

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.  
Topeka, Kansas.

### Correspondence.

#### The Listing Method.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Seeing in your paper that your readers desire some information concerning listing and cultivation of listed corn, I determined to give you my opinion on this subject, which you are at liberty to publish, providing you get no better.

First: there are two kinds of listers, one combined lister and drill, the other, lister and drill separate. The latter I prefer for several reasons. This lister can be easily drawn by three horses. Let the even be long enough so when the outside horse is in the furrow, the point of the plow will be three feet six inches from the center of the furrow. To gauge the subsoiler take a block four inches thick, lay it on the ground and set the plow on it; loosen the burrs which hold the subsoiler, and let the subsoiler down so the point almost touches the ground. When in the ground gauge plow by clevis on beam. It should not be run so deep that the dirt falls back over mouldboard. You are now ready for business. With one furrow straight, you can easily gauge the rest. Next come the drill, upon which depends crop. You have subsoil four inches deep; gauge your drill so it puts the corn twelve inches apart and within one inch of the bottom of the subsoil. Do not list until the weeds are started and the ground warm. Drill immediately after listing and you are sure of a good stand.

After your corn is listed do not crush but wait until the weeds begin to start; then get your harrow; tie two one by four boards across your harrow, so it will not bend into the furrow, and let your horses walk on the ridges, not in the furrows, harrowing the ridges thoroughly. You may harrow the corn until it is ready for the cultivator. When ready for cultivating, take two boards 8 inches wide, nail them together, in shape of hog trough, turn it open side downwards, round the lower corners with runner shape, take a round stick three inches thick and as long as the boards, shape it three corner shape so it will fit in the upper part of trough when it is turned open side downwards nail it in leaving three inches out at rounded end; this will strengthen it; bore a small hole through the projecting end of the stick; put a fence wire through this hole and attach it to the cultivator in such a way as to draw it squarely over the row, let it, if the trough, stand so as to protect the corn from both hind and front; then take a hickory stick, about as large as a broom handle, split it squarely at the bottom end about ten inches, whittle the outside of each split so as to make them pliable, spread it and shove it down over the fore part of the back of the trough; let the stick be long enough so when it is nailed to the trough and in the furrow, it will project above the frame of your cultivator; wherever this stick comes through the frame of your cultivator, there place a loop of fence wire, let it be round the stick, so it may allow the stick to work any way except from side to side. This stick will keep the trough in an upright position. Never cultivate your corn with two shovels; always have four. You are ready now to cultivate your corn. This mode of tending corn is not expensive and will prove a success to all who try it.

Hawatha, Brown Co. Kas.

JOHN W. LAWRIE.

#### How to Handle Legislatures.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I have a neighbor who is one of our best farmers, intelligent, skillful, industrious, prosperous, whose word is as good as his bond, a kind and agreeable neighbor, and an influential and useful citizen—an acquisition in any neighborhood—but he is a democrat. I have another neighbor who is like unto him in every respect except that he is a republican. I have a third neighbor, similar in all respects, but he is a reformer of the most zealous kind; believes in smashing up things generally and taking a new start on a broader and more liberal plane of action than any on which the law making forces of the land have yet moved.

These men are most excellent members of the community. They are what you might denominate a strong, able man, intelligent, well educated, of pronounced opinions, and are able to back their opinions with reasons. They are far ahead of the average member of the state legislature. In ability, general intelligence and backbone. Moreover they are all agreed upon those matters that most nearly concern the farming interests of the state—transportation, taxation, quarantining diseased stock, etc. Neither of these farmers have ever been elected to a legislature or ever will be, for they have too pronounced views, and are too strong men for the position, because that strength might be used to weaken the foundation walls of the temple in which his neighbor worships.

One is a democrat, one a republican, one a reformer or one a catholic, one a Methodist, one a Presbyterian one a prohibitionist, one an anti-prohibitionist though a temperance man, and another a licensee man.

All good farmers, good citizens, good neighbors, and all agreed upon questions tending to promote the real material interests of the farming community. Neither can go to the legislature, for there are two against one, and in about the same ratio will the vote hold good on general principles; and between these strong men a weak and inefficient man who lacks backbone and conscience and who has no pronounced opinions on anything, wriggles into a seat in the legislature and becomes a law maker. Where is there a neighborhood in which there is not the counterpart of mine? I would put one of the strong men in the legislature if I could, and do away with the lobby, but the experiences of the past give no assurance that this is likely to come about; and as the weak are able to yield to the strong, I would put the strong man in the lobby, which I can do, and pit

his strength against that other strength that other interests put into the lobby to influence weak legislators. I am not saying in these articles what I would like, but trying to get at what we can do. Other interests long since found out where best they could concentrate their force, and they have not been slow about using it, while farmers have looked on and growled and done nothing because they did not approve of that way of doing things. I would say to farmers, you have now a farmers' legislature. What has it done, or are they likely to do next year only to show their weakness? But even that weakness, if we would back it up with genuine strength, might be made available for advancing our interests; but left to itself it only becomes the machine used by other interests, inimical to our own, to work out their own selfish purposes. Farmers are scores of years behind other interests and other professions in their knowledge of legislation and the modes and methods by which laws are enacted and placed upon our statute books.

Does the banking interest require legislation, or to prevent legislation, republicans, democrats and reformers alike agree upon an able, energetic, strong lobby, without any regard to its political make up, and so the railroad interest. It selects the smartest, ablest and most subtle reasoners, men of power, magnetic men, well trained and well paid, and places them in the lobby to do their work. Other interests and professions do likewise. Partisan politics, religious views, temperance differences, all are laid aside, and all their efforts, all their power, all their force, concentrated and applied wherever they can see an opening, and they are generally successful. This is the existing state of affairs, and however much we may deprecate it, it is no use to howl, make faces and tear our hair, and declare we won't submit to it, until we can grow and maintain a power competent to cope with it.

#### Something About Sheep.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In answer to "Buckman's" request for "actual experience of sheep men," I submit the following. My experience covers 28 or 30 years, formerly in Ills, but the last nine years in Sedgwick county, Kas.

In climate and cheap feed Kansas possesses a decided advantage over Ills, but in laws and their enforcement, for the protection of the sheep interest Ills. has a decided advantage over Kansas. I dare say that the number of sheep in our county and all counties adjoining it has quadrupled within the last two years, and that number quadrupled again might find in the country an abundance of food seven months in the year, and then consume very little that would be otherwise utilized had we no sheep, but this in no way settles the question in favor of the future prosperity of the sheep men of Kansas. And as neighbor Swann has ventured predictions in regard to coming seasons I predict that the sheep interest will go backwards. Under existing circumstances it must go back, for it receives not the least shadow of protection at the hands of law makers and law enforcers. The returns from my flock of from 50 to 100 head of Cotswold for the last nine years has been I may safely say, 15 per cent greater than it would have been in Ills, with the same flock; but oh, the care and anxiety! The "scab" has been, and is to-day, an article of merchandise throughout this "happy valley." My situation has, much of the time been like that of a city with a small pest-house on each street that enters it. If some man should bring a herd of cattle rooking with Texas fever into this neighborhood, I dare say the law would not (and it ought not) tolerate such a nuisance 24 hours, but from year to year the traffic in scabby sheep goes on in our midst. A Missouri sends 800 head to near Wichita in the fore part of the winter to be wintered. Notwithstanding they have been dipped a time or two, 60 of them have died. Two large flocks, held one on the right of this man and the other on the left are now taxing their flock-masters to the utmost. Tobacco purchased by the hoghead is consumed in dipping. A few days or a week ago seven or eight hundred head from Missouri were unloaded at Wichita and driven through the main street with the wool peeling from their sides. A small flock with the scab has been held all winter within 20 rods of the center of trade in the city, and thus it goes, but I am writing too much for the FARMER'S rules. I will say in conclusion that I never saw a scabby sheep or one dipped as a preventive of scab in Ills, but remember reading an account of a man bringing into one of the northern counties a flock of this kind and it cost him as damages \$8000.

Sedgwick Co.

FARMER K.

#### Burn the Prairies.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

One thing I want to call the farmers' attention to in Kansas, and that is to burn off all the old prairie grass this spring that is in the county, and my word for it we will have the best crop this coming season that we had for five years. If farmers will burn all of the corn stocks and rubbish in the fields and all the old prairie grass in Kansas soon in March, it will clean millions of chinch bugs out, besides many other insects that prey upon our crops yearly. This seems hard for us to burn off the fine coat of grass that has been sown for three or five years on our odd spots for much, but I must be done or we will have more bugs and less grain. I know that the state of Kansas has lost hundreds of dollars by letting the old grass remain on part of the land, which makes harbors for all kinds of insects through the winter and are ready for the crops in the spring. March is the best month to burn, as the old grass answers as a mulch through the winter, and the young grass will grow stronger if burnt in the spring than in the fall. Caution should be used not to set fire when it is windy or the wind will be sure to raise and burn your property or your neighbor's out. But there is a time for everything, and the time to burn prairie is when it is calm and you have plenty of help. Burn the prairie and it will be worth millions to Kansas.

Camden, Morris Co., Feb. 26, 1882.

J. L. SHORE.

#### Answer of Mr. Mellenbruch.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Having a little leisure I shall accept the space in the FARMER, kindly offered by the editor, and try to

answer his query as published in the FARMER of Jan 18th. The editor says he would be pleased to have correspondents add a line or two giving facts about the liquor law, for or against, but no long articles. That is the way I understood him before, and it was satisfactory to me; but when he answered my questions without publishing them, it seemed to me that he was discriminating against me—hence my complaint.

But to the editor's query: If every person who is now unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors in Kansas would wholly and finally abandon the business, and all other persons should refrain from engaging in it, would the material, moral or religious interests of the people suffer any injury or loss?

I answer emphatically YES. The simple enactment of a law cannot change the tastes or appetites of the people, and when they have a will they will find a way to supply what they want. As the editor himself said, the law does not contemplate interfering with anything that a man makes for his own use. In this age of general diffusion of knowledge, how long will it take till each family is prepared to manufacture all the stimulants wanted? When we know that the general government with all its power has not been able to free the country from moonshining, how can a state expect to banish liquors by forbidding the traffic in them? The moonshiner's motive is merely to make money. While here is the additional incentive of gratifying an appetite. The effect will be that manufacturers will multiply in number, who, by adding the letter of the law, still defeat its object. Such persons will consider themselves as exercising a natural right in supplying their wants. The attempts of the state to hinder them will not awaken a patriotic feeling, nor will the cry of extremists for more stringent laws produce "good will toward men."

The editor begins his query with a significant "It will not do to make laws and try to enforce them on the strength of an if. We must deal with human nature as we really find it. People may build fine theories on an ideal that cannot be applied successfully to the real nature of man. Such an impracticable theory is the prohibitory law. This view is no mere assertion, but sustained by recent historical facts. Neal Dow says: "In Portland (Me.) there is no open liquor traffic. The auditor's report of that city for 1880 gives the number of arrests for drunkenness at 1207 in a population of 38,810. In Bangor Me. it is no better. An investigating committee of the legislature disclosed remarkable facts. Dr. Hamlin testified: That he had never seen so much drunkenness among both men and women as there was in Bangor the last two years, that on going out after ten o'clock persons are certain to be insulted or even assaulted by drunken men or women. Rev. S. P. Fay 'sees countrymen every day unable to sit straight in their wagons.' Rev. W. A. Bolton, 'went last night in search of a young man and before he found him met as many as fifty drunken men.' Mr. Lane's testimony is that, 'rumshops are springing up like mushrooms.' Another says: 'I tremble when my boys go down town.' All this after 29 years of prohibition. Shall we shut our eyes against these facts, attested by official evidence? Such a condition of things does not promote the 'material, moral or religious interests of the people.' Like causes may produce like effects here. I think it not a 'profitless discussion' but a privilege and a duty of a citizen to work for the repeal of a bad law, even if he himself has helped to enact it. It is better to repeal a law than to violate it.

If however, the editor considers the FARMER not the proper channel for such discussion, I will respect his decision, and hereafter confine my communications to farm topics.

#### The Russian Mulberry.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

There are many species of mulberry known to the people of the United States. Many farmers are now living who remember the *Morus Multicaulis* as their hearts' regret; and for this reason I have been somewhat slow in writing my opinion of the so-called Russian Mulberry. This berry was brought into this part of Kansas a year ago by the Mennonites, a German religious sect of people who had sojourned awhile in Russia before coming to Kansas. This tree seems to be perfectly adapted to our climate and all our soils, for it seems to do well in every soil in which I have seen it grow—either black or sandy bottoms or dry or sandy highlands. I have had it growing for several years and have seen no signs of disease or insect deprivations among the trees. The trees have a spreading, bushy habit of growth, but with me grow as fast as the cottonwoods planted between the rows of mulberries at the same time they were set. They are very productive and bear at three to four years of age from cuttings or layers. The fruit is about the size and appearance of our common blackberries and of fine flavor.

B. P. HANAN.

### Farm Letters.

#### How to Harvest Sorghum.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I feel somewhat diffident to assume the dignity of correspondent since J. W. Edwards, Esq. has so ably represented this locality in the columns of the FARMER. But as there are some things I would like to know I offer that as my apology. When land once cultivated has been abandoned and taken by sunflowers, what is the ultimate result? Will grass or other weeds finally crowd them out, or will they "hold the fort" always? What is the advantage in soaking corn or barley for horse feed? Will not a great per cent find its way into the stomach unassimilated, and thus offset any other advantage that may be gained by the soaking process?

I wish some one who knows would tell us through the FARMER how to harvest sorghum fodder to the best advantage. When it has attained to a considerable height the horse rake does a very poor job after the mower, and it can be handled with no degree of satisfaction with the fork, and it loses much of its leaves by the wind in every handling until it is consumed. I plant in June, in drills. It will then stand

until cool weather in fall. Cut, and set on end in large shocks or ricks. It will keep juicy, and mainly sweet until the last vestige is consumed, producing a superior flow of milk when fed to cows, and making excellent feed for all other stock. I had some a year ago which would have made, as good molasses when I fed the last in the spring, as when first cut. This winter it has not been quite as satisfactory, Chinch bugs and much drying and warm weather damaged it some. When planted and then necessarily cut too early, it will dry out and lose much of its value which is so important as green feed in winter when all else is dry. On a small scale it can be handled by hand with much satisfaction; but this is too slow on a large scale.

The clouds which have overshadowed this frontier for the last two years, are slowly vanishing into oblivion. We are experiencing a slow but healthy increase of population, mostly men of some means. Those "gone on a furlough" have also been dropping in one by one. All will profit by our past experience and henceforth calves, not wheat, will form the nucleus for our bonanza.

Offerle, Edwards Co. Mar. 3, 1882.

#### Waterproof Covering.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

A cheap waterproof covering of paper or muslin to be used for hot beds.

Xyloidine is dissolved in warm vinegar or a warm solution of acetic acid, and the soar mucus so obtained is spread on paper or thin cheap muslin. It has then a shining appearance, and is insoluble even in boiling water.

Preparation of Xyloidine: Take an ounce of starch mix with a sufficient quantity of nitric acid, so that when shaken a white the starch will be reduced to a slimy and quite transparent fluid. Water is then to be poured in, which reduces the fluid to a whitish cheese-like mass. This is to be pressed and dried, when it weighs again an ounce.

Oxyloidine can also be manufactured from saw dust, cotton or linen by heating them with nitric acid and curdling the thick compound so obtained with water, as above. Xyloidine is explosive.

Larned, Kas.

J. K. N.

#### Drilled Corn.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I read Brother Shelton's report and I fully agree with him as to drilled corn producing more and better corn. But his wheat, oats, rye etc report falls in its most essential points to me. I regret to read reports of crops, and especially for the space of ten years, without each year's yield and varieties being given. Please give the yields per year and satisfy one at least. I read again the statement of some one in your paper saying that the present or just past winter and the winter of 1873 compare as being alike. Now, I well remember '73. It was the winter the epidemic raged among the horses, mules and asses, and surely when it was cold enough to reach zero and twenty-six below, and make ice thirty inches thick, it was colder than the present or past winter of '82. It's true we had about two weeks quite warm weather last of February and up to third of March, the fourth of March was one of the cold days and we had in Ills. and Indiana three to five inches of snow in April that spring, wheat being very poor there. And again, some one who helped survey in this state seems to think this country is too cool of nights for corn. Let me remind him that Illinois and Indiana are considered great corn states. But what was the fate of the young corn in Indiana in June, 1881 when one to two feet high? Killed to the ground with frost; I saw mothers and some men weep over the situation, because of the little ones who did and had to suffer for bread, as the country was new, with no railroads, rivers or canals near us to bring relief. And in 1883 was not the corn crop of Illinois in more than three-fourths of the state killed by frost in August? To say nothing of the repeated frosts that come on the crops of corn in Illinois and Indiana too early in the fall. The gentleman can dismiss his fears of frosts this year so far as all crops go but peaches, and they may survive.

I see in the last issue of the FARMER some one wants to know where to get cuttings of the Black or Russian Mulberry. They are like streaks of self righteousness. The more he has of them the worse he is cursed, in my opinion.

J. C. H. SWANN.

#### All Right in Summer.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Stock has wintered well and is now doing well. Wheat never looked better. In many fields it is so thick. I recommend harrowing—how will it do? Some one please answer. I often harrow thin wheat to make it thicker.

Emigration coming in fast. Some farms changing hands at advanced prices. Horses and cattle are high, in fact, everything the farmer has to sell brings a good price. Farm hands and mechanics are in good demand.

Last month we shipped from our depot 52 car loads of stock, grain and flour. Monday last we shipped 200 head of fat cattle and to-day three cars of hogs and cattle. The corn shellers are all busy.

Corn selling at 50 to 58c; hogs, 85 to 5 50; cattle, Tex as corn fed, fat, 85; domestic fat, 85 to 5 75. 800 head of fat cattle here now, ready for market as soon as the price suits the farmer.

H. C. ST. CLAIR.

#### Ensilage and Corn Culture.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The sun has just come out for the first time for three days. I have taken the rainy time to read up what had been neglected and have filed away in book form and sewed together all the papers I wish to preserve, especially the KANSAS FARMER and Farmer's Review. I like to look them over again. I have just read the report of the convention called in New York to discuss the merits of ensilage preserved in silos. I have noticed the allusions to it in all the eastern papers for some time but did not think it all practical in Kansas. It looks different now to me, perhaps on account of the poor constitution of our feed this year. We could make use of it to save

rain and feed milk cows and keep up a supply of butter when butter is in good demand. There has been no time since I have been in Kansas that butter was not worth three times as much in winter as it is in summer. The material is plenty with which to construct silos, and stone work is cheap here. The covering could be made of the thatching referred to by Mr. Anderson some time ago, and later by Mr. Mulvey. The crop to raise for ensilage can be raised here better than in New York or New Jersey. I am satisfied that the preserving of fodder in that manner can be done as cheaply as in any other way, and think that ensilage fed in connection with corn, would give better results than corn fed as I have seen this winter, without any roughness. By planting early for fodder the whole crop could be taken in before the chinch bugs do their worst mischief. I hope to hear that some one in Kansas is trying it this year. I will copy a resolution adopted at the close of the convention:

"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 farmers interest as to all mankind."

This is copied from the New York Witness. All the discussions gave more light upon it than any other report I have seen. Shall beglad to see the discussion opened in Kansas.

I raised some corn last year on a similar plan to the listing plow. I harrowed with my riding cultivator and followed with a one horse corn drill, without doing anything with the old stalk. Then followed up with the pulverizer cultivator. I think should prefer the ground prepared with the Chicago Screw Pulverizer and then plant with the planter. With good teams I can prepare ground for the planter at the rate of an acre an hour. The rapidity with which the ground is prepared and the thorough pulverization will do more to ensure a good crop than anything else. I have already received many letters of inquiry, and shall be glad to answer any more that may come. The wheat I referred to in one of my letters is said to be the largest ever seen in this county. I spent last week near Neodesha and the wheat looks fine. That that had been pastured looks better than that that was not pastured. If nothing befalls the wheat crop there it will be unusually good. It was there that Wm Cole raised fifty-six bushels to the acre, and there are a dozen men to testify to it. When I asked if there was any special preparation for it, they said it was by a thorough pulverization of the soil by every means that could be used. I fear my letter is too long.

D. W. KINGSLEY.

Independence, Montgomery Co. Feb. 27.

#### Fruit Prospects.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The growing wheat never looked better. In some places about ninety per cent of the bunch buds are killed, while in others there are enough buds alive to make a fair crop. Other fruit seems to be all right yet. Last week farmers were sowing oats and planting potatoes, but on the evening of the 5th the wind changed and now the ground is covered with snow and everything froze up tight. Stock usually looks well considering the scarcity of feed.

Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co. Mar. 8.

#### How to Raise Cucumbers.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

As I am a reader of your most excellent paper, and have never contributed to its columns, with your kind permission I will give your many readers my method, the best I know of, of raising cucumbers. Take a common salt barrel, knock both ends out, set it in a convenient place, and fill nearly full of well rotted manure. Form three hills for the vines, one on the east, one on the west and the other on the south side of the barrel. Have but three plants in a hill, then place brush to keep the vines up from the ground. Keep the barrel well watered, and if those three hills don't furnish enough pickles for a large family, then think me a false prophet.

Eldora, Iowa.

SAM JOHNS.

#### Things in Morris.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I thought a few lines from this part of Kansas might be of interest to some. Stock have done well this winter, a few cattle have died with some unknown disease. Corn scarce and selling for 70c per bu; oats 50c; hay plenty, \$3.00 per ton. Many farmers apparently are not discouraged by last year's crops, but have done a great deal of plowing this winter. Some will not plow their ground at all. I think it is a wrong idea, especially for corn. This Kansas is well adapted to the dairy business, there being many never failing springs and an abundance of pasture. Our Alliance is prospering. We have made several attempts to organize other Alliances, but can't seem to get up much enthusiasm. We very much desire to get up a county Alliance in this (Davis) county before the next State Alliance. We earnestly desire the co-operation of all farmers in Davis county to assist us. Can anyone tell me through the FARMER where I can get genuine German mill seed? Damorris, Morris Co. J. H. MORRIS.

#### Tame Grasses.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Tame grasses, to F. A. A. Williams, Winfield, Cowley Co. I sowed timothy seed several times and failed. Concluded the seed was not good. Then sent east and got new seed. Timothy, clover, blue grass and orchard grass. I can say they have done well for me. I cut last year 48 good sized wagon loads of tame hay off of 24 acres and when any stock happen to get loose they always go to the tame in preference to the wild hay. Actions speak louder than words in its favor. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." You can raise good tame hay, never fear. It sometimes falls in all states. If you get one good stand in three trials, think yourself doing well. I have been trying tame grasses perhaps eight years. I am well satisfied with it and will sow more this year.

Fenwick Republic Co. Mar. 7.

D. DORAN.

Ladies' Department.

KISSED HIS MOTHER.

She sat on the porch in the sunshine, As I went down the street...

I heard a footstep behind me, And the sound of a merry laugh...

I turned at the click of the gate-latch, And met his manly look...

He went up the pathway singing: Grow bright with a wordless welcome...

That boy will do to depend on, I hold to that as true...

House Decoration.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I think that one of the principal subjects of the Ladies' Department should be fancy work and house decoration...

A very pretty bracket can be made by taking one sheet cardboard, notch one edge so the points will be about one inch...

To make a footstool, take seven old round tin cans, cover them with some stout cloth, cutting the top and bottom with six scallops...

I would like to ask the ladies what they think of a law to prohibit the use of tobacco...

"Tell me ye winged winds, That round my pathway roar, Do ye not know some spot Where tobacco is used no more?"

A Word in Behalf of Wives.

[A lady friend of the FARMER sends the following with a request that it be published in the Ladies' Department.—Ed.] One of the very best of wives and mothers I have ever known once said to me...

Now it so happened that I had myself gone through an experience which enabled me to perfectly understand this feeling...

whenever I needed it. This seemed to me in advance, a most agreeable arrangement, but I found it quite otherwise. It proved to be very disagreeable to ask for money...

Now, if a young man is liable to feel this pride and reluctance toward a mere employer, it is easy to understand how many women may feel the same even in regard to a husband...

I have carefully avoided using the word "allowance" in what I have said, because that word seems to imply the untrue and mean assumption that the money is all the husband's to give or withhold at will...

The increase in strength in iron bolts from working the metal cold, is estimated at between fifty and a hundred per cent, and the general idea is to give the iron a good deal of the qualities of hard steel...

Cheap Flower Garden.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I hope you may have the Ladies' Department well sustained. I do not feel competent to contribute myself...

Take a Little Rest.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: A short time ago I read in one of our papers this timely advice to ladies, "If you would prolong your life, leave one day between washing and ironing..."

has been an invalid, scarcely able to leave her bed. I feel certain if she had saved herself today she would be able to enjoy her elegant home, that seems almost like mockery to her...

An Experience Meeting.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: It is with pleasure I would make my humble bow, in hopes that in this special department an association may be formed among ourselves...

Then I traveled some, and finally at the age of twenty-five I married a farmer. Now, when our kind hearted editor can say we are "the queen of the house, the garden, the farm and the heart," that renders one sphere in life certainly a desirable one...

Interesting Scraps. -The skeleton of woman is lighter in proportion to her total weight than that of man.

Miscellaneous. -The question of fencing is an important one to land owners, especially in the new west, where timber is so scarce.

Hedge Fences. -The question of fencing is an important one to land owners, especially in the new west, where timber is so scarce.

Cost of Osaage Hedge per Mile. -10,500 plants to the mile, 6 in. apart, \$1.50 per 1,000, \$15.75 Labor putting out, 2 men 4 days, \$1.25

Cost of Barbed Wire per Rod. -Two cedar posts, 20c each, \$4.00 Digging and setting posts, staples, \$2.00

Cost of Board Fence per Rod. -Two common posts, 15c each, \$3.00 Five 6-inch boards, \$2.50 per 1,000, 1.50 Setting posts and nails, \$2.00

There is no comparison in the first cost of the above fences. It may be claimed the first cost of setting out hedge fences is nothing compared with keeping it up...

To the Editor of the Living Church, Chicago, Ill.: Will you allow the following card, personal to myself, to appear in your widely circulated paper?

There was published in the Democrat and Chronicle of the 31st of Dec. last, a statement made by J. B. Henion, M. D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure...

Now it the republication of his statement in many of the leading journals of the day has been the cause of an incessant flow of letters to me making many inquiries, but chiefly whether the statement is true, or a mere advertising dodge, etc., etc.

I beg, therefore, to anticipate any further inquiries and save time and labor, and some postage, by saying that the statement of Dr. Henion is true, so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects...

Is it with pleasure I would make my humble bow, in hopes that in this special department an association may be formed among ourselves that shall encourage womanly excellencies and a desire to occupy that plane that shall wield a power to elevate those into prominence, who in their extreme modesty are allowing their "sweetness to waste upon the desert air."

The world is full of people of high aspirations and noble principles, feeling they have a mission of some kind, yet know not what may be especially required at their hands...

When hope and life were nearly exhausted his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's church, strongly urged him to try a means which the reverend gentleman had seen used with remarkable results...

Although conscious of the consequences from his professional brethren, still as a duty to his fellow men, and according to a vow he made on what he thought was his dying bed, he published a card detailing his illness and remarkable recovery...

THE SKELETON OF WOMAN IS LIGHTER IN PROPORTION TO HER TOTAL WEIGHT THAN THAT OF MAN.

THE LEAST CRUSTACEANS, SOME SEA SNAILS AND SEA-SPIDERS BREATHE THROUGH THE SKIN ALONE.

THE VAPORS OF IODINE, IN THE COURSE OF SEVERAL MONTHS, WILL PENETRATE DEEPLY INTO BEESWAX.

LOOKING THROUGH YELLOW GLASS IN A FOG IS SAID TO RENDER OBJECTS MORE DISTINCTLY VISIBLE.

BY THE NEW MODE OF TANNING, MINERAL SALTS TAKE THE PLACE OF TANNIC ACID IN PRESERVING HIDES.

THE POLAR REGIONS OF MARS, LIKE THOSE OF THE EARTH, APPEAR TO BE COVERED WITH ICE OR SNOW.

THE WEIGHT OF THE CRANIUM VARIES, IN A GENERAL WAY, WITH THE WEIGHT OF THE SKELETON, BUT NOT PROPORTIONALLY, LIKE THE WEIGHT OF A BRAIN.

VARIOUS KINDS OF FOG WATER, WHICH ARE SAID TO KILL WHEN INJECTED UNDER THE SKIN OF RABBITS, BECOME HARMLESS AS SOON AS THEY ARE SHAKEN UP WITH COMMON SALT.

THE MOON IS GRADUALLY INCREASING THE LENGTH OF OUR DAY, BY ENLARGING ITS OWN ORBIT, SO THAT WE REASONABLY LOOK FORWARD TO A DAY OF 1400 HOURS, INSTEAD OF TWENTY-FOUR.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECT OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT ON PLANT LIFE TEND TO SHOW THAT IT CONTAINS REPERIMENTAL TO THEM. PLANTS CONSTANTLY EXPOSED TO IT BECOME SPOTTED AND WEAKENED.

THE INCREASE IN STRENGTH IN IRON BOLTS FROM WORKING THE METAL COLD, IS ESTIMATED AT BETWEEN FIFTY AND A HUNDRED PER CENT, AND THE GENERAL IDEA IS TO GIVE THE IRON A GOOD DEAL OF THE QUALITIES OF HARD STEEL.

IT HAS BEEN PROVEN BY OBSERVATION THAT IN DISTRICTS SUBJECT TO TYPHUS FEWER CASES APPEAR WHEN THE GROUND IS MORE THOROUGHLY SATURATED WITH WATER, AND MORE WHEN IT CONTAINS LESS MOISTURE.

IT HAS BEEN OBSERVED THAT IF A SUSPENDED QUARTZ BALL BE ALLOWED TO IMPINGE IN VARIOUS WAYS UPON A FIXED BALL OF LIME SPAR, OR IF THE BALL OF LIME SPAR BE PLACED ON A MILLIARD AND THE DISTANCE OBSERVED TO WHICH IT IS DRIVEN, BY THE SHOCK, IN THE FORMER CASE THE QUARTZ BALL REBOUNDS FRACTIONALLY, AND IN THE LATTER THE LIME SPAR BALL IS DRIVEN FARTHER WHEN THE IMPULSE IS IN THE DIRECTION OF THE CRYSTALLINE AXIS.

AN UNUSUAL FUREORE.

A Recent Excitement Investigated by the Herald and the Results Made Public.

[Cleveland, O., Herald.] A few weeks ago we copied into our columns from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle "A Remarkable Statement," made by J. B. Henion, M. D., a gentleman who is well known in this city...

It is with pleasure I would make my humble bow, in hopes that in this special department an association may be formed among ourselves that shall encourage womanly excellencies and a desire to occupy that plane that shall wield a power to elevate those into prominence...

When hope and life were nearly exhausted his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's church, strongly urged him to try a means which the reverend gentleman had seen used with remarkable results...

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Advertisements.

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

TRUTH ATTESTED.

Some Important Statements of Well Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article 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...

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...

GEO. WHITEHEAD 300 Kansas Ave. NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '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...

MR. S. R. IRVING NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '81. Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—About a year ago I discovered that something was wrong with my kidneys. The doctors told me that my pain arose from gravel passing from the kidneys to the bladder. Their medicine, however, failed to produce a cure...

MR. S. R. IRVING 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. Irving told me that all this might be cured if I would only use the remedy he had employed, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Three bottles have done for me all my troubles...

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.

WARRANTED GENUINE MATERIAL

I CURE FITS!

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

Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness

a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a trial and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address

DR. H. C. FOOT, 125 Pearl St., New York.

FREE TO F.A.M. Beautiful Colored Engraving, showing the Ancient Masonic Matters recently discovered in Egypt. Large new illustrated catalogue of Masonic books and goods, with bottom price, and particulars of the highly lucrative employment offered by F.A.M. to all BREEDING & CO., Masonic Publishers and Manufacturers, 731 Broadway, New York.

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.

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH HELP DIP For sale by L. HOLMES, Druggist, Topeka, Kas.

Send for price list.

Sheep Ranch for Sale.

I have a good ranch of 340 acres for sale. Will sell it with or without the stock. For terms and information, address

GEO. H. EBERLE, Elmable Chase Co. Kas.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS!

I now offer to the public the finest thoroughbred poultry I have ever raised, and in my exhibition pens, or breeding pens, for breeding and exhibition purposes. I have Light Brahmans (Duke of York and Autocrat Strains), Dark Brahmans (Main-Fields), Buff Cochins (Doolittle and Congress), Plymouth Rocks (Essex and Keeler Strains). My prices are liberal.

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

Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

Advertisements.

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

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address F. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

THE MID CONTINENT Kansas City, Mo. A non-sectarian religious journal, the only periodical of the kind in the west.

100 All New Style ARDS Your Name in FREE! Best Quality ARDS Fancy Lettering FREE!

SAVED Se, per bushel can be SAVED in raising Corn and Soy, in Wheat by using our HARLOW, our PULVERIZER contains 72 sharp steel blades in three frames covering 10 feet.

On Thirty Days Trial. We will send on 80 Days' Trial Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts, Suspensories, and other Electric Appliances to MEN suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, etc.

FARMERS anxious to make money, and men desiring to do business, can secure a grand chance by applying at once for control of territory of LIVE ENCICLOPEDIA.

Save Money! Buy at dealers' prices. We will sell you ANY article for family and personal use, in any quantity at Wholesale Prices.

THRESHERS The Best in the Market. free. THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.

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

CAPITAL STOCK; \$100,000. DIRECTORS: A. Prescott, C. C. Wheeler, Geo. R. Peck, P. I. Bonebrake, W. B. Strong, E. B. Purcell, H. P. Dillon, E. B. Prescott, John Francis.

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NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

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

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

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. SCHREDER, Bloomington, Ill.

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

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

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

Baldwin City Nursery, 13th Year. Have for spring trade a good supply of all kinds of Nursery stock at reasonable rates. Have surplus of Maple trees, 7 to 10 feet high. Pie Plant and Asparagus roots, Turner Raspberry, 20,000 No. 1 Apple Grafts of seedling varieties for Kansas, Hedge, etc. Send for Catalogue. WM. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kas.

COTTONWOOD! COTTONWOOD! 1 to 10,000 trees, \$2 00 per 1000. 15 to 25,000 trees, \$1 75 per 1000. 25 to 100,000 trees, \$1 50 per 1000.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS OF ROSES. We give AWAY, in Premiums and Extras, more ROSES than most establishments grow. Strong Post Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered, postpaid, to any post-office. 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1 12 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 25 for \$4; 35 for \$5; 75 for \$10; 150 for \$18. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 50 pp., elegantly illustrated, free with the purchase of the above. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO. Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY CUTTINGS. Will forward by mail 100 for \$2 00, 50 for \$1 00, 25 for 50 cts.

GRAPE VINES. All Leading Varieties in large supply. Warranted true to name. Also, the celebrated NEW WHITE GRAPE, PRENTISS. Sent FREE! TREATISE ON EVAPORATING FRUIT Profits and General Statistics. American Mfg Co, Waynesboro, Pa

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

Red Cedars. Transplanted in Nursery. Sure to grow. Small size, per 1000.....\$ 8 00 6 to 9 inches, per 1000..... 10 00 9 to 12 inches, per 1000..... 12 00 12 to 18 inches, per 1000..... 5 00 18 to 24 inches, per 1000..... 10 00

Cedars taken from Forest. Small size, per 1000.....\$ 6 00 6 to 9 inches, per 1000..... 6 00 9 to 12 inches, per 1000..... 7 50 12 to 18 inches, per 1000..... 3 00 18 to 24 inches, per 1000..... 5 00

Forest Tree Seedlings! The largest and finest stock in the west. Tulip Poplar Seedlings, per 1000.....\$ 5 00 Maple—Sugar Seedlings, per 1000..... 2 00 Maple—Soft seedlings, per 1000..... 12 00 Box Elder seedlings, per 1000..... 3 00 Elm, (White and Red), seedlings, per 1000..... 2 50 Dogwood, (White Flowering), seedling, per 1000 3 00 Red Bud, seedlings, per 1000..... 2 00 Sycamore, seedlings, per 1000..... 3 00 Cottonwood, seedlings, per 1000..... 3 00

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

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

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

Sweet Potato Seed Corn. Largest Stock of all leading varieties. Delivered aboard cars at Kansas City at \$5 per barrel. Special rates on large lots. 1,500,000 plants in May and June. Send for Price List. E. C. CHASE, Merriam, Johnson Co., Kas.

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

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 Abridged Catalogue mailed free to all who apply. Address ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N.Y.

EARLY OHIO, AND OTHER Improved Varieties Seed Potatoes,

Irish and Sweet, for Sale by Edwin Taylor, POTATO SPECIALIST, 1201 Union Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO. (Formerly Armstrong, Kas.)

Catalogue Free. SEEDS! FARMERS GARDENERS NURSERYMEN It pays to have good tools and seeds. It will pay you to send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

IMPLEMENTS Philadelphia Lawn Mower, Chisoon Broadcast Sower, Matthews' Seed Drills, and other first-class goods. We warrant everything as represented. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS, CHICAGO, Ill. Wholesale and Retail. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Mammoth Georgia Melon Seed of the Celebrated Georgia Waterlon 1/2 lb. by mail, \$2 00. 1 lb. by mail, 75 cents. 2 oz. by mail, 30 cents.

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

BLISS'S AMERICAN WONDER PEA. BLISS'S AMERICAN WONDER. Extra Early, Very Dwarf (8 to 10 inches), Requires no Bushing, Exquisite Flavor.

CAUTION.—As there is an inferior Pea in the market called the "American Wonder," be sure and get the genuine "BLISS'S AMERICAN WONDER." Prices.—One-half pint package, 20 cents; pint, 35 cents; quart, 45 cents; by mail, post-paid.

R. K. BLISS & SONS' EAND BOOK FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN. 300 Beautiful Illustrations. With a richly colored plate of a Group of Pansies, and a descriptive price-list of 2000 varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, etc., with useful information upon their culture. 120 pages. Mailed to all enclosing 6 cents to pay postage.

THE AMERICAN GARDEN. A beautifully illustrated monthly journal devoted exclusively to the garden. Its contents are all acknowledged authorities on the subjects treated by it. Valuable Special Premiums given to each subscriber. Vol. III commenced January, 1882. \$4.00 per year; 6 copies, \$5.00; sample free.

B. K. BLISS & SONS, 34 Barclay St. New-York.

SEEDS Reliable & Profitable. Try them. I will undersell any firm, I will not be beaten. I have the largest and best stock and 2000 customers to prove it. Ladies & gardeners say they never fail. All my life a Seed Grower, I defy all competition. I give more extras with orders than some firms sell. I have 50,000 beautiful Illustrated Guides FREE. Hundreds of costly engravings. Every one pictured, described, & priced, many times over the market. Cheap as dirt by the oz. lb. &c. My beautiful free guide and catalogue is worth many dollars. R. H. SHAWWAY, Rockford, Ill.

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

MARBLEHEAD Early Sweet Corn Is the most profitable of all, because it matures before any other kind, giving farmers complete control of the early market. I warrant it to be at least a week earlier than Minnesota, Dutton, Tom Thumb or Early Boyton. Of size of Minnesota, and very sweet. The original introducer, I send pure stock, postpaid, per package 12 cents per quart, 75 cents per peck, by express, \$2.00. In my catalogue, free to all, are emphatic recommendations from farmers and gardeners. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

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 he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

MOUND CITY FEED MILL. OUR LATEST INVENTION. The most rapid grinder ever made. We make the only Corn and Cob Mill with Cast Steel Grinders. If we fail to furnish proof we will give you a MILL 10 different styles and sizes. The only Mill that fits the CELEBRATED BIG GIANT. Send for Circular and Prices. J. A. FIELD & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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

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

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Canton Combined Lister, The Only Successful Combined Lister in the Market. Canton Listing Plows. Canton Sulky Listing Plows.

We have the largest line of Listing goods in this Market.

Canton Stalk Cutter, Something entirely new.

Canton Riding and Walking Cultivator, Dodds Sulky Hay Rakes, Canton Clipper Plows, Tiffin Revolving Rakes, Evans' Corn Planter, Dederick Hay Press, Vibrating Harrows, Aultman and Taylor Thresher, Planet Jr. Garden Drills, Matthew's Garden Drills, Philadelphia Lawn Mowers, Full line of Implements.

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WATERTOWN PLATFORM and THREE SPRING WAGONS, 10 different styles. END SPRING BUGGIES, PHAETONS, SIDE BAR BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, SIDE SPRING BUGGIES, JERKEY JAGGERS.

The Best in the Market for the Money.

Send for Annual Catalogue, now ready, containing description and prices of goods in the different departments; also, interesting and valuable information. Sent free. Address,

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THE CUBAN QUEEN WATERMELON. A certainly the Largest and Finest Variety in the world. Flesh bright red, remarkably solid, luscious, crisp and engaging for surpassing all others; on a Melon of enormous size there is barely a inch rind. The first prize Melon the past year season weighed 81 pounds. We offer \$25.00 in CASH PRIZES for 1882 for the three largest Melons grown from our seed. Do not fail to try, and see how large the Cuban Queen can be grown. Pure Seed 50c per doz; 1 lb. \$1.00; 10 lb. post paid.

OTHER SPECIALTIES FOR 1882.—Burpee's Selected Gem Musk-Melon, the earliest, most productive, sweet as honey, and a gem indeed. Burpee's Surehead Cabbage, the very best, all head and always sure to head. Lemon Foot Wax Beans, marvelous for great beauty, fine quality and immense production. Livingston's Perfection Tomato, bright red and smooth as an apple. Giant Hebe, illustration and full directions for culture printed on each packet, and all full size.

A REMARKABLE OFFER! The above 12 packets of the choicest and new Vegetables at our usual price, to any address, for only \$1.15, but we will send the entire collection by mail, post-paid, to any address, for only \$2.00. Our Seeds are all warranted first-class, unrivaled in quality, and this remarkable offer is made to induce thousands of new customers to give them a fair trial.

FLOWER SEEDS! Another Great Offer! BURPEE'S GEM COLLECTION for 1882, embracing beautiful varieties, with full directions for culture, for only 25c, or ten 2-cent stamps, sent post-paid to any address. Both Collections of Flower and Vegetable Seeds—in all 22 packets—will be mailed for 75c. For \$1.00 we will mail all the above, and also one packet each of the delicious New Amber Cream Sweet Corn, American Wonder Peas, Early Cabbage and Squash, making a complete Vegetable and Flower garden for only \$1.00, which at usual retail would cost \$2.30. Postage stamps accepted same as cash. Order now, and ask for BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1882, beautifully illustrated, tells all about the best Garden, Bulbs, Plants, etc., and is sent FREE to any address. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., 219 & 221 Church St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dorr's Iowa Seeds

The Best Seeds, Potatoes and Small Fruits. Together with many miscellaneous articles for the FARM AND GARDEN, are described in Dorr's Iowa Seed Manual, which will be sent to every one who is enough interested to send their address, and a stamp to pay post. It is full of valuable information, and should be in every home. It will be sent to last year's customers without writing.

C. W. DORR, DES MOINES, IOWA.

SEEDS IRISH, Sweet, Potatoes. A large stock of EARLY OHIO, and 30 other varieties of Irish Potatoes. The largest stock of Seed Sweet Potatoes west of St. Louis—twelve varieties. Also 1,000,000 COTTONWOOD PLANTS. Write for circular, naming this paper.

J. T. WILLIAMSON, 1300 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Pure & Fresh SEEDS For HOME GARDENS. Fine Illustrated Garden Manual, with price list of Vegetable and Flower Seeds mailed free. Write for Wholesale Price List, and save money by ordering of us. J. B. ROOT & CO., Seed Growers, ROCKFORD, ILL.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

1828—RELIABLE—1882 BUIST'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST SEEDS. An entirely the product of our own farms, and so unsurpassed by any in the world for purity and reliability. Farmers' Garden Almanac, containing 100 pages useful information, with price list on receipt of 25c stamp. Wholesale Prices for Markets on application. ROBERT BUIST, Jr., Seed Grower, PHILADELPHIA.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS. KANSAS SEED HOUSE, BARTEDES & CO., Lawrence, Kas.

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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The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

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

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky blitters, 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 with a 12 expire with the next issue. The paper is sent to the subscriber at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

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

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

California wheat is now being shipped to St. Louis.

Oleomargarine is shipped by the ton daily from St. Louis.

Mr. C. P. Allison advertises in this week's FARMER for farm hands. Look at his advertisement.

A Texas man sent to a friend in Tennessee the other day a pair of ox horns which measured six feet six inches from tip to tip, straight across.

We have received several letters from subscribers stating that J. P. Stelle McLeansboro, returned the money they sent for rice seed. We are glad he did.

The A. T. & S. F. now has a through line from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast, via Deming, Benson and Hermosillo, the route being 1,400 miles shorter to Australia than any other.

H. R. Hilton, Esq., of the Land Department of the A. T. & S. F. railway company, recently delivered an instructive lecture on Rainfall and Climate in Kansas, from which we shall publish extracts next week.

In Mr. Fell's article on Forestry last week, we misprinted the name of one of the firms which have catalpa seed for sale. We printed it Austin & Co., and Mr. Fell writes that it ought to be Augustine & Co.

There has been a great deal of talk about seed corn this spring. Whether a great deal of it has not been in the interest of seed dealers we are not prepared to state; but we have not heard of a single failure of germination yet.

Kansas City claims to be third in rank among packing points in this country. From Nov. 1, last, to March 1, the number of hogs killed by the Kansas City packers, as given by the Price Current, was 345,193, for which was paid \$5,074,337.

J. V. Randolph, breeder, of Emporia, Kansas, the other day shipped three pigs to Frank C. Richardson of Little River, Rice county, and Frank says they beat anything he had, and he has some good hogs too. Randolph keeps only good stock.

Sorghum seed, as a grain for flour or meal, is gradually becoming more and more understood. It is preferred by many to buckwheat and corn for batter cakes, and we have no doubt that it will soon be used satisfactorily for biscuit and raised bread.

We are informed by the secretary, Mr. Rugg that there will be a meeting of the Kansas State Cane Growers and Sugar Manufacturers Association at Great Bend, Friday, March 17, 1882. The matters to be considered are of vital importance, and it is hoped that all persons interested will attend.

We believe that if our farmers would sow an acre or two of cane seed, the same as they sow wheat, and when four or five feet high, cut the same as grass and cure, they would earn something about the best fodder for winter use they ever had. We used such feed twenty-one years ago this winter, and regard it as better than timothy hay for cattle.

Mr. M. E. Jones of Howard county, Texas, the owner of a snug little patch of 35,000 acres of land down there, was in Topeka last week, and honored the FARMER office with a brief call. He owns a little bunch of cattle, several thousand head of miscellaneous Texans, and some considerable head of grades. He has just returned from Kentucky, where he purchased a lot of bulls for his ranch.

We understand the poultry yards of S. L. Jones, of Howard City, Kansas, advertised in the FARMER, is doing a large and profitable business. Mr. Jones informs us that he is filling orders from many parts of Kansas, and from Texas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado. He has a very fine stock of Light Brahmas.

Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins. He is a reliable dealer. He received his breeding stock direct from Philander Williams, Felch, Conger and Doolittle.

The interest manifested by our lady friends in their department of the FARMER is very encouraging. We hope to have more correspondents. We invite all who can to help, for it is helping yourselves. We want to make the paper useful, and your assistance is much needed. The men are doing well, and the women are just as able to help as the men are. We can easily find good matter to fill up the paper with, but it is not as good as that which comes from our own home people. If we have not forwarded stationery to any one whose name has been sent in, please drop a postal to us and you will be supplied. We want your real name, and your postoffice, address, and also your assumed name, if any. We hope to be able before many moons to make the paper larger, so that we can better accommodate you and ourselves. We would like a youth's department, also; but at present we cannot find room without curtailing other necessary features. Let us have some new names, and we will forward paper envelopes and stamps.

Another Link Broken.

Manford J. Ricks died in the city of Topeka, Kansas, on the morning of March 9, A. D. 1882. He was born near Auburn, Illinois, November 17, 1853. His mother died when he was only nine days old, and his father left him doubly an orphan at three years of age. The dying request of his mother was that his grand mother, Mrs. Dr. Nuckolls, should perform for him the offices of a mother, which was faithfully carried out. Under the direction of that good woman he grew to manhood and received a collegiate education. His first college work was done at Shurtleff College. He, however, became a student at the Illinois Wesleyan University, and after two years' study, graduated in June, 1879. He at once entered the law class in the same institution and pursued his studies for one year. In September, 1881, he decided to go into business, and abandoning his course in law he entered into partnership with his friend and former instructor, Prof. H. C. DeMotte. They purchased the KANSAS FARMER, of Topeka, on the 15th of September, 1881, since which time he had been its efficient business manager.

Mr. Ricks was a young man of rare promise; not one of those flashy, meteoric characters that dazzle for a day and then lose themselves in the midst of greater bodies; but rather like the far-off star moving slowly into the range of mortal vision, attracting our attention by its steady approach and growing light. Unobtrusive in manner, modest as a woman, of sterling integrity, chaste in language, tender of heart, his ambition was not to astonish the world, but to become a useful, well-armed man. Fortified as he was by a spotless character, wholly devoid of all tendencies to vice, without a single degrading habit, cheered by the tender recollections of his good old grandmother's training, encouraged by the sweetness of love's fascinating hope, sustained by a sound practical education, and stimulated by a thirst for knowledge, the future of the great world had many inviting prospects for him.

During nearly six months of intimate acquaintance with him in business relations, the writer of this never saw him in bad temper, never heard him utter an unkind word to any one about the office, nor use any language unfit for the world to hear. His virtues became more apparent as they were tested; and as this is written our hearts go out in sincere sympathy to that one, to him dearer than any other, in all of whose hopes his name and face were the brightest pictures. Her loss is greatest. We can only point the sorrowing one to Him who, alone, can carry us safely over the breakers of this tempestuous life, and say that her affections were worthily bestowed.

As showing the drift of his mind we give the following lines, found written in pencil on a fly leaf of his business diary:

There's a wideness in God's mercy Like the wideness in the sea, Th. re's a kindness in His justice Which is more than liberty. There is welcome for the sinner, And more graces for the good. There is mercy with the Saviour, There is healing in His blood. For the love of God is broader Than the measure of man's mind. And the heart of the Eternal Is most wonderfully kind. If our love were but more simple, We should take Him at His word, And our lives would be all sunshine In the sweetness of our Lord.

Such a man must have done good among his fellow men, had he been permitted to grow up to the full measure of his manhood. Society always loses in such departures. But a power greater than we rules. It is our duty to do the best we can, and when one falls by the way fill up the ranks and keep the army moving.

To friends, relatives, all, we tender a sympathy born of the highest appreciation of the merits of our absent friend; and on behalf of those nearest to him we tender thanks for the attention, kindness and care of his stranger friends in Topeka, who watched with him, and left him not until his mortal remains, encased in a beautiful casket, were placed on the railway train for transportation to the old home in Illinois.

Farming in Kansas.

Farming does not mean simply raising cattle, or hogs, or sheep, or corn, or wheat, or any one thing. It means all that is included or implied in the phrase "tilling the soil." That means the utilizing of all the forces which nature has given us in the soil, air and water; and

so far as the raising of stock is concerned, it means the mobilizing of surplus grains and vegetables in food-producing animals rather than the growing of large herds as a special vocation.

Many different things combine in successful farming. No calling requires more study and care. It is a science, and the most important of all. Not only climate, and soil, and seed are to be considered; but, especially in this age, and in Kansas, transportation, markets, and facilities for moving freights, as well in the future as in the present, are matters of great moment to all who would be successful farmers.

Here in Kansas, the farmer has many perplexing things to think about. Our climate is peculiar, because we are subject to peculiar natural influences. We are not only midway between the northern and southern waters, not only are we part of the basin of a great river, but we are at the foot of a range of mountains whose tops are nearly always covered with snow, and whose gorges are glacial grooves. Our rains come from the Gulf of Mexico and from the mountain snows. Sometimes the ocean mists fail to reach us because we are too far away, and sometimes the mountain clouds pass beyond us because we are too near. Hence, occasionally we are left for considerable periods without rain, though our annual rainfall is greater than that of some other localities where the moisture is more evenly distributed throughout the year.

In this, as in all other matters, nature always does her part and does it well. The soil of Kansas, Indian Territory and Northern Texas is particularly well adapted to their climate. But we all know that when the surface of a soil which has a clay substratum is stirred a few years without reviving, it becomes less serviceable in this respect. Hence it is, that some farmers are now heard to say that their soil does not stand a drouth as well as it did a few years ago, and this sets them to inquiring why it is so.

One simple illustration will throw some light on this part of the subject. The writer of this knows of a certain garden which stood the drouth last year very well. A few years ago that ground was worked up about eighteen inches in depth and all the loose earth was mixed up with stable manure. It has been worked deep and well manured every year since. The natural looseness and fertility of the soil has been maintained, and the result is an enormous production every year.

Take a cloddy, hard surface, and see how soon it is dried out. Also, take a loose surface only three or four inches in depth, and see how soon it dries out. Then take a deep soil that is loose, and notice how well that stands the dry weather.

This all teaches us two things, namely; that our soil must be kept rich, and it must be worked deep. This, of course, requires labor, and that is just what this article was started to talk about. Farming in Kansas can and will be made as successful as ever it was in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, but we must adopt one of the methods employed there—mixed farming and thorough culture. We spread out over too much territory here; we try to cultivate too many acres and do not cultivate thoroughly. Five acres of thoroughly cultivated land will produce more wheat or corn than ten acres badly tilled. And we are quite certain that with deep, deep cultivation and good manuring in this Kansas soil, five acres of it will produce more grain than an average one of all the fifteen acre lots in the state.

Deep culture is always better in a dry season, and never worse in a wet one. If the land so lies that a little draining is necessary, that is easily done with a good plow and team. We have seen this matter tested time and again. An Indiana farmer, in the "Thick woods" used to scar his field all over with furrows so that every old stump had its little drain. In one day he would drain a ten acre field, and the result was that his wheat grew over every foot of the land sown.

Farming in Kansas must be conducted on methods to correspond with surrounding conditions. Small fields, variety of crops, deep culture, stock enough to fatten on the surplus, and the Kansas farmer must succeed.

New Liquor Scheme.

The Topeka Daily Capital says it has reliable information that a private meeting of prominent liquor dealers of the United States was held in New York, and it was resolved at that meeting to make a determined fight in Kansas this year against our prohibitory legislation. It was agreed to raise what money may be needed in the work by assessments on persons interested in the liquor traffic. Several other states, north, south, east and west, are moving in the direction of constitutional prohibition, and the subject is rapidly assuming national importance. An adverse vote next fall in Kansas would chill the energies of temperance movements elsewhere; hence the importance of such a vote.

If this news is true, and there is nothing unreasonable about it, we may expect a lively contest in our election. Our readers know where to find the FARMER. In peace we are conservative, but we are radical in war. If the red hands of ruin are thrust in our faces, we are for a war of extermination without quarter or mercy. We want no let up until every man learns the power of the people.

"American Politics."

Such is the title of a book now in press; and if we can judge fairly of it by the descriptive circular before us, it will prove to be one of the most useful books in print. If there is any

subject of far-reaching importance of which our people need to know more, is our own politics; for it is a lamentable truth that few of us have anything more than a mere smattering. In this country, where the citizen is the sovereign, it is of the greatest importance that he understand the political history of his own government.

This book proposes to set out in impartial facts a full statement of American Politics by giving what has occurred in our political history, with the reasons therefore, as stated by our leading men. It is divided into seven parts as follows: History of the political parties; all political platforms down to the Readjusters of Virginia; Great speeches on great issues; Parliamentary practice; All existing political laws; A complete Federal blue book; A tabulated history of politics.

The work contains 1100 pages. It will be sold by subscription and also by the publishers direct. It will be sent in cloth binding C. O. D. to any address for \$5; in sheep or library binding, \$6; half-Turkey, \$7. Direct to Fireside Publishing Co., No. 20 north 7th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Vigorous Enterprise.

J. A. Polley, carriage manufacturer of this city has built up one of the most reliable and extensive buggy and wagon trades in the west. He has hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from the adjoining states and territories. These with the great increase of business from old and new customers, commend this vigorous enterprise to the public. He certainly can satisfy any customer as to the quality, style and price of any thing in his line. He has just turned out sixty-five new jobs, and will constantly keep on hand a full stock of buggies and wagons and all supplies in this line of business. We heartily concur, with his old customers, in recommending to the public this enterprising industry which has steadily built up to its present proportions at the state capital.

Stock Gossip.

Farmers in Osborne county are discussing the subject of feed for their horses during early spring work.

Dr. Whitte, of Emporia, lost a filley a short time ago by pinkeye. She was rising three years old and valued at \$600. She had a record, as a two-year-old, of 3:10.

A Philadelphia dispatch of the ninth inst., says: A valuable consignment of Guernsey and Jersey cattle, Hampshire down sheep and Shetland ponies were sold to-day in the presence of breeders from all parts of the country. Fill Paul Carlo, a gray fawn heifer, was bought for \$550; Charles Juno, heifer, brought \$290; two Jersey heifers were bought for \$200 and \$300. There was lively competition among the stock breeders. The prominent buyers were P. H. McCormick of Chicago, W. R. McReady of San Geronimo, Conn; and Thos. Falls, St. John, N. B. Two thoroughbred Jersey cattle were shipped by express from Boston to Mr. Whipple of Pawnee county, at a cost of \$107.

The Pan-Handle country is looming up as a great cattle country. One firm has contracted for 26,000 posts for an enclosure.

Geo. W. Cockrell, of Pottawatomie county, lately lost a fine Norman stallion.

Dr. Cressy, Connecticut, removed from the bladder of a horse a stone 3 1/2 inches long, three wide, and 1 1/2 thick. Fourteen ounces of ether were administered.

The Sheep and Wool Growers' Association of Sumner county will hold a meeting at Wellington on the 25th of this month, and the attendance promises to be a good one.

The live stock interests of Texas aggregate not far from \$100,000,000 as invested capital.

Among other things claimed for the goat is that he is the best known brush exterminator. Much ground that is otherwise very valuable is rendered comparatively valueless by the thick growths of shrubs and brush.

Cattle men from the Canadian river country say that the condition of cattle in that region has not been better in ten years than now.

Montgomery county wool growers held a consultation at Independence last week. An adjourned meeting will be held April 6.

Col. Nesmith, Polk county, Oregon, has a Jersey heifer that gave birth to a calf when she was but a little over seventeen months old. The Knoxville Journal tells of a woman who in 1881, from 12 cows, 1,610 pounds of butter.

Condensed Correspondence.

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

Dr. Toney, Fredonia, wants to get Mr. Stoner's plan of cattle rack, and he wants a plan for a good hog house and lot.

Willie J. Carter writes that J. V. Carter, when digging a stock well in Lyon county, found some large bones, and a jaw with large teeth, fourteen feet below the surface.

J. writes from Heber that farmers are busy and the weather good.

H. E. H. wants a recipe for killing blue lice on cattle.

Wilson Keys urges a close investigation of the claims of men offering themselves as candidates for congress.

J. S. Segrist's question is answered by several letters in the FARMER recently and this week. F. Ward writes that people from the west who want to raise fair crops of corn, had better read Mr. Ewing's letter from North Carolina with a grain or two of allowance.

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

This, That and the Other.

The Kansas State Cane Growers and Manufacturers Association meets at Great Bend, March 17, 1882. Special rates to members on A. T. & S. F. All interested should attend.

Nothing Could Be Stronger.

1400 PAPER STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO., JAN. 20, 1881. H. H. WARNER & CO. DRUGGISTS. I have been troubled with kidney disease since my childhood. It would be impossible for me to describe how much I have suffered. Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has done me more good than the combined skill of all the physicians I have ever tried during my entire life. CAROLINE F. FLEMING.

Landis & Hollinger

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

In the Belgian Ardennes, where every acre of woodland is under the control of professional foresters, a runaway pony managed to elude his pursuers for over eight years and was finally shot.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

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

The new bell for St. Pauls in London has been cast, twenty-one tons of metal being used in the operation. The bell weighs 17 1/2 tons, being the largest in England and one of the largest in Europe.

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

A bridge now in process of building near Newburg, N. Y., will be one of the most notable in the country, longer than the Niagara Suspension Bridge or the new London Bridge over the Thames.

"How Do You Manage,"

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

The great Parliament House clock in London, the largest in the world, started running in 1589. It gives an error of but ninety seconds a year; the larger bells when it strikes are heard at a distance of ten miles, and the smaller ones four or five miles.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

Miss Gertrude Van Hoesen, writing from McComb, Ill., said that she had suffered for a long time with nervous prostration and debility arising from medicinal poisoning and that nothing afforded much benefit till she tried Leis' Dandelion Tonic. She further says that she cannot speak too highly in praise of its excellence, and that it induces others to try it as an act of humanity.

\$1,000 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Bidout & Co., 15 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Some Indian tribes believed that the future punishment of the wicked was to hunt and kill animals which were all skin and bones.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for general Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. This recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge by addressing with stamp or stamped self addressed envelope to DR. M. E. BELL, 161 N. Calvert St. Baltimore, Md.

On examination of a pet chameleon which had died, it was found that its long tongue had in some way got down its throat and caused its death.

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.

Among the largest of Australian snakes is the box, which sometimes grows to be eighteen feet long, is thick as a man's leg, sluggish by day and of harmless bite.

Brain and Nerve.

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

The coffee plant has the general appearance of a cherry tree. It grows to a height of twenty or thirty feet, but in the course of culture is kept cut down to five or six feet.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

In many parts of the earth's surface, among which are tracks in our Rocky Mountain region, successive lava sheets have piled one upon another to the height of several thousand feet, and cover areas of many hundred or even thousands of square miles.

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 out and small grain has been nearly doubled, without diminishing crushing abilities.

Manufacturers claim to make the only mill crushing and grinding corn and cob with sweep power, with cast steel grinders, and propose, if they have opportunity, and fail to prove this by actual test, to give a mill at 1/2 price to purchaser furnishing the opportunity to make the test. These manufacturers claim to make the only mill with swivel 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 an 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, not to 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.

Topeka Business Directory.

TOPEKA STEAM COFFEE and Spice Mills and China Tea Store, 350 Kansas Ave. Coffees fresh roasted and ground daily. Spices guaranteed strictly pure. Best bargains in the city. W. R. FISH, Prop.

PUBLIC SALE.

The Entire stock of "Oak Lawn Stock Farm" for sale, on Thursday, March 30, 1882, Consisting of 50 Thoroughbred Cotswold Ewes with Lambs.

JOHN W. JONES, Stewartville, Mo. Twenty miles east of St. Joseph, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R.

CALVES AND COWS. Prevented sucking each other, also self-sucking by "Rice's Patent Malleable Iron Weaner" used by all stock raisers.

LOOK OUT FOR THE Improved Champion Hedge Trimmer.

We, the undersigned, being sole owners for the above named machine in the counties of Riley, Pottawatomie, Marshall, Nemaha, Jackson, Brown, Doniphan, Atchison, Jefferson, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte, and as we shall sell county, township, or farm rights, and canvass 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.

Go to Headquarters for Norman Horses. THE DRAFT-HORSE CENTER OF AMERICA. We have imported many that were government-approved and prize winners in France, and have taken over two thousand prizes at various fairs in the United States.

E. DILLON & CO., Importers and Breeders of NORMAN FRENCH HORSES. 100 Head of Normans arrived in August, 1881, the finest lot of stallions ever imported in one lot to America. Come and see them.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep. CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET. CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP. CURES SCAB.

THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE. Thirty-five finely bred Short-horn Bull Calves (all reds) for sale. These calves are all home-bred and acclimated to our climate, and are now ready for use.

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.

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.

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 Osage Orange, Cane Seed, Rice Corn, KING PHILLIP CORN, EARLY WHITE CORN, ST CHARLES WHITE CORN, and other selected varieties. Special prices for large lots.

Downs & Allen, 173 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.



Thirty-six varieties of Cabbage; 28 of Corn; 28 of Cucumbers; 41 of Melons; 33 of Peas; 25 of Beans; 17 of Squashes; 23 of Beet and 40 of Tomato, 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.

Hedge Plants. 6,000,000 for the spring of 1882. Wholesale and retail. Write for prices. STONE & BABCOCK, North Topeka, Kas.



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.



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

"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" "Myrtle" "Josephine" "Lanitas" "Harris" "Charksville" and other good families, headed by the "REX" "ROSE" of Sharon" bull 6280, "Cordelia's Duke" 35043.



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.

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. 19 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.

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50 PURE BRED SHORT-HORNS, popular families and deep milkers; for sale. Bulls ready for service. Also 40 head improved Poland Chinas, from best breeds in Ill. and Ohio. H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo. J. E. GUILD, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Pa. Kas., breeder of THOROUGH SHORT HORN CATTLE, JERSEY RED, Poland China and Berkshire Swine. Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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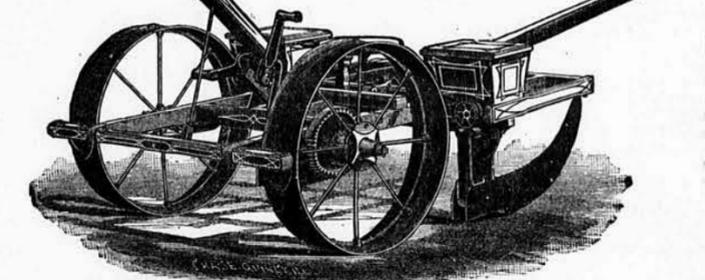
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Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups. Ready for delivery Jan. 10th, 1882. Prices \$5.00 each. Also, Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys and other rare bred poultry. J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kas. (Box 400.)

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PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE, BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA FIGS, and SETTER DOGS. Bred and for sale by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List. WILLOW SPRING HERD of pure bred Berkshire Swine. My herd consists of the most noted and prize winning families of the world. A choice lot of pigs now ready to ship. Pairs sent male, and J. J. ATHEKTON, Emporia, Kas.

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VALUATION.

A. G. WHITNEY.

The old squire said, as he stood by his gate, And his neighbor, the deacon, went by, "In spite of my bank stock and real estate, You are better off, deacon, than I.

"We're both growing old, and the end's drawing near; You have less of this world to resign, But in heaven's appraisal, your assets, I fear, Will reckon up greater than mine.

"They say I am rich, but I'm feeling so poor, I wish I could swap with you even The pounds I have lived for and laid up in store For the shillings and pence you have given."

"Well, 'quire," said the deacon, with shrewd common sense, While his eye had a twinkle of fun, "Let your pounds take the way of my shillings and pence, And the thing can be easily done."

GERALDINE.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

BY UNCLE JOE.

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CHAPTER III.

Three years passed, and through the influence of Mr Longshore, who lived in an adjoining township, I was placed in charge of a school in his district as teacher. Only three months beyond my fifteenth birthday, I regarded myself as wholly unfit for so responsible a position; but I studied hard, had my hair shingled, shaved my beardless face twice a week, wore calfskin boots and a frock coat, learned to smoke half Spanish cigars which sold at two for a cent, and made a good record.

Teaching in the winter months and working on the farm during the summer, the time was passed until the spring of 1880, when, allured by the news from California, I made up my mind to visit the gold mines.

One delightful evening in May the neighbors had gathered in to see me start, with whom, one after another, I parted cheerfully. There was but one person to whom I dreaded to say good bye. The thought of it filled me with agonies never felt before. With brothers, with Sister, with Papa, with Bob Sampson and Charley Whitney—all, I took leave as matter of course and in a business way; but when, for the first time in my life, I saw mother's eyes full of tears, the reader will not wonder when told that I kissed her and hurried silently away, not falli g, however, to hear her parting command—"be a good boy."

Two or three days in the city, and we embarked, some hundreds of us, on a magnificent steamer—Alabama—three hundred and thirty feet long and fifty-six feet beam, and we steamed out of New York Bay. Toward evening of the second day out, nearing the region of Cape Hatteras, the sunlight was shut out by gathering clouds, and by five o'clock the heavens were dark, a strong wind blowing against us directly ahead, and the sea was getting rough. The ship moved gracefully over the swelling waters, rising and falling as the waves went by, and the dashing spray fell in foam eddying and drifting away with the running billows. As minutes passed, the wind grew stronger until it swept along the deck a gale, whistling weird music through the rigging. The sky was black, and the ship reared and plunged from crest to crest of the moving mountains, struggling to keep above the sea.

Among the dreams of my childhood were two—to witness a storm at sea, and a battle on land. There was an opportunity not to be lost, and I took position on the bowsprit, securely wrapping my arms around the stays to prevent my being washed overboard. That was a stormy night. Dark as despair, save only when the lightning flashed in the blackened heavens, throwing upon our visions in a moment the terrific rages of maddened waves as their foaming crests rushed by with great, black valleys between. When a wave struck the prow of our sharp-crested boat, she cut the waters like a plow and they rushed up her sides in sheets, falling off to right and left in great curves, beautified beyond expression when the quick lights of the storm darted through them. The ship hesitated and trembled when her huge hulk reared to an angle of thirty or forty degrees, and steadied herself a time to level up on the top of the wave, then, with a long downward sweep, she plunged into the dark valley only to repeat the terrible ride again and again.

And thus, rising and falling, and rearing and plunging, in the midst of a deafening roar of waters made more horrible by the thunders above and around, and more awful as the lightning illuminated the dreadful scene, an hour long drawn out, passed, when the ship, or the wind, I knew not which, changed its course, and the waves, instead of coming directly in front, struck us "quartering." Then, in addition to the terror of a direct contact with the sea, the great ship rolled and reeled from side to side, and her timbers creaked as she was tossed about in the night, rolling and struggling in the shifting troughs.

Satisfied with this fulfillment of romantic dreams, my conclusion to change position was ably seconded by nauseating sensations under my jacket. Crawling along the gunwale to the gangway, I retired "below," where, with half a thousand others, I enjoyed the pains and penalties of sea-sickness. Oh! how sick we were.

The fifth day out of the water we approached Cuba. The island rose up out of the water as we approached. Spanish officers came aboard to search for arms; naked negro slaves filled the bins with coal; we changed vessels and some of us left at once for New Orleans, where we spent a week—long enough to see men, women and children sold at public auction with horses, bureaus and carpets, and to note that half of the stores kept pistols and bowie knives for sale. These latter articles were suggestive, and I laid in a supply of one each, together with a Spanish Grammar. At Galveston we took a little boat and steamed along the coast to Port La Vacca, where three weeks were spent in breaking wild mules to harness for our teams.

Passing over a country of magnificent swells and depressions, diversified with scattered groves of live oak, heavy, rock-lined bluffs along the streams, with an occasional quaint mound rising, like a sugar loaf in the midst of a wilderness of prairie, and a few remnants of volcanic piles, one September afternoon we reached the red clay banks of the Rio Grande. At El Paso we agreed to dispose of our caravan and proceed with fresh pack mules. We passed by San Miguel, and over the sand hills to Corallitos, where we exchanged some of our horses for Indian ponies, supposing them to be harder than our mustangs.

This was a long, weary, monotonous journey. Salt lakes of cream-colored water, which our thirsty animals refused to drink, great, long sand ridges, and almost numberless varieties of cactus, were among the most interesting as well as disgusting natural features of the country. We passed through the

ancient silver mining regions of Sonora, where Mexicans on their knees, burrowed in the hills, dug and broke the ore with hand picks and hammers, and dipped it with horn spoons, into sacks, and transported it on asses to the city of Mexico.

Two nights and a day we camped with friendly Pinos who taught us how to spin yarn from the wild cotton growing in that region. Attaching the fiber to one end of an ill shap n wooden instrument fashioned like a boy's spinning top, the top was thrown with a whirl into the sand where it continued to revolve until its force was exhausted, the cotton in the meantime being drawn out and twisted as our mothers did their wool and flax on spinning wheels. In an aboriginal loom they wove their own blankets from the yarn so spun.

Crossing the Colorado at Fort Yuma we entered upon the California desert, where the shifting sand obliterated all marks of former travel, and we traced our way by wrecks of wagons and dried-up carcasses of oxen, horses, mules and asses which had fallen by the way. As we neared the coast old Spanish Missions, with their low houses, rich vineyards, beautiful groves, and cactus fences, were passed, and our first breathing of the ocean air gave us a foretaste of the purest climate on earth.

On a bright December morning, with the sun behind us, having descended a range of round-topped hills covered with low chapparal bushes, we paused to study a scene of marvelous beauty. Far as the eye could reach in the measureless distance a soft-ened sky was resting. It was a strange, mellowing view without horizon—a limitless expanse of colorless space—cloudless, motionless, indescribably grand. Eye and brain sent out fleet messengers to learn and report, but it was incomprehensible, and it was beautiful as it was great—that magnificent portal of immensity. We were charmed with its splendor and overwhelmed with its vastness. We looked and wondered. Simultaneously the thought and the truth narrowed upon us as the double picture in a stereoscopic view; we were looking out upon the calm waters of the great ocean.

Disposing of all our animals at San Diego for whatever we could get, we took ship for San Francisco, and in ten days thereafter we saw the ocean water dashing against the rocks of the Golden Gate. Drifting in with the tide the city soon appeared, and we went ashore. The old Spanish town was being surrounded with new and elegant buildings. Business was very brisk. Mechanics were getting eight to ten dollars per day and common laborers five. Gamblers and harlots owned some of the finest halls in the place where music lured the stranger in, women and wine dethroned his reason, and well-dressed robbers took his money.

At Stockton, a bustling, villainous little town on the San Joaquin, I paid out the last penny I had for provisions. These I put in a little sack and carried it on a stick across one shoulder, while I carried a long walking stick in the opposite hand. In this graceful style I started afoot for the mines.

The way was dusty and to me lonely, because I was not accustomed to walking long distances. It was Christmas day. My dinner was a feast of hard sea bread and raw mess pork eaten on a rock by the roadside. A good many persons passed me in wagons and on mules, and I met a few, but they were all strangers, no more interested in me than I was in them. So I trudged along, encouraged only by the possibilities of the future.

The appearance of a creek timber was a welcome sight, and I put on a few more grains of steam. In due time, weary and dusty, I recognized the freshness of the humid atmosphere near water. I was entering a grove which thickened toward the creek. The sun was setting. His horizontal rays gleamed among the low tree-tops. A little way ahead and to the right a man was approaching the road. Now, thought I, there is a chance for a camp companion.

He was neat, well-formed, walking erect, wearing a short gray sack-coat, and a small black felt hat. I was about to say "Good evening, sir," as we approached near to each other; but he was first to speak, and he did it much more abruptly than I had reason to expect from so good looking a young man. Suddenly throwing out a cocked revolver in front of him, he commanded—"Stand, and deliver!" Of course I stood; but as I had nothing to deliver, I didn't obey that part of the order. It seemed to me better to take a little time and consider. Placing my body in good position to rest during the interview, leaning heavily on my walking stick, I looked leisurely into his eyes and asked,

"What did you say?" "I want your money, sir," he answered promptly, "and be quick about it, I've no time to fool away." "My dear fellow," I responded, "it would afford me infinite pleasure to accommodate you with a few shakels, but really I am short to-day. If my note will be of any service to you, and you have writing materials at hand, I will cheerfully sign for any sum you may name."

"That's pretty cool for a greenhorn," he said, eyeing me steadily.

"Yes," I replied, "I ate a cold dinner to-day. But couldn't we discuss this matter better after supper? Let us go into camp and talk it over at our leisure. I'm tired and hungry, and with this sack on my back, I am not in good humor to solve knotty financial problems."

He gave me a long, straight, penetrating look out of those deep gray eyes,—a look I will never forget, and then, slowly sheathing his pistol, he offered me his hand, saying, as he did so, "you are too brave a man to rob. Come with me; there's a good spring within a quarter."

I shook his hand and then followed him to a spring neatly sheltered in a pleasant grove, and we camped there.

Near the spring was a good looking mule, saddled, tied to a tree. A pistol holster, with the handles of two large revolvers protruding, and a seven shooting rifle, were attached to the pommel of the saddle, and a blanket and tin cup were tied behind, with a hair larieta (ropes) hanging in a coil on the animal's side. These things my new acquaintance proceeded to remove and lay carefully on the ground, while I regarded myself at the spring; and then, removing the bridle, and fastening the larieta about the mule's neck, he led it away to grass.

As he returned, he gathered up a few little dry branches which had fallen from the trees, and with these he had a fire started, with his tin cup as a coffee pot in the midst thereof. I was about to open my sack to take something out for supper when he forbade me, saying, "I propose that you shall be my guest at this feast, sir." Unrolling his blanket he took out a little sack of ground coffee, and another of jerked beef, and still another of hard, round crackers done up like silver dollars laid together on their sides. He made the coffee and I bathed my face, hands and feet in the water which ran from the spring.

That was a royal supper. We had neither wine nor toasts, but we had good appetites. During the time occupied with the meal we talked freely about anything that happened to present itself, but not a word was said concerning the circumstances of our acquaintance. We drank from the same cup and chatted sociably till supper was ended, when the cup was rinsed and filled with fresh water. Then he filled his pipe, and offered it to me. Having one of my own, I declined receiving his, but he insisted on filling mine with his tobacco. This done we lay upon the ground, resting on our elbows, and smoked and talked till the stars were shining.

ling to Missouri.

"How happened it," I inquired, "that you have chosen the highway for a livelihood?"

"You see, sir," he replied, "when I was a lad of twelve or fourteen, I chanced to read the life of Murray, the highwayman, and I was so much fascinated with it, that I couldn't get it out of my mind. I brooded over his feats of robbery and murder for years, sir. He became a hero in my estimation. His life was a grand pattern, and I studied and admired it. It grew upon me. At length, sir, it fastened itself upon my mind, and I resolved to take the road for a living. But the time didn't seem to be ripe, sir, in Kentucky. Something was always in the way. Then mother died. When gold was discovered in this country, I thought my time had come."

"Are you alone in the business?" I asked.

"No, sir, there are five of us. We began last spring, sir. Each man has his route, and we operate between Stockton and the mines. We have stated times and places of meeting when we report and divide. We are always separated when on duty except in special cases."

"Do you find it profitable?"

"There's no money in it; no money in it!"

"You have to kill a poor fellow occasionally, I suppose?"

"Not often, sir. We don't shoot unless a man is dumb enough to resist. We don't parley, sir; we do our work like men; there is no fooling about it. We've been at work six months now and haven't killed but fifteen men, and five of them were dropped at one shot. You see, sir, they followed one of the boys; and when we're followed by more than two men at once we lead to the main camp and collect by signs, and then fight when our forces are together. Each of us took his man, and one shot a piece settled it, sir."

"Are you not often deceived as to men who have money?"

"No, sir, not often. When a man is coming from the mines he invariably has gold, more or less. And nine out of every ten going out have some. Sometimes we get a mere trifle, but a few seconds do the work, and a dollar a minute is good wages, sir; good wages. These roads are full of men some days, sir; too full for our business, and they all have money."

"Do you enjoy the business as much as you expected to?"

"It is a horrible life, sir. There is nothing good in it. But, as I said, I was driven into it by an irresistible power fastened upon me by that book. Do I say my first job I trembled like an aspen, and I suffered a harrowing remorse for days and weeks, and could shake it off only by drinking whisky freely. My victim was a young man, a fine looking fellow, straight and manly. He refused to surrender, and drew his shooting iron on me. Of course I had the advantage, and shot him instantly. Among his effects I found a letter from his mother in New York, a kind, loving missive, and that letter set me to thinking. Her name was signed only 'Mother,' but she called her boy 'dear John,' and the direction was to 'John Henlopen.' As I read the letter, the light of heaven seemed to shine upon its pages; and when I tore it up and scattered the fragments to the wind, and stood looking at the poor fellow's brave features, the very jaws of hell seemed to open, and a power behind me was pushing me in. I suffered what I would have no mortal suffer. My mother was one of the best of women, a kind, tender, patient mother. A thousand times, when I had made some childish blunder, her kind, reproving words were spoken to me—'That's wrong, Jimmy; that's wrong!' Those words seemed to be blazes on the heavens and moving about in shadows on the earth for days and days after my first murder. It was murder, sir; it was cowardly, devilish murder. I found relief only in whisky. Whisky is a charmer, sir; a charmer, a balm, not of Gilead, but of hell. It is the solace of the highwayman. Look at it, sir!" and he drew a pint flask nearly full of liquor from his inside coat pocket and held it up in the bright starlight. "Look at it, sir!" he repeated, and then gave it a sudden shake so that a "head" formed by the rising of little white bubbles to the top. He moved it slightly back and forth at arms length, looking directly into the working liquid. "That, sir," he resumed deliberately, "is the essence of crime. Every drop is a ball of death. It transforms a man into a fiend, destroying both his conscience and his heart; it fits him for all that is bad," and he put it to his lips, drinking slowly more than half of it, when he suddenly removed it, and wiping off the mouth of the bottle with his coat sleeve, passed it over to me, apologizing for his lack of courtesy.

"I beg pardon sir; I had temporarily forgotten your presence. Take some."

Politely declining, and suggesting that water would do me more good, I took the cup and drank from the spring, saying between drinks—"It seems to me that if whisky were a proper drink, we would find it in springs like this."

Not desiring to continue a conversation which was becoming painful to both of us, I submitted a proposition to "turn in." I had a light rubber blanket which I spread, and fixing my shoes on the provision sack for a pillow, I lay down for sleep.

He rolled up his things just as they were when taken from the mule, used his saddle to rest his head upon, but didn't remove his boots.

Some time in the after part of the night I was awakened by the sudden dropping of my head. Looking to see the cause of my awakening, I saw, within a few feet of me, two glaring eyes in the head of a large wolf, which, upon my turning over, had dropped the sack and was standing looking sidwside at me. He retreated rapidly, however, when I moved to rise. Replacing the sack and shoes, and not knowing any more profitable employment just then than to watch that wolf, I did that. My pocket pistol, which my companion had not discovered, was the only weapon of defence I had, but it was in good condition and had never missed fire. With six months of everyday practice on the plains, I had become familiar with the use of a pistol and was a good shot. The leather scabbard, attached at the open end to my belt, was always kept dropped in the right pocket of my pantaloons. In that position the little gun was always convenient, never in the way, and not a conspicuous object for observers to see.

Sleeping and watching coyotes were hardly consistent, so I didn't sleep. In a short time, half an hour, perhaps, a long, irregular, shrill whistle was sounded some distance away toward the hills, and my roommate rose hastily. He walked off some paces and answered the whistle by four distinct blasts, one long, two short, the last beginning low and fulling at the middle, then scaling down to a very low, fine tone. Ten minutes more and several voices were near me conversing in a low tone. They talked a minute or two when my neighbor came and shook my shoulder to awaken me. I played getting awake and sat up. Drawing from one of his pockets a short revolver whose bright silver mountings reflected the starlight, and from another pocket a large tin cap-box and a tiny powder-flask he said to me—

"I must leave camp at once. I want you to accept this revolver, flask and cap-box from me as an evidence that even a robber can be white when he wants to. They may serve you in some trying time."

"With the understanding that they are gifts of one who, when he had an opportunity to take my life spared it, I will accept them," I replied.

Passing them to me he added,—"My name is James Hungerson. You will find my initials letters engraved on the silver mounting here. Sister Fanny put them there with her own hands. If I should ever meet you under similar circumstances, and should not recognize you, just call out to me—'That's

wrong, Jimmy; that's wrong!'—and if I'm not drunk, you'll be spared. Good bye!"

Shaking hands, he picked up his saddle and bridle and to me.

The remaining hours of that night were not pleasant to me. I was in a robber's camp; and had in my pocket a robbers pistol; was at the mercy of a robber with half a pint of whisky in him, and had heard the voices and signs of his companions. These thoughts widened out and took in others not more encouraging. Alone, moneyless, a stranger in a strange, wild, ungoverned land, there was little in the surroundings to give comfort. Laying on my back, looking at the stars, and getting occasional glimpses of the moon through the branches above me, incidents of my own life and those of others came up in review, and faces and forms of far-away friends approached in the field of vision. I know the reader will pardon me if I state that among other faces I saw that of the girl that frightened my horse at the toll-gate.

Thus musing my eyes became heavy and I would have slept, perhaps, but preferred to remain awake. I roused myself and sat up for a time staring listlessly through the dark shadows of the trees. I was soon thoroughly awake, for I saw approaching the same or similar eyes that I had seen only an hour or two before. Grasping my pistol, I watched the eyes as they slowly circled around my camp, coming nearer to me as they moved. They went entirely around me twice before I could distinctly see the animal. It continued the circuit with its side towards me and eyeing me all the time getting nearer and nearer until within ten feet, and directly in front. Believing the time for action had arrived, I fired. It jumped into the air some six feet and fell, stretching and quivering a minute, and I had a dead coyote in camp. Looking cautiously for more, and seeing none, I dragged the carcass some distance away, and then stood guard till the gray light of morning appeared, when I prepared a cup of coffee and fixed my traps for getting out of that.

Before leaving, however, it occurred to me that it would be wise to examine my new revolver and see that it was in good condition and ready for service. I found it to be a perfect mate for my own, clean and loaded. Opening the cartridge box, I found it had a partition, on one side of which were four dozen bright slugs and on the other half a gross of brass caps. Above the caps was a little paper carefully wrapped, and opening it I found my exchequer increased to the extent of twenty dollars, for there were four bright, yellow half eagles in the paper.

The third day out I observed a change in the eastern horizon. A great many long, whitish clouds with irregular outlines and shadows shifting over them lay along the horizon growing brilliant and beautiful as the afternoon sun sank lower. There was something about them inspiring. The sun's rays produced upon them a gorgeous display of colors.

Hearing what I supposed was a horse's footfall behind me, I turned leisurely and saw a man coming toward me on a mule. Thinking he, too, would enjoy with me so beautiful a picture, I waited for his coming and directed his attention to those "evening clouds."

He said, "that is grand, sir, but those are not clouds. You are looking at the snow on the tops of the Sierra Nevada mountains."

Following in the dust raised by the slow trotting mule, I reached water in a mile or two, and found the man and mule there. We camped together and became quite well acquainted during the night. He was from New York, he said; and his name was George Roswell. He was a jolly, happy-hearted fellow who believed the world was made for man, and the true object of human life is to enjoy it. He said God put gold in the mountains for us, and stuck it away in rocks and crevices so that we could not get it any faster than we could use it. He always had something hid away for us, and it made us happy to hunt for it.

In the morning he insisted that I should ride an hour or two and he would "rest himself walking." Thus changing from horse to foot, we passed over forty miles and were in camp among the mountains on a bar of the Tuolumne river.

The next evening we drank out of the Merced. The water was clear and cool, just fresh from the mountain snows, and the air was pure as that of Eden. A cool, refreshing breeze swept down the valley, and there was no dust. The sky was absolutely clear, simply a deep, dark blue sparkling with the brightest stars. The river was rapid, running over a rough bottom, in many places large rocks high above the surface impeding the current in its new made bed, thus causing a continual roaring which, among the rugged mountains, was peculiarly entertaining.

Charmed with the place, and being monarchs of the little kingdom about us, we agreed to unite our fortunes and make Roswell's Flat our headquarters, pro tem.

While it might interest the reader, and not weary the writer to detail our experience as gold miners, that has no immediate relation to the story in hand. It need only be said that we worked steadily, with varying success—just as it was with other miners, sometimes rich, sometimes poor, always happy, and saved at last enough dust to store away in our buckskin sacks what was worth twenty-five thousand dollars apiece, and plenty besides to take us home decently. We had spent a great deal of time and money in prospecting, dam-building, and various other mining experiments—enough to teach us that there was good sense in leaving when we knew we had some money. So, in September 1858, having peeped over the ledges into that wonderful cleft of nature afterwards famous as Yosemite, we shook the dust of the mountains from our feet, took a good long drink out of the clear waters of the Merced, and started for "The States."

It so happened that the last evening before arriving at Stockton, we encamped at the spring where I had passed my first night out. Our mules were picketed out to grass, George was busy cooking supper, and I was taking a short walk by way of change. We had ridden at least sixty miles that day; and my limbs were so much stiffened that I thought a little walking exercise would afford relief. I had gone a quarter of a mile from camp, perhaps, toward a singular looking rock to the east which I desired to examine. A large live oak tree stood near the rock and the setting sun was shining on both, making beautiful shadows. Walking slowly toward and passing the tree, looking intently about the huge stone, I was startled by a voice—"Halt, sir, and deliver!"

Surprised, I turned suddenly, at the same time grasping a pistol. The moment I saw the man, (and I had a good view of him, for the sun shone full on his face) I recognized his features, though they had changed some. I saw at a glance that the fellow was drunk. He was pointing a glistening revolver directly toward my head, but his hand was unsteady. Remembering his parting words, I quickly called out "That's wrong, Jimmy; that's wrong!" but I was too late. While speaking the words his bullet grazed my left ear, and his burning powder was scattered all over my face. Before he had time to fire the second shot he was staggering from a blow I gave him in the face. He did not fall, however. Struggling to regain his position, he aimed another shot, but I was too quick for him. A ball from the pistol he gave me lodged in his breast, and he fell backward to the ground.

Hearing the firing, George ran to us as fast as he could, and we carried the wounded man to camp. Looking steadily into my face for a few seconds, he recognized me, as I thought, but he said nothing, only turned his eyes away.

We laid him on the ground and put a rolled blanket under his head. Then we opened his clothing and gave him fresh water to drink. I was about to remove his clothing so that we could place him in

position for the blood to flow readily and bathe the wound, when we heard the rumbling of the 8 o'clock stage, and I asked George to go and halt it so that we could put a "sick man" aboard. He started, and while he was gone, my patient spoke:

"Westman, my dear fellow!" said he. "I would rather this had happened at the hands of any other man than you. Why didn't you kill me? Shoot me now, and end it. I deserve a thousand deaths. Get your pistol, quick! Kill me, won't you?"

"No, my friend," said I, "this may do you good. No other mortal knows what I do about you, and none ever will from me. I'll send you to Stockton and see that you are cared for. Have hope and courage; you will soon recover, for you are not mortally wounded. When you get well, stop this infernal business; stop drinking; go home and be a man. Here are the same twenty dollars you gave me nearly three years ago, and I slipped them into his pocket."

"Have you money to pay your surgeon's bill and to get home on?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied, "I have plenty of money, but not a dollar of it is mine."

"No matter about that now," I replied, "Your first duty is to get well. Where's your mule?"

"Behind that rock," he answered.

George was coming, and our conversation closed by my assuring him that no human being should ever learn from me anything about our affair.

"Cheer up, old fellow, now," said I, as George's tramp came nearer, "I will take care of the mule."

We took him to the stage, and fortunately there were but two passengers, and there was room for twelve. Hungerson had a seat to himself. Of course we were expected to give some kind of an explanation, for blood was dropping from his clothing, but that was not uncommon there. I told the driver to take this man to the best hotel in the city, and order the best surgeon for him, that he was able to pay for the best accommodations and I wanted that he should have them. The passengers inquired what the trouble was, to which I replied that we had no time to waste; he would tell them when they got started. We laid him securely on his side, and bidding him good bye, I was about to retire, when he drew me to him and whispered in my ear: "Is this a secret between us?"

"It is," I replied.

"And will you forgive me?"

"Yes; cheerfully."

"Then, that is enough," and he pressed my hand more firmly.

The stage rolled away and we returned to camp. George was so much excited that he had not inquired the cause of the change in our programme. I told him the fellow was drunk and began to fire at us as we had seen men do many times in the mines, and I practiced once on him—that was all.

(To be continued.)

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certificate of description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the same free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$50 to \$500 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, after he falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same. Immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before a Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, and he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the place, before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the owner to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up has had, and report the same on their appraisal.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury the cost of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for the week ending March 8.

Riley County--F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. COW--Taken up in Zeandale by Wm. D. 1881 one red cow 3 years old, branded with horse shoe on right hip, no other marks or brands.

Additional strays on eighth page.

Strays for the week ending March 1.

Anderson county--Thos. W. Foster, clerk. STEER--Taken up by B. H. Kelling in Jackson tp, Nov 8 1881, one 2 yr old heifer with white face, 2 branded on left hip, valued at \$30.

HEIFER--Also by same at same time and place, one 2 yr old heifer, branded on left hip, red in color and valued at \$15.

HEIFE--Also by same at same time and place, one 2 yr old heifer, red in color, branded on left hip and valued at \$15.

MULE--Taken up by John West in Indian Creek tp, Feb 2 1882, one black mare mule branded J on left shoulder, 3 yrs old, valued at \$20.

HEIFER--Taken up by Chas Reynolds in Rich tp Jan 15, 1882, one 2 yr old heifer, red and white spotted, all in right ear, valued at \$15.

Butler county--C. P. 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 the hocks, no marks or brands, resembling a figure on left thigh, no other mark, valuable, valued at \$15.

Chase county--S. A. Brees, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by Chas McDowell in Falls tp, Nov 5 1881, one light red yearling heifer, left off left ear, white on belly, valued at \$12.

STEER--Taken up by David Sauble in Cottonwood tp, Feb 10 1882, one yearling steer, red and white, branded on right hip, both ears cro. ped, left ear split, and valued at \$15.

Jackson county--John C. Myers, clerk. STEER--Taken up by John "eighty in Washington tp, one red yearling steer, branded on left hip with letter B, some white in face, on head and left flank, and valued at \$15.

MARE--Taken up by D. H. Hager in Washington tp, one sorrel pony mare with stripe in face, right hind foot white, valued at \$20.

Linn county--J. H. Madden, clerk. MARE--Taken up by Thos J. McBride in Liberty tp Dec 27 1881, one dark brown mare, heavy mane and tail, left hind foot white around edge, no marks or brands.

MULE--Taken up by John M. Aiki in Centreville tp Feb 10 1882, one dark bay mare mule, latter marks on nose, no other marks or brands perceptible.

Lyons county--Wm. F. Ewing, clerk. STEER--Taken up by B. D. Jones in Pike tp on 1st day of Feb 1882, one roan steer 2 yrs old, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

HORSE--Taken up by W. S. Harlan in Jackson tp on the 8 day of Feb, 1882 one 2 yr old bay horse, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

Shawnee county--Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk. STEER--Taken up in Mission tp by J. G. Miller, one red hip, valued at \$15.

State Stray Record.

A. Briscoe, successor to Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo., keeps a complete Stray Record for Kansas and Missouri. No money required for information. Stock is identified. Correspondence with all losers of stock solicited.

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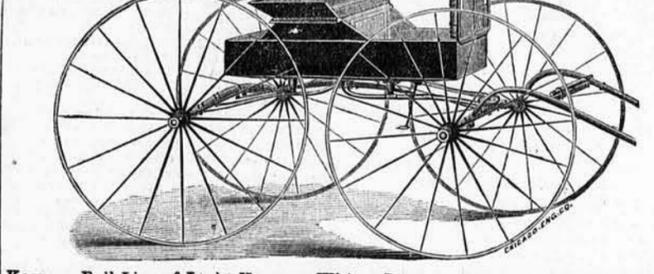
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No. 117. No. 118. No. 119. No. 120. No. 121. No. 122. No. 123. No. 124. No. 125. No. 126. No. 127. No. 128. No. 129. No. 130. No. 131. No. 132. No. 133. No. 134. No. 135. No. 136. No. 137. No. 138. No. 139. No. 140. No. 141. No. 142. No. 143. No. 144. No. 145. No. 146. No. 147. No. 148. No. 149. No. 150. No. 151. No. 152. No. 153. No. 154. No. 155. No. 156. No. 157. No. 158. No. 159. No. 160. No. 161. No. 162. No. 163. No. 164. No. 165. No. 166. No. 167. No. 168. No. 169. No. 170. No. 171. No. 172. No. 173. No. 174. No. 175. No. 176. No. 177. No. 178. No. 179. No. 180. No. 181. No. 182. No. 183. No. 184. No. 185. No. 186. No. 187. No. 188. No. 189. No. 190. No. 191. No. 192. No. 193. No. 194. No. 195. No. 196. No. 197. No. 198. No. 199. No. 200. No. 201. No. 202. No. 203. No. 204. No. 205. No. 206. No. 207. No. 208. No. 209. No. 210. No. 211. No. 212. No. 213. No. 214. No. 215. No. 216. No. 217. No. 218. No. 219. No. 220. No. 221. No. 222. No. 223. No. 224. No. 225. No. 226. No. 227. 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No. 339. No. 340. No. 341. No. 342. No. 343. No. 344. No. 345. No. 346. No. 347. No. 348. No. 349. No. 350. No. 351. No. 352. No. 353. No. 354. No. 355. No. 356. No. 357. No. 358. No. 359. No. 360. No. 361. No. 362. No. 363. No. 364. No. 365. No. 366. No. 367. No. 368. No. 369. No. 370. No. 371. No. 372. No. 373. No. 374. No. 375. No. 376. No. 377. No. 378. No. 379. No. 380. No. 381. No. 382. No. 383. No. 384. No. 385. No. 386. No. 387. No. 388. No. 389. No. 390. No. 391. No. 392. No. 393. No. 394. No. 395. No. 396. No. 397. No. 398. No. 399. No. 400. No. 401. No. 402. No. 403. No. 404. No. 405. No. 406. No. 407. No. 408. No. 409. No. 410. No. 411. No. 412. No. 413. No. 414. No. 415. No. 416. No. 417. No. 418. No. 419. No. 420. No. 421. No. 422. No. 423. No. 424. No. 425. No. 426. No. 427. No. 428. No. 429. No. 430. No. 431. No. 432. No. 433. No. 434. No. 435. No. 436. No. 437. No. 438. No. 439. No. 440. No. 441. No. 442. No. 443. No. 444. No. 445. No. 446. No. 447. No. 448. No. 449. 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