Forest growing is a vital question with us. We must succeed in growing trees if we would make western Kansas what it should be. If we can't we must give place to a people who can. The fact that a few have succeeded is evidence that the soil and climate are not at fault.

We need more information on the subject of forest tree growing. The best way for a community to get reliable information on the subject is to organize a horticultural society. Every township in treeless western Kansas should have one or two horticultural societies. They would beautify the landscape wonderfully in five years' time, saying nothing of the thousand other blessings to be derived from an abundance of forest. Lanark township, the youngest in the county, has a horticultural society, the only organization of the kind in the county. May there soon be more. I am a prayer. S. M. STRAYER. Stockton, Rooks Co., Feb. 8.

How The Old Parties Do.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I am somewhat surprised to see the letters from some of our farmers on the lobby question. The idea of fighting fraud with fraud is something that we should not be guilty of. If we will all step out in line and ask all laboring men to stand with us and say no others need apply until our wrongs are righted we will not be long in making things come to us.

To illustrate the actions of the old parties, I will give our experience in Rice county. We had one green back commissioner and two republicans. They paid two papers, both republican each one half legal rates for the county printing. Last fall a democrat was elected in place of one republican and they take the democratic paper into the ring and pay three papers one-third rate each, and the people pay the bill. Now, why not let one paper publish it and save two-thirds of the people's money? For there must be profit in it, for they would not all work for nothing. Let us call a laboring man's convention this fall, and stand by the man that is identified with our own interest and we will need no lobby. J. K. MILLER. Nickerson, Feb. 20.

Taxes on Homesteads.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

T. J. J. pities the poor homesteader, who, while annoyed by Indians and grasshoppers, paid a tax on his breaking upon an assessment of \$2 per acre.

How about the man who purchases school land at \$3 per acre, paying one tenth purchase money to begin with, paying taxes on the full value of land from time of purchase, together with value of improvements, from time to time added, while making his regular annual payments? If he failed to make any particular payment, even the tenth, his land went back to the state, improvements and all.

Or the man who in like manner purchased railroad or speculators' land? In either case the title is no better than the homesteader's. One requires occupation and cultivation; the other the payment of principal, interest and taxes, and so far as the title is concerned, one is as virtual as the other, since neither is actual without the compliance with certain conditions.

The homestead law, enabling the settler to hold his land without taxes which might be alien on the land in case it fell back to government, might have been proper. But the principle of the law enabled a man to expend one or two thousand dollars in buildings and other improvements on his homestead and thus place it beyond the reach of the tax gatherer was a decided mistake, since it enabled the homesteader to shirk a fair proportion of taxes, which, for local purposes, in every new settlement, must of necessity be high. Thus for instance, one or two deeded quarters, though but average in value, might pay half the taxes in a school district containing eight or ten sections.

HOMESTEADER.

Farm Letters.

Not Much of a Grumbler.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

You occasionally hear from other parts of this county which have during the past year been more highly favored than have we, hence will you bear with me while I grumble a little? Perhaps it may relieve my overburdened mind.

A few of our farmers who planted their corn the first week in April have enough to do them, but at least two-thirds of our farmers have to buy nearly all the grain they feed. Wheat was almost a total failure so much so that farmers are discouraged trying to raise it. Last year in this vicinity there were over 150 acres sown, this year in the same territory less than twenty acres were sown. It does not pay to raise wheat here, for if we get a fair crop it costs so much to harvest and thresh it, that the corn which might be raised on the same ground with less cost will more than buy as much wheat as is left after paying expenses; and then if the chinch bugs infest it, (which is true nine times in ten) after it is harvested they will destroy the surrounding crops to more than cover the value of the wheat.

It is a well known fact that insects of various kinds are the greatest pests which the farmers of Kansas have to contend against, and also that many kinds of birds are great insect destroyers and the farmer's

best friends. Notwithstanding, thousands of birds are annually destroyed in consequence of ignorance of their habits and the benefits to be derived from them. On the contrary it should be the desire of everybody to preserve their lives and promote their increase. But how shall we do it? Will not some of our wise ones, Professors in the Agricultural College, or others, give us the common names of our best friends, with such clear descriptions as shall enable any one to recognize them at sight, and also give their habits of life so that we may help rather than prevent their increase? And will not the kind editors of the FARMER allow as much space in their paper to be thus occupied as may be necessary?

We have had a most delightful winter thus far and as a consequence stock looking well, though fed on hay and corn fodder only, and a large amount of plowing has been done preparatory to spring planting. During December there was not a day when the ground was frozen too hard to plow. Ice has frozen only 2½ to 3 inches thick on still water.

Wheat is worth \$1.00 per bu; corn 60¢; oats 50¢; potatoes \$1.50; apples \$2.00; eggs 15¢; butter 25¢. Garnett, Anderson Co, Jan. 21. MAC.

Several Important Matters.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

King Philip Corn, L. E. Mason enquires about this as an early variety. I planted it for several years as an early feed, but the yield per acre was so small compared with the later varieties that I discarded it altogether. A small piece for early feed in a season of scarcity like this might be advisable, but do not think it would pay for general use.

ALFALFA.

J. E. Hall, Barbour county.—This grass was sown here five years ago by J. R. Blackshire with seed from California. For the first two years success was doubtful, but after sowing seed grown here it seemed much improved, and Mr. B. now considers it a success and is sowing over 100 acres. He has no seed for sale, his near neighbors taking all he has to spare. Query: Why is the crop from native grown seed so much superior to the original from California? Is it because it has become acclimated by being grown here? Mr. B. inclines to this belief.

PEARL MILLET.

The stock of Mr. M. must differ in taste from the stock in this valley if they "are fond of it either green or cured." This plant was tried here and was so little relished that the culture of it was discontinued. They eat the leaves with reluctance and refused the stalks altogether.

A LARGE CORNFIELD.

Does not Mr. Walters of Sumner county use "a little too much red in the brush" (as painters say of an overdrawn picture) in his "large cornfield"? While I have always considered this valley good for stock and small grain generally, it seems to me it would be better to leave it out of the "cornfield" at least till it has been more thoroughly tried. I was with the surveying party who surveyed the entire valley from Dodge west and I thought the nights far too cool for a good country; and on the 13th of August, not far from where the station of Sherlock now stands, we had a killing frost, ice forming in the camp vessels so thick that it was not melted at 10 o'clock in the morning. It strikes me that a 250 mile cornfield would present a forlorn appearance on the eve of that day. This may prove to be a corn region, but perhaps we had better wait till assured of the fact before we "count it in." Cedar Grove, Chase Co, K. S.

Protection Against Rabbits.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Seeing several articles of late in the FARMER in regard to the protection of apple trees from the ravages of rabbits, I thought I would give my simple remedy which is nothing new.

My father used to recommend to his customers in Ohio over forty years ago, (he being a nurseryman), to take some fresh cow manure in a vessel, thin it down with water to the consistency of thick whitewash. Take an old broom and give the trees a good swabbing with it, and my word for it they will be safe. But in case of rain enough to wash it off, it might be necessary to repeat the application. A hundred trees can be protected in this way while one would wrap 12 or 15 with hay. Barclay, Osage Co, Jan. 27.

A Sharper—Peanuts.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Our fine spring weather has got a relapse; and a pretty severe one, too. Wheat is looking finely, and has been growing all winter; corn getting scarce and worth sixty cents per bu; stock doing well and healthy. Farm hands scarce; prospects for a boom this year good. A sharper has been taking in some of our grangers on cattle, but his game did not bring a very high stake. He claimed to have a large herd of cattle in Decatur county, and offered to sell lots of fifty to be delivered in June. He got some bogus checks cashed, and played card man a short time; some parties whom he had swindled at Solomon City found out his whereabouts and made him disgorge. He went away minus considerable wealth. I have received several letters from parties on the peanut question, also asking where to procure seed. I have none myself and would refer them to Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City. Order the large red and you will get them at a reasonable price. Conway, Kas. W. L. BROWN.

A Good Kind of Corn.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

As I am a reader of your valuable paper and seeing so much good advice from my brother farmers, I thought I would write something that may be of profit to some of your readers. Seeing some inquiries made for King Philip Corn I will say that some of my neighbors have an earlier and larger corn here than the King Philip, that will yield from 40 to 60 bu, per acre. I planted some the 19th of April and ate roasting ears the 3d of July from it, and it yielded about 50 bushels per acre, and I planted on the poor land I had on the farm, all sound and good corn. If any one should like to give it a trial or wants further information he can address me. I will be pleased to give information and assist my brother farmers of Kansas. SAM'L BUDDISON.

Spring Creek, Coffey Co, Feb. 8.

Ladies' Department.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

The Rights of Woman—what are they?
The right to labor, love and pray;
The right to weep with those that weep;
The right to wake when others sleep;
The right to dry the falling tear;
The right to quell the rising fear;
The right to smooth the brow of care;
And whisper comfort in despair.

The right to watch the parting breath;
To soothe and cheer the bed of death;
The right when earthly hopes all fail
To point to that within the veil.
The right the wanderer to reclaim,
And lure the lost from paths of shame.
The right to comfort and to bless
The widow and the fatherless.

The right the little ones to guide
In simple path to Him who died;
With earnest love and gentle praise
To bless and cheer their youthful days.
The right the intellect to train,
And guide the soul to noble aim;
Teach it to rise above earth's joys,
And wing its flight to heavenly joys.

The right to live for those we love;
The right to die that love to prove;
The right to brighten earthly homes
With pleasant smiles and gentle tones.

Are these thy Rights? Then use them well.
The holy influence none can tell.
If these are thine—why ask for more?
Thou hast enough to answer for!
Are these thy Rights? Then murmur not
That woman's mission is thy lot.
Improve the talents God has given;
Life's duties done—thy rest in Heaven!

Recipes.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I would like to make a few suggestions upon this subject. As a rule, the majority of recipes are worthless. Sometimes the soda or baking powder is not mentioned, a fact which is most annoying to the young and inexperienced housekeeper, who is not supposed to think to use it if it is not mentioned, simply because she does not know. Sometimes one half the quantity of soda mentioned would do much better. We sometimes read that the eggs, with the other ingredients mentioned, should be mixed together, without specifying that the eggs should be well beaten first. There is often no mention made, when fruit is used, when to put in the fruit, or that dried fruit should be rolled in flour before being stirred in the cake or pudding, and the cook is not a little annoyed to find her fruit at the bottom, instead of being evenly distributed through the cake as she had anticipated.

Too many kinds of spices are often mentioned when, except for fruit cake or mince pies, flavoring extracts are nicer than the ground spice. Many a good, wholesome pudding is spoiled by the addition of nutmeg. Recipes that are made by measure instead of weight are better; they find favor with the cook, as they require less time in preparation.

Farmers' Wives.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

"I am sometimes afraid my boys will hate their home," said a slender woman, the mother of a large family, "I talk to them so much about dirt and mud. I know I can't have a great house, but I do so long for a clean one." One glance at the yard told the story. Kansas clay, and not a board nor stone; just a waxy mud hole clear to the door. Sand hills were not far away, and a few loads of sand and a good corn husk foot-mat would save the little woman hours of scrubbing every week, and a clean house is a pleasure to every right minded woman. How can we be contented or self-respectful if we must live in mud and dirt? Farmers, don't let the wives waste vitality in needless work.

Cactus.
Feb. 18, 1882.

Look at this Garden.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I am very glad that you are going to have a Ladies' Department, and I think every lady reader ought to contribute something to it. We can ask and answer questions, and so help one another in a great many ways. And now, as spring is nearly here I would give a few suggestions about the garden. I think this belongs in the ladies' department, as the farmer wives of Kansas take more interest in the garden than the farmers themselves do. To begin with, it should be near the house, and then we can get fresh vegetables any time of day with very little trouble. One half acre is enough for a family of six or eight persons. It must be fenced to keep out chickens and pigs. Don't say you can't afford it, till you find out what it costs. Sixteen posts put two rods apart, and a stake between. Then get \$4 worth of baling wire, which comes at 7c a pound, and twenty bunches of lath at 20c a bunch, and a few staples, and you will have enough material to fence your garden. Sharpen the posts so the chickens cannot light on them, saw the lath in two and weave in wire as C. B. directed for hog fence in Feb. 1. This makes a fence two feet high. Then stretch one wire three inches above the lath, and you have a fence that will turn chickens and pigs at a cost of about 25c a rod. Of course this is not all woman's work; but she can help. It is very easy to weave the lath in, it takes about twenty minutes to weave a rod. In the north west corner we have a hot-bed. This costs but very little by using cheap muslin to cover. Along the east fence is a row of rhubarb 80 feet long. At the end of this are asparagus four feet wide, running the entire length of the garden; then a bed six feet wide containing early vegetables such as white egg turnip, Swiss chard or sea kale beet (the roots are not used, the leaves are excellent for greens), Simpson's Early Curled Lettuce, Early

Long Scarlet and French Breakfast Radish and New Queen Onionseed; next two rows of D.M. Ferry's Extra Early Peas. All these early vegetables can be cleared off the ground by the 1st of July, and set out with Early Winnigstadt Cabbage. This always heads—I never knew it to fail. Next the peas put one row German Wax Black-seeded beans; next two rows Bishop's Early Dwarf Peas. The rows should be three feet apart, and half way between them plant a row of Dreyer's Lima Beans. The beans should not be planted before the first of May. Then a bed of Red Wethersfield and Yellow Danver onions; next two rows of parsnips and two of Salsify; then one row of carrots; next one row of Early Blood Turnip beet and one row of Long Dark Blood; then a double row of White Marrowfat Peas; next a row of Canada Victor Tomato; next a row of Early Elm Savoy cabbage and of Large Schweinfurt. Then two rows of Black Mexican Sweet Corn. Along the west fence I have a row of Charles Downing strawberries. Between these and the corn is room for melons and cucumbers. I think that these vegetables named cannot be improved upon for family use. I would like to ask some questions but will wait till next time.

REBECCA.

Butter Making—No. 4.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

As the fatty particles of milk, being the lighter, begin at once to rise to the surface, it is necessary to strain the milk immediately after the milking is done. A pail made for that purpose is, perhaps, the best for the average dairy. I prefer tin pans for holding the milk. The large pans having handles, such as are frequently used by housewives as bread pans, are most convenient to manage, as next after straining, we put the pan of milk over a vessel of boiling water, which must continue to boil until the milk is raised to a temperature of 160° Fahr. or thereabouts. On the cooking range, found in many of the farm kitchens three pans can be put on at one time, thus hastening the operation. As soon as the milk has reached the degree mentioned, take it carefully away to the milk room, and place it on a rack, a convenience which no milk room should be without.

Great care should be taken that no odorous substances be cooking while the milk is being scalded, as the milk would absorb the odorous gases arising from the cooking. In raising milk to this temperature the fatty particles are brought more rapidly to the surface, and we see that it is well covered with only bubbles. When milk is not scalded, under the usual method the cream rises unevenly, that is, some of the particles are much slower to come to the surface than others, while a good portion may be taken off after standing twenty-four hours. We will find a thin cream on the surface if left for a longer period; thus while waiting for the cream to come up, the whole often becomes so sour or bitter as to be wholly unfit for use. Our object in scalding is to bring the cream to the surface as rapidly as possible, that we may skim while it is sweet, also, to obtain the greatest quantity in the shortest time, with the best result, as to the grain and keeping quality of the butter.

Mrs. E. W. Brown.

From a Mother.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I have long intended to write for "our paper." I'll tell how I make nest-eggs. Make a small hole in end of egg, empty, rinse clean and fill with plaster of paris, let dry, and take shell off. I think they are just as useful in summer as winter.

I want to tell mothers who have restless coughing little ones how I do:

Take several onions, peel, slice in a dish with a layer of sugar, then onions and so on. In 24 hours you have a rich syrup. If in a hurry I add a little water and set in the oven. I add about one tenth of Cox's Hive Syrup, and a little black pepper tea, strained. I think there is nothing better for a tickling cough.

Some future time I may tell my experience in raising chickens and ducks. I love the business and have good success. I think to succeed with chickens one must understand them and let them know that you are to do the thinking for them.

SARAH S. SEYMOUR.

Mankato, Kas, Feb. 20.

What Maggie Says.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I was very glad to learn that you were trying to interest the ladies as well as the opposite sex by giving them a chance to communicate through the columns of your valuable paper, I hope we can maintain and support this department and make it so interesting that our husbands will take as much pleasure in reading it as they do their own.

There it so much that can be said in regard to household industry that will be suggestive or practical to young housekeepers and perhaps to some of experience.

I have been much interested in the letters from some of our sisters upon the subject of poultry. I should like to know if they sell them at their home market, also what time of year they dispose of them to obtain \$2.00 and \$2.50 per doz. Will some of those sisters please answer?

MAGGIE.

Manhattan, Riley Co, Feb. 20.

Substitute for Hops.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

If there is any pioneer housekeeper in Kansas that has not learned that peach leaves or twigs are a very good substitute for hops in making yeast, I wish to inform them that I have used the small limbs of the peach for several months, and if the flour is good the bread is all right. Take, say a dozen twigs from one

foot to eighteen inches in length, break them in suitable lengths for your pot, add two quarts of water, boil or rather simmer to one quart. Then scald your flour and proceed with your yeast the same as if you had boiled hops. If you taste the peach treecaste in your bread use less yeast in the bread or fewer twigs in your next yeast. Dried leaves or bark might do as well but I have never seen them tried.

Mrs. A. A.

UPON MY WORD SHE DID!

Her hair was black. "But black," she sighed, "is very much too cold!" And so she bleached her locks until they looked almost like gold. A simple satin robe she wore, Which closely to her clung. (In fact it was extremely scant), And from her belt a lily pale And four sunflowers hung— Four big sunflowers hung.

She would not touch a bit of meat, But eat the salt and weep, To think the broiled chops were once Part of a baby sheep. "And oh!" she'd moan, "these seared steaks, So full of gravy now!" (This was a slight misname, I think), "Once wandered o'er the fields and meads. Attached to a cow— A gentle browsing cow."

She was the most portly thing; She wouldn't harm a fly; "Its life is short at best," she'd say— "Oh, pray don't make it die!" The very cat for catching mice In fearful voice she hid, And then at last she married (And reaped a little good to get him, too) A butcher; yes, she did— Upon my word she did!

—Margaret Eyttinger, in Harper's Magazine.

Useful Hints.

The expressed juice of green walnut shells diluted with water is used for dying blonde hair a light brown.

Skim-milk and water, with a little bit of glue in it, is made scalding hot, will restore old rusty black crapes. If clapped and pressed dry, like fine muslin, it will look as good as new.

A little spirits of turpentine added to the water with which floors are washed, will prevent the ravages of moths.

To remove spots from furniture, four ounces of vinegar, two ounces of sweet-oil, one ounce of turpentine. Mix and apply with a flannel cloth.

Spirits of ammonia diluted with water, if applied with a sponge or flannel to discolored spots on the carpet or garments, will often restore the color.

When carpets are well cleaned sprinkle with salt and fold, when laid strew with slightly moistened bran before sweeping. This, with the salt will freshen them up wonderfully.

A paste made of whiting and benzine will clean marble, and one made of chloride of soda, spread and left to dry (in the sun if possible) will remove the spots.

Celery boiled in milk and eaten with the milk served as a beverage, is said to be a cure for rheumatism, gout, and a specific in cases of small-pox. Nervous people find comfort in celery.

Plaster of paris mixed with gum arabic water makes an excellent white cement, but must be used immediately, as it hardens quickly. A mixture of five parts of gelatine to one of acids abstrum of lime, applied to broken edges, which should be pressed together and exposed to the sunlight, makes an insoluble cement.

To whiten walls, scrape off all the old white wash, and wash the walls with a solution of two ounces of white vitriol to four gallons of water. Soak a quarter of a pound of white glue in water for twelve hours; strain and place in a tin pail; cover with fresh water and set the pail in a kettle of boiling water. When melted stir in the glue eight pounds of whiting, and water enough to make it as thick as common white-wash. Apply evenly with a good brush. If the walls are very yellow, blue the water slightly by squeezing in it a flannel blue-bag.

A flannel cloth dipped into warm soap suds and then into whiting and applied to paint will instantly remove all grease and dirt. Wash with warm water and dry. The most delicate paint will not be injured, and will look like new.

Home Politeness.

A boy who is polite to his father and mother is likely to be polite to every one else. A boy lacking politeness to his parents may have the semblance of courtesy in society, but is never truly polite in spirit, and is in danger, as he becomes familiar, of betraying his real want of courtesy. We are all in danger of living too much for the outside world, or the impression which we make in society, coveting the good opinions of those who are in a sense a part of ourselves, and who continue to sustain and be interested in us notwithstanding these defects of deportment and character. Wesay to every boy and to every girl, cultivate the habits of courtesy and propriety at home—in the sitting room and in the kitchen as well as in the parlor, and you will be sure in other places to deport yourself in a becoming and attractive manner. When one has a pleasant smile and a graceful demeanor, it is a satisfaction to know that there are not put on, but that they belong to the character, and are manifested at all times and under all circumstances.—Sunday School Classmate, in Church Union.

Uses of Charcoal.

Charcoal, laid flat, while cold, on a burn, causes the pain to abate immediately; by leaving it on for an hour the burn seems almost healed, when it is superficial. And charcoal is valuable for many other purposes. Tainted

meat, surrounded with it, is sweetened; strewn over heaps of decomposed pelts, or over dead animals, it prevents an unpleasant odor. Foul water is purified by it. It is a great disinfectant and sweetens the air if placed in trays around apartments. It is so very porous in its "minute interior" it absorbs and condenses gases most rapidly. One cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly one hundred of gaseous ammonia. Charcoal forms an unrivaled poultice for malignant wounds and sores, often corroding away dead flesh, reducing it one quarter in six hours. In cases of what we call proud flesh it is invaluable. It gives no disagreeable odor, corrodes no metal, hurts no texture, injures no color; is a simple and safe sweetener and disinfectant. A teaspoonful of charcoal in half a glass of water often relieves a sick headache; it absorbs the gases and relieves the distended stomach pressing against the nerves which extend from the stomach to the head.

Nuggets.

The man who goes into business with the devil soon finds that his partner is a roper.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude, which, in morals is the more heroic virtue.—Bacon.

Keep up the habit of being respected, and do not attempt to be more amusing and agreeable than is consistent with the preservation of respect.—Sidney Smith.

Vice may be defined to be a miscalculation of chances, a mistake in estimating the values of pleasures and pains. It is false arithmetic.—Bentham.

It is hard to be personate and act a part long, for where truth is not at the bottom nature will always be endeavoring to return, and will peep out and betray itself one time or another.

Luther quelled those who feared for the success of the Reformation when his leaders should be taken away, by his memorable saying: "When God buries a workman, the work goes on."

Our homes are like instruments of music. The strings that give melody or discord, are the members. If each is rightly tuned, they will all vibrate in harmony; but a single discordant string jars through the instrument and destroys its sweetness.

Remember that you are but an actor, acting whatever part the Master has ordained. It may be short or it may be long. If he wishes you to represent a poor man, do so heartily; if a cripple, or a magistrate, or a private man, in each case act your part with honor.—Epictetus.

The best part of man's life is in the world of his natural affections, and that really has laws of its own that neither know nor heed king nor congress, and are not even to the voice of shouting popular majorities, but heed and obey rather the gentle voice of woman, and the cry of helpless and feeble childhood.—Bayard.

Interesting Scraps.

—Coffee grows wild in Liberia.

—Twenty million five hundred thousand acres are devoted to cotton in the southern states.

—The cachalot, or sperm whale, has an enormous head and no sense of smell.

—Butter was used by the early Romans as medicine, never as food.

—The word alderman is derived from the Saxon "ealdorman."

—After man, the whale's worst enemy is the grampus, which attacks it savagely.

—Some five million feet of lumber are annually taken away from the pine region of Michigan.

—The br-in cavity of the elephant is very small in proportion to the size of the skull itself.

—An old Saxon catchment explains the fact of the sun turning so red just as it sets by saying that it is then looking into hell.

—According to Darwin, there is a species of monkey which can sing a complete and correct octave of musical notes.

—The value of the waste paper collected from various offices in England and sold for the public benefit averages \$50,000 a year.

—In Siam there is a race of cats with tails only half the ordinary length and often contorted into a kind of knot which cannot be straightened.

—Alexander ordered pieces of flesh to be thrown into the inaccessible valley of Zulemah, that the vultures might bring up with them the precious stones which attached themselves.

—Anaxagoras, the Rhodian, held that earthquakes were nothing but a sort of cosmic disturbance, winds which had strayed into caverns where they could not find an outlet.

—One tribe of Indians never cut a stick that has been on the fire. They say that the fire has a spirit which has entered the wood and will get out.

Advertisements.

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

40 LARGE Chromo Cards, Feathers, Hands with Name loc Postpaid. GEO. L. REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

\$777 A YEAR Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St. St. Louis, Mo.

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

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

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, 10 set reads only \$90. Pianos \$125 up. Rare Holiday inducements ready. Write or call on BEATTY, Washington, N.J.

105 ELEGANT New Style Chromo Cards, name in GOLD & JET. Loc. American Card Co., West Haven, Ct.

60 CHROMO or 30 Gold-Edge Cards, name on loc. Sample Book 25c. P. M. SHAW & CO., Jersey City, N. J.

50 ALL NEW STYLE Chromo Cards, No 2 mine, name on loc. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Conn.

50 LOVELY CHROMO Cards, New and elegant designs, name on loc. Vann & Co., Fair Haven, Ct.

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

\$400 IN CASH PRIZES TO GROWERS OF THE BEST VEGETABLES FROM OUR SEEDS. \$75.00 for the BEST 5 CABBAGES. \$135.00 for the BEST 9 CABBAGES. Printed on ALL INK-FALLING GREENHOUSES, Springfield, O.

The MID CONTINENT Kansas City, Mo.

A non-sectarian religious journal, the only periodical of the kind in the west. Address: F. W. BUTTERFIELD & SON, 605 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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 morphia. In this city the same experience was repeated, until by chance I bought a bottle of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Then for the first time, I began to experience a real relief, and as I felt that the medicine was slowly building up and strengthening my worn out kidneys, I continued its use until to-day I am enjoying better health than I have known in years, and better than I had ever expected to know again. What is more, I shall continue the use of this medicine, believing it will affect a complete cure.

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

TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, '81.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

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

GEO. WHITEHEAD
300 Kansas Ave.

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '81.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

Gentlemen—I have been about 20 years afflicted with what I supposed was the spring complaint, and have tried many physicians and remedies. I took six bottles of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and found relief. I think it the best I have tried, and my husband said I improved more while taking than with all the doctors' medicines.

C. J. Seymour
(Mrs. F. O.)

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '81.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

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

Henry Semelios

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, 1881.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

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

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.

THE NATIONAL MARRIAGE AID ASSOCIATION
or Topeka, Kansas. Home office 137 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. Address R. G. Steele, Secretary.

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GREAT GERM DESTROYER!
DARBY'S
Prophylactic Fluid!

SCARLET FEVER CURED.
PILERS purified and healed. DYSENTERY cured. WOUNDS healed rapidly. Removes all unpleasant odors. IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS. FOR SORE THROAT IT IS A SURE CURE.

CONTAGION DESTROYED. SICK ROOMS purified and made pleasant. FEVERED and SICK PERSONS relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water. CATARRH relieved and cured. ERYSIPELAS cured. BURNS relieved instantly. Scars prevented.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier.

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J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

For Sale Cheap.

3 Registered Short Horn Bulls.
4 16 and 26 months old.

H. W. McAFEE,
2 miles west of Topeka, 6th Street road.

For sale by D. HOLMES, Druggist,
Topeka, Kas.

Send for price list.

Sheep Ranch for Sale.

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

MOUND CITY
POULTRY YARDS!

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

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

Grange and Alliance.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Williams, 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; F. 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—C. 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.

Logan Enterprise.—About fifteen emigrant wagons passed through town Monday. The greater part of them are returning to their homesteads, which were left in disgust by them a few short months ago. There is something peculiarly attractive in Kansas to people who have once resided here, and they cannot stay away after leaving.

Burlington Patriot.—We regret to learn Rev. I. N. Locke, surveyor of this county in 1874, died at Gould, this state, Feb. 2, of small pox, after a short illness. He will be remembered as residing on a farm in Liberty township, and himself and wife both taught school.

Harper Co. Times.—It would naturally be inferred that Indians would be no uncommon sight in Harper, but so far as we know a party of six or eight who camped near town last Saturday was the second that ever visited the place. Many persons from the east who have been here several years had never seen an Indian before.

Garnett Plaindealer.—We have received word from Blue Mound township, Linn county, to the effect that at the railroad election in that township, on the 14th, the combined railroad propositions carried by a vote of something like five to one. This bonds the township for \$13,500, or each 640 acres thereof for the sum of \$680.

Junction City Union.—The jury in the case of Philip Hoppin, who was charged with violating the prohibitory law, retired sometime last Saturday, and was discharged on Sunday afternoon, being unable to agree. They stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

Coffeyville Journal.—A lot of drunk Indians kept people in the vicinity of the Journal office awake Tuesday night by their yells. Five bales of nice cotton was on our streets Monday, which was brought from Chautauqua county. It was purchased by Wells Bros. of this city.

Olathe Mirror.—An ugly accident happened to Sam Taylor and Ed. Hyer last Sunday, that might have been more serious in its results than it was. The boys were riding on top of the caboose of the construction train, on the new road, as it was going out to the front. About five or six miles out a guy rope supporting a derrick is stretched across the track at sufficient height to just miss the smoke stack. The boys did not see the rope as the train was backing up, and in their standing position it caught them near the shoulders, dragging both the full length of the caboose. Hyer being thrown clear over the tender into the cab, and Taylor was thrown with great violence to the bottom of the bridge, aboutments a distance of twenty two feet, sustaining ugly bruises about the head and arms.

Larned Optic.—Last Thursday a grand wolf chase was arranged, several wolves having been seen northwest of town lately. About one hundred men took part, some in buggies, but the majority on horseback. A large tract of territory was encircled and two wolves were secured; one was easily captured, but the other led the chase for nearly ten miles before being dispatched. The affair proved quite exciting and afforded lots of sport.

Peabody Gazette.—A man who undertook to jump off a moving train at Walton, the other night, was found the next morning with his head crushed and one foot cut off.

Onaga Journal.—A lot of the smallest hogs we ever saw shipped, left this place early in the week. They might almost have been strung like fish, and carried off by the dozen.

Dodge City Times.—A company has been organized at Newton to establish a creamery. This company expects to utilize the milk of three hundred cows.

Abilene Gazette.—The fifteen hydrants engaged by the city of the water works company have been put in at the points designated, and better protection in case of fire is assured, after the work is once in operation.

Nickerson Argosy.—An election has been called in Center township to vote upon a proposition to subscribe \$17,000 to the capital stock of the Hutchinson, Arlington, Saratoga & Southwestern railroad company, on March 21th.

Oswego Democrat.—Labette county stands third in the state in the number of newspapers published within her borders. She has nine with good prospect for another or two. Leavenworth ten and Shawnee fifteen.

Mulvane Herald.—A great portion of the plowing for spring crops has already been done and now farmers may be seen at the implement stores examining corn planters, cultivators, etc. This looks like spring is near.

Wa Keeny World.—We calculate that while some people are leaving our county these times, their numbers will be made good by the addition of new comers.

Osborne Co. Farmer.—A Williams, of Corinth township, makes the burning of charcoal an odd-time industry on his farm. He brought a large load into town Saturday, which he sold to Clark & Earls. It was made from cottonwood, and appeared to be a very fair article.

Council Grove Cosmos.—Occasionally a strange young man comes to this town, whose only recommendation that any one knows of is a molasses-colored mustache and a "Seymour" coat, and who draws all of his intellectual sustenance out of a silk handkerchief. This peculiar breed of dogs style themselves "mashers" and spend most of their time on the street insulting ladies in an effort to get up what they call a flirtation. Some of these days one of them will have to suffer himself to become a frightful example.

Girard Press.—The attention paid to elocution in

our public schools is bearing good fruit. The number of good readers in the place is increasing, and what is more, the taste for good reading is spreading throughout the town. A part of the daily work in the school is reading from the best authors, drill in elocution, and criticism on style, questions upon biography, and the literary work of eminent writers.

Ottawa Herald.—This has been a splendid winter for feeding stock. Fred Garst, of Harrison township, fed sixteen steers for one hundred and thirty days. Not increase three hundred and four pounds each, which is equivalent to two and one third pounds per day for each animal. Who can beat it?

Emporia Republican.—The prospects of Emporia were never more flattering than at the present time. Notwithstanding the large number of substantial and elegant private residences, business houses and public edifices constructed last season, including the Coolidge and Fifth Avenue hotels, the Whitley opera house, the Catholic convent, churches and other structures, there will be erected the coming season a greater number of costly buildings than has been built any summer in the history of Emporia.

Neosho Free Press.—The little blue birds are beginning to put in an appearance, their twitter may be heard any time on sunny days. This is a sure sign of an early spring.

Fredonia Citizen.—One druggist, on hearing of the conviction of C. H. Pierce last week, and learning of the probable "consequential damages," remarked: "If that's the way it works I don't want any more whiskey in mine."

Woodson Co. Post.—Our real estate men report and we believe, correctly, that there is more activity in real estate than has been known in this section since the panic. The value of farm land is still increasing and from present appearances it will not be long before choice farms will bring double the price they were held at a few years ago.

Home Weekly.—The first house in Eskridge was built in 1880, by O. T. Lamb. Dr. Trivett soon after purchased it and resides in it at the present time. The town has steadily grown since then and bids fair to soon rival the county seat in importance. A careful enumeration of the town was made last Friday and we find that we have a population of 213 inhabitants. We believe that this number will be doubled when the census is made one year from now.

McPherson Freeman.—A party of railroad surveyors passed through the county last week nine miles south of this place. They are running a line from Council Grove to Hutchinson.

Advertisements.

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

WHERE TO BUY SEEDS.

NEW ORNAMENTAL TREES, FRUIT & SHRUBS, ROSES, 1882. Besides the largest and most complete general stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc., in the U.S., we offer many Choice Novelties. New Arrivals Catalogue mailed free to all who apply. Address **ELLWANGER & BARRY,** Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N.Y.

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

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

BEFORE ordering send your address on postal card for our Catalogue. It costs nothing, but will save money. **BENSON, NAULIE & CO.,** Philadelphia, Pa.

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

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

Shakers' Garden Seeds. TRUE AND GENUINE. FRESH AND RELIABLE. One of the oldest Seed firms in the country. Seeds sent by mail, postage free. Special prices and terms to GRANGERS. "The excellence of the Shakers' Garden Seeds is generally admitted."—*Eds. American Agriculturist.* Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of Vegetables and Flower Seeds Free. Address, **WM. ANDERSON,** Mount Lebanon, Col. Co., N. Y.

SEEDS Reliable & Warranted. I will undersell any firm. I have the largest and best stock and my customers prove it. Ladies & gardeners say they never fail. All my seeds are grown in the best soil and under the best cultivation. I give more extras with orders than some firms sell. I have 5000 beautiful Illustrated Guides FREE. Hundreds of costly engravings. Every one pictured, described, & priced, many pinks, as low as 1c. postage paid. Cheap as dirt by the oz. 1 lb. 10c. My beautiful free guide & catalogue is worth many dollars. **R. H. SHUMWAY,** Rockford Ill.

EARLY OHIO, AND OTHER Improved Varieties OF Seed Potatoes, Irish and Sweet, for Sale by **Edwin Taylor,** POTATO SPECIALIST, 1201 Union Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO. (Formerly Armstrong, Kas.) Catalogue Free.

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FIELD SEEDS, GRASS SEEDS, GARDEN SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, TREE SEEDS. Descriptive catalogue and price list mailed free on application. Correspondence solicited.

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Circular giving full description mailed to applicants. **CAUTION.**—As there is an inferior Pea in the market called the "American Wonder," be sure you get the genuine "BLISS'S AMERICAN WONDER." Price—One-third pint package, 20 cents; pint, 35 cents; quart, 50c; by mail, postpaid.

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A REMARKABLE OFFER! The above 15 packets of the choicest and new Vegetables at our small price, \$1.15, but we will send the entire collection in quality, and this remarkable offer is made to induce thousands of new customers to try them a fair trial.

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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 adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "A" expire with the next issue. The paper is at \$1.00 per copy, and is discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

When subscribers send in their names, write plainly the name, postoffice, county and state.

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

Post Office Addresses.

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

The Topeka Daily Capital comes out square-ly for John P. St. John for re-election as Governor of Kansas.

A new work on Forestry is in press by Franklin B. Hough of the Department of Agriculture Washington D. C.

A lady correspondent wants to know where she can get Embden geese, or the eggs, price, etc. We do not now know.

Ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling is named by the President to succeed Justice Hunt on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

F. M. Webb, Clyde, Cloud Co., Kas., wants to know where he can procure cuttings or seed of the black or Russian Mulberry. Who knows? We don't.

We have received two ears of yellow corn from Bowman & Breckbill, of Donnelsville, Ohio, as samples of their seed stock. We would warrant this to grow.

Mr. James VanVechten and others, Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co., Kansas, want to get some Hackberry corn for seed. Any one having it for sale should write to Mr. V. direct.

In our notice of MORNING LIGHT, some time ago, we named Root & Sons as publishers. This, it seems, was a mistake, as we are informed by Mr. S. W. Straub, 69 Dearborn st. Chicago, who says he is the publisher.

The Garfield memorial services in the House of Representatives the 27th ult, was a historic occasion. The President and his cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of the Senate and House, the Diplomatic corps, all present, and the orator was Garfield's friend, the chivalric Blair.

Henry Woodruff, of Independence, gives this method of preparing a cloth cover for hot beds: For a cover three feet by six, tack the cover firmly on frame, then point with this mixture: 1 pint of linseed oil with two well beaten eggs stirred into it. The cover will last for years and plants raised under that kind of cover do better than those raised under glass.

A subscriber thus writes to the FARMER: "A woman wants to try raising broom corn, in the hope of raising money as well," and she wants information as follows: "Can one get the the threshing done short of purchasing a threshing?"

Any ingenious person can invent a machine to remove the seed by hand, but it is slow work in these fast times.

The Sedgwick Agricultural Society have sold out their grounds to the Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, and they will hold a boom big fair on Sept. 12, 13, 14, and 15. By this arrangement there will only be one fair held in Sedgwick county in place of two as heretofore, and that will be a district fair. The Board of directors and the officers having the ability and enterprise to carry through a first class fair.

J. D. Seales, Peabody, Kansas, can procure cotton seed from Capt. D. McTaggart, Independence, Kas. We know of no reliable book on Irrigation. It is a practical matter. The water is let into gardens in little ditches made with the plow or hoe. The watering ought to be done in the evening. In Colorado and New Mexico the small farmers and gardeners use hoses, walking backwards, and letting the water follow the track of the hoses wherever they wish to lead it.

The North American Review for March presents a striking array of articles, every one of which possesses the characteristic of contemporaneous interest. First we have a contribution from Senator George F. Edmunds, on "The Conduct of the Giteau Trial". Ex-Minister Edward F. Noyes communicates the results of his observations of political affairs in France under the title, "The Progress of the French Republic"; in "Trial by Jury", Judge Edward A. Thomas describes the social conditions under which our jury system has its origin, and notes its defects in view of the alter-

relations of modern life. Mr. John Fiske makes an able and ingenious analysis of that great intellectual movement, the Reformation, educing therefrom the "True Lesson of Protestantism". In "Law for the Indians", the Rev. William Justin Harsha endeavors to demonstrate that the one rational and effectual cure for our Indian troubles is to extend the jurisdiction of the civil and criminal courts over all the social relations of the red man. Prof. A. C. Palmer writes on the "Fallacies of Homeopathy". Finally, the Hon. Neal Dow contributes an article on the "Results of Prohibitory Legislation", demonstrating the success of the efforts to suppress the liquor traffic in Maine.

Ensilage and Silos.

A suggestion was made in the FARMER a few weeks ago by a correspondent, and in the same issue by the editor, that an article by some one who had experience in this matter would be a good thing. No response having come we are, therefore, led to believe that Silos are not yet introduced to any considerable extent in Kansas.

We desire to attract the attention of our readers to this subject of ensilage and silos. If one half of what is claimed be true, Kansas farmers would be much better off by at once adopting that method of preserving feed for stock. Our eastern exchanges contain many reports of experience which are very encouraging, and the editors are recommending the new method in strong language. It looks now as if the present number of silos in the United States would be doubled in the year 1882. A meeting of several hundred persons was recently held in New York to consider the subject.

The experience of six years was thus focalized and all abstracted in this one meeting. The Orange County Farmer occupied nearly five columns in giving a report of the proceedings. A large number of persons gave their experience, and the conclusion was unanimous that ensilage pays. We have had that report laid away for the benefit of our readers in case it should be needed. We herewith give a few sample extracts.

Mr. Albert A. Reed, of Warwick, R. I., said he had used ensilage two years with corn, grass, sorghum, clover, and rye, of all of which he presented samples. He had satisfied himself of the enormous value of ensilage by weighing his cows and their food products, with and without ensilage. He presented statistical tables showing that the same cows with ensilage, food, would thrive and give better milk and more of it. He showed a sample of sweet yellow butter, which he said was produced from the milk of a cow whose butter was white and insipid when she fed on other food. In one cow he increased the quantity of milk two pounds per day, and the butter was richer than before.

Col. J. W. Walcott, from Massachusetts, said he had great confidence in the value of ensilage. He said that he believed that on one acre of corn one cow could be kept twenty-four months. The way he would do it was to get two crops from the acre in one season.

The Rev. Dr. Ormiston made a vigorous and telling speech, and kept the congress in great good humor. He said he was going to preach religion on Sundays and enlarge the rest of the week. He thought the best way to spread the knowledge of the subject would be to let the farmer know he could make money by it.

The following resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. J. B. Brown:

Resolved, That it has become a well established fact by six years' successful use in this country, and by the concurrent testimony of many intelligent farmers, that the ensilage system is of great advantage to the farming interest, as to all mankind.

Ensilage is corn, rye, oats, sorgho, clover and similar crops, in their green state, cut up in short pieces and then placed in a pit or vat, called a silo, tramped down solid and tight then heavily weighted to press it well. In this condition it is preserved and used as feed during those portions of the year when green feed cannot be obtained in the fields. It is claimed that four times as many cattle can be kept off the same number of acres of land by using the green feed in ensilage as on the dry fodder hay and grain. Fifty pounds of ensilage is a good feed for a cow, and any farmer knows what would be the probable weight of fifty pounds of green corn or clover when dried out, and how far that would go towards feeding a cow in a cold winter night. The feed preserves perfectly if the air is excluded, and this is done by means of pressure.

It has generally been supposed that a solid and air tight enclosure silo must be made in order to exclude the air, and this is expensive according to the taste of the builder; but experiments related at the meeting above mentioned prove that the silo need not be either air-tight or costly. But it must be strong. It is now claimed that pressure alone, if the sides and top are reasonably well secured so as to prevent evaporation, will also prevent fermentation from access of air.

We have merely opened the subject here. If it is of sufficient interest to our readers to justify further notice we will write specifically and in some detail. We believe the matter well worthy the consideration of all our farmers.

Something the People Need.

Every township ought to have at least one association for purposes of improvement in matters pertaining to the performance of public duties. The farmers and laborers of the country now have newspapers to take their part and represent their interests, but they can do only newspaper work. They can urge others to action, and often point out the way, but they cannot conduct public meetings, elections or neighborhood work. The newspaper acts more as a central rallying point; it is a mouth-piece, but it is not the people. It can and does tend largely to a better education among its readers, disseminating information, and propagating advanced ideas, but it can not, in any sense, do those things which the people themselves must do.

As an illustration, we will refer to the opening and conducting of a public meeting. A great deal of the most important business that

farmers, or any other class of people, have to do is to be done in public assemblies. In this country the public meeting is a part, and a necessary part, too, of our political system. It was born with us, and we cannot dispense with it. In any matter where a dozen or two persons are interested the machinery of the public meeting must be set in motion. That machinery is very simple, and yet very few people, speaking comparatively, know how to start it or manage it after it is started. If some important question is agitating a particular community, and some opposing interest is anxious to defeat the movement, all that is necessary in most cases is to send a few smart fellows out to the meeting when it is to be held and capture it, disorganizing the people who assembled to transact their own business. We all have seen such things done, and often afterwards wondered how it happened.

We regard a knowledge of common parliamentary proceedings essential to the most common education. It makes a man or woman feel at home in a public meeting, because thereby we all know our rights and also how to defend them. Besides that, and what we believe to be its most useful office, such knowledge well diffused among the rural people would aid them in the transaction of their own public business by teaching them the use of necessary tools. Every man and woman ought to be so well fortified in this respect as to feel easy in any public assembly and be ready to take any part assigned or which may become necessary.

If farmers, generally, were better versed in these matters they would be much stronger than they are. If an association, such as we have suggested above, were formed in every township, and parliamentary law made a study by all, the effect would be wonderful in purifying politics and strengthening the power of the people.

A Handsome Compliment.

Says the Harper county Times: No paper in the country has been as greatly improved in the last three months as the KANSAS FARMER. It is now crowded each week with valuable information about Kansas agriculture and vegetation. Every farmer in the state should take the paper. We have hesitated to recommend the FARMER in very high terms, but it is getting to be, under the new management, a paper that the state may well be proud of, although there is room for improvement yet.

Coming from so good a paper as the Times, we regard the above as a handsome compliment. We assure our good neighbor that we are trying hard to improve the FARMER; but we are crowded almost beyond endurance. If the advertising pressure does not soon let up, we must enlarge or throw out supplements, and the latter we don't want to do.

For Next Week's Paper.

Among other original matter, the following will appear in next week's FARMER:

An article on Forest Culture in the Arkansas Valley, by J. W. Fell, of Illinois; a letter on North Carolina, by E. E. Ewing, once editor of this paper; The Best Fence, by Jeff W. Waynick, Iowa; Tobacco, by J. W. Williams, Jackson county; Lobbies, by Wilson Keys, Reno county; Prairie Dogs, by J. B. Wright, Reno county; Castor Beans, by S. D. Ray, Franklin county; some remarks on hedge fences by Rusticus, Osage county; canvas for hot beds, by Jacob V. Carter, Lyon county; same by C. H. Barton, Topeka; Rice corn, by T. C. Moffatt.

Literary Note from the Century Co.

The Century Magazine will, in the next and succeeding numbers, be largely occupied with the Jewish question. In March, James Bryce, M. P., the historian, writes about Beaconsfield, and incidentally about the Jews in general. In April, Miss Lazarus will answer the question, "Was Lord Beaconsfield a Representative Jew?" In the same number, Madame Ragozin will describe the present situation in Russia, from a Russian point of view. A reply to Madame Ragozin, by a Jewish writer, will appear in the May number, and other papers will appear in which the relations between the Israelites and Christians in America will be discussed.

Another Fraud.

With some hundreds of other papers, the FARMER was sold a few weeks ago by a rice seed man, giving his name J. P. Stille, and address McLeansboro Ills. He is a fraud. The Courier Journal says: The press of the country has been unwittingly made the cat's-paw of a scoundrel at McLeansboro, Ill., who has stolen the name of the agricultural editor of the Mobile Register and a communication of that to the Courier-Journal.

We have before us one of S. A. Matterson's Inhalers which, for simplicity of construction and convenience of daily use, takes the lead. It consists of a glass bulb with two tubes each about one inch long, one designed for nasal treatment, the other for the throat and lungs. In the bulb is a sponge which is saturated with a volatile medicated preparation. In use the tubes are uncorked and the air is drawn through the bulb, thus becoming thoroughly medicated before reaching the diseased membrane of the part affected.

The inventor also prepares "Mattersons medicated perfumery," which is highly recommended by those who have tested it in the treatment of catarrh and throat and lung difficulties. For full particulars address S. A. Matterson 206 North 11th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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

According to statistics the picture frame trade of Cincinnati amounts to \$300,000. This represents the products of manufacturers only.

Condensed Correspondence.

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

Jayhawk, Newton, writes that the farmers in his section are erecting wind feed mills.

B. P. Hanan, Reno county, wants further information concerning the use and utility of the listing plow. He expects a new railroad there soon.

J. R. T., Washington county, insists on saving stalks and manure instead of burning. He says it pays to plow the stalks under.

J. C. H. Swann don't like the Russian Mulberry—also says Kansas has plenty of good seed corn.

Mrs. O. L. Swope, Ottawa county tells how they make fire without wood—using hay, sunflower or rosin weed stalks for kindling. She says crops look well and stock is wintering better than usual.

R. J. Tolin, Jackson county, says they had a little storm out there the other day—a change of 80 degrees in temperature in a short time. Stock doing well.

E. W. Smith, of Jewell, wants to know when and how to burn grass, weeds etc., to destroy chinch bugs. Tell him through the FARMER.

J. E. W. Harper—People out there are anxious to learn more about the lister.

J. W. L., Lyon county, can't do without the KANSAS FARMER, just like thousands of other good people. Farmers in his locality are well up with their work, and are going to spread themselves on corn this year.

Salathiel Fraier, Saline Co., thinks that when corn is cheaper than wood it ought to be burned in preference.

G. C. Aiken, Franklin, is of opinion that flax ought to be fully ripe when it is cut.

A. T. Sams, Centralia, says his neighbors are not well pleased with the lister, having used it one season.

J. W. R., Dickinson county, says, "It is gratifying to look upon the improved looks of the KANSAS FARMER" to which we respond, amen! Then he says further that fruit in his section is in good condition.

J. K. Miller has had some trouble with his sheep, affected like those of Mr. Ayers. He roweled them "in the under jaw, and has lost none since."

Owen Swope, Delphos, read Mr. Steven's article on seed corn, and he tested the matter by trying some of last year's growth, which sprouted all right.

A. H., Graham county. Many farmers in Graham have been planting timber claims this winter. Sorghum will be planted extensively the coming spring—one sheep man intends sowing 100 acres. A cheese factory has been in successful operation in that county several years and others are talked of.

J. W. Mulrey, Kidder, Mo., says the people his way are talking 16-inch walking plows for "turning over and pulverizing our prairies." He purchased one six years ago, "and during that spring turned over 40 acres of sod and 50 acres of old ground with it, and better work I never had seen."

Mrs. M. S. Heath, Miami, says the rabbits are unusually bad there this winter. There will be a great deal of ground sown to tame grass seed this spring.

J. B. W. Gove county, favors more of mixed farming. His people expect a more prosperous season in 1882. His experience in corn culture leads him to favor deep and thorough plowing. Tree culture is of great interest to the people west, and he would like to have the subject further treated in the FARMER. He insists that farmers must do their work well if they want to succeed.

D. Doran, Republic, is satisfied that deep plowing is best. He has observed that ground plowed wet in the spring is worse than similar plowing in the fall.

An anonymous writer from Kingman wants a cure or preventive for dry murrain.

Enos Glick, Trego Co. Less wheat and more rye sown than in 1880—looks well. Sorghum, broom corn and some cotton will be planted this year. He warns against mortgaging homes for money. Prohibition law not enforced.

A. K., Woodson county, says they had a storm—trees "clothed in gorgeous robes of ice." He fears the fruit is injured. Some stealing of corn and meat in his neighborhood.

P. W. S., Ellis county. Cold snap stopped farming operations; ground covered with snow. Stock looks well.

M. Mohler, Osborne, has had experience in fruit tree planting with varying success, and has learned enough to know that it is safe to "try again." From ten years' observation and experience he has learned that a tree must be in first class condition when planted, and that it should be mulched immediately after planting. Then he thinks every young orchard ought to be protected by wind breaks. Forest trees ought to be planted before fruit trees.

W. W. Smith, Coffey county. Stock flourishing, grass starting, buds swelling.

"Andersonville," Pottawatomie county wants to know where he can get artichoke seed and rice corn seed. [See advertisements in FARMER.—ED.] He recommends spring single-trees, they are easy on horses.

M. M. Maxwell, Jefferson county, has no fears of corn grown in 1881 not growing. Corn that is well matured before cold weather sets in always grows.

W. H. Buck, Pawnee, says the best way to prepare ground for tobacco seed is to "cover it one inch thick with good tar. Scatter all the seed you have on the bed, cover with dry weeds, straws or corn-stalks; set fire to the heap

and when the ashes are cool, sow the bed to cabbage seed."

L. A. Helmburg, McPherson county. Farmers have begun to plant early potatoes, covering with six to eight inches of straw. He has not made a success of wheat raising in a ten-years' experience. Gives one example of 40 acres—net profits \$170. A great deal of sorghum and broom corn will be planted this year. Lindsburg is progressing rapidly.

Mrs. M. J. Hunter, Concordia, Cloud county will send a drawing of her hot-bed, with cloth instead of glass covering, to the person who inquired in the FARMER, if a stamp is sent for postage.

How Massachusetts Farmers Do.

From the New England Farmer we learn that at a regular meeting of the Franklin Farmers' Club held at Franklin, Mass., January 9, 1882, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. A. W. Cheever, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has long seemed to the farmers of this Commonwealth that their wants and needs have not been fully understood and regarded in the Legislature of Massachusetts; and—

WHEREAS, During the present session of the general court seems to the farmers a fitting time to take such steps as shall call the attention of the members to their wishes, and to such legislation as may be for their benefit without prejudice to the interests of others, such as shortening the legislative sessions the adulteration of various kinds of food, just regulation controlling the rates of transportation on railways, the establishment of an experiment station, the proper support of the Agricultural College and such additional legislation as may promote sheep husbandry within the Commonwealth, and other subjects proper for deliberate consideration, therefore,

Resolved, At this meeting of the Franklin Farmers' Club, that the senators and representatives elected from this district be hereby requested and instructed to vote on all matters coming before the legislature with due regard to the best interests of farmers, and to use every honest effort with other members to secure their assistance to this end.

Resolved, That every farmers' club in the State be requested to take hold of this work and bring the subject up for action, and to instruct their representatives to unite in carrying out this proposed action.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the secretary to each senator and representative in this district, and to the Franklin Sentinel and the New England Farmer, for publication.

WM. E. NASON,
Sec'y Franklin Farmers' Club.
Franklin, Jan. 17, 1882.

Don't Die in the House.

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

To Promote a Vigorous Growth.

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

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

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

Over 200,000

Howe Scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden Elliott & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

A German mixture for the removal of ink spots and writing on paper, consists of alum, amber, sulphur and saltpeter—one part of each—in fine powder, mixed.

Rheumatic Relief.

OMAHA, Neb., May 24, 1881.
H. H. WARNER & Co. Sirs—I have frequently used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for rheumatic attacks and have always derived benefit therefrom. E. D. KITTON.

Mound City Feed Mills.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Mound City and Big Giant feed mills manufactured by J. A. Field & Co., St. Louis, Mo. The "Big Giant" has become so well known throughout the United States, territories and Canada, as well as in many foreign countries, that it is unnecessary to add further comment. The "Mound City" is exactly the same in crushing parts, while the grinders are enlarged and improved, so as to greatly increase the capacity of the mills, as well as to adapt it to the reception of steel grinders and greatly lessen the cost of the grinding parts so that when mill is worn out, grinders can be replaced at half the price of other mills. The grinding capacity in fine grinding as well as grinding oats and small grain has been nearly doubled, without diminishing crushing abilities.

Manufacturers claim to make the only mill crushing and grinding corn and cob with sweep power, with cast steel grinders, and propose, if they have opportunity, and fall to prove this by actual test, to give a mill at ½ price to purchaser furnishing the opportunity to make the test. These manufacturers claim to make the only mill with sweep attachment, as well as the only practical corn and cob mill made for belt power. The principal features that go to make their mills superior to all others, are, the device for taking up the wear, and their crushing blades, which make the mill wear much longer, and do equal amount of work, with one half the power.

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

The electric tramway in Paris was put into operation several months ago. Two overhead copper tubes are used to convey the current. Along each tube at the bottom is a longitudinal slit, through which a wire passes, connecting the tramcar below with a small wheel running in the groove as the car advances it draws the wheels along and thus maintains the connection.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, discolored discharges, cured by Buchu-palpa. \$1, at druggists, Kansas Depot, McPICK & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

A Card.

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

A Card.

During the next six months there will be a large number of people out of employment on account of the drought; in some parts of the country there is a great deal of suffering. There are plenty men & women in this country, who, if some friend would put them in the way of earning two or three hundred dollars during the winter months, would be grateful for a lifetime. A large manufacturing company in New York are now prepared to start persons of either sex in a new business. The business is honorable and legitimate (no peddling or book canvassing), \$50 per month and expenses paid. So, if you are out of employment, send your name and address at once to the Wallace Co., 60 Warren St., New York.

The Household and Farm in its issue of October says, "The offer made by this Company (who are one of the most reliable in this city) is the best ever made to the unemployed." The Wallace Co. make a special offer to the readers of this paper who will write them at once, and who can give good references.

The Family Educator.

"No family of children ought to be brought up without having ready access to this grand volume (Webster's Unabridged Dictionary). It is a library in itself. It will answer thousands of questions to the wide-awake child—not simply concerning the spelling and meaning of words, but also with reference to every branch of study with which the young mind must grapple at every stage in the course of securing an education. The book is an ever-present and reliable school master to the whole family.—*Lutheran Sunday School Herald.*"

The dome of the colossal Palais de Justice, Brussels, now approaching completion, and which was to have been of copper, is to be constructed of papier mache, and will weigh about sixteen tons.

"How Do You Manage,"

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

Molot mortar destroys lead pipe. Underground telegraph wires have been cast in lead pipe, laid in mortar, and the pipes soon became useless. Molot mortar will eat through an ordinary sheet of lead in a year.

Special Notice.

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

There are locomotives now running in this country, which run, as a regular duty for a short distance, at the rate of seventy-two miles an hour! This is a train of five cars. These are Baldwin engines on the Central Railroad of New Jersey; cylinders, 15x34.

Brain and Nerve.

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

With all her boasted life, energy, progress, etc. Chicago has not an art gallery or a public library building. It is about time something was done in this direction, or she will have to take a back seat among the cities of the country in art.

For Sale.

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 getter, 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, Lawrence, Kas.

EGGS FOR SALE.

Eggs of pure bred Light Brahmas and Black Cochins 15 for \$3.00 or 25 for \$5.00, 13 White Leghorn eggs for \$2.00. Also fancy pigeons of all breeds for sale, and satisfaction guaranteed by

LOUIS DUTCHER,

No. 90 Madison st., Topeka, Kas.

SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW

SHEEP DIP

No fire needed; handy and safe at all seasons of the year.

PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,

which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip in the world. Send for circulars, price list and testimonials.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,

210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks.

Circulars sent post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use, also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable extirminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

G. MALLINCKRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

CURES SCAB.

AT THE

COLLEGE FARM.

The farm department of the State Agricultural College offers a sale of choice lot of BERKSHIRES two months old and upwards at moderate prices. The best families represented in the herd. All stock eligible to record in the A. B. R. Address:

E. M. SHELTON,

Supt. College Farm, Manhattan, Kas.

DR. JAS. BARROW,

Veterinary Surgeon,

Office and Infirmary,

103 JACKSON STREET,

Topeka, Kas.

Treats all Diseases of Horses and Cattle. Calls in the country by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited from farmers relative to diseases among their stock and by giving full description of the case proper remedy will be forwarded at all prices by express if so desired. Address Dr. J. Barrow, Box 116, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE

AT A BARGAIN.

A very fine Norman Stallion, acclimated, and who can show fine colts. Pedigree etc., furnished.

For particulars address

WATSON & THRAPP,

110 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

Improved Champion Hedge Trimmer.

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

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS. FRESH SEEDS FROM THE GROWERS EVERY YEAR.

We get seeds from seed growers in California, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and all places where PURE SEED can be got, and get such "SPECIALTIES" or seed varieties that are useful to our climate and soil. TRY OUR SEEDS BEFORE SENDING EAST. We have a full and complete assortment, and all varieties. CLOVER, ORCHARD GRASS, TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS SEED, CORN, SEED POTATOES. Send for Catalogue to

JOHN A. ALLEN,

175 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

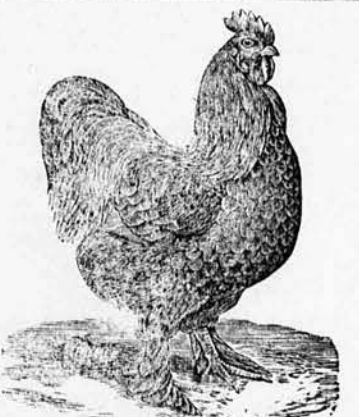


Thirty-six varieties of Cabbage; 28 of Corn; 23 of Beans; 41 of Melons; 33 of Peas; 28 of Beans; 17 of Squashes; 23 of Beet and 40 of Tomatoes, with other varieties in proportion, a large proportion of which are grown on my five seed farms, will be found in my VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE for 1882. Sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All seed sold from my establishment warranted fresh and true to name, so far that, should it prove otherwise, I will re-plant the order gratis. The original introducer of Early Ohio and Burford Potatoes, Marbled Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Marbled Cabbage, Phoenix's Melon, and a score of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. New Vegetables a specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

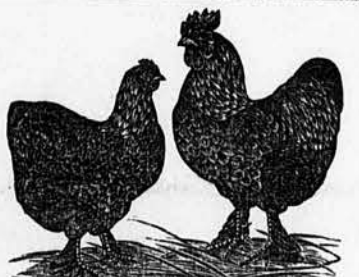
Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups.

Ready for delivery Jan. 10th, 1882. Prices \$5.00 each. Also, Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys and other rare bred poultry. J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kas. (Box 400).

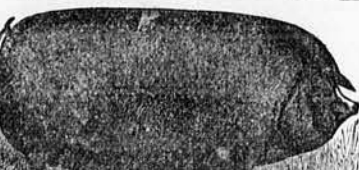


Prince Orange 3d, winner of 1st prize at Kansas State Fair, 1881.

Baldwin & Son, breeders and shippers of pure Buff Cochins. Our Buffs were awarded 1st premium at Kansas State Fair, 1881, and at other prominent poultry shows. Eggs \$3 per 13. Send for illustrated circular. Baldwin & Son, Wichita, Kas., successors to Baldwin & St. John.



WM. DAVIS, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of forty varieties of choice poultry; have taken over two hundred prizes at four fairs this season. New blood introduced every year from the best yards in the country and from imported stock. Send for catalogue.



OXFORD PRIDE.

"MONTROSE HERDS"

OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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

My Short Horns are of the "Rose of Sharon," "Flat Creek," "Josephine," "Lanham," "Harriet," "Clarksville," and other good families, headed by the "BENJAMIN," "Rose of Sharon" bull (220), "Cordelia's Duke" 32048.

My Poland Chinas are not excelled in the west—for size, quality and purity of blood. My breeding stock for 1882 have won over 80 premiums in the last three years. I have good families. Have 150 choice pigs from the best blood in the country, of both sexes. Pairs sent not skin, and some sows which I will breed at a fair price. Write.

CHANG.

Poland China & Berkshire Hogs.

We have a larger number of pure bred hogs than any breeder in the state, and have the very best of each breed that money could procure from the leading breeders throughout the United States. We have bred with great care for years, constantly introducing new blood. We keep two males of each breed not related, that we can furnish pairs. Our Poland China hogs run dark like Chang, 263 American Poland China Record (a true likeness of him appears above). He is the sire and grand sire of many of our pigs. We have a number of nice pigs on hand ready for shipment and some excellent young sows in pig. No man can afford to have an inferior stock of hogs. We have a large amount of money invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, have procured, will retain and increase our patronage by fair dealing. Our prices are reasonable. Write us, describing what you want in the Poland China or Berkshire line of hogs.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,

Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

FOR SALE.

NETHERBY SECOND.

A Clydesdale Stallion.

NETHERBY SECOND is a dappled mahogany bay 16 1/2 hands high, 10 years old, weighs about 1500 pounds, and has a first class pedigree. Will sell for part cash, the balance on time. I have also some grade Clyde colts for sale.

HENRY A. THOMAS,

Carbondale, Osage Co., Kas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

Cattle.

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE. THE LINWOOD HERD. W. A. HARRIS, Proprietor, Lawrence, Kas.

W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch Friesian (Holstein) Cattle. 1st prize herd at Central Illinois fair, and 1st and 2d prize young herd at St. Louis. Two imported Norman stallions for sale.

GUNDIFF & LEONARD, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., breeders of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Cattle and Swine.

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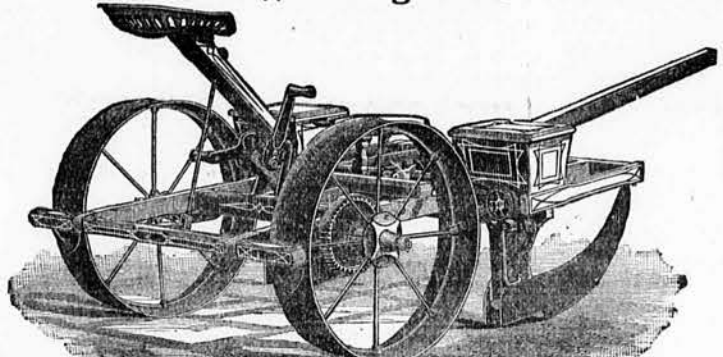
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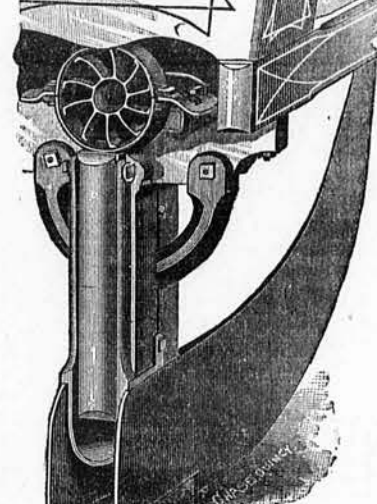
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Shows the Corn five hills in advance, before depositing in the ground.



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SHADOWS.

The moon a light-burg world of gold,
Low-drooping, pale, and phantom-fair:
The fresh pump of the summer leaves,
And fragrance in the breathing air.

Beneath the trees tall silhouettes,
Mut'ly shapes that shun the light,
Weird crook kneels, a fickle crew,
The restless children of the night.

In idle vacant pastime
They nod and nod for evermore,
And clutch with aimless fluttering hands,
With thin black hands, the leaf-strewn floor.

Quivering, wavering there forever,
On the bright and silent ground
Mashed and tangled there together
While the rolling earth goes round.

And the gold-tinted airy ocean
Ripples light in many a breeze
O'er the sweet-breathed purple lilac,
O'er the tall and slumbering trees.

But come the dawn,
The spell is done;
Weird spirits flee
At rise of sun.
W. S. Kennedy, in Harper's Magazine.

GERALDINE:

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

BY UNCLE JOE.

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CHAPTER I.

One of those big road wagons on which the Pennsylvania farmers, forty years ago, hauled their produce to market, was not a comely structure. It was not like anything else in the heavens above, in the earth beneath or in the waters under the earth. A large, overgrown vehicle, clumsy, ungainly, if there was anything about it which was symmetrical or made with any idea of possible ease or beauty of movement, in order that such features might be even imagined, it was necessary that they be viewed from a distance. The hind wheels were six to seven feet in height, hubs a foot or more in diameter, felloes three inches deep, tires five to six inches in width and one inch in thickness, with fair sized logs shaped into axle-trees, and a young tree into a tongue. All this was painted red. The bed or box tumbled over fore and aft like the sides of a mountain valley. It was sunken in the middle, was three feet high, and ribbed from stem to stern, fourteen feet long behind and six to eight, stayed and braced by heavy iron bolts and braces. That was painted blue. And then, it was surrounded by six or seven bows at even distances arching three feet above, the first and last following the angle of the box, extending away out beyond a perpendicular of the utmost extremity of the bed. Over the bows was stretched a heavy white muslin cover fastened down at the sides and drawn together at the ends, leaving a pear-shaped hole to look through. One of those old fashioned beds restored to modern times would make a comfortable house for a whole family of Kansas pioneers.

To such a wagon, loaded with twenty barrels of flour and grain-feed, oats and corn, enough for the trip, my brother Abe hitched six fat horses that morning, and what horses! big as small whales, and sleek as if they had just been dipped in oil. And the harness they wore! No wonder they were proud and bit one another in play while Abe was putting them in place and they were wailing for the sound of the line ring to give notice to start. They were really covered with leather. The back bands of the lead horses were twelve inches in width, and the side-leathers of the wheel horses were heavy fourteen inch straps double. The housings, rounded at the ends were three feet long and half as wide, lying over the neck and shoulders, and through them, raised six inches above, the heavy wooden hames projected, and these were tipped off with a miniature bell-shaped with three hanging bells to every horse.

When every thing was ready, just as the sun was coming over the barn, Abe, with raw-hide whip in hand, mounted the saddle horse, gave the line a tug—enough to cause the rings through which it passed on the lead horses to rattle on the harness, the horses started rapidly into line, and the monster machine moved out of the shed bound for Baltimore.

That was twelve years after the first locomotive steam engine had been put on the track in this country, and railroad building was in its infancy. The farmers in our vicinity were shy of the new transportation scheme; they very generally denounced it as a direct attack upon the farming interests made by wealthy and smart men. For, they argued, the railroad business would interfere with their hauling grain and flour to market, and keep their horses idle in the winter. So they maintained the good old custom of shipping their grain in their own big wagons. How things have changed since then. What one hundred and twenty of those great wagons could take at one trip is now drawn by a single engine twelve or fifteen miles an hour, and it would have required nearly fifteen hundred such wagons and teams to haul what may now be taken down the Mississippi river by a little tug boat.

In the fall and winter months the farmers hauled their wheat and flour to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and New York, and brought back groceries and other supplies for the next summer's use, besides a ton or two at a time of plaster, (gypsum) which was brought in the stone and pulverized at home in plaster mills and used in the spring on young clover and corn as a fertilizer. It was sown broadcast over the grass, and, mixed with ashes of the young corn stalks, every farmer used plaster, every neighborhood had its plaster mill.

It was common in the earlier trips of the season to Baltimore and Philadelphia to make up part of the back load with oysters in the shell, and this item had been omitted from the list that my father had given to Abe just before he started. So the gentleman whom I was required to call Papa directed me, about three hours after Abe started, to dismount my brother's riding horse, and go after Abe and tell him to bring five bushels of oysters back with him.

Tom was saddled and bridled in due form and led to the hopping block so I could mount readily, the thin, narrow stirrups were raised by shortening the straps to a height which my feet could meet, and Tom and I went down the lane. This is probably as good a place as any other to state that at the time referred to here I had arrived at the mature age of twelve years, and hence was competent to manage any ordinary horse. It was in October, however, and the flies were not bad, so that Tom had nothing to do but go ahead. I had to go about two miles east before reaching the pike which ran north and south. The reader will know that a "pike" was an abbreviation of "turnpike," which was a macadamized road made for the convenience of farmers in taking heavy loads to market. At proper distances along the way were toll gates where toll was collected from every person who passed through with horse or vehicle of any kind. The pike entered the main

tains through a deep valley, and at the foot of one of them which was so steep and rocky as to be known as the Devil's stone pile, was a little, low stone house and a toll gate. The house and gate occupied all the space between the hill and a beautiful stream of clear water running over a stony bottom. A porch extended all along the front of the house, and one end of it was enclosed for use as an office for the gate keeper, who at that time was an old man named James Patterson, of Scotch-Irish descent. In early years he had been a wealthy merchant, but the war of 1812 had "broke him up." His first wife had been dead many years and all her children were dead or married, and moved away. His present wife was his second one. They had two children, a boy and a girl, but the boy was dead. Uncle Jimmy, as Mr. Patterson was popularly known, for everybody knew him, had been at that gate a long, long time, and his little family living off the income of his office as gate keeper.

When Tom and I rode through the gate, "Hello! young man, where are you bound for?" was the greeting I received from Uncle Jimmy, standing on the porch bent, one hand resting on his cane, the other against the porch post, his thin, white hair whisking about his honest old face as the mountain air blew past. He asked and I answered a great many questions about my business then, before and afterwards, and about all the neighbors, and finally told me Abe wasn't more than a "couple o' miles ahead," and that the toll, both ways is four cents, "for so fine a looking lad." I handed a tip to him. That was a contraction of five pennies, a silver coin worth six and one-fourth cents. He took the money and started toward the office for the change. I supposed when he stopped suddenly and asked, "How many hogs is your father going to kill this fall?" Upon being informed that fourteen porkers would probably be sacrificed upon the family altar that year, he again started for the office, and during his brief there his little daughter stood leaning against a post of the porch looking at Tom, and patting his head. She was about my age, a little younger, perhaps. Her eyes were dark, and her loose, waving hair was a bright glossy brown. I thought she was a very nice girl. Uncle Jimmy returned and handed me two cents in change. They were the old wagon-wheel style, an inch and a half in diameter graced with the Liberty cap and wreath on one side and "Not one cent for tribute" on the other. I leaned over and reached my hand for the pennies, and some how or other one of them fell, and quick as thought, the girl sprang to the ground to pick it up. Her sudden movement half frightened Tom and he shielded so quickly that I lost my balance and fell off. "Whoa! ho! ho-o-o-o," called Uncle Jimmy to Tom, and he stepped very hurriedly out to catch him, while I was determining whether or not I was killed. The girl helped me up, brushed off my coat and pants, picked up and cleaned my cap which had dropped from my head, gave me the fallen penny and said in a soothing tone, "I'm so sorry you fell. Are you hurt much? Don't cry."

I said I was all right, but I wasn't; then she added "I didn't think your horse would jump; I just wanted to give you your cent," and she went into the house without waiting for my response or giving me any opportunity to thank her. Uncle Jimmy led Tom up to the porch and helped me into the saddle, saying as he did so, "That girl Geraldine is always in some mischief or other; I guess I'll have to give her a good rod for this."

"Please don't whip her," I said as I gathered up the reins and my eyes filled with tears; for when I turned my head to look into his face, I saw Geraldine looking out of the window crying. "Please don't," I added interrogatively, "She didn't want to do it; and if I had been minding my business, I wouldn't have let her do it."

I turned Tom to start, then halted and, looking again into the old man's face, asked him another time to "please don't whip her," and he said he wouldn't if I would be a good boy.

I rode rapidly up the way, gazing into the creek as I went, but had not gone far before discovering that my left hand was a little painful and the shoulder on the same side was giving me some uneasiness. I was not willing, however, to tell the injuries were serious, and I put Tom down to good work up the long grade of the first mountain. At the top I could see the wagons and teams ascending the second rise about two miles ahead. There were ten wagons and teams in the string.

Twenty-five miles was a good day's drive for such teams. Taverns, with queer names, as Black Horse, Red Lion, Ring Sun, &c, with big signs swinging on poles in front, where feed for horses, and meals, whiskey and strong beer for men could be had, were scattered at convenient distances along the way, and at these the teams stopped over night.

In due time I overtook the caravan, delivered my message to Abe, and started on the back track. Tom served me well, and we rushed through the toll gate without making any observations.

After leaving the pike and turning west, I met Henry Blucher on his father's horse Bob. We stopped, of course, and exchanged a few words. His father and mine were both farmers living in different townships; we knew the inside workings of farm life, so far at least as boys of our age were concerned. Henry and I had met before, at sales and at the cider mill, and we had gathered whortleberries and chestnuts, and we had been at spelling schools and debates, and we had drunk whiskey from the same big bottle on the way to the harvest field. Now well I remember the last named bit of fun. Henry, with a little board-wheeled wagon loaded with a keg of water and bottle of whiskey, was on his way to liquor the harvest hands when I met him, and we had a grand old spree. We got so drunk that we thought it was dark and laid down by the fence to sleep till morning. When we awoke the situation was more like an earthquake or a hail storm. So you see we were not strangers, and had a right to stop and talk, just like other people did.

"Where were you?" I asked.

"Up here," he answered, and then asked "where you going?"

"Home," said I.

Then he showed me his jaws harp that he "got up at the store." I was a musician myself, an' I always had my instrument with me. I gave it to him to examine and try while I proce ded to test the merits of his. And we both rattled off, Zipp Coon, Yankee Doodle, Fisher's Hornpipe, and several other pieces with zeal, when I proposed to swap with Henry. His was new and mine wasn't. But he didn't want to trade. Then I proposed to bet my jaws-harp against his that Tom could beat Bob running. "It's a bargain," said he, and in a twinkling we were in line ready to run "up to you tree." Away we went as if we were chasing a fox, and Tom came out a length ahead. But Henry declared it wasn't fair, and he wanted his jaws-harp back. I proposed to settle it by tossing coppers, to which he assented, and we dismounted to settle the matter in that way.

Taking a cast out of my pocket he proposed to toss, "Head, I win; tail, you win!" and up went the copper ten feet high. When it fell, "Tail up," I called, but Henry quickly picked up the cent and assured me that it was "head up." I insisted that "I know better," and he strenuously argued that "you lie!" "Your another," I retorted angrily, when he knocked off my hat, and war began immediately. He was nearly a year older than I, and heavier, but I soon had him on his back, though I had no time to strike him, because all my strength and energy were required to "hold him down." We rolled and kicked and squirmed about there in the sand and dirt, oblivious to all the world beside for a minute or more, when the dispute suddenly terminated because of a voice reaching our ears—"Hal you little villain! Out o' that! Out o' that! If you

was my boys I'd flail you within an inch o' your lives that I would. Home with you, this minute! you're a nice set, ain't you, to be floundering round here in the sand like two pigs. Wait till your daddies hears o' this performance. They'll tan your hides for you!"

This emphatic discourse came from the lips of Mr. Vale, who owned a farm half a mile farther up the creek than my fathers. He was one of those austere old Covenanters who would not permit his children to pull a cherry on Sunday. He was a terror to all the boys in the neighborhood. He would as willingly "flail" a neighbor's boy as his own. He believed the normal condition of a boy was under the rod. His voice was rough, harsh, and so loud that when he talked to his horses in the field he could be heard a mile up and down the creek.

Recognizing his voice at once, we ceased hostilities, and I made a break for Tom; but to my astonishment he had retired from the seat of war and was away up the road, running like a good fellow, kicking up his heels occasionally by way of variety, appearing to enjoy his freedom very much. His head was up, his tail streaming back and the short stirrups playing up and down against his sides like little wings. Bob was gone too, but I had no time to look for him. In our eagerness to toss pennies, we had neglected to tie our horses, and there we were, a pretty kettle of fish. But there was no time to be lost, for Mr. Vale was getting off his horse, and if he had got hold of us he would have relieved all other persons of the labor required in our punishment.

I started in the direction of home, not forgetting, however, to look out for proceedings in the rear. Tom was going over a hill and was soon lost to view. The situation was growing perilous as well as interesting, and I was in the midst of an animated discussion with myself on things present and things to come when, to my relief, Mr. Vale, having remounted, turned his horse east. I supposed he was going to carry the news of our unpleasantness to Henry's father, and then I slackened a little to study the turn things had taken. Henry had crossed the fence and was raising some dust as he ran across a field, imagining that dire disasters were in my path. I also took to the fields, to elude the people on the road. I had no doubt Tom would be home before I could reach that sacred place. I made fair time considering the extra mental labor I performed on the way, and arrived in good season. I approached the premises cautiously, going up around the barn, intending to make my entry by the back way. My father happened to be in the barn at the time and emerged just as I was passing. I stopped as if by enchantment, I could neither move nor speak. Fear of my father was a chain. He was quick tempered, passionate, cross and cruel, and yet he was tender hearted in sickness or trouble. He saw there was a screw loose somewhere and asked; "Where's Tom?" Of course I didn't know, and could give no information, hence I grew more and more confused. He directed me to "come here, sir!" to which I responded by an unsuccessful effort to explain. He came and roughly grasped me by the left arm—the sore one. That heavy, iron grip was like a vise. But it was a relief. The pain from my lame shoulder was suddenly increased, and that, together with the support of his strong hold, partially cleared my mind and set my tongue loose. I told him all about it as well as I could, and when I finished he said: "I'll teach you how to gamble and fight," and he did. But I didn't learn much from the lesson. He taught me with a hame strap which was conveniently in his pocket. My fear was so great that I felt no pain from the blows. When he completed the lesson, he told me to "go and get that horse, and be quick about it, too."

Released from his hand I started for Tom, at what, ordinarily would have been a reasonable gait; but, in response to—"Lift your feet, boy!"—I increased my speed to a good run, which was maintained until I turned the corner of the barn and had the orchard hedge between him and me, when I proceeded to inform the thrushes and robins which were playing among the thorn bushes what my opinion was of an old man who would handle a boy in the manner of my recent experience. I didn't forget Hen, Blucher, either. I was angry then, and his name was Hen. I unanimously passed a resolution that "I'll kick him the very first time I catch him out." I had his jaws-harp, though, and that was some satisfaction. I made better time than on the home stretch, and found Tom tied up to a post not a hundred yards from where I had seen him going over the hill. He seemed very much pleased to see me, for he whinnied at my approach, and he took me home in good time. I put him away, did up all the night work and slipped in at the back entry door and went upstairs to bed. It was then night.

I lay there for an hour thinking over the events of the day. Things looked a little dark with me. I had two brothers and one sister, all older than I, but Abe was gone to Baltimore, and Isaac and sister Mary were over at Hippenhammers at an apple paring. I was to have been there, too, I had been specially invited to come and play the jaws-harp. But it was evident I was not there, and the prospects of my entertaining so happy a company was gloomy indeed. Instead thereof I was alone in a dreary solitude—in a large dark room with three beds in it, an occasional bit of moonshine stalking across the floor and on the walls and ceiling keeping time with the moving clouds on the outside, and the windows rattled against the casing. The situation had a sort of graveyard air, and if there is anything in this world that will chill a boy's ambition it is a graveyard at night. A great many things with which I did not care to be familiar, presented themselves for consideration as if I was a debating society or a mass meeting. I had a dread of spooks and ghosts, and I wondered if any of them would be foams enough to ride into that room on the moon beams; and then I remembered that it was reported as mad dog had been killed two or three years before over on Cornodonk creek, and old Sam, Johnson had hanged himself, and—just then the room door opened quietly, and my mother came in as only a mother could. The hobgoblins departed as she entered. She had come in, she said, to inquire if I wouldn't like to have something to eat, and if I wouldn't come down stairs then for it. I was hungry, but there was no special attractions for me down stairs, and I declined with thanks, stating that I was not very hungry. She thought I ought to have a little supper and retired, leaving the door open wide enough for a whole regiment of spooks to come in abreast. Before they came in, however, a few dim rays of light came through the door daring to and about the ceiling, enlarging their volume and spreading about the room, and I heard mother's footsteps on the stairs again. The room filled with the yellow, greasy light of a tallow candle, and there was my supper—a bowl of mush and milk and a piece of mother's best bread spread carefully with butter and currant jelly, and all put on a chair by my bedside. I was glad I had a mother. She lighted another candle, and while she attended to some other matters, in another part of the house I disposed of my supper with great satisfaction. Upon returning and examining the bed covers and tucking them in about my feet, she kissed me good night and left the room. That kiss helped me. I covered up my head so that I would not see the spooks, for I knew the room was full of them, and was soon asleep. (To be continued.)

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LEIS' CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO. Gentlemen: It affords me pleasure to recommend your Dandelion Tonic. It has on three occasions cured me of malarial attacks, against which other medicines were ineffectual. I consider it an excellent remedy for that sluggish, unhealthy condition of the system brought on by excessively warm or damp weather, and a malarious atmosphere. H. C. BURNETT, Assistant Editor Lawrence Standard.

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

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
LEIS' CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO.
LAWRENCE, KAS.

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

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

30,000 EVERGREENS.

grown expressly for 30,000 Orange Orange Hedge Plants. Great inducements offered to the trade. Address MT. ARBOR NURSERY, Shenandoah, Ia.

PEACH TREES FOR SALE

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

THE VINELAND NURSERIES

of St. Joseph, Mo., offer for the spring of 1922 a large and fine stock of Apple, Pear, Peach and Plum trees, Small Fruits, Evergreens, shrubs, Roses, etc., at wholesale and retail. Price list and Descriptive Catalogue free.

D. H. HILL, Dundee Nursery, Dundee, Ill.

WE give more and better plants for the money than any other house in the country. Catalogue for 1922 now ready. FREE TO ALL. Send for one and see for yourself the beautiful plants we offer. MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago.

Evergreens!

Large Variety, all sizes, Nursery Grown, Cheap. Also Choice Seed Potatoes. Price List Free.

D. H. HILL, Dundee Nursery, Dundee, Ill.

1838 1/2 HUBBARD POMONA NURSERY!

KIDNEY'S HYBRID PEARS, Hawthornes, St. Vernons and Sharpes Strawberry, Cutbert, Southerns, and Grapes Raspberries. Blackberries, Currants and Chokeberries, and Flowers, Trees and Plants. Catalogue free. WM. FAIRY, Perry P.O., N.J.

NURSERY.

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

E. R. STONE, Topeka, Kas.

GRAPE VINES.

1,000,000 of Concord, 1 year, \$15 to \$20 per 1000; 2 year, \$35 to \$40. All other varieties cheap. All kinds fruit plants and trees.

Dr. H. SCHREIDER, Bloomington, Ill.

An Ideal Picture of an Ideal Man.

RICK'S SUPERB PORTRAIT OF

GARFIELD

Newly Engraved, Accurate, Elegant, Artistic. Highly commended by members of his Cabinet and household, and his most intimate political friends. Cheap pictures have been thrown aside, and people are now ready to buy this magnificent engraving. Send for full description and endorsements before buying any other. Liberal terms to good customers.

J. C. MCGRUDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MACHINE.

SIMPLEST, LATEST IMPROVED, MOST DURABLE & BEST.

BUY IT AND MAKE HOME IF THERE IS NO AGENT NEARBY WRITE DIRECT TO US.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. 300 N. LAUREL ST. CHICAGO, ILL. GRAND SQUARE, OR ATLANTA, GA.

F. M. WEAVER & BROS., General Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

LANDS 280,000 HOMES

Acres of timber and 280,000 homes. Land along the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway for sale on seven years' time, at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 an acre. Free transportation from St. Louis to purchasers as per Circular sent on application to

W. H. SEATON, Temple Building, S.W. H. COFFIN, an E. L. Cren, St. Louis, Mo., and Land Office.

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS

for sale, 15 for \$2.00, or 25 for \$3.50. Address Mrs. M. S. HEATH, Font, Ia, Miami Co., Kas.

Central Bank of Kansas.

Successors to A. PRESCOTT & CO.
216 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

(Incorporated January 4th, 1882.)

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

DIRECTORS.
A. Prescott, C. C. Wheeler, Geo. R. Peck,
P. I. Bonebrake, E. B. Strong, E. B. Purcell,
H. P. Dillon, E. B. Prescott, John Francis.

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

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

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which will send FREE to his fellow sufferers, address J. H. BIEVER, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

OSCAR BISCHOFF, (Late of Bischoff & Kraus.) Dealer in

Hides & Tallow,

Furs and Wool.

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

MATTHEWS' SEED DRILL

The Standard of America.

Admitted by leading Seedsmen as the most perfect and reliable drill in use. Send for Circular. Manufactured only by EVERETT & SMALL, Boston, Mass.

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are sent where ordered to operate against all other presses, the customer keeping the one that suits best. No one has ever dared show up any other press, as Dederick's Press is known to be beyond competition, and will beat with twice the rapidity of any other. The only way inferior machines can be sold is to deceive the inexperienced by ridiculously low statements, and thus sell without success. Working any other press is a disavowal of Dederick's always sells the purchaser a Dederick Press, and all know it too well to show up. Address for circular and location of Western and Southern storerooms and agents.

P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N.Y.

The Educationist.

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

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

Daily Capital.—The handsomest monthly ever published in the West, is the Educationist for November.

New England Journal of Education, Boston.—This Journal has become the expression of the best educational thought and progress of the day.

Memory Gems:

By G. W. Hoss: A 32 page pamphlet containing near 300 choice selections of maxims, pearls, apophthegms, wisdom and delicate sentiment in the most choice language. Price 10 cents, or \$1 a dozen, post paid.

APPLE ROOT GRAFTS

For Spring Planting. Address

PHOENIX BROS. & EMERSON, Nurserymen, Bloomington, Ill.

WHITE OATS!

The handsomest White Oats in cultivation; yields double any ordinary variety, weighing 40 pounds to the bushel. Price by mail post-paid, 1 lb. 40c. 3 lbs. \$1. By express, or freight, 1 Bushel, \$1.40; 2 Bushels, \$2; 10 Bushels, \$11. Bags included. Also White Biggins, Proctor, Barrie, White Washington, Mott's Enamelled (black), Excelsior, and Canadian, at low prices. Our illustrated catalogue of warranted seeds sent FREE. JOHN SON & SONS, Seedsmen, No. 1114 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNOCK'S PATENT ROAD MACHINE.

KEEPS THE HIGHWAYS FINE, UNDEGRADED, AND SAFE. THE BEST IN CITY OR COUNTRY. PARTICULARS SENT ON TRIAL.

Manufacturers of "Matchless" Pump-Scrapers.

S. PENNOCK & SONS' CO., Kennett Square, Pa., and Fort Wayne, Ind.

MOUND CITY FEED MILL.

OUR LATEST INVENTION.

The most rapid grinder ever made.

We make the only Corn and Cob Mill with Cast Steel Grinders.

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

CELEBRATED BIG GIANT.

Send for Circular and Prices.

J. A. FIELD & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Eureka Springs of Arkansas.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, via Springfield, is the shortest and chea p route to this Famous Health Resort. Passengers leave Kansas City via Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad at 9:40 A. M. have but one change of cars, that at Springfield, and arrive at Eureka Springs at 2:30 P. M. next day. This is the shortest and only good route to Rich Hill, Carthage and Pierce City, Mo. To Fayetteville, Rogers and Bentonville, Arkansas. The only line running through trains between Kansas City and Lamar, Springfield and Joplin, Mo. Fort Scott, Columbus and Short Creek, Kansas, and via Fort Scott, the shortest, best and only route by which passengers from the north and west make connection for all points in Texas and Indian Territory. Texas Express train leaves Union Depot, Kansas City, at 5:30 P. M. daily, Sundays included.

On Thirty Days Trial.

Condensed News of the Week.

Large anti-polygamy meeting in Chicago.
An Iowa drunkard died from exposure.
Several new indictments against star routers.
Senator Hill, of Georgia, is in precarious health.
A new National bank organized at Lancaster Pa.
Two Chicago burglars sent to the penitentiary four years.
Indiana state encampment G. A. R. met at Indianapolis.
Six persons were drowned in Arkansas in the recent flood.
Delaware match-makers are opposed to any reduction of tax on matches.
Washington's birth-day observed in many places throughout the country.
Somebody has been issuing fraudulent warrants at Yanktown, Dakota.
Government departments at Washington closed on the 22d ult.—a legal holiday.
Sergeant Mason complains that his treatment is not as good as that of Gulliver.
John C. New, of Indiana has been appointed assistant secretary of the treasury.
A Canada man wan's an appropriation for his project of reaching the North Pole by balloons.
Treasurer of Riley county Kansas arrested for depositing public money in banks at Manhattan.
The storm of last week was very general over the northwestern and western states and territories.
An Indiana farmer deposited \$45 in his corn-crib. The rats made use of the money in his absence.
A Nashville liquor seller who refused to be arrested was shot by the officers and died in a few hours.
An effort is being made to induce congress to declare all streets in cities where telegraph lines run to be post roads.
A dead man with a bottle of whisky was found on the creek clinging to the floodgates, dead, at Battle Creek, Michigan.
Republican state editorial association of Indiana met at Indianapolis—largest meeting of the kind ever held in the state.
A divorcee wife killed in Minnesota by the husband. Ground of divorce cruelty. Then he tried to kill himself and failed.
Some persons are trying to induce congress to purchase the papers and writings of Dr. Benjamin Franklin now owned by Englishmen.
Judge Gill, of Kansas City, in an assignment case decided that creditors of a bank, whether by deposit or draft, are entitled to payment in full.
Parts of a man killed some years ago by a railway train near Elkhart, Indiana, were buried at the place of the accident, and a few days ago they were disinterred and found to be petrified.

Political Notes.

The Cabinet is considering Fitz John Porter's case.
A bill is in preparation to increase the strength of our navy.
The senate passed a bill to establish a marine hospital at Memphis.
Ex-Lieut Gov. Pinchback is appointed surveyor of customs at New Orleans.
The apportionment bill passed the Senate just as it came from the House.
Committee on Interstate commerce is hearing arguments from persons requesting a hearing.
The tariff commission bill will provoke general discussion of the subject in both houses of congress.
It is believed the House will refuse to adopt Conner re delegate from Utah, and declare the election void.
Resolutions introduced to afford national relief to sufferers in the flooded districts—in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, particularly.
House unanimously passed a resolution appropriating \$10,000 to be used by Secretary of war for benefit of sufferers by flood in Mississippi valley.
The House has a bill pending to authorize the government to issue pure vaccine matter to the people through the Surgeon General of the Army.
The House committee on war claims have agreed to report favorably a bill to appropriate \$2,000,000 to pay the claims of Pennsylvania for damages resulting from the Eads's invasion.
Fitz John Porter's case is attracting a good deal of attention in political circles. Senator Logan is bitterly opposed to his restoration. Gen. Grant is of opinion that injustice has been done Porter.
A guano scheme of grand dimensions is coming to light. The scheme of operations was on the Peruvian coast. Several senators and one member of the House are mentioned as knowing something about it, and an investigation is talked about.
To the bill which proposes to place Gen. Grant on the retired list Senator Bayard offered an amendment to pension all ex-presidents—lost. Bill passed the senate by 35 to 17. All the Republicans voting, and five Democrats, and Davis, of Illinois, voted aye.
An amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill was adopted authorizing the Postmaster General, in any case where a contractor sub-lets his contract at a lower rate than he contracted for with the government, to contract directly with the second party.
Greenbackers of Indiana met in state convention at Indianapolis the 22d ult.—about two hundred delegates present. They put in nomination a state ticket for the next November election. The platform of 1892 was re-adopted, and also a resolution favoring the submission to the people of the proposed amendments to the constitution on woman suffrage and liquor prohibition. Following is the ticket nominated.
Secretary of State—Hiram F. Leonard, Chase county.
Auditor—J. N. Armstrong, Clinton county.
Treasurer—John Studebaker, Wells county.
Attorney General—M. W. Leo, Delaware county.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Carlton Bull, Howard county.
Clerk Supreme Court—Jarrat Salter, Floyd county.
Thereminator of Supreme court judges was referred to the State Central committee. General Weaver is addressing the committee to-night. Rev. Gilbert De LaMaty as President of the committee and predicts the ultimate success of the National Labor Greenback party.

A steam-tight cement, which is said to be superior to the ordinary white and red lead cement, is obtained by mixing six parts of finely pulverized plumbago, three parts of slaked lime, eight parts of sulphate of barytes and seven parts of boiled linseed oil. These ingredients must be intimately mixed.

Miscellaneous.

Two large war vessels, with their guns, powder and shot and \$1,000 in money, were once refused for the largest known diamond belonging to the Rajah of Borneo.
No fewer than seven different languages are spoken on the side of Lake N'vassa in Africa, which is only 350 miles in length and natives from the southern end cannot understand those at the northern.
A serious plague among young ostriches has been spreading over South Africa for the past few years. A post mortem examination disclosed the fact that the disease was caused by myriads of minute worms adhering to the coat of the stomach. The importance of the discovery may be estimated by considering the fact that ostriches are worth from \$750 to \$900 a pair.
So fearfully does the sand blow over the Colorado Desert that it acts like a mechanical "sand-blast." The telegraph poles are polished as smooth as glass; the paint on sign-posts is worn off as clean as if scraped and rubbed with sand-paper and glass bottles, left for a time on the ground, lose their transparency and are turned into ground glass outside and in.
There is probably no branch of art that has taken longer or more rapid strides towards the universal course, "Perfection," than photography. It is no longer a trade, but a science. And a science that is calling into active service all that is brightest and best in both men and women. It requires the ingenuity of the mechanic; the skill, and discernment in pose, and form and coloring, of the artist, and the fine conceptions of the critic. The age of daguerotypes is being lost in the shadows of its own creating, and new processes and appliances, while well-rewarding the enthusiastic artist, but point to, and reveal the possibilities of the future.

There are "fools and fools," and Oscar Wilde may be one of the "big D" ones, but nevertheless Oscar has done some good. It takes a revolution to start some people in the belief that the beautiful amounts to anything in this life, and that nothing elevates our natures more than pictures, statuary and ceramics. Money spent for these things is money well invested, which will pay better than investments in government bonds, or railroad stocks.
The success of the picture frame trade is unprecedented and the limit is not yet. It would be unjust, however, to press upon the business from a purely cumulative point of view. Capital has combined with ingenuity and taste in frame production. The vast variety of materials and designs employed, is astonishing, and it is no wonder that the great, overgrown, but very observing public fully appreciate the result.

A recent telegraphic experiment, of a singular description consists of the reading of large silver letters, a square yard in size, fixed to a blackened board, by refracting telescopes. This method succeeded well at a distance of three miles, and the inventor, an officer in the French service, thinks he will succeed in reading messages at a distance of sixty miles.
The fashion pervasively called Aestheticism is said, on authority of Jules Clarctie, to have crossed the channel and to have penetrated as far as Paris. The women have already begun to indulge in that chromatic misery—the green and yellow.

According to contemporary authorities, from 50,000 to 100,000 persons were put to death in the Netherlands during the reign of Charles V., on account of their religious opinions.
The growth of the picture trade for 1891 for the entire country is not far from twenty per cent. It is a healthy growth, and more visible west than east of the Alleghenies.
Irish moss is successfully used as a mechanical agent for preventing incrustation in steam boilers.
Arresting the Progress of Consumption.
The action of "Compound Oxygen" in arresting the progress of pulmonary consumption has been so marked and constant in our administration of the new treatment, that we are warranted in saying that, if taken in the early stage, eight out of every ten persons affected with this disease might be cured. In this disease, as every one is aware, the only hope of the patient lies in the establishment of a higher vital condition. Now Compound Oxygen is an agent that does directly this new and higher vitality. But cannot too earnestly urge the necessity of using this treatment in the very commencement of pulmonary trouble, and before the disease has made any serious inroads upon the system and reduced its power to contend with so dangerous an enemy. Too many of the cases which come to us are of long standing, and the chances of a radical and permanent cure just so far remote that Compound Oxygen benefits, or cures, so large a proportion of these, is often as much a surprise to ourselves as to our patients.
Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free.
DRS. STARKER & PALLEN,
1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE MARKETS.

By Mail February 25.

Chicago.
Commercial Indicator reports:
BUTTER—Very light receipts and market firm. Choice sections, 33 to 35; medium, 32 to 34; common, 30 to 32; low grade, 10 to 12.
EGGS—Receipts large but market steady at 20c per doz.
VEGETABLES—Potatoes, northern, \$1.40 to 1.50 per bu; natives, \$1.25 to 1.30; onions, \$1.25 to 1.50; sweet potatoes, red per bu \$1.00; yellow, 1.25; celery, per bunch, 50 to 60c; turnips 50 to 75c; parsnips, 60 to 75c.
FRESH FRUIT—Apples good to choice, per bbl, \$5.00 to \$7.50; cranberries \$11 per bbl.
CHEESE—No offerings except of half-skimmed. Full cream eastern, 14c; Kansas cream, fancy, 10 to 11c per lb.
POULTRY—Dressed in large receipt, but steady, and market firm. Live, nominal; old hens \$2.75 per dozen; old mixed \$2.00 to 2.25 per doz; ducks—per doz; live turkeys 6 to 7c per lb. Fresh stock—dressed chickens 8 to 9c per lb; dressed turkeys 12 to 12½c; dressed geese, 8 to 8½c; geese 4 to 6c per lb.
HAY—Receipts fair and market steady. Strictly choice small baled, \$9.00 to \$9.50; choice small baled \$8.50 to \$9; red \$8.00 to \$8.50.
TALLOW—Steady at 6½c per lb for No. 1; cake No. 2 8½ to 9c.
GREASE—White 6 to 6½c per lb; brown 4 to 4½c; light yellow, 5c.
DRIED FRUITS—Market steady. Apples 6 to 7c; peaches 6 to 7c.
SALT—We quote Lake \$1.95 in car load lots.
FLAXSEED—On basis of pure \$1.15.
FURS—Quotations are: Badgers, large and well furred 60c small and well furred 30c; otters, dark, silky, perfect, \$6.00 to 10.00; others, reddish \$3.00 to 5.00; foxes, cross \$2.00 to 4.00; do red 75c to \$1.00; do gray 40 to 75c; wild cat, 10 to 15c; musk rat, 3 to 12c; mink, large and dark 50c; opossum, 5 to 10c; beavers 75c to \$2.00; raccoons, large, dark square, clean, 20 to 60c; kunks, all black 75c; do short stripe 50c; do long stripe, 10 to 25c; prairie wolf 50 to 65c.
WOOL—Fine heavy, unscoured, light 18 to 19c; light 18 to 22c; medium fine 15 to 25c; tub washed 35 to 40c; Colorado and New Mexican 14 to 20c; black, burry or spotted 3 to 10c less. Missouri 17 to 25c; Kansas, medium 18 to 22c.
SEEDS—Quotations are as follows: Millet, common, 70c; German, \$1.25; Hungarian, 70c; castor beans per bu \$1.50.
HOGS—Receipts, 6,000; common to good were tame, ranging \$6.10 to \$6.55; picking and shipping are 5 to 10c higher at \$6.70 to 7.15; Philadelphia and land hogs \$7.25 to 7.75; light hogs active and stronger ranging \$6.50 to \$6.65; ships and culls, \$5.25 to 6.00.
CATTLE—Receipts, 9,000; shipping cattle higher and firm, fair \$3.90; medium \$3.20 to \$4.00; good \$5.50 to \$6.50; choice, 5 to 6; butcher stock in fair request, cows, \$2.50 to 3.00; bulls, \$2.50 to 4.00; steers, \$2.25 to 3.00, stockers and feeders scarce and active at \$3.00 to 4.75.
SHEEP—Receipts 700; fairly active at \$4 to \$5.00.
CORN—57c cash; oats, 40c; cash; butter, 28 to 40c; eggs 17c.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 350 and shippers 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: \$3.20 for common natives to \$5.50 for large shipping steers.

HIDES—Green quotable at 6½c per lb. Heavy green salt (fully cured) 7½c, and light do 8½c, and damaged 6½c. But Hides 6½c, and green do at 5c. Long Hided Kip salted do at 7c per lb. Green salted Calf 15c; dry salted hides 11c, and No. 2 dry salted and skins, ½ price; dry flint 11 to 14c; dry calf at 13 to 15½c and Deacons at 50c. Branded hides at 15 per cent. off.
HONEY—Choice white clover quotable at 18 to 20c per lb in small packages. 15 to 17c for large packages, and dark quotable at 11 to 16c. Strained quotable at 10 to 11c per lb.
POTATOES—Peachblows on track—good to choice \$1 to \$1.10 per bu; the stock is nearly all off in quality sales are mainly within the range of 85c to \$1. Early Rose quotable at \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bu for choice western and \$1.10 for fancy Eastern; common stock occasionally sells for less figures. Peerless quoted at \$1 for choice and 80 to 90c for fair to good. Snowflakes scarce and will bring \$1 to 1.05 if choice, but common have to be discounted.
WOOL—Tub-washed, good medium 40 to 45c; tub-washed coarse and dirty 35 to 38c. Washed fleece, fine heavy 70 to 75c; washed fleece fine light 57 to 60c; washed fleece, coarse 31, washed fleece, medium 37 to 40c; unwashed, fine heavy 18 to 21c; unwashed medium 23 to 27c. Unwashed, coarse 10 to 19c.
Dingy, burry and unconditioned wool, including Territorial wool, about 1 to 5c less than quotations.
HAY—No. 1 Timothy quotable at \$12.50 to 14.00; No. 2 do, \$11.00 to 12.50; mixed do, \$10.00 to 11.50; upland prairie, \$9.00 to 10.00; No. 1 prairie \$7.50 to 8.50; No. 2 do, \$6.00 to 7.00.
SEEDS—Timothy prime \$2.55 to 2.75; common to good \$2.40 to 2.50. Clover—\$4.75 to 5.00 only fair to prime. Flax \$1.25 to 1.37 for good crushing, Hungarian 70 to 75c; for prime, Millet, 75 to 80c; German 50c to \$1.25. Buckwheat \$1.75 to 80c.
BUTTER—Creameries—choice "A" fine makes 38 to 40c; Ordinary to good makes 32 to 36c. Dairies—choice to fine 28 to 32c; fair to good 15 to 22c; low grades 9 to 11c; Grease 4 to 8c. Roll butter—good to choice 20 to 25c; fine, in shipping order 21 to 25c; poor to fair 11 to 16c.
BEANS—Choice (mediums) are quotable firm at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per bu, and Navies about the same. Common to good are quotable at \$2.50 to 3.25 per bu.
BROOM CORN—Hurl and carpet brush, choice to best 8½ to 9½c; self working green 8½ to 9c; self working Red Tip 7½ to 8½c; Red Brush and stained 7½ to 10½c; inferior, damaged and stained 6½ to 7c; Crooked—inferior to good 4 to 6c.
CHEESE—Cheddar, full cream—prime makes 12½ to 13c; earlier makes 10 to 11c; common to fair 8 to 10c. Flat cheese—prime 8c; low grades 3 to 6c.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by A. A. Ripley & Son.
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice35
CH—ESE—Per lb20
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh20
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 4.00
" " " " Medium 3.50
" " " " Common 3.00
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu 1.75
S. POTATOES—Per bu 1.75
TURNIPS85
APPLES—A 2½ lbs for 2.00
SUGAR—A 2½ lbs for 1.00
" " " " Granulated, 9 lbs 1.00
" " " " No. 10 lbs 1.00
" " " " No. 12 lbs 1.00
" " " " Brown, 11 lbs 1.00
COFFEE—Good, ½ lb15
" " " " Best Rio, ½ lb20
" " " " O. G Java, ½ lb25
" " " " Roast Rio, good, ½ lb18
" " " " Java, ½ lb35
" " " " Mocha, best, ½ lb40
Hides and Tallow.
Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.
HIDES—Green06
" " " " No. 206
" " " " Calf 8 to 15 lbs08
" " " " Kip 16 to 25 lbs07
" " " " Bull and sing08
" " " " Dry flint prime12
" " " " No. 209
" " " " Dry Saled, prime10
TALLOW25
SHEEP SKINS 25 to 75
Grain.
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by E. A. Beck.
WHEAT—Per bu, No. 2 1.10
" " " " Fall No. 3 1.05
" " " " Fall No. 4 1.00
" " " " Yellow65
" " " " White62
OATS—Per bu, new45
" " " " Rye75
" " " " Barley—Per bu60
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs 4.00
" " " " No. 2 3.75
" " " " No. 3 3.50
" " " " Rye 4.00
" " " " Corn Chop 1.75
" " " " Rye Chop 1.35
" " " " Corn & Oats 2.00
" " " " Bran 1.00
" " " " Shorts10

THE STRAY LIST.

(Continued from page seven.)
Strays for the week ending March 1.
Anderson county—Thos. W. Foster, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by H. Kelling in Jackson tp. Nov 8 1891, one 2 yr old red steer with white face, 2 branded on hip, valued at \$20.
HEIFER—Also by same at same time and place, one 2 yr old heifer, branded 2 on left hip, red in color and valued at \$15.
MULCH—Also by same at same time and place, one 2 yr old heifer, red in color, branded 2 on left hip and valued at \$15.
MULE—Taken up by John West in Indian Creek tp, Feb 2 1892, one bay horse about eight years old, medium size, both ears red, valued at \$20.
HEIFER—Taken up by Chas Reynolds in Rich tp Jan 15, 1892, one 2 yr old heifer, red and white spotted, sail in right ear, valued at \$10.
Butler county—C. F. Strong, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Frank Harrison in Fernando tp, one bay horse about eight years old, white face and both hind feet white about half way to gambrel, brand resembling a figure 8 on left thigh, no other mark visible, valued at \$10.
Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.
STEER—Taken up Nov 1 1891, by Marion Jones in Irving tp, one spotted roan steer, yearling, no marks or brands, valued at \$14.
COW—Taken up Nov 1 1891, by F. F. Miles in Mission tp, one white cow with black spots on hind quarters, valued at \$15.
COW—Taken up Nov 1 1891, by Chas Laurie 1: Mission tp one white 2½ rold cow with roan calf months old, valued at \$24.
MARE—Taken up Feb 9 1892 by W. A. Waggoner in Walnut tp, one bay mare 3 yrs old past, some white on each hind foot and small star in forehead, valued at \$45.
TEER—Taken up by David Evans in Padonia tp Dec 12 1891, one brown steer 2 yrs old, thick horns, branded C on left hip, valued at \$10.
Chase county—S. A. Brewster, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Chas McDowell in Falls tp, Nov 5 1891, one light red yearling heifer, top left ear, white on belly, valued at \$10.
STEER—Taken up by David Sauble in Cottonwood tp, Feb 10 1892, one 4 yrs old steer, red and white, branded 8 on right hip, both ears crooked, left ear split, and valued at \$15.
Jackson county—John Q. Myers, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John J. Elghay in Washington tp, one red yearling steer, branded on left hind, with letter 6, white in face, on head and left hind, and valued at \$13.
MARE—Taken up by D. H. Hagar in Washington tp, one sorrel mare with stripe in face, right hind foot white, valued at \$25.
Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by T. J. McBride in Liberty tp Dec 27 1891, one dark brown mare, heavy mane and tail, left hind foot white around edge, no marks or brands.
MULE—Taken up by John M. Atkin in Jackson tp, Feb 10 1892, one dark bay mare mule, halter marks on nose, no other marks or brands perceptible.
Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Russ D. Jones in Pike tp on 1st day of Feb 1892, one roan steer 2 yrs old, no marks or brands, valued at \$25.
HORSE—Taken up by W. S. Harlan in Jackson tp on the 8 day of Feb, 1892 one 2 yr old bay horse, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.
Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.
STEER—Taken up in Mission tp by J. G. Miller, one red yearling steer with white spots, indistinct brand on right hip, valued at \$15.



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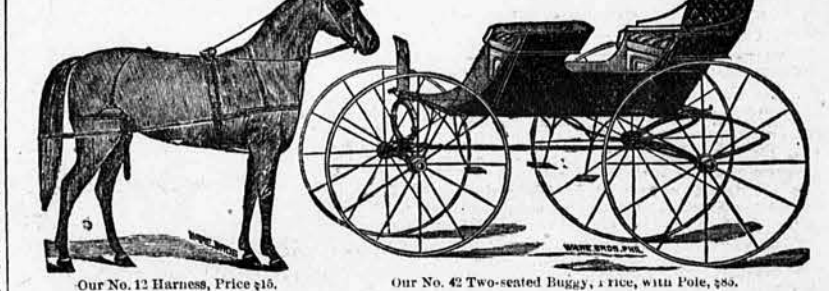
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