

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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### Correspondence.

#### Manhattan Farmers' Institute.

[From our special correspondent.]  
This was held the 3d and 4th inst at Manhattan and was largely attended by the practical farmers of Riley county. Prof. Gale, Agricultural College, gave a lecture on small fruit culture, which will be published in full in the FARMER. The institute favored careful cultivation to mulching, and that most of the small fruits were easily raised with a little care. The dwarf June berry was a very successful fruit and very little troubled with insects and one said that he had marketed 1,800 quarts. Prof. Gale advised the planting of the Holton as the ruler.  
J. S. Corbett then gave a paper on Bee Culture. He gave the history of the bee, and how to propagate it successfully from the egg through the larvae to the full fledged bee. The bee men suggested that when food was scarce to give the bees access to sugar and water. An average colony should have 25 pounds of honey to winter with. During the winter the bees should be kept in a dark, quiet place. The Italian bee is seldom troubled with moths. Mr. Corbett recommended Cook's work on bees as the best authority.  
The discussion of corn was then opened by John Warner, of Riley county. The plowing should be deep and the planting shallow, unless it be necessary to put it in deeper in order to have access to moist earth. Corn should be planted early and never allowed to become weedy, and level cultivation recommended. Also not too many stalks in the hill, and these about three feet apart. It is not advisable to replow and replant a second time, nor should the crop be continued on the same land unless largely manured. Small grain is good to rest the land. Several farmers gave their experience with listers, which was very favorable to its use. Much practice had proven that to be successful with corn there should be a less acreage, with more care and better cultivation.  
An interesting article by Prof. Walters, Agricultural College will be published in full.  
Saturday morning was devoted to a discussion of raising and feeding swine. Good healthy hogs should be procured first and the "survival of the fittest" should be maintained, and as a relief to dry feed, green feed and slops should be used. Hogs should never be allowed to get hungry, and should be kept in a condition for market any time after six months. Allow nothing but good wholesome feed. Artichokes were found to be a good preventive of disease. Mr. Allen's first point was to get a good strong, healthy breed, with good body and limbs. He found oil meal, chopped or cooked feed valuable. He said it was a bad idea to put a brood sow in the show pen, because it gave the offspring a weak constitution. Pigs should be weaned in four to eight weeks, but should be well on their feet first. Prof. Shelton's experiments at the college farm showed that ten pounds of flesh for every bushel of corn could be secured.  
Feeding stock was next discussed. In the use of corn, put it up in shocks about 16 hills square when it first begins to glaze, perhaps a little earlier, then if you have a cutting machine, chop up the fodder and fed with oil meal, made stock do nicely. The value of oil meal is not appreciated. English feeders exported it from this country at a cost of \$50 per ton. It is advisable to feed and mature your stock for early market. Stockmen in southwestern Kansas were feeding the Amber Sugar cane with good success. Seven or eight tons could be raised to the acre and stock would eat it all, stalk and leaves. O. W. Bill made an experiment of feeding cut corn fodder, oil meal and corn meal to three head of cattle for 60 days and made a net gain of 760 pounds.  
J. T. Walters, senior student, State Agricultural College, gave a sensible article on pure water, which was the result of several months experiments. He found many mineral impurities, besides those found in decomposing vegetable and animal matter in wells. He suggested that wells should be a safe distance from sewer drains and cattle ranches. Rain water was the best for drinking. Every farmer should ask the question, "Is it well with my well?"  
Rev. Scott, of Alma, gave a lengthy lecture address on "Kindness to domestic animals," which was a strong and telling plea in behalf of dumb brutes.  
The closing discussion was on wheat culture. This had several strong advocates who were now raising wheat successfully every year with an average of 15 bushels, even in the last three years. Others said they had given it up in disgust, and raised corn and bought their wheat. Wheat should be sown about September 1, wet or dry, and only the best variety, that which would mature early. The stacking should be done on the plan that you shingle a roof, and built with the large end down, then your wheat will keep.  
W. Marlett had made a profit of \$15 to the acre the last few years by having his wheat made into flour and selling that, besides having the straw and chaff left.

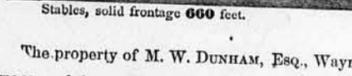
#### That Lobby Action.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
I presume farmers who read my article on "A Farmers' Lobby," will at once think the expense such as to make it impolitic and impracticable. "Twenty thousand dollars for a farmers' lobby; I guess farmers are not such fools as that yet!"  
Well, let us see what fools you are then, and compare. I dare not tell one tenth part of what I know for most farmers would say I was a liar at once; but I will single out one very insignificant law as compared with some work of some of our legislatures, and ask you to figure on it and see at what cost you allow costly and pernicious laws to be fastened on you.  
Take the school book law which was lobbied through the legislature and which no one seemed to

know or care anything about; at least it was not ventilated and shown up as it should have been, and the result has been that the whole population of Kansas are bound under a mandatory law to pay double, treble and quadruple for that necessary thing, school books for the children. In every school district in every farming community in Kansas every farmer with a family has already paid more than twice what he would have to pay for a farmers' lobby to prevent just such work. I presume the book publishers paid not only \$20,000 but \$50,000, and more than that, in getting that law passed, and fastening their five years' lease upon the various counties of the state. I don't ask you to take my word for it. I only ask you to remember how many energetic, zealous, working men were around in your county fixing up their five year commands to buy certain books and no other; Remember that these men were such as would not be likely to work for less than from \$50 to \$100 per month; then multiply your county by the number of counties in the state, and meditate on the result.  
But some will say the law has merits. Admit it, but that is no excuse for its defects, which are so glaring. A plain farmer could have said if it is necessary to have such a law let the state superintendent or some competent authority appoint a board to make a selection of books for the state and then make the best terms possible for their supply, and they could have been furnished for one-fourth what the same books now cost, and every county would have been saved every year for five years more than four times the cost of a lobby member. I want to get the farmers to figure a little. I can go through our statutes and point out in many ways just how farmers are paying not only two dollars per year, supposing it cost them that for a good lobby, but four, six, ten, and I pre-

with regard to our diet, and that it is best, at such times to use food that we are not accustomed to, very sparingly. So with respect to stock when a greater mortality than usual prevails among them. We have to use discretion in handling them, and the man who at such a time would turn his cattle and leave them to other feed into a stalk field and leave them there long enough to gorge themselves need not expect to do so without risk.  
Many in this vicinity have lost cattle, and the disease is generally called the dry murrain. The following remedy has been successfully used and in no ill 3 drops of croton oil; give in one dose and increase the animal moderately after drenching. If necessary repeat the dose until the animal is well the next day, and give the animal plenty of exercise.  
Hutchinson, Reno Co, Feb. 4. M. O. SULLIVAN.

Review of Seven Years.  
To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
I began raining yesterday and I concluded to take a look back over my record for the years 1875 '76, '77, '78, '79, '80 and '81. In doing so I find 1875, following the drought of 1874, to be one of great abundance in everything but fruit and nuts. Seven-six came in warm and continued so throughout, March being wet and some sleet, while the highest waters here for the year were in this month, and crops of all kinds were cold and considerably low, spring late, while the rains began in April, long, cold and heavy, being rather wet to middle of June. Oats fine and potatoes good; wheat poor; corn fair. 1876 followed, warm, but little snow or frost in ground, spring early, weather very favorable but rains of no import until about



Stables, solid frontage 600 feet. Farm House, Residence.

#### "OAKLAWN FARM"

The property of M. W. DUNHAM, Esq., Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois, the noted Importer and Breeder of Percheron Horses

some some of them twenty dollars per year for the want of a good lobby to prevent bad legislation. Where does the fool appear?  
I quite agree with you, Mr. Editor, that lobbies are not desirable. But what are you going to do? As you say, every other interest has its lobby, and moreover it is a lamentable fact that the brains of the legislature are often in the lobby than in the legalized house, and two-thirds of our legislation is traceable directly to the lobbies; and so long as they do exist, and are really the most potent factors in shaping our laws, I want our farmers to wake up a little and try their hand.  
They may cut a sorry figure, I don't know; but if they can't hold their own when they have a chance, they may as well hang up their fiddle.  
I think I have pointed out a way. Let them try it.

#### The Cattle Disease.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
I have read with interest the articles in your paper in relation to the disease that has been prevailing so extensively among cattle for some time past, and as to its cause and treatment, I will endeavor to give your readers what information I can from my own experience with regard to it.  
I cannot agree with your correspondents in the conclusion that the smut found this year in the corn stalks is the primary cause of the disease. I have noticed more or less smut every year in the stalk fields, and have seen cattle eat it, but have never known it to do them harm.  
I kept 50 head of cattle all last winter in stalk fields and did not lose any. I have been keeping 70 head in stalks for the last two months and so far my cattle seem healthy. One of my neighbors, who had been herding his cattle on prairie grass, turned them into his stalk field immediately after a snow storm and lost three head inside of 24 hours. He blamed the smut for his loss and concluded to keep his cattle out of stalk fields for the future. In the meantime his feed was getting short as he was wintering more stock than he had made provisions for and he thought he would try the stalk fields again in order to save hay; but instead of leaving the cattle in for a long time as he had previously done, he suffered them to remain but a short time the first day, a little longer the day after, and so on until finally he placed no restriction over them as to time, and he has lost no more cattle.  
When I commenced to use stalks last fall I would leave my cattle in the field but a short time at first not more than half an hour per day, in that way I got them gradually accustomed to the use of the stalks and now I keep them in the entire day.  
I think domestic animals are like the human family, subject at certain times to diseases, the cause and nature of which baffles our limited scientific knowledge to explain or understand. At one time the small pox will come unexpectedly and hurries into the untimely graves thousands of our race, at another time the cholera or the yellow fever will come equally unexpectedly to fill the grave yards with their numerous victims. We all know that at times when diseases are prevalent we are obliged to be cautious,

#### Pay Back the Costs and Taxes.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
I am one of the readers of the FARMER, and I beg a space in your paper. I wish to ask the many readers one question: The homestead law of 1862, making provision for donating to each citizen of the United States, or alien who becomes a citizen, who is the head of a family or over 21 years old, one tract of land containing 160 acres by paying cost of making a homestead entry as the law requires on said land, we are required to live on and improve the same. In case we fail to comply with the law it goes back to

the United States. Then we lose all, both the land and work and government still holds the land and the entry fees. When the county commenced to settle we were taxed for our improvements; when the poor homesteaders on the frontier, with their families, where the Indians and grasshoppers in our midst, the assessors would come and assess our breaking at two dollars per acre. There have been thousands of dollars tax paid on homestead lands. Now if that law was erroneous, not constitutional, why not pay back the tax money to the homesteader with ten per cent interest? This is the question I am trying to get before the readers of the KANSAS FARMER hoping to hear from some of them on the subject.  
Clyde, Cloud Co, Feb. 2. T. J. J.

#### Cutting Up Corn for Fodder.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
I have been in Kansas three years, have taken the FARMER two. Like very much to read farmers letters. Think we should make more of a specialty of telling what we are doing and how we are doing, and whether our operations are proving satisfactory or otherwise. By this means we get the benefit of each others experience, which in my judgment is worth more than theory.  
Last fall, seeing that the corn was a partial failure and that feed was likely to be scarce, I hired some men and cut all our corn fodder, paid out about \$45, which seemed to be a pretty large sum for a few days work. But the result is, that fodder, with the addition of straw and damaged hay from tops of stacks, is going to winter 45 head of cattle, and they are looking well. We are not feeding any grain, except to cows and calves a small allowance of mill feed. We have had no occasion to be enquiring what it

was on the stalks that caused our cattle to die. There is no better rough feed than good corn fodder. I know some will say, "Oh it is too much trouble to cut and take care of fodder, and then you have to haul it out to feed." But let me add that the farmer who does not carefully save and feed all the rough produce of his farm is wasting a large per cent of his profit.  
Valley Falls, Kas. J. C. EVANS.

#### Broom Corn Culture.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
In answer to L. A. Knapp's question of January 4, I send the following:  
Broom corn is planted from May 15 to June 20, the earlier the better, as it gives it time to ripen before the frosts which damage the brush by coloring it. One bushel of seed will plant twenty acres of ground, using a corn planter with broomcorn dyes. Cut it just as the brush commences to turn red, not letting the seed get too ripe. To cut it: It first requires tabling, that is, breaking two rows across each other, so as to form a table and bring the brush down without reach. After cutting place the brush on the table thus formed, and let it dry a day or more before hauling it to the scraper where the seed is cleaned off.  
A scraper will cost about \$75. A good cutter will cut about one acre in four days. One man will scrape about two tons per day. After scraping put the brush under cover to dry. Let it about four inches thick on the shelves, and leave about eight inches for the circulation of air. After the brush is cured bale it in bales of 250 to 300 pounds each. A press costs \$75. Two men can press four tons per day.  
Broomcorn is not a paying crop where help is scarce. One ton to four acres is a good crop.  
I have lost a number of sheep this winter with a disease that is entirely new to me. The head of the sheep swelled up, and became filled under the jaws with a watery substance like jelly. They have a good appetite and look well until about four hours before death. If any reader of the FARMER has seen anything like this, I would like to hear from them through its columns.  
David City, Neb, Feb. 7. F. J. AYRES.

#### Broom Corn and Castor Bean Culture.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
The "Old Reliable" comes to hand as regular as the week rolls around, and its columns are replete with good subjects for conning by the farmer, the home circle, and in fact all that have any interest in farming or gardening for a living. And why not; for all are dependent on the farmer for a living, without him the wheels of industry would stop.  
One friend asks how to grow and care for broom corn, the kind to plant, etc. Plant in drills by all means, ten or twelve seeds to the foot, three feet apart from first of May to 30th of June in southern Kansas, will make a crop. The Missouri evergreen, Early New York and Shaker; are grown extensively in the north. Cut as soon as the stalk is out and seed begin to shed its blossoms, for good prime green brush. Scrape and put on scaffolding to dry under good cover. The seed can be left on until all is cut and cured for a limited crop, but for a large field the better way would be to scrape, dry and bale, or pack down in

bulk, it will not pay to get shed and machinery ready for one or two crops. Better set in for five years or longer, and three years out of five will prove remunerative. I am speaking as an old experienced hand at the business, my father before me planting from 25 to 300 acres for upwards of twenty years.  
Another asks about the castor bean. It is a plant admirably adapted to Kansas, especially the southern part of the state. Will grow on any soil that will produce corn, and should be planted early—say by April 1st to 10th, as the yield depends upon the length of season. They grow until killed by frost. Plant with corn planter four by four feet, three or four in a hill, which can be done by plugging with wood or cork and making the holes about half as large. They are a great benefit to the land, reclaiming old and exhausted land and fitting it for an excellent corn crop. Chinch, nor Mr. Hopper, will not partake of its broad tender leaves. Seeds can be obtained at seed stores in Kansas City. Mode of culture same as for corn, thin out to one stalk in a hill when they begin to pod out, watch the first castors until you see them begin to crack open just a little and then clean off about an acre just like a brick yard, and then keep at your work about twice a week.  
Mt Carmel, Feb. 6. E. B. COOK.

#### The Lobby Question.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
Your remarks on the meeting of the wool growers is very suggestive. They are practical farmers, they belong to all political parties. They meet for a special purpose; to strengthen their interests in wool growing, improving their breeds, etc. No new party was deemed necessary by them to accomplish their object. Now, I see no earthly reason why farmers generally cannot meet, form associations, county, state or national, and work together in harmony (without organizing a new party), for their common interests. Let there be one organization, or more if necessary, in each county in the state and admit none but practical farmers. Each county organization could provide means for some one or more to attend the meetings of the legislature and urge upon the members such legislation as their common interests demand. All other interests except agriculturists have lobbies attending legislative bodies. Farmers must learn to "fight the devil with fire," if they hope to succeed in getting favorable legislation, either local, state or national. The county organizations could form a state association and the state organizations form a national association. Each state could send a lobby to urge upon congress national legislation upon the great question of transportation. Lobbies representing every interest except agriculture are constantly in attendance upon congress. Why not a lobby of farmers? They have as much at stake as all others combined. Other interests recognize the necessity of lobbies, and farmers should do the same, and they will signally fail until they do provide lobbies to watch their common interests. The great majority of our legislators do not associate with the common farmers, seldom come in contact with them, how are they (the legislators) to know what we want unless we organize and make our wants known? Farmers are to blame and not our law makers, because they do not know what we want. They associate with other classes who have other interests, and those with whom they associate are not slow in demanding the passage of laws to benefit themselves. This is natural. If we want our interests attended to, let us follow the example of the wool growers, meet, organize, and through our organizations make our wants known, and politicians will obey, for of all men they look to those who furnish the most votes and are very careful not to do anything so as to lose that vote which places them in power.  
Nickerson, Kas. W. F. HENDRY.

#### Remedy for Sick Fowls.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
The poultry pulse, as tested through your columns, is good. It is a good sign for Kansas: If the average farmer had poultry statistics put close up under his eyes—production and consumption of fowls and eggs they would open wide.  
Now, this matter of profit from fowls would be plain open and shut, were it not for something, and that is the poultry disease. A man does not like to invest money in fine stock and then get up some fine morning to find his money gone to fowl-land. And it is upon this very point of chicken disease that I wish to say a few words.  
I am not going to give old (but good) advice about cleaning out the owl (fowl) house every morning. Nor are we going to imperatively command a soft bran mash, vegetable food, onions, buckwheat oyster shells, corn meal, and a thousand other things at regular intervals. All these are good, not necessary. If they were, you might as well say good-bye to poultry, for a farmer has more important matters to attend to these short days, and not all farmers' wives love poultry. What we are going to do, is give a panacea for nine-tenths of the poultry diseases. Not theoretically, but practically, and reasonably demonstrated.  
Now, the root of nearly all modern poultry diseases is impurity of blood. It would require too much space to enumerate all the diseases that emanate from this trouble. Cankers, roup, cholera, megrims, indigestion, etc. Those that do not directly follow are caused by more readily yielding to sundry troubles on account of this same blood impurity. The heart of a fowl beats 150 times a minute and one can readily see how fast the seeds of disease can be disseminated through the system, through the blood. Hence the rapidity with which a spell of cholera or "rup" runs through a flock. If one doctors at all, he must be quick.  
Having seen that the blood is the seat of the trouble the conclusion is obvious, simply treat the disease through the same medium. We care not what the symptoms are, treat the blood. Remove the cause and the effect will disappear. We have cured bad cases of sore-mouth by treatment of the blood, as well as other bad troubles.  
Nothing acts so favorably and quickly on the peculiar composition of the blood as iron in some shape. Our grandmothers were wont to keep old nails in the drinking vessels of their fowls. This is

good, but not concentrated enough. Our experience is that tincture of iron is the best, most practical way. For a flock of sick fowls, put a tablespoonful of the tincture to a half gallon of their drinking water, make them drink it by giving them no other water. For a flock that has lost tone, almost starve them for a week, and at the end of that time you will be surprised at their red combs and sleek looks, and you will feel amply repaid for your outlay and trouble.

Marshall, Mo. J. L. WOODBRIDGE.

**Farm Letters.**

**All Right in Jewell.**

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
The weather has been so mild and pleasant in this part of the state of Kansas during the past winter, and our people have enjoyed good health, and our stock of all kinds done as well on so little feed, and our roads have been so smooth and good, prices for all kinds of grain and stock have been so high that many of our farmers have realized more for their grain and stock, and made more money than in any previous year that they have lived here; and it is no new thing now in Jewell county to see one of our farmers wearing as good clothes and driving as fine carriages as any of our merchants and professional men.

Emigrants are still coming into our county, and a great many farms are changing hands for from one thousand to five thousand dollars for 160 acres. Jewell, our town, is booming. On passing through this town you will see any quantity of rock on the ground for buildings next spring.

If Vennor would say in his almanac that Jewell county is where the original Garden of Eden was located, our people would have more confidence in that assertion than they have in his weather reports. Wheat and rye look well, and much better than at this season last year. Stock of all kinds looking fine. A few fat cattle will go into market soon. Hogs most all gone into market. Farmers are getting ready to raise another crop.

Jewell, Jewell Co, Feb. 6, 1882. J. S. P.

**To Prevent Wash.**

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
I have an orchard of about 150 trees, set on each side of a small ravine, said ravine runs parallel with a row of trees. The row is from six to ten feet from the lowest part of the ravine, which washes very bad in times of heavy rains. Now, will some one say through the FARMER how to prevent wash in such places? Very pleasant weather for this time of year. Success to the FARMER.

Clyde, Kas. FRANK FRENCH.

**In Fighting Trim**

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
Yes, give us "A Farmers' Legislature," or at least one in which their interests and influence are cared for; and felt. But from a farmers' or any other lobby "good Lord deliver us." Lobbies are evidently an invention of the devil, only to be tolerated when no other way is left to fight his satanic majesty but with fire. Let us strike at him straight from the shoulder and not from behind the lobby "stump." Make a fair, stand up fight first. If beaten, bushwhacking afterward will be of sufficiently doubtful propriety.

Sterling, Feb. 6, 1882. P. C. BRANCH.

**All is Well.**

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
We are having very fine weather here now, but nothing unusual for Kansas at this time of the year. Wheat is growing finely, the acreage about the same as last year, condition much better than it has been for several years past. Stock is generally in good condition. Some pinkies amongst the horses. Other stock healthy. There will be a large acreage of corn planted next year, fifty per cent more than last also a larger acreage of oats. The fruit tree agents are doing a thriving business, which is a good indication of the way farmers are turning their attention to fruit.

King City, McPherson Co, Feb. 7. GEO. OLIVANT.

**What Ails Them?**

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
Will some one tell me through the columns of the FARMER what ails my sheep? The muscles of their limbs become paralyzed so they can not walk, nor get up when down, they lose flesh very rapidly. But most of the time they are ready for their feed. About half of the number affected die. It is the very old ones and late lambs that are diseased. Fed them millet and corn fodder, herding on the range when warm enough. This being my first effort in writing for the paper, I will cut it short. Feed plenty. Hay \$2 to \$5 per ton; corn 55c; wheat 55c to \$1.00; potatoes \$2.00; butter 50c; eggs 15c.

Seward, Kas, Feb. 6, 1882. W. L. BROWN.

**Listing.**

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
Listing has been practiced here by some farmers for several years; but during the last two years it has almost superseded the old method. So rapid was the change that the demand for listers was greater than the supply.

The listing plow, to do its work well, must cover up all weeds between the rows and yet not throw the dirt so far as to leave an edge of weeds next to the furrow. It is drawn by three good horses, and the amount listed depends on the gait of the horses—5 to 7 acres a day. The double tree should be made so long that one horse walks in the last row or furrow, and the middle horse exactly in front of the lister, thus gauging the distance of the rows, and the third horse an equal distance on the unplowed land. On returning of course the other horse will be in the furrow. If the field has been in corn the previous year the lister is generally run in the middle between the old rows. Some follow the lister with a one horse drill, others with a two horse drill, a high one, and some use the combined lister and drill and some use a planter, one that is high enough not to drag on the ridges.

Do not commence too early, as it puts the corn down deep where the ground is not warmed so quick. Begin at a place where the rows run north and south, so the noonday sun can shine into the furrows, warming the soil, keeping the corn from rotting. Put the subsoil deep enough to have loose earth to plant in. I had the attachment of my subsoiler remodeled by a blacksmith, so as to put in a safety pin, because I had some rocky spots to go through; this worked well.

The after culture, in my opinion, is best done first by a board, then harrow, and last the cultivator. Some harrow at once. Make your board thus: Take a two inch plank, not less than a foot wide; put another of the same size behind this, overlapping the first about two inches; bolt and spike together, using two cross pieces, one near each end. Fasten the ends of a rope or chain to these cross pieces, hit the two horse team to the middle of the chain or rope. Use the board only when the ground is dry. A boy can work and ride it. A board seven feet long does the best work, though a longer one taking more rows works faster.

Advantages of listing: First it saves labor for man and beast, second, listed corn does not suffer from drought as soon as that planted otherwise; third, listed corn stands up better; fourth, with the same amount of cultivation it produces bigger crops; fifth, a man can cultivate more; and sixth, it leaves the ground even when the corn is laid by.

Listed corn stands in a clean row. Going over with

the board should be done as soon as weeds appear on the ridges, which the board crushes, also pulverizing the soil.

Listed corn will look puny at first. It stands so low in the furrow that board and harrow will not disturb it, while particles of soil crumble down, preparing it for the cultivator.

H. F. MELLENBACH.  
Fairview, Brown Co, Kas.

**Hog Fences.**

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
I have tried the hog fence, or a similar one, spoken of by Alonzo Shull in last week's FARMER. I suppose he means two stranded barbed wire; not twisted, this being what I used. When I put in little and big hogs, the pigs would crawl through and the bigger hogs in trying to follow, would break the laths. I then tried barrel staves in place of laths, which gave better satisfaction; the staves being stronger and giving pigs no chance to make the start. I several times got 50 or more line barrels at five cents per barrel from contractors that were building in our nearest towns. This makes them as cheap or cheaper than laths. I drive a stake every five or eight feet, then drive a nail through a stave into the stake, which makes it firm. The fence spoken of by Mr. Bisher will be free from rot in a few months, but I think the posts had better not be woven in, but fastened by staples, or a break will loosen and destroy the whole fence.

Fairview, Brown Co, Feb. 3. H. F. M.

**A Bountiful Harvest.**

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
We have had some winter since I wrote last, but not severe. The ground has been frozen too hard to plow for a week. But now it has turned warm, and farming will be pushed as vigorously as ever. I have overhauled the Quarterly Report of the State Board of Agriculture and find lots of good things in it. If our brethren of the plow would take more interest in studying these reports and take the KANSAS FARMER, I do not think grain speculators would get so much of the hard earnings of the the grain raising class. Stock of all kinds doing well. The general impression is that we will have a bountiful harvest this year.

Carmi, Jan. 27, 1882. D. G. BENTON.

**After the Politicians.**

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
We are having a nice winter. Winter wheat and rye look well. A light fall of snow every two or three weeks and melting on the grain is keeping it in good condition. Not much farm work done in January. Stock of all kinds looking well except a few horses that have pinkies. I understand several have died in the east part of this township. Farmers generally in good spirits, a number preparing to build and make other improvements in the spring. It is represented that the city council of Clyde paid out one hundred dollars in aid of the saloon keepers in defending their cases in the district court last fall. Quite a stir among politicians as election day draws near.

Rural Alliance No. 97 in good working order. T. C. Moffatt, president, and J. W. Billings secretary. The principal discussion of our last meeting was the merits and demerits of candidates for township officers. Farmers seem to be awake to their interest politically as well as otherwise. Success to the FARMER and all its patrons.

F. M. WEBB,  
Clifton Township, Washington Co, Kas.

**Improving.**

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
We have had very pleasant weather all winter. There has more snow fallen to-day than at any time before this winter. It has been snowing slowly all day, but not cold, and not more rain than is needed for stock water. Wheat looks well. A large amount of plowing been done preparatory to spring planting. Stock doing well. A few cases of pinkies in horses yet. Quite a number of new houses going up in and around Princeton, one store building in Princeton by Mr. Huff occupied by Huff and Thornberry, grocers, a new school house in district No. 24, and an excellent teacher in the person of Miss Alice Davis, of Princeton. Too many of the teachers of to-day are teaching for the money they receive, and not for the interest of the school; which should be one great object. The health of the community in general is good.

I am glad to see the ladies take such an interest in the FARMER. I like to read their letters.

MRS. A. M. C.  
Princeton, Franklin Co, Jan. 30, 1882.

**Several Good Things.**

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
This has been a very mild winter, so far, and wheat looks well. I am going to try the experiment of breaking some prairie next month and let it go back to prairie grass. In doing so I think it will yield a heavier crop of hay. I like prairie hay for horses, for I think it healthier for them than tame hay. Have any of your many readers tried it? If so I would like to hear from them.

I have a grinding attachment to my wind mill with which I grind corn for my hogs. I put it in a barrel and put water and what milk we have to spare and I notice the good result in a few days.

Sabetha, Kas, Jan. 31, 1882. W. C. D.

**A Religious Awakening.**

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
Considerable ice has been stored by those who had ice houses prepared. The ice formed in creeks is about ten inches thick. Wheat fields have lost their color of green, but it appears to be all right. Live stock is doing well also. The mild winter so far, has been a great saving of feed and fuel. Health is reasonably good, some sore throat and croup among children.

Extensive preparations will be put in operation soon for a large corn crop, also considerable spring wheat and oats will be sown.

All kinds of farm improvements and the erection of new buildings are spoken of as becoming very active, the coming season.

A very interesting and far reaching religious work has been in progress in our thriving, bustling young city, Sabetha, which had its beginning with the week of prayer, the first of January. The work is principally conducted by Rev. F. L. Tuttle, lately of Minnesota. He is a live evangelist. He is warmly assisted by the pastors of the different churches. Night after night the largest church is crowded to overflowing. Many of the leading business men and many scores of young people have found peace in their new found trust in Jesus; and still the work of free grace is unabating. Also at Fairview there is a great awakening under the successful ministry of R. D. Dunham, late of the State of New York. Also from many other places we hear the glad tidings that the people are receiving the gospel.

C. H. ISLEY.  
Sabetha, Nemaha Co, Feb. 1.

**What a Cherokee has to Say.**

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
Winter thus far pleasant and mild. Only a few days of rough weather. To day it has been regularly wintry, though not severe. There is a fine covering of snow upon our wheat, which we hope will prove a beneficial protection thereto. The acreage of winter wheat sown is about thirty three per cent less than the average acreage of that crop in this county. This falling off is not due to a series of unsuccessful results of wheat raising, but is owing to the protracted drought of the summer and the incessant rains of the fall, deterring seeding so late in the fall that most wheat farmers sowed only a limited acreage, reserving their wheat land, already partly prepared, for flax, the culture of which will assume, I

think I am authorized in saying, wonderful proportions in the rank of agricultural products. Besides being a paying crop in itself it is an invaluable auxiliary to the successful wheat raiser. Our people are abreast with the times, making comfortable homes for themselves, and at the same time wholly unselfish, lending their active and energetic minds to the interest of the public, which is evidenced by the interest they take in proposed lines of railroad, of which there are several having good outlooks. We are happy to take into our midst a strictly honest and industrious emigrant. Our county is the place for those looking for good, comfortable, undisturbed homes.

N. O. McMAKIN.  
Keelville, Cherokee Co, Jan. 20.

**Hog Talk.**

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
The weather has been very pleasant the last week. Yesterday as warm as April. We have had some cold weather the last month. Four deg. below zero has been the coldest.

Stock of all kinds is in good condition. Winter wheat is looking well. Roads good and business lively. I have read with interest the article of Dr. Eldson on the Jersey Red hog. If there are no better specimens of them than were on exhibition at the State Fair at Topeka last fall, they are not worth boasting of. They looked more like the old fashioned wood hog, "lightning splitters" than anything I have seen for a long time. I am still of the opinion that there is no hog that will pay better to raise than a good Berkshire. I can see no advantage in raising a hog to weigh 5, 6 or 7 hundred pounds. The size of a hog cuts no figure in the matter. The question is, what hog will put on the most meat to a bushel of corn? Let the advocates of the Jersey Red put their hogs on the scales, weigh the corn they feed to them, and give us the results. Our shippers will give as much or more, for a smooth, well fattened hog that weighs 300 or 350 pounds, as for one that weighs 500 or 600 pounds.

JOSHUA WHEELER.  
Nortonville, Jefferson Co, Feb. 6.

**A Blessed Country.**

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
It has been over a month since I attempted to write to you about our fair land and prospects. We, as a people, would be very ungrateful were we to complain. Good health, good roads, and fine weather, is the order of the day. Wheat looks fine, our threshing machines are having all they can do, and that is unusual for February. All kinds of stock is doing well and a portion of our surplus is moving to market at good prices. We shipped over sixty carloads of grain, flour and stock from our town last month.

Corn, 50c; wheat 85c to \$1.15; hogs \$5.50 to 6.00; fat cattle \$4.75 to \$5.00. Many of our farmers are preparing to put in a large corn crop this spring, and from present appearances we will have a large fruit crop, our merchants are anticipating a good trade this spring. Farm hands and mechanics are scarce, and in good demand at good prices. There has been quite a controversy about feeding cattle on stalk fields, and properly watered, they will not die.

H. C. ST. CLAIR.  
Belle Plaine, Kas, Feb. 6, 1882.

**Curing Hams.**

The principal thing in curing hams is to get them just salt enough to keep them and not so salt as to injure the flavor and cause them to become hard.

Hams are cured by both dry-salting and brine. When dry-salting is employed the hams are rubbed often with salt and sugar. Between each rubbing they are bunched up on platforms or tables, the surface of which is covered with salt. When taken up to rub, which is usually done five or six times, a shallow box is at hand in which to do the work.

When brine is used, prepare a pickle strong enough to float an egg and stir it into a sufficient amount of sugar and molasses to give it a sweetened taste. Some add a little saltpeter to color the meat, while others claim it tends to harden the meat. In moderate quantity it is commonly accepted as beneficial. Cover the hams with the pickle, and place the packages where the temperature is uniform and above freezing. For hams of twelve pounds, four weeks will be sufficient; larger hams must remain in the brine a longer time. In general, three to seven weeks embraces the extremes of time required for domestic curing of hams, varying as to size of the hams, temperature and time when they will be required for use. When it is designed to preserve hams through the summer, they must not be removed from the pickle too soon.

Shoulders require much the same treatment as do hams, and both should be carefully smoked. The preservative principle of smoke is known as creosote. Smoke made by burning corn cobs is highly esteemed, but those engaged in curing meats on a large scale prefer the smoke obtained from dry hickory that has been stripped of its bark. The smoking process must not be too much hurried or the creosote will not have time to penetrate the entire substance of the meat. Ten days smoking is usually sufficient, unless the pieces are very large and thick.

A process in ham curing practiced by some of the leading packing houses consists in creating smoke in an oven outside of the smoke-house and passed through under ground pipes into it. The smoke, rising from the floor to the top of the house, encounters two opposite currents of air drawn from the outside.

These currents cause the smoke to form into a rapidly revolving horizontal column which passes among the hams. The smoke is not warm, and there is no heat to melt the hams or hot air to blacken them. The hams under this process are smoked in very much less time than by the old method.

While canvassing hams, has nothing to do with their flavor, it is a protection from insects, and will pay the farmer for his extra labor. It should be done before warm weather. Wrap each ham in coarse brown paper and then sew it up in cotton cloth to suit the size, following the shape of the ham. When covered as described, dip them in a wash made of lime-water and colored ochre. Hang up in a cool place to dry. The wash closes the interstices of the muslin, and the whole forms a perfect protection against insects. The room in which any kind of cured meat is stored should be dry and cool, and the darker the better—N. Y. World.

**FARMERS and GARDENERS Attention.**

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

**We Will Duplicate Their Prices**

And give a discount of one per cent.

We have a full line of

**Landreth's Garden Seeds.**

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

A Liberal Discount to Gardeners.

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

**GUDGELL & SIMPSON,**

Pleasant Hill, Mo.,

Have for Sale 20 Choice

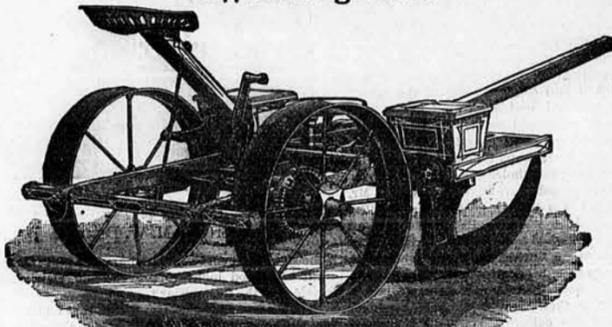
**HEREFORD BULLS,**

From One to Two Years Old,

RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM

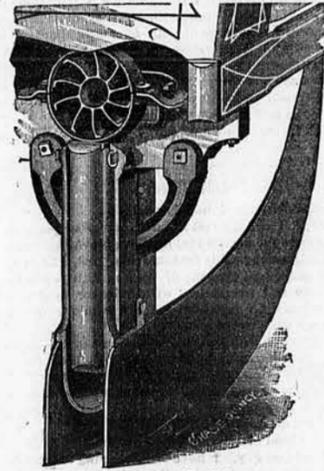
**ENGLAND.**

**The Barlow Rotary Corn Planter**  
Shows the Corn five hills in advance, before depositing in the ground.



The Barlow Rotary, showing Drill Attachment attached.

**The Barlow is the Best Planter in the World!!**



The revolving Seed Cup. Used only on the Barlow.

The Dropping device used on the Barlow is the most accurate and reliable rotary drop in use. Does not cut the corn, lock or bind. Does not miss. Drop plates have fifteen holes in each.

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

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

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

Drill attachment used on the Barlow is simple and perfect. Drops one grain at a time, without a failure.

**ASK DEALERS FOR THE BARLOW.**

Address for circulars,

**THE VANDIVER CORN PLANTER CO., Quincy, Ills.**

Manufacturers of the Barlow Rotary, Vandiver and Quincy Corn Planters.

**GREAT GERM DESTROYER! 300 CHOICE Poetical Selections for Autograph Albums,** neatly bound; 250 spiky Motto Verses, and 25 popular Songs, all for 15c., postpaid.

**DARBY'S**

**Prophylactic Fluid!**

**SCARLET FEVER CURED.**  
Pitting of SMALL POX prevented.  
ULCERS purified and healed. DYSENTERY CURED. WOUNDS healed rapidly. Removes all unpleasant odors. TETTER dried up. IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS. For SORE THROAT it is a sure cure.

CONTAGION destroyed. SICK ROOMS purified and made pleasant.  
FEBRUER and SICK PERSONS relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water.  
CATARRH relieved and cured. ERYSIPELAS cured. Burns relieved instantly. SCABS prevented.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier.

PREPARED BY

**J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,**

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

**SHEEP SCAB CURED, Ticks and Red Lice**

KILLED WITH **LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID,**

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

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,

210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

**\$10.60 FOR 40 cents.**

Any one sending me 40 cents and the address of 50 of their acquaintances will receive by return mail goods that retail for \$10.60. This is an honest offer, and if you want a fortune, don't let the chance slip. J. D. Henry, Box 137 Buffalo N.Y.



## THE KANSAS FARMER.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50  
 One Copy, Weekly, for six months, .90  
 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 blenders, 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 **18** expire with the next issue. The paper is always discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

When subscribers send in their names, write plainly the name, postoffice, county and state. When an address is to be changed from one post-office to another, give the names of both offices, the one where the paper is now sent, and also, the name of the one to which it is to be sent.

## Post Office Addresses.

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

Wine is now being successfully made from honey.

The National Live Stock Journal cautions parents against the use of any but the best milk of animals for children.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company favored this office with a pair of calendars for the year 1882.

J. H. Lyman of this city just received an order for 100 Cooley Creamers for a factory at Stockton, Kas. C. H. Bushman.

The California Farmer predicts an exodus of population from that state when the Southern Pacific railway connections are complete.

A Nebraska farmer named Reynolds has a six hundred and forty acre hog farm. He expects to take care of about one thousand hogs on that patch.

The second annual fair of the Butler County Exposition Association will be held at their grounds at El Dorado, Kansas, September 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1882.

Our good friend C. H. I. will please accept our thanks for the substantial interest he has taken in the FARMER. We hope to so behave ourselves that he will never be ashamed of us.

An inquirer wants to know in what quantities to feed oil cake to "poor sheep or last year's lambs." Will some one answer through the FARMER? We have had no experience in that line.

Farmers who raise many hogs would find that rye, oats and peas, growing in early spring, are excellent pasture, especially for young stock. Hogs need green pasture as much as do other kinds of stock.

Responses to our "Ladies' Department" are coming in in numbers sufficient to encourage us in the effort to establish this important feature. Those who have written us, and those who will yet write will hear from us in due time.

A friend in Russell county writes: A great many people are wanting forest trees for spring planting. Those who have Box Alder, Maple, Catalpa, etc, for sale should advertise them, naming price, etc, through the FARMER.

A new ornamental shrub from Japan has recently been introduced in the United States. It is a dwarf chestnut and produces nuts as large as the horse chestnut and are said to be equal in quality to the common small chestnut.

J. & C. Huston, Blandinsville, Ills, whose card is in our paper inform us that they will soon receive another valuable importation of Clydesdales from Scotland, and those who wish to buy for spring service should write them early.

Mr. Lovett's Nursery, at Little Silver, N. J. advertised in the FARMER, has received an order for seeds and stock from Nelson, New Zealand. We are indebted to Mr. Lovett for a catalogue with some of the finest pictures of fruit in it that we ever saw.

A subscriber asks a pertinent question. Who that has had experience can answer? "I wish you or some one of your readers would give a receipt for preparing cotton cloth to be used on hot beds instead of glass, as it is much cheaper, and not liable to get broken by hail."

Railways are great civilizers. The exhibit made at Atlanta last fall, by the A. T. & S. F. company attracted attention so generally in the south, that this office is in receipt of many requests for sample copies of the FARMER, and almost invariably referring to the Kansas exhibit at Atlanta.

The attention of our readers is respectfully asked to the advertisement of F. E. Marsh, of the Golden Belt Poultry Yards, which appears in the FARMER. Mr. Marsh we regard as a reliable and responsible dealer, and we like him, also, because he takes a lively interest in the KANSAS FARMER.

The FARMER, some time ago called attention to a decision by Judge Talcott, of the 7th district, that the section in the prohibitory liquor law prohibiting drunkenness and providing

penalty therefor, is unconstitutional. The Supreme court has affirmed that decision. The decision rests on the ground that only one subject may be embraced in any one law, and that subject must be clearly expressed in the title. The title to the prohibitory law is to prohibit the sale and manufacture of liquors, &c, and that does not properly include the matter of getting drunk.

The man, if it be not improperly so called, for railway building was never more general than it is now. And it is a good sign. There is no better evidence of the life of any people than is furnished in making public improvement, of a character to be serviceable to the people. The railway is just as necessary to the farmer as the common highway. It is a large part of his business to get his products to market. For this he must use the railway. Men build the roads to get pay from the farmer for hauling his cattle and grain to market. It is doubtful if any railway would have been made at any time to accommodate travel only. It is the freight that pays most. And we believe that within the present century railroads will be as cheap as the rivers.

## Dark Spots in the Legislature.

A friend sends us an extract from a published letter of the Clerk of the House, the last two or three sessions of the legislature of this state, as follows:

"In a journal of 1,200 pages mistakes are likely to occur and in all probability do occur, especially in a record of the proceedings of a body that suspends the constitution from ten to twenty times a day, and crowds the work of the session into the last six days and nights. Mr. Storch knows what undignified proceedings characterized the last days of the session of '77, and you know that it finds its counterpart in nearly every house. The system is wrong, and the clerk is not to blame. The mad haste and lack of decorum in the closing hours is what makes it difficult to keep a correct record of the proceedings of our legislature. Criticize the officers if they fail in their duty, but remember the house is a law unto itself, and does as it pleases, often regardless of constitution or consequences."

Our attention is called to this as having some bearing on the Lobby discussion now in progress in this paper. We are aware of the utter recklessness which prevails at times in legislative bodies, and especially in our own state legislature the last few days of the session. It is probably true that ours is not exceptional in that respect. We have known a number—say fifteen or twenty, bills to be voted upon and passed in one vote. We have known a bill to be read the first time by its title, then a second time in the same way, then read through by the clerk and passed without any intervening business. We have seen motions, resolutions and amendments go in so rapidly as to overwhelm the presiding officer and clerks, and the journal of these proceedings made up without any one pretending to know that they were correct. We have seen members of the house and senate engage in boishy pastime when grave matters were pending. These things are neither new nor infrequent, though, of course, they are not general; nor do all or nearly all the members take part in or approve them.

Unquestionably these matters are bad enough, but bad as they are, they are not the worst things that occur in such bodies. There is more of both good and bad work done in committee rooms than in open session. An omnibus bill may be passed at one vote, and a bill may be read three times and passed in thirty minutes without any direct injury, and twenty-five or fifty men may make merry and do little direct harm except to make fools of themselves and disgrace the body of which they are members. But when a committee is swayed by the arguments or conduct of interested men to ignore or betray the trust reposed in them and forget that they are representative men using the power of a great and confiding constituency, then dangerous ground is reached. When a member, after delivering himself of a sound argument in favor of a particular measure, leaves the hall and during his short absence loses all interest in his favorite bill, and dodges a vote upon it when voting time comes, the inevitable conclusion is that man has been "seen."

It is bribery, in one or another form, that is the bane of modern politics. We have got so far along that men will say—"It is easier to buy legislatures than to elect them." These are burning words, and they are all the hotter because there is so much truth in them. Large interests often interfere quietly and powerfully in nominating conventions and in election campaigns. Money unsparing is poured out to elect or defeat a certain man. And then, after legislatures are organized, a study is made of the men to be influenced. One may be won by a little flattery, one by a champagne supper, one by promises of future assistance, one by place, one by money. Some are worth only a box of cigars, and other poor fellows are of so little value as to be worth nothing, and they follow the herd. In this way legislation is often effected or defeated, not because there are no honest, unpurchasable men in the legislature, but because there are so many weak or bad men there.

All this needs the correcting influence of an organized healthy public sentiment, and that must spring up and grow among the people.

## Rice Culture.

Mr. J. P. Stelle, of McLeansboro, Illinois, is of opinion that rice can be raised in Kansas, and he sends to the FARMER an article which was published in the Louisville Courier Journal on the general subject of rice culture. Mr. Stelle has taken upon himself to test the matter, and has procured seed which he proposes to distribute gratuitously to persons who will experiment with it. All that a package of the seed will cost is a stamp to pay postage.

The article he sends says that "upland rice"

will grow on wheat or corn land anywhere that there are five months of the year between frosts, or between good planting time and autumn frosts. Early frosts do not kill, though they may retard the early growth, but frosts in the fall destroy the crop if it is not ripe. If this five month theory is true, rice ought to do well anywhere in Kansas, especially south of a center line running east and west. The writer insists that anywhere south of the 30th parallel, this upland rice will grow. He says that this parallel passes directly through the heart of the great rice region of China, where rice is almost the sole support of millions of people. The five months rule will always hold good—the latest variety known never fails of being ready for harvest within five months from the time of sowing. A southern climate favors it no more than a northern one; all it requires is a frostless season long enough to admit of its maturing. And even should a spring-frost bite it off to the ground, no harm would result other than a brief check in growth, for it would come out promptly from the root, and flourish the same as if nothing had happened; but a fall frost would ruin it.

As to yield and culture he says that land capable of bringing thirty bushels to the acre will bring from fifty to sixty bushels of rough rice. This is usually worth \$1 on the farm. The hulling process will leave us about half the number of bushels that we had in the rough, after the miller has taken out his toll for the preparation; say the acre has yielded us twenty-five bushels of first-class cleaned rice. This will weigh about 1,200 pounds, which at eight cents per pound, the usual retail price, would be worth \$96. Or suppose it so low as six cents per pound, we will still have a product worth \$72. Then in addition to the rice we have the straw, which is much larger in quantity than that of either wheat or oats and very different in character. It is a soft, spongy straw, highly relished by stock, and said to be almost as nutritious as the best quality of hay.

Should the people succeed in raising rice successfully, hulling mills would soon be built. Until then, the writer says it would be necessary for the pioneers in the business to prepare their rice at home, as is now done by small growers in many portions of the lower South. The process is an inexpensive and exceedingly simple one. A concavity eight or ten inches in diameter and about the same in depth, is burned into a block of wood to serve as a mortar. Into this the rough rice is placed where it is beaten by hand with a wooden pestle weighing some four or five pounds. After a few minutes beating the hull separates from the grain and then may be readily removed, as chaff, by exposure to a slight draft of air. Some persons rig the pestle to a spring-pole, which greatly reduces the labor of beating. Rice prepared on this rude plan is thought to be much better in point of flavor, than such as has passed through a regular mill. In China it is almost all prepared by hand with a mortar and pestle.

Touching the culture he says: "My plan is (1), put the ground in good order by deep breaking and thorough pulverizing; (2), lay off rows with a shallow-running plough three feet apart; (3), so soon in spring as all danger of a freeze is over, drill in the seed thinly, covering from two to three inches with a plough or block; (4), bar off when rice is four or five inches high, and follow with hoes, removing weeds and grass, and chopping out to a stand of about eight inches asunder leaving two or three stalks in the hill; (5), throw back the furrow and plow out the middles, running shallow, and (6), if weeds seem to be getting another damaging start—which seldom happens, as the rice soon covers the ground and takes care of itself—scratch them down, and that is the last of it. The culture must always be level and shallow. Half a bushel of seed will sow an acre. It is a wonderful growth to stool or branch up from the base—a single stalk will often increase to twenty or thirty. The harvesting and threshing does not differ from all that of all other kinds of small grain."

## Something About Advertising.

Advertising is a business. Often—generally, indeed, it is made a part of some other regular vocation; but is made a specialty by many persons. There are large and responsible houses doing advertising only. They take orders from all parts of the country, and by reason of their large business and superior facilities for collecting matter, make special contracts with newspaper and periodical publishers. They push their business the same as other business men. They ask for low rates and good position, and they study not only the most attractive, but sometimes the most deceptive forms for presenting the thing to be advertised. A whole column of small print is sometimes read before the reader discovers that some patent medicine is the nut which he is cracking. This stupendous system of advertising costs immense sums of money, which, as in all other cases, the consumer pays.

We are not complaining, nor exposing, but we have a word to say concerning one feature of advertising, and we have thought it well to preface as above. Every newspaper has advertising space for sale. That is a part of its business. Many, indeed, most advertisers, are content to occupy space in the regular advertising columns, but there are others who insist on coming in among the reading matter, and run into the space used by the editor himself for his own utterances. It is these latter we are after now.

If a newspaper making pretensions to anything beyond a village circulation, has no distinctive editorial character, it has little excuse for existence. The miscellaneous matter and general make-up of a paper are recognized by its

readers and soon become familiar to them, and the same is true of the tone and range of the editorial matter. Every paper which is worth anything has a distinctive editorial standing and reputation. You learn to know it and to like or dislike it by this standard more than by any other. Certain lines of thought you expect to read in a particular paper; certain methods and style of expression, and you are surprised to find anything having a marked contrast to what you have become accustomed to read them.

Then, when an editor permits advertisers to encroach upon his space, and allows their matter to appear as his own, the readers are either deceived or disgusted, and soon lose confidence in the paper.

## Inquiry Answered.

J. G. R. inquires: "What kind of tame grass will do best on timber land, where all underbrush is but little, or few trees are left standing. The soil is sandy and on creek bottom. When is the best time to sow grass seed in timber that way?"

It depends on what you want the grass for, and something on the "lay" of the ground. If it is for pasture, we would try clover or blue grass; if for hay, timothy. Clover and blue grass ought to be sowed this month if possible—on snow if it can be done.

Also: "Will Early Rose potatoes do well on timber land, cleared clean, and grubbed and broken this fall?" Ans.—Yes.

## To Advertisers

The KANSAS FARMER management have adopted a rule that no advertising will be published among editorial matter. This, the fourth page, is the editor's page, to be used for his own utterances, and in no case shall his writing be mixed up with anything that he does not say editorially. Sometimes our columns are so crowded that we have to trespass a little on the editor's domain, but the advertising must come in after, and not before or among his matter.

An interesting case is pending in the United States circuit court at St. Louis, involving the question whether a railway company has a right to discriminate in the matter of carrying freight. The courts have already decided the whole question against the companies, but the matter is brought up now in a new form, and the decision is looked for with much interest. One railway company undertook to prohibit an Express company from doing business over its (the railway's) road. The express company asked for an injunction against the railway company, and it was granted. The question now before the court is, shall that injunction be perpetual? We predict an affirmative decision. We believe it to be sound doctrine, without any statute at all, that A & B, C & D, and E & F, similar or dissimilar companies, may deliver their goods and wares to any railway company and demand their transportation on payment of reasonable charges, the same as individual persons, even if the business of these companies be in direct competition with the railway business. The roadway is taken from the owners and dedicated to public use. The roadway is in no sense a private way. The rolling stock and the track are private property and may be removed by the owners, but so long as they are used on the roadway they are and must be free to all alike and on the same terms.

The prize fight which took place on the 7th inst. at Mississippi City, was advertised by the daily papers. Long dispatches went over the wires, giving minute details of the affair, specifying every one of the nine "rounds" and describing accurately the appearance of the combatants at every stage of the fight, and stating how much or how little each man was "punished." It would have been much more to the credit of all outside persons if the bullies had been arrested and imprisoned, and the newspapers would have done better service by simply stating that a couple of roughs down in Louisiana had been sent to jail for fighting. What a miserable barbarism this prize fighting is, and what fools the people are to encourage it by discussing the disgusting details.

Gudgell & Simpson, Pleasant Hill, Mo. with in a year have made two importations of fine cattle consisting of over 150 head of Herefords from England and 40 head of Polled Angus from Scotland, being the largest importers of these breeds of choice beef cattle in the country. They have found the demand for them so great that they have been unable to supply it from their large breeding herd and so are now in England for the purpose of bringing over in the early spring another importation of 100 head or more of choice representatives of both of these breeds.

We are glad to announce that the Scientific American came out of the late fire in New York like the fabled Phoenix, with renewed life. The subscription lists, account books, patent records patent drawings, and correspondence were preserved in massive fire proof safes. The printing of the Scientific American and Supplement was done in another building; consequently the types; plates, presses, paper, etc, were unharmed, and no interruption of business was occasioned.

Next week we will give our readers three excellent articles which were read at the Farmers' Institutes recently held at Manhattan and Great Bend. These will necessarily crowd out some regular correspondence, but we believe no one will be offended on that account, for these special articles will be found interesting and practical.

Spring wheat has been sown this month in Marshall and counties.

## Farmers' Institute at Great Bend.

[From our special correspondent.]

The Institute held in the court house in this place was one of interest and at the close of the session a permanent institute was organized with Joseph Gault as President, and O. H. Verity, secretary. From the interest manifested during this session we bespeak a successful and lively institute in the future.

Prof. Hoyt's music class and the recitations by Mrs. Baldwin contributed a pleasing effect to this session. Mr. Hossington of the Register presided over the institute and his able and skillful managing of the discussions was the chief element of making the institute profitable and interesting.

THURSDAY EVENING

was the opening of the institute by an address by Pres. Fairchild, State Agricultural College, on the "Gumption with learning." He defined gumption as common sense in the every day affairs of life, or an experience gained by a growth made by failures and successes, simply an aggregation of facts. A wide range of knowledge gained by study and observation and this exercised over by gumption is sense. Gumption and sense are inseparable and it is true education to bring them together and ability is the result. The address, which was able and practical, occupied the evening session.

The morning session was opened by a practical and sensible paper on "Horticulture and Fruit Culture" by Joseph Gault, a successful farmer of Barton county. In order that as many as possible could have the benefit of the production, a resolution was passed requesting its publication in the KANSAS FARMER.

Mr. Tusk an experienced man in tree culture said that the requirements of the tree culture act was a mistake and to follow their plan did not tend to the best results. We should put in the seed to imitate nature as much as possible. The Honey Locust tree did well. He found that it paid to cultivate well, but not so as to injure the buds, his trees were troubled with a worm similar to the tobacco worm.

Quite a large number gave their experiences with forest and fruit tree culture. The grasshopper's raid did great damage with the first experiments. Cuttings did not do well, it was best to get the young trees, and as near home as possible. In setting trees much care is necessary. It is not best to have a ridge where the trees are, but they should be planted so that the water would run to the roots as much as possible. It is better to have beans, potatoes and the like planted among the trees than corn and experience showed that corn should not be planted too near the trees. Trees should be procured in the fall and covered up entirely, then set out in the spring. Rabbits and fire were the worst evils to contend with in tree culture in Barton Co. Mulching trees was advised. To have a successful orchard forest trees should be grown around it first, especially on the south and north sides. Peach trees did well, as well as cherry. The Rambo, Red Astorian, Ben Davis, Red June, Early Harvest were found to be a successful fruit for this section. Mr. Saler said his experience was that where weeds were, trees were not, and he could not raise trees on a timber claim, only on a homestead.

Professor Failyer, State Agricultural College gave an interesting paper on "Sorgho Culture." He said that sorgho is destined to become the sugar plant of this climate and the Early Amber is the best variety and did well on the same land for years. He advised the farmers to own only such machinery as is used in making the syrup and leave the rest to the refiners. The seed is valuable for glucose but contains too much tannin for feed. While he thought that sorgho culture was profitable he advised making haste slowly.

As a feed a number present preferred the cane instead of corn for foddering live stock. Mr. Bonnewiltz thought it the best feed for milk cows and he proposed to sow 20 acres. It yields from five to ten tons per acre, and is more productive and is a better feed than millet. Mr. Welch sows half a bushel to the acre, and lets it mature well before cutting. Capt. Pierson said that for milk cows one bushel of cane seed was worth two of corn, although it did not make as good flesh producing feed as broom corn seed.

Tame grasses were next discussed. Prof. Shelton said they had tried 200 varieties at the college farm, and that Alfalfa was the best. It could withstand heat and drouth. The land should be prepared as well as is done for wheat and sow about 20 pounds to the acre. It should not be pastured, and it makes more and better hay than any other grass.

Orchard grass is found best for pasture. Too woody for hay, it is to Kansas what blue grass is to Kentucky. Sow early in the spring about half a bushel to the acre, mixing in some red clover with it. Do not try to grow it with some other crop.

The discussion on corn developed the same points as the Manhattan discussion on this subject.

The Friday night session was largely attended and very interesting. Prof. Shelton delivered an address on "Lessons from the college farm," and Col. Coburn gave his address on "The hog with a streak of fat and a streak of lean." H.

We have on file a large number of letters from correspondents. It is impossible to get them all in the paper the same week they reach the office. We ask our friends to be patient, and if their communications do not appear as soon as they would like, understand that it is because we have so many on hand. We have enough now to fill the FARMER two weeks ahead. This encourages us greatly. All we are anxious about is, that no one shall be offended because of the necessary delay.

In answer to how to get rid of prairie dogs a correspondent gives this method which has proved successful with him: Put strychnine in ground corn, sweeten well with sugar, mixed well and bake, then break off pieces the size of a quarter dollar and put to the holes, and in about 4 hours after you can go and gather them if you want them.

To our Castor bean inquirer we would say that the best time to plant the seed is as soon in the spring as the ground is fit—the same as for corn.

Short Horns for Sale.

I wish to sell my entire herd of short horns and high grades, consisting in all of nineteen head. Of this number twelve are cows, three years old this coming spring; all have produced calves and are believed to be safe with calf now. Four of them will calve in the next thirty days, by the head of the herd "Marmaduke 2nd." This is one of the grandest show bulls in the state. He has taken a number of premiums in Kentucky and the West. He took the premium at the Kansas State Fair last fall. He is a solid red, low to the ground and blocky; was three years old the 23d of last November. He was bred by James Hall, Paris, Bourbon county, Ky. His sire, Marmaduke is a graduate at the Bourbon Fair, and his dam, "Queen Mab" is one among the finest show cows Mr. Hall ever bred. Marmaduke will be in the tenth volume of S. H. R. The remaining six are calves—three bulls and three heifers. All my cows were bred in Kentucky except two, which were bred by Messrs. Johnson & Son, Nashville, Tenn. All of them are reds. They are thin in flesh, having had calves during the excessive drouth last fall. I will sell all or part of this stock at very reasonable prices.

I will also sell my mammoth Kentucky premium Jack, "Leo." He was bred by Leo Thomas, Scott county, Ky. He is a jet black, with mealy nose, 15 hands and 1 inch high, seven years old, a prompt performer, sure foal getter and a splendid breeder. He had a number of colts foaled last spring that measured three feet seven inches high, out of common mares. He is an inbred jack, the best I can find in Kentucky. He has taken a number of prizes in Kentucky and the West—never been beaten in the show ring. He took the sweepstakes premium at the Kansas State Fair last fall. I will also sell my roadster stallion, "Black Ralf." He is a No. 1 breeder, gentle and kind, any lady can drive him either single or double. His colts are his greatest recommendation.

Will also sell a trio of Chester white hogs—a boar and two gilts, both with pig. They were imported from the celebrated pens of S. H. Todd Wakeham, Ohio.

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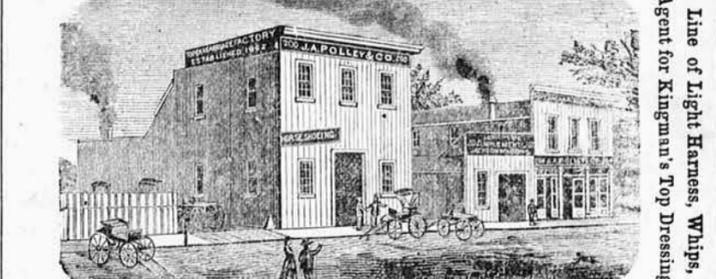
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OUR ANGELS.

Oh! not with any sound they come, or sign, Which fleshy ear or eye can recognize; No curiosity can compass or surprise; The secret of that intercourse divine Which God permits, ordains, across the line, The changeless line which bars Our earth from other stars.

HOE OUT YOUR ROW. One day a farmer's lazy boy Was hoeing out the corn, And moodily had listened long To hear the dinner horn, The welcome blast was heard at last, And down he dropped his hoe, But the good man shouted in his ear, "My boy, hoe out your row."

Japan Clover.

BY PROF. J. P. STELLE, MOBILE, ALA. A short article in the late issue of the KANSAS FARMER, embracing a letter from Hon. M. McGhee, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of North Carolina, intimates that many readers of the paper are asking for information concerning Japan Clover. I like the people of Kansas for the lively spirit of progress which they manifest on every worthy occasion, and hence am always glad of an opportunity to serve them; and feeling that such an opportunity is here presented, I shall proceed to embrace it by giving them a more exhaustive article on the subject of Japan Clover than the one referred to.

The plant known by the name of Japan Clover is the Lespedeza striata of botanists. It is a low perennial plant, not rising much above the ground under ordinary circumstances, but spreading widely on the surface. Most writers speak of its length as ranging from six to twelve inches, but they evidently describe it as it appears on thin lands, as those of the Southern pine regions, for instance. Its length depends very much on the character of the soils in which it grows. I have seen it three feet long on good ground, and growing so thickly as to crowd itself to an elevation of two feet above the surface. But this elevation is not common, for the stem of the plant is so slender as to contribute very little towards its self-support in an erect position. The leaves are very small, trifoliate, the leaflets being scarcely larger than cantaloupe seeds, and about the same in shape. They are quite numerous, sitting all along the stems, alternately, about half an inch apart. The flowers are exceedingly small, appearing in the axils between the leaf and stem, and the fruit is a flatish pod not quite so large as a parsnip seed. In addition to the fruit or seed it bears a small round tuber about the size of an early garden pea. This is located among the roots in considerable numbers, and is the means of making a perennial, for the roots die in winter, leaving the plant to take a new start from the tuber, which keeps well in the ground from one growing season to the next.

Lespedeza striata belongs to the leguminous family of plants, which includes clovers, beans, peas and the like, but it cannot properly be considered a clover. It is more correctly a tree-foil, and is, therefore, a nearer relative to alfalfa or lucern than to Clover. There are several wild species of treefoil in the United States, to some of which Japan Clover bears considerable resemblance, but Japan Clover is not a native. It was introduced from the Old World, probably from Asia, but no one can tell exactly how. About the year 1849 it was first noted in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., growing along the way-sides; and since the same plant is known to grow in China and Japan, the supposition is that the seeds of it must have been brought from one of these countries, possibly in boxes of tea. From the start it spread with amazing rapidity, until it is now to be seen growing thickly in all the waste places of every lower Southern State, with the exception of Texas, perhaps.

A great deal has been said in favor of Japan Clover as a grazing plant, and too much has been said, doubtless, in a great many cases. Stock will eat it, when there is nothing qualified to please them better, but like the fellow who is said to have partaken of the baked crow seasoned with Scotch snuff, I don't think they have any particular hankering after it. The main objection that stock has to it, seems to lie in the stem, which, in that particular, is almost next door to a wire. Sheep appear to

relish it more than horses or cattle either. Turkeys are the only things which take it as something decidedly good to take—they pick off the leaves and swallow them with as much apparent greed as if they were grains of corn.

Mr. Peter Collier, of Washington City, made a chemical analysis of Japan Clover a few years ago, and his labels would give the scientist a pretty correct idea of the nutritive qualities of the plant. In his hands it gave—

Table with 2 columns: Substance and Per Cent. Potassium 4.67, Potassium oxide 34.78, Sodium 29.60, Sodium oxide 29.60, Magnesium oxide 4.75, Sulphuric acid 7.82, Phosphoric acid 6.54, Silicic acid 6.61, Chlorine 4.23.

This makes a rather fair showing, though not near so good as is made by either common red clover or the California alfalfa. My experience has shown it a better plant for turning under to enrich the ground than it is for feeding purposes. It improves the ground decidedly, but in order to have it so, this ground must be in pretty fair condition to start with, else the growth will be too thin and light to do much good.

There has been a good deal of gushing about the powers of Japan Clover to choke out "broom sedge," and other foul grasses, and also about its ability to endure extreme drouths. I am satisfied as a result of long observation, that it has been overrated in many cases. It will grow in old sedge fields, but it is not my opinion that anything is ever choked out by it. The impression that it chokes out other growths has doubtless sprung from the fact that stock attracted by it have tramped them out. Japan Clover will bear any amount of tramping, while many other growths will not. It will not stand a severe drouth at all—the hot sun soon curls it up and leaves it dead and dry to the ground—so dry that fire, if applied, will readily run over it. But the drouth does not kill the roots or tubers, consequently a return of rain soon brings it up again. It is also very tender relative to cold—a light frost is sufficient to nip it to the ground at once.

I do not know how far Japan Clover would endure northward. I have never seen it growing above Tennessee. It might prove hardy in Kansas, and the Kansas people might find it a valuable acquisition. The thing is worth trying. I do not know of any one who has seed for sale, or of whom seed could be obtained in any way at present.

Osage Orange Hedge Culture.

BY M. F. MICKY, JUNCTION CITY, KAS.

[We make the following selections from an article by Mr. Mickey, published recently in the Junction City Tribune.—ED. FARMER.]

PREPARATION OF HEDGE ROW. The hedge row should be prepared by deeply plowing in the fall, a land six or eight feet wide, leaving a dead furrow in the center, unless it is ground that will wash. In such cases have the ground level. Then harrow thoroughly. If this plowing cannot be done in the fall it should be done early in the spring, several weeks before planting time. A few days or a week before you are ready to set your plants, plow again, commencing in the middle of the furrows toward the center, then again harrow thoroughly.

MODES OF SETTING. SECOND METHOD.—Set a line of stakes on the line where you want your fence; stretch a small rope about six inches to one side of this line; use a long bright spade; sink the spade into the ground perpendicular, and deep, and be sure and don't forget this word deep, each time you sink the spade in the ground. Then bend the spade forward, so that a boy can insert the plants behind the spade. After the spade is withdrawn press the dirt very firmly about the plants with the feet. This last described method is a very good one and perhaps the most desirable when the team is needed for other work.

In whatever manner the planting is done, three things should be strictly adhered to: First, plant in a straight line; Second, plant deep in well pulverized fresh soil; Third, press the soil firmly about the roots. Keep the plants in a vessel of muddy water and only take them out one by one, as needed. Examine them carefully before putting them in the muddy water and reject all unsound plants. If the end of the root of the plant is mutilated, rotten or dried, cut it off to where the sound white wood appears. Shallow planting, poorly prepared ground, dry or damaged plants have, as a rule, been the fruitful cause of failures in Osage Orange hedging.

About four inches apart is the proper distance to set plants. If you set wider and one or two die out in one place, it makes a gap so wide that it is not easy making a perfect fence against pigs. Secure first a good foundation, after which a top is easily obtained. Keep a few plants on hand; keep them damp and well covered; watch your hedge row carefully for two or three weeks after planting; and if you

find any plants that are not starting, put in good healthy plants that are growing, of those you have left. If you should neglect this at the proper time, replant the next spring with the largest and best plants you can get, dig up the ground well in the gap and some distance on each side, set the young plant in deep and pack well.

CULTIVATION. The ground should be kept clean by the use of the hoe and frequently stired with the plow, close to the plants, the first year, till the first of August. After that time let the weeds grow. They will do the plants good, by checking the growth in the fall and protecting them through the winter. The second year the cultivation should be about the same as the first; after that they will take care of themselves, if they have made a good growth. If they have not made a good growth they should be cultivated the third year. If you should neglect to cultivate your hedge row till after harvest do not cultivate it all that year, as late fall cultivation will give it an unnatural late growth, leaving it growing and tender when winter overtakes it.

FLASHING OR TRAINING. There are many methods of training live fences, and almost any of them make good fences and perfect barriers against all kinds of stock, if properly followed. But as there is one which in my judgment, is far ahead of all the rest, I will describe only one. Let the plants grow for three years (or longer if the growth has been slow) without any trimming. In the spring, just before or at the time the sap starts, trim off all the branches, leaving nothing but the single straight canes which have grown from the main root, except in places where gaps occur, leave all the branches to plash in the gaps. Commence about two feet from one end of the row, hack every other cane just above the ground and leave the alternate ones standing. Cut the standing canes off to the height of three feet, bend the hacked canes down towards the end of the row at which you commenced, to an angle of about forty-five degrees, (half-way between standing up and laying down); weaving them in among the standing canes alternately. When the hacked canes are bent down cut them off to the height of those standing. Do not hack the bending cane any more than is necessary to bend it to its place. The less you mutilate the plant the better. In places where gaps occur, weave in toward the center of the gap, from both sides and lay the hacked canes close to the ground, weaving them in among one another. In plashing on a hillside never bend the canes down hill, taking advantage of a thick place on top of the hill and in the hollow to make the change. Always bend the canes up hill.

In conclusion, I will again add, plant in a straight line; plant deep, in well pulverized, fresh soil; set your plants perpendicular, and keep them damp while planting; plant none but sound, healthy plants, without which a failure is inevitable in the start.

Recipes.

BAKED APPLE PUDDING. Six apples well stewed, quarter of a pound of butter, half of it stirred into the apple while hot; add sugar to the taste; when cold add six eggs well beaten to the apple. Pound and sift six crackers, butter your dish; and put in a layer of cracker and a layer of the prepared apple, and thus until you have filled your dish; let the cracker be the upper layer and put the remainder of your butter in small bits upon it. Bake half an hour.

WHITE CANDY. One cup of granulated sugar, one pint of water, two table-spoonfuls of vinegar; boil just as you do molasses candy, but do not stir it. You can tell when it is done by trying it in cold water. Pull as if it were molasses candy; have a dish near by with some vanilla in, and work it enough to flavor it as you pull; pull it in a cold room, and the next day you will have delicious candy.

TO CURE A FELON. As soon as it makes its appearance apply a poultice, of equal parts of saltpetre and brimstone, mixed with sufficient lard to make a paste, and renew as soon as it gets dry. A few applications will effect a cure.

TO COOK TURNIPS. Pare and slice and boil in as little water as possible. When almost done and almost dry, add an even table-spoonful of sugar to each quart of turnips, and salt to make it palatable. When dry and tender mash, add two or three spoonfuls of thick sweet cream, and serve hot.

CHOCOLATE CAKE. One cup of sugar, table-spoonful of butter, one heaping cup of flour, one tea-spoonful of cream tartar sifted in flour, and half a tea-spoonful of soda dissolved in a table-spoonful of sweet milk. Filling—whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth, one cup of sugar (pulverized), and three table-spoonfuls of grated chocolate, and vanilla to taste. Bake the cake in jelly-cake tins in three layers, and spread the mixture between and on top. Eat within thirty-six hours after baking.

CURE FOR DANDRUFF. A preparation of one ounce of sulphur and one quart of water, repeatedly agitated during intervals of a few hours, and the head saturated every morning with the clear liquid, will, in a few weeks, remove every trace of dandruff from the scalp, and the hair will soon become soft and glossy.

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

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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.

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The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron, etc. Alteratives: also an antacid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from your stomach. Price, \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six for \$5.00. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. If your dealers do not keep it, send direct to the proprietors with money enclosed. SOLE PROPRIETORS, LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO LAWRENCE, KAS.

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FOR SALE CHEAP. A second-hand SPRING WAGON; one open Buggy; one new top buggy. GEO. D. BUTTS, 129 ...

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The MID CONTINENT Kansas City, Mo. A non-sectarian religious journal, the only periodical of the kind in the west. Its departments are all under the care of able contributors. A weekly exposition of the Sunday School lesson, edited by the Rev. Richard Cordley, D. C., of Emporia, Kas. TERMS:—Per year in advance, \$2.00. Sample copies FREE. Address F. W. BUTTERFIELD & SON, 605 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. F. W. Butterfield, P. C. Butterfield.

BLISS'S AMERICAN WONDER PEA. Extra Early, Very Dwarf (8 to 10 inches), Requires no Bushing, Exquisite Flavor. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "Your peas are wonderful; no others so good. Another year, I do not mean to plant any others, early or late." Circular giving full description mailed to applicants. CAUTION.—As there is an inferior Pea in the market called the "American Wonder," be sure you get the genuine BLISS'S AMERICAN WONDER. PRICES.—One-third pint package, 20 cents; pint, 35 cents; quart, \$1.00; by mail, post-paid.

B. K. BLISS & SONS' HAND BOOK FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN. 300 Beautiful Illustrations. With a richly colored plate of a Group of Panies, and a descriptive price-list of 500 varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, etc., with useful information upon their culture. 150 pages. Mailed to all enclosing 6 cents to pay postage.

THE AMERICAN GARDEN. A beautifully illustrated monthly journal devoted exclusively to the garden. Its contributors are all acknowledged authorities on the subjects treated by them. Valuable Seed Premiums given to each subscriber. Vol. I, III commenced January, 1882. \$2.00 per year; 6 copies, \$5.00; sample free. B. K. BLISS & SONS, 34 Barclay St. New-York.

TRUTH ATTESTED.

Some Important Statements of Well Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the fac simile signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored. TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, 1880. Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—About nineteen years ago, when in the army, I contracted a kidney disease which has ever since been the source of much pain, and the only relief obtained seemed in the use of morphia. In this city the same experience was repeated, until by chance I bought a bottle of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Then for the first time, I began to experience a real benefit, and as I felt that the medicine was slowly building up and strengthening my worn out kidneys, I continued its use until to-day I am enjoying better health than I have known in years, and better than I had ever expected to know again. What is more, I shall continue the use of this medicine, believing it will affect a complete cure. B. OWENS, Santa Fe R. R. Shops.

TOPEKA, KAS., May 12, '81. Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—I had been afflicted with an old kidney trouble from which I received a great deal of pain in my back and the region of the kidneys, as well as inconvenience from inability to urinate. I resolved to give your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure a trial, and in a short time I was not only cured of my kidney trouble, but was also well of a liver complaint which had afflicted me for years. It is the best medicine I ever knew of. Geo. P. Whitecote, 300 Kansas Ave.

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '81. Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—I have been about 20 years afflicted with what I supposed was the spring complaint, and have tried many physicians and remedies. I took six bottles of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and found relief. I think it the best I have tried, and my husband said I improved more while taking that than with all the doctors' medicines. C. J. Seymour (Mrs. P. O.)

NORTH TOPEKA, KAS., May 13, '81. Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—About a year ago I discovered that something was wrong with my kidneys. The doctors told me that my pain arose from gravel passing from the kidneys to the bladder. Their medicine, however, failed to produce a cure, and so I purchased Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The effect was most encouraging. My pains quickly disappeared; my general health improved; costiveness, from which I had previously suffered, left me entirely, and after using four bottles I was entirely recovered. I am saying the best thing everywhere for your medicine. S. H. Prewitt

NORTH TOPEKA, KAS., May 12, 1881. Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—I had suffered for a long time with a kidney trouble which produced pain in my back, a desire to urinate every half hour, accompanied by a scalding sensation. Mr. S. R. Irwin told me one day that all this might be cured if I would only use the remedy he had employed, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Three bottles have done away with all my troubles. It is in every respect a reliable remedy. Henry Semelias

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. Farmers are Making \$25 to \$50 per week selling Mannings Illustrated Stock Book

Because every Farmer actually needs it. It is the latest and most complete work ever issued in America treating of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, etc.—their breeds, breeding, training, causes of disease, symptoms, and remedies. 1000 pages, 400 illustrations. Highly endorsed by such eminent authorities as the President, Vice President, and Secretary of Pa. College of Veterinary Surgery, Hon. J. W. Gadsden, and others. If you desire profitable work, send at once for full particulars. HUBBARD BROS., 16 E Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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Sheep.

[Following are the remarks of Mr. Edward Brandon, of Abilene, at the Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Convention lately held at Topeka.—ED. FARMER.]

The subject under consideration to-night is the best breed of sheep for this country, and breeding. The testimony of every speaker to-night is that Merinos are less liable to disease and less liable to the ravages of the parasites that trouble sheep in this country than any of the many breeds of sheep. Hence my first choice are the Merinos.

The unmixed descendants of importations from Spain prior to 1812 are recognized as thoroughbreds. Wm. Jarvis, David Humphreys and Chancellor Livingston will ever be associated with improved Merinos by the American sheep breeders and wool growers, and we recognize them with gratitude as the founders of sheep improvement in this country. From 1820 to 1840 a strong effort was made to introduce the Saxon sheep into this country, and many of the best flocks were mixed by this cross, but some of the celebrated flocks were left unmixed by the blood.

In the management of all herds of stock there is nothing of so much importance as breeding and crossing. Successful breeding is not the result of scientific investigation, but the result of close observation and long experience.

With the vast tracts of land in the United States adapted to wool growing, yet unsettled, there cannot be a doubt entertained but what this country can permanently furnish its own markets with a full supply of wool as cheaply as other countries can furnish it. And yet we continue and are likely to continue—no one can say how long—vast importers of one of the prime necessities of life.

With such facts before us does it not seem strange, with land so cheap, and climate and grasses so well adapted to the growing of wool and breeding of sheep, that so little capital seeks investment in that direction? and stranger still, that so little interest is taken in the breeds and quality of the sheep already here? Each breeder should first decide how he will breed, and then rigidly adhere to his first choice. By all means breed the Full Bloods and "Thoroughbreds."

The points to be appreciated in fine wool sheep are:

1. Constitution.
2. Length of staple.
3. Thickness.
4. Completeness of covering.
5. Evenness of quality of fleece.
6. In and in breeding.

Some of the best rams of this day were the result of in and in breeding. Some one may ask would you advise all breeders to breed in and in? Certainly not.

If two rams were obtainable possessing precisely equal qualities I should not be disposed to select one because he was a near relative to the ewe. In and in breeding may be productive of good or bad results.

The World's Cyclopedia of History.

The first volume of this great cyclopedia is announced to be ready in a few days. If it reaches the standard indicated by its prospectus it will be altogether unrivaled in its magnitude, comprehensiveness, and scholarship, and at the same time will be placed within the reach of any industrious laborer. Instead of being made up of brief sketches by unknown authors, as are commonly the historical portions of encyclopedias it will contain, unabridged, the great standard authors such as Green, Macaulay, Grote, Carlyle, Gibbon, Guizot, Mommsen, and others. A very comprehensive alphabetical topical index, covering all the works embodied in the cyclopedia, will make ready consultation upon any subject convenient, and will group together such wealth of knowledge and interest as will surprise the ordinary reader and delight the profound student. Specimen pages received at this office show handsome typography, good paper and good press work. Each volume will contain about 1,000 large, double-column octavo pages, and will be sold at the amazingly low prices of \$1.25 for cloth binding, and \$1.40 for the same bound in half Russia, and sprinkled edges. The amount of matter contained in each volume, and for so low a price seems almost startling: Volume I containing unabridged, Green's Larger History of the English People; Carlyle's History of the French Revolution; Schiller's History of the Thirty Years War; and Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World—all for \$1.25. No payment is asked in advance by the publishers, but books will be sent to any part of the United States by express, with the privilege of examination before payment is required. It will be wise for those who want to purchase to write to the publisher immediately, as to these prices, the edition will be limited by the number of orders received before publication. Specimen pages and full particulars sent free on application to the publishers, The Useful Knowledge Publishing Company, 162 William St., New York City.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs, lice, etc.

Man wants but little here below, and he generally gets it.

"How Do You Manage?"

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

Borden, Selleck & Co.,

Chicago, sell the best and cheapest Car Starter made. With it one man can move a freight car.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1890, section 1, when the value of a stray exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said stray, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and address of the taker-up, to the Justice of the Peace in the township where the stray was found, 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 paper 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 \$5 to \$25 is imposed on the publisher of the Farmer, or the 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 person except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householders may take up the same, and make a sworn statement. Any person taking up a stray, must 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 any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive the same to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also 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 a stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Treasurer, 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 the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when and where he was found, and 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 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 be served by the taker-up, to appear and answer the same, and report the same on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges 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 be served by the taker-up, to appear and answer the same, and report the same on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges costs.

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

Strays for the week ending February 15.

Franklin county.—A. H. Sellers, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up November 1881 by E. Bertho in Franklin to one red and white heifer 1 yr old, no marks or brands visible, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up November 1881 by J. B. Rousey in Franklin to one black heifer 2 years old branded with letter B, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Also by the same at the same time and place two red and white heifers each 2 yrs old, both branded with letter B, each valued at \$12.

Graham county.—E. McCabe, clerk. COW—Taken up by E. J. Byers in Getzburg to Jan 7 1882 one red Texas cow 6 yrs old, one horn sawed or broken off ten inches from the head, branded I on both shoulders.

COW—Also by the same at the same time and place one red Texas cow, white spots on back and sides, about 2 yrs old, branded I on both shoulders.

The two above strays valued together at \$15.

Jefferson county.—J. R. Best, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up November 12 1881 by Thomas Gallagher in Burnt to one red yearling heifer with white face, white under belly, no marks or brands, valued at \$14.

Miami county.—J. C. Taylor, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by John Brown in Osage to Jan 4 1882 one white and spotted red, spotted or pided heifer 2 years old coming spring, no other marks or brands, valued at \$15.

Nemaha county.—Joshua Mitchell, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Alex Garnett in Caploma to Dec 19 1881 one sorrel mare pony 2 yr old past, hind legs laid to hook joint, valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Patrick McNally in Red Vermilion to Nov 1881 one red and white spotted steer 3 yrs old, hind legs laid to hook joint, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by B. B. Humphrey in Valley to Jan 20 1882 one light red yearling heifer, branded S on left hip valued at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by Joseph Conrad in Harrison to Dec 31 1881 one dark bay mare colt 2 yrs old with indistinct brand on right shoulder, valued at \$40.

Riley county.—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. COW—Taken up by J. A. Blodgett in Grant to Nov 12 1881 one roan cow 5 yrs old, white on forehead, white on belly and bushy end of tail white.

MARE—Taken up by P. O. Malley in Ogden to Feb 8 1882 one light bay pony mare 2 1/2 years old, no marks or brands visible, valued at \$15.

Sumner county.—S. B. Douglas, clerk. COW—Taken up Jan 20 1882 by Samuel Fox in Caldwell to one white 4 yr old cow, mottled off left ear, branded S M N on left side, W on right hip, valued at \$12.

COW—Also by the same at the same time and place one 3 yr old red cow, branded S M N on left side, W on left hip, valued at \$12.

Additional strays on eighth page.

Strays for the week ending February 8.

Brown county.—John E. Moon, clerk. STEER—Taken up Dec 3 1881 by Geo Wheeler in Pownall to one brown steer 2 yrs old with brown spots, small size, ring in left ear, valued at \$14.

COW—Taken up Dec 1 1881 by Franklin Ford in Mission to one cow 10 years old, pale red with white on one hip and other side with indistinct brand, valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up January 1882 by Chas. Wetling in Robinson to one red and white heifer one yr old past, no marks or brands, valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up Dec 21 1881 by Ole Bronson in Robinson to one cow 7 years old, dark red with some white spots on each side, white star in forehead, valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up Dec 24 1881 by J. A. Woodside in Mission to one red yearling steer, swallow fork in left ear, valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up Nov 17 1881 by Thurston Chase in Hiawatha to one light bay mare 3 or 4 yrs old, ring in forehead, white stripe from eye to ear, white on belly, from hook down, brand of some kind on left shoulder, valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up Dec 5 1881 by John Walters in Hiawatha to one white yearling steer, red ears and some red on neck, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up Nov 26 1881 by John Kretzel in Hiawatha to one light bay pony mare with white hind feet, 2 or 3 years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up Dec 2 1881 by W. P. Barnum in Hiawatha to one red line back yearling heifer, crop off right ear and under eye, valued at \$15.

Bourbon county.—L. B. Welch, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Thos Wiley in Osage to Dec 31 1881 one dark red steer 3 years old, branded O on left side and M on left hip, valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Gorton in Freedom to one red two year old heifer with small white and black spots, white face, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by John Beck of Scott to one red and white cow about 5 yrs old, no marks or brands visible, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by N. Lowry in Osage to Jan 27 1881 one dark red steer 2 yr old, marked with a square crop off the left ear, no other marks or brands visible, valued at \$20.

Franklin county.—A. H. Sellers, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Frank Stoen in Franklin to Nov 12 1881 one brown colored mare pony 7 years old no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by M. H. McLaughlin in Richmond to Nov 1881 one red roan yearling heifer, medium size, valued at \$11.

STEER—Taken up by J. S. McCormick in Richmond to Nov 21 1881 one red yearling steer, slit in left ear, no other marks or brands, valued at \$15.

Jackson county.—John Q. Myers, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Samuel Cottrell in Jefferson to Dec 3 1881 one white yearling steer marked with hole in right ear and ring in same.

COW—Taken up by Abram Ash in Netawaka to an 7 1882 one red cow 4 yrs old, some white on face, one eye no marks or brands, and ring in left ear, valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Bryant in Grant to one white two yr old steer branded on right hip with what appears to be half the top of left horn, valued at \$22.

STE—Taken up by G. F. Bates in Franklin to Jan 21 1882 one red yearling steer with white belly, branded S on left hip.

STEER—Also by the same on same date one red yearling steer, line back, some white under belly, both ears cropped and unserted in left ear, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by A. McClurg in Douglas to one white and red spotted cow, right horn broken off, point of tail pulled off, 14 yrs old, no other marks or brands perceptible, valued at \$10.

Leavenworth county.—J. W. Niehaus, clerk. STEER—Taken up by David Baker in Stranger to Dec 3

1881 one steer one yr old, spotted red and white, crop off both ears, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Morphy in Fairmount to Jan 26 1882 one heifer, red roan, 2 yrs old, no marks or brands, valued at \$10.

Lyon county.—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by E. W. Williams in Fremont to Feb 2 1882, one 2 yr old heifer, white with red neck and lower part of legs red, medium size, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by David Williams in Americus to Jan 17 1882 one cow 12 or 15 yrs old, red and white, crop off left ear and point broken off left horn.

STEER—Taken up by L. C. Betts in Waterloo to Jan 10 1882 one 2 yr old steer, red roan, small size, indistinct brand on left hip.

Riley county.—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. M. McCormick in Tenthale to one 2 yr old steer, red and white, no marks or brands.

Shawnee county.—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk. COW—Taken up by J. W. Winters in Dover to Jan 9 1882 one light red cow 6 yrs old, star in forehead, slit in left ear white on belly, small bunch on right side, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by E. F. Farnham in Dover to Jan 8 1882 one red yearling heifer, star in forehead, some white on belly, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Also by the same at the same time and place one yellowish yearling heifer, very small, branded illegibly, valued at \$12.

Woodson county.—H. S. Traublood, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. L. Hildred in Everett to Dec 32 1881 one roan steer one yr old, dim brand on right hip, crop off left ear, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by T. H. Davidson in Center to Dec 21 1881 one brown steer one yr old, valued at \$13.

STEER—Taken up by E. McWilliams in Nesbitt to Fall to one yearling steer, red and white, valued at \$12.

Strays for the week ending February 1.

Allen county.—T. S. Stover, clerk. MARE—Taken up by James Hutton in Cottage Grove to one bay mare 14 hands high, saddle marks, shod all around, small white spot in face, supposed to be 5 or 10 yrs old.

MARE—Taken up by Mrs C. A. Cummings in Deer Creek to one dark bay pony mare, right hind foot white, small white stripe in face, supposed to be 2 yrs old, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by H. E. Vandeman in Geneva to one iron grey filly about 3 yrs old, white spot on inside of right hind leg, valued at \$30.

MARE—Also by the same one bay mare about two yrs old, very light star in forehead, valued at \$30.

HOPE—By the same one sorrel gelding 2 yrs old, blaze face, small white spot on upper lip, hind feet and ankles white, valued at \$20.

COLT—By the same one bay horse colt 1 yr old, blaze in face, right hind foot and ankle white, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. M. Robertson in Humboldt to one red and white steer, 18 months old, valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by E. D. Brandenburgh in Marmaton to one roan steer 2 yrs old, branded on each hip with letter X, valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by R. H. Strickler in Deer Creek to one sorrel mare pony, white face, right fore foot white, chest fall, saddle marked, small scar on right hind leg, white spot on right side of neck, supposed to be 1 yr old.

Bourbon county.—L. B. Welch, clerk. MARE—Taken up by L. P. Gray in Scott to Jan 6 1882 one 3 yr old bay mare with bald face, near hind foot white, no marks or brands, valued at \$40.

COLT—Also by the same one 2 yr old iron grey horse colt white in face, both hind feet white, small white spot above the off fore foot, valued at \$30.

COLT—Also by the same one black horse colt 1 yr old, no marks or brands perceptible, valued at \$20.

COLT—Also by the same one bay mare colt 1 yr old, star in forehead, no marks or brands, valued at \$25.

Chautauqua county.—C. M. Knapp, clerk. PONY—Taken up Dec 22 1881 by Matthew Stafford of Little Canada to one 2 yr old sorrel, one horse pony 2 yrs old, light brown, with saddle marks, white spot on each side of neck, mane reached short, no brands perceptible, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up Jan 5 1882 by Patrick Sobel, one heifer 1 yr old, black in color, no marks or brands, valued at \$11.

CALF—Also by the same at same time and place one heifer calf about 6 months old, red and red and black, hind feet and ears, white spot in forehead, and valued at \$10.

PONY—Taken up in Washington to Jan 11 1882 by John Craig 1 yr old pony about 3 yrs old, sorrel, with blaze face, white hind feet, slight deficiency in same foot, about 12 hands high, no brands, valued at \$10.

Chase county.—S. A. Brees, clerk. COLT—Taken up by H. P. Brockett in Falls to Dec 1 1881 one bay mare colt 2 yrs old, crop off left ear, no other marks or brands visible, valued at \$35.

COLT—Also by the same one 2 yr old iron grey horse colt white in face, both hind feet white, small white spot above the off fore foot, valued at \$30.

Edwards county.—R. L. Ford, clerk. PONY—Taken up Oct 31 1881 in Wayne to W. W. Mc Cune, 1 sorrel horse pony 5 yrs old, K on right side, face and hind feet white, valued at \$15.

Hodgman county.—M. M. Miller, clerk. ANIMAL—Taken up Dec 30 1881 by C. E. Roughton on SW corner of 14 one white yearling steer, small size, black branded on left side with letter T and on right side with a W smooth crop on left ear, valued at \$20.

Lyon county.—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Frederick Bess in Fremont to Jan 1, one red roan yearling steer, some white spots, small size branded on right hip, with indistinct mark similar to O or C, valued at \$14.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Haney in Emporia to Jan 24 one 2 yr old black horse, no marks or brands, valued at \$15 at \$15.

Osage county.—C. A. Cottrell, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Wm. Williams in Arvonia to Dec 27 1881 one yearling steer, red and black, small star in forehead, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Also by the same at same time and place, 1 red and white yearling heifer, no brands, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Thos Titterton in Burlingame to Feb 14 1882 one red yearling heifer, red neck, valued at \$12.

BULL—Taken up by John Cornell in Burlingame to Jan 3 one red bull 1 yr old, no marks or brands.

State Stray Record.

A. Bricco, successor to Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo., keeps a complete stray record for Kansas and Missouri. No money required for information until stock is identified. Correspondence with all losses collected.

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I have lost four two year old steers, colored, marked on both ears, the top of the right ear cut off, and a split on the left ear, branded on the left hip J. S. J. R. MIAH SULLIVAN, Sock Creek, Franklin Co. Kas

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For full particulars, address A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

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720,000 Acres of timber and prairie land along the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway for sale on seven years' time, at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 an acre. Free transportation from St. Louis to purchasers as per Circular sent on application to W. H. YEATON, Temple Building, W. H. COTTON, 414 E. Com. St. St. Louis, Mo. Land Com.

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BUY IT AND MAKE HOME HAPPY. IF THERE IS A SEWING MACHINE NEAR YOU WRITE DIRECT TO US NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. 30 UNION SQUARE N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ORANGE SQUARE, OR ATLANTA, GA.

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Condensed News of the Week.

A heavy rain storm in northern Texas. Ice breaking and moving out at Dubuque I wa. Small pox in Chicago and Pittsburg is not abating. A black woman in Chicago arrested for garrotting. Seventy four cases of small pox at Pittsburg last week. An Iowa burglar sentenced to eight years imprisonment. Canadians are trying to make a success of sugar making. Iowa State Hotel Keepers' Association met at Des Moines. Henry Atwell of Illinois lost \$6,000 worth of hogs by cholera. A New York bigamist sent to the penitentiary three years. Mormons are proselyting among negroes in east Tennessee. A Galveston man died from the effects of a fall from his horse. One hundred fifty nine failures last week in the United States. The Methodist book concern at Atlanta Georgia, to be discontinued. Some of the northern Indians are said to be dying from want of food. Vennor predicts this week will end in a wide spread snow storm. Seville is busy preparing papers for the supreme court in the Gullen case. Senator Lamar knocked down by a team of horses rapidly driven in Washington. A gang of forgers arrested in Chicago, just as they were about to make a big haul. In New York City, last year, 2,685 new buildings were erected at a cost of \$13,91,300. Three burglars at Bedford, Indiana, shot and killed in an attempt to rob a saloon. Two men quarrelled about rent at Cherokee, Kansas, and one shot the other through the heart. A three year old child at Lafayette, Indiana, burned to death by her clothes taking fire at a stove. A twelve year old Iowa boy killed another boy sixteen years old by striking him with a ball bat. Wheat is being shipped from Manitoba to Minneapolis to be ground into flour for shipment back. Two cannon balls, of the revolution time, unearthed at the site of the new exchange in New York City. At Dayton, Ohio, a twelve year old boy deliberately shot another boy of ten who was passing on the street. People in and about El Paso, Illinois, are indignant over the acquittal of Ransom charged with murder. Judge Tour ee, author of "A Fool's Errand", has started a weekly newspaper at Philadelphia—"Our Continent". The Midlothian coal mine in Virginia which exploded a short time ago is now on fire. A number of lives lost. A Milwaukee man, trying to get on a moving freight train was thrown under the cars and had both legs cut off. Governor of Louisiana ordered the sheriffs of the east counties to prevent the prize fight, but they failed to respond. Gen. Hancock visited his son's farm near Little Rock, Arkansas, and received a salute from thirteen guns while in the city. An arrested detect ve in Philadelphia confessed, and said that his gang has been in the habit of letting criminals off for pay. Suit is to be brought against a Catholic priest in Philadelphia for abusing boys under his charge—striking them with his fists. Three men in Illinois, not drunk, took a ride in a boat, capsized, were drowned, and the coroner don't know what to do with them. An anti-sabbath breaking convention is to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., March 28. It is to be an international body, Canada participating. A Swede in Chicago, being attacked with small pox, drank five pints of whisky to cure it. It cured the small pox but killed the man. A drunken man named George Jackson, near Bloomington, Ills. made an attack upon his family, cutting and wounding them horribly. An old lady named Vogelsang, at Canton, Ohio, died of starvation. She had cancer of the stomach and could not retain any kind of food. The prize fight between Sullivan and Ryan occurred at Mississippi City the 7th, inst, Sullivan coming out ahead. They fought nine rounds. At Scranton, Pa., a man and his wife who were about to be evicted from a house fired on the officers and continued the attack until their arms were all discharged. The largest importation of Clydesdale horses ever made was landed at Boston the 15th inst—seventy seven mares and stallion colts—all for Col. Holloway, Alexis, I. S. St. James Episcopal church, Long Branch, where President Garfield attended worship with his convalescent wife, June 26, 1881, has prepared a costly window to be inserted in the wall at the end of the pew where the President sat, inscribed "to the memory of JAMES A. GARFIELD, June 26, 1881.

Political Notes.

The iron lobby at Washington is a strong one. Arrears of pension bill undergoing critical discussion. The Tariff commission bill likely to be taken up in the House soon. Discussion of the apportionment bill in the House is becoming animated. Senator Pendleton delivered a long speech on his civil service reform bill. Total number of bills introduced in the House at Washington to date 4,121. Mr. Hewitt introduced a bill to regulate the election of President and Vice President. Three treasury department clerks discharged for irregularities in their business conduct. Bill introduced to establish a postal savings depository as a branch of postoffice department. Senator Coke spoke against the Tariff commission bill characterizing protection as public robbery. Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to reduce the tax on whisky to fifty cents a gallon. A delegation at Washington is asking for an appropriation of \$75,000 to improve the Delaware river. Committee on agriculture reported favorably on the bill making the commissioner of agriculture a cabinet officer. Congressman Under on of Kansas is pushing his K. P. land bill with all his might and with good prospect of success. Fifty one bills in the senate and three hundred in the assembly introduced in the Wisconsin legislature on the 19th inst. A bill passed the senate to survey lands for Crow Indian in severally and to pay them an annual sum of money for twenty-five years. A canal bill introduced authorizing the construction and care by government of certain canals for large boats in several different states. The Riddleberger debt bill passed the Virginia senate by a vote of 56 to 30. Having passed the senate the bill was then sent to the Governor. Senator Vest reported favorably a bill for a government building at Jefferson City, and Senator Harris introduced a bill for a similar building at Chattanooga. The Tamany committee held a meeting the 6th inst., and adopted anti-monopoly resolutions. Gen. Cary, of Ohio, delivered a speech taking strong grounds against monopolies. Senator Plumb, of Kansas, introduced in the senate a resolution to amend the constitution so as to prohibit the manufacture, sale and importation and exportation of alcoholic liquors from and after the year 1900. Bill passed removing from Gen. Kirov the disabilities imposed by a court martial which had dismissed him from the service because of drunkenness and immoral behavior. The bill authorizes the President to appoint him captain in the army. A bill for appointing a commission on the liquor traffic came up in the House on motion to suspend the rules. The vote was 112 for, 98 against. Two of the affirmative votes—Vance of North Carolina, and B. Itchover, of Pennsylvania were democrats. Aged Flint. Flint, Mich., June 23, 1881. H. H. WARNER & Co. Sirs—I am 72 years old, and have not been so well in 25 years as I am to-day, thanks to your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the best remedy in the world. IRWIN WILDER. An iron buoy, fitted with apparatus intended to convert the power of wave motion into electricity, which will, in turn, supply an electric light, has been anchored in the lower bay outside of New York harbor. Leis' Dandelion Tonic. GEO. LEIS, Secretary Leis' Chemical Manufacturing Co., Dear Sir: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable effect produced by your Dandelion Tonic, not only on myself, but upon several parties working for me. One, John Daniels, was very low with Fever and Indigestion. I furnished him with several bottles of your Tonic, and it entirely cured him. He swears by it, and thinks there is no substitute for it. B. D. PALMER, Clerk District Court. Drawing paper of any thickness may be made perfectly transparent by mixing it with benzine. India ink and water colors can be used on this paper. The paper resumes its opacity as the benzine evaporates, so that any place that has not been duly traced requires to be redamped with the benzine for that purpose. A sponge should be used for the application. "Buchupaiba." New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases, \$1. at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas. Beautiful Ever-Blooming Roses. All lovers of Choice Flowers should send to the Triangle & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa., for some of their Lovely Boses. These roses are certain to bloom, and are the finest in the world. They are safely sent by mail postpaid to all post offices in the United States. This Company is perfectly reliable, and noted for liberal dealing. They give away in Premiums and Extras more Roses than most establishments grow. Send for their New Guide, a complete treatise on the Rose, (70 pages, elegantly illustrated), free. See advertisement in this paper. Skinny Men. Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions, \$1. at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas. A Card. To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous debility, early decay, loss of manhood, &c, I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. 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 the 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 swing attachment, as well as the only practical corn and cob mill made for belt power. The principal feature that do make their mills superior to all others, are the device for taking up the wear, and their crushing blades, which make the mill wear much longer, and do equal amount of work, with one half the power. Over 25 manufacturers and dealers in different parts of the country have been prosecuted to final settlement, for infringing these patent features, and ask any one desiring to purchase a mill, to not purchase a mill having crushing blades of any other make, if they wish protection in the use of same. Send to manufacturers for circulars and full particulars.

A Card.

During the next six months there will be a large number of people out of employment on account of the drought; in some parts of the country there is a great deal of suffering. There are plenty men & women in this country, who, if some friend would put them in the way of earning two or three hundred dollars during the winter months, would be grateful for a lifetime. A large manufacturing company in New York are now prepared to start persons of either sex in a new business. The business is honorable and legitimate, (no peddling or book canvassing), \$50 per month and expenses paid. So, if you are out of employment, send your name and address at once to the Wallace Co., 60 Warren St., New York. The Household and Farm in its issue of October says, "The offer made by this Company (who are one of the most reliable in this city) is the best ever made to the unemployed." The Wallace Co. make a special offer to the readers of this paper who will write them at once, and who can give good references.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, February 13. New York.—Money 4 to 6 per annum closed at 7 per cent; prime mercantile per, 4 to 6 per cent; sterling exchange, banker's bill steady, sixty days, \$48 1/2; sight \$4 9/16; railroad bonds weak and fairly active; state securities irregular and unsettled; flour, heavy superfine \$4 15 to 5 60, common to good extra; \$4 75 to 5 50; good to choice \$5 60 to 5 75; St. Louis \$5 to 5 75; wheat, No 2 spring \$1 34 to 1 36; No 3 red \$1 30 to 1 32; No 2 do 1 33 to 1 36 for new, \$1 30 1/2 to 1 33 1/2 for old; corn No 3, 63 1/2 to 64 1/2; steamers 65 to 66 1/2; No 2 60 1/2 to 62; oats, mixed western, 45 to 48; coffee, quiet and firm, Rio, cargoes, 8 1/2 to 10 1/2; sugar, firm, moderately active; fair to good refining 7 1/2 to 8 1/2. St. Louis.—Flour dull and nominal; wheat XXX \$5 40 to 5 60; family \$6 00 to 7 10; choice to fancy \$6 30 to 7 00; wheat opened lower, steadily declined till just before the close, when it advanced 1/4 to 3/4; No 2 red \$1 34 to 1 34 1/2 cash; \$1 35 to 1 35 1/2 February; \$1 26 1/2 March; corn, lower, slow; 55 1/2 cash; oats dull and lower at 43 to 44 1/2; rye lower, 86 1/2 bid; barley dull \$5 to \$1 10; butter, steady, dairy, 28 to 32c; creamery 33 to 42c; eggs better 21c per dozen. Chicago.—Flour dull and nominal; wheat irregular; active, weak and lower, unsettled, No 2 spring \$1 23 to 1 23 1/2; cash; corn active and unsettled, No 2 56 1/2 to 56 3/4 cash; oats dull and a shade lower; No 2 40 1/2 cash; rye easier, No 2 80; barley steady; No 2 spring \$1 00. Kansas City.—Wheat, the market weak, dull and lower; No 2 cash sales at \$1 16; No 3 cash, 96 to 96 1/2; March, 97 1/2 to 97 3/4; corn, market weaker and lower; No 2 mixed, cash 58 1/2 bid, 58 3/4 asked; March 56c bid, 57c asked; May 57c bid, 58c asked; No 2 white mixed, cash at 61 1/2; cash; No 2 cash 46c bid, 46c asked; rye No 2 cash, 85c asked; eggs, market active at 18c per doz; butter, market firm for choice western at 27 to 30c per pound.

By Mail, February 11.

Chicago. Western Rural reports: That future prices for some time to come must increase would seem to be as certain as anything in the future can be. There have been legitimate causes for high prices during the entire winter, and the most of them will continue until next season's crops become available. Money met a good demand from Board of Trade and miscellaneous customers, and rates were easy to borrowers on choice names and collaterals at 6 to 7 per cent, although ordinary business paper paid 7 1/2 to 8 per cent. CATTLE—Shipping cattle sold as high as \$6 10 for choice 1400-lb steers, with poor to good lots at \$4 50 to 5 50. Butchers' stock and culling lots ranged at \$2 50 to 4 25 for poor to choice cows, and \$1 25 to 5 00 for steers. Stock market with a fair demand at \$3 25 to 3 85. Feeder's sold fairly at \$4 00 to 4 65. HOGS—Light bacon lots were in fair demand and sold at \$6 30 to 6 75, chiefly at \$6 50 to 6 75. Packing grades were in good demand and sold at \$6 35 to 7 00, according to quality, with the bulk of the sales at \$6 50 to 6 60. Shipping grades were fairly active and sold at \$6 40 to 6 90. SHEEP—Prices quiet and unchanged, with sales at \$3 85 to 5 00 for medium, to good lots. Choice to fancy stock nominal at \$5 25 to 6 00. WOOL—Tub-washed, good medium 40 to 41c; tub-washed coarse and dingy 35 to 36c. Washed fleece, fine heavy 30 to 32c; washed fleece fine light 37 to 40c; washed fleece, coarse 31-washed fleece, medium 37 to 42c; unwashed, fine heavy 18 to 21c; unwashed medium 23 to 27c. unwashed, coarse 16 to 19c. Dingy, burry and unconditioned wool, including Territorial wool, about 1 to 2c less than quotations. HAY—No. 1 Timothy quotable at \$12 50 to 14 00; No. 2 do, \$11 00 to 12 50; mixed do, \$10 00 to 11 00; upland prairie, \$9 00 to 10 00; No. 1 prairie \$7 50 to 8 50; No. 2 do, \$6 00 to 7 00. SEEDS—Timothy prime \$2 50 to 2 75; common to good \$2 40 to 2 50. Clover—\$4 75 to 5 00 only fair to prime. Flax \$1 25 to 1 27 for good crushing, Hungarian 70 to 72c; for prime, Millet, 75 to 90c; German 80c to \$1 25. Buckwheat at 75 to 80c. BUTTER—Creameries—choice 1 fine makes 28 to 40c; ordinary to good makes 22 to 30c. Dairies—choice to fine 25 to 32c; fair to good 15 to 22c; low grades 9 to 11c; Cream 6 to 8c. Roll butter—good to choice 20 to 22c; fine, in shipping order 24 to 25c; poor to fair 11 to 16c. BEANS—Choice (medium) are quotable firm at \$5 50 to 3 60 per bu. and Navies about the same. Common to good are quotable at \$2 50 to 3 25 per bu. BROOM CORN—Hurl and carpet brush, choice to best \$4 to \$4 50; self working green \$3 to \$4; self working Red Tip \$3 to \$3 50; Red Brush and steel red 7 1/2 to 8c; inferior, damaged and stained 6 1/2 to 7c; Crooked—inferior to good 4 to 6c. CHEESE—Cheddar, full cream—prime late makes 12 1/2 to 13c; earlier makes 10 to 11c; common to fair 8 to 10c. Flat cheese—prime 9c; low grades 3 to 6c. Kansas City. The Daily Indicator reports: Tual ducks, per dozen 75c; mallard \$1 00 to 1 25 per dozen; squirrels 60c per dozen; rabbits 60 to 75c per dozen; wild geese, per dozen, \$2 00. Receipts large and market weak. FRESH FRUIT—Apples good to choice per bbl, \$4 50 to 5 50. Cranberries, \$10 50 per bbl. CHEESE—Market quiet for Kansas. Full cream eastern, 14c; Ka. sas cream, fancy, 10 to 11c per lb. POULTRY—Receipts of dressed light and market steady. Live, nominal; old hens \$2 50 per dozen; young chickens, large, \$2 25 per dozen; live turkeys 6 to 7c per lb. Fresh stock—dressed chickens 5 to 7c per lb; dressed turkeys 10 to 11c; dressed ducks, 6 to 8c; geese 7 to 7c per lb. HAY—Receipts large and market weak. In car 10 lots fancy \$10 00; choice bright small baled \$5 50 to 9 00; sound red \$6 50 to 7 00. TALLOW—Steady at 6 1/2c per lb for No. 1; cake 7c; No. 2 5 1/2 to 7c. FURS—Quotations are: Badgers, large and well furred 60c do small and well furred 30c; otters, cased, dark silky, perfect, \$8 00 to 10 00; others, reddish \$3 00 to 5 00; foxes, cross \$2 00 to 4 00; do red 75c to \$ 80; co gray 40 to 75c; wild cat, 10 to 25c; muskrat, 5 to 12c; mink, large and dark \$200; opossum, 5 to 10c; beavers 75c to \$2 00; raccoons, large, dark square, clean, 20 to 60c; kunks, all black 75c; do short stripe 50c; do long stripe, 10 to 20c; prairie wolf 50 to 65c. WOOL—Fine heavy, unwashed 14 to 18c; fine light 18 to 22c; medium fine 18 to 20c; tub washed 38 to 40c; Colorado and New Mexican 14 to 20c; black, burry or spotted 3 to 10c less. Missouri 17 to 20c; Kansas, medium 18 to 23c. SEEDS—Quotations are as follows: Millet, common, 75c; German, \$1 25; Hungarian, 70c; castor beans per bu \$1 50.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by A. A. Ripley & Son. BUTTER—Per lb—Choice 35c to 40c; Common 25c to 30c; Eggs—Per doz 20c; Beans—Per bu—White Navy 4 00; Medium 4 00; Common 3 50; E. R. POTATOES—Per bu 1 75; P. B. POTATOES—Per bu 1 75; S. POTATOES—Per bu 1 75; Apples—Per doz 2 00 to 2 50; SUGAR—A 9 1/2 lbs for 1 00; B 10 lbs for 1 00; C 10 1/2 lbs for 1 00; Brown, 11 lbs for 1 00.

COFFEE—Good, #1 lb..... 15  
Best Rio, #1 lb..... 20  
O. G. Java, #1 lb..... 25 to 35  
Roast red Rio, good, #1 lb..... 18  
" Java, #1 lb..... 35 to 40  
" Mocha, best #1 lb..... 40

Hide and Tallow. Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave. HIDES—Green..... 35  
No. 2..... 35  
No. 3..... 35  
No. 4..... 35  
No. 5..... 35  
No. 6..... 35  
No. 7..... 35  
No. 8..... 35  
No. 9..... 35  
No. 10..... 35  
No. 11..... 35  
No. 12..... 35  
No. 13..... 35  
No. 14..... 35  
No. 15..... 35  
No. 16..... 35  
No. 17..... 35  
No. 18..... 35  
No. 19..... 35  
No. 20..... 35  
No. 21..... 35  
No. 22..... 35  
No. 23..... 35  
No. 24..... 35  
No. 25..... 35  
No. 26..... 35  
No. 27..... 35  
No. 28..... 35  
No. 29..... 35  
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No. 31..... 35  
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No. 87..... 35  
No. 88..... 35  
No. 89..... 35  
No. 90..... 35  
No. 91..... 35  
No. 92..... 35  
No. 93..... 35  
No. 94..... 35  
No. 95..... 35  
No. 96..... 35  
No. 97..... 35  
No. 98..... 35  
No. 99..... 35  
No. 100..... 35

GRAIN. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck. WHEAT—Per bu No. 2..... 1 10  
Fall No. 2..... 1 05  
Fall No. 3..... 1 00  
COB—White..... 60  
Yellow..... 60  
OATS—Per bu, new..... 75  
RYE—Per bu..... 75  
HARLEY—Per bu..... 75

WHEAT—Per bu No. 2..... 1 10  
Fall No. 2..... 1 05  
Fall No. 3..... 1 00  
COB—White..... 60  
Yellow..... 60  
OATS—Per bu, new..... 75  
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COB—White..... 60  
Yellow..... 60  
OATS—Per bu, new..... 7